

VIRGINIA CAPITOL CONNECTIONS

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE



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VIRGINIA CAPITOL CONNECTIONS

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

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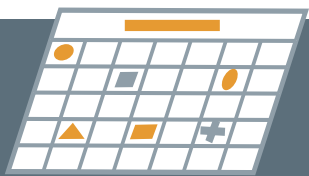
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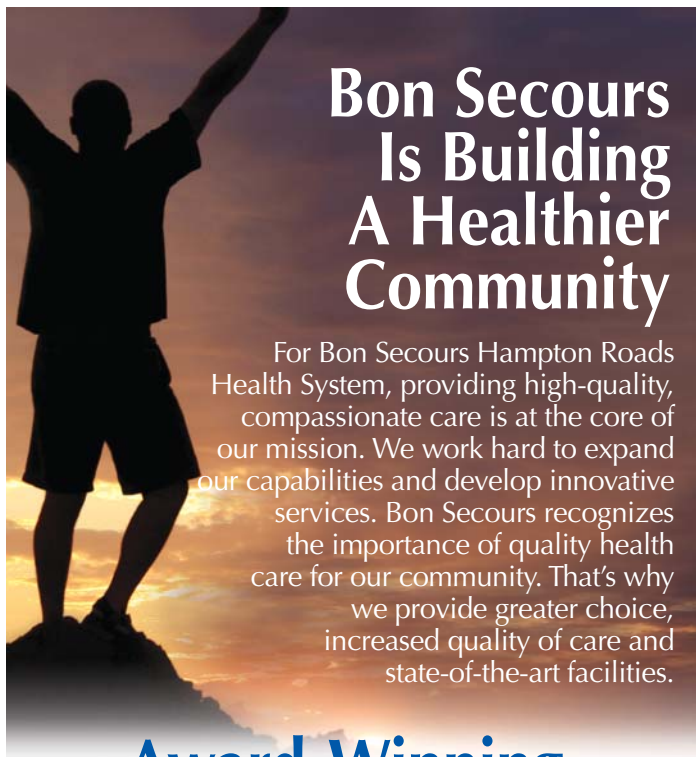
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Women's Leadership in the Virginia State Senate

By SENATOR MAMIE E. LOCKE

In 1980, the first woman, Eva F. Scott, was elected to the Virginia Senate. Twenty years ago, there were only three women in the Senate: Emilie F. Miller, Yvonne B. Miller, and Edwina P. Phillips. According to the Center for American Women and Politics at Rutgers University, in 2007, Virginia ranked 40th in the total number of women in the state legislature, having one of the lowest percentages (17.1%) in the nation. Overall Virginia had one of the lowest percentages of women in leadership positions in the General Assembly (all in the House of Delegates) ranking 47th with only four percent.

As the first decade of the twenty-first century quickly comes to a close, women have begun to make some strides in leadership at the federal and state levels. Nancy Pelosi's appointment as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and Senator Hillary Clinton's unprecedented frontrunner position for the Democratic nomination for President signal significant changes in women's roles in the political arena. The November 6, 2007 election in Virginia also brought significant changes to the Virginia Senate with subsequent changes in leadership positions. After twelve years, the Democrats were able to assume the majority with a

21-19 margin. With this change has come a leadership that reflects many of the demographics of the state in terms of race, gender, and geography. Of the eleven standing committees, seven are now headed by women. Although there are still only eight women in the Virginia Senate (20% of the total), approximately 64% of committee leadership is now headed by women. Previously, only two women have chaired committees in the Senate: Senator Yvonne Miller, the first African American woman to be elected to the Senate and the first woman to chair a senate committee, was appointed chair of Rehabilitation and Social Services in 1996, and Senator Jane Woods chaired Education and Health in the late 1990s.

The ascendancy of these seven women to committee chairs is attributable to all being members of the Democratic Party and having seniority on their respective committees. This new leadership is as follows: Senator Janet Howell, Privileges and Elections; Senator Mamie Locke, General Laws and Technology; Senator L. Louise Lucas, Local Government; Senator Yvonne B. Miller, Transportation; Senator Linda "Toddy" Puller, Rehabilitation and Social Services; Senator Patricia Ticer, Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources; and Senator Mary Margaret Whipple, Rules. At no time in the nearly 400 year history of the Virginia General Assembly has there been as many women in the Senate with each female member of the majority party heading a committee. With leadership comes responsibility. Now that these women have a place in the power hierarchy of the Virginia Senate, they will, with their colleagues, collectively begin the process of governing through constructive, reasoned, and collaborative dialogue leading to policies that will continue to move Virginia forward.

Senator Mamie E. Locke (D) represents the 2nd Senate District and is Chair of the General Laws and Technology Committee. [V]

2008 Senate Committee Chairs

Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources—Patsy Ticer

Commerce and Labor—
Dick Saslaw

Courts of Justice—Henry Marsh III
Education & Health—Edd Houck

Finance—Chuck Colgan Sr.

General Laws and Technology—
Mamie Locke

Local Government—
L. Louise Lucas

Privileges & Elections—
Janet Howell

Rehabilitation and Social Services—Linda "Toddy" Puller

Rules—Mary Margaret Whipple
Transportation—Yvonne B. Miller

Women's Leadership in the Virginia House of Delegates

By DELEGATE BEVERLEY J. SHERWOOD

For the last six years, I have had the honor of serving as Chairman of the House Militia, Police and Public Safety Committee. The Committee is one of 14 standing committees in the House of Delegates. The Senate has 11 similar panels, making for a total of 25 standing committees in the Virginia General Assembly.

Yet, since my appointment as Committee Chairman in 2002 through the convening of this year's General Assembly, I was unique among the 25 legislators privileged to lead a standing committee: I was the sole woman serving in that capacity. When this year's General Assembly session began on January 9th, that all changed—dramatically.

This year, the ranks of women chairing standing committees in the General Assembly swelled to 10. That's a big jump from one. In fact, as changes go, a ten-fold increase in a single year is pretty substantial. In the House of Delegates, Delegate Terrie Suit of Virginia Beach has been named Chairman of the General Laws Committee and Delegate Kathy Byron of Campbell County has been tapped to serve as Chairman of the Science and Technology Committee.

In the entire history of the Virginia House of Delegates, only 11 women have ever chaired a standing committee. That means that more than a quarter of all the women who have held that position are serving right now. Terrie Suit, for example, is the first woman ever to chair the General Laws Committee, which was established in 1901.

The big jump in women committee chairmen is no accident. It is the result of the staying-power of women as elected public officials. Of the 15 women now serving in the Virginia House of Delegates, seven of their immediate predecessors were women. One district, the 96th on the Hampton Roads Peninsula, just elected their fourth woman in a row. That district has now been represented exclusively by a woman for more than a quarter of a century.

Despite this recent jump in the number of women holding leadership positions in

the Virginia General Assembly, the overall percentage of women serving has climbed more deliberately. In my experience, this is not necessarily related to any alleged "men's club" mentality or a reluctance on the part of voters to elect women. Instead, women who run for elective office—and particularly legislative positions—are not that great in number.

I, for one, think that more should. Public service is a great way to contribute to your community, improving the lives of Virginians and making a real difference for the people you are elected to represent. Women legislators frequently add a perspective and sensibility to the General Assembly's deliberations that might otherwise be overlooked. What is perhaps most impressive about the ascendancy of women to leadership positions this year is the relative lack of fanfare that accompanied it. Since the circumstance of a woman being elected is no longer a rarity, those who earn leadership positions do not carry quite the novelty it did even a few years ago. With each passing year, there are fewer and fewer stories detailing "the first woman ever to..." become more and more rare.

Women have repeatedly demonstrated their effectiveness in leadership roles in government. I am optimistic that the nine colleagues who have joined me as chairman

2008 House Committee Chairs

The following members were designated to serve as Chairmen of their respective committees:

Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources—**Harvey B. Morgan** (R-Gloucester)
Appropriations—**Lacey E. Putney** (I-Bedford)
Commerce and Labor—**Terry G. Kilgore** (R-Scott)
Counties, Cities and Towns—**Riley E. Ingram** (R-Hopewell)
Courts of Justice—**David B. Albo** (R-Fairfax)
Education—**Robert Tata** (R-Virginia Beach)
Finance—**Harry R. "Bob" Purkey** (R-Virginia Beach)
General Laws—**Terrie L. Suit** (R-Virginia Beach)
Health, Welfare and Institutions—**Phillip A. Hamilton** (R-Newport News)
Militia, Police and Public Safety—**Beverly J. Sherwood** (R-Frederick)
Privileges and Elections—**Mark L. Cole** (R-Spotsylvania)
Science and Technology—**Kathy J. Byron** (R-Campbell)
Rules—**Speaker William J. Howell** (R-Stafford)
Transportation—**Joe T. May** (R-Loudoun)

of a standing committee this year will acquit themselves well, and I know from experience that my two fellow delegates will fulfill their duties with distinction.

Delegate Beverly J. Sherwood (R) represents the 29th House District and is Chair of the Militia, Police and Public Safety Committee. [V]

John G. "Chip" Dicks President

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Virginia Women's Hall of Fame

1991

Mary Tyler Freeman Cheek
Mary Hatwood Futrell
Ellen Glasgow
Dorothy S. McDiarmid
Yvonne Bond Miller
Eva Sayegh Teig
Maggie Lena Walker

1992

Sister M. Majella Berg
Clara Mortenson Beyer
Susanna M. Capers
Dr. Lisa O. Kaplowitz
Supreme Court Judge Elizabeth B. Lacy
Lila H.M. Valentine
Claudia Alexander Whitworth

1993

Dorothy Norris Cowling
Vola Lawson
Kathleen Soracco Magee
Judith Olton Mueller
Mary Cooke Branch Munford
Virginia Estelle Randolph
Mary Sue Terry

Virginia Council On The Status of Women Established 1991

*In 1998 when we printed this copy The Virginia Women's Hall of Fame plaque was displayed in the Capitol.
In 2008 we do not know where it resides.* [V]

The Great Worth of a Gentle Woman

Reprinted from 1998.

Helen Timmons Henderson and Buchanan County By ADAM BURCH

For many, service in the legislature is an extension of their public lives. It is a duty they perform out of some sense, on occasion vague, of duty to their fellow man. More often than not, they have already served their neighbors in a variety of positions; the legislature is but another post. But for others the legislature is a calling; they have a mission to accomplish which they may resolve only by joining the ranks of the legislators. For Helen Timmons Henderson it was to answer God's calling. She was to be an advocate for the people of Buchanan County.

At the turn of the century, Buchanan County was one of the most economically depressed counties of the Commonwealth. They were, in the words of Elihu Jasper Sutherland, "bitterly poor and woefully lacking in most of the conveniences and opportunities of modern life. The county was perhaps the richest county in the state in its material resources." Unfortunately, "ignorant of the potential value of their mineral and timber rights, [the residents] sold them for a pittance, then most squandered the pittance." However, in truth much of the natural resources lay undisturbed due to the lack of transportation infrastructure. "Not a single foot of railroad had penetrated the county, nor was there a single mile of improved public roads. Mere dents in the stony sides of the hills allowed rugged wagons to lumber over their crooked miles to carry goods to a few small storekeepers in the county and to take meager quantities of lumber and other produce over the surrounding mountains to outside markets." The greatest of the county's untapped resources was the people themselves. Sutherland writes that, "the one factor whose existence was largely responsible for the backward condition in Buchanan County at the beginning of the twentieth century, was the great lack of educational facilities... they had no roads; they had no schools; they had no chance to break away from the deadening environment which has held them prisoners..."

Into this environment entered the missionaries from the eastern part of the state. In 1900 a Missionary Baptist Church was organized near Council. However, the church never prospered. Six years later, the Baptist State Mission Board of Virginia sent the Rev. Walter A. Hash to Council. Rev. Hash decided that what the community needed was a school. The Mission Board searched for someone qualified to administer this new school. They heard of Professor Robert Anderson Henderson and the work he had done in Franklin, Virginia. The Board offered him the position and he accepted.

Professor Henderson brought with him his wife, Helen and two children; Robert Ashby and Helen Ruth. Despite the recommendation of the Mission Board the Hendersons would

bring their children along to signify to the residents of Council that they had thrown in their lot with them. The journey to Council was arduous by wagon over the almost impassable "roads". Council itself was also rather foreign to the Hendersons. Professor Henderson had been dean of Carson-Newman College for the last four years. Mrs. Henderson had taken an active role in the religious and social life of the college and town. But, in Council she became assistant principal; additionally she assumed responsibility for the health and welfare of the students, looked after the "proper use" of the dormitories, arranged the religious and social life of the school, and was the school spokesman in public meetings.

It was the personality of Mrs. Henderson which endeared her to her neighbors. "A friendly interest in the joys and sorrows of each family opened all doors, and smiles of welcome and cooperation greeted their approach." Helen Henderson had learned a great deal about healing from her grandfather, Dr. John F. Rhoton. By putting this knowledge to use, "Mother Henderson", as she came to be known, became a welcome sight at the homes tucked back into the mountains. She was recognized as a woman of intelligence, patience, as well as sympathetic toward her less fortunate neighbors. She was known for being helpful without being judgmental or "putting on airs".

The most valuable service performed by the Hendersons was the offering of an education to those who wanted it. It was the lack of formal education that separated the mountaineers from the Eastern part of the state. Elihu Jasper Sutherland writes, "No urban child can ever thoroughly understand the bitter and choking yearnings of their highland cousins for an education sufficient to open up to them the wonderful vistas of thought and action in the modern world and to enable them to take merited places in the business, professional and political worlds." It is no wonder that "Mother Henderson" and "fessor Bob" (as Professor Henderson was known) were so well loved by their new friends and neighbors in Buchanan. In the evangelistic spirit of many of the writings of Southwest Virginia, Sutherland writes that, "they release the mental forces so long pent up by reason of isolation from the outer world, and they bind up the wounds and heal the sick and afflicted. There is ample evidence that Jesus went about teaching the people and

healing the sick, the halt, and the blind." She (Helen Timmons Henderson) wrote to a friend about her life as a teacher in the wilderness, "... I love it here at the school (it) is, or has been, that battle with nature and every obstacle has been a joy." But, she was far from done with battles on behalf of her new friends in Buchanan.

