



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA

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BOARD MEMO

JANUARY, 1984

CALENDAR

(Events as we have them on the calendar in the office)

- January 16 - Annual Reports due to LWVUS, LWVMN
17 - 1st Class Board Memo mailing
19 - 3rd Class Board Memo mailing
CMAL Quarterly Meeting
24 - Container Deposit Hearing, 2:00 p.m., Room 112, State Capitol
27 - Dec./Jan. VOTER mailed
31 - Water Study Committee meeting, 4-8 p.m., State Office
- February 3 - Deadline for reservations for Funraiser
7 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., State Office, Lobbyist Training 1:30-3:00 p.m.
9 - CMAL Executive Committee, 9:30 a.m., State Office
10 - Funraiser, St. Mary's Church, Minneapolis
Capitol Letter subscription deadline
13 - Bylaws, Program recommendations due to LWVUS
13-17 - Education Town Meetings
14 - Executive Committee Meeting, if needed
15 - Mailing re Council to Local Leagues
16 - Water Study Committee, 4-8 p.m., State Office
23 - LWVUS Primary Debates, Manchester, NH
- March 1 - 4th Quarter PMP due to LWVMN
CMAL Executive Committee, 9:30 a.m., State Office
6 - LWVMN Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., State Office
Legislature convenes
11 - LWVUS Primary Debates, Atlanta
13 - LWVMNEF, LWVMN Board Meetings, 9:30 a.m., State Office
VOTER Deadline
15 - Part II, National Security Consensus due
19 - Focus Registration deadline
20 - Precinct Caucuses, 8:00 p.m.
1st Class Board Memo mailing
22 - Focus Meeting - Water: Who has it? Who controls it? Who wants it? Who'll decide?
3rd Class Board Memo mailing
31 - LWVMN fiscal year 1983-84 ends
- April 1 - LWVMN fiscal year 1984-85 begins
LWVMNEF begins
2 - Day on the Hill
3 - Day on the Hill
5 - Action Award entry deadline
LWVUS Primary Debates, Pittsburgh
30 - State Council/Workshops
- May 1 - State Council/Workshops
2 - LWVUS Primary Debates, Dallas/Ft. Worth

ENCLOSURES

(Mailed 3rd Class to Presidents only; Presidents, please distribute to appropriate portfolio chairs; * denotes mailed to DPM subscribers and Members-at-Large)

Minutes of the November 8, 1983, LWVMN Board Meeting/Hegg
Minutes of the December 13, 1983, Executive Board Meeting/Hegg
Financial Options and PMP Committee Reports/Hondl
Membership Newsletter/Nordland
Proposed LWVMN Budget for 1984-85*/Hall
Proposed LWVMNEF Budget for 1984-85*/Hall
Addendum to MINNESOTA CAUCUS Discussion Guide*/Burkhalter
Agenda and Registration for "Water: Who has it? Who controls it? Who wants it? Who'll decide?"/Santi
Capitol Letter subscription form*/Buffington
Action Award form/Buffington
Precinct Caucus Resolutions*/Buffington
Interview with John Brandl re voucher proposal*/McWilliams
Minnesota Women's Consortium Economic Action Plan*/Hendrixson/Lucas
Equal Rights Alliance Newsletter/Hendrixson/Lucas
The Missouri River Basin: Water Policy for the Future*/Crampton/Grimsby
Clip Art for Newsletter Edition/Walters
Council on the Economic Status of Women Newsletter, November/Hendrixson/Lucas
Proposal for National Study on Public Access to Information/LWV Edina
Precinct Caucus flyer*/Burkhalter
Minneapolis TRIBUNE article on Sentencing Guidelines Focus/Santi
Local Education Study Survey/McWilliams
LWVUS Convention Travel Reservation form*/Tews
Annual Meetings/Higinbotham
Day on the Hill Agenda and Reservation form*/Buffington
League Lines for Local League Newsletters/Walters

S T A T E B O A R D H A P P E N I N G S

At its January 10, 1984, meeting, your State Board:

- . held its first meeting as the Board of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund, and as such, adopted Bylaws for LWVMNEF; authorized President, Treasurer, Executive Director and Bookkeeper as check signatories; adopted a Budget for 1984-85: and commended Karen Anderson, LWVMN staffer, for all her effort on behalf of establishing an Ed. Fund;
- . approved the Proposed Budget for LWVMN for 1984-85;
- . decided that all cookbook profits beyond those used to balance the LWVMN budget, should go into reserves until LWVMN's reserves reach \$20,000;
- . voted to support the Minnesota Women's Consortium Action Plan for 1984, with some reservations;
- . voted to send Jean Tews, President, Joan Higinbotham, SLL, and Judy Duffy, IR/Government, to LWVUS Convention as LWVMN delegates;
- . voted to ask LWVUS to provide Convention time for discussion of LWV-Bloomington's resolution re consensus process;
- . voted to support and submit a LWVUS bylaw proposal to change the word "citizens" to "persons" in Membership article;
- . voted to support LWVIL bylaws proposal to change local League voting representation at LWVUS Convention and to support LWVCT bylaw change to eliminate "place of residence" from Membership article (III, Sec. 2).

B O U Q U E T S T O

- . Harriette Burkhalter, LWV-MEPH and LWVMN Voters Service Chair, who has been nominated to the national Board;
- . Beverly McKinnell, LWVMN Development Chair, Diana Barsness, former LWVMN Development Chair, and Karen Anderson, LWVMN Development staffer, for the creation of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund, Inc.;
- . Sally Evert, LWV-St Croix Valley, elected chair of Washington County Board;
- . Margaret Ueland, LWV-Minneapolis, for 50 years of active, effective membership in the League of Women Voters.

P R E S I D E N T
(Tews - 612-426-1011)

Happy New Year! I, Jean Tews, hereby resolve to work to make 1984 the year of greatest visibility for LWVMN!

FUNRAISER - The February 10 Funraiser at St. Mary's Greek Orthodox Church in Minneapolis promises to bring in more fun, more members and more dollars for LWVMN. Mark the date on your calendar and please invite your friends. It is important to us all that our fundraising efforts be successful.

LWVMN COUNCIL - LWVMN Council will be April 30-May 1 in Annandale. Information will be mailed in February. I sincerely hope every League will send a representative. Please let me know if this is an impossibility for your League.

LWVMN and LWVMNEF BUDGETS - Proposed budgets for LWVMN and LWVMNEF are included in the 3rd Class mailing.

LWVUS CONVENTION - As we have done in past years, the state office is making arrangements for a group flight from Minnesota to Detroit for LWVUS Convention. Our travel agent has found us a Pan American flight leaving Minneapolis Saturday, May 12th and returning Thursday, May 17. The price is \$158. Enclosed in 3rd Class mail is a flight reservation form. We must have your reservations and payment by April 1st.

I encourage all local Leagues to send their president, president-elect or another representative to the national Convention. The enthusiasm and information gained is well worth the time and expense. However, if for some reason your League will not send a delegate, please tell the state office. Several state Board members have said they will be happy to represent (at their own expense) another local League.

NATIONAL SECURITY TELEPHONE TREE - A big thank you to the many League who conscientiously followed through on their part of the National Security Telephone Tree to announce the consensus in December. The system worked fairly well. However, I am sorry that a few Leagues did not make arrangements to be available to pass on their message thus breaking the chain and denying the information to the Leagues following them.

REMINDER re LWVUS - LWVUS annual reports were due January 16. LWVUS bylaw and program-making proposals are due in the national office February 13th.

T R E A S U R E R
(Hondl - 612-944-1229)

PMP CHANGES???? - Please check the 3rd Class mailing to presidents in which you will find "Financing the League," containing suggestions from the PMP Committee and the Financial Options Committee. Please take time at your next Board meeting to discuss this report and send your suggestions to the state office. We will compile these suggestions and report to you at Council '84. There will be time to meet and discuss your suggestions with other Leagues and the Financial Options Committee at Council.

D E V E L O P M E N T
(McKinnell - 612-646-3690)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA EDUCATION FUND (LWVMNEF) - The LWVMNEF is a legal entity! The Articles of Incorporation were filed December 13, 1983 and the bylaws were adopted by the LWVMNEF Board at its first meeting on January 10, 1984.

The LWVMNEF is the result of 1½ years discussion and planning, headed by Diana Barsness with much assistance from Karen Anderson, Development staff. Local Leagues were notified of the committee's progress and invited to comment during the summer of 1983. That August, the LWVMN Board approved a motion to proceed with the establishment of a LWVMN Education Fund.

There will be a workshop at Council on local League uses of the LWVMNEF. A fund drive and kickoff celebration are being planned. Your input is needed and welcomed.

Please note the Financial Options Committee conclusions which will come in your 3rd Class mailing. There is a proposed 25%-75% sharing policy with local Leagues on donations to

DEVELOPMENT (cont.)

LWVMNEF solicited in their areas during the LWVMNEF drives. The 25% for local Leagues would go into their own LWVMNEF account and could be used only for local League Ed Fund projects or purchase of LWVMN publications.

FUNRAISER - February 10 is drawing near and enthusiasm is building for the gala social event at St. Mary's Greek Orthodox Church, 3450 Irving Ave., S, Minneapolis, 6:30 p.m.

We have some fantastic auction items - cabin in Big Sky Montana, Italian dinner for 4 (Roseville LWV), Picnic on the Prairie with tour (Northfield LWV), Waterskiing/BBQ Part for 12+++ (Brooklyn Park, Osseo, Maple Grove LWV), Russian dinner (Minneapolis LWV), Books from Odegards and Waldman Press, North Star and Guthrie tickets, The Old Mexico Shop imported item, a 6-course Greek dinner for 6 with wine on an island in Lake Minnetonka, sailing and windsurfing lessons, a designer windsock, a pro tennis racquet and many, many more. Come and bid and be merry.

This promises to be a fun evening and a bargain, too! Where else can you get wine, a full Greek dinner and entertainment - "Mad Housewives" and a partly live auction with a super auctioneer - all for \$15.

Send in your reservation today. Deadline is February 3, 1984.

M E M B E R S H I P
(Nordland - 612-448-3165)

* I, Judy Nordland, resolve to make the League of Women Voters a household word in many more households; I further resolve to begin with my own, where my children, since they were toddlers, have fondly referred to it as the "League of Lemon Voters"! *

Just a reminder that if you haven't already submitted your 1983 LWVMN Membership Report Form (on pink paper) as well as Part I of your Annual Report, NOW is the time to do so. These forms provide important and useful information to the state and national offices - information we need to serve you better.

If you have somehow misplaced the state form, call us and we'll send another one right out - we really need to hear from you and want a 100% response!

Thanks to these "early bird" Leagues for getting their report forms in early: Wayzata, Bloomington, Eastern Carver County, Brooklyn Park, No. Dakota County, Marshall, New Ulm, Bemidji, Worthington, Westonka, Robbinsdale, Mounds View

V O T E R S S E R V I C E
(Burkhalter - 612-935-3002)

* I, Harriette Burkhalter, resolve to increase voter turnout in the '84 election! Lead the nation again! *

PLANS FOR DEBATE '84 ARE UNDERWAY! - A project director, Karen Gochberg, LWV-Mahtomedi Area, has been hired and the Hubert Humphrey Institute and Common Cause MN will be co-sponsors with the LWVMN.

The Mankato LWV has requested information on election judge training. If any League has experience in this area, please contact: Laurie F. Rauenhorst, 1st VP, LWV-Mankato, P.O. Box 1261, Mankato, MN 56001.

Please contact me if you'd like to help with any of the '84 projects - Voters Guide, Hotline, or 18-year-old vote promotion.

Plan to attend your precinct caucus. I've had a couple of inquiries about nonpartisanship policy and attendance at caucuses. It's your responsibility as a voter to attend, although serving in a leadership role, convenor, delegate, precinct worker, etc. do require support of the party and may go beyond the nonpartisan policy of your League.

Plan to use the video tape "Minnesota Caucus" - requests are coming in fast so reserve your copy early. Contact the state office for information.

The information in the Discussion Guide is not complete as DFL party rules have been revised. An "addendum" sheet is included in the 3rd Class mailing. Please attach to your copy.

VOTERS SERVICE (cont)

Precinct Caucus flyer distribution: LWVMN will soon mail a package of Precinct Caucus flyers, published by the Secretary of State, to your local League president. These are intended for your members and for distribution to local banks, schools, libraries, shopping centers. You will find one flyer in the 3rd Class mailing. We have 65,000 of them in the state League office, so if you would like a large quantity, we would be happy to send them off to you. Just let Rose or Sally know at 612-224-5445. LWVMN has obtained a grant to pay postage and handling costs, so there will be no cost to your League - you just supply the ideas and the leg-work and we'll supply the flyers. For those of you who are showing MINNESOTA CAUCUS in your communities, we will send any number of flyers to you at your request. A super way to encourage precinct caucus attendance!

A C T I O N
(Buffington - 612-929-8168)

CAPITOL LETTER: Last call for the CAPITOL LETTER! The Interim edition will be published the last week of February. Find out what the legislators have been doing - or not doing - since adjournment. The session begins March 6th. Don't miss a single issue. Deadline for subscriptions is February 10th. Fill out the order form and send in your \$5.00 check today. NOTE: Local League presidents automatically receive a CAPITOL LETTER subscription. Local Leagues with co-presidents, check with state office to designate which president should receive it.

ACTION AWARD: Use the enclosed Action Award form and let us know about all the action that's taking place out there. If you have an Action campaign in progress - remember, the deadline for your entry is April 5th.

PRECINCT CAUCUS RESOLUTIONS: In the 3rd Class mailing look for suggested precinct caucus resolutions. Feel free to introduce them all, or just a few on March 20th.

CITIZENS IN ACTION BOOK: The updated CIA book is now available. Cost remains the same: \$4.00 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling. A real bargain and a must to find your way around state government. It's also a great lobbying tool. Contact the League office to place your order.

DAY ON THE HILL: Planning for the annual Day on the Hill is well underway. The dates are Monday, April 2nd and Tuesday, April 3rd. This year we're going to try something a bit different. The cost for the evening and day session will be \$7.50 total. The dollar increase from last year is due to the added cost of room rental. Monday night we are offering dinner - for the added cost of \$5.00. The option of coming to hear the evening speaker and attend the counterpart workshops without dinner is available. If we do not have at least 20 dinner reservations by March 19th, we will cancel the dinner arrangements. So start making plans now. Registration forms and an agenda will be sent in the 3rd Class mailing.

LOBBYIST TRAINING WORKSHOP: On Tuesday, February 7th, after the Action Committee meeting, the Program chairs will be available for lobbyist training. The time set for this training session is from 1:30-3:00 p.m. After a brief overview of how the League lobbies, those interested in specific areas will meet with the Program chairs. We need observers as well as lobbyists. I hope to see a good crowd at the training session.

C I T I Z E N I N F O R M A T I O N
(Santi - 612-426-5151)

"The land of God-and-the-DNR-know-how many lakes. Birthplace of Old Man River. Sky-blue waters. These are popular and largely accurate images of our state.

"Still that image of bountiful, inexhaustible waters may be misleading. Experts warn we are using more water than ever before. At the same time we are rendering more and more unfit to drink."

William Hegeman

Twin Cities Magazine, Nov. 1983

The day when push comes to shove over who has a right to water may be closer than we think. To examine the issues in resolving conflicts over water, LWVMN has planned a public conference "WATER: WHO HAS IT? WHO CONTROLS IT? WHO WANTS IT? WHO'LL DECIDE?" on Thursday, March 22, from 4 to 9 p.m. at the Janet Wallace Center Theatre, Macalester College.

CITIZEN INFORMATION (cont.)

Principal speakers are Christine Olsenius, Director of the Freshwater Society, Navarre, MN; William Tom Thomas, Attorney for the American Bar Foundation, Chicago; and Jack Ditmore, Research Director of the Environmental Division, MN State Planning Agency. A panel representing water users will include Cy Carpenter, President of the MN Farmers Union; Raymond A. Haik, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, Northern States Power; and Robert Buckler, Public Affairs Representative for MN Forest Industries; and Hedio Rieke, Principal Hydrologist and Supervisor of the Water Allocation Unit, Division of Waters, MN Department of Natural Resources. Bernard A. Gagosz, Counsel General of Canada, will greet participants at dinner.

Cost for LWV members is \$12, including dinner. Non-member cost is \$14. All participants will receive the new 4-page Facts and Issues on this topic being prepared by the LWVMN Water Study Committee.

Full agenda and registration form are included in the 3rd Class mailing. Registration deadline is Monday, March 19, at the LWVMN office.

Video tapes of the Sentencing Guidelines Conference are all finished and may be checked out from the state office for local League use or showing on your Cable-TV station. A review of the meeting from the Minneapolis TRIBUNE is included in the 3rd Class mailing.

E D U C A T I O N
(McWilliams - 507-645-8423)

* I, Jane McWilliams, resolve to increase the visibility and effectiveness of LWVMN in education issues. *

SENIORITY DISMISSAL: The Minnesota School Boards Assembly Delegate Assembly approved a resolution sponsored by the Roseville and Northfield School Boards on seniority dismissal in December. The resolution is very similar to the one adopted by delegates at the League's Convention in June. Leaguers in Roseville and Northfield lobbied their local school boards for support for the resolution. Final action at the January MSBA Convention will make the resolution MSBA legislative policy. League will work with MSBA lobbyists to ward promoting a change in laws governing the process for laying off teachers to allow school boards to take factors other than seniority into consideration.

LOCAL STUDY SURVEY: To date, we have received 19. In hopes of getting a better response, we're including another copy in this month's mailing.

THE MINNESOTA DIALOGUE: Education Commissioner Ruth Randall and the State Department of Education have designated the week of February 13-17, 1984 for town meetings to be held around the state. These meetings will provide citizens a chance to share their ideas on the purpose of education in the 80's. SDE personnel will work with local schools to plan these meetings. Check with your superintendent to learn when and if your district is planning a town meeting. Perhaps your League can assist, but surely your members will want to attend and participate.

GIFTED AND TALENTED: At its December 13 meeting, the State Board of Education received the 1981-83 Biennial Report of the Minnesota State Advisory Council for Gifted and Talented, prepared by Lorraine Hertz, Program Specialist in Gifted Education. This comprehensive report contains minutes of the Council, a summary of accomplishments (July 1, 1981-June 30, 1983), Council Guidelines, and a host of other documents which will help the reader understand and appreciate the work of the Council. Please contact the League office if you'd like to see the report, or contact the State Department of Education.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE: In November, several members of the former school finance study committee and other interested Leaguers met in the state office with Gary Farland of the State Department of Education's School Aids Section to discuss the new school finance law. Farland highlighted the changes, discussed some of the effects of and answered questions about the five tier system. Several members expressed concern about how the "revenue equity" factor of the new school finance law affected property taxes in their school districts. Farland distributed a booklet prepared by the SDE which explains the new formula and shows how the formula would be calculated for a hypothetical school district. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by calling the state League office.

HUMAN RESOURCES / SOCIAL POLICY

(Lucas - 612-823-8544)

(Hendrixson - 612-925-5079)

* I, Carolyn Hendrixson, resolve to consciously spread the word about the continuing need for the Equal Rights Amendment. *

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S CONSORTIUM ECONOMIC ACTION PLAN - The LWVMN has reviewed the Minnesota Women's Consortium Economic Action Plan which addresses the need for legislation that will change and improve women's income, housing, education and employment. The plan lists the dismal economic situation of women in Minnesota and the US and proposes specific action plans to begin to remedy this situation. The LWVMN supports the bulk of the plan with reservations on those action proposals on which we do not have position. We have included a copy of the plan in the 3rd Class mailing. The statistics may be helpful in preparing speeches, reports or studies. The starred items are the ones for which we have no positions and may be helpful in future program-making. As a member of the Consortium, the League will participate in the legislative efforts from this plan. Watch for possible calls to action on women's economic equity.

If you want more copies of the Economic Action Plan, contact the Minnesota Women's Consortium, 316 W. University Ave., St. Paul 55103 (612-228-0338).

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT - The Equal Rights Alliance gets stronger and stronger, largely due to the support of the League of Women Voters. A copy of their latest newsletter is enclosed in the 3rd Class mailing.

The Alliance now has video tapes of the movie "How we got the Vote," an extremely well-done documentary of the Women's Suffrage struggle. Leagues who belong to the Alliance may borrow this tape at no cost. Other Leagues may borrow it for a small fee. This movie is excellent and very inspirational. Women have been struggling for a long time!

The struggle to keep the Equal Rights Amendment free of the abortion amendment suffered a severe setback when Senator Rudy Boschwitz pledged, in a speech to Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, to support the effort to add an abortion amendment to the federal ERA. Leaguers throughout Minnesota are encouraged to express their dismay to Sen. Boschwitz. Since Sen. Durenberger has not yet formally pledged to support a clean bill, we must also let him know how we feel about a clean bill.

NATURAL RESOURCES

(Crampton - 612-926-8760)

(Grimsby - 612-922-9403)

Lots of bits and pieces this month: Anoka-Blaine-Coon Rapids League is having a general meeting on container deposit legislation Saturday, Jan. 28, 8:30 a.m., Blaine City Hall (9150 Central Ave., NE). Senator Petty, Senate author of the deposit bill, will be present, as will opponents, to provide a pro and con meeting. Coffee and donuts; everyone invited.

Two meetings on Solid Waste - one in Alexandria on Jan. 25 (Wednesday), 7 p.m., Garden Center, 503 Hawthorne. Cathy Hegg of Alexandria LWV will be moderating the meeting, and making a short statement about the League's support of a container deposit bill. The other meeting will be in Rochester on Wednesday, Feb. 15, 7 p.m. at the U of MN Extension Office, Freidell Building, 1200 Broadway (corner of Highways 14 E and 63). These meetings are being sponsored by the North Star Chapter of the Sierra Club and MN Pollution Control in conjunction with the LWVMN. Present and future waste control projects will be discussed, as well as proposed legislation. For more detail on program, see the latest LWVMN VOTER or contact your League president.

WATER STUDY NEWS: Early birds can take off immediately---LWVMN has received enough copies of The Missouri River Basin: WATER POLICY for the FUTURE to supply every member in the state---at no cost beyond postage. This new publication from the LWV of Missouri does not address Minnesota problems, of course, but much of the background, terminology, and problem presentation will be similar. Please let the state office know whether your League will pick up copies, or if they wish them mailed, with postage billed. (One copy will be mailed to each League with the 3rd Class mailing.) Somewhere about the 1st of March, our own study will produce the first of two publications, and on March 22 there will be a FOCUS MEETING at

NATURAL RESOURCES (cont.)

Macalester College, St. Paul, on Water. The flyer of details is included in the 3rd Class mailing. Be sure to consider attending; we have a great lineup of speakers.

Please urge your members to subscribe to the CAPITOL LETTER. "Ya can't tell the players without a program." And that's only too true about the players at the Legislature. Juicier than the Enquirer! More tantalizing than People Magazine. Hot off the ends of lobbyists' pens, the CAPITOL LETTER is a must for the legislative session. Be the first in your neighborhood to know who did what to whom!

CONTAINER DEPOSIT LEGISLATION: Now is the time to send legislators and Governor Perpich a note recommending that they seriously consider container deposit legislation. Assure them that while reverse vending machines may intrigue more people into returning their aluminum cans, it does absolutely nothing about glass and plastic throwaways. And the plastic is going to get more and more, worse and worse, day by day. Two-liter plastic bottles can use up a lot of landfill space.

NR Chairs are observing solid waste meetings, keeping up on the progress of the Midwest Compact (for disposition of low-level radioactive waste) watching what happens to winter navigation, acid rain bills, and are attending meetings on high-level radioactive waste disposition. We occasionally see our families.

Container Deposit Legislative Hearing, Tuesday, January 24, 1984 - 2:00 p.m., Room 112 at the Capitol. Please plan to attend if you can.

I N T E R N A T I O N A L R E L A T I O N S

(Duffy - 1 612-777-4234)

(VanEvera - 218-724-0133)

NATIONAL SECURITY STUDY - Part I of the National Security Study has now been completed. The Part II deadline is March 15, 1984. In completing the consensus form, consult the December 19, 1983 letter to local presidents from Dorothy K. Powers, National Security Study Chair of LWVUS. As you well know, reaching consensus on Part I was very difficult and filling out the form was a challenge in itself. National is now more specific about how they wish the Part II form to be completed - if we are unable to reach consensus on any part, say so. We are not to feed the raw data to national. For other tips, see Dorothy's letter.

We do now have positions on Arms Control issues. Take action. Inform your community and national and local government officials. Your LWVMN study and Board representatives will be sending a letter describing our new positions to our Senators, Representatives and legislators and it would be helpful if these people heard more from their own constituencies. We already know this is where we have the most impact.

UN ASSOCIATION - The UNA Multilateral Issues and Institutions Program is involved in a study of nuclear proliferation with a goal of arriving at some policy recommendations. A meeting is planned by the UNA for January 21 on becoming involved in this study. This will probably reach you too late for that, but if you would like more information, contact Marguerite Benson, 2901 NE Cleveland St., Minneapolis 55418 or at 612-789-6620. There will be a follow-up meeting on February 25 to formulate recommendations for the Treaty on Nonproliferation in March.

G O V E R N M E N T

(Duffy - 612-777-4234)

FUTURE LOBBYISTS - The government area needs lobbyists/observers for the upcoming legislative session. Taxes, campaign spending, legislative salary increases, abolishment of some constitutional offices and Open Meeting Law are some of the exciting issues to be followed. Let us hear from you!

N E W S L E T T E R

(Walters - 612-934-3412)

* I, Marcia Walters, resolve that in 1984 I will hopefully convince all editors to keep up their good work, but never, ever to use cartoons, etc. without permission. *

NEWSLETTER (cont.)

Enclosed in the mailing is a page of clip art for your use. I will periodically include samples of clip art for those who do not have access to a source. Please let me know if there is any particular subject matter you would like included.

C O M M U N I C A T I O N S
(Including Public Relations, Video)
(Walters - 612-934-3412)

* I, Marcia Walters, resolve that in 1984 we will work together to make sure everyone learns about the League of Women Voters. *

Two Leagues report recent public relations successes: one with the traditional media--news-papers--and one with a more recent media--cable TV. The Woodbury-Cottage Grove LWV was mentioned prominently in an article on teacher negotiations in the Washington County Bulletin with their statement to the school board on looking at more factors than seniority when displacing teachers. The Bloomington LWV has been visible in their community using cable TV. They have cablecast a ½ hour program showing Citizens in Action, a public meeting with their city manager on the budget, and Gladys Brooks who spoke on national security. In addition, every month their public newsmaker breakfasts, which are co-sponsored with the Bloomington Sun newspaper, are on cable TV.