Mrs. Henderson had never thought of running for office. But, in 1923 she was approached by representatives of the local Democratic Party hoping to break the Republican hold on the county. She was a staunch Democrat in a strongly Republican county. Truth be known the seat was largely symbolic. The position (GA) paid little, the journey long, and one's fellow delegates tended to look less favorably toward their poor colleagues from the hills. However, Mother Henderson looked beyond the personal hardship to the good that could, in the right hands, come from this. Buchanan and the surrounding counties needed schools and roads; the General Assembly could provide monies for these purposes.

And thus Helen Henderson allowed herself to be convinced to run for public office. She campaigned the only way she knew how. She passed her teaching onto her daughter, Helen Ruth Henderson (who became the delegate from Buchanan County in 1929). She now devoted her time to driving about the county in a Ford roadster over the county's poor roads, often speaking two times a day in distant parts of the district. "Woman suffrage was not popular with the hill- women, and it was even more unpopular (sic) with the hill- men." But, "...they came out to hear her speak. They saw her winning smile; they caught the determination in this woman to serve them as they had never been served in Richmond. They liked it." It took two days after the election for news to make its way back to Buchanan County. Mrs. Henderson was going to Richmond.

Helen T. Henderson was the first woman to be nominated for a seat in the Virginia General Assembly. But, she was to be joined in Richmond by Mrs. Sarah Lee Fain. Before traveling to Richmond, Mrs. Henderson journeyed to Norfolk for a luncheon hosted by the Democratic Women for herself and Mrs. Fain. Furthermore, once the session began the two "lady delegates" were afforded every honor. They were allowed courtesies never before

See *The Great Worth*, continued on page 6



The Lady From Norfolk

Sarah Lee Fain

By ADAM BURCH

Reprinted from 1998.

Sarah Lee Fain was one of the most stately and graceful women ever to serve in the Virginia General Assembly. She was also one of the first. And, although she was a pioneer she was not an activist. She worked for her constituents—the people of Norfolk, and the people of Virginia.

Women gained suffrage in the Commonwealth in 1920. Four short years later two women were elected to the state legislature. Virginia had not been an avid supporter of the Nineteenth Amendment. It is to the credit of these two “ladies” that they were wholly accepted into the legislature, claiming their rightful places in the hallowed halls and serving their constituents as well as any man could.

Sarah Lee Odend’hal was born and attended school in Norfolk. Upon graduating from Hemingway High School in 1907 she accepted a position as a primary school teacher at Brambelton School. For the next eleven years she remained with Norfolk public schools as a teacher and administrator. Her summers were spent attending the University of Virginia where she earned the equivalent of an undergraduate degree in education and administration (the university was not awarding degrees to women at this time). September 8, 1917 she married Walter Colquitt Fain, a Georgia architect and army lieutenant stationed in Charlottesville.

The United States had entered the war in Europe just before her marriage, and the new Mrs. Fain became active in citizen’s campaigns to aid the war effort. She joined the Norfolk Red Cross, sold Liberty bonds, and participated in fund-raising projects sponsored by several women’s organizations. While this was her first foray into public life it was not to be her last.

Sarah Fain was not a suffragette; she did not join the Norfolk branch of the influential Equal Suffrage League. However, once the franchise was secured, she did join the newly created League of Women Voters. Within a year she was elected secretary of the Norfolk branch. She balanced her role in the league with her involvement in other civic organizations including the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Episcopal Church; as well as being the secretary-treasurer of her husband’s construction company. She also managed to find time to become interested in Democratic Party politics.

Sarah Fain volunteered to work on the reelection campaign of (U.S. Senator) Claude A. Swanson, Virginia’s senior senator, in 1922. While Mrs. Fain delved into all areas of the campaign her “special assignment was to win the support of women voters, many of whom would be voting for the first time in 1922.” Her abilities as an organizer and public speaker were quickly recognized by both Democratic Party organizers and those outside the campaign. On one occasion the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot noted that she “almost brought an audience to its feet when she spoke of the legislation Senator Swanson has been responsible for, both in the State and national government, which bears directly on the welfare of the home.” Mrs. Fain organized women in “every precinct of the district.” Swanson carried Norfolk and the rest of the state (by a considerable margin) in the Democratic Primary, handily besting his opponent former governor Westmoreland Davis. Mrs. Fain wrote, “With very few exceptions every woman that I appealed to answered the call... everything worked like a good piece of machinery.” Senator Swanson easily defeated his Republican opponent J.W. McGavock.

Following reapportionment in 1922, Norfolk gained two more seats in the House of Delegates. Several Norfolk women, impressed by Sarah Fain’s work with the League of Women Voters and on



the Swanson campaign, urged her to run for the House (of Delegates). Though she was reluctant at first, Fain was finally convinced to “throw her hat into the ring”. By the summer of 1923 she had received the support of the local Democratic organization and with her husband in tow, as campaign manager and treasurer, was ready to embark on the campaign trail. She campaigned, not with a narrow agenda or platform, but “rather a simple pledge that if elected she would vote for those measures that she believed to be in the best interest of Norfolk and the Old Dominion”. There was fierce competition for the Democratic nomination. Nine candidates vied for the district’s four seats. On August 7 Sarah Fain won a position as a candidate on the Norfolk Democratic slate. After defeating the “pro-forma Republican” opposition Fain was officially elected to the House of Delegates on November 6, 1923.

In January of 1924, Sarah Fain and Helen T. Henderson journeyed to Richmond to become the first women to hold seats in the Virginia legislature. They were something of a novelty and were treated as such. They garnered a great deal of attention from “apprehensive colleagues, eager reporters, and curious Richmonders.” The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot predicted that Fain and Henderson would be but the first in a long procession of women to hold public office in Virginia, but that as the first of their kind, the “spotlight will play upon them as it will play on none of their conferees.” Sarah Fain enjoyed the renown and took full advantage of the opportunities it afforded.

On January 8, it was Sarah Fain who seconded the nomination of Richard L. Brewer, Jr. for Speaker of the House. As she was recognized, the “lady from Norfolk”, was regaled with over a minute of applause and cheers. That evening, following Brewer’s election by the Democratic Caucus, Delegate Fain was chosen to formally introduce the Speaker to the assembled members of his party. At the request of the House leadership Fain, along with two of her colleagues, participated in the official ceremony presenting Governor E. Lee Trinkle to the Assembly. She entered arm in arm with the governor. Upon arriving at her desk she discovered that it had been engulfed by flowers left by well-wishers. Throughout the day her fellow delegates paused at her desk to shake her hand and wish her well.

There were of course those who were less than enthused about the admission of women into the legislature or the fanfare made over their arrival. One reporter for the Richmond Times-Dispatch overheard a “veteran around the Capitol” complain that he didn’t know what the “fuss” was about as “that ain’t the first lady I have ever seen in the House of Delegates.” This sentiment proved rather unpopular until the gentleman explained that he remembered John B. Lady, who represented Rockbridge County from 1877 until 1882. There was also some question as to how Delegates Fain and Henderson should be formally addressed.

Sarah Lee Fain was allowed to put the first House bill of the 1924 session into the hopper. Her bill was one of several proposals allowing the State Corporation Commission to regulate the monopoly held by the Virginia Pilot Association. The issue of reformation of Virginia’s pilotage laws proved to be one of the major issues of the session as well as being of particular import to Fain’s tidewater region constituency.

As a former educator, Sarah Fain was appointed to the House Committee on Schools and colleges. She was particularly pleased with her first session as the committee sent several measures she

See The Lady From Norfolk, continued on page 7

Firsts in the History of Virginia's Women

First appointed to a national party position

Mary Munford appointed to the Democratic National Committee in 1920

First Democrat in the House of Delegates

This honor is shared by both Sarah Lee Fain and Helen T. Henderson, elected in 1924

First appointed to a national convention

Kate Waller Barrett was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1924

First to Succeed an Elected Parent

Helen R. Henderson succeeded her mother Helen T. Henderson in 1928

First to Run for Congress

Sarah Lee Fain in 1930

First Republican in the House of Delegates

Charlotte Giesen in 1958

First Independent in the House of Delegates

Eva Scott in 1972

First Republican in the Senate

Eva Scott of Amelia in 1980

First Democrat in the Senate

Evelyn M. Hailey in 1982

First to Chair a committee in the House of Delegates

Dorothy McDiarmid in 1982

First to run for United States Senate

Edythe Harrison in 1984

First African-American legislator

Yvonne Bond Miller elected to the House in 1984 and the Senate in 1988

First chair of House Appropriations Committee

Dorothy McDiarmid in 1986

First to hold statewide office

Mary Sue Terry elected Attorney General in 1986

First to run for Governor

Mary Sue Terry in 1989

First to run for Lieutenant Governor

Eddy Dalton in 1989

First elected to Congress

Leslie L. Byrne in 1993

First committee chair in the Senate

Yvonne D. Miller in 1996

First Named an Honorary Virginian

Margaret Thatcher in 1998

Sources: "A Share of Honour" and Senate/House Information. [Z]

The Great Worth from page 4

extended to freshman legislators (except of course at the first meeting of the House of Burgesses). Soon after the session began Mrs. Henderson was called to the chair to preside over the oldest lawmaking body in America.

Delegate Henderson was appointed to four important committees: Roads and Internal Navigation; Counties, Cities, and Towns; Executive Expenditures; and Moral and Social Welfare. She regularly attended their meetings and made her presence known. She fought for two pieces of legislation; the creation of an additional circuit court in Southwest Virginia and an expansion of the public roadways in Buchanan. Both met with limited success.

The courts of Southwest Virginia were strained by the introduction of Prohibition. Cases were often delayed for months or even years. For justice to be served another circuit would need to be created. After a long hard fight, Mrs. Henderson saw her bill passed in the House by a vote of 62 to 23. However, the Senate failed to see the wisdom of the measure and it failed.

Helen Henderson's work to bring improved roadways to the mountains also met with limited success. One large reason for this was that road building in the mountains was a much more difficult affair. Each mile of road built in the Western counties could cost as much as five miles (or more) in the flat lands. In fact Buchanan had been allotted twelve miles of improved road in the new highway system. But, in the six years since the passage of the new State Highway bill (1918) "not one cent had been spent on this Buchanan County highway."

Mrs. Henderson advocated for improved roadways to anyone who would listen (and undoubtedly to many who would have preferred otherwise). At last the State Highway Commission agreed to construct 6.2 miles of highway over Big A Mountain. And, while she wanted more she was thankful for what she received.

While the road was still crooked, unpaved, and in many places steep; it was still a link with the outside world. Elihu Sutherland remarked that, "at last the world was their neighbor." And thus, Helen

Timmons Henderson, with the help of her family, had brought to the people of the mountains what they wanted, needed, the most. They now had a school to be proud of and the means to reach the outside world; and for it to reach them.

Mrs. Henderson was unanimously nominated for another term. Sutherland interjects that "Man proposes; but God disposes." Helen Henderson did not live to see another election day. Her health failing she, not wanting to burden her friends in Buchanan, without a word returned to her family home in Jefferson City, Tenn. She went to her final reward on July 12, 1925.

The House of Delegates of Virginia adopted these resolutions:

"WHEREAS, In the providence and inscrutable wisdom of God, it was seen proper to remove from active public life in this Commonwealth and from her seat in this body Helen T. Henderson, who was taken to her final reward on the 12th day of July, 1925, and,

"WHEREAS, It seems fitting to this House of Delegates that some testimonial to the great worth of this gentle woman should be spread as a memorial on the records of this body, and,

"WHEREAS, No member of this lower branch of the General Assembly ever dignified with loftier ideals, with purer heart or with braver spirit a seat in this Assembly, now,

"THEREFORE, Be it resolved by this body that the House go on permanent record in loving testimony to the many virtues, clear vision and noble aspirations of Helen T. Henderson, who dignified with her presence and purified with her lofty spirit this branch of the Legislature, which now goes on record in its acknowledgment of its respect for and obligation to her memory.

"Agreed to by House of Delegates, February 3rd, 1926."

Route 80 over Big A Mountain is named the "Helen T. Henderson Highway." It connects the people of Buchanan, most of whom were educated at the Buchanan Mountain Mission School (now a public high school) with the rest of the world. This is the greatest tribute to the "great worth of this gentle woman." [Z]

Women in the General Assembly

Women in the Virginia House of Delegates

Name and Party	Years	City/County
Sarah Lee Fain (D)	1924-29	Norfolk
Helen T. Henderson (D)	1924-25	Buchanan
Sallie C. Booker (D)	1926-29	Henry
Vinnie Caldwell (D)	1928-29	Carroll
Helen R. Henderson (D)	1928-29	Buchanan
Emma Lee S. White (D)	1930-33	Mathews
Kathryn H. Stone (D)	1954-65	Arlington
Inez D. Baker (D)	1958-59; 66-67	Portsmouth
Charlotte C. Giesen (R)	1958-61	Radford
Dorothy S. McDiarmid (D)	1960-61; 64-69; 72-89	Fairfax
Marion G. Galland (D)	1964-69	Alexandria
Mary A. Marshall (D)	1966-69; 72-91	Arlington
Eleanor P. Sheppard (D)	1968-77	Richmond
Eva F. Scott (I)	1972-79	Amelia
Evelyn M. Hailey (D)	1974-81	Norfolk
Joan S. Jones (D)	1974-81	Lynchburg
Bonnie L. Paul (R)	1976-79	Harrisonburg
Elise B. Heinz (D)	1978-81	Arlington
Gladys B. Keating (D)	1978-99	Fairfax
Mary Sue Terry (D)	1978-85	Patrick
Edythe C. Harrison (D)	1980-82	Norfolk
Gwendalyn F. Cody (R)	1982; 84-85	Fairfax
Joan H. Munford (D)	1982-93	Montgomery
Marian Van Landingham (D)	1982-2005	Alexandria
Vivian E. Watts (D)	1982-85; 1996-	Fairfax
Shirley F. Cooper (D)	1983-97	York
Phoebe M. Orebaugh (R)	1983-85; 88-91	Rockingham
Julie L. Smith (D)	1983-1983	Virginia Beach
Nora A. Squyres (D)	1983-1983	Fairfax
Yvonne B. Miller (D)	1984-87	Norfolk
Leslie L. Byrne (D)	1986-92	Fairfax
Mary T. Christian (I 86-87; D 88-)	1986-03	Hampton
Jean W. Cunningham (D)	1986-97	Richmond
Jane H. Woods (R)	1988-91	Fairfax
Linda M. (Rollins) Wallace (R)	1989-93	Loudoun
Joyce K. Crouch (R)	1990-97	Lynchburg
Barbara M. Stafford (R)	1990-91	Giles
L. Karen Darner (D)	1991-03	Arlington

Women in the Virginia House of Delegates (continued)

Name and Party	Years	City/County
Julia A. "Judy" Connally (D)	1992-97	Arlington
Linda T. "Toddy" Puller (D)	1992-00	Fairfax
Anne G. "Panny" Rhodes (R)	1992-01	Richmond
Flora Davis Crittenden (D)	1993-03	Newport News
Beverly J. Sherwood (R)	1994-	Frederick
Thelma D. Drake (R)	1996-05	Norfolk
Viola O. Baskerville (D)	1998-05	Richmond
Kathy J. Byron (R)	1998-	Lynchburg
Jo Ann S. Davis (R)	1998-01	York
Jeannemarie A. Devolites (R)	1998-04	Fairfax
Michele B. McQuigg (R)	1998-07	Prince William
Terrie L. Suit	1999-	Virginia Beach
Kristen J. Amundson	2000-	Fairfax
Jeion Antonia Ward	2004-	Hampton
Mamye E. BaCote	2004-	Newport News
Paula J. Miller	2005-	Norfolk
Rosalyn R. Dance	2005-	Petersburg
Anne B. Crockett-Stark	2006-	Wythe
Jennifer L. McClellan	2006-	Richmond
Roslyn C. Tyler	2006-	Sussex
Shannon R. Valentine	2006-	Lynchburg
Brenda L. Pogge	2008-	James City
Margaret G. "Marge" Vanderhye	2008-	Fairfax

Women in the Virginia Senate

Name and Party	Years	City/County
Eva F. Scott (R)	1980-83	Amelia
Evelyn M. Hailey (D)	1982-83	Norfolk
Emilie F. Miller (D)	1988-91	Fairfax
Yvonne B. Miller (D)	1988-	Norfolk
Edwina P. (Dalton) Phillips (R)	1988-91	Henrico
Jane H. Woods (R)	1992-00	Fairfax
Janet D. Howell (D)	1992-	Fairfax
L. Louise Lucas (D)	1992-	Portsmouth
Emily Couric (D)	1996-01	Charlottesville
Patricia S. Ticer (D)	1996-	Alexandria
Mary Margaret Whipple (D)	1996-	Arlington
Linda T. "Toddy" Puller	2000-	Fairfax
Jeannemarie Devolites-Davis	2004-07	Fairfax
Mamie E. Locke	2004-	Hampton
Jill Holtzman Vogel	2008-	Faquier 

The Lady From Norfolk from page 5

supported to the House floor. Sarah Fain earned a reputation as a competent and conscientious delegate. According to Dr. Sandra Treadway, "her pleasant, dignified manner and her calm efficiency caused many former opponents of woman suffrage to admit that their worst fears had not materialized and that the first women to sit in the House had done a creditable job. They might have reacted differently had Fain challenged many of their other traditional assumptions about women's role in society..." Delegate Fain was not an activist; she did not attempt to be a representative of the women of Virginia nor did she advocate "women's issues" such as child labor laws, intestacy laws, or protections for working women. She, instead, labored to gain the acceptance of her fellow

legislators on their own terms. "She shouldered the responsibilities of a hitherto man's job, all the while remaining, in style and manner, a genteel lady. In the words of Sarah Fain's contemporary, suffragist and educator, Orie Latham Hatcher, a woman's success in politics required that she "be compatible with the essentials of the Virginia tradition of womanliness." But, she had to be so much more. Her role as a "proper lady" needed to be balanced with her position as advocate and representative for her constituents; the populace of the city of Norfolk and the people of the Old Dominion as a whole.

Sarah Fain had not been able to win over all of her colleagues. When she ran for reelection in 1925, some of her fellow delegates

See *The Lady From Norfolk*, continued on page 24

The Virginia Biennial Budget:

Moving Forward Not Standing in Place

By GOVERNOR TIMOTHY M. Kaine

The biennial budget I propose recognizes the fiscal reality we are facing, but does not sacrifice core services and the needs of Virginians we have a duty to serve. My budget does not raise taxes. Instead, using our limited growth in revenue and delivering services more efficiently, it makes targeted investments that will serve Virginians well.

Given escalations in the cost of what we must provide—like K-12 education and Medicaid—I could have written a budget that changed nothing about what we do except increase spending in these necessary areas. This would have been a “standing in place” budget—one with no innovation. But if we want to continue to be successful, we cannot just stand in place. We have to be smart, efficient, and fiscally responsible, and we have to keep moving forward.

I have presented a budget that is focused on three main areas: increasing access to health care, improving our education system, and improving our mental health system.

Providing access to health care is an area where we have not measured up. One in seven of our citizens—more than 1 million people—lack health insurance. Our infant mortality rate is too high, and the annual ranking of the health of our citizens is too low.

My proposed budget increases access to health care by expanding state-funded prenatal coverage for pregnant women and breast and cervical cancer screening for low-income women. It also increases funding to community-based health and dental care providers. The free clinics, health centers, local health departments, and other organizations that provide care to the uninsured compose a safety net serving tens of thousands of Virginians every year who, without them, would have no place to turn.

I have also proposed increasing access to health insurance for low-income workers through VirginiaShare, a basic health insurance program for small businesses. Under the program, eligible individuals will share the cost of health insurance with the state and their employers.

My proposals also focus on correcting the historic under-funding of community mental health networks and ensuring a greater focus on accountability and in our delivery of services. I have proposed funding to increase the number of case managers and clinicians working at community service boards, reducing their caseloads and ensuring greater service to the mentally ill. I have also recommended increased support for emergency mental health services, including around-the-clock emergency psychiatric consultation, emergency clinicians, and crisis stabilization clinics.

The investments we make in education are our most potent strategy for the long-term economic vitality of the Commonwealth. My proposed budget fully funds the rebenchmarking of the Standards of Quality and funds the state share of a 3.5 percent pay increase for teachers and other instructional staff effective July 1, 2009.

Since an early start is one of the best advantages we can give our at-risk children, my budget expands funding for the Virginia Preschool Initiative, which now serves 13,000 children, so that we can serve nearly 20,000 children by the end of the biennium. I propose making more four-year olds eligible to participate, by changing the eligibility criteria from free-lunch to free-and-reduced-lunch.

My plan also addresses the two reasons localities cite most often when they choose not to use all the available state-funded places: money and physical space. I have proposed increasing the per pupil funding amount for pre-k to more closely match the actual costs, capped the composite index at .50 to ensure all localities pay no



more than half the cost for VPI, and I have proposed an innovative partnership structure with private providers to take advantage of classroom space that already exists.

The crown jewel of Virginia is our system of higher education. This has been made plain to me in recent path-breaking economic development announcements, all of which depended on partnerships with our universities and colleges.

In support of the operating costs of Virginia's colleges and universities, my budget includes an additional \$44.3 million over the biennium. It also includes an additional \$18.2 million for need-based student financial aid.

I have also proposed a Higher Education bond package, investing \$1.6 billion into our campuses. The bond package of 75 projects will significantly advance the training of a 21st century workforce in important disciplines—science, business, education, medicine and other health professions.

Of course, there are numerous other items in the budget: a 3 percent salary increase for state employees in the second year of the biennium; increased funding to improve water quality by addressing non-point-source pollution; and support for prisoner reentry programs to help lower recidivism rates.

The budget I have presented does not leave Virginia at a standstill. We have worked to institute efficiencies, to find fiscally responsible ways to make smart investments, and to ensure that we are putting our taxpayers' dollars to best use. We have made conservative, targeted investments for improvement without raising taxes. Working together, we can make the improvements we need to ensure we continue to lead the way. |■

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The Governor's Proposed Biennial Budget: Some Good But Has Deficiencies

By LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BILL BOLLING



Governor Kaine recently introduced his proposed budget for the 2008/2010 biennium, including amendments to the Commonwealth's current state budget. While there are many things in the Governor's budget that Republicans support, the Governor's recommendations suffer from several critical deficiencies.

First, in the current fiscal year the Governor has proposed eliminating a budget shortfall of \$618.3 million by withdrawing \$261.1 million from the state's savings account, or rainy day fund; and transferring \$180 million previously earmarked for transportation construction to other programs.

The budget shortfall has arisen because state revenues are less than anticipated in the current fiscal year. While state revenue collections continue to increase, they are not increasing as rapidly as had been expected.

Republicans object to withdrawing money from the savings account to eliminate a budget shortfall while our economy is still growing. While it is constitutionally permissible, it does not represent sound fiscal policy.

Likewise, Republicans object to using money that was earmarked for transportation construction to fund other government programs. This violates a trust we have tried to establish with citizens. We should only use taxpayer funds for the purposes they were intended.

Just last year citizens in several parts of our state were asked to pay higher taxes and fees for transportation. To transfer money earmarked for transportation to other programs would be an affront to taxpayers.

While the Governor promises to repay this money in the 2010 fiscal year, he will be unable to do so unless the state's economy is growing considerably faster than it is today. The Governor cannot be sure of that, and as such, we cannot be sure these funds will be repaid.

Second, in the upcoming biennium the Governor has proposed hundreds of millions of dollars in new state spending. We believe this is unwise at a time when economic growth is sluggish and future economic growth is uncertain.

The Governor has proposed new spending for expansive pre-K programs and other initiatives in health care, mental health care, child services programs and higher education.

While all of these are worthwhile programs and Republicans support many of these initiatives, we cannot fund all of them at the same time unless we can pay for them responsibly. In our judgment we simply cannot afford them all at this time.

How does the Governor propose paying for these new programs? Based on his budget, the answer is twofold—by overly optimistic revenue projections in the second year of the biennium and by incurring massive amounts of new state debt.

In the first year of the 2008-2010 biennium the Governor has projected economic growth of 3.3%. That is realistic based on current economic conditions. However, in the second year of the budget the Governor has projected economic growth of 6.6%.

While I hope economic conditions will improve and our economy will grow at a rate of 6.6% in the 2010 fiscal year, we cannot be certain of that. We should not base our state budget on such an overly optimistic revenue forecast.

If the Governor's revenue projections do not materialize, we will be unable to afford the new programs he has proposed, and we will face massive budget shortfalls in the second year of the biennium. A

See *The Governor's Proposed Biennial Budget*, continued on page 10



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Forced Treatment or False Hope?

By COLLEEN MILLER

Editor's Note: This article was submitted as a response to several articles on mental health treatment in the Fall 2007 issue of Capitol Connections Quarterly Magazine.

The events of April 16, 2007, left us all stunned and saddened. Before long, as the details of the Virginia Tech shootings began to emerge, sentiment grew that something must be done. Something must be done so that this kind of tragedy could never happen again. Some are now urging that the "something" be a way to force people into mental health treatment that they do not want. Unfortunately, the plan for so-called assisted outpatient treatment offers only a false promise that something has been done.

Some are asking the Virginia legislature to create a way to force people with mental illness to undergo treatment that they do not want. Although they term the program "assisted outpatient treatment," assistance has little to do with it. It would be, simply put, coercion: a way to make someone follow a doctor's order when the person disagrees with the doctor, under threat of confinement. The reasons why someone might disagree with a doctor vary widely. Many do not wish to risk the serious side effects of psychotropic medications, even if they might bring a benefit to the person. Many have had experience with the treatment being forced on them, and they remember the traumatic effects of the treatment. Some have religious convictions against certain kinds of treatments. Still others do not believe that they are as sick as they might be.

Studies in North Carolina and New York conclude that forced outpatient treatment does not reduce the need for hospitalization of those who are acutely mentally ill. According to the Bazelon Center for Mental Health, involuntary outpatient commitment *appears* to increase the use of services because it forces the system to make those services available to people for whom a court has ordered treatment. However,

expanding service options would accomplish the same ends without coercion, without the trauma of a court appearance and without violating the individual's right to make his or her own decisions. Forced treatment drains limited community resources and directs it where it will be least effective. With, literally, hundreds of people with mental illness on waiting lists for services, forced treatment makes poor economic sense.

Few dispute the need for greater resources for mental health services. The need is dire indeed. Each month, there are hundreds of people being held in state hospitals who are ready to leave, but can't because of the lack of services in the community. These are folks who are not a danger to themselves or anyone else, but they simply have no place to go that has the support they need to live outside an institution. Each month, there are hundreds of people with mental illness being held in jails, places that are not equipped to treat their mental illness. They remain in jails because of the lack of appropriate services elsewhere.