You should use more than one method of reaching the public with your message and do be sure to try new means when they become available to you.

PR PEOPLE - Don't forget the Public Relations Award deadline is March 31.

FOCUS VIDEO CREW - The Water Study FOCUS on March 22 will be videotaped by LWVMN. If you would like to volunteer, to gain experience in videotaping or to share your already acquired experience, contact LWVMN or Marcia Walters, 934-3412.

GRAPHICS - Are you creative and artistic or know someone who is? LWVMN is looking for volunteers to help in the design of flyers and publications...a good way to build a portfolio. Contact LWVMN or Marcia Walters, 934-3412, to be included in the list of volunteers.

M A R K E T I N G
(Buie - 612-941-7979)

COOKBOOK "AUTHOR" PROMOTION AND SELLING APPEARANCES: Since Thanksgiving nine Leagues and 31 Leaguers have appeared at bookstores and gift shops promoting our book. It was a positive experience for LWVMN! My thanks to the lively, articulate women who made friends for League and sold our book. It also was a good membership tool - we picked up the names of 38 people who expressed an interest in joining.

SALES: Results of our holiday sales are not in yet, but as of December 31 the cookbook has grossed \$35,963.14 with expenses paid of \$21,327.24. To be paid soon are: second LL bonuses, committee expenses, and state tax on books sold.

PROMOTION OF LEAGUE: Look for LWVMN's cookbook, water, and container deposit ads in the coming spring LWVUS Prospectus.....We have applied to be on KTCA-TV's "People and Causes" to promote container deposit legislation and economic equity for women.....Last, but not least, Jeanne Crampton and I are working on serving breakfast to the governor some morning soon. We'll give him a cookbook and slip in a sales pitch on the container deposit bill!

C O U N C I L O F M E T R O P O L I T A N A R E A L E A G U E S (C M A L)
(Mayne - 612-645-4007)

The first phase of the study of financing regional services is ready for use in your unit discussions this spring. It will be presented to your delegates at the January Quarterly Meeting. They will also receive the 'surprise' - a little game for you to try in your units - it should stimulate questions.

We are planning for - hoping for - a different experience, as well as edification, for the March Quarterly Meeting. We're hoping for 'hands on' action. More later.

CMAL (cont.)

Have you talked to your schools about the metro maze - our Metro Maze III? All the media attention on metro government and services in recent months should stimulate questions in their classes. Our Maze III is just the background material they need. If they can't buy, you could consider using Ed Fund funds - and gift them. That would really put you in their good graces.

C O U N C I L

Current weather conditions aside, it isn't too early to start thinking about state Council. It will be held April 30-May 1 at the Koinonia Retreat Center, four miles west of Annandale. This is a really delightful site, heavily wooded, on the shore of Lake Sylvia, comfortable housing and meeting rooms. You'll love it. There will be the usual series of stimulating workshops along with the regular Council sessions - something for most everyone.

You will receive complete information, including costs and schedules in February. Before that, remind your budget committee that they will have to allow for that expense in your '84-85 budget, and everyone reserve those dates on your calendars.

S E R V I C E T O L O C A L L E A G U E S
(Higinbotham - 612-926-9399)

ANNUAL MEETINGS: It is time to begin planning your annual meeting! Your bylaws, nominating and budget committees should be planning their meetings. In the 3rd Class mailing you will receive specific information for the chairs of these committees. If you have any questions about plans for your annual meeting, please call or write me.

I N T E R L E A G U E

A National Security Symposium, sponsored by LWV of Eastern Carver County, will be held February 4 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Chaska Middle School. Speakers include John Harris: "Nuclear Weapons - How they affect our national security"; Michael Andreg: "The Economics of National Security"; Dick Boyle: "The Role of the Corporation in Defense"; and Charles Ritchie: "Perspectives on Soviet Society." It is free and open to the public.



Don't spend time preparing your community's voters and then let them forget to vote. Remind them of each election with durable lawn posters at every member's home and at strategic locations in the community. Voters will come to count on this familiar reminder, and you'll have LWV visibility as well. 23" x 35", red on white heavy weather-resistant paper. Cost \$3 each, \$2.75 each for 10 or more. Shipping and handling \$1.75 for 1-3 posters, 50¢ each additional (or pick up at state office). Order from WB/NO LWV, 5935 Otter Lake Rd., White Bear Lake 55110.



**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA**

PHONE (612) 224-5445
555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

LWVMN PROPOSED BUDGET

1984-85

TO: Local Leagues

FROM: LWVMN Budget Committee

Georgeann Hall, Chair
Bobbie Megard, LWV St. Paul
Pat Gorecki, LWV South Tonka
Beth Belknap, LWV Austin
Patricia Kratky, LWV Moorhead

Ex officio: Jean Tews, LWVMN President
Connie Hondl, LWVMN Treasurer
Beverly McKinnell, LWVMN Development Chair

Staff: Sally Sawyer, LWVMN Executive Director
Karen Anderson, LWVMN Development
Pat Lucas, LWVMN Bookkeeper

DATE: January 19, 1984

Enclosed you will find the 1984-85 Proposed Budget as approved by the LWVMN Board of Directors. A major change to notice is the *** which indicates those categories have been removed from the LWVMN Budget and placed in the LWVMNEF (Education Fund) Budget, a copy of which is enclosed. Council delegates will be asked to approve only the LWVMN Budget. Notice under Income # 3001, 3010, 3029 the monies reimbursed from the Ed Fund to LWVMN for services, supplies and overhead.

Operating expense allocations may be available by Council. These numbers will be based on past history with similar years of activity. That number will be a % of the total operating expenses on page nine of the Proposed Budget.

Membership figures are not in as of January 18, 1984. Therefore, there could be an adjustment to the PMP income.

Remember the Proposed Budget is only a guide and reflects the priorities of the organization.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1984-85

| INCOME | 83-84 ACTUAL to 12/31/83 | 83-84 BUDGET | PROPOSED 84-85 | CHANGES |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| 0400 Memberships - LL PMP* | \$ 39,288.32 | \$ 47,640 | \$ 48,000 | |
| 0402 Memberships - MAL | 648.00 | 450 | 600 | |
| 0403 Memberships - CMAL Assessment | 250.00 | 250 | 250 | |
| 0410 Cash from members | 226.50 | 300 | 300 | |
| 0420 Non cash from members | 2,222.82 | 2,200 | 2,500 | |
| 0430 Non member non cash | 190.60 | 0 | 0 | |
| 0440 Non members - Development | 4,449.81 | 3,000 | *** | |
| 0450 Interest income | 1,040.20 | 1,000 | 200 | |
| Sub Total | \$ 48,316.25 | \$ 54,840 | \$ 51,850 | |
| PROGRAM SERVICES | | | | |
| DIRECT SERVICE - LL | | | | |
| 0501 Fall Workshops | \$ 1,156.00 | \$ 2,000 | \$ 450 | |
| 0502 DPM | 205.00 | 375 | 200 | |
| 0504 White Earth | | | 1,500 | |
| Total DIRECT SERVICE - LL | \$ 1,361.00 | \$ 2,375 | \$ 2,150 | |
| 0600 Publications | \$ 874.86 | \$ 3,700 | \$ 1,500 | |
| 0700 VOTER | 25.00 | 3 | 30 | |
| DELEGATES | | | | |
| 0801 State Convention '83 | \$ 12,244.06 | \$ 10,000 | 0 | |
| 0802 State Council '84 (room and board) | .00 | 3,500 | 3,000 | |
| Total DELEGATES | \$ 12,244.06 | \$ 13,500 | \$ 3,000 | |
| INCOME RUNNING TOTAL | | | \$ 58,530 | |

* Estimated as of 1/1/84
based on PMP of \$15.00 for continuing members
\$12.00 for new members

Key: *** - refer to LWVMNEF Budget (pink)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA PROPOSED BUDGET 1984-85

| INCOME | | 83-84 ACTUAL to 12/31/83 | 83-84 BUDGET | PROPOSED 84-85 | CHANGES |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| | ACTION | | | | |
| 0901 | Day on the Hill | \$ 2.50 | \$ 800 | \$ 800 | |
| 0902 | Capitol Letter | 114.00 | 2,000 | 2,000 | |
| | Total ACTION | \$ 116.50 | \$ 2,800 | \$ 2,800 | |
| | NATURAL RESOURCES | | | | |
| 1001 | Deposit Legislation | \$.00 | \$ 500 | \$ 0 | |
| | Total NATURAL RESOURCES | .00 | 500 | 0 | |
| | NATURAL RESOURCES - GRANT | | | | |
| 1051 | Deposit F & I | .00 | 5,000 | 0 | |
| 1052 | Water Study F & I #2 | .00 | 2,500 | *** | |
| | Total NR - GRANT | \$.00 | \$ 7,500 | \$ 0 | |
| 1100 | Criminal Justice | \$.00 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1200 | HR/Social Policy | \$.00 | 0 | 0 | |
| | HR/SOCIAL POLICY | | | | |
| 1251 | Indians in Minnesota - Grant | \$ 3,900.00 | \$ 10,000 | *** | |
| 1252 | Indians in Minnesota - Sales | .00 | 9,000 | *** | |
| | Total HR/SOCIAL POLICY - GRANT | \$ 3,900.00 | \$ 19,000 | 0 | |
| 1300 | Education | .00 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1350 | Education - Study Sales | \$ 50.75 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1400 | Government | \$.00 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1500 | International Relations | \$.00 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | |
| | IR - GRANT | | | | |
| 1551 | World Trade Week | .00 | 100 | *** | |
| 1552 | National Security Conference | 16,237.50 | 25,000 | 0 | |
| 1553 | National Security Conference Admissions | 7,155.00 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total IR - GRANT | \$ 23,392.50 | \$ 25,100 | 0 | |
| INCOME RUNNING TOTAL | | | | \$ 61,330 | |

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA PROPOSED BUDGET 1984-85

| INCOME | | 83-84 ACTUAL to 12/31/83 | 83-84 BUDGET | PROPOSED 84-85 | CHANGES |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| VOTERS SERVICE | | | | | |
| 1601 | ABC Reporting | \$.00 | \$ 0 | \$ 4,900 | |
| | Total VOTERS SERVICE GENERAL FUND | | | \$ 4,900 | |
| VOTERS SERVICE - GRANT | | | | | |
| 1651 | Debates '84 - Grant | .00 | 2,500 | *** | |
| 1652 | Flyer - Precinct Caucus | .00 | 200 | 0 | |
| 1653 | Precinct Caucus Video Tape | 3,266.27 | 1,500 | 0 | |
| 1654 | 18 Year Old Vote Promo | .00 | 100 | *** | |
| 1655 | Other Voters Service Projects | | | *** | |
| | Total VOTERS SERVICE - GRANT | \$ 3,266.27 | \$ 4,300 | 0 | |
| CITIZEN INFORMATION | | | | | |
| 1701 | 2 Focus Meetings - Meals | \$ 540.00 | \$ 1,400 | *** | |
| 1702 | Effective Citizen Workshop - Meals | 65.00 | 500 | *** | |
| 1703 | Speakers Bureau | 100.00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| | Total CITIZEN INFORMATION | \$ 705.00 | \$ 2,900 | \$ 1,000 | |
| CITIZEN INFORMATION - GRANT | | | | | |
| 1751 | 2 Focus Meetings - Grant | 3,318.47 | 3,000 | *** | |
| 1752 | 2 Focus Meetings - Admissions | 1,094.79 | 3,000 | *** | |
| 1753 | Effective Citizen Workshop - Grant | 500.00 | 1,000 | *** | |
| 1754 | Effective Citizen Workshop - Admissions | .00 | 1,000 | *** | |
| 1755 | Citizens in Action - Sales (500 @ \$4.00) | 1,013.04 | 2,000 | 2,000 | |
| | Total CITIZEN INFORMATION - GRANT | \$ 5,926.30 | \$ 10,000 | \$ 2,000 | |
| SUPPORTING SERVICES | | | | | |
| 2001 | Fund Raising | \$ 1,220.70 | \$ 6,600 | \$ 7,000 | |
| 2002 | Cookbook | 27,963.14 | 27,000 | 6,000 | |
| 2003 | Cookbook Profit to LWVMN | 8,000.00 | | 6,000 | |
| 2010 | Copier Service Business | 7,181.60 | 9,000 | 9,000 | |
| | Total SUPPORTING SERVICES | \$ 44,365.44 | \$ 42,600 | \$ 28,000 | |
| SERVICES PROVIDED TO LWVMNEF | | | | | |
| 3001 | Administration Local League Grants | \$.00 | \$ 0 | \$ 500 | |
| 3010 | Administration & Development Costs (16%) | .00 | 0 | 5,830 | |
| 3029 | Grants Project Costs | .00 | 0 | 27,475 | |
| | Total SERVICES PROVIDED TO LWVMNEF | .00 | 0 | \$ 33,805 | |
| TOTAL INCOME | | \$144,543.93 | \$189,145 | \$131,035 | |

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA PROPOSED BUDGET 1984-85

| EXPENSES | 83-84 ACTUAL to 12/31/83 | 83-84 BUDGET | PROPOSED 84-85 | CHANGES |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|
| PROGRAM SERVICES | | | | |
| DIRECT SERVICE TO LOCAL LEAGUES | | | | |
| 5011 Committee | \$ 41.17 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | |
| 5021 League Contacts - Calls | 41.06 | 270 | 270 | |
| 5031 League Contacts - Visits | 275.92 | 450 | 525 | |
| 5041 Membership Committee | 17.18 | 0 | 275 | |
| 5042 Membership Brochure | .00 | 0 | 150 | |
| 5051 Projects Committee | .00 | 350 | 300 | |
| 5061 Fall Workshops | 659.70 | 600 | 500 | |
| 5071 Reimbursed Visits | .00 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5081 Provisional League | 211.70 | 360 | 2,400 | |
| 5091 Allocated Operating | 8,457.16 | 14,000 | % of total operating exp. | |
| Total DIRECT SERVICE TO LOCAL LEAGUES | \$ 9,703.89 | \$ 16,030 | \$ 4,420 | |
| PUBLICATIONS | | | | |
| 6011 Purchase | \$ 412.09 | \$ 300 | \$ 300 | |
| 6021 Program for Action | .00 | 1,200 | 0 | |
| 6031 Sales & Use Tax (inc. cookbook) | 43.75 | 200 | 1,117 | |
| 6041 Committee | 8.92 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6091 Allocated Operating | 1,020.96 | 1,700 | % of total operating exp. | |
| Total PUBLICATIONS | \$ 1,485.72 | \$ 3,400 | \$ 1,417 | |
| VOTER | | | | |
| 7011 Committee | \$ 145.18 | \$ 50 | \$ 200 | |
| 7021 Printing | 2,349.10 | 3,210 | 3,250 | |
| 7031 Postage | 430.75 | 960 | 960 | |
| 7091 Allocated Operating | 740.93 | 1,800 | % of total operating exp. | |
| Total VOTER | \$ 3,665.96 | \$ 6,020 | \$ 4,410 | |
| DELEGATES & AFFILIATIONS | | | | |
| 8011 MN Convention | \$ 10,098.29 | \$ 8,000 | \$ 2,000 | |
| 8021 MN Council | 382.95 | 1,500 | 1,500 | |
| 8031 LWVUS Council | 1,086.43 | 1,000 | 0 | |
| 8041 LWVUS Convention | .00 | 750 | 1,800 | |
| 8091 Allocated Operating | 4,746.72 | 4,200 | % of total operating exp. | |
| Total DELEGATES & AFFILIATIONS | \$ 16,314.39 | \$ 15,450 | \$ 5,300 | |
| RUNNING EXPENSE TOTAL | | | \$ 15,547 | |

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA PROPOSED BUDGET 1984-85

| EXPENSES | 83-84 ACTUAL to 12/31/83 | 83-84 BUDGET | PROPOSED 84-85 | CHANGES |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|
| ACTION | | | | |
| 9011 Committee | \$ 269.43 | \$ 930 | \$ 950 | |
| 9021 Lobbying & Monitoring | 548.27 | 700 | 800 | |
| 9031 Resource Materials | 110.00 | 200 | 25 | |
| 9041 Coalitions & Affiliations | 25.00 | 25 | 50 | |
| 9051 Day on the Hill | 109.95 | 400 | 400 | |
| 9091 Allocated Operating | 2,455.94 | 7,500 | % of total operating exp. | |
| Total ACTION | \$ 3,518.59 | \$ 9,755 | \$ 2,225 | |
| NATURAL RESOURCES | | | | |
| 10011 Committee (Lobbying & Conferences) | .00 | \$ 50 | \$ 250 | |
| 10012 Lobbying Deposit Campaign | .00 | 100 | 100 | |
| 10091 Allocated Operating | 333.52 | 500 | % of total operating exp. | |
| Total NATURAL RESOURCES | \$ 333.52 | \$ 650 | \$ 350 | |
| NATURAL RESOURCES - GRANT | | | | |
| 10511 Deposit Legislation | .00 | \$ 1,500 | 0 | |
| 10512 Water F & I #1 | .00 | 1,500 | 0 | |
| 10513 Water F & I #2 | 559.81 | 1,000 | *** | |
| 10514 Water Focus | .00 | 0 | 0 | |
| 10515 Water Video | .00 | 0 | 0 | |
| 10591 Allocated Operating | 374.06 | 3,900 | *** | |
| Total NR - GRANT | \$ 933.87 | \$ 7,900 | 0 | |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE | | | | |
| 11011 Committee (Lobbying & Conferences) | .00 | \$ 50 | \$ 50 | |
| 11091 Allocated Operating | 98.44 | 200 | % of total operating exp. | |
| Total CRIMINAL JUSTICE | \$ 98.44 | \$ 250 | \$ 50 | |
| SOCIAL POLICY | | | | |
| 12011 Committee (Lobbying) | \$ 9.00 | \$ 50 | \$ 50 | |
| 12091 Allocated Operating | 330.49 | 350 | % of total operating exp. | |
| Total SOCIAL POLICY | \$ 339.49 | \$ 400 | \$ 50 | |
| SOCIAL POLICY - GRANT | | | | |
| 12511 Indians in Minnesota | \$ 1,217.27 | \$ 15,000 | *** | |
| 12591 Allocated Operating | 2,356.99 | 4,000 | *** | |
| Total SOCIAL POLICY - GRANT | \$ 3,574.26 | \$ 19,000 | 0 | |
| RUNNING EXPENSE TOTAL | | | \$ 18,222 | |

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA PROPOSED BUDGET 1984-85

| EXPENSES | | 83-84 ACTUAL to 12/31/83 | 83-84 BUDGET | PROPOSED 84-85 | CHANGES |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| 13011 | Committee (Lobbying) | \$ 3.68 | \$ 100 | \$ 375 | |
| 13091 | Allocated Operating | <u>532.76</u> | <u>150</u> | % of total operating exp. | |
| | Total EDUCATION | \$ 536.44 | \$ 250 | \$ 375 | |
| GOVERNMENT | | | | | |
| 14011 | Committee (Lobbying) | \$ 2.96 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | |
| 14091 | Allocated Operating | <u>35.70</u> | <u>250</u> | % of total operating exp. | |
| | Total GOVERNMENT | \$ 38.66 | \$ 350 | \$ 100 | |
| INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | | | | | |
| 15010 | Committee | \$ 126.50 | \$ 75 | \$ 100 | |
| 15011 | Lobbying & Conferences | | | 100 | |
| 15012 | World Affairs Council | | | 25 | |
| 15013 | World Affairs Center Meetings | | | 25 | |
| 15014 | UN Rally | | | 25 | |
| 15091 | Allocated Operating | <u>73.34</u> | <u>200</u> | % of total operating exp. | |
| | Total IR | \$ 199.84 | \$ 275 | \$ 275 | |
| INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - GRANT | | | | | |
| 15511 | World Trade Week | \$.00 | \$ 75 | *** | |
| 15512 | National Security Conference | 18,952.58 | 21,800 | 0 | |
| 15591 | Allocated Operating | <u>1,523.98</u> | <u>3,225</u> | <u>0</u> | |
| | Total IR - GRANT | \$ 20,476.56 | \$ 25,100 | 0 | |
| EXPENSE RUNNING TOTAL | | | | \$ 18,972 | |

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA PROPOSED BUDGET 1984-85

| EXPENSES | 83-84 ACTUAL to 12/31/83 | 83-84 BUDGET | PROPOSED 84-85 | CHANGES |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|
| VOTERS SERVICE | | | | |
| 16011 Committee | \$ 31.47 | \$ 75 | \$ 200 | |
| 16012 ABC Project Director | .00 | 0 | 900 | |
| 16091 Allocated Operating | 241.33 | 1,000 | % of total operating exp. | |
| Total VOTERS SERVICE | \$ 272.80 | \$ 1,075 | \$ 1,100 | |
| VOTERS SERVICE - GRANT | | | | |
| 16511 Debates | \$ 25.87 | \$ 300 | *** | |
| 16521 18 Year Old Vote | .00 | 700 | *** | |
| 16531 Precinct Caucus Video Tape | 693.98 | 500 | 0 | |
| 16591 Allocated Operating | 31.07 | 120 | *** | |
| 16592 Allocated Operating - Flyer | 96.32 | 200 | *** | |
| 16593 Allocated Operating - Tape | 840.01 | 1,000 | 0 | |
| 16594 Allocated Debates | 402.86 | 1,980 | *** | |
| 16595 Other Voters Service Projects | .00 | 0 | *** | |
| Total VOTERS SERVICE - GRANT | \$ 2,090.11 | \$ 4,800 | | |
| CITIZEN INFORMATION | | | | |
| 17011 Committee | \$ 7.50 | 0 | 0 | |
| 17021 2 Focus Meals | 729.00 | 1,200 | *** | |
| 17031 Effective Citizen Workshop - Meal | .00 | 400 | *** | |
| 17041 Speakers Bureau | 4.50 | 150 | 100 | |
| 17091 Allocated Operating | 297.73 | 450 | % of total operating exp. | |
| Total CITIZEN INFORMATION | \$ 1,038.73 | \$ 2,200 | \$ 100 | |
| CITIZEN INFORMATION - GRANT | | | | |
| 17510 Committee | \$.00 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | |
| 17511 2 Focus Meetings | 1,337.23 | 3,000 | *** | |
| 17521 Citizen Lobbyist Workshop | 273.16 | 1,000 | *** | |
| 17591 Allocated Operating | 1,602.45 | 4,500 | *** | |
| Total CITIZEN INFORMATION - GRANT | \$ 3,212.84 | \$ 8,500 | 0 | |
| PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| 18501 Undesignated Program Development | \$.00 | \$ 1,500 | *** | |
| 18590 Allocated Operating | .00 | 1,500 | *** | |
| Total PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT | \$.00 | \$ 3,000 | \$ 0 | |
| EXPENSE RUNNING TOTAL | | | \$ 20,172 | |

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA PROPOSED BUDGET 1984-85

| EXPENSES | 83-84 ACTUAL to 12/31/83 | 83-84 BUDGET | PROPOSED 84-85 | CHANGES |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|
| SUPPORTING SERVICES | | | | |
| ADMINISTRATION | | | | |
| 20001 President & Board | \$ 697.99 | \$ 840 | \$ 1,650 | |
| 20002 LWVUS DPMs | 350.00 | 400 | 500 | |
| 20003 Budget Committee | .00 | 50 | 150 | |
| 20004 Nominating Committee | 9.64 | 50 | 125 | |
| 20005 Bylaws Committee | .00 | 10 | 15 | |
| 20006 Long Range Planning | 132.45 | 75 | 150 | |
| 20007 Audit Expenses | 1,250.00 | 1,500 | 1,800 | |
| 20008 Return to Reserves | .00 | 1,024 | 0 | |
| 20010 Office Management | .00 | 0 | 150 | |
| 20099 Allocated Operating | 14,143.79 | 22,721 | % of total operating exp. | |
| Total ADMINISTRATION | \$ 16,583.87 | \$ 26,670 | \$ 4,450 | |
| DEVELOPMENT/PR/MARKETING | | | | |
| 30001 Development/Financial Options Committee | \$ 120.32 | \$ 75 | \$ 75 | |
| 30002 Subscriptions & Resources | 5.00 | 120 | 195 | |
| 30003 Travel & Parking | .00 | 25 | 0 | |
| 30004 Financial Advisory Committee | .00 | 0 | 100 | |
| 30005 Annual Report of Ed Fund | 58.30 | 375 | 375 | |
| 30006 Public Relations Committee | 89.58 | 75 | 75 | |
| 30007 Marketing Committee/Resources | .00 | 75 | 175 | |
| 30008 Video Productions Committee | .00 | 0 | 75 | |
| 30009 Allocated Operating | 3,749.16 | 7,000 | % of total operating exp. | |
| 30020 LWVMNEF Direct | 40.00 | 0 | 0 | |
| 30029 LWVMNEF Allocated Operating | .00 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total DEVELOPMENT | \$ 4,062.36 | \$ 7,745 | \$ 995 | |
| FUND RAISING | | | | |
| 40001 Fund Raising | \$ 183.45 | \$ 2,000 | \$ 3,000 | |
| 40002 Cookbook | 27,749.84 | 22,000 | 6,000 | |
| 40009 Allocated Operating | 449.80 | 1,200 | % of total operating exp. | |
| Total FUND RAISING | \$ 28,383.09 | \$ 25,200 | \$ 9,000 | |
| EXPENSE RUNNING TOTAL | | | \$ 34,782 | |

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA PROPOSED BUDGET 1984-85

| EXPENSES | | 83-84 ACTUAL to 12/31/83 | 83-84 BUDGET | PROPOSED 84-85 | CHANGES |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|
| COPIER SERVICE BUSINESS | | | | | |
| 50001 | Allocated Operating - Related | \$ 964.66 | \$ 3,000 | % of total operating exp. | |
| 50002 | Allocated Operating - Unrelated | 935.99 | 2,000 | % of total operating exp. | |
| | Total COPIER SERVICE | \$ 1,900.65 | \$ 5,000 | 0 | |
| 60000 | Payment to LWVUS - PMP - MALs | \$ 48.00 | \$ 80 | \$ 300 | |
| 60001 | Payment to Local Leagues - state member | 30.00 | 45 | 75 | |
| 70010 | Contribution to LWVMNEF | .00 | 0 | 2,438 | |
| | RUNNING TOTAL EXPENSES | \$ 72,298.99 | \$100,499 | \$ 37,595 | |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | | | | |
| 90001 | Salaries and Wages | \$ 39,471.59 | \$ 52.628 | \$ 56,173* | |
| 90002 | Payroll Taxes | 2,803.06 | 3,887 | 4,274 | |
| 90003 | Occupancy | 4,446.00 | 6,000 | 5,928 | |
| 90004 | Rental & Maintenace of Equipment | 952.02 | 836 | 1,065 | |
| 90005 | Postage and Shipping | 5,141.57 | 7,200 | 7,000 | |
| 90006 | Copier Rental | 6,100.75 | 9,000 | 8,300 | |
| 90007 | Copier Supplies, etc. | 2,934.13 | 3,500 | 3,650 | |
| 90008 | Telephone | 1,524.58 | 2,520 | 3,000 | |
| 90009 | General Office Supplies | 2,076.15 | 1,100 | 1,800 | |
| 90010 | Insurance | 477.52 | 400 | 550 | |
| 90011 | Computer Service | 402.30 | 600 | 525 | |
| 90012 | Miscellaneous | 37.63 | 25 | 25 | |
| 90013 | Miscellaneous Fees | 15.82 | 0 | 0 | |
| 90014 | Equipment | .00 | 500 | 650 | |
| 90015 | Membership/Computer | .00 | 450 | 500 | |
| | Total OPERATING | \$ 66,383.12 | \$ 88,646 | \$ 93,440 | |
| | TOTAL EXPENSES | \$ 138,682.11 | \$ 189,145 | \$ 131,035 | |

*
2 full time employees
3 part time
1 on call

Adopted LWVMNEF BUDGET FOR 1984-85

INCOME

| | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| 400 | Local League Deposits | \$ 7500 |
| 401) | Account numbers reserved for 30 LLs | |
| 430) | | |
| 431 | Interest from LL deposits | 200 |
| 432 | 5% administration fee from LL accounts | 300 |
| | Subtotal | 8000 |
| 490 | LWVMNEF: individual giving from members | 2300 |
| 491 | LWVMNEF: individual giving from non-members | 2300 |
| 492 | LWVMNEF: unassigned grants from corporations, foundations | 2600 |
| 493 | LWVMN contribution to LWVMNEF* | 2438 |
| 499 | Interest from LWVMNEF accounts | 1232 |
| | Subtotal | 10870 |
| 500 | NATURAL RESOURCES | |
| 501 | Water Study Facts & Issues | 6500 |
| 600 | SOCIAL POLICY | |
| 601 | INDIANS IN MINNESOTA - grant for distribution | 6000 |
| 602 | " " " - sales | 17520 |
| 603 | " " " - royalties | 550 |
| | Subtotal | 24070 |
| 700 | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | |
| 701 | Grant for World Trade | 100 |
| 800 | VOTERS SERVICE | |
| 810 | Primary Debates '84 | 3000 |
| 820 | Debate '84 | 8000 |
| 830 | Voters Guide grant | 2000 |
| 840 | Election Hotline | 5000 |
| 850 | VOTE '84 Flyer distribution | 700 |
| 860 | VOTE '84 PSAs | 750 |
| 870 | 18 year old vote promotion | 100 |
| | Subtotal | 19550 |
| 900 | CITIZEN INFORMATION | |
| 910 | 2 Focus meals | 1600 |
| 920 | 2 Focus grants | 3000 |
| 921 | 2 Focus admissions | 3000 |
| 930 | Citizens in Action Workshop meals | 800 |
| 940 | " " " grant | 1000 |
| 941 | " " " admissions | 1000 |
| | Subtotal | 10400 |
| | TOTAL INCOME | \$ 79490 |

*LWVUS makes such a contribution to LWVEF "after income and expense for LWVEF (actual) have been determined."