The need for greater resources is true in nearly every community in Virginia. Almost every one of Virginia's forty "community services boards" has been forced to create a waiting list for services, where people who need mental health services wait for months before they receive them. These are individuals who want treatment, who seek help, but can not get it because of dramatically limited resources. It is hard to understand why the Commonwealth of Virginia would want to force people into treatment who do not want it, but would continue to deny treatment to those who do want it.

Forcing treatment on someone, against their will, is a "massive curtailment of liberty," according to the United States Supreme Court. Forced treatment can not be done if the person is not dangerous, the Court has instructed. Especially here, in the birthplace of liberty, forced treatment should not be done, even if it is done with the best of intentions and under the guise of "assistance."

Colleen Miller is the Director of the Virginia Office for Protection and Advocacy, an independent state agency advocating for the rights of people with disabilities. [V]

Homeland Security and Illegal Immigration By CHRISTIE WARTHAN

There are many important issues affecting our country today; however, if I, a college student, had to pick one issue that I personally feel is the most important, it would be homeland security.

It has been nearly six and a half years since radical Islamic terrorists caused two domestic passenger jet aircraft to crash into the World Trade Center in New York City, a third to crash into the Pentagon in Washington DC, and a fourth to crash into a field in Western Pennsylvania, all killing several thousand innocent people and injuring and damaging the lives of thousands more. Yet each year since

that September day in 2001, as many as five hundred thousand undocumented persons have entered this country through our still porous borders.

As a college student, I am well aware that one of the most important things that any government should guarantee its people is their security; that security can best be guaranteed by protecting that nation's borders from unauthorized entry from outside and to maintain accurate and complete records of those aliens who enter that nation and oversee and manage their presence while in that nation.

We are told that there may be as many as

twelve to twenty million undocumented (often referred to as illegal) immigrants in this nation and that fact is simply not an acceptable situation in this new age of terrorism.

We know nothing about most of these undocumented immigrants:

Who among them could be terrorists in waiting? Or common criminals? Or persons seeking refuge from political persecution? Or just good persons looking to better their economic situations? While we may sympathize with the positions of the latter two categories, the facts are that we still do not know whether. See *Homeland Security*, continued on page 26

The Governor's Proposed Biennial Budget from page 9

wiser course is to wait and see how economic growth improves before embarking on costly new spending initiatives.

In addition, the Governor's budget includes \$3.2 billion in new state debt. Republicans are concerned about including such large amounts of debt in the budget.

While it is always easy to pay for things on credit, the bills still have to be paid. Incurring an additional \$3.2 billion in debt will cost the Commonwealth \$300 million a year in ongoing debt service by 2014.

Given current economic conditions and

the overly optimistic revenue projections the Governor has included in the second year of his budget, we do not believe it is prudent to include this much debt in the budget.

Republicans want to work with Governor Kaine to adopt budget revisions for the current fiscal year and a new budget for the upcoming biennium. However, we will insist that our budget actions be cautious, prudent and reflective of the economic uncertainties we face as a state.

During a recent meeting of the Senate's Committee on Finance, staff briefed mem-

bers extensively on the state of the Commonwealth's economy and our current budgetary pressures. That presentation concluded with these words:

"Given the uncertain economic outlook, and the structural imbalance in the first year (of the budget), caution is the watchword about new initiatives or expansion of existing commitments."

We would be wise to remember these words when we take budget actions this year. The Governor failed to do so, but hopefully the General Assembly will correct his error. [V]

Improving the Virginia Public Mental Disabilities System

By CHARLES RICHMAN

Recently, while visiting Williamsburg, VA, I took the opportunity to visit a small exhibit on Virginia's mental disabilities system. This exhibit recreates life in the Public Hospital for Persons of Insane and Disordered Minds (later called the Virginia Lunatic Asylum). When the Public Hospital opened on October 12, 1773 it was the first and only public institution exclusively dedicated to the care and treatment of people with mental illness in British North America. Eventually, the Public Hospital would become Eastern State Hospital, which continues to serve mental patients today. The most striking aspect of the exhibit of artifacts and portrayal of patient life in colonial times was a chronology of the Virginia mental disabilities system. This history reflects our society's attitudes towards people with mental disabilities that prevail even today. Our attitudes show a mix of fear and suspicion tempered with compassion and charitableness. Today, we encounter many of the same issues of how to properly provide care and treatment: Should patients be properly cared for at home, by neighbors, in jails or poorhouses? How should they be financially supported? Should care be short or long-term? How should we deal with involuntary treatment? How can recreation and employment be used to rehabilitate patients?

Early in the history of the Public Hospital, the Virginia House of Burgesses instructed that the hospital was to admit only persons who were judged both dangerous and curable. Patients were to be admitted, treated, cured and discharged. Long-term residents were not welcome. The role of the hospital was to intervene when a mental health crisis occurred but they were only to provide short-term care for acute cases. Later in the mid-1800's, Hospital Administrator, John Minton Galt II, proposed a nineteenth-century version of deinstitutionalization by suggesting that patients be placed as boarders in the neighboring community working during the day in town, or living and working at a nearby farm run by hospital personnel. "The segregation of the mentally ill had been tried and found wanting. Although a central institution was needed, generally care could take place in cottages, farmhouses, and in neighboring households rather than behind the locked doors of the hospital". (Quest for a Cure, The Public Hospital in Williamsburg, Virginia, 1773-1885. Shoner S. Zwelling, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1985).

For more than 234 years, Virginia's Mental Health System has periodically sought to reform its traditional historic emphasis on institutionally based care and transform itself to a consumer-driven system of community based services and care. Just ten years ago I wrote an article (Virginia Capitol Connections Winter, 1997) on the challenges facing Virginia's Public Mental Health System. At that time we were eagerly awaiting the recommendations of the Joint Subcommittee studying the Future of Publicly Funded Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services (HJR 240, Joint Subcommittee Study). The Subcommittee, which was co-chaired by Senator Joe Gartlan and Delegate "Frank" Hall, crossed the state seeking input on how to improve Virginia's Public Mental Disabilities System. Today, this study stands as one of the most comprehensive reviews of the system ever undertaken in the Commonwealth's history. The two year study made some 110 recommendations covering legislative and administrative improvements. It was expected that this would initiate the first important steps towards a restructured and improved service system. Included were: increasing opportunities for consumer involvement; choice; clarification of the service roles and responsibilities of state and local government; clarifying the role of the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse (DMHMRSAS); expectations of the Community Service Boards (CSB); improving human rights programs; and, restructuring the flow of funds and maximizing the Medicaid Waiver.

There is no question that HJR 240 recommendations have had the intended significant impacts on many of the key challenges identified

in the report. Improvements include an enhanced performance and consumer satisfaction, consumer dispute resolution improvements, adoption of a process for updating Comprehensive State Plans, restructuring of CSBs and strengthening representation by consumers, and consolidation of human rights regulations into a comprehensive regulatory framework. Medicaid matching funds are now directly appropriated to the Department of Medical Assistance budget rather than transfers from the CSBs. During the past decade there have been numerous additional efforts to strengthen Virginia's Mental Health System which resulted from HJR 240. These included the Anderson Commission on Community Services and Inpatient Care, the Hammond Commission, the JLARC Commission Assessment of Reimbursement Rates for Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services, the Commission on Mental Health Law Reform Study of Access to Publicly Funded Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services in Virginia and several Office of Inspector General Reviews of Community Services Boards Case Management Services.

This is but a sampling of the comprehensive reports and studies seeking to improve Virginia's mental health service delivery system. Beginning in 2003, efforts were started to restructure DMHMRSAS by implementing a vision for a community-based service system. Historically the Commonwealth has relied upon institutional care, which is the most restrictive, expensive and inefficient way to deliver mental health services. Most of the state's mental health and retardation facilities remain in poor and often unsafe physical condition. They were built in an era when institutional care was the preferred mode and when they housed many more thousands of additional residents than they do today. The Community Reinvestment Initiative begun in 2003 redirected the Commonwealth from its traditional emphasis on institutional based care to consumer-driven and community-based services and care. Over \$10 million was redirected to be used for community programs to help avoid institutionalization. At that time over 100 beds were permanently closed at 3 of the state's largest hospitals. Much of the impetus for this deinstitutionalization effort came as a result of the 1999 U.S. Supreme Court decision *Olmstead vs L.C.* emphasizing the right of patients to live in the community rather than under institutional care. The largest influx of state dollars came into the Mental Health System in July, 2004 when 700 additional Mental Retardation Medicaid Waiver slots and 160 slots for persons living in mental retardation training centers were funded.

In July, 2005 another 300 Waiver slots for the new Day Support Medicaid Waiver were added. ("The System Transformation Initiative", Dr. James Reinhard, Richmond Academy of Medicine, RAMifications Newsletter, February/March, 2006). This was followed by a ten percent increase in MR Waiver rates in July 2006 and transfer of authority for Management of the MR and Day Support Waiver from DMAS to DMHMRSAS in September, 2006. All of these efforts have contributed to transforming an archaic and inefficient system of service delivery.

Much work still remains if Virginia is to realize the goal of achieving a person-centered system of community care. In 1996 at the time of the HJR 240 study, the system served 199,867 individuals while in 2006 some 198,041 were served. About 14,000 individuals remain wait-listed for at least one mental health service, while 7,301 remain in public facilities. For its entire history, Virginia has chosen to operate a dual system of state institutions and under-funded community services which is both more expensive and more difficult to coordinate and administer. The six year total (from 2008-2014) estimated costs for renovations and maintenance of the 16 state hospitals and training centers operated by the system is more than \$1.2 billion. (Draft Comprehensive State Plan 2008-2014, Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance

See *Improving*, continued on page 18



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Virginia's First Lady "For Keeps" Foster Care Initiative

By BONNIE ATWOOD



The little twinkling light in the upstairs bedroom window says it all. The light says "Welcome Home" to thousands of Virginia children who wish for a home "for keeps."

This is the inviting logo of the "For Keeps" initiative spearheaded by Virginia's First Lady Anne Holton. The program aims to throw a spotlight on the many older children in the foster care system. They have sometimes been overlooked in favor of the babies in the pink and blue receiving blankets, or the tots dragging

teddy bears. These are pre-teen and teenage children who are just as much in need of a loving and stable family to care for them.

Holton described this need in the comfortable upstairs sitting room of her own unique home: the Executive Mansion. This beautiful Federal Style architecture has been her home for two distinct periods of time, and it has landed her in the record books: Holton, daughter of former Governor A. Linwood Holton Jr., lived there as a child in the 1970s, and she returned as the wife of current Governor Timothy M. Kaine.

Holton is the perfect leader for "For Keeps." She nurtures her own three children, and prior to becoming First Lady, she served as a judge in Richmond's Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court for more than seven years. Her family-friendly image is evident as she sits at a window overlooking the Virginia State Capitol, and talks about how she tries to keep her busy family eating together most nights a week (at least three or four)—no small task with her busy schedule. (She had just flown in from New York, where her brother Woody Holton had received honors from the National Book Foundation.)

Holton explained that when Kaine was elected, she knew she was going to have to step down from the bench during his time as governor. Like all the other First Ladies, she would have a golden opportunity to bring attention to a cause that was meaningful to her. She had thoroughly enjoyed her time as a judge, she said, but leaving that life behind was a lot easier because she knew she could do something about the need for foster care placements. "For Keeps" was born.

Generous funding has come from Freddie Mac Foundation, and ample consulting support has come from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, she said. A team of people from Annie E. Casey is based in Baltimore and provides help for this program.

The name and logo came from the professionals at the Martin Agency, who brainstormed until they came up with a brand idea that could stick. The name and idea launched the First Lady's "Listening Tour," in which she traveled the Commonwealth and listened, first informally, and then formally through public hearings, to answers to the question, "What do you need most?"

Holton acknowledges that Virginia "wasn't doing very well" in finding families for the number of older children who needed placement. Roughly half of the 8,000 children in foster care are over age 12. She stressed the needs of the teenage children who are at the higher ages, aging out of the system. They may be technically grown up, she said, and they have nobody to go home to for the holiday, or nobody to co-sign a lease. They have nobody to be on their car insurance, or just to spend family time with. This initiative comes at a time when Virginia is focusing more on the mental health needs of its citizens. It also coincides with Governor Kaine's appointment of Raymond R.



Ratke as newly created special advisor on children's services reform.

Holton said that studies have shown that young people need this kind of close family support—emotional as well as financial—well into their twenties. She said that in our culture an average young adult finally leaves home the last time around age 26.

The first goal is to get the children back with their biological families, she said, but sometimes that is not possible. Those who cannot return to relatives are sometimes placed in group homes or facilities. Placement with a good family is preferable.

If a family is open to the idea of being a foster care family, or possibly to adopting one of these children, they should look at www.forkeepsvirginia.org, or better yet, call 1-800-DO-ADOPT for answers to their questions. Virginia has a recruiting and training program that supports foster parents at every step. There is a central clearinghouse to match the children with the families. Resources in the clearinghouse can be public (like Social Services) or private (like the Children's Home Society of Virginia).


Holton urged prospective parents not to think of the system as "unduly burdensome." Training is offered, she said. Single people are welcome to apply to become foster parents. And age is not a barrier. Many foster parents are in their fifties or older. There are requirements, such as enough bedroom space, but bedrooms can be shared. There is some reimbursement for expenses, but it is not a lot of money.

She said that even those who cannot offer to become foster parents can be supportive of those who do, and help to make more community and government leaders aware of these issues.

"If you know a foster family," she said, "call them up and offer them a ride to soccer practice or something."

Holton said that the Commonwealth as a whole benefits when these placements are made. Through family placements, she said, Virginia spends less money on residential expenses. Money is re-invested and re-directed and spent more productively, at the front end.

Holton was asked if she would go back to the bench when her husband's term as governor is over. "I'm having too much fun to think about it," she said. And who can blame her? If she's not hostessing Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, she's meeting hometown singing sensation Elliott Yamin, or introducing Maya Angelou at a Richmond event. She said the very hardest part of her job is turning down interviews for lack of time.