EXPENSES

| | | |
|------|---|--------------|
| 2001 | Local League grants | \$ 7500 |
| 3001 | Reimbursement to LWVMN for LL grant administration | 500 |
| 3010 | Reimbursement to LWVMN for administrative and development costs - 16% of those two LWVMN expense categories | 5830 |
| | Subtotal | <u>6330</u> |
| 4000 | UNASSIGNED PROJECT/PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT | |
| 4001 | 1984-85 projects | 1500 |
| 4009 | Services provided by LWVMN | 3000 |
| 4050 | 1985-86 projects | 3000 |
| | Subtotal | <u>7500</u> |
| 5000 | NATURAL RESOURCES | |
| 5001 | Water study Facts & Issues | 3500 |
| 5009 | Services provided by LWVMN | 3000 |
| | Subtotal | <u>6500</u> |
| 6000 | SOCIAL POLICY | |
| 6001 | Purchase of INDIANS IN MINNESOTA | 11000 |
| 6002 | INDIANS Sales & use tax | 1260 |
| 6009 | Services provided by LWVMN | 9350 |
| | Subtotal | <u>21610</u> |
| 7000 | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | |
| 7001 | Planning for World Trade Week | 100 |
| 8000 | VOTERS SERVICE | |
| 8010 | Primary Debates '84 | 2000 |
| 8019 | Services provided by LWVMN | 1000 |
| 8020 | Debate '84 | 6000 |
| 8029 | Services provided by LWVMN | 2000 |
| 8030 | Voters Guide grant | 1000 |
| 8039 | Services provided by LWVMN | 1000 |
| 8040 | Election Hotline | 2500 |
| 8049 | Services provided by LWVMN | 2500 |
| 8050 | VOTE '84 flyer | -0- |
| 8059 | Services provided by LWVMN | 700 |
| 8060 | VOTE '84 PSAs | -0- |
| 8069 | Services provided by LWVMN | 750 |
| 8070 | 18 year old vote promotion | -0- |
| 8079 | Services provided by LWVMN | 100 |
| | Subtotal | <u>19550</u> |
| 9000 | CITIZEN INFORMATION | |
| 9010 | 2 Focus meals | 1550 |
| 9019 | Services provided by LWVMN | 50 |
| 9020 | 2 Focus meetings | 3000 |
| 9029 | Services provided by LWVMN | 3000 |
| 9030 | Citizens in Action meals | 775 |
| 9039 | Services provided by LWVMN | 25 |
| 9040 | Citizens in Action meeting | 1000 |
| 9049 | Services provided by LWVMN | 1000 |
| | Subtotal | <u>10400</u> |
| | TOTAL EXPENSE | \$ 79490 |

Note: Grant project costs reimbursed to LWVMN total \$ 27,475.

Substitute for pages 9-11 of Leader's Discussion Guide to "Minnesota Caucus"
mailed to you October '83 (blue).

PRECINCT CAUCUS DAY

What is a caucus?

A caucus is a meeting of people with a common interest. A precinct caucus is a political meeting at the precinct level of people sharing a common interest in a political party. To attend a precinct caucus is to participate in the grassroots decision-making of a political party. The caucuses are the first step in each party's process of nominating candidates for Congress, the Legislature and state and local offices. Most of the ideas for the platform that each party will develop at the state level originate at the precinct caucus.

When are the caucuses?

Precinct caucuses will be held in each precinct in Minnesota on Tuesday, March 20, 1984 at 8:00 p.m.

What parties caucus?

The Democratic Farmer-Labor Party (DFL) and the Independent Republican Party (IR) are required by law to convene a caucus at the precinct level.

Where are the precinct caucuses held?

Precinct caucuses meet within each precinct. For the exact location of your precinct caucus call any of the following:

Democratic Farmer-Labor Party - (612) 827-5421
Independent Republican Party - (612) 854-1446
Your County Auditor

Who may participate?

Anyone who is a qualified voter or will be a qualified voter on November 6, 1984, and who is a resident of the precinct in which the caucus is held may participate. Anyone may attend a caucus as an observer.

What happens at a precinct caucus?

1. Caucus participants elect caucus chair and precinct officers.
2. Caucus participants elect delegates and alternates to represent them at the legislative or county convention. The delegates responsibility includes endorsing candidates for office, forming and adopting the party platform at the district convention. Many feel the delegate selection process is the most important function of the caucus because the selection of delegates determines which candidates will be chosen to represent the party and how the party platform will be shaped. Concerned citizens write their elected official when they are displeased with a certain position the official supports. By attending a caucus and becoming a delegate you have a say in which candidate will run before the election. If you want to elect a delegate or be elected as a delegate yourself, it is a good idea to organize before the precinct caucus. Talk to your neighbors and encourage them to support you.
3. Caucus participants introduce, discuss and vote on resolutions which are statements and positions on various topics. The approved resolutions are recommendations to the party for platform positions.

Sample Caucus Agenda

Agendas are basically the same for both the IR and DFL political parties, except for an optional DFL delegate selection system described below.

1. Welcome. 8:00 p.m.

Caucus is opened. All participants must sign a register. The caucus is called to order by the Caucus Convenor who is either the existing precinct chairperson or someone appointed by the party's county chairperson. The caucus must be held open for at least one hour.

2. Introduction of convenor and temporary secretary.

3. Explanation of caucus and statutes. Qualifications for participation. (Page 7)

4. Election of permanent caucus chairperson and secretary.

A caucus chairperson and two tellers are elected to run the meeting and count the ballots.

5. Nomination and election of precinct officers.

Nominations are opened for local precinct officers and must remain open for at least one half hour.

6. Nomination and election of delegates and alternates.

Nominations for delegates to the county unit (legislative district) convention must be left open one-half hour after the caucus convenes. Nomination and election of delegates varies between the two parties. The IR party uses the plurality rule to select delegates at caucuses. At DFL caucuses participants first choose between a plurality or proportional representation system to select delegates. If they choose a proportional representation system, they then select one of two methods of voting (see details below). In both parties it is important to question delegate nominees. Find out if they are qualified and capable delegates. What are their positions on issues of concern to you?

7. Discussion of issues and candidates.

The chairperson interrupts the discussion one-half hour after nominations have been opened. Delegates may be voted on at that time or any time thereafter, at the pleasure of those attending the caucus.

8. Voting on resolutions.

9. Adjournment

Delegate Selection Methods

IR Caucus participants use plurality voting to elect delegates. DFL participants choose one of two methods to elect delegates: plurality voting or proportional voting.

A. Plurality Voting

After nominations are made from the floor, nominees are voted on. Those receiving the largest number of votes are elected. For example, if 30 people are nominated for 15 delegate positions, the top 15 vote-getters are elected. Each caucus selects its own method for choosing alternates. Some caucuses choose alternates from those delegate nominees not elected, e.g., the remaining 15 nominees. Other caucuses may begin new nominations for alternates.

B. Proportional Voting

This procedure gives subgroups in the caucus their proportional share of the delegates. Caucuses must use a proportional representation method when a specified number of delegates request it. This number is determined by the number of persons registered at the caucus divided by the number of delegates to be elected.

Delegate Selection Methods (cont.)

Different subcaucuses are nominated. The subcaucuses may be based on a candidate's name, an issue or may be labeled uncommitted. (Example: Jane Smith or Clean Air.)

There are two methods of proportional voting.

1. Walking subcaucus

The chair identifies an area where each subcaucus will meet. A specified amount of time is allowed which permits individuals to visit different subcaucuses to judge if they wish to combine. Then each final subcaucus is allotted a specific number of delegates in proportion to the number of its members. Delegates and alternates are elected in the subcaucus.

2. Secret Ballot Subcaucus

Subcaucus nominations are made. Participants then vote for any number of subcaucuses in order of preference. Tellers count first-preference subcaucuses. Any subcaucus that does not receive the minimum number of votes for election is permanently eliminated. Individuals voting for a subsequently eliminated subcaucus are reallocated to their second preference. Participants meet in their subcaucus group to nominate and elect their proportionate number of delegates. (In 1984, the secret ballot subcaucus will not be used at the precinct level.)

Resolutions

Resolutions will be introduced, discussed and voted on at the precinct caucus. The resolutions are recommendations to the party for its platform. These must relate to state or national issues that might be affected by legislation. On a previous precinct caucus night a resolution was introduced at a small DFL caucus in the 8th District in northern Minnesota. The idea was a good one and was passed by the Senate District and the State Convention. Senator Hubert Humphrey was impressed by the idea and introduced legislation in Congress to initiate the Peace Corps.

Caucus Procedures

Caucus business is conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order. Be familiar with them. A brief summary of parliamentary procedure is included on pages 12 and 13. Caucus participants should be aware that political parties may establish additional caucus procedures. These will be explained at the caucus, or participants may call the party office in advance.

WATER: Who has it?
Who controls it?
Who wants it?
Who'll decide?

Thursday, March 22, 1984
4 - 9 p.m.

Janet Wallace Center Theatre
Macalester College
Corner of Macalester St. and Princeton Ave.

Agenda

- 4:00 Registration
- 4:20 Conference Introduction - Jeanne Crampton, Natural Resources Chair, LWVMN
- 4:30 Who has it? The extent and location of Minnesota's ground and surface water. Jack Ditmore, Research Director, Environmental Division, Minn. State Planning Agency
Audience questions.
- 5:00 Who controls it? Legal rights and authorities that affect water use. William Tom Thomas, Attorney, American Bar Foundation, Chicago.
Audience questions.
- 6:00 Dinner - Cochran Lounge
Greetings from Bernard A. Gagosz, Counsel General of Canada
- 6:45 Who wants it? Panel discussion on the competing interests in water use.
Cy Carpenter, President, Minnesota Farmers Union
Hedia Rieke, Principal Hydrologist and Supervisor of the Water Allocation Unit, Division of Waters, Minn. Department of Natural Resources
Raymond A. Haik, Senior Vice President, General Counsel, Northern States Power
Robert Buckler, Public Affairs Representative, MN Forest Industries
Moderator: Katie Fournier, LWVMN Water Study Co-Chair
Audience questions.
- 7:45 Who'll decide? A framework for resolving conflicts over water. Christine Olsenius, Coordinator, Freshwater Society.
- 8:30 Reactor panel - previous speakers.
- 9:00 Adjourn

This meeting is accessible to those using wheelchairs. A signer will be available for the hearing impaired on request. Please contact LWVMN at (612) 224-5445 to request this service.

Cost for LWV members is \$12, including dinner. Non-member cost is \$14, with dinner. Registration deadline is Monday, March 19.

This conference is partially funded by contributions to
the League of Women Voters Education Fund.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota presents.....

Water: Who has it?
Who controls it?
Who wants it?
Who'll decide

Thursday, March 22, 1984
4 - 9 p.m.

Janet Wallace Center Theatre
Macalester College
Corner of Macalester St. and Princeton Ave.

Registration Form
Due March 19, 1984

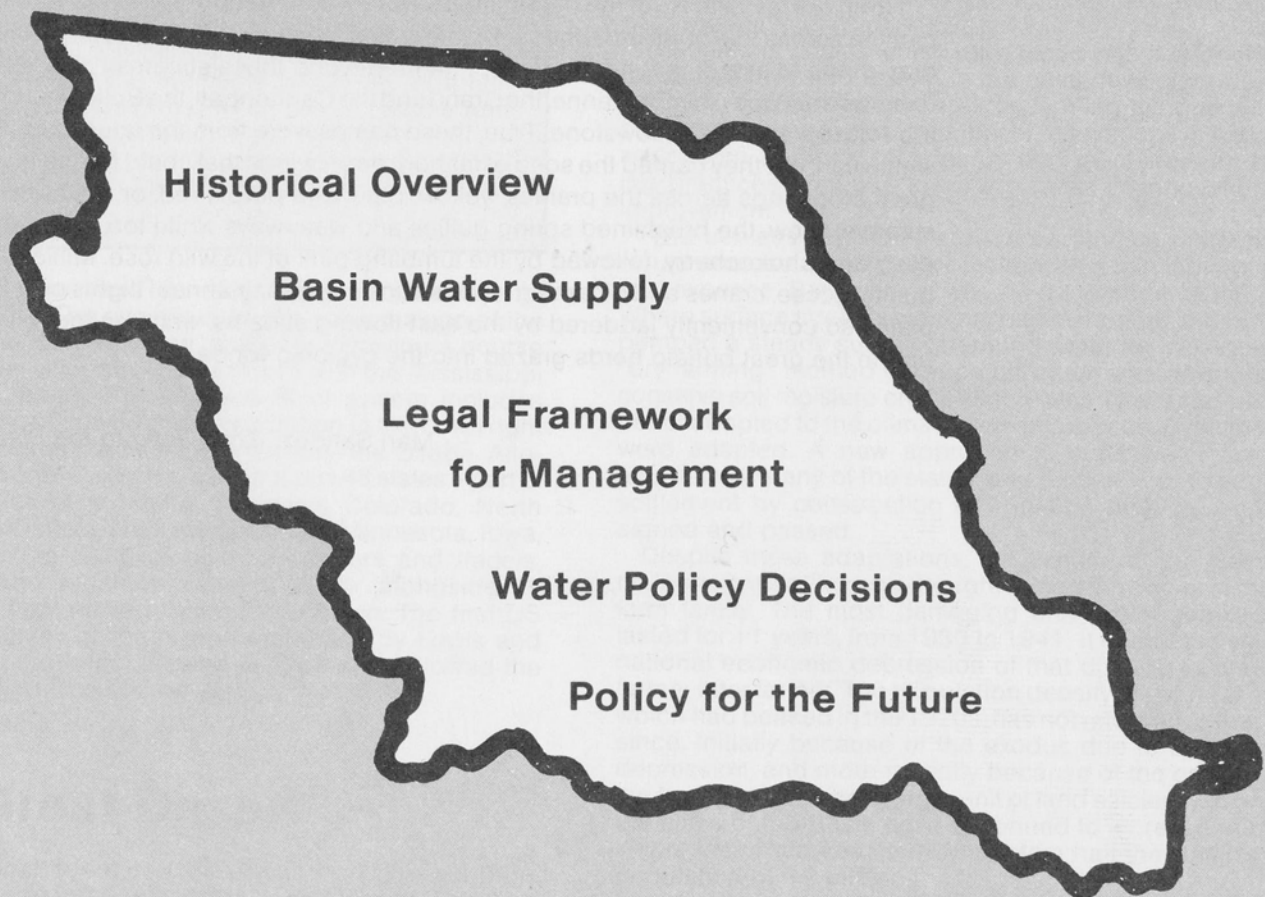
LWV of _____

| NAME | Session, meal \$12 LWV members \$14 non-members | Session only \$5.50 LWV members \$7.50 non-members | CEU's* \$2.50 |
|------|---|--|------------------|
| | | | |

The meeting is accessible to those using wheelchairs. A signer will be available for the hearing impaired on request. Please contact LWVMN at (612) 224-5445 to request this service.

*Those wishing Continuing Education Credits must send name, address, social security number and telephone number as well as the \$2.50 fee.

The Missouri River Basin: WATER POLICY for the FUTURE



League of Women Voters of Missouri

The Great Plains" . . . lay like a golden hackberry leaf in the sun, a giant, curling tilted leaf. The veins of it were the long streams rising out near the mountains and flowing eastward to the Big Muddy, the wild Missouri. The largest that cut through the center of the Plains was the broad flat-watered Platte, usually pleasant and easygoing as an October day, and below it the Republican, deceptively limpid but roaring into sudden gullywashers that flooded all the wide valley . . .

North of the Platte River the determined Niobrara cut a deep, three-hundred-mile canyon across the tablelands, the swift clear waters an eternal rebuke to the sullen gray of the Missouri that had to accept them. Beyond these streams . . . lay such rivers as the White, the Cheyenne, the Grand and the Cannonball, the Belle Fourche, the Powder and the Yellowstone. True, these names were from the latecomer, the white man, but they carried the song of far horizons -- winds that could sweep in great bloomings across the prairies, yellow, blue, and purple-red, or white as summer snow, the brushlined spring gullies and waterways white too, fragrant in plum and chokecherry, followed by the tumbling pink of the wild rose. Millions of ducks, geese, cranes and gleaming white swans made their annual flights over the plains so conveniently laddered by the east-flowing streams, while on the rolling prairie the great buffalo herds grazed into the cyclonic winds . . ."

-- Mari Sandoz, *Love Song to the Plains*

Researched and written by Esther Myers, September 1983.

Funds provided by the Trust and Tribute Fund for Education in Government of the League of Women Voters of Missouri and the League of Women Voters Education Fund.

Order from League of Women Voters of Missouri, 6665 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63130. Handling charge, \$1.

The Missouri River Basin: Water Policy for the Future

A Wicked Problem

Political scientists have applied the term "wicked problem" to the complex issues of our time. "Wicked" refers not to the moral character of a problem, but to its complexity beyond reasonable limits. A wicked problem is a complex of relationships, and some of its elements are connected to other problems. It exists in a dynamic and uncertain environment and is viewed differently by different participants. Conflict among the elements calls for resolution, but persons dealing with the problem are subject to numerous constraints -- social, technological, legal, and political. The most difficult aspect of a wicked problem is that it has no absolute solution. The elements within the problem change over time and what was once a feasible and efficient design for a solution may no longer fit.

The management of the water resources of the Missouri River Basin fits the description of a wicked problem.

The Missouri River and its tributaries are pathways of American history. The river rises on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in Montana, and after following a course over 2300 miles in length, it joins forces with the Mississippi River near St. Louis. The Missouri River system includes some tributaries of considerable reputation in their own right -- the Yellowstone, the Platte, the Kansas, the Osage. Altogether it drains one -- sixth of the contiguous 48 states -- part or all of the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri (Fig. 1). Explorers, fur trappers and traders, prospectors and pioneers traveled on or alongside its waterways as they moved through the Basin. The first US government survey of the region was made by Lewis and Clark, who set out from St. Louis in 1804 and followed the Missouri to its source and beyond.

"The Great Desert"

Coronado probably entered the Basin from the south in 1542. He reported the Great Plains to be a desert. This was also the assessment of the Pike and Long expeditions, which explored the routes that became the Santa Fe Trail and the Oregon Trail shortly after the United States acquired the Louisiana Territory in 1803. Between 1820 and 1850, pioneer schoolchildren learned geography from maps that labeled the area "The Great Desert" (Webb, 1931).

The economic development of the Basin began on its margins. On the west side, the fur trade and the mining of gold and silver were the earliest enterprises. On the east, farming advanced slightly beyond the present boundaries of Missouri and Iowa and paused. Eastern farms relied on resources that were scarce on the plains, especially wood and water. The myth of the Great Desert influenced against settlement. So did unfriendly acts of the prior occupants of the Basin, the American Indians. Cattle ranching was the first enterprise to expand into the Basin, using the native grasses where a reliable supply of water was at hand.

By 1843 settlers were moving in good numbers to the Oregon Territory. With the 1849 gold rush thousands flooded

the Oregon Trail, crossing the Basin to California. The migrants continued to use the transportation routes across the Basin, but very few investigated the region itself. It was not until the Civil War ended, railroads began to span the Plains, and the Homestead Act (1862) made land available for proving claims, that farming spread into the unused lands. Concurrently, the American Indians were decimated and confined to reservations of land set aside by treaty or executive order. By 1890 the western frontier was considered closed and the arable land of the Basin had been put to agricultural uses. "Every entrant into the Missouri basin felt (often legitimately in the context of national opinion) that in pursuing his self-interest he was automatically achieving the nation's destiny." (Hart, 1957, p. 72.)

The farmers and ranchers were faced with a drier environment than they had known in the eastern woodlands. They began to modify their methods of farming to cope with the climate and developed a number of innovations in American agriculture. Irrigation technology, farm machinery, and farming practices continue to be the focus of innovation and improvement.

The treeless expanses required a fencing material that would enclose a maximum of land with a minimum of labor and expense. Barbed wire was invented and met the need. Where surface streams were dry part of the year, the windmill pumped a steady supply of ground water for livestock. The "dry farming" method of crop cultivation was developed to conserve soil moisture on the High Plains. New seed varieties better adapted to the climate were introduced. Even the laws were adapted. A new approach to state water law was adopted by many of the states, and federal laws to augment settlement by construction of irrigation projects were designed and passed.

Despite these adaptations, the climate of the Basin remained unrelenting, and drought ruined the hopes of many a farm family. The most damaging and prolonged drought lasted for 11 years, from 1930 to 1941. It combined with the national economic depression of that decade to bankrupt farmer after farmer. The population density of the rural areas, which had peaked in the 1920s, has not returned to that level since, initially because of the exodus due to drought and depression, and more recently because of the capability of the farmer to manage a larger unit of land efficiently. However, the cities of the Basin have continued to increase in population; the urban centers now contain half the Basin's total population of 9.8 million.

Comprehensive development of water resources

The present framework for the comprehensive development and management of the Basin water resources was established by the *Pick-Sloan Plan* (see p. 9) in the federal *Flood Control Act of 1944* (P.L. 78-534) as a compromise between navigation and irrigation interests. The focus of the Plan was to impound and control the Missouri and its tributaries for irrigation, flood control, and navigation; it included development of the potential hydroelectric power "consistent with other beneficial uses of water" (Senate Doc. 247, 78 Cong. 2d. 1944).

The development since 1944 has been at variance with the original concept of the Plan. The hydropower capacity of the reservoir dams is currently about three times the amount first planned, but both usage of the navigation channel and the development of federal irrigation projects have fallen short of

original projections. The **main stem*** reservoir system is successfully regulated to minimize the extremes in flow so that multiple purposes can be met throughout the year and flood disaster losses reduced (MRBC, Oct. 1980).

Major water issues that have surfaced in the Basin since 1944 include proposals for large-scale **inter-basin transfers**, **depletion of groundwater aquifers**, maintenance of water quality by control of pollution from both **point** and **non-point sources**, soil erosion control, **floodplain** management, and the pressure for energy resource development with its concomitant need for water supplies. Other issues are unquantified water rights of the federal government and of the American Indians, maintenance of **instream flows**, mitigation of damage to wildlife habitat, and provision for municipal and industrial water needs. In addition, interest and concern for maintaining a quality of life that includes esthetic appreciation and recreational use of rivers and lakes has become widespread.

The Basin water supply and usage

An assessment of the Basin water supply and usage is necessary to provide the basis for discussion of the legal framework for management of the resource.

Water management in the Basin could be said to be a matter of coping with too little water in the "right" places, or too much in the "wrong" places. Precipitation is unevenly distributed over the region, and the pattern of rainfall is highly variable from year to year. The Basin receives 20 inches of rain per year as the overall average, but the average annual rainfall ranges from 6 inches in some western portions of the Plains to over 40 inches in the mountains on the western margin and again at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers on the eastern margin of the Basin. A plotting of rainfall amounts indicates that the limit of the 20-inch average annual rainfall lies on a north-south line approximating the 100th meridian (Fig. 1). West of the 100th meridian water is a scarce and highly valued commodity. East of that line, the yearly rainfall averages more than 20 inches, but the larger supply is subject to heavy demand because of the greater population density of that portion of the Basin. In the state of Missouri alone, nearly 3 million people depend on the river or its **alluvial groundwater** for their water supply.