To all those who need homes or have homes to share, Holton would remind you of the message of the "For Keeps" logo: the light is lit. 

General Assembly Class of 2008

First Impression Quotes

Excited like any freshman. Any new job has its challenges. I'm looking forward to being a good delegate for my constituents.

Delegate Joseph Bouchard
(D) Virginia Beach



Last year I was in a classroom teaching Government and History of the House of Burgesses. Now I'm serving in the sequel to that body. It's pretty heady. I'm awed by it all.

Delegate Joe Morrissey
(D) Henrico



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Senator Jo
(D) Newort N*

Very hectic, exciting

Delegate Manoli Loupassi
(R) Richmond City



I'm honored to be here serving Henrico County in the oldest continuous legislative body in the country.

Delegate Jimmie Massie
(R) Henrico



Being a total novice, I learned the first day that there is a great system in place for the people's voice to be heard. This is a very professional system.

Delegate Paul Nichols
(D) Prince William



*Exhilarating...
I'm honored to serve in the Commonwealth's tradition. It makes one commit oneself.*

Delegate
Charles Poindexter
(R) Franklin



Nothing was unexpected, but I have a very humbling feeling serving in an institution with such a rich history and depth...especially considering all of the predecessors that occupied these seats.

Delegate Bobby Mathieson
(D) Virginia Beach



We've had excellent training here, but you still ask yourself: is it real, is it happening? Honestly, this is a humbling, awesome experience. It's pretty overwhelming.

Delegate Don Merricks
(R) Pittsylvania



I had butterflies in my stomach mixed with anticipation. But it wasn't as overwhelming as I had thought. We received good training...all of my worries were for naught.

Delegate Brenda Pogge
(R) James City



*a very powerful body. I decided in the
trade to return to Virginia to become a
of the legislature. I am very
d to be a part of this day
in Virginia government.*

Senator Margi Vanderhye
(D) Fairfax County



*It was really exciting especially because
my wife and children were here. It was
everything I expected and I felt privileged
to be a part of it.*

Senator Ralph Northam
(D) Norfolk



*as humbling to feel first hand the
responsibilities I have. There will be
challenges and opportunities ahead
we need to work together to
accomplish a positive
agenda for Virginia.*

Senator George Barker
(D) Fairfax County



*It (the Senate) has fewer representatives than
in the House and seems pretty friendly so far.
I'll probably blow it at some point. Heck they
booed me in my first speech in the House.
I'm really glad to be here.*

Senator Chap Peterson
(D) Fairfax City



*a real honor and privilege to be given the
opportunity to come down and work for the
of Danville, Pittsylvania, Franklin
Campbell. And it's really nice to
back in our Capitol. They did a
job on the restoration.*

Senator Robert Hurt
(R) Pittsylvania



*It's wasn't a normal day. It was supposed to be
ceremonial. The day was definitely longer than
expected. It was different than when I was mayor
of Roanoke. It will be a learning process.
Hopefully we can streamline it, but it's a
great honor.*

Senator Ralph Smith
(R) Botetourt



*There is a palpable difference in the House
Senate...neither better nor
worse but certainly different.
I look forward to serving.*

Senator Donald McEachin
(D) Henrico



*It is the greatest deliberative body.
This was the longest deliberative
a real honor to serve.*

Senator John Miller
(D) News



It was a great day...that about sums it up.

Senator Richard Stuart
(R) Westmoreland



*Certainly an honor to be sworn in to such a signifi-
cant and historic body. I can tell you that as soon
as we were sworn in we went right to work and I
have already met with so many people
who have brought important ideas and
issues to my attention. It was truly a
great day and truly an honor.*

Senator Jill Vogel
(R) Fauquier



Playing Well in the Sandbox

By DELEGATE FRANK HALL

In recent months, Virginia has received numerous accolades—from “Most Business Friendly” to “Best Managed.” In fact, one national publication congratulated Virginia’s children because those born here are “most likely to succeed.”

These accomplishments are neither flukes nor accidents; they are the result of years of bipartisan work, as many of us have labored to build a robust business climate and enhance our quality of life. While we can take pride in what we have achieved, we should resist the temptation to boast and hold off on those pats on the back.

Why? Because our healthy business climate and quality of life are in jeopardy. International entanglements and a sagging national economy are of no help, but Virginia’s greatest threat comes from within—an ever increasing willingness by some elected officials as well as special interest groups to identify divisive social issues, give them far greater priority than fundamental public policy concerns such as safety, education, transportation, etc., and then demonize any who dare to differ on these issues. In short, the ranks of the General Assembly’s “sensible center,” those individuals—whether they be Democrats or Republicans—who could and would put partisanship to the side in the interests of forging sound public policy have steadily declined in recent years.

This dynamic of reasoned debate and well-considered compromise yielding ground to shrill bickering and partisan stalemates is ironic considering the current political environment. Dismay over the war in Iraq, fear of terrorism here at home, an economy in the doldrums, and failure to make meaningful progress on pressing domestic concerns such as an aging national infrastructure, health care, etc.—all of these have caused citizens to throw up their hands in frustration and disgust.

The last thing constituents want to see and hear from their elected representatives is more partisan finger-pointing or passing the blame. The old saying may be true: all this talk may be cheap. But for our inaction, we are about to pay a very high price—permanent erosion in the people’s faith in representative government.

Thus the question becomes, can we deliver what our constituents want—bipartisan cooperation in an effort to achieve the common good? Sadly, the answer to date is “no.”

In Virginia, while we have been preoccupied with issues that are fundamentally private matters, we have failed to address adequately the legitimate responsibilities of government. For example, in 2004, the General Assembly brought the workings of state government to near crisis because of its inability to reach an agreement on a budget. In 2006, the legislature proved unable to resolve the most pressing issue of the day—transportation. Earlier this year, with November elections and justifiably anger voters looming large, the General Assembly managed to pass a transportation package—hurriedly drafted, including far-ranging, untested policies with unintended consequences, some of which we are starting to discover, many of which remain unknown. Does anyone truly believe this resembles a solution to the transportation crisis?

A legislative body works best when it consists of individuals of good will who recognize their differences—political as well as regional—and yet are willing to work together to hammer out viable compromises that address the needs of all Virginians. In November, I hope the voters elected to the House and Senate men and women who are dedicated to a core set of public policy principles that transcend partisan politics.

One of these principles must be an abiding commitment to the long-term, financial stability of the Commonwealth. This financial stability is the foundation on which a healthy business climate is rooted. In turn, this climate creates jobs, fosters hope and provides our



Changing Channels

By ATTORNEY GENERAL BOB McDONNELL

Your television might become obsolete next year, on February 17, 2009.

Back in 1996, Congress ordered all over-the-air TV stations to stop broadcasting on analog frequencies and start broadcasting digitally. The federal government intends to make some of these public lines available for different uses, such as public safety communications. Others will be sold to private companies for services like wireless signals.

This means that on February 18, 2009, if you have an older analog television and don’t take necessary steps, your TV won’t get any over-the-air programming. (Over-the-air programming is basically the four major networks, plus PBS, as opposed to cable channels like CNN, ESPN or Lifetime, which aren’t controlled by public over-the-air regulations.)

This does not mean you have to run out and buy an expensive high-definition (HDTV) set. Your television simply needs a digital tuner, also known as a decoder or receiver. All new TVs sold in the U.S. since March 1, 2007 have such digital tuners.

What precautions can you take if you have an older analog TV? If you have an analog TV and rely upon roof-top or “rabbit ear” antennas to get a signal, you simply can buy a digital-to-analog converter. Converter boxes cost between \$50 and \$70, and are for sale at stores including Wal-mart, Best Buy and K-mart.

Starting January 1, 2008 all households can request up to two coupons, worth \$40 each, toward the purchase of up to two converter boxes. The federal government has allocated up to \$1.5 billion for these coupons, according to the Department of Commerce. Coupon supplies are limited, and they expire 90 days after they are mailed. You can request a coupon over the phone at 1-888-DTV-2009 or online at www.dtv2009.gov.

If you have a subscription to cable or satellite, your TV set should continue functioning fine after Feb. 17, 2009, according to the Federal Communications Commission, as should gaming consoles, VCRs and DVD players. You may, however, need to obtain a set-top box from your cable or satellite company to receive DTV signals and convert them into the format of your current analog TV. Check with your cable or satellite company to find out if you need a set-top box, and, if so, what fee (typically monthly) is charged for the box.

For more information about the analog-to-digital conversion, you can visit www.dtv.gov. Consumers may also e-mail questions to: DTVinfo@fcc.gov.

Consumer protection is an important statutory duty of the Office of the Attorney General, and our staff can help. In an age of increased consumer scams, we all must continue to be educated and vigilant. ▮

citizens with a reason to stay in Virginia rather than seek opportunity elsewhere.

To this end, I call on Republicans, Democrats, Independents and all other individuals involved in the development of our public policies to eschew the easy way out—demagoguery on divisive issues—and instead take the high road and the harder path, working together to pass common sense measures that enhance our collective quality of life as Virginians.

Virginia ranks first, so say many respected publications. That is well and good, but if we want to keep it that way, we’ll have to work harder at it, all of us, together.

Delegate Frank Hall (D) represents the 69th House District. ▮

Capitol Connections *On The Scene*



Ron Dunlap & The Honorable Clint Miller enjoying time at the General Assembly



Virginia Girl Scouts and their leaders enjoying their annual trek to the Virginia Capitol surrounded by government leaders who have joined Troop Capitol Square



Governor Kaine's news conference



Tom Pappalardo and Bob Ramsey on a warm winter day outside the General Assembly Building



Legislators leaving the General Assembly Building for the Capitol



Advocates waiting for legislators



Annual tribute is brought to the Governor by Virginia's native Americans



Kara Norris, Christian Rickers & Christie Warthan delivering desk calendars



The Honorable Scott Ligamfelter greets the crowd with "lower taxes."

Interest Surges In Nonpartisan Redistricting

By CHARLES TODD

A surge of interest has developed across Virginia regarding the redistricting process which will follow the 2010 U.S. Census. Redistricting is a requirement and a responsibility of the General Assembly and has been abused by both political parties. Following the November elections the control of the VA Assembly is divided among the Democratic and Republican parties and this presents an opportune time for cooperation and agreement within the General Assembly to develop a nonpartisan approach to redistricting.



The lines, as drawn now, produced only 17 competitive elections for 140 seats in November 2007. Most districts are safe for one political party. This was a major cause for an extremely low voter turnout. In a televised interview December 2 on WCVE, Larry Sabato, Director, Center for Politics and University Professor of Politics, University of Virginia, said he, "didn't blame people for not running for public office in a district where one party dominated."

Efforts in the past to establish a bipartisan commission have failed in Virginia. As the minority party 16 years ago, the Republicans introduced a constitutional amendment to establish such a commission. This proposed amendment was killed by the Democrats. During the 2007 session, The Republican-dominated Senate approved a bill (22-18) to amend the constitution to provide for a 13-member redistricting commission composed of 6 Democrats, 6 Republicans, and one to be agreed upon by the commission or the court. The proposal died in the House.

Governor Tim Kaine campaigned in the fall of 2005 on nonpartisan redistricting, an issue he has supported for years. Former Governor Chuck Robb stated in May 2007 in an interview with *Virginia Capitol Connections* that "the only way to do redistricting fairly is to do it judicially or by a nonpartisan committee or commission." He added that "computers are largely to blame in redistricting so that there is less competition in elections." Former Governor Mark Warner, while campaigning for the United States Senate in December 2007, stated that "computers made gerrymandering more precise" and the process was not in the best interest of democracy.

Editorials and columns have appeared recently in Virginia newspapers including the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* and the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*. Writers have encouraged a closely divided General

Assembly to seize the opportunity to carry out its responsibility in a manner that is fair to all. The *PilotOnline.com* reported in December that Senators Ken Stolle and Creigh Deeds and Delegates Brian Moran and Harvey Morgan had agreed to assist with a proposal that would remove redistricting power from the legislature and hand it to a bipartisan commission for the next round of mapmaking in 2011. These lawmakers come from both parties and represent rural, urban, and suburban districts and, as the report stated, "they care about the integrity of Virginia's political process."

Former Secretary of the Commonwealth Frederick T. Gray, Jr., writing in *Style Magazine* said, "Simply stated, gerrymandering is the opposite of democracy...It is not what democracy is about." In a later interview, Gray said, "Members of the General Assembly may be reluctant to approve nonpartisan redistricting because their current seats could be placed in jeopardy. Perhaps they should approve nonpartisan redistricting for Congressional districts first."

Jim Ukrop, a well-known civic leader, grocer, and banker in Richmond, is initiating the Virginia Redistricting Coalition. Ukrop's organization has used the internet to develop a large following. It is ironic that computers, the instruments which make gerrymandering so carefully crafted, are now being used to raise an army of supporters for nonpartisan redistricting.

Seven states that have placed redistricting in the hands of nonpartisan commissions are Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nevada, and Washington. Under the Virginia Redistricting Coalition's proposal, the Commission would be composed of 2 majority party members, 2 minority party members, and a chairman amenable to both sides. All Commissioners would be selected from a pool of retired judges appointed by the Virginia Supreme Court. Members would be appointed by the majority and minority leaders of each chamber.

In early January, the Virginia Redistricting Coalition had recruited many members. It has received support from the AARP, the League of Women Voters, Virginia21, the Virginia Business Council, Virginia Interfaith Center for Public Policy, and the Virginia League of Conservation Voters. It has an Advisory Board of 14 prominent citizens. This group should be able to attract the attention of as well as action by the General Assembly this year.