The volume of **runoff** that enters the river drainage varies widely through a 12-month period and from year to year. Within the year almost two-thirds of the runoff occurs between March and July from the spring snowmelt and rainfall. The winter snowpack on the east slope of the Rockies feeds into the mountain tributaries of the Missouri each spring to provide at least half the flow of the upper reaches of the river. A total of 56 to 57 million **acre-feet**, on average, is presently delivered to the Mississippi River each year by the Missouri.

The historical record and the prehistoric tree ring record indicate that drought has recurred periodically in the Basin. The western portion is more likely to be affected severely. There have been two prolonged Basin droughts in this century (in 1930-41 and in 1953-59), and short but severe droughts have occurred more recently. The contrasting problem has been devastating floods. Some of the worst have occurred when frozen ground has presented an impermeable surface to large quantities of melting snow and/or rainfall.

Because of the unpredictability of rainfall and the variability in surface water supply, users have turned to the hidden reserve in the Basin — groundwater. The most abundant groundwater deposit is the Ogallala Aquifer, which extends from southern South Dakota beyond the Basin boundary to Texas (Fig. 2).

*Boldface words are listed in the Glossary on p. 8.

The surface and underground water sources constitute an integrated system fed by precipitation that collects on the surface, and either runs off or **infiltrates** the soil.

Surface water: supply and quality

Studies have not agreed on the net average flow at various points in the Basin drainage, nor on the depletion of streamflow by current and proposed uses. The discrepancies have indicated the need for a data base of supply and usage.

In response to the request of the governors of the ten Basin states, the Missouri River Basin Commission (see p. 9) recognized that need and authorized development of a computerized Water Accounting System in 1980. The data base for the system consists of records of flow conditions and of the amount of water used during each year for the period from 1944 to 1978 at locations throughout the Basin. The system is currently being tested and will be available for use in December 1983. It will enable a user to analyze the effects of proposed water uses at any one location upon the streamflow at other locations in the Basin under a variety of historic flow conditions.

Surface water lends itself to multiple uses and sequential use. The supply is renewed over time by precipitation and runoff, and its quality can be maintained or improved to make recycling feasible. The overall quality of the Basin's surface water supply is rated as fair because of considerable non-point pollution from urban stormwater and agricultural runoff, point source pollution from municipal or industrial discharges, and heavy loads of dissolved minerals from some soils of the region (MRBC, May 1980).

The demand for surface water is expected to increase if major irrigation and energy development proposals are implemented. Rotert (1982) estimated the resulting depletion in annual flow over the period from 1975 to 1990 could be as much as 4 million acre-feet, which would reduce the capabilities for navigation use and hydropower generation on the main stem of the river.

Groundwater: supply and quality

Groundwater is a principal source of water supply in many areas of the Basin, either from alluvial deposits along major watercourses, or from extensive aquifers.

Groundwater is a common pool resource; that is, a number of users can draw from the same supply. If each user seeks to get the most he can, and there are no external controls, the likely result will be excessive use. A groundwater supply may not be renewable within a human lifetime, depending on the balance between **withdrawal** and replenishment by rainfall and infiltration. Water drawn from an alluvial deposit may reduce streamflow. When withdrawals from an aquifer exceed replenishment on an annual basis, the groundwater level drops and it is said that the users are "mining" the aquifer.

A possible consequence of mining is the destruction of the aquifer structure by compaction and collapse. A second possible consequence is the intrusion of salt water. Underground pockets of salt water are present in the Basin, and while salt water is heavier than fresh water, it may intrude a freshwater aquifer that has been mined. Pollution of an aquifer is a serious problem because it is difficult or impossible to correct once it has occurred.

The cost of lifting groundwater from increasing depths to the surface can eventually outweigh its use value. Higher fuel costs and the need for larger pumping capacity as the groundwater level drops have increased the costs of pumping markedly in the past ten years. Municipal and industrial water systems as well as irrigation systems have been impacted by the drastically increased pumping costs.

In arid portions of the Basin where annual infiltration of moisture to groundwater aquifers is measured in fractions of

The Critical Issue

It is not surprising that water was a focus of controversy during the early years of settlement, that it continues to be so. Land and water are necessities of life. Land is plentiful in the Basin, but management of the water supply is a critical factor because of its relative scarcity.

All segments of the economy depend on water to some degree. The demand for water in the Basin continues to increase as the population and economy of the Basin expand. The historic response to water demand has been to increase its availability and accessibility with reservoirs, wells, and diversions. The best dam sites in the Basin have now been utilized and the groundwater supplies tapped, and additional diversions are resisted by those who would experience a resultant economic or environmental loss. Capital and energy costs of development are high, and federal investment has declined both as a total amount and as a share of project cost (Castle, 1980). It is likely that efficient water use will receive greater attention in the future, and that the need for equitable distribution among users will make the measurement of water supply even more important.

In 1980 the Missouri River Basin Commission stated that the Basin is "well endowed" with surface and groundwater resources, but that depletion of both sources is evident (May 1980). The U.S. Water Resources Council's assessment of the Missouri Basin concluded that "increased competition for available water supplies indicates the need to examine current and projected water uses to ensure efficiencies and an equitable distribution of available supplies" (1978, p. 40).

These evaluations point to management of the water resource as *the* critical issue.

an inch, any significant amount of annual withdrawal will mine the aquifer. Areas in the Basin showing adverse effects due to groundwater mining include northwestern Kansas, eastern Colorado and Wyoming, northwestern Nebraska, and portions of the Platte and Blue River basins in Nebraska (MRBC, May 1980).

The quality of the groundwater is variable. Alluvial groundwater may be high in sulfate concentrations, and total dissolved solids from soil minerals have caused drinking water supply problems in eastern Montana, western and central North Dakota, central South Dakota, western Iowa, and northwestern Missouri.

Water use

Water use may be broadly categorized as occurring by withdrawal or **consumption**. By definition, all or some portion of a withdrawal is returned to the system and helps maintain the water supply. Consumptive use removes the water from the supply and does not return it. Efficient management of consumptive use is a pivotal factor in maintaining the total Basin water supply.

Withdrawal vs. consumption. According to the 1975 National Water Assessment, total estimated withdrawals from both surface and groundwater sources in the Basin from an estimated 1975 average flow amounted to 39.9 million acre-feet (MBSA, Feb. 1982). Withdrawals were classified as: irrigation, 79%; cooling at electric power generation plants, 14%; and other uses including municipal and industrial supply, 7%.

Consumptive use was estimated to be about half that of withdrawals in 1975, amounting to 17.5 million acre-feet. Irrigation accounted for 92% of the estimated consumption; that is, water applied to agricultural lands which did not return to the water supply system.

Irrigation. Agriculture is the Basin's dominant economic enterprise; it produces a substantial portion of the nation's grain and livestock. In 1975, 11.4 million acres, or about 4% of the Basin's agricultural land was being irrigated. Irrigated acreage is expected to increase to 17 million acres by the year 2000.

Irrigation is an intensive farm practice that results in greater yield and permits cultivation of higher value crops. Irrigated land on the Ogallala Aquifer is reported to be 2.8 times more productive than dry cropland (High Plains Associates, 1982). However, the profitability of using water for irrigation is a complex question. It is influenced by a number of factors, such as demand for agricultural products, the associated costs, and the relative value of this use compared to other uses. As the world population increases, the long-term demand for food and fiber production also increases. The United States relies on farm exports to help balance its foreign trade equation. At the same time government programs are designed and initiated to reduce farm production. Thus, the allocation of water to irrigated crop production becomes a "world-class" issue with far-reaching economic effects.

Interbasin water transfers—a consumptive use.

Diversion of water from its source to a point of use is an accepted practice in the water-short portions of the Basin. Several interbasin transfers have been negotiated at the margins of the Basin, which have resulted in a net annual gain of 500,000 acre-feet of water being transferred into the Basin. Proposals to transfer much greater quantities of water out of the Basin, however, would effectively remove water from the Basin supply, meeting the definition of consumptive use.

Interbasin transfers have been proposed for three purposes: a large irrigation project; a substitute water supply for depleted portions of the Ogallala Aquifer; and use for energy development (MBSA, Feb. 1982).

■ The Garrison Diversion Unit was first proposed in 1944 in the *Pick-Sloan Plan* (see p. 9) to transfer water for irrigation from the Garrison Reservoir on the main stem of the Missouri east to the headwaters of three rivers in North Dakota, one of which, the James, is tributary to the Missouri. The other two rivers drain north to Canada's Hudson Bay. The total project anticipated using 2 to 3 million acre-feet per year from the Garrison Reservoir (Fig. 1). In 1965 Congress authorized construction of a portion of the Unit that was expected to use 871,000 acre-feet annually. Canada has opposed the project on the grounds that irrigation **return flows** would pollute its rivers and introduce rough fish and other foreign aquatic life into the Hudson Bay watershed, with great loss to its fishing industry. If Congress appropriates further funding, present project construction will be restricted to the Missouri Basin drainage until the Canadian objections have satisfied.

■ Four interbasin transfer proposals have been studied that would divert water to depleted areas of the Ogallala Aquifer. Two would take a maximum of 8.2 million acre-feet of water annually from the Missouri River east of the 100th meridian. Two would tap Mississippi River tributaries. (The High Plains Study, 1982, did not ascertain whether water would be available without serious encroachment on present uses.) The principal use of the diversion would be crop irrigation. However, the high cost of delivering the water would make the proposals unrealistic if the farmer were to pay the full cost. Estimates of the unit cost to move the water from the Missouri River to the point of distribution, by the least expensive route, range from \$256 to \$562 per acre-foot at 1977 prices. (Delivery of the water to the farm would add to the cost.) The current value of water to the irrigator for crop production is generally much less.

■ Five interbasin transfers have been discussed for development of extensive low-sulfur coal reserves in Wyoming and Montana. The four coal slurry pipelines involved would require 122,000 acre-feet annually. One proposal discussed includes a water supply pipeline for both coal and oil shale

development, which could require up to 1.7 million acre-feet annually if a large-scale industry becomes technologically and economical feasible (MBSA, Feb. 1982).

The legal framework for management

The Constitution delegates to the federal level of government considerable power over water issues, but the regulation of the right of the people to hold and use property is reserved to the states (Amendment X). A water right is a property right to the use of water.

The management of the water resource by the states is affected by other legal arrangements and provisions including interstate compacts, federal laws, and regional and federal programs. Court decisions also influence the structure and implementation of state and federal law.

State water law

It is obvious that the climate of the Missouri Basin provides a less generous water supply to the western portion than the east. This climatic factor is the basis of contrasting legal frameworks for water use in the states of the Basin, and for contrast in economic valuation as well. In Colorado, for instance, water is a commodity which is freely bought and sold for as much as \$2000 per acre-foot. On the east side of the Basin, the state of Missouri has only begun to record water usage systematically. As water becomes more valuable, and is marketed as a commodity, there is and will continue to be competition for control of the water supply.

Although hydrologists currently consider surface water and groundwater to be parts of an integrated system, they were originally thought to be separate natural systems. The early concept carried over into state laws, which often treat the two differently.

Surface Water. The eastern states of the Basin, with a more plentiful rainfall, have based regulation of surface water use on the English common law of "riparian rights" (although some have later moved toward an allocation system). The western states, with a less bountiful water supply, have adapted by developing a legal system to appropriate and use water for beneficial purposes.

Of the Missouri Basin states, only Missouri and Minnesota rely on the riparian doctrine. Iowa has adopted a water rights law that limits permits to ten-year periods. The other seven states have adopted the prior appropriation doctrine to regulate water use, although Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota retain some elements of riparian doctrine.

Following are the main features of the two doctrines:

- Each riparian (streambank) landowner has the right to the reasonable use of water as a part of land ownership, and the location of use is restricted to that riparian land. The owner can initiate "reasonable" use of the water at any time regardless of prior uses by others and the quantity is neither unlimited nor defined. Each riparian owner is entitled to use a fair share. Disputes among riparian users are settled in court, where reasonableness is decided by comparing the use in question with the other uses that are affected by it. When a shortage occurs all riparians must share the shortage, allocating the water under the reasonableness test. Legislation may allow for diversion of water away from riparian property for municipal supply or industrial use in the public interest.

- The basic provision of the doctrine of prior appropriation is that the user must actually divert the water and put it to beneficial use in order to acquire and retain a claim on its use. The earliest claim has first priority in the distribution of the available supply. Later claims are fulfilled in the chronological order of filing: "first in time, first in right." When a water

shortage occurs, the most junior (recent) appropriators are cut off completely. The cut-off process continues up the list until demand equals supply. Most prior appropriation states issue user permits that specify a definite rate of direct flow diversion or storage. The location of the water use is also specified, and may be at some distance from the water source, or even outside the watershed. There are no riparian land limitations. In some prior appropriation states, water rights may be bought and sold, but a water right does not confer ownership of the water itself, and the state retains its regulatory power over the transactions. The state may make provision for growth by reserving a water right for future municipal supply or industrial development; otherwise, permits limit appropriations to the amounts required for immediate use.

Groundwater. Conforming to English common law, groundwater in riparian states was originally owned absolutely as part of the title to the land. The owner could use the water anywhere; the only limit on its use was the mechanical capability to pump the water. Depletion of the aquifer beyond the property limits, or of a stream flow dependent on the aquifer for its base flow, can result from such unlimited use. With better understanding of the possible effect of the absolute ownership rule, courts in many states now apply the concept of reasonable use when settling groundwater disputes.

In prior appropriation states, the right to appropriate groundwater is usually acquired by permit, and the user must actually withdraw the water and apply it to beneficial use to maintain the right. The permit system regulates total demand on the aquifer to some extent because it specifies the well locations and pumping rate or quantity of water to be used. North Dakota alone meters all non-domestic use of groundwater. Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, and Kansas designate "controlled" groundwater areas. Under this designation in Kansas, the irrigators and any other users by a common agreement adopt measures to prolong the life of the aquifer. The agreement is then enforced by the Kansas Chief Engineer who is responsible for implementing state water law.

Effects of Doctrines. When the economic and environmental effects are considered, neither the riparian nor the prior appropriation doctrine is ideal.

The riparian rights doctrine is more suited to an abundant water supply. The equal right of all riparian owners to reasonable use is realized only if the water supply exceeds the demand. No law protects instream flows for purposes such as wildlife habitat maintenance. In states that have not established a permit system or drawn up a plan for water resource management, public planners and private investors are confronted with uncertainty about the supply of available water. The cost of settling legal water rights questions is borne by the individual; further, court decisions do not result in comprehensive regulation and may be inconsistent from case to case.

Prior appropriation, by definition, diverts water from the source, allowing wider distribution of a scarce supply. The primary standard of appropriation is beneficial use. However, beneficial use has been equated to an economic purpose in court decisions, so that it may be impossible to acquire water for a purpose other than domestic use that does not produce income (National Water Commission, 1973). Specific legal provision is needed for other rights or interests -- in public health, public safety and welfare, protection of private investment relying on instream flow, and maintenance of wildlife habitat and esthetic values. Montana recently made such a provision when it adopted legislation to allow water rights to be issued for some instream flow purposes.

The records of the permit system can facilitate public planning and private investment, and water rights may gain in value through a market system. For example, an irrigator may sell a water right to a business firm at a considerable gain over the value of the water for crop production. (In the West it is said, "Water runs uphill --toward money!") At the

same time such marketing may have negative effects, e.g., prime irrigated farmland along Colorado's fast-growing Front Range is going out of production because the water rights have been sold.

Wherever the water supply is critical for economic production and growth, the states have tended to respond with plans for water resource development and management. Some state legislatures must approve any water appropriations over a specified quantity, especially if transfer out of state is proposed.

An obstruction to planning in appropriation states is the fact that water rights associated with federal reserved lands (for example, national parks, forests, and wildlife refuges), and with Indian lands, are indefinite, and must be adjudicated or negotiated to quantify amounts. As demand for water increases, the number of cases to be settled has increased, particularly concerning reserved rights of native Americans' lands.

Interstate relations

In a ruling based on the Commerce Clause of the Constitution (Art. I, Sect. 8), the U.S. Supreme Court stated that "ground water is an article of commerce subject to regulation by Congress" (*Sporhase v. Nebraska*, 1982). The Court ruled that a provision of Nebraska water law impermissibly burdened interstate commerce when it prohibited transportation of its groundwater to another state unless that state granted a reciprocal right. Similar provisions appear in the water laws of other appropriation rights states.

In support of its decision the Court reiterated its previous finding that state ownership of water is "a legal fiction" saying, "...three years ago, this Court traced the demise of the public ownership theory and definitely recast it as 'but a fiction expressive in legal shorthand of the importance to its people that a State have power to preserve and regulate the exploitation of an important resource.'"

Following the *Sporhase* decision, a federal district court ruled (in *City of El Paso v. Reynolds*) that New Mexico could not withhold unappropriated groundwater from the city of El Paso, Texas, when it was integral to the base flow of an interstate river, the Rio Grande. The court stated that provision for public health and safety is the only basis for reservation of water for future needs by the states, and that such reservations should be justified in a plan for conservation of state waters. If the decision withstands appeal, it may be expected to influence state water planning and management of interstate waters.

The states may enter compacts to apportion interstate waters with the consent of Congress. Eight interstate compacts allocating waters of five sub-basins of the Missouri River are in effect in the western portion of the Basin. Other questions of apportionment have been settled in federal court. In addition, waters of the upper Missouri shared with Canada are apportioned by international treaty. Parts of seven states measuring about 40% of the Basin area are affected by these legal apportionments, chiefly of surface water but also of some groundwater. The main stem of the Missouri has not been apportioned.



Figure 1. Missouri River Basin. Map shows the location of the 6 main stem dams. Courtesy Corps of Engineers.

Glossary

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Acre-foot: | the amount of water covering one acre of land to one foot in depth; a unit of volume equal to 325,851 gallons |
| Alluvial groundwater: | water contained in an aquifer consisting of soils, sand, gravel and detritus deposited by running water |
| Aquifer: | a saturated underground body of rock or rock and soil particles capable of storing water and transmitting it to wells or springs |
| Consumption: | a category of water use in which water is removed from a supply and not returned directly to a surface or groundwater supply because of absorption by soils, plant uptake, evaporation, use in a manufactured product, or interbasin transfer |
| Depletion: | the withdrawal of water from surface or groundwater deposits at a rate greater than the rate of replenishment |
| Depletion allowance: | a federal income tax credit allowed for annual increments of depletion of a non-renewable mineral resource in which the taxpayer holds an economic interest |
| Diversion: | removal of water from a natural watercourse |
| External effect: | hidden or unrecognized costs or benefits resulting from an economic venture either public or private, where the party affected is not compensated for loss due to costs, nor liable for payment for benefits |
| Floodplain: | the land area bordering a river that is subject to flooding |
| Groundwater: | water that occurs beneath the land surface and completely fills all pore spaces of the rock material in which it occurs |
| Infiltration: | movement of moisture in the soil. If the pore spaces in the soil are sufficiently filled with water, the force of gravity predominates and the water moves downward to a zone of saturation, or groundwater level |
| Instream flow: | water flow that occurs in a natural drainage channel |
| Interbasin transfer: | the physical transfer of water from one watershed to another. On a large scale, the transfer of quantities of water from one major basin to another |
| Main stem: | the principal channel of the Missouri River drainage toward which the tributaries flow |
| Non-point source: | the diffuse discharge of waste into a water body for which the specific source of the discharge cannot be located, as with sediment |
| Point source: | a specific site from which wastewater is discharged into a water body and for which the source can be located, as with effluent from a sewage system |
| Power grid: | the interconnection of electric utility systems for the transfer of power |
| Return flow: | the portion of water withdrawn for irrigation that is not consumed and that returns to the source or to another body of water |
| Runoff: | the part of precipitation that washes off the land surface and flows into surface streams and lakes |
| Sub-basin: | a division of the Missouri Basin based on the drainage pattern of the river and its tributaries |
| Watershed: | a geographic area from which water drains into a stream or river |
| Withdrawal: | a category of water use in which water is removed from a supply and all or some portion is returned directly to the natural system |

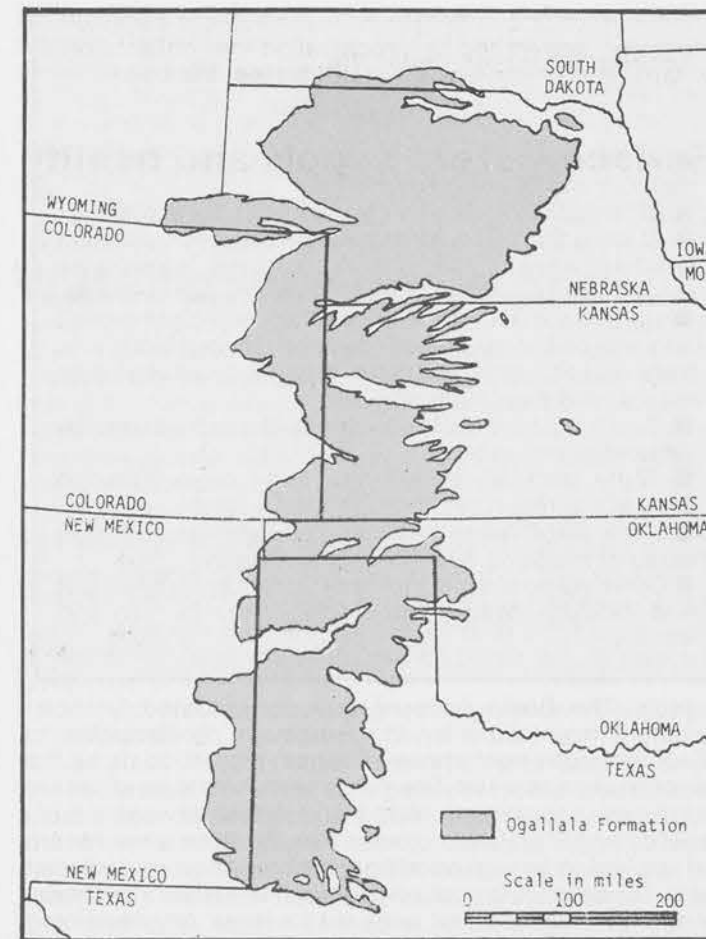


Figure 2. Ogallala Aquifer.

Regional programs

The Reagan administration has phased out federal funding for the Missouri River Basin Commission. The Commission, which served from 1972 to 1981, was chaired by a presidential appointee, and its voting members were drawn from the ten Basin states and ten federal agencies. The Commission took several noteworthy actions: 1) it prepared the *Water Resources Management Plan* (MRBC May 1980); 2) it established priorities for the collection of basic data, planning, and construction of projects; 3) it undertook specific studies in the interest of improved water management; and 4) it provided a regional structure for coordination among federal and state management groups.

With funding supplied by the state governments, representatives of the Basin states have continued to meet quarterly as the Missouri Basin States Association. Federal agency representatives still report on current programs, but are not voting members. Although the Association has no standing as a government agency, it provides a forum for discussion of interstate and regional water issues, and holds conferences on selected topics. It provides the opportunity for communication and coordination of federal and state plans and procedures, and for analyses of problems to determine the positions and actions of the Association.

The Association currently is overseeing the completion of two studies begun by the Basin Commission: 1) the Missouri River Basin hydrology study, which resulted in the development of the Water Accounting System (see p. 4); and 2) a floodplain study in the lower Basin, which examined the fragmented legal framework controlling the management of

Missouri River floodplains in five downstream states, and proposed a compatible management plan for federal, state, and local governments.

The Association is dependent upon continued state participation and funding if it is to serve as a channel for communication among the Basin states.

Federal programs: the Pick-Sloan Plan

The *Water Resources Management Plan* (MRBC, May 1980) lists 69 federal programs under seven federal agencies that provide major services and initiatives to the Basin. These programs have been devised by Congress over the last century and their operation tends to be autonomous except where coordination with state or local government is required by law. Inconsistencies in congressional policy, such as the variation in cost-sharing requirements, have added to the complexity of program development and administration.

Without question, the most comprehensive and influential federal legislation for development of water resources of the Basin was the *Pick-Sloan Plan* (*Flood Control Act of 1944*). The Plan was a compromise between two federal water resource agencies that had submitted separate proposals to Congress—the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. (The Corps was made responsible in 1824 for maintaining the navigation potential of rivers and harbors, and by 1936 its area of operation included the non-navigable tributaries of navigable rivers. The Bureau was created in 1902 to develop irrigation projects for settlement of the 17 western states.)

More broadly, the Plan was the outcome of a hard fought battle between the states to control and develop water resources in the Basin. The battle lines were drawn in the '30's after Congress had adopted the policy that both federal agencies were to build dams and reservoirs for multiple purposes.

The first major dam on the Missouri River was constructed by the Corps of Engineers at Fort Peck, Montana. It was authorized by Congress in 1933 and was completed in 1940. Its purpose was to impound water for better regulation of the flow in a navigation project (the Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project) located downstream over 1000 miles away, extending from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth (Fig. 1). The use of water for navigation had priority over other uses within the states because programs created by Congress take precedence under the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution (Art. IV), unless Congress provides otherwise. The water impounded in the Fort Peck Reservoir and sent downstream for navigation purposes was thus evidently removed from appropriation for consumptive use within the scarce-water states. This action took place in the context of the prolonged drought of that decade, 1930-1941.

The onset of World War II delayed further congressional action on the two agency proposals to develop the water resources of the Basin until 1943. That spring a series of three damaging floods on the main stem of the Missouri devastated Omaha, Nebraska, and the surrounding areas. The call for flood control could not be ignored, and Congress promptly asked the Corps and the Bureau to present updated plans for comprehensive development of the water resources of the Basin. After the plans of the two agencies had been subjected to hearings and debate, the compromise *Pick-Sloan Plan* was adopted as a part of the 1944 Flood Control Act.

The 1944 Act contained two provisions to protect scarce-water state prerogatives: 1) a statement asserting the states' right to be consulted about federal projects that would substantially affect them; and 2) the O'Mahoney-Millikin Amendment, assuring that use for navigation of waters arising in states west of the 98th meridian would be "only such use as does not conflict with any beneficial consumptive use, present or future, in states lying wholly or partly west of the ninety-eighth meridian, of such waters for domestic,

municipal, stock water, irrigation, mining, or industrial purposes" (*Flood Control Act of 1944*, Section 1(b)). Basin states west of the 98th meridian are Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana -- the appropriation doctrine states.

Implementation. The Plan gave the Bureau of Reclamation jurisdiction on the upstream tributaries and the Corps responsibility for building and operating the main stem components -- six major reservoirs plus the navigation channel from Sioux City to the mouth near St. Louis. Fort Peck was incorporated in the Plan as one of the main stem dams, and navigation became a subordinate use for its waters.

While the major purposes of Corps' projects were flood control and navigation and the Bureau's projects emphasized irrigation, other purposes were recognized by both agencies. These included generation of hydropower, municipal and industrial water supply, sediment abatement, recreation, and fish and wildlife habitat. The main stem dams were planned by the Corps to impound water for irrigation projects in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation.

Accomplishments under the *Pick-Sloan Plan* are extensive (see box). Not all the original projects have been implemented; a number of factors have affected development of the Plan over its 40-year life. Congressional decisions to fund water projects are made in a political context. Other factors arise from the process by which projects are approved and funded. After the initial appropriation in 1944 of \$200 million to each agency for Pick-Sloan projects, the additional projects under the Plan have been studied, authorized, and funded by Congress in competition with other federal projects nationwide. Some of the proposed Pick-Sloan projects were found to be physically or technically infeasible. Justification for all federal projects was made more stringent by adoption of a formal benefit/cost standard. Later the Carter administration added other principles and standards for justification, but these were made advisory by the Reagan administration.

The distribution of cost-sharing among levels of government has shifted toward the direct beneficiaries. The Office of Management and Budget in the executive branch has urged that a still greater portion of the cost of new water resources projects be shifted to the state and local beneficiaries, and that marketing of federal project water be expanded. Fewer federal dollars are available for projects, and for several years no new federal water projects have been approved by Congress.

The Annual Operating Plan. Under the *Pick-Sloan Plan*, the Corps of Engineers is responsible for the regulation of water impounded in the main stem reservoirs and released downstream. Inflows from the upstream tributaries vary, but the downstream requirements are relatively inflexible; management is achieved by storing water and controlling its transfer downstream from one reservoir to the next. The regulation of flood storage, of instream flows for navigation, of optimum levels for recreation, and of hydropower generation -- all are carried out by the controlled releases. Water supply and water quality requirements are concurrently met from the hydropower and navigation releases. The amount of water released downstream for navigation or power generation is reduced when there is a water shortage, but because the hydropower commitments are firm contracts, power must then be purchased from other sources on the **power grid**.

The *Annual Operating Plan* provides for flood and drought contingencies as well as operation within a normal range. However, a drought sustained for several years, as occurred in the 1930's and 1950's, combined with increased consumption, would severely test priorities even though the storage capacity of the main stem reservoirs allows for a multi-year supply.

The operating plan is prepared at the Corp's Reservoir Control Center in Omaha and is reviewed at semi-annual public meetings (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1982).

The Basin Account. The *Flood Control Act of 1944* authorized the sale of water and surplus hydropower from Pick-Sloan

Accomplishments under the *Pick-Sloan Plan*

- 93 reservoir projects in operation, with combined capacity of 100 million acre-feet.
- 27 irrigation units serving over 400,000 acres.
- At least \$5 billion estimated to have been saved in flood damages by flood control structures. No estimate of lives saved by flood control measures can be made.
- Up to 3.5 million tons of commercial freight moved annually on the navigation channel between Sioux City, Iowa and St. Louis, Missouri. Navigation season sustained for 8 months most years.
- Over 13.5 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy generated annually.
- More than 26 million recreation days recorded annually at reservoirs throughout the Basin.
- Bank stabilization has made an estimated 386,000 acres of cropland available for cultivation.
- Other purposes met include the supply of municipal and industrial water, and management for fish and wildlife.

projects. The Basin Account is a consolidated financial statement maintained by the Bureau of Reclamation to reflect the repayment status of certain project costs by the sale of power and water. The investment costs to be offset are hydropower capacity, municipal and industrial water supply capacity, and irrigation projects costs. Revenue amounts are first applied to annual operation, maintenance, and interest costs. The balance is applied to repay the first two investment categories at the interest rates set for them. Any remaining revenue offsets repayment of irrigation cost, thereby subsidizing the farmer's payment for the benefits of federal irrigation projects (MRBC, Oct. 1980).

Water Sales. In 1975 the Bureau of Reclamation determined that 1 million acre-feet of water intended for federal irrigation projects and stored in the main stem reservoirs would not be needed until at least the year 2035. Therefore the Bureau offered that quantity of water to public and private customers on a firm contractual basis for industrial use in a "water for energy" plan.

The water was made available in the states of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, a region where extensive energy resources showed potential for development. It was offered directly to industry or in blocks to the states through master contracts that permitted the states to subcontract to industry. The Bureau has set a price of \$30 per acre-foot solely for the federal service of storage and regulation of the water. The rate is subject to adjustment every five years.

A dispute has arisen in the Basin over the allocation of some of the water for energy to a coal slurry pipeline that would transfer the water out of the Basin. South Dakota requested and the Bureau of Reclamation approved the provision of a bloc of water from the Oahe Reservoir (Fig. 1) for the pipeline. Under the subcontracting option, South Dakota then issued a permit to appropriate 50,000 acre-feet per year to the South Dakota Conservancy District, a state agency. The Conservancy District next sold the water at its commodity value to Energy Transportation Systems Inc., (ETSI), for use in the slurry pipeline that would transport coal from Wyoming to Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. South Dakota could realize a maximum of \$1.4 billion over the 50-year life of the contract with ETSI. The 300-mile aqueduct proposed by ETSI to carry the water from the Oahe Reservoir to the coal field in Wyoming could provide an opportunity for a better water supply to South Dakota residents along the way.

The downstream states of Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska have brought suit against the federal agencies -- the Bureau of

Reclamation, which contracted to provide the water, and the Corps of Engineers, which issued a permit for construction of a water intake at Lake Oahe. The suit alleges that the federal agencies failed to observe some federal laws, and that they lack authority to market irrigation water for other purposes. They see the agencies' actions as setting a significant precedent for federal bureaucratic decisions to allocate interstate water from federal reservoirs to out-of-basin use.

Water policy decisions

"Water policy decisions during the coming decade will force us to consider how we are going to achieve some of our most fundamental goals. But it is hoped we will not opt for policies that will result in more polarization and in stalemate. Rather, we need to use our genius to develop approaches that will permit the simultaneous accomplishment of our deeply held values." (Castle, 1980, p. 11)

The concept that the benefits of a federal water project should exceed the costs was first applied by Congress in 1936 legislation. Since then a sophisticated process of cost-benefit analysis has been developed to aid public water development and management decision at all levels of government.

Ideally costs should be assigned to government entities or to individuals on the basis of benefits they will receive. In actual practice, the uneven assignment of cost to direct beneficiaries is one of the sore points in the history of federal water resource development. The value of water itself fluctuates over a wide range. Water valuation is made partly in response to the level of demand in relation to the supply, but water costs are subsidized extensively by the taxpayer at the state and local, as well as federal, levels of government.

Water resource management may create external effects that have economic consequences outside the operation of the project and that affect persons not directly involved with the project. For instance, the depletion of the Missouri River to replenish the Ogallala Aquifer could threaten the continuation of barge traffic on the Mississippi River as well. This in turn could adversely affect the cost of transporting farm products, so that the ultimate external effect could be higher food prices to the consumer.

External effects may also be environmental. The legal doctrine of the public trust opens the door to the maintenance of instream flows for the preservation of the aquatic environment. Under the doctrine, the state is the trustee of property held for public use, such as water, fish, and wildlife resources. As a trustee, the state must consider and benefit the entire public in its administration of its trust.

The public trust doctrine was central to the Mono Lake decision in California, where Mono Lake was drying up and its dependent wildlife decimated because its water sources were diverted to Los Angeles. The state Supreme Court said that the state water board, with broad duties to plan and allocate water resources, must take into account public trust interests in maintaining the lake and its wildlife.

Conflict resolution

Conflict between the states over equitable distribution and control of water resources may be settled by judicial process, by informal negotiation, or by formal compact agreement. The Supreme Court is the site of most conflict settlement; the process is lengthy and expensive.

The successful use of informal negotiation or formal compact agreements requires that all parties have an incentive to work for a timely and satisfactory outcome. Legislation has been introduced in Congress that would allow negotiation to apportion Missouri River water by an allocation compact; it does not have strong support from all the Basin states.

Allocation compacts take various approaches to apportioning water rights among the signatory states. "Whatever the allocation formula, existing uses and rights are usually protected." (National Water Commission, 1973.) The importance of assembling an accepted and tested data base before apportioning a water supply cannot be overemphasized. In 1922 the Colorado River waters were apportioned on the basis of an inaccurate estimate of the average annual flow. Unfortunately the estimate was too high, and the consequent over-commitment has caused continuing controversy in that basin.

In addition to apportioning water supplies, interstate compacts have been used in the United States to control pollution of interstate waters, to control floods, and to create regional commissions to regulate and manage interstate waters. A proposal made in 1953 for a regional commission to coordinate and plan development of water resources in the Missouri Basin was considered by Congress, but it did not receive the necessary support. The proposal was recommended by a presidential Basin Survey Commission. While differing as to the structure of such a regional commission, members of the Survey Commission agreed that a regional planning body should have broad power to act on water resource projects.

Four states and the federal government are parties to the Delaware River Basin Compact, signed in 1961. The compact created a regional commission with broad powers over the water resources of the Delaware Basin. The commission manages both surface and groundwater resources, regulates water quality, encourages flood control and floodplain zoning, reviews the effect of utility locations on basin water resources, and continues to guide development of the water resources on the basis of a comprehensive plan.

The precedent of the Delaware management compact has been followed by similar proposals elsewhere, and the National Water Commission (1973) recommends it as the preferred institutional arrangement for water resources planning and management in multistate regions. Others who are experienced in Missouri Basin affairs point out that the Basin is larger than most, and a region of contrast. The people share a common water resource, but this fact alone does not create a union of economic or political interests. Some development of common interest, or agreement on tradeoffs, seems essential to resolution of conflicts in the Basin.

In the absence of a representative Basin commission, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation administer the categorical programs and objectives of the *Pick-Sloan Plan* of 1944. Their mission-oriented programs are limited by federal law. These limits reduce their options in developing and managing water resources.

Water use management by the states

The states have an important role in meeting the demand for water and making the supply last. Alternative methods for meeting the demand include increasing the supply or its availability; improving the efficiency of use; reducing the demand, especially the consumptive demand; and redirecting the present use to one of higher need or economic value. Maintaining the quantity and quality of surface water for sequential or simultaneous use has a multiplier effect on the value of water use that may outweigh the value of a single consumptive use.

The life of a groundwater supply may be prolonged by limiting annual withdrawal rates, and a dependable supply can be made to last by legally imposed rationing. (In contrast, a recently expanded federal income tax credit does not encourage conservation of the groundwater supply. Irrigators on the southern portion of the Ogallala Aquifer obtained a **depletion allowance** for groundwater mining in 1965. A court decision in 1982 extended the allowance to

irrigators wherever groundwater mining is evident on the Ogallala Aquifer.)

The extent of laws and administrative structures to regulate water use varies among the Basin states. Resource planning in some states is limited to a response to federal requirements and categorical objectives. Ideally a state water resource plan should serve to: 1) guide the programming of basic data and research efforts; 2) guide the administration of state laws; 3) identify needed amendments to existing legislation or new legislation to meet state water management needs; and 4) guide development of needed projects (Smith, 1979). Further, a planning process should offer an opportunity for public participation from its inception.

Water policy for the future

Perhaps because of the competition for water, the people of the Missouri Basin were the first to see their basin as an entity, the first to develop regional committees for communication and coordination, and the first to embark on a comprehensive plan adopted by the Congress for the development of the water resources. The Water Accounting System is another new concept developed in response to a need in the Missouri River Basin. It seems possible that other breakthroughs in the field of water management could be made in the Basin.

■ How can the water resources of the Basin be managed in the public interest? The states have the primary responsibility to preserve and regulate the water supply, but federal court decisions are requiring stronger justification for state restrictions on the export of interstate water. On the other hand, pending legislation in Congress would allocate more control to the states. How are such contradictory actions at the federal level to be resolved?

■ Who should decide interstate water questions that have regional impact? How can these be separated from questions of national economic import? Is there adequate provision for input by those indirectly affected by interstate water transactions or interbasin transfers? How can the rights and interests of individual water users be maintained?

■ Do we need a Basin compact to apportion interstate water? Do we need a Basin commission? If so, what functions should it have? What should be the role of federal agencies in the Basin?

■ What measures can be taken by the states to improve water resource management? How should the preservation of natural environmental systems be incorporated into planning and management?

These are questions that the people of the Basin can consider and act upon directly or through communication with their elected representatives. Public attention and action are vital to management of the water resources to achieve a balance between efficiency and equity in the Missouri River Basin.

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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA

PHONE (612) 224-5445

555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

DAY ON THE HILL

TO: Local Leagues
FROM: Erica Buffington, LWVMN Action Chair
DATE: January 17, 1984

ACTION

"Day on the Hill" will be an evening-next day event again this year - Monday, April 2nd and Tuesday, April 3rd. Monday evening a dinner will be provided - if we get a minimum of 20 reservations by March 20th. Our evening speaker, Commissioner of Education, Ruth Randall, will address the "Current Issues in Education." LWVMN program chairs will then conduct workshops in their individual areas.

Tuesday morning Arne Carlson, state auditor, will speak on "Minnesota's Constitutional Officers: What Changes Should be Made"? We will also hear from a state leader about "Legislative Priorities."

LWVMN lobbyists will present concise briefings on League's legislative priorities before you begin your day on the "Hill." You will also have written information from the lobbyists in your kits; House and Senate membership lists; the day's committee action in both houses and the brand new LWVMN PROGRAM FOR ACTION.

Invite your legislator(s) to lunch - your treat! Let them choose among the cafeterias in the Capitol complex - Capitol, State Office Building, Transportation Building or Centennial Office Building. Plan to tour the Capitol, observe committee hearings or view the House or Senate in session.

To complete your day, we invite you to visit the LWVMN office at 555 Wabasha, 2nd floor. Meet the staff, compare notes on the day's activities - or just relax before heading for home.

Return to State Office By
March 20 - Registration & Dinner
Reservation and/or
Advanced Mailing
March 25 - Registration Only

DAY ON THE HILL
REGISTRATION

FROM: LWV of _____
Dinner Reservation _____
Registration _____
Citizens in Action Book _____
Advance Kit Mailing _____
Total enclosed _____

Registration Information:

| | |
|---|---|
| Registration for Day on the Hill (includes evening of 2nd) | \$7.50 |
| Dinner on 2nd | \$5.50 |
| Advance mailing charge | \$2.00 |
| <u>Citizens in Action Book</u> | \$5.50 (\$4.00 if purchased at meeting) |

Directions:

1. List names and addresses and check appropriate columns.
2. Be sure to include registration check.
3. Return registration form, reservations for dinner and checks to state office by
March 20 for registration and dinner reservations;
if kit is to be mailed in advance,
if Citizens in Action is to be mailed.
March 25 for registration only.

[illegible]

DAY ON THE HILL

AGENDA

April 2nd - Monday
Christ Lutheran Church on Capitol Hill
105 University Avenue, St. Paul

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 6:00 - 7:30 | Registration and Dinner |
| 7:30 - 8:15 | Ruth Randall, Commissioner of Education "Current Issues/Trends in Education" |
| 8:15 - 9:30 | Portfolio Workshops Lobbyist Briefings Questions and Answers |

April 3rd - Tuesday
Weyerhauser Room
Minnesota Historical Society

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 8:45 - 9:15 | Registration - coffee, cider, donuts |
| 9:15 - 9:45 | Arne Carlson "Constitutional Officers - What Changes Should be Made" |
| 9:45 - 10:15 | LWVMN Legislative Priorities |
| 10:15 - 10:30 | Break |
| 10:30 - 11:00 | "Legislative Priorities" Speaker to be announced |
| 11:00 - 1:30 | Lunch with Legislators Your treat - you and your legislator(s) pick the place |
| 1:30 - 3:00 | Tour of the Capitol Committee Hearings Legislative Session |
| 2:30 - 4:30 | LWVMN OPEN HOUSE - Meet staff - Relax |

TEACHER TALK

an interview with Representative John Brandl by John Ause*

Two weeks ago, the Minneapolis Tribune ran an editorial offering strong support for a voucher proposal offered by Minneapolis legislator John Brandl. Brandl's proposal has drawn a great deal of attention, and supporters and detractors do not fall into the predictable patterns one expects on such an issue. The voucher system endorsed by Brandl would offer vouchers to the state's 123,000 needy students who presently receive free hot lunches--this figure includes 11,000 in the Minneapolis system. Under Brandl's system, these students could enroll in any public or private school willing to make "voucher" places available--each school could determine the number of positions, or if it even wished to participate in the program. Public schools receiving students from other public schools would receive the full state foundation aid amount for that student; private schools would receive only 80% of the aid amount. While schools accepting voucher students could give top priority to those students already enrolled as voucher students (and their siblings), schools with voucher positions available would have to accept all applicants and choose enrollees by lottery if the number of applicants exceeded seats available. This proposal clearly has serious implications for public school educators, and Brandl's comments to the Teacher offer us an opportunity to reflect on his controversial ideas.

JA: There seems to be implicit in your proposal the belief that the public school is not meeting the needs of these students.

JB: There is, in the air these days, a mixture of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the public school. There are a number of objective measures which suggest that the schools are not meeting people's expectations--ranging from polls about what level of satisfaction there is with the schools to the declining SAT scores. My impression is that the society faces a basic choice: if the school system can convince the public at large that they are getting their money's worth from public schools, that's just fine with me: if, on the other hand the public schools say no, we don't want to be held accountable for the quality of the education we provide, then I think, especially for the poor, we should let them decide how they want their kids educated.

JA: In a sense, your proposal has a dual purpose: to provide some opportunities for the children of poor families, and to prod the public school into making some much-needed reforms.

JB: I think that's fair to say.

JA: Why limit the program to the children of poor parents? Won't the parents of the middle class want and demand similar opportunities?

JB: I've always been opposed to vouchers because of the fundamental argument people make, that they might lead to skimming--that you could have highly motivated children of socially and politically active parents leaving the public schools and going to private schools, leaving the public schools with hard to educate kids and less political support. That's unacceptable, I figure, and that's why I have always in the past opposed vouchers.

JA: Is that unacceptable to you or to the political constituencies out there?

JB: Some of both. But I hadn't thought of this variation, where you could set the whole "skimming" argument aside and say; "Wait a minute now. Is there something to this idea of vouchers if you don't allow discrimination?" So I hope by making this proposal, we could have a public debate on this question.

JA: Do you see your voucher system being extended, in the future, based on need determined by some sort of sliding scale?

JB: Possibly. Under my proposal, at poverty level or below, the school would charge the student nothing--they'd have to accept the voucher as full payment. From there to 130% of poverty, you'd have a sliding fee. At present, 130% of poverty would be \$6030 for a family of one and \$20,100 for a family of eight--the figure would range through there.

*From The Buffalo Teacher, a publication of the Buffalo, MN Fed. of Teachers, April 29, 1983. Mr. Ause is a teacher in the Buffalo schools and editor of The Buffalo Teacher. This is a slightly edited version of the interview.

- JA: Your proposal includes 11,000 students in the Minneapolis system. Either the Minneapolis system will develop a program for those students and work to keep them in the system, or we could see them going to suburban schools eager to compete for that aid.
- JB: Actually, there are several possibilities. I think Minneapolis would indeed compete for those students. The Superintendent of the Minneapolis system calls what we have now a voucher system already--he's intent on building a range of choice into the public system. Clearly the Minneapolis system would fight for those kids. The impression I get from conversations I have had with representatives from minority groups is that they feel they will get more attention than they get now. Another thing could happen, as well. I've talked to a number of public school teachers whose view is that a major problem now in teaching is what they take to be the "burdensome and intrusive and unhelpful" administration. These teachers envisage that they would set up a school and establish a professional relationship like those established by doctors and lawyers--where the professionals hire the administrators. These teachers see this proposal as an opportunity to do that. Another possibility, as you mentioned, is that some of these students would go to suburban schools which, in the absence of additional students, might have to close down. These schools may try to get their students from other districts. Fourthly, the students might transfer to existing, non-public schools.
- JA: Do you have any idea how the debate on your proposal will go? I assume it will not be introduced this session.
- JB: Nobody envisages that we will try to pass the legislation in this Session. It's an unusual proposal in that the line up of people for and against will be unique. We've got public school teachers for and against. There are a number of minority groups that are arguing for it, although some prominent minority leaders are opposed to it.
- JA: How would you differentiate between the educators for and against? What characteristics do these groups not have in common?
- JB: That's a very good question, and I haven't thought that through entirely. I sent out letters to all the school teachers in my district and the advice has come back all the way across the board. I think those who argue against the proposal perceive it as an attack on the public schools and resent it. They believe that teachers--and I share this belief--that teachers are over-worked, under-paid, and under-appreciated. They figure, "Brandl, here you are, an ally, and you are contributing to a negative perception of the schools." Those who favor the proposal, by and large, are people who tend to be adventurous sorts and see this as an opportunity, a chance to teach kids outside the currently uncomfortable and even repressive environment in which they presently work. I think some people oppose it--despite all of the good the bill might do--because of a fundamental opposition that has to do with Church-State questions the bill might raise. Or their opposition has to do with the fact that they see this as an attack on the public schools and that the public schools are after all basic to a democracy. As one teacher said to me "You have to remember that some of us have a religious attachment to the idea of the common school." It's just a question of principle. On the other hand, an assistant principal in St. Paul, sees this as a way to desegregate suburban schools--they are, after all the most segregated and homogeneous schools in the country. Maybe part of the function that we want the public school to perform--namely, that they are going to be the cohesive force in a very heterogeneous society--maybe the public school is not performing that function. Our housing patterns are enough to maintain a society segregated by race regardless of what the schools do. Maybe our notion of what the public schools are doing out there is not quite on target.
- JA: Most of the discussion I've heard about your proposal centers around its impact on the metro area. Do you see it having an impact beyond the metro area, in the isolated rural areas?

- JB: It could. I could imagine that people in one school district facing the prospect of having to close a school might start looking around for students in neighboring school districts who might want to come over to theirs.
- JA: Do you think the broad spectrum of options beyond the public school alternative will open up outside the metro area?
- JB: I don't suppose it will be as broad. But I should think there will be a tendency toward new alternatives.
- JA: I can see your proposal as opening the door to other interest groups who would like to expand on your idea for more self-serving reasons.
- JB: That's a good point. The array of people supporting this bill agree on very little else except this proposal. They range from liberal Democrats to conservative Republicans. Some of the people might want to enact tuition tax credits, and others would go the barricades before accepting tuition tax credits. Some of my friends say; "Brandl, this is just the camel's nose under the tent. Don't you realize that you're fronting for some pretty scuzzy people?" But I don't want to be judged by who's for me and who's against me. I want to be judged by the idea itself.
- JA: Getting back to my initial question, there is an implication here that the public school is not doing its job, even if not expressed by you...
- JB: Let me state my own position a little more clearly. Off and on for fifteen years now, I've been involved in educational evaluation. We've learned a lot over these past fifteen years about what is effective in schools. Let me reel off a number of items: 1) class size--I believe that kids learn more in small classes: 2) kids learn more with a teacher who is enthusiastic, empathetic, and knowledgeable--not necessarily senior or experienced; 3) a disciplined environment is helpful; 4) Students learn more when they spend more time on task. On the other hand, we have also found that there is almost no relationship between the amount of money we spend in education, and either whether those effective things are done in the schools or whether kids learn more.
- One of my functions here at the Legislature is to figure out whether we get our money's worth. It troubles me that there is very little relationship between what the state spends for education and what it gets for it, even though we know a fair amount about what works well in schools. I think that's a little different from saying, "The public schools are no damn good."
- JA: If you were called in to do a crash program in school district X to get more for the state's education dollar, what are some of the reforms which you would institute?
- JB: First, I don't want that to be my job as a legislator. I want the structure of the school to remain the responsibility of those whose job it is--the teachers, the principal, the administrators. As one who has observed and worked with educators, however, one thing I would like to do is implement some of the things I've just reeled off. I'd want to cut down on the busy work of the teachers so they could spend more time on task. I'd want to be able to hire teachers who have the characteristics that we know are associated with effective education. I'd want to cut down on class size. In addition, in some way, I'd want to build in a reward system for people who are doing a good job. I'm not quite sure what that is, and it's something I'd like to work out with teachers themselves. There are a variety of things which could be done: there could be a peer review system, which is basically what is used in colleges and universities.
- JA: You're suggesting here a financial reward.
- JB: That would be part of it. There are other things as well. The notion of a Master Teacher brings other rewards as well.
- JA: I'm wondering if the psychological rewards may be even more welcome than the financial rewards. Have any of your observations shown a correlation between good management and good schools?
- JB: Yes. Up to five or ten years ago many observers thought a principal was someone who needed a Master's degree and two losing seasons. Recent research suggests that the principal can be very important because a disciplined environment is essential for learning. Without an effective administrator, the system doesn't function well.

- JA: Are you familiar with the participatory model of management practiced in Apple Valley-Rosemount?
- JB: I think that model is important for several reasons. When people feel lack of control and influence and appreciation, they are bound not to do as good a job. People are looking at the literature and concluding that site-based management is consistently impressive.
- JA: Do you think there may be any legislative efforts to encourage that type of management model in the state's public schools?
- JB: Well, we did this very subtly in last year's education bill. We included a sentence or two which allows school districts that want to try participatory management to get waivers from the State Department of Education. The legislation is extremely broad.
- JA: The Tribune editorial raised three questions, and I think you've addressed two of them--concern over "skimming" and the concerns for a healthy democracy. There is a third question and that has to do with channeling public money into church-related schools, which might happen under your proposal. Are you concerned about this?
- JB: I think that's a matter that's going to be resolved in the courts. I wouldn't have proposed this if I thought it was anti-American or anti-Constitutional, I think one can make a legitimate case on behalf of the Constitutionality of the bill, but I believe that part of it will be challenged and decided in the courts.
- JA: We've devoted a lot of attention to the future of the public school. If you could take a look at the public school twenty years from today, how would it differ? Will there be a public school?
- JB: Oh, sure. My guess is that there will be much more diversity in the public schools. I think it's good that you and I have had this nice, long conversation and neither one of us has mentioned computers or technology--I think that there's a lot of faddism there. But I do think that the computer, and audio-visual technology, and cable and so on will enable greater diversity. I would expect that in twenty years, something is going to happen to the teaching profession. It's alarming that people don't hold the profession in higher regard than they do. If we have a generation of young people who decide that they don't want to go into teaching, we're going to be in great trouble. We're living off the idealism of people who chose to go into teaching. Something will have to happen in the next twenty years and I think that part of that something is rewarding competence, but more than that, rewarding results.