Dr. Charles Todd is a retired Virginia teacher, principal, and school superintendent. [Z]

Improving from page 11

Abuse Services, November 1, 2007). Governor Kaine recently announced a \$42 million dollar proposal to fund the hiring of new case mental health managers, therapists and clinicians and expand emergency mental health services. This was in response to the Virginia Tech Review Panel recommendations highlighting the need

to strengthen the Community Services Board system and expand case management capacity and expansion of emergency services.

Since the opening of the Public Hospital in Williamsburg, the Commonwealth has attempted to deal with balancing institutional and community based care. The terminology may have changed but the issues still remain with us. We must continue to confront the bias towards institutionalization. The Mental Disabilities System must continue to focus on cost-effectiveness, equity and responsiveness while remedying poor quality care. The ever growing wait-lists for needed services are but a symptom of limited access to care in community settings. The latest budget for the public mental disabilities system should be seen as just a down payment on longer term investments needed to create a healthy community care system. Eventually, Virginia will have to come to terms with the centuries old challenge of further limiting institutional care and establishing a truly comprehensive and sustainable system of community based care and treatment.

Charles Richman is the CEO of SOC Enterprises in Arlington, VA. [Z]

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Partisanship in the Contemporary Hampton Roads Region

By MANLEY ELLIOTT BANKS

Voters in the Hampton Roads and Northern Virginia regions recently enabled the Democrats to gain control of the Virginia Senate in the 2007 elections by electing four new Democratic state senators. It is interesting that two of the senators were elected from Hampton Roads. This area is considered to be more politically conservative than the Northern Virginia region. Hampton Roads is home to numerous military personnel and retirees as well as the university and media operations of the conservative religious leader and former Republican presidential candidate, Pat Robertson. Moreover, two of the three United States Representatives serving the area since 2000 have been conservative Republicans. However, the other Representative, Congressman Robert Scott, is one of the most liberal Democrats in Congress. What is the nature of partisanship among the voters in the region? This article seeks to answer that question.



The Hampton Roads area will be defined using the United States Bureau of Census's definition of the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News Metropolitan Area. The metropolitan area comprises the five counties of Gloucester, Isle of Wight, James City, Mathews, and York and the nine independent cities of Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Newport News, Chesapeake, Hampton, Portsmouth, Poquoson, Suffolk, and Williamsburg. The metropolitan area also includes one county in North Carolina (Currituck County). Hampton Roads is the second most populous metropolitan area in the commonwealth with a 2000 population of 1,569,541 residents.

The voters in the *counties* of the Hampton Roads area voted solidly Republican in the 2000 and 2004 presidential elections, the 2005 Virginia Gubernatorial contest, the 2006 United States Senatorial and Representative elections, and the 2007 General Assembly elections. However, that has not been the case among voters in the nine independent *cities*. Significant differences in partisan voting have occurred among them.

Three distinct groups were discerned among the voters in the nine cities. The first group of cities is called the "Medium Republican" cities, because voters in Virginia Beach, Chesapeake, and Poquoson gave fairly strong support to Republican Party candidates in most of the five previously mentioned elections. For example, Virginia Beach's voters supported the 2005 Democratic Gubernatorial candidate, Timothy Kaine, over the Republican candidate, Jerry Kilgore, but by the small margin of 48.7 percent to 48.0 percent; however, these voters voted solidly for the 2006 Republican Party United States Senatorial candidate, George Allen, by 53.8 percent and for the 2000 and 2004 Republican Presidential candidate, George W. Bush, by 55.9 percent and by 59.1 percent, respectively. Furthermore, in the 2007 General Assembly elections, Republican candidates were victorious in five of the seven state House of Delegates districts that are located within the cities of Virginia Beach and Chesapeake; they include 5 districts solely within Virginia Beach's city limits, one completely within Chesapeake's city boundaries, and one comprising portions of both cities.

In contrast, the voters in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Hampton strongly supported the Democratic Party candidates; this group of cities is identified as "Strong Democrat" cities. This can be seen in the greater than 60 percent voter support that Norfolk gave to Democratic Party candidates in four of the elections. For example, the 2005 Democratic

See *Partisanship*, continued on page 20



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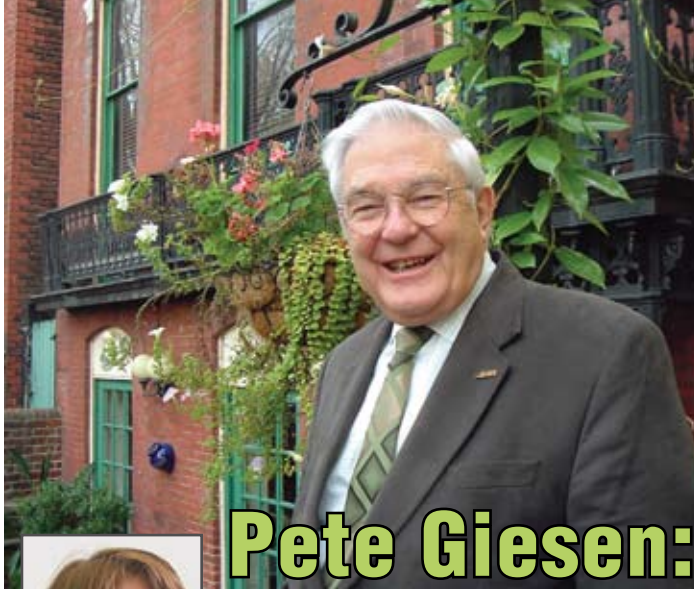
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Pete Giesen: A Happy Public Servant

By BONNIE ATWOOD

Arthur R. Giesen, Jr., is known as “Pete” to his friends, and that includes just about everybody who has ever been anything or done anything in Virginia government or politics. Pete Giesen is a walking, talking Virginia history book. Politics courses through his veins.

Giesen was born in Radford, Va., in 1932. His family and neighborhood was a population active in political activity—some in his very family. His grandfather, Anthony, was a mayor of Radford, and his father, known as “Ott,” (his sister, Ann’s version of “Art”), was a mayor of Radford. His mother, Charlotte, was also elected to the Radford City Council. Dick Poff (who ran for Congress, was elected and later served as on the Virginia Supreme Court) was a neighbor, as were the Daltons (Ted ran for Governor twice and his son, John, later became a Virginia governor). Giesen’s mother went on to be elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, as did he after her. He was a prominent member up until 1996 and he has maintained a high profile as an advocate for issues such as aging and mental health.

Now at the age of 75, this dashing gentleman seems to be a truly happy individual. He is still connected to the legislators and officials on both sides of the aisle, but he spends more time now teaching state and local politics to college students at James Madison University. This heart-attack survivor considers himself lucky to be alive and enjoys what he calls “my seventh career.”

Sipping an exotic soup at the Beauregard’s Thai Room in Richmond, Giesen, looked back fondly on his early days in Radford. He remembered being in the third grade when “Dad got called up,” as so many of the men did in anticipation of World War II. The family packed off to Kansas and then Texas, in support of their father’s military ser-

vice. Giesen’s father was a 1928 graduate of Virginia Military Institute, kept his reserve status, and served in the U.S. Cavalry.

Giesen has been educated at both Harvard and Yale, but the Shenandoah Valley is still home. His first career, out of the school “starting gate,” was in business. He went to work for the Westinghouse Air Conditioning Division that was located in Staunton. Then he started the Augusta Steel Corporation, named for its location in Augusta County. With two partners he later set up another business called “New Options Group, Inc.” Meanwhile, his political career was going strong, starting with a run for the Virginia House of Delegates in 1961.

Giesen’s mother made Virginia history. She was Charlotte (“Pinky”) Caldwell Giesen, the first woman elected to the Radford City Council (in 1954) and the first Republican woman to serve in the Virginia House of Delegates (1958-1962). She lost her third election for the House of Delegates in 1961 by only 125 votes, but Giesen’s race to represent a neighboring district was even closer: he was making his first attempt to represent the Central Valley, and he lost by 88 votes. Virginia had barely missed welcoming its first mother-son legislative team.

Giesen was elected to the House of Delegates in 1963 and, with a brief interruption, served until 1996. He served on the Appropriations Committee, among others, and became House Minority Leader. After his time in the General Assembly, he served as assistant to Lieutenant Governor John Hager for over a year.

The Giesens were active in Virginia politics at an exciting time. Charlotte Giesen worked for passage of educational appropriations which were seen as the beginning of the end of the Byrd Machine, and of Massive Resistance in Virginia. And who can forget how interesting Virginia was in the mid-eighties, when Virginia Democrats introduced their “rainbow ticket”: Gerald Baliles, Doug Wilder and Mary Sue Terry. All three won, bringing the Commonwealth its first black lieutenant governor and first woman attorney general. Women were making great strides at the General Assembly, through doors opened by people like Charlotte Giesen. It is this firsthand knowledge that Giesen gives to his students at James Madison.

Giesen does not look like a man who has ever been sick a day in his life, but in 2000 he experienced a major heart attack. He was visiting his sister in California because she had been stricken with cancer. Giesen’s wife, Pat, was still in Virginia, but with the welcome help of Bruce Jamerson, clerk of the House of Delegates, she was able to fly quickly to Giesen’s bedside. Giesen said he must have been a very impressive patient, because he remembers the nurses in the recovery room asking him, “What state are you governor of?”

The achievements that Giesen is most proud of are his work in mental health and in behalf of the Area Agencies on the Aging. He said the inspiration for his work in mental health came from his mother. As a freshman delegate-elect in 1957, she was given a tour of state facilities. Giesen said she was appalled at the conditions she saw in the “mental health facilities,” and through her conversation that evening, it affected him deeply. Giesen went on to help change how Virginia treats its mentally ill. He agrees that there is still much to do but the work has begun. ▮

Partisanship from page 19

Gubernatorial candidate (Kaine) and the 2006 Democratic United States Senatorial candidate (Webb) got 66.0 percent and 64.5 percent (of the vote), respectively. In the 2000 and 2004 presidential elections, the voters of Norfolk supported the Democratic candidates Albert Gore in 2000 by 61.7 percent and John Kerry in 2004 by 61.67 percent. Additionally, in the two state House of Delegates districts that are solely within the city boundaries of Norfolk and the one contained within the city limits of Hampton, Democrats won reelection in all three districts.

The third group is labeled “Weak Democrat” cities, because voters in Newport News, Suffolk, and Williamsburg supported more Democratic Party candidates than Republican Party candidates. The victorious Democratic candidates won by a small margin. The same was the case for the winning Republicans. For example, the voters of Suffolk supported the 2005 Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Timothy Kaine by 53.9 percent and voted for the 2006 Democratic United States Senatorial candidate, James Webb by 49.9 percent

(49.1 for Republican Allen); moreover, they voted for President Bush in both presidential elections but by 50.6 percent in 2000 and by 52.1 percent in 2004.

There are important socio-economic characteristics which differentiate the three groups of cities. The residents of the “Medium Republican” cities have the highest median household income of the three groups. The average median household income of the “Medium Republican” cities was \$53, 456, which is substantially higher than the \$38,

See *Partisanship*, continued on page 20

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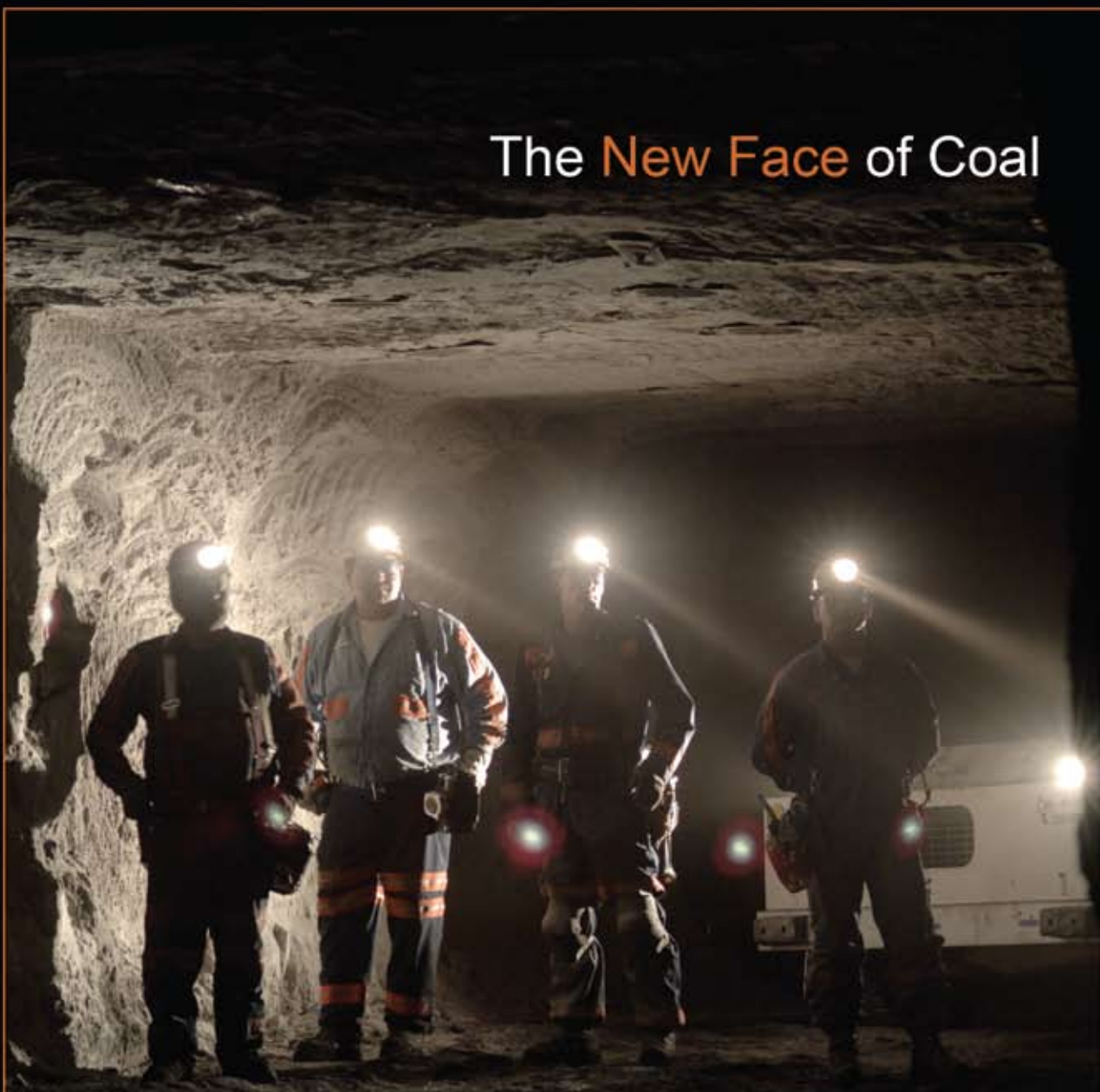
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Politics of Budgets and Fear: The Illegal Immigration Issue

By BRIAN TURNER

On January 1, 2008, Prince William County began denying certain county services to illegal immigrants. On that same date, all tariff barriers to agricultural trade between the United States and Mexico were lifted in accordance with the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). As Virginia's local authorities struggle with their limited ability to influence immigration policy, powerful economic forces unleashed by NAFTA will continue to push Mexicans off their land and, for many of them, north to find work.