ORDER FORM

CITIZENS IN ACTION, a citizen lobbyist's handbook, published by LWVMN.

Everything you need to know to make a difference in government: how-to guides and maps, explanations of the legislative process and executive branch, directories of legislators and Minnesota members of Congress.

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Must be prepaid.

Make check payable to LWVMN

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League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, MN 55102



**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA**

PHONE (612) 224-5445

555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

action

SUGGESTED PRECINCT CAUCUS RESOLUTIONS -

1984

TO: LL Presidents

FROM: Erica Buffington, LWMN Action Chair

RE: Precinct Caucus Resolutions

DATE: January 19, 1984

Here are the LWMN suggested precinct caucus resolutions. Please get them out to your members prior to the precinct caucus on March 20th. Encourage your members to use these resolutions - we might see some good positions included in the party platforms.

PRECINCT CAUCUS RESOLUTIONS

*Resolved that this party support the adoption of a beverage container deposit law for Minnesota.

Background: A deposit law now works well in nine states: New York put their law into effect September 12, 1983 and report it is going very well. As landfills become harder to site, it is apparent that a deposit law would provide a start on reducing waste flow and provide an impetus to recycling. All materials need recycling - glass, plastic, metal.

*Resolved that this party adopt as part of its platform, support for a bilateral, mutually verifiable freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons followed by reductions in nuclear weapons.

Background: The LWVUS, an organization highly respected for its careful study and analysis of issues, has recently reached a consensus strongly supporting the nuclear freeze, so long as it is bilateral and mutually verifiable.

*Resolved that this party strongly urge the Minnesota Legislature to repeal the protectionist "Buy Minnesota" Law passed in 1983.

Background: This law passed in 1983 has already shown some evidence of retaliation by our neighboring states. Businesses near our borders doing business outside of Minnesota will suffer as will businesses of neighboring states who do business in Minnesota with Minnesota laborers.

*Whereas: Women earn approximately 61¢ for every \$1 earned by men;

Whereas: Women with four years of college earn less than men who have not completed elementary school;

Whereas: 40% of unmarried women over the age of 65 live in poverty;

Whereas: The Equal Pay Act of 1963 cannot reach the pay inequities that are caused by sex stereotyping in jobs;

Be it therefore resolved that this party support (IR) or continue (DFL) to support an Equal Rights Amendment which reads, "Equality under the law shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex."

*Resolved that the state legislature eliminate the current Minnesota private school tuition tax deduction.

(over)

Background: This resolution comes out of our school finance study. Although the U.S. Supreme Court has declared the MN tuition tax deduction constitutional, we oppose it because of the negative impact the loss of tax revenues has on public school funding. A bill to increase the amount that may be deducted was introduced in the 1983 session and thus may be considered this session.

*Resolved that the legislature require school boards to consider factors in addition to order of employment when they must make staff dismissals due to reduction of positions. Such factors include recent teaching experience in the field of certification, program needs of the district, and special expertise of the individual faculty member.

Background: Delegates to the LWMMN 1983 State Convention adopted a resolution urging action on this position which came out of our 1978 study.

A
LOOK AT
THE LEGISLATURE
THRU THE EYES OF
LEAGUE LOBBYISTS



SUBSCRIBE TO THE
Capitol Letter

\$5.00 FOR 1984

The CAPITOL LETTER is a publication issued by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota during the Minnesota legislative session. It contains LWVMN lobbyists' reports on the progress of bills important to League.

The first issue will appear soon after the Interim. Additional issues will follow, keeping you up to date on all bills of interest to the LWV, until after the adjournment. What a bargain! And what an ideal way to keep your members well backgrounded on LWV action.

How about ordering subscriptions for....your newspaper editor....your radio and TV commentators....your contributors as a "thank you"...your community leaders. These reports just might stimulate interest in state government!

Fill in the name and address of subscribers in the space below and mail to the state office along with \$5.00 for each subscription. Be sure to fill in the complete mailing address, including zip codes. Deadline for orders, February 10.

NOTE: LL Presidents receive a CL subscription. Co-presidents; designate one.

Name

Street Address

City-Zip Code

The League of Women Voters presents...

The Citizen Lobbyist - Effective Political Power

Saturday, January 14, 1984

9 a.m. - 3 p.m.

College of St. Thomas, 2115 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota
O'Shaughnessy Educational Center Auditorium

Registration deadline Friday, Jan 6, 1984

Agenda

- 9:00 Registration and Coffee
- 9:30 How an LWV Lobbyist functions
Erica Buffington, LWVMN Action Chair
- 10:00 How to be heard at the Governor's office
Legislative Aide to Governor Perpich
- 10:45 How to be effective with a legislator
Rep. Connie Levi
- 11:30 Lunch - A member of Minnesota's Cong. delegation has been invited to speak
- 1:00 Workshop - How to lobby other levels of government
Members of Rice County Board, Roseville School Board, Minneapolis City Council
LWV success stories - St. Cloud, Roseville, Minneapolis
- 2:00 How to hurdle the administrative process
Writing the Bill - Debbie McKnight
The Rulemaking Process - John Michael Miles, Asst. Atty. General, MN
- 3:00 Adjourn

Registration

\$16 non-LWV member, including lunch
\$12 LWV member, including lunch
\$11 registration only, non-LWV member
\$7 registration only, LWV member

LWVMN Lobbyist Handbook "Citizens in Action" is included with LWV registrations, additional copies will be available for \$4 each.

Continuing Education Units are available through Anoka Ramsey Community College. Those wishing to receive credit must send name, address, social security number and telephone number as well as \$2.50 fee.

Auditorium is on east side of campus (Cleveland); parking is on west side (Cretin).

This meeting is accessible to those using wheelchairs. A signer will be available for the hearing impaired upon request.

The Citizen Lobbyist
Effective Political Power

Saturday, January 14, 1984

9 a.m. - 3 p.m.

College of St. Thomas, 2115 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota
O'Shaughnessy Educational Center Auditorium

Registration Form
Due Jan. 6, 1984

LWV of _____

| NAME | Session, meal \$12 LWV members \$16 non-members | Session only \$7 LWV members \$11 non-members | CEU's \$2.50* |
|------|---|---|------------------|
| | | | |

LWVMN Lobbyist Handbooks "Citizens in Action" are included with LWV registrations, additional copies will be available for \$4 each.

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Auditorium is on east side of campus (Cleveland); parking is on west side (Cretin).

This meeting is accessible to those using wheelchairs. A signer will be available for the hearing impaired upon request. Please contact LWVMN at (612) 224-5445 to request this service.

What is a precinct caucus?

It is a meeting of neighbors who share a common concern for the operation and policies of local, state, and federal government. State law requires each major political party to hold a caucus for every election precinct each general election year to elect officers and conduct business. (Minnesota Statutes 202A.14)

What is a major political party?

A political party is a group of people with similar concerns about government. To be recognized as a major political party in Minnesota, a political group must have received votes in every county and at least 5% of the total vote cast in the last general election. (Minnesota Statutes 200.02, Subd.7) In 1984 two parties are qualified: Independent-Republican and Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

What is a precinct?

A precinct is an election district with a polling place. In a city, a precinct may include several blocks; in a rural area, a precinct may be as large as a township. There are over 4,000 precincts in Minnesota.

When and where are caucuses held?

All precinct caucuses will be convened at 8:00 P.M. on March 20, 1984. Notices concerning the **location** of the precinct caucuses will be available after February 29, 1984, at your county auditor's office and will be published by March 14, 1984.

What happens at a precinct caucus?

Neighbors attending caucuses will participate in the election of caucus and precinct officers, delegate selection for county or legislative district conventions, recruiting of election judges, and discussion of issues which may be included in the party platform. Nominations for precinct officers must remain open for at least the first half-hour of the caucus. All elections during the caucus are by secret ballot. Caucuses must last at least one hour.

Who may participate?

Anyone who is now a qualified voter or will be qualified to vote on November 6, 1984, who is a resident of the precinct in which the caucus is held may participate. No previous party affiliation is required. You should be prepared to state that you intend to support that party in the next general election or have supported that party in the last general election. Caucuses are open political party meetings. Anyone, in-

cluding persons who will not be qualified to vote by November 6, 1984, may attend a caucus as an observer.

What is the purpose of a precinct caucus?

Precinct caucuses offer voters their first opportunity to express a preference concerning candidates who will be elected in November. By participating in the caucuses, voters may influence the issues of campaigns and party platforms. Parties may be recruiting eligible persons in every precinct to recommend for appointment as election judges.

Who determines a party's platform?

Anyone participating in a precinct caucus may offer a resolution for consideration. Resolutions need not be written in formal language. Resolutions which are approved will be presented to the county/legislative district convention for consideration. If approved, the resolution will be sent on to the congressional district convention for discussion and approval. Resolutions approved at district conventions are sent on to the state convention where the party platform is developed.

How do I become a delegate?

Each precinct is allotted delegates according to the number of votes cast in that precinct for the party's candidates in the last general election. Each precinct nominates and elects delegates to the next level (county/legislative district) convention. Tell your neighbors about your interest and your qualifications for election as a delegate. Ask for their support. Delegates from precinct caucuses will compete in county/legislative district conventions for congressional district and state delegate seats.

How are candidates endorsed?

Candidates may seek endorsement by delegates at state, congressional district, and county/legislative district party conventions. Candidates file for most offices from July 3 to 17, 1984.

ELECTION JUDGE SELECTION IN MINNESOTA: 1984

On July 1, 1984, major political parties submit to county auditors names of persons in every precinct in each county who are eligible to serve as election judges. County auditors supply these names to each city council and town board in the county. City councils and town boards appoint election judges from

these lists. After giving their employer ten days written notice, election judges may take unpaid leave from work to serve.

You may be an election judge if you are:

- an eligible voter in your municipality.
- a member of a major political party.
- able to read, write, and speak English.
- appointed by your city council or town board.

You may not be an election judge if you are:

- a candidate for election on that election day.
- husband, wife, parent, child, brother, or sister of a candidate, another election judge in the same precinct, or a member of the governing board of your city or town.

PARTY BALANCE

No more than half the judges in each precinct may belong to the same major political party, except where the election board has an odd number of judges in a precinct, the number of judges belonging to one major political party may be one more than the number belonging to another major political party. Judges may be assigned to serve in precincts other than their own (within the municipality in which they live) to achieve party balance in precincts.

COMPENSATION AND TRAINING

The governing board in each municipality sets the pay for election judges at an hourly rate no less than the prevailing Minnesota minimum wage.

Election judges must attend a training session conducted by the county auditor before each election at which they serve.

YOU CAN HELP YOUR PARTY!

Volunteer to be an election judge in your city or town. If parties recommend fewer than the number of judges needed, your city council or town board may appoint any eligible persons to serve as election judges. Your precinct caucus is a place to declare your willingness to have your name added to the list of judges your party is preparing.

To acknowledge the importance of precinct caucuses, the legislature has restricted certain activities on the evening of precinct caucuses. The following law (M.S. 202A.19) eliminates conflict with certain local events and enables a larger number of people to attend:



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: (612) 224-5445

MEMO

TO: Local League Presidents & HR/SP Chairs

FROM: Carolyn Hendrixson)
Peggy Lucas) HR/SP Co-Chairs

SUBJECT: MN Women's Economic Action Plan

DATE: January 20, 1984

Attached is the Minnesota Women's Economic Action Plan for 1984 - LWVMN supports the plan with the following exceptions:

- page 3: * State legislation to require payment of minimum wage to workers whether they receive tips or not;
- page 6: * Create affirmative action plan to balance female/male faculty, counselors and administrators in elementary and secondary school.
- page 8: * Expand mandated health programs to include comprehensive sex education at the junior high school level with emphasis on reproductive responsibility among adolescent men;
- * Simplify regulations of family day care.
- * Enforce equitable division of marital property and assignment of financial support (including future earning potential) at divorce.

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ECONOMIC ACTION PLAN FOR 1984

WOMEN'S INCOME

WOMEN AS WORKERS

Minnesota has the highest percentage of adult women in the work force of any state-- over 60%. Supplement to American Demographics, U.S. Census

Nationally 52% of women are in the paid labor force:

- 67% of women age 18 - 64
 - 50% of all married women
 - 62% of women with children under 18
 - 45% of women with children under 6
- U.S. Dept. of Labor

A majority of women work outside the home because of economic need.

67% of those in the labor force are single, widowed, divorced or separated, or have husbands earning less than \$15,000 a year.

1 of 5 are the sole support of their families. 2 or 5 minority women workers are the sole support of their families. U.S. Dept of Labor

In 1982 for full-time year-round workers the average income for men was \$21,660 and \$13,660 for women. The gap is even greater for women 45 - 64.

80% of employed women are in clerical, service, sales or factory jobs in which almost all of their co-workers are women.

Even when women work at the same jobs as men, women still earn less. With the exception of beginning engineers and industrial chemists, women who have comparable training and experience - at every age, every degree level, in every field, and with every type of employer have salaries lower than men.

More than half the wage gap is attributable to discrimination.

Scientific Manpower Commission

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------|
| 1981 annual income: | Registered nurse | \$17,212 |
| | Brick layer | 20,852 |
| | Bank teller | 9,776 |
| | Stock clerk | 15,808 |

U.S. Department of Labor

AFDC AND CHILD SUPPORT

67% of women receive no child support from an absent father.

Fewer than 1 in 4 mothers received the full amount due.

One-third of divorcing mothers receive no financial settlement.

One-third receive child support only or property only.

Commission on the Economic Status of Women, '81

Most recipients of AFDC, Supplementary Security Income, Minnesota Supplemental Aid, and Medical Assistance are women.

Of 374,956 Minnesotans living in poverty, 300,000 are women and children. (1979)

MN Department of Public Welfare

Federal AFDC rules provide no incentives to enter the job market.

Mothers no longer eligible for AFDC have entered the work force but face significant hardships.

Average child care in the Twin Cities Metro area costs \$220 per child per month in licensed day care centers. AFDC has a \$160 limit per child per month for child care.

There are 12,981 female headed families with at least one child under the age of six living in poverty in Minnesota. 1980 Census

They have no health insurance for themselves or their children. Some children do not receive any day care.

Housing, transportation and food costs are problems.

Center for Urban and Regional Affairs Report

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Full-time homemakers are restricted to sharing an Individual Retirement Account of \$2250 with their husbands.

Women employed outside the home may have a \$2000 IRA in addition to a \$2000 IRA which is allowed their husbands.

Insurance + Pensions

Women pay thousands of dollars more than men for the most commonly held kinds of insurance.

Life insurance. Heavy surcharges (not cost based) are imposed on smaller policies, which are bought most frequently by women.

Auto insurance. Smaller surcharges are imposed on young women for a short time -- although women average half the mileage of men throughout a lifetime of driving. Women consistently have lower accident rates.

Annuities and pensions. Benefits to women from pensions and annuities average 10 to 15% less than benefits to men even though women pay more tax on their pensions and annuities because they live longer.

National Organization for Women

HEALTH

Group health plans through a husband's employment often do not include coverage of pregnancy and maternity cost for dependents, either wives or daughters.

Women are charged more for limited medical coverage than men are charged for full coverage. Sex is a poor predictor of health and surcharging forces many women to forego insurance protection.

National Organization for Women

Women work with many hazardous substances, yet are uninformed of health risks and safety precautions.

Minnesota Nurses Association

Social Security

Full time homemakers have never been accorded independent Social Security coverage.

When a homemaker dies her family is not entitled to survivor benefits under Social Security.

When a homemaker becomes disabled neither she nor her family are entitled to disability benefits under Social Security.

When a homemaker is widowed, she receives no benefits until age 60 unless she is disabled or caring for a child under age 18.

When a homemaker reaches retirement age with her husband, her benefits are equal to one-half of his.

When the husband returns to work after retirement, the wife's benefits are stopped.

Social Security is the only source of income for 60% of older women.

The average monthly benefit is only \$217 a month for wives of retired workers, \$433 a month for female retired workers.

1980 Social Security Administration

HUMAN RIGHTS - WOMEN

During 1981 and 1982, 1503 women filed discrimination in employment charges with the Minnesota Department of Human Rights. The allegations most frequently filed are: involuntary termination; harassment; unequal treatment; and failure to hire.

Minnesota Department of Human Rights
Biennial Report 1981-1982

MINORITY WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Minority women share with all women the experience of sexism as a barrier to their full rights of citizenship. Institutionalized bias based on race, language, culture, and/or ethnic origin leads to the additional oppression of minority women and to the conditions of poverty from which they disproportionately suffer.

One in three black families is below the poverty level
One in eight white families is below the poverty level

Black median family income is \$13,266

White median family income is \$25,517

36.3% of white female headed households are below the poverty level

70 - 80% of minority female headed households are below the poverty level

The poverty rate for female headed households with children under 18 are:

Black women 68%

Hispanic women 67%

White women 43%

U.S. Census, 1980

Plan of action

Inform women about the health risks and safety precautions of hazardous substances.

Expand pay equity to all levels of government.

Expand programs such as job-sharing and flex-time for working fathers and mothers to increase time for parent rendered child care and to ease the problems of after school child care.

Support national and statewide efforts to compel payment of child support by absent parents. Seek legislation to ensure that no state licenses (marriage, auto, fishing, etc.) will be issued to those in arrears.

Support affordable child care programs and an equitable wage for child care workers.

Support efforts to improve the Human Rights Department.

Support efforts for equality in IRA's.

Support sex equity in insurance.

Aggressively pursue federal approval of the work incentive legislation passed by the 1982 legislature which would allow some AFDC recipients to continue to work and receive some AFDC benefits.

Support a state clearing house for child support payments.

Repeal statute which exempts public retirement funds from withholding for child support.

Support an AFDC grant diversion program which will provide incentives to workers as well as employers.

* Support state legislation to require payment of minimum wage to workers whether they receive tips or not.

HOUSING

Women are barred from suitable ownership or rental housing by their low incomes.

Suitable 2 and 3 bedroom apartments are limited. When available, these apartments usually cost \$325 per month.

Housing Information Office, 1983

The median cost of a house is \$64,000 in Minnesota. With a down payment of \$6,000, the monthly payment would be \$526.00 (10% interest).

State Board of Realtors

Average earnings for women employed full-time year-round are \$13,660. Housing experts say that housing costs (mortgage payment, insurance and maintenance or rent plus utilities) should not exceed 25% of income -- so the average woman employed full-time year-round can afford to pay only \$284.58 for her housing.

Women who head households are more likely to be poor and therefore face particularly acute housing problems.

Female householders are most likely to live in urban centers and to rent rather than own their housing. They pay a disproportionate amount of their income for housing, and they often live in structures in need of repair.

HUD, How Well are We Housed? 1979

More than 50% of female householders pay more than 25% of their incomes for housing. By contrast, only 31% of husband-wife renters and only 12% of husband-wife homeowners pay this much for their housing.

Statistical Portrait of Women in the U.S. 1978

Housing programs are not adequately targeted to help low-income women and children, who need these programs the most. Instead, massive housing subsidies go to middle and upper-class people.

Tax deductions for interest on mortgages and for local property taxes will be \$40 billions per year by 1985. The total spent on direct housing subsidies to low-income people in the last 50 years is \$20.6 billions.

Home ownership presents a significant financial problem for older women. Their incomes are too low to cover the costs of maintenance and taxes, even if their mortgages are paid off. Many live in poor quality, low valued houses.

Women with children continue to be discriminated against as tenants. Fifty percent of all complaints filed with HUD are from women who head households and are refused a rental unit.

Dolbeare, 1980

National Coalition of Low Income Housing

Safe Streets

An economic burden falls on women who are afraid to accept jobs that necessitate their leaving safe buildings without protection after dark.

1055 forcible rapes were reported in Minnesota in 1982.
Sexual Assault Program, Dept. of Corrections.

PORNOGRAPHY

MN Department of Corrections

Pornography teaches and legitimizes battering women and children. Society must recognize that violent and abusive depictions of sex are anti-women.

PLAN FOR ACTION

Support programs to ensure a safe environment for women and opportunities for affordable home ownership and rental housing, particularly for low income female householders with children, divorced, older and minority women.

Urge the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA) fund housing developments addressing the specific needs of single-headed households through the expansion of the Innovative Grant Fund and by reserving 40% of their funds for this population group.

City and County jurisdictions must expedite housing discrimination complaints.

Request the legislature appropriate funds for transitional (6 months - 2 years) housing construction and services for single parents and their children.

Urge appropriate agencies to develop and support educational campaigns against violence against women and children.

Support state-wide discussion of pornography as discrimination.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

The entry of women into the paid labor force is the most profound economic change in the U.S. during the past forty years.

Over 60% of Minnesota women work outside the home. Young women being educated today will spend from 32 to 44 years in the paid work force out of economic necessity.

Educating girls to the full extent of their abilities is a goal that public school educators subscribe to in theory. There is little evidence that the focus for girls has changed from the traditional one of future homemakers and mothers. This focus leaves young women unprepared for the economic realities of their adult lives.

50,000 girls were enrolled in home economics courses in Minnesota in 1982-83; however only 14,000 were enrolled in math and science courses.

Women are employed in the Minnesota education system as follows:

- 1% of Minnesota school superintendents are female
- 4% of Minnesota high school principals are female
- 13% of Minnesota elementary school principals are female
- 34% of high school teachers are female
- 34% of high school counselors and psychologists are female
- 78% of elementary teachers in Minnesota schools are female
- 95% of teachers aides in Minnesota are female
- 98% of clerical staff in Minnesota schools are female
- 99% of food service staff in Minnesota schools are female

Minnesota Civil Rights Information System
(MINCRIS) Dept. of Education

Plan of Action

Increase the numbers of women in education administration by requiring:

- affirmative action plans for hiring
- establishing internships in administration
- funding for scholarships for women teachers through summer school courses for education administration
- correspondence courses in education administration
- extension courses in education administration.

* Create affirmative action plan to balance female/male faculty, counselors and administrators in elementary and secondary schools.

Increase enrollment of females in advanced math and science by requiring recruitment of females by counselors and teachers increased emphasis on math and science preparation for elementary and secondary female students remedial math and science programs K-12

Require pay equity in food service, custodial work, clerical and other non-instructional staff.

WOMEN'S ROLES

ADOLESCENTS

See also Women's Education

Pregnancy is the cause of 50% to 67% of female school dropouts. 80% of the girls who become parents at age 17 or younger never finish high school and never catch up with their peers.

Teenage Pregnancy: The Problem That Hasn't Gone Away. Guttmacher 1981

75% of mothers 17 or younger have no health insurance.

In 1980, 6834 teenagers in Minnesota gave birth. Minnesota Health Statistics, 1980

These mothers are locked into a lifetime of low pay, low status jobs by lack of:

- education
- child care assistance
- transportation
- flexibility in job scheduling.

Wives age 17 or younger are three times more likely to split up with their husbands than those who marry in their early 20's.

11 Million Teenagers, Guttmacher 1980

MOTHERHOOD

Motherhood is the single greatest determinant of a woman's economic condition.

3.7 million children nationally under age 18 live with one parent - a 67% increase over the last 12 years.

49% of black children live in one parent homes.

41% of black families are headed by women.

12% of white families are headed by women.

U.S. Census, 1980

It is possible for a man to father a child without taking the responsibility of bearing the economic and social hardships of caring for children. This "possibility" cost the Minnesota taxpayers \$250,000,000 (one quarter of a billion dollars) in 1981.

FULL-TIME HOMEMAKERS

See also Women's Income/ Social Security

Full-time homemakers are often unaware of potential economic deprivation in the areas of retirement benefits, insurance, medical benefits, Social Security, IRA's and credit.

Business Women

The world of big and small business has always been dominated by men.

70% of the top 1300 companies have no women on their boards of directors.

In 1983 women were only 3.5% of corporate directors of the Forbes 500 companies.

The 'small business' woman made \$3,903 and the self-employed male had a \$11,000 median income in 1981.

33% of employed women are clerical workers

19% of employed women are service workers

17% of employed women are professional or technical workers

7% of employed women are managers or administrators

U.S. Census, 1980

75% of all women's businesses are single person operations. Most are small businesses with little capital and relatively low earnings. Most appear to have some stability as measured by the number of years they have operated.

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS OR DIVORCED WOMEN

Displaced homemakers are those who have been forced out of their chosen profession of homemaking due to death, disability, separation or divorce from a spouse on whom they previously had been dependent.

Efforts to secure adequate employment and achieve financial self-sufficiency are hampered by the lack of recognition of homemaking as legitimate "work" plus numerous emotional and employment barriers.

Divorced women have three possible sources of income: jobs; government subsidies; or support by ex-husbands.

No unemployment compensation is received for the years of unpaid household work and child care (bed and board excepted).

Divorced women are often without skills or money for further education to make them competitive in the job market.

15% of divorced women are awarded alimony - fewer than 25% of these ever receive payments.

67% of divorced mothers with minor children receive no child support from an absent father.

Divorced women are frequently left without any health insurance.

U.S. Census, 1980

If dependent on government stipends they face a future of poverty

If a homemaker divorces before 10 years of marriage, she has no credits toward her husband's Social Security benefits.

MID-LIFE WOMEN 45 - 65

Many women of this group feel a particular sense of loss of identity in today's world. The women of this generation have found it economically necessary to enter the labor force. The mid-life woman had no expectation that she would be responsible, even in part, for her family's livelihood. She is often faced with both age and sex discrimination.

Mid-life women account for 18% of the female population in Minnesota.

69% of mid-life women have a high school diploma or additional education beyond high school, compared with 59% of men in this age group.

8
Unemployment is 32% higher for women than for men in this age group.
U.S. National Association of Office
Workers, Vanished Dreams.

Income (median) by age and sex, 1981

| | Age | Men | Women |
|---------|-----|----------|---------|
| 45 - 49 | | \$21,248 | \$7,494 |
| 50 - 54 | | 20,796 | 6,513 |
| 55 - 59 | | 19,879 | 5,926 |
| 60 - 64 | | 14,807 | 4,966 |

OLDER WOMEN 65 +

Average income for women in this age group in 1981 was \$4,757.

80% of women over 65 have no income from pensions either in their own right or as dependents.

There are three times as many older women in poverty as older men.

60% of single women over 65 have no income except Social Security.

Women's benefits from Social Security are low because of fewer years of employment, low earnings, and low derivation of benefits through their husbands.