The Prince William County Board of Supervisors first attracted the attention of the national and international news media when on July 10, 2007, it passed a resolution expressing concern about illegal immigration and directing the County Executive to investigate the means by which county services could be denied to illegal aliens. Other jurisdictions, such as Loudoun and Culpeper counties and the town of Herndon, have similarly investigated their options regarding illegal immigration.

County officials have a point. In a study released in December 2007, the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office reported that the fiscal impact of all immigrants, both legal and "unauthorized," to use the CBO's term, at all levels of government was positive. In a point usually omitted in the Virginia debate, immigrants pay taxes. They pay sales and property taxes, and the majority of unauthorized immigrants pay income and payroll taxes. Much of that tax bill goes to the federal government, but the feds restrict a variety of services to illegal immigrants. The CBO finds that the fiscal impact on state and local governments is usually negative—state and county governments expend more on services presumably used by unauthorized immigrants than they collect in taxes from that population. Much of the ire expressed by Virginia's officials, and those in many other states, is directed at the federal government's policies that leave the local jurisdictions holding the bag.

However, there really is not that much Prince William and the others can do. Plyler and Dillon limit their options. In *Plyler v. Doe* (1982), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that states could not deny public education to undocumented minors. Thus, the biggest budget item, education, is off the table. Federal and state laws permit "non-enemy" aliens to own property in the Commonwealth, and the local governments cannot deny services to property owners on the basis of their immigration status. Virginia's Dillon Rule permits local governments to act only if expressly authorized by the state or, as Virginia code puts it, if their actions are "expedient to secure the

general welfare of inhabitants."

Prince William officials have wisely recognized that many other services, such as fire response, are public goods in the most general sense and their denial would have a negative impact on all inhabitants. Therefore, Prince William is denying illegal immigrants county services ranging from business licensing to Bluebird Bus Tours. The county is paying for seven full-time employees in the police department to staff the new Criminal Alien Unit. The net fiscal impact of the denial of services, and the increased staffing in the police department, is likely to be marginal and not obviously positive.

Clearly, the politics of the illegal immigration debate don't have much to do with the sleepy topic of county budgets. This is a culture conflict, the kind of wedge issue that can mobilize voters by tapping into their fears. On one side are those who fear that immigrants will not assimilate as English-speaking Americans, and will remain truly "alien" to American culture and values. That this fear has been well-rehearsed throughout American history does not lessen its reality for those who feel it. The fact that many groups campaigning for a more restrictive environment name themselves "Save Our Community" speaks to that sense of fear. On the other side are those who fear that a political environment that promotes "cracking down on illegal aliens" will lead to racial profiling and discrimination against the Hispanic community. Those experiences too are well-rehearsed in our history.

Immigration policy quickly became an emotional issue in last fall's General Assembly races. Undoubtedly, national politicians paid close attention to how the immigration issue "played" with Virginia's voters. The answer to that is not clear. A *Washington Post* poll in October found that three-quarters of likely voters in Virginia thought immigration is an important issue and over half wanted local government to do "a lot" more about it. Those who told the *Post* they felt immigration to be an extremely important issue were more likely to support the GOP, but the election results from November don't show that the issue gave either party a decisive advantage.

Now the debate moves to the General Assembly in Richmond. Local governments will seek greater authority to act in this area. Some legislators, such as Delegate Jeffrey Frederick (R-Prince William), will offer bills that would punish jurisdictions that don't use local resources, such as the police, to identify unauthorized immigrants. Other measures will seek to keep undocumented aliens out of public colleges and universities. However, given the limits on both state and local authority, relatively small steps will be taken, but with much fury and bluster. ▮

Brian Turner is Professor and Chair of the Department of Political Science at Randolph-Macon College.

Partisanship from page 20

268 of the "Weak Democrat" cities and the \$35,029 of the "Strong Democrat" cities. The average percentage of persons living below the federal poverty level was only 6.1 percent for the "Medium Republican" cities; whereas, the averages for the "Strong" and "Weak Democrat" cities were more than twice that level. They were 16.6 percent for the "Strong Democrat" cities and 15.1 percent for the "Weak Democrat" cities.

The populations of the "Strong" and "Weak Democrat" cities are more racially and ethnically diverse than those of the "Medium Republican" cities. The "Strong Democrat" cities have majority-minority populations (51.3%). Whereas, the "Medium Republican" cities have only one-fifth of their population (21.3%) as a racial or ethnic minority. The proportion of minorities in the population of the "Weak Democrat" cities is slightly more than one-third (37.3%). The "Medium Republican" cities had the highest population growth rate between the years 1990 and 2000; they averaged a 14.8 percent

growth rate. In contrast, the "Strong Democrat" cities lost population and had a negative growth rate of -4.0 percent. The population of the "Weak Democrat" cities grew but at a lower rate than that of the "Medium Republican" cities; they averaged a 10.2 percent rate of growth between the years 1990 and 2000.

High population growth rates were also found in the five Virginia counties in Hampton Roads. They averaged a population growth rate of 30.4 percent between the years 1990 and 2000. Even though the five counties combined have a relatively small population (177,427), the "Medium Republican" cities had the largest population of the three groups of cities. The total population of the "Medium Republican" Party cities was 636,007 in 2000. The "Strong Democrat" Party cities were second with a total population of 481,406. And the "Weak Democrat" cities had a population of 255,825.

In conclusion, the partisanship patterns described here are general
See *Partisanship*, continued on page 27

New Traditions

By EVA S. TEIG HARDY

[Editor's Note: This original article from the Summer 1998 issue of Capitol Connections magazine is reprinted because of the valuable advice that Ms. Tieg Hardy then offered to all governmental officials, regardless of gender. That advice is just as timely and valuable ten years later.]

Perhaps nowhere in Virginia is a sense of history and tradition more revered than at the State Capitol. There, in the building Thomas Jefferson designed for the oldest continuously meeting legislative body in the free world, 140 legislators convene each January to carry out the business of the Commonwealth and they do so in accordance with traditions and principles that have evolved over some 200 years.

New traditions and new ways of doing business are on the horizon, though, as increasing numbers of women move into leadership positions as public policy makers, lobbyists and in public affairs.

They do so knowing that change is not a favored Virginia tradition. Sarah Fain and Helen Henderson weren't elected to the House of Delegates until 1924 and it took another 55 years before Eva Scott became the first woman in the Virginia Senate. As recently as 1984 there were only 23 women lobbyists in Virginia, but that was twice the number registered in 1978, just six years earlier.

That's the same year John Dalton became the first governor to appoint a woman to his Cabinet. Since then there has always been at least one woman Cabinet Secretary. I'm especially proud to have been one of three women Gerald Baliles named to his Cabinet—the most of any gubernatorial administration in the country at that time.

Other recent noteworthy gains by women include Elizabeth Lacy's appointment as the

first woman justice on Virginia's Supreme Court and her earlier service as the first woman on the State Corporation Commission. Virginia voters proved that a woman could be elected to statewide office by electing Mary Sue Terry the state's first woman Attorney General twice.

Now, with the 21st century almost in sight, there are seven women Senators and 15 women in the House of Delegates. At the 1998 Session, 243 women toiled as registered lobbyists. And just off the Senate floor in Thomas Jefferson's Capitol, what used to be the Lieutenant Governor's office was recently converted to a women's rest room.

After 18 years in government and eight in the private sector, I'm extremely proud of the leadership roles women are playing in the legislative process as elected officials, lobbyists, appointed officials and business executives actively involved in politics and government.

I'm also reminded of the men and women who've been my mentors. They taught me the ropes, believed in me and encouraged me from the early years in local government to the present. I continue to depend on their advice and friendship and am pleased to pass along in the list below some of the things they taught me that work and are needed to succeed.

- Nothing is more valuable in or outside government than your professional and personal credibility. It takes time and hard work to establish that credibility, but it's the most important qualification you bring to any position you hold. Never let anyone take it away from you.
- Never lie, never overstay your welcome and never raise your voice.
- Be prepared for long hours and a tough job. Lobbying is a year round, full-time job, especially since Virginia's part time legislators' ever-increasing responsibilities extend far beyond "sine die" through study commissions and other legislative activities.

- Get involved, "do your homework" and find out how things work before trying to initiate change. Never be afraid to say "I don't know," but go find the answer. Enthusiasm and dedication are important but are no substitutes for knowledge and ability.

- Listen. Listen carefully. Do far more listening than speaking. Listen to what people say and stay alert to the cues and clues that help you hear the real story behind the words.

- Devote special attention to developing effective working relationships with legislators and other officials. Take the time to get to know them as individuals and colleagues.

- Whenever you seek to make or influence policy, carefully craft your message so that it meets the tests of clarity, conciseness and correctness—accuracy, not necessarily political correctness.

- Learn how to plan, set goals and build coalitions to accomplish them.

- Expect differences of opinion and develop the ability to devise new approaches so that no one has to "give up" or "give in."

- Be yourself, but don't take yourself too seriously. Treat everyone with the same level of respect you expect to receive.

It is a genuine pleasure to walk the halls of the General Assembly Building and the Capitol and see so many young women as part of the legislative process both as elected officials and representatives for issues ranging from social concerns to business, environmental and consumer issues.

There are no more real "women's issues"—our issues are everyone's issues and it's going to take every one of us to supply the vision and the hard work to meet future challenges and shape Virginia's new traditions and its future.

Eva S. Teig Hardy is Executive Vice President of Public Policy and Corporate Communications for Dominion. ▀

The Lady From Norfolk from page 7

from the Norfolk district let it be known that they would find it preferable to serve in an all male delegation. Two of her three colleagues failed to be reelected. The Norfolk Republican Party ran another woman, Frances G. Ellis, against her. Sarah Fain handily defeated her opponent by a count of 4,596 to 676 (Fain claimed 87% of the vote). Helen Henderson had passed away in July of 1925 but Delegate Fain was joined in the legislature by Sallie C. Booker (D-Henry).

During the 1926 term, Delegate Fain became embroiled in the debate over a proposed 10 percent tax on cosmetics. The tax was, in fact, quite popular with the women of the commonwealth because the proceeds were earmarked for the health fund in order to build hospitals and clinics in the state's rural areas. Sarah Fain was bitterly opposed to the measure. Due to the fact that cosmetics were largely purchased by women, Fain felt that the tax amounted to a form of class legislation. She favored a restructuring of the state tax system in order to provide the needed funds. Despite lobbying by several influential women's groups, the bill was ultimately defeated.

For Sarah Fain, the rest of the session passed without too much fanfare.

Sarah Lee Fain was not even opposed for her third term. Apparently, the "Norfolk Republicans deemed her candidacy so formidable that they did not even attempt to oppose her in the November election." It was during her third term that Sarah Fain emerged as one of the assembly's prominent figures. Her seniority qualified her for appointment as chairman of one of three of the House standing committees. However, House rules permitted a delegate to chair but one committee during the session; thus, the choice was left to the Democratic leadership as to which committee it was to be. Delegate Fain was appointed to the chairmanship of the committee of schools and colleges. This was not in deference to her gender, but instead to her abilities as a legislator. The entire education system of the commonwealth was to be reorganized. During the 1928 session the House committee on schools and colleges evaluated the recommendation of "educational experts"

See *The Lady From Norfolk*, continued on next page

The Virginia Commission on Youth

By JOHN S. "JACK" REID AND AMY ATKINSON

Introduction

The Virginia Commission on Youth, a standing legislative commission of the General Assembly, is committed to addressing the needs of and services to youth and families in the Commonwealth. I have had the privilege of serving on the Commission for the past seven years and as chairman in 2007. Over the course of those years, the Commission has accomplished much in the development of sound public policy in the areas of education, juvenile justice, child welfare, children's health and strengthening families.