If a married woman outlives her husband she is likely to lose all pension income and health insurance coverage.

Commission on the Economic Status of Women, 1981

PLAN OF ACTION

* Expand mandated health programs to include comprehensive sex education at the junior high school level with emphasis on reproductive responsibility among adolescent men.

Support a wide range of affordable child care options.

* Simplify regulations of family day care.

Encourage churches and other community organizations to sponsor programs for families promoting equality for women.

Support the division of Social Security contributions of married couples into equal portions.

Support legislation for Minnesota to join the National Divorce Registry.

* Enforce equitable division of marital property and assignment of financial support (including future earning potential) at divorce.

Encourage Bar Association to hold workshops for judges.

Encourage women to learn about the divorce process and their rights of appeal.

We support the efforts of existing state programs for women to ensure that public and private resources are utilized to continue and expand opportunities and responsibilities for women of all ages and conditions. Programs include:

Displaced Homemaker Programs
Battered Women's Programs
Sex Equity Programs for Vocational Education
Programs for Victims of Sexual Assault
Women in Corrections
Commission on the Economic Status of Women
Pilot Job Sharing Program
Pay Equity



**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA**

PHONE (612) 224-5445

555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

LWVUS CONVENTION FLIGHT

TO: Local League Presidents

FROM: Jean Tews, President

DATE: January 20, 1984

(Please return this form and check(s) to the state office no later than April 2, 1984.)

CONVENTION FLIGHT

LWVMN has arranged for a group flight to the LWVUS Convention, which will be held in Detroit, Michigan, from Sunday, May 13 to Thursday, May 17. In order to take advantage of a very low round trip fare of \$178.00 (plus a transportation fee of \$10 to and from the hotel) and because of Convention activities scheduled for Saturday evening and Sunday morning, the group flight (Pan American # 554) will leave from Minneapolis at 12:10 p.m. on Saturday, May 12 and return at 7:10 p.m. on Thursday, May 17, arriving in Minneapolis at 7:40 p.m.

HOTEL

LWVMN delegates will stay at the Westin Hotel, which is the site of the Convention. You will need to make your own reservations with the Westin. According to the LWVUS travel agent, hotel reservation forms will be sent to LL Presidents in early March. We will ask the Westin to assign Minnesota delegates to the same area, although there is no guarantee that the hotel will do so. Remember that you will need reservations for Saturday, May 12 through Wednesday, May 16 or for five nights. According to the September, 1983, Prospectus #3 on page 5, the prices are \$70 for singles, \$85 for twins and \$100 for triples plus a 5% tax.

RESERVATIONS

Because airfares are subject to change without notice those who send reservations and checks in promptly have a good chance of securing the \$178.00 fare. As soon as your reservation and check are received, Viking Travel will issue your ticket, thus guaranteeing your fare. However, we must have names and monies to our travel agent no later than April 2, 1984. For each airline reservation please list name, address, phone number and amount of check enclosed and return to the state office as soon as possible. Make checks payable to Viking Travel in the amount of \$188.00 (flight plus transit to and from hotel) for each reservation made.

| | <u>Name</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Phone #</u> | <u>Amount of check</u> |
|----|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | | | | |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. | | | | |



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA

PHONE (612) 224-5445

555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

BOARD MEMO

F E B R U A R Y, 1 9 8 4

MINI MEMO

CALENDAR

(Mailed 1st class to LL Presidents only; mailed 3rd class to DPM subscribers and Members-at-Large)

February 17 - Mini-memo mailed to LL Presidents

- March
- 1 - 4th Quarter PMP due to LWMN
 - CMAL Executive Committee, 9:30 a.m., State Office
 - Water Study Committee, 4:00-8:00 p.m., State Office
 - 2 - "Interim" issue of Capitol Letter mailed
 - 6 - LWMN Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., State Office
 - Legislature convenes
 - News Conference for Dot Ridings, 10:00 a.m., State Capitol
 - Reception for Dot Ridings, 11:00 a.m.; State League Office
 - 11 - LWUS Primary Debates, Atlanta
 - 13 - LWMNEF, LWMN Board Meetings, 9:30 a.m., State Office
 - VOTER Deadline
 - 15 - Part II, National Security Consensus due
 - 19 - Focus Registration deadline
 - 20 - Precinct Caucuses, 8:00 p.m.
 - 1st Class Board Memo mailing
 - 22 - Focus Meeting - Water: Who has it? Who controls it? Who wants it? Who'll decide?
 - 3rd Class Board Memo mailing
 - 31 - LWMN fiscal year 1983-84 ends
- April
- 1 - Absolute deadline for airline reservations, checks for travel to Detroit in State Office
 - LWMN fiscal year 1984-85 begins
 - LWMNEF begins
 - 2 - Day on the Hill
 - Hope Washburn Award nominations due to State Office
 - 3 - Day on the Hill
 - 5 - Action Award entry deadline
 - LWUS Primary Debates, Pittsburgh
 - Nominating Committee Meeting, noon, State Office
 - 13 - Council reservations due to State Office
 - 30 - State Council/Workshops
- May
- 1 - State Council/Workshops
 - 2 - LWUS Primary Debates, Dallas/Fort Worth
 - 13-17 - LWUS Convention in Detroit

ENCLOSURES

(*Denotes mailed to DPM subscribers and Members-at-Large)

LWMN Council/Workshops Registration Packet*/Higinbotham
Hope Washburn Award Nominations*/Armstrong
Water Focus flyer*/Santi
Program for Action, 1983-85*/Buffington
Program for Action order form*/Buffington
Time for Action re: Container Deposit Bill*/Crampton
Letter from Dot Ridings to Jean Tews re consensus process*/Tews
National Security Public Opinion Survey/Duffy/Van Evera
Membership Report Form to selected LLs/Nordland
Invitation to LL Presidents to Ridings Reception/Tews
Leaue Lines for LL Bulletin Editors/Walters

S T A T E B O A R D H A P P E N I N G S

At its February 14, 1984 meeting, the LWMN Executive Committee:

- .recommended \$3,375 in adjustments to the Proposed 1983-85 Budget in response to membership decline as reported by LLs in Annual Reports;
- .appointed Peggy Leppik, LWV-Golden Valley, to the LWMN Board as Voter Service Co-Chair;
- .voted to co-sponsor a major National Security and Arms Control Program with HHH Institute, Center for National Security and Honeywell, Inc., to be held in the late spring, 1984.

B O U Q U E T S T O

- .LWMN Fundraiser Committee for a great February Frolic party and a \$6,200 (net) profit! Congratulations to Barbara Hiles, Beverly McKinnell, Harriette Burkhalter, Joanne Buie, Peggy Leppik, Marcia Walters, Peggy Lucas, Judy Nordland and many others who helped make this a rewarding event;
- .Erica Buffington, LWMN Action Chair, for the new edition of Program for Action, 1983-85.

P R E S I D E N T

(Tews - 612-426-1011)

Mark your calendars: We are delighted that Dorothy Ridings, President of the League of Women Voters of the United States, and Mary Purcell, President of the AAUW, will be in St. Paul on Tuesday, March 6th on the way to speak to the Forum of University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire on the topic "Watching the Women's Vote." The two women will hold a news conference at the State Capitol at 10:00 a.m., which will be followed by a reception at the State League Office at 11:00 a.m. Look for your invitation elsewhere in this mailing.

People and Causes: Jeanne Crampton, NR Co-Chair, Peggy Lucas, SP Co-Chair and I appeared on a People and Causes Program to be aired March 24, Channel 2, at 2:00 p.m. and March 28, Channel 17, at 7:30 p.m. We spent the whole time discussing the LWV and the types of issues we work on - especially ERA, economic equity and container deposit legislation. Channel 2 reaches the whole Twin Cities area and south of the Twin Cities. Other LLs around the state should contact their local PBS affiliate and ask them to request the program from KTCA.

Helen McMillan: A great Leaguer has just passed away. Helen McMillan, LWV-Austin, died recently. Helen was president of LWMN before going on to become a six-term Minnesota legislator. She was known as the Mother of ERA for her work in obtaining early passage of the Amendment in Minnesota.

February Frolic: We are pleased with the success of the February Fundraiser. It was a terrific evening and earned over \$6,000 for our state organization. Thank you to all who attended, contributed and bid!!

Membership: I am very distressed at the membership returns. Approximately 2/3 of local Leagues experienced membership losses this year. The Membership Committee will be calling those Leagues with losses to try to determine how we can change this situation. We also must amend the proposed 1984-85 Budget which assumed a PMP income based on our current membership. The Executive Committee at its February 14th meeting proposed amendments to the budget reflecting this change. The amendments will be included in the Council delegate packets. Please feel free to call me or any Board members, if you have any concerns or suggestions about membership and the health of the League.

DEVELOPMENT
(McKinnell - 612-646-3690)

LWMN Ed Fund Workshop at Council: Plan now to have your League represented at this Council Workshop. There are several concurrent workshops on subjects vital to local League presidents so urge your Finance Chair, Treasurer or another Board member to attend the Ed Fund Workshop and ensure that your League will get this important information.

Funraiser: The Frolic in February was a huge success! Thanks to all of you local Leaguers for helping LWMN to raise over \$6,000.

MEMBERSHIP
(Nordland - 612-448-3165)

Membership Incentive Awards: I'm pleased to announce that the winners of the 1983 Membership Incentive Awards are Bloomington, with a net increase of over 24%, and Eastern Carver County, with over 18%. Congratulations to these Leagues on their hard work and outstanding results! You'll have an opportunity to learn how they did it at State Council Workshops.

Precinct Caucuses: Remind your members, as they attend precinct caucuses in March, that this is fertile ground for identifying potential League members. Those who attend already care enough about involvement in public affairs to have made a first step. Why not contact them to visit a League meeting? Consider membership?

Spring Recruitment: Check the calendar on the front of this memo for dates of LWUS-sponsored Presidential Primary Debates? Use them as an occasion for informally gathering prospective members - men? women? - to view them as well as learn about the League's activities.

VOTERS SERVICE
(Burkhalter - 612-935-3002)

Debates: Plans for a statewide televised debate among candidates for the U.S. Senate seat from Minnesota have begun! You can help in three ways: 1. If you see or hear of any announcement of U.S. Senate candidate Debates in your newspaper, TV or radio, let the state office know. Be it the LWMN sponsored Debate or others, we want to keep track. 2. If you see or hear of the announcement of any candidate for the U.S. Senate, please let Karen Gochberg, Debate '84 project director, know (612-429-8480). We plan to keep all candidates informed about our Debate '84 plans. 3. Bring the following resolution to your precinct caucus:

Resolved; that this party encourage its candidate for U.S. Senator to participate in the nonpartisan televised debate sponsored by LWMN, Common Cause/MN and the Hubert Humphrey Institute of the U of M.

Background: Most of the public obtains political information from television, yet the majority of political television time is spent on purchased campaign advertising. The public needs an opportunity for face-to-face comparison of candidates. (Public announcement of Debate '84 plans will be made in late February and local League presidents will get more information then.)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE
(Hiles - 612-439-6221)

"Juvenile Justice in Minnesota," noon hour broadcast on KSJN-1300AM on Tuesday's, Feb. 28, March 6 & March 13th. Public is invited to take part in program and submit questions to panelists. Call Landmark Center, 292-3276.

The Minnesota Criminal Justice Program is now part of the State Planning Agency, 296-7819. They are an excellent resource for criminal justice material and have several informative pubs available.

Study topics for next year: Consider women in county jails, and/or juveniles in county jails. Either of these would make an excellent short study with opportunity for changes and action on a local level.

HUMAN RESOURCES / SOCIAL POLICY

(Lucas - 612-823-8544)

(Hendrixson - 612-925-5079)

PICs and CHRBS: LWUS is requesting information on League members serving on PICs (Private Industry Councils) and CHRBS (Community Housing Resource Boards). If anyone in your League is serving on these bodies, please send that information directly to LWUS as soon as possible.

For your information: The League of Women Voters of Minneapolis is presenting a forum, "Indian Women" Wednesday, March 21st at 12:00 p.m. at the Mpls YWCA on Nicollet Mall. Five Indian women leaders will talk about their jobs and their lives. Open to the public. (See InterLeague below)

NATURAL RESOURCES

(Crampton - 612-926-8760)

(Grimsby - 612-922-9403)

Solid Waste Workshop: Minneapolis, February 22nd (Wednesday), at 7 p.m., Plymouth Congregational Church, 19th and Nicollet. Discussion of the economic and environmental problems caused by solid waste. Speakers will include Senator Eric Petty on Container Deposit Legislation, and Sandra Gardebring, MN Pollution Control Agency Director. Sponsored by the Sierra Club North Star Chapter, LWMN and MPCA. Please let interested members of your League know.

Ground Water Conference: Brainerd, Tuesday, April 3rd, Cragun's Resort. Fee, \$10, includes conference, lunch and coffee breaks. The purpose of the conference is to introduce the basics of groundwater location, movement, and sources of contamination to those who are affected by it most. Call Ray Gildow, Staples Area Vocational-Technical Institute (218-894-2430) or Pam Landers, Regional Environmental Education Councils, (218-828-2663) for more information.

PLEASE WATCH FOR THE TIME FOR ACTION IN THIS MAILING.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Duffy - 612-777-4234)

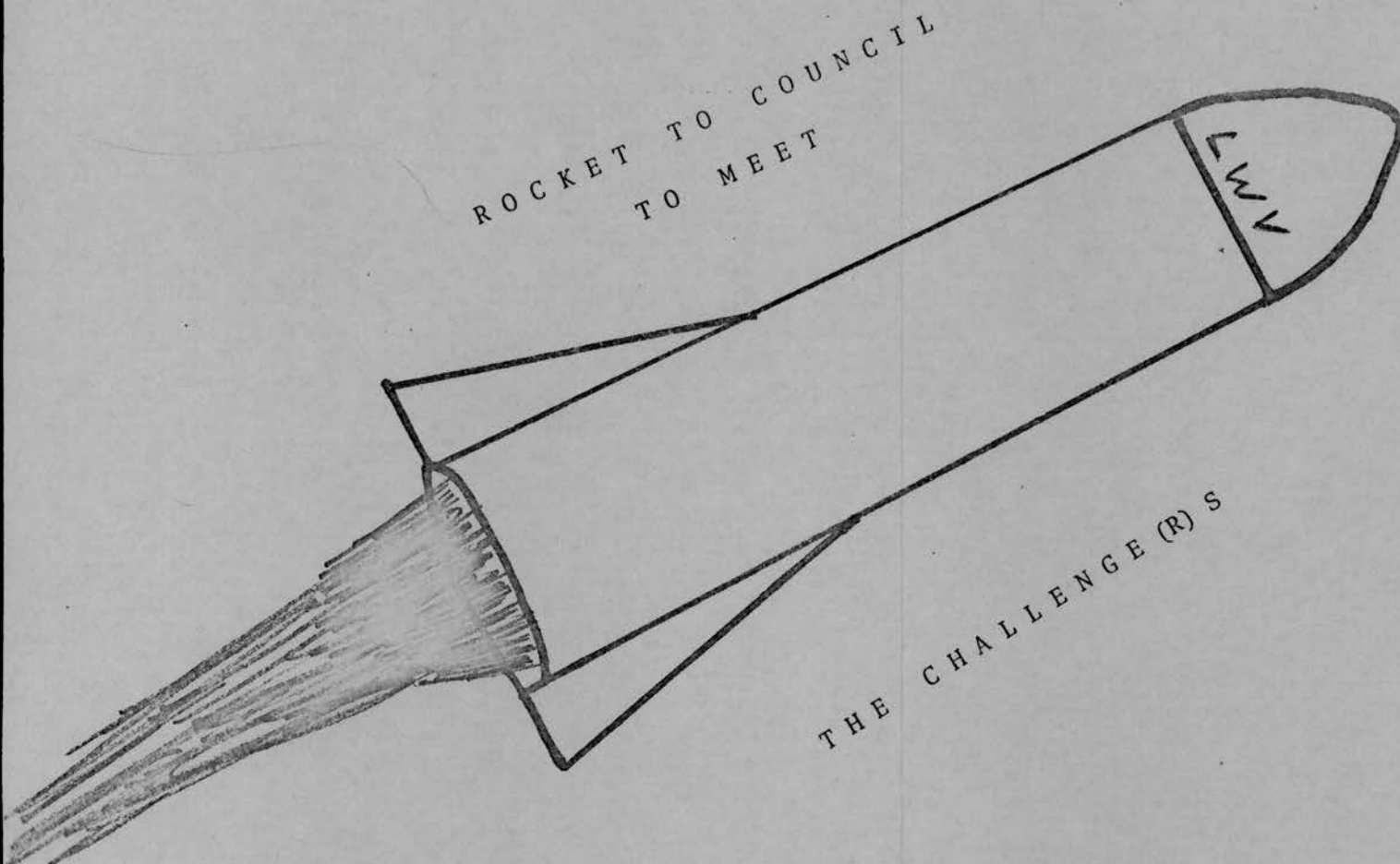
Remember! Deadline for Phase II of the National Security Consensus is due at LWUS by March 15, 1984.

U.N. Assn. & AAUW cosponsoring four Great Decision topics at the Minneapolis AAUW Clubhouse, 2115 Stevens Avenue So., on Wednesday, February 29th on South Africa; March 28th on U.S. Security and World Peace; April 25th on Central America, Mexico and the U.S. and May 23rd on Saudi Arabia and Jordan. These sessions are 9:30-11:30 a.m. Only a copy of Great Decisions is necessary for the meetings. (The Great Decisions books are now available from the World Affairs Center for \$6.70, 306 Westbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant Street S.E., Mpls., MN 55455)

INTERLEAGUE

"Indians In Minneapolis": The LW-Mpls briefing for the meeting on "Indians in Mpls" will be held on Wednesday, March 21st at the Mpls YWCA, 1200 Nicollet Mall from 12:00 to 1:00. Speakers include Norby Blake, Director of Fairview-Deaconess Family Health program; Noreen Smith, Director of Indian Health Board; Elizabeth Hallmark, Director of the American Indian Center; Bea Swanson, Coordinator of Loaves & Fishes; Laura Wittstock, Administrator, Heart of the Earth School; Debra Smith, Producer of First Person Radio Migizi Communications. They will discuss their work and the future of their projects. All are welcome! Program is co-sponsored with YWCA Women's Resource Center. Parking is available at the Municipal Ramp adjacent to the Hyatt Hotel.

Excellence in Education: Please note the flyer enclosed announcing a seminar entitled Excellence in Education: A Report on the Reports, to be held at Bemidji State University, February 23-24. The Bemidji League of Women Voters contributed two Leaguers to the Steering Committee which is planning the conference: Vernese Feldman, HR/SP Chair, and Delphine Jacobsen, Government Chair.



We don't forecast anything quite so exotic as a space walk, but we won't keep your ideas tethered, and we can send you home on a high. Spaced around the business of Council is a galaxy of workshops - informative and innovative, and awaiting your input to make them even more so. A brief description is included on the enclosed agenda. You will receive a full description of each in the March mailing.

As you prepare to launch toward Koinonia, remember that dress is casual, hiking shoes almost a must. The distance between buildings is not great but you will be walking outdoors some, and the surrounding grounds are sensational, so you'll want to be equipped to leave the beaten paths. It's always wise to bring foul weather gear. Even if you're ordering camp linen, you'll need your own soap and of course if you're 'roughing it' with a sleeping bag, you'll need all your own extras. A trusty flashlight is a good idea, too.

Registration is in the Main Lodge. It's the largest building and has an attached chapel so you aren't likely to miss it. From there we will point you with gestures (polite ones, of course) and maps in the various directions you will be going. Council meetings will be in the Main Lodge. Meals are served in that same Main Lodge - family style.

We hope you will encourage all your members to attend and certainly the Board. Anyone wanting meeting space for a caucus on Monday evening should let the state office know.

Lift off from the winter doldrums and think spring! Start planning now; get your registration in early. You're going to enjoy this trip.



CAUTION!
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HALL

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STATE HWY. 55

500 LINE R.R.

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2.6 MILES

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MILES
TO
MPLS

HWM

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MILE
PRIVATE

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COUNTY
ROAD
#3

LAKE
SYLVIA



THIS SYMBOL
MARKS SITE OF
KOINONIA

AGENDA

COUNCIL '84 / LEADERSHIP WORKSHOPS

Monday, April 30th

9:00-10:00 Registration

10:00-11:30 Workshops (Choose 1)

- New Presidents' Workshop -
Joan Higinbotham, LWVMN Service to Local Leagues
- Continuing Presidents' Workshop -
Candy Takkunen, Pres., LWV Eastern Carver County
- Local Leagues and the LWVMN Education Fund - how to use it -
Beverly McKinnell, LWVMN Finance Chair
- Planning for League of Women Voters Month (October '84) - to help
you launch the month of October in your community -
Judy Nordlund, LWVMN Membership Chair; Marcia Walters, LWVMN
VOTER/PR Chair

12:00 Lunch

1:00-2:30 Workshops (Choose 1)

- LWVUS Convention Delegate Training -
Jean Tews, LWVMN Pres.
- Recruiting & Retaining Members--How the Winners Do It! -
Judy Nordlund, LWVMN Membership Chair and representatives of the
Bloomington and Eastern Carver County Leagues
- National Security--Not for Experts Only; reaching out to our community -
Judy Duffy, LWVMN Government Chair
- Cable Television--How to put together a video production -
Marcia Walters, LWVMN Communications Chair
- Action Plans - practical experience in putting Action plans to work -
Erica Buffington, LWVMN Action Chair

2:45-4:45 Council Session I

Call to Order
State of the League
Adoption of Rules
Introduction of the State Board
Treasurer's Report
Presentation of the Budget
Discussion of the Budget

5:30 Dinner/Hope Washburn Award

7:00 Workshops (Choose 1)

- Stress Management - Learn how to cope with the stresses of work,
family, and volunteer commitments
- Parliamentary Procedure - for more effective meetings, and partici-
pation at meeting

8:45-9:30 - Caucuses
- Financial Options Committee meets (all League members welcome) -
Connie Hondl, LWVMN Treasurer

9:30 Get-together for some R & R

Tuesday, May 1st

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 8:00 | Breakfast |
| 8:30-9:00 | Registration |
| 9:00-10:20 | <p>Bellringers-Participants may go to 5 of the 9 interest centers. When the bell rings (every 15 minutes) move on to another topic. The Bellringer choices are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Comparable Worth - What is happening in Minnesota?- Acid Rain - Legislative Update, consequences for Minnesota.- Publish not Perish - Tips on improving your League's bulletin. Bring several copies for a critique with fellow editors.- The Nominating Committee - A smoothly functioning Board begins with a good Nominating Committee.- Membership Orientation - Local Leagues share their innovative methods.- Share your concerns and ask questions of our LWVMN president.- Calendar Planning/Board Retreat - Learn how some League Boards plan for the year ahead.- Indians in Minnesota - How can you use this new resource?- Women and Corrections - including information on the progress of the new facility. |
| 10:30-12:15 | <p>Council Session II</p> <p>Legislative Action/Lobbyist Report Discussion/Adoption of Budget Direction on Program Other Business</p> |
| 12:30 | Lunch |
| 1:30 | Unfinished Business |
| 2:30 | Adjournment |

Registration only - workshops

Registration only - Council

April 30 - lunch

April 30 - dinner

May 1 - lunch

Workshop Package

Council Package

ADDRESS

NAME

Amount Paid

Workshops only

Council Delegate

WORKSHOP SELECTION

Put a check mark in the appropriate column for every workshop each of you plans to attend. Last minute changes of plans are acceptable, but this gives us an idea of how to assign rooms that vary in size.

Apr. 30 a.m.

Apr. 30 afternoon

Apr. 30 evening

(Choose one for each session)

[illegible]

(over)

May 1 a.m.

Check the five 'bell-ringer' sessions each of you plans to attend.

[illegible]



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

February 7, 1984

Dear Local League President:

Spring means Hope Washburn Award time for the League of Women Voters. Now is the time to submit your nominations. It is our way of honoring a Leaguer who has given outstanding service to the League. This award was established in 1956 to honor Hope Washburn for her outstanding service to the St. Paul League as well as the state League. This year's award will be presented at Council, April 30-May 1, to a League member who has performed outstanding service to the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. That service can be at any level of League activity, either state or local.

Any League member may nominate another member (except those serving on the current state Nominating Committee) who has been active at any level of League. The nominee does not need to be a member of the nominator's League. A member can be renominated by resubmitting her/his name with an update of League activities in the subsequent year or years. In keeping with the policy adopted in 1974, nominating material will be kept for a period of four years (upon request, the material will be returned to the submitter within that time). The task of selecting one outstanding person from all the outstanding nominees is very difficult. Sometimes the choice between the top two candidates is agonizing and the committee strongly recommends that the nominators consider resubmitting names so that these outstanding individuals can be given another consideration.

The Nominating Committee selects two finalists from the list of nominees; then each of the five committee members send her vote directly to last year's recipient. Only she will know who is to receive the Award before the presentation at Council on April 30th.

The attached form is for your convenience. It is meant to give you an idea of the information the Nominating Committee believes is essential. If you prefer, you may use your own format. You may nominate more than one person. The deadline for nominations is April 2, 1984. Please send them to Ruth Armstrong, Nominating Committee Chair, 928 Lincoln Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55105.

Please read this call for nominations to your Board and publish it in your bulletin to make sure that all members are aware of this important recognition for League service.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Armstrong, on behalf of the Nominating Committee whose members are:

Lisa Borelli (LWV-Grand Rapids); Erica Buffington (LWV-St. Louis Park);
Billie Franey (LWV-White Bear Lake/North Oaks); and Cathy Hegg (LWV-Alexandria).

NOMINATION FOR THE 1984 HOPE WASHBURN AWARD

Name

Address

League

List nominee's League activities and positions held. Please give approximate dates.

List other community activities:

Please give reasons why this person is nominated.

Your name

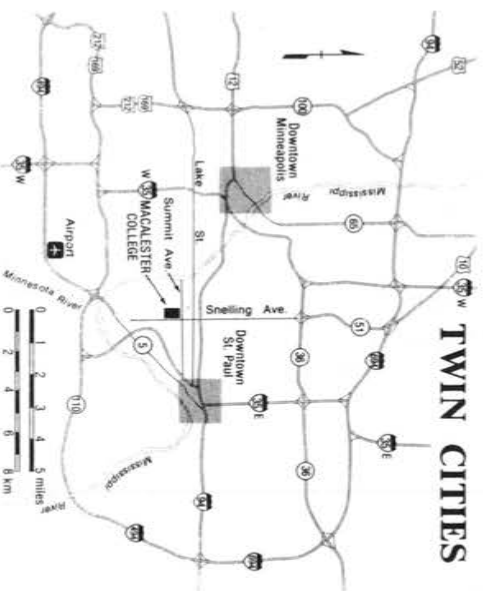
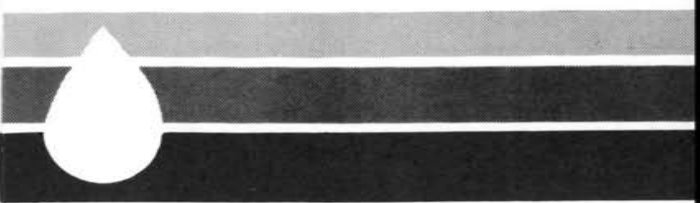
League

Please return by April 2, 1984 to:

Ruth Armstrong, State Nominating Committee Chair
928 Lincoln Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55105

WATER

who wants it
who has it
who controls it
who'll decide



Janet Wallace Center Theatre
and parking are located on the
southwest corner of the
Macalester campus.

This meeting is handicapped
accessible.

A signer is available for the
hearing impaired.

Contact LWMN • 224-5445 • to request this service.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, MN 55102

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Focus on WATER

Focus on Water

Presented by the Minnesota League of Women Voters
Thursday • March 22 • 1984
Janet Wallace Center Theatre
Macalester College • St. Paul

AGENDA Registration

| | TIME |
|---|------|
| Introduction Jeanne Crampton • LWVMN natural resources chair | 4:00 |
| Who has it? The extent and location of Minnesota's ground and surface water. Jack Ditmore • research director • Environmental Division • MN State Planning Agency | 4:20 |
| Who controls it? Legal rights and authorities that affect water rights. William Tom Thomas • attorney • American Bar Foundation. | 4:30 |
| Dinner Cochran Lounge Greetings from Bernard A. Gagosz • counsel general of Canada | 5:00 |
| Who wants is? Panel discussion on the competing interests in water use. Cy Carpenter • president • Minnesota Farmers Union. Hedia Rieke • principal hydrologist and supervisor of the water allocation unit • Division of Waters • MN Department of Natural Resources. Raymond A. Haik • senior vice president • general counsel • Northern States Power. Robert Buckler • public affairs representative • MN Forest Industries Katie Fournier • moderator • LWVMN water study co-chair. | 6:00 |
| Who'll decide? A framework for resolving conflicts over water. Christine Olsenius • director • Freshwater Society | 6:45 |
| Reactor panel • previous speakers | 7:45 |
| Adjourn | 8:30 |
| | 9:00 |

THIS PROGRAM HAS BEEN PARTIALLY FUNDED THROUGH CONTRIBUTIONS TO
THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND.

Registration Form

Please register by March 19.

NAME

REPRESENTING

ADDRESS

_____ \$12 LWV member • including dinner _____ \$14 non-member • including dinner
_____ \$5.50 LWV member • registration only _____ \$7.50 non-member • registration only

An additional \$2.50 for 0.4 Continuing Education Units; my Social Security number is _____

Make check payable to LWVMN and send with this form to
LWVMN • 555 Wabasha • St. Paul, MN • 55102

**CL
LEAGUE
OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA
PROGRAM
FOR
ACTION**

1983-1985

LWV PROGRAM

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INTRODUCTION

To the League of Women Voters, **Program** means those issues chosen by the members for study and action. At each level of the League — national, state or local — Program includes items adopted for current study, and carefully worded, study-based consensus positions which lead to action.

Included in this booklet are summaries of the 1983-85 Programs of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota (LWVMN), which includes all local Leagues in the state, and the Council of Metropolitan Area Leagues, (CMAL), which consists of the local Leagues in the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area.

For each LWVMN Program item on which a position has been reached, you will find:

- a summary of the position, along with a brief statement of the relevant national League (LWVUS) position, if there is one (all in boldface);
- details of the LWVMN position, including the date when consensus was reached on each section;
- a history of League and governmental action on the topic;
- suggestions for future action by local Leagues.

LWVMN positions have been grouped according to LWVUS classifications into Social Policy/Human Resources, Natural Resources, Government, and International Relations. Exception to these groups are Education and Criminal Justice, which LWVMN retains as separate categories. To emphasize the fact that the state League often acts on national positions, summary statements of LWVUS positions have been included. For more complete information on the Program of the League of Women Voters of the United States, the reader should see **Impact on Issues**, 1982-84 (Publication No. 386, LWVUS, 1730 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, \$2.50 prepaid).

In addition to the items adopted for LWVUS and LWVMN Programs, League Principles (a guide to action which evolved from and incorporates former national Program positions) may be the basis for state and local League actions. Following a vote of the 1974 LWVUS Convention, "action to implement the Principles" became part of the national bylaws definition of Program.

State Program is selected by LWVMN members in individual units through proposals to their local boards of directors, who send the proposals to the state Board. The state Board then formulates a recommended Program of old, new and/or amended items consisting of those most frequently mentioned. All items, whether recommended or not, may be discussed, amended and adopted or rejected at the biennial state Convention.

Following adoption of the Program, research committees are formed to prepare study information on new items. In small units and at large meetings, members weigh the pros and cons of issues to reach consensus on each study item. The state Board receives the consensus reports from the local Leagues, determines areas of agreement, and formulates position statements. Only after consensus is reached and a position is formed can League take action. The state Board also evaluates specific legislation and decides what action should be taken. There are two kinds of action: 1) developing public support for League positions; 2) supporting specific measures and policies which promote a League position or opposing those which threaten it. The process works similarly for CMAL, except that the Program items have regional significance and are chosen and studied by members in the metropolitan area.

League members throughout the state promote public support for positions by talking with legislators and community leaders; attending precinct caucuses and participating in the political process; and using the media, public meetings and personal contacts to tell their story. Local Leagues may take action themselves if the action is consistent with national, state and/or CMAL positions; their membership is informed and in general agreement, and, when the action is on a county level, other Leagues in the county agree.

The state Board takes official action in the name of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. This action may consist of writing letters, personal lobbying of members of the Legislature or executive agencies, testimony at legislative hearings, holding press conferences, or any other measure deemed useful by the Board.

The League of Women Voters strongly endorses citizen involvement in the political process. It encourages League members to participate in the political party of their choice. The League itself is nonpartisan; LWV, as an organization, does not support candidates or political parties. State Board members are restricted to low-level partisan political activities and may not run for party-designated public office.

LEAGUE PRINCIPLES

- The League of Women Voters believes in representative government and in the individual liberties established in the Constitution of the United States.
- The League of Women Voters believes that democratic government depends upon the informed and active participation of its citizens and requires that governmental bodies protect the citizen's right to know by giving adequate notice of proposed actions, holding open meetings and making public records accessible.
- The League of Women Voters believes that every citizen should be protected in the right to vote; that every person should have access to free public education which provides equal opportunity for all; and that no person or group should suffer legal, economic or administrative discrimination.
- The League of Women Voters believes that efficient and economical government requires competent personnel, the clear assignment of responsibility, adequate financing and coordination among the different agencies and levels of government.
- The League of Women Voters believes that responsible government should be responsive to the will of the people; that government should maintain an equitable and flexible system of taxation, promote the conservation and development of natural resources in the public interest, share in the solution of economic and social problems which affect the general welfare, promote a sound economy and adopt domestic policies which facilitate the solution of international problems.
- The League of Women Voters believes that cooperation with other nations is essential in the search for solutions to world problems, and that the development of international organization and international law is imperative in the promotion of world peace.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

Program Adopted by State Convention, June 1983

I. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

A. JUDICIARY: Support of a judicial system with the capacity to assure a speedy trial and equal justice for all.

B. CORRECTIONS: Support of a correctional system responsive to the needs of the individual offender and of society. Support of sentencing decisions based on circumstances in relation to the crime, the offender and the effect on public safety, made by the judge within legislative guidelines.

II. HUMAN RESOURCES/SOCIAL POLICY

Support of policies to insure equality of opportunity in employment, real property, public accommodations, education, and other public services for all persons. Support of administrative enforcement of anti-discrimination laws. Support of state responsibility for and responsiveness to Indian citizens.

A. CHILD SUPPORT: Support of stricter enforcement of court-ordered child support payments.

B. FAMILY VIOLENCE: Support for improved procedures for agencies dealing with family violence; support for improved services for the victims.

III. EDUCATION

A. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY: Support of increased state responsibility in creating equal public educational opportunities for all Minnesota children through measures to correct racial imbalance and insure adequate financing of public schools.

B. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND TENURE: Support of improvements in the collective bargaining and tenure laws of the state as they apply to K-12 teachers only.

C. LIBRARY FUNDING: Support for increased and restructured funding for public libraries.

D. FUNDING: All Minnesota children should have equal access to a good public education. A student's access to a good education should not depend on the wealth of his or her school district nor upon the willingness of local voters to tax themselves. State funding for education should be at a level that makes programs of comparable substance and quality available to all.

IV. NATURAL RESOURCES

A. SOLID WASTE: Support of measures to reduce generation of solid waste.

B. LAND USE: Support of an overall land use plan with maximum cooperation and implementation at the regional and local level, with state help in developing and exercising land use management, with opportunity for maximum local decision making, and with regional planning and regulation for matters of more than local concern.

- Study of Minnesota Water Rights and use, including the preservation and protection of groundwater, with regional emphasis.

V. GOVERNMENT

A. CITIZEN RIGHTS: Election Laws — Support of improvements in election laws regulating election procedures, voting and school district elections. **Campaign Practices** — Support of improvements in election laws regulating campaign practices.

B. ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT: Support of improved structure and procedures for the Minnesota Legislature and Executive Branch; support of an improved process for amending the Minnesota Constitution; support of apportionment substantially on population of congressional districts and of all elected state and local governmental bodies.

C. INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL: Support of the continuation of legislative initiative and compulsory voter referendum on constitutional amendments; opposition to most forms of voter initiative and referendum on statutes; opposition to recall by voters of members of the Legislative and state constitutional officers; support of strict procedural limits on any process of initiative, referendum or recall.

D. FINANCING STATE GOVERNMENT: Support of a flexible Minnesota multi-tax system with emphasis on maintaining state services through a combination of spending cuts and increased taxation when state funds are short and decreased taxation when there is a budget surplus. Support of using the Minnesota individual income tax as the elastic tax, making rates more progressive when increasing state revenue and lowering rates for all income levels when decreasing state revenue. Support of state relief for property taxes. Support of property tax reform. Support for setting priorities in allocating state funds. Support of state aids to local governments, especially to local school districts and to the local government unit that provides the major portion of local services (county and/or city). Support of more efficient state administrative and legislative expenditures.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE JUDICIARY

LWVMN Position — Support of a judicial system with the capacity to assure a speedy trial and equal justice for all.

Details:

- Support of administrative reforms that expedite justice: establishment of a unified court system, an intermediate appellate court, and procedures to strengthen and streamline judicial administration; additional staff for prosecution, public defenders and legal services when such needs are established; statewide guidelines on bail-fixing process; standardization of forms and procedures; use of technology in administration; use of juries in civil cases only by request.
- Support of methods to improve judicial quality: a nonpartisan selection with a commission to propose names for all appointments to the bench; mandatory training for all judges; adequate salary increases for judges and related revision of retirement benefits.
- Support of procedural reforms that insure individual rights and access to due process of law: reform of bail process to recognize methods other than monetary to insure appearance of accused at trial; strict guarantees to insure protection of the defendant and society in the use of plea bargaining; sentencing alternatives; methods to reduce disparity in sentencing; no-fault divorce procedure using irreconcilable differences as grounds for dissolution; guarantees to witnesses in grand jury proceedings re:

counsel in proceedings, availability of information to defense counsel and restrictions on waiving immunity in later trials; retention of age 18 for persons under jurisdiction of juvenile court; mandatory first appearance in juvenile court for all persons under jurisdiction of such court; requirement for formal transcript of commitment hearings with a rule or regulation protecting privacy of such records.

- Support of the development of community alternatives as an adjunct to the judicial system: alternatives for sentencing; alternatives for handling behavior now defined as "status offenses" and "social (or victimless) crimes." (1973)

CORRECTIONS

LWVMN Position — Support of a correctional system responsive to the needs of the individual offender and of society. Support of sentencing decisions based on circumstances in relation to the crime, the offender and the effect on public safety, made by the judge within legislative guidelines.

Adult Corrections Position Details:

- Support of correctional options which will protect society from the offender.
- Support of provision of a continuum of correctional options available according to the needs of the individual offender. The continuum should range from maximum security to facilities and services in the community.
- Support of treatment and rehabilitative programs for all offenders. Among the programs should be those of mental health, education, job preparation, employment assistance and counseling. There should be appropriate incentives to encourage offender participation in programs.
- Support of recognition of the offender as an individual with basic human rights commensurate with constitutional rights except as necessary for the protection of offenders and society. These rights include, but are not limited to, healthful conditions and due process.
- Support of ongoing programs of evaluation and research as an aid in setting program priorities. Included within the scope of the program are need identification, data collection and retrievability, and the use of the scientific methods in designing the evaluation plan.
- Support of education programs aimed at increasing citizen knowledge and awareness of all facets of corrections.
- Support of up-to-date personnel procedures including, but not limited to, training, compensation plans, grievance procedures. (1975)

Juvenile Justice Position Details:

- A program of evaluation of the juvenile justice system in Minnesota.
- Continual evaluation of all existing programs for juveniles and their families funded and/or used by public agencies.
- The availability of a complete continuum of services for troubled, delinquent, abused and neglected youth and their families. This includes quality community based corrections in all geographic areas as an alternative to the traditional institutional setting in an attempt to assure the most successful rehabilitation and prevent further offenses. It does not deny the value of secure institutional treatment for some. We define quality as including proper supervision, standards, inspections and screening of residents.
- Maximum effort directed toward finding adequate alternatives to detention, juvenile court processes and institutionalization.

- Diversion of juveniles to community alternatives from the formal judicial process at all levels.
- The consideration of confidentiality in efforts to coordinate services for juveniles.
- Constitutional protections for juveniles equal to those for adults, including due process of law and protection from invasion of privacy and protection from unwarranted removal from their families. (1975)

Sentencing Position Details:

- Support for a presumptive sentencing model, but not indeterminate sentencing, the presumptive sentencing model to be fixed by administrative or judicial staff.
- Consideration of mitigating and/or aggravating circumstances.
- The use of diversion and contracts between offenders and authorities.
- Sentencing based on both the seriousness of the crime and the needs of the offender.
- Sentencing taking into consideration:
 - the need for drug counseling;
 - whether the offender has a marketable skill;
 - academic training of the offender;
 - need for psychiatric treatment;
 - restitution when appropriate;
 - the availability of a residence and/or employment;
 - resolution of the causative situation.

No consensus was reached on plea bargaining, sentence length, good time, or determinate or legislatively fixed models. (1976)

HISTORY OF STATE ACTION

Judiciary: A study of Minnesota's judiciary system was adopted in 1971. Local Leagues observed the various levels of the Minnesota court system and studied their constitutional and statutory requirements. Consensus was reached in March, 1973. In 1982 the Legislature passed a proposed constitutional amendment for a new state court of appeals. League lobbied successfully for the passage of this amendment and enabling legislation was passed in 1983. The new court will serve as an intermediary between district courts and the Minnesota Supreme Court.

League action continues to emphasize court unification, alternatives for handling behavior now defined as "status offenses" and "social (or victimless) crimes," guarantee to witnesses in grand jury proceedings, and support of community alternatives as an adjunct to the judiciary system.

Corrections: A study of both the adult and juvenile correctional systems in Minnesota was authorized at the 1973 state Convention. League examined correctional institutions, programs and personnel on the local, county and state levels. The adult corrections consensus and concurrence with the consensus of the LWV of Minneapolis on juvenile corrections were reached in the spring of 1975. The 1981 state Convention gave direction to the state Board by passing a call to action urging immediate funding for a new Minnesota Correctional Institution for Women. League lobbied in support of this during the 1983 legislative session and a bonding bill was passed providing for funding of a new facility.

LWVMN members have lobbied in favor of uniform standards and equal treatment of prisoners in all county jails. They have also lobbied for support of the mutual agreement program, a greater use of community corrections, frequent and regular evaluations, drug education programs, consideration of physical and psychological disorders when specifying treatment or work expectations, the concept of inmate rights, preventive programs for juveniles, and corrective training.

Sentencing: Aware that sentencing was likely to be an issue in the 1977 Legislature, the LWVMN Corrections Committee asked for a mini-study and consensus on sentencing in fall, 1976. Members supported presumptive sentencing, under which the Legislature would set minimum and maximum outer limits and a "presumed" sentence somewhere in between. The judge could vary the sentence, within the limits, based on mitigating or aggravating circumstances defined by the Legislature.

Committee members monitored the progress of bills on determinate sentencing during the '76 and '77 legislative session, while the Legislature continued to study the matter before recommending changes in Minnesota's indeterminate system. The 1978 Legislature passed a "guideline" determinate sentencing law which calls for a specified sentence based on the crime, allowing a 15% variance. The law created a ten-member commission appointed by the Governor, to set the guidelines and became effective in July, 1980. The League testified in favor of those portions of this law consistent with our position and did not support or oppose the rest of the provisions. Members continue to monitor the application of the sentencing guidelines.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCAL ACTION

Local Leagues should become familiar with the criminal justice system in their community and develop community understanding of that system. This can be accomplished by observing local courts; arranging tours of the local jail and/or correctional facility; informal talk sessions with court services staff. League members can develop support for such reforms as merit selection of judges and establishment of a uniform court system; find out what services and programs are available for juveniles; write letters to the editor of the local paper; publish informative articles or sponsor panels or forums about concerns in the criminal justice field.

HUMAN RESOURCES/SOCIAL POLICY

Promote social justice by securing equal rights for all and combating discrimination and poverty.

LWVUS Positions — Action to provide equal access to education (1966), employment (1966) and housing (1968). Action for a federalized system of income assistance, with uniform standards, to meet the basic needs of all persons who are unable to work, whose earnings are inadequate, or for whom jobs are not available. (1971) Action to support equal rights for all and action in support of the Equal Rights Amendment. (1920, 1972)

LWVMN Position — Support of policies to insure quality of opportunity in employment, real property, public accommodations, education, and other public services for all persons. Support of administrative enforcement of antidiscrimination laws. Support of state responsibility for and responsiveness to Indian citizens.

Details:

- Support of the principle that the state is responsible for all its citizens on an equal basis and should work to insure equal treatment for all citizens by all levels of government. (1951)
- Support of antidiscrimination legislation as a necessary means of eliminating discrimination. (1957)

- Support of the principle of fair housing and antidiscrimination laws governing transactions of all real property regardless of whether the financing is public or private. (1961)
- Support of adequately financed enforcement of antidiscrimination laws dealing with employment, housing, real property, public accommodations, education and other public services. (1961)
- Support of state legislation to insure services for Indian citizens which are equal to those provided for other citizens. Where Indians are singled out for special attention, that attention should be directed towards solving existing jurisdictional conflicts in order to guarantee equal treatment of Indian citizens by all levels of government. Programs should have the explicit recognition that the basic decisions regarding Indian lives and property are to be made by the Indians themselves. (1963)
- Support of a state agency of Indian affairs which meets the following criteria: acceptable to the Indians themselves; permanent; staffed by professionally qualified people, authorized to act in setting up, carrying out and coordinating programs; empowered to use the services of other existing agencies and provided with adequate funds. (1963)
- Support of the correction of racial imbalance in the schools. (1967)
- Support of life-long access to public education for expanded job opportunities and personal enrichment to achieve educational equity for all citizens. (Convention 1983)
- Support of flexible employment hours and shared job positions in government and private industry.
- Support of economic equity which seeks to eliminate economic discrimination against women.

Family Violence: Support for improved procedures for agencies dealing with family violence; support for improved services for the victims.

Details:

- Supports using a multi-disciplinary approach in dealing with child abuse.
- Supports providing more advocates to protect the interests of victims of family violence.
- Supports establishing more shelters for battered women.
- Supports specific training in crisis intervention for police officers.
- Supports establishing a complete and continuing system of data collection on incidents of family violence to aid in planning and evaluation of services.
- Supports a continuing program of mediation as an alternative to criminal prosecution in resolving domestic disputes.
- Supports provision of immediate legal remedies for victims of family violence.
- Supports developing a coordinated training program for all legal and human services professionals to address the problems of family violence.

Child Support: Support of stricter enforcement of court-ordered child support payments.

Details:

- Support of efforts to make support collections and enforcement services equally available to non-public assistance families.
- Support of efforts to adequately publicize available services.
- Support of providing adequate staff to enforce child support in an efficient and expeditious manner.

HISTORY OF STATE ACTION

Antidiscrimination and ERA: In 1949 LWVMN began a broad study of civil rights in Minnesota. During the 1950s LWVMN focused on employment based on merit and worked with other groups to secure passage of the Fair Employment Practices Act (1955), which was incorporated into the State Act Against Discrimination in 1961. During the 1960s LWVMN continued investigating employment practices, discrimination in housing and public accommodations, the special problems of Minnesota Indians, and two factors contributing to inequality of opportunity in education (the common school district and racial imbalance). LWVMN supported formation of the Department of Human Rights in 1967 and the 1973 legislation which extended the Department's jurisdiction to all cases of discrimination based on sex, marital status, physical disability or status as a recipient of public assistance. In 1977 members supported extending coverage to age and sexual preference. LWVMN members favor education and conciliation to change behavior patterns, guarantees of swift redress for the aggrieved citizen, workable enforcement procedures and adequate funding for the Department of Human Rights.

As a necessary extension of support for equal opportunities for all, the 1972 national Convention authorized action at the state and local levels opposing discriminatory practices against women and supporting the Equal Rights Amendment to the US Constitution. In 1973 LWVMN (as a member of the state Coalition to Ratify the ERA) successfully supported ratification of ERA by the Minnesota Legislature. Since 1975, LWVMN has continued to interpret the ERA and to work to prevent rescission. In 1983 the League vigorously supported a Minnesota ERA and opposed irrelevant amendments to the ERA.

In 1979, 45 local Leagues participated in a project to monitor local school district compliance with laws relating to equal opportunity for girls in athletics. LWVMN lobbied on this issue during the 1979 legislative session. Other discrimination issues supported by LWVMN, both alone and in coalition, include: pilot centers to assist displaced homemakers; reinstatement of medicaid funding for abortions; and elimination of discriminatory inheritance tax and insurance laws.

Merging National and State Positions on Equality of Opportunity: The LWVUS began its study of human resources in 1964, reaching consensus in 1966. Support of equal opportunity in housing was added to that for education and employment in 1968. Because the positions of the LWVUS and LWVMN are so similar, they have been merged for state action purposes on welfare, housing supply, tenants' rights, and support of anti-poverty programs in 1967 LWVMN worked to extend opportunities for education of children receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). During the 1973 legislative session LWVMN supported measures to abolish the township system of general relief, apply state standards and provide 40% state reimbursement for general relief. The LWVMN then, and in each session since, has urged various supplements for income maintenance programs and a level of payment that would help recipients' income keep pace with escalating living costs. In 1978, LWVMN supported a sliding fee scale subsidy for day care services for low and moderate income families and continued to work for it in 1983. In 1980 the LWVMN wrote and supported legislation for job sharing in state government.

In 1975 and 1977 LWVMN supported the concept of integrated human service systems in the state, on the basis that this would give clients better accessibility to services needed. Since 1969 LWVMN has supported tenants' rights legislation, a state uniform building code, establishment of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, and enabling legislation for agencies which assist in planning and developing housing. With termination of many federal programs affecting the poor and the advent of federal revenue sharing to partially fund replacements, LWVMN realizes the increasing importance of these programs' receiving priority at the local and state levels. In 1983 the LWVMN joined other groups to support the funding of the Minnesota Department of Human Rights.

Child Support: In February, 1981, the LWV-Minneapolis prepared a study on child support, updating the Single Working Mother: Can She Make It? The study provides a specific picture of national, state and local programs in effect, current and proposed legislation, and some viewpoints on how effectively government is handling this issue. Supplementing this study with research and interviews in their locality, Leagues throughout the state agreed to concur with part of the LWV-Minneapolis position in February, 1982.

LWVMN provided testimony on proposed child support legislation, particularly emphasizing making enforcement services more equitable for non-Public Assistance families. League had participated in information forums, provided speakers on the topic, and interviewed for newspaper articles. LWVMN representatives testified before the Council on the Economic Status of Women and served on a county Task Force on Child Support. Leaguers coordinated a child support call-in survey with the National Association of Social Workers and provided information through the NASW on child support enforcement services and new legislation to women's organizations' newsletters and counseling and social services agencies. In 1983 League supported the Omnibus Child Support Bill which allowed child support ordered when a family is on AFDC to continue after AFDC is cancelled.

Minnesota American Indians: LWVMN supported creation of the Indian Affairs Commission in 1963 and lobbied in both 1967 and 1976 to retain its independent status when bills were introduced to merge it with the Department of Human Rights. In principle, LWVMN opposes any legislation which singles out any race or provides separate services. However, Indian citizens have historically been singled out for separate consideration, and LWVMN thinks that special attention must continue to be given them as they work for the right to make basic decisions regarding their lives. In 1967 and 1976 legislative proposals recommended major changes in the composition of the Indian Affairs Commission in an attempt to adequately address the needs of both reservation and urban Indians. In both instances, LWVMN worked with Indian groups and assisted in interpreting their needs to legislators. In 1971 and 1973 LWVMN lobbied for legislation to return to the Indians their hunting, fishing and ricing rights guaranteed by early treaties. LWVMN also testified in favor of a revolving fund for Indian business development financed by 20% of a new state tax on severed mineral rights. In the 1975 Legislature LWVMN supported retrocession for the Chippewa reservations. Both in 1975 and 1977 LWVMN supported legislation to create pilot bilingual education programs in the public schools.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCAL ACTION

Local Leagues may continue to inform their communities about the merits of the Equal Rights Amendment. They are encouraged to join the Minnesota Equal Rights Alliance and coordinate ERA activities with other supporting groups in the community. They should be aware of provisions of the state antidiscrimination law and alert to instances of discrimination at the local level. They may monitor human relations programs in local schools, public and private, including implementation of the Johnson O'Malley Act (Bureau of Indian Affairs); the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, and its 1974 amendments; national and state laws relating to athletic programs for girls; and state laws requiring minority human relations committees. They should strongly support and monitor programs to help the disadvantaged