Much of the success of the Commission's work is the result of the partnerships and relationships that it has established with executive branch agencies, private providers, family members, advocates and other experts on children's issues. For example, in the development of *Virginia's Youth Suicide Prevention Plan*, the Commission on Youth worked with more than 40 stakeholders. Many parties interested in the prevention of youth suicides were invited to discuss and develop Virginia's plan of action. As a result, the stakeholders bought into the proposal, and during the 2001 General Assembly Session, the recommendations of the Commission were adopted. Thus, due to the leadership of the Virginia Department of Health in implementing the plan, over 100,000 Virginians have been trained to recognize the warning signs of suicide and to know the proper procedures for getting help for the person in distress. In addition, *Virginia's Youth Suicide Prevention Plan* is now recognized as a national model by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

(SAMHSA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The Commission has also received national recognition for its work on *The Collection of Evidence-based Treatments for Children and Adolescents with Mental Health Needs*. The Commission recognized, in its 2002 legislative report on *Youth with Emotional Disturbance*, that the Commonwealth and its localities spend a substantial amount of money each year to provide mental health and substance abuse treatment services to children and adolescents. However, information on the effectiveness of services was not available to families or to practitioners. As a result, the Commission staff began its work to coordinate the collection of empirically-based information that identified the treatments and practices recognized as effective for children and adolescents. The 1st edition of *The Collection of Evidence-based Treatments for Children and Adolescents with Mental Health Treatment Needs* was published in 2003. Recognizing child mental health as an evolving field, the Commission staff updates this resource biennially and has recently published the 3rd edition. This resource allows clinicians and families to see the differences between alternative treatment decisions and most importantly, this is a valuable community resource to ascertain what treatment approach best facilitates successful outcomes for the patient. Each month the Commission's website receives 40,000 visitors who access this document and other Commission resources.

In the Fall of 2007, the Commission was a co-sponsor of a statewide conference entitled

Systems of Care and Evidence-Based Practices: Tools that Work for Youth and Families. Over 500 behavioral healthcare, juvenile justice, child welfare and education professionals, caregivers, families and youth attended to learn about evidence-based practices within a System of Care. Once again, the success of the conference would not have been possible without the cooperation of many agencies of the executive branch, local entities, private providers, the judicial branch, child advocates and Virginia's First Lady.

The Commission will support, during the 2008 Session of the General Assembly, legislation to establish a Children's Ombudsman Office. It is our belief that Virginia's current system does not provide a central point of contact for children's services wherein complaints may be filed and investigations conducted to ensure the health, safety and welfare of children. Virginia's families currently benefit from the Office of the Long-Term Care Ombudsman which investigates and resolves complaints related to the care of older Virginians. Children in Virginia deserve the same protections through a mechanism for system accountability.

The staff of the Commission on Youth and its appointed board have been on the front lines, advocating for Virginia's children for years. Virginia is a better place for all children because of the Commission's work, and it has been a privilege to serve as its chairman.

John S. "Jack" Reid is the Former Chairman of the Virginia Commission on Youth and Former Delegate, 72nd District, Henrico County

Amy Atkinson is Executive Director of the Virginia Commission on Youth

For more information about the Commission on Youth, visit their website at:

<http://coy.state.va.us> ■

The Lady From Norfolk from previous page

who had spent two years evaluating Virginia's school system. The committee's education reform bill was only slightly modified before passage by both the House and Senate.

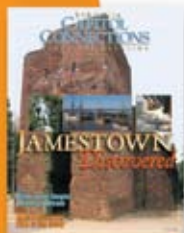
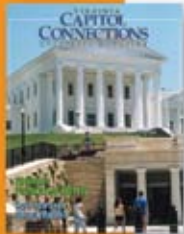
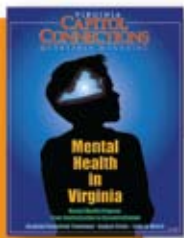
A page for the House of Delegates during the 1928 session later recalled that Delegate Fain was "kind of queenly. When she walked into the room, she demanded a great deal of respect. I believe she could have become governor of Virginia if she had wanted." Her success as a pioneer woman legislator, as well as her ability as Delegate, was recognized outside of the state as well as in. In February 1928, the Baltimore Sun published a feature article on Virginia's "petticoat politician", complimenting her on being as effective as any of her male colleagues. The Sun went on to describe the special place she had earned in the hearts of Virginians, both in and out of the Assembly: "by quickness in debate, sharpness in repartee, a thorough lacking of sex consciousness and yet maintaining all the charm a woman of her attractiveness should have, Mrs. Fain has more than won the respect of every member of this and two preceding Legislatures and of every politician in Virginia. She has won their full-hearted admiration... She frequently enters the Capitol with a bag of caramels in one hand and an envelope of bills in another. Five minutes later she is as serious as any father of the Commonwealth. Most Virginians believe she will stay in the House of Delegates until she is elected to some higher

office. They are as proud of her as they are of the few old Confederate soldiers who are still alive." A further honor was bestowed upon her the following year. Although it could not be confirmed, a number of sources state that the South Carolina House and Senate appointed her an honorary member of their legislature.

Sarah Fain did not seek reelection in 1929. She instead went back to work for her husband's furniture factory where she had served as secretary, treasurer, and plant chief executive between sessions since 1924. However, the Baltimore Sun's prognostication had proved correct. Sarah Fain was indeed preparing herself for the next step in her political career. In the summer months of 1930 she challenged Second District incumbent Joseph T. Deal for the Democratic Party's nomination. Despite an aggressive campaign Deal became the Democratic candidate from the Second District for the sixth time.

Sarah Fain was far from defeated. In 1931, following her failed Congressional bid, the Fains sold their businesses in Norfolk and moved to Washington, D.C. Sarah Fain continued her interest in Democratic politics. The following year (1932) she supported the presidential campaign of Virginia's Senator Harry Byrd. When Virginia's favorite-son's candidacy was defeated at the Chicago

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Publications

The Lighter Side of Lobbying

By KEN JESSUP

Since 1995, I've been trekking around the Capitol talking with elected officials and legislative assistants about disability issues. Being visually impaired, my white cane has been my calling card! I've made so many friends, it seems everyone wants to share a story concerning a relative or friend with a disability sometimes, even themselves.

Now, from time to time, I'd like to share some of the more memorable moments of a lobbyist with a disability as I navigated our Commonwealth's legislative process.

I've been warned not to start with a "blonde" story, but this is so amusing that I must share....

During a session, I entered an elevator wearing my sunglasses and using my white cane, a rather attractive young blonde lady came in behind me. Since we were the only ones and I hate quiet elevators, I decided to break the ice. Looking straight ahead and not at her I said "you're a blonde, aren't you?" The young woman seemed amazed and asked how I knew. That was all the opening I needed to really play with her head! "People who are blind or visually impaired can tell hair color in an enclosed area because relative humidity changes according to the pigmentation of hair follicles" I told her. That would have been the end of the story and funny enough as she seemed to believe what I had said.

A couple hours later I was on the floor she worked on and I observed her poking a coworker and saying "see that blind man? He could tell I'm blonde by the relative humidity in the elevator".

That moment amuses me every time I think about it! [L]

Homeland Security from page 10

er or not they also may be terrorists or other criminals. But the primary point to be made is that they should not be in this country unless and until they enter it in a lawful fashion as legal, documented immigrants.

I do not pretend to know exactly how to solve this problem. Some people say that undocumented immigrants ought to be deported to their native countries, jailed and/or fined with large penalties. But with up to twenty

million undocumented immigrants, most of whom we do not even know by name, physical appearance, or location, how can that be done? That is for those of you who are older, wiser, and more educated than I to decide.

But there is something that I do know that apparently many of those who are older, wiser and more educated than I seemingly do not know: our borders must be protected from unlawful entry and our existing immi-

gration laws must be enforced. If those laws need to be amended, then let that action be taken. Then the United States and its citizens would be considerably safer and we would have one less issue to face.

Christie Warthan, a student at Randolph Macon College, served as an Intern with David Bailey Associates during the 2008 Session. [L]

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convention, she loyally supported the Democratic ticket headed by New York Governor Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Throughout the fall Sarah Fain campaigned for the Democratic Party in fifteen states.

When Roosevelt took office in March of 1933, Sarah Fain sought a position in one of the host of federal agencies newly created to deal with the national crisis. Through the auspices of Virginia's senior senator, Carter Glass, she was able to secure several short term appointments. Fain created an organizational chart of all of the governmental agencies, their personnel and functions, and to establish the United States Information Services. She then served as the first chief of the USIS.

She then served in the Department of the Interior with the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, a New Deal agency relocating large numbers of the urban poor in planned farming or industrial communities in the countryside. Sarah Fain was named project director of the communities near Raleigh, N.C. When funding for the Homestead projects was rescinded she went to work as a regional supervisor for the Family Selection Management Division. This group selected rural families for voluntary resettlement until

funding ran out in April of 1936.

In 1938 the Fains moved to San Marino, Calif. Sarah Fain took part in local Democratic politics but never ran for public office again. In 1951 she returned to Virginia to help Meeta B. Myers, a Norfolk businesswoman, run for the seat she had held in the General Assembly. Despite Sarah Fain speaking on her behalf at a rally, Myers was defeated. Sarah Fain returned home to California where she lived with her husband until her death on July 20, 1962, at the age of seventy-three.

Sarah Lee Fain has been all but forgotten. But, she serves as not just an example to today's women, but to all of us. Despite the misgivings of those around her, she became an effective advocate for her constituents and her gender. In the words of Dr. Sandra Treadway, "she was one of the first women in the commonwealth to accept the full challenge and responsibility of citizenship and to participate actively in the political process." Through her labors, future generations of Virginia's women have been free to choose a life in politics as active as they wish it to be. [L]

Loudoun County's Endangered Cultural Heritage

By DR. DAVID T. CLARK

[Editor's Note: The editor wishes to note that shortly after his third attempt at retirement, he enrolled for an archaeology class at the Loudoun Campus of the Northern Virginia Community College and became first a student of Dr. Clark—the most charismatic college professor he has ever encountered—and later a colleague of Dr. Clark—the most persuasive person he has ever encountered—in the Loudoun Archaeological Foundation. In addition to the three important factors that Dr. Clark specifies below as important to the Foundation's immediate successes is having available the services of a charismatic, persuasive and professional archaeologist.]



Exactly one year ago, I authored an article for the Winter 2007 issue of *Capital Connections* magazine about the fact that rapid-paced development in many of Virginia's high-growth counties, and particularly in Loudoun County, was threatening to endanger the cultural heritage of these jurisdictions; unfortunately, a year later, not much has changed in most of those jurisdictions. However, for Loudoun County there are glimpses of improvement: first, the county has just elected a Board of Supervisors that has pledged to better plan for and manage any new growth, and secondly, as I reported in an article for the Spring 2007 issue of *Capital Connections*, a newly-established Loudoun Archaeological Foundation (LAF), a non-profit organization chartered under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, is now in place to promote preservation and protection of that cultural heritage.

I am writing this article to let you all know that the LAF has just completed a highly successful 2007 archaeological investigations season, thanks to the support of the Virginia General Assembly in the form of a state financial grant, as well as the support of the general public in the form of both cash contributions and gifts of in-kind goods and services. In particular, I want to express the appreciation of the LAF to Senator Mark Herring and Delegate Joe May for sponsoring the FY 2008 Budget Amendment that led to the state grant.

The Foundation's first-year public archaeology program has been widely successful, both in terms of public recognition, support, and substantive accomplishment. In addition to holding twenty specific "dig days" at three separate sites in Loudoun County—Claude Moore Park, Banshee Reeks Nature Preserve, and the Schafer Pottery in Leesburg, the Foundation has also held two Mobile Archaeology Lab—Training days (MALTS) where adult volunteers and children participated in the washing, cleaning, and classifying of artifacts recovered at those digs. In addition, the Foundation participated in the Leesburg kick-off event for the 250th Anniversary of the establishment of Loudoun County, the Lucketts Fair, and a number of other local Loudoun community programs. Sterling and Lucketts Elementary Schools also became the first public schools to actively participate in the Foundation's "School Public Archaeology Adventure Program." During all these various activities, three-hundred adult volunteers came out to conduct our dig activities while an estimated five-thousand children of all ages, and nearly as many adults, learned to screen soil for artifacts, and to collect, wash, clean, and classify those artifacts.

We offer the successes of the Loudoun Archaeological Foundation in fostering a greater sense of importance for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage as a useful vehicle for possible replication by other Virginia local jurisdictions that do not currently have a formal archaeological program or staff. However, in doing so, let me mention three important factors that

contributed to the immediate effectiveness of the Foundation's program in Loudoun County:

The Loudoun Campus of the Northern Virginia Community College has had an on-going historic preservation certificate program, featuring college level course work in archaeology, for more than a decade.

The fact that the LAF was able to institute a "whole community" approach—including recruiting public and home-schooled children, working adults and retired persons—for participation in archaeological investigations as a means of protecting and preserving the cultural and natural resources of Loudoun County.

The willingness of the Loudoun County government and individual private citizens to work with the LAF in identifying and making properties available for archaeological investigation.

We anticipate an even larger archaeological investigations program for the LAF in 2008, including participation in the 250th anniversary of the founding of Leesburg. If you are ever in the area, come out and watch or participate in one of our digs. To learn the times and places for the LAF dig program, go to our website at loudounarchaeologicalfoundation.org or loudounarchaeology.org.

Dr. Clark, a professional archaeologist for nearly forty years, teaches archaeology and anthropology at the Catholic University of America and the Loudoun Campus of the Northern Virginia Community College.

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tendencies. In this era of relatively weak party identification, certain candidates and issues can sway voters of one political party to vote for a candidate of the opposing party. For example, voters in two of three "Medium Republican" cities supported the 2005 Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Timothy Kaine, over his Republican opponent; however, in the same election, these voters engaged in split-ticket voting by supporting the Republican Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General candidates over their respective Democratic opponents.

Among all the Democrat cities, division within the ranks can be seen on the 2006 Virginia Constitutional Amendment on Marriage proposal, which defines marriage as only occurring between a man and woman. A majority of the voters in only two of the six Democrat cities, Norfolk and Williamsburg, voted against the 2006 proposal. Nevertheless, if Virginia's divided government persists, the 2010 state redistricting process, at least, in regards to the Hampton Roads area will probably be quite contentious.

Manley Elliott Banks is Associate Professor in the L. D. Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs at Virginia Commonwealth University.

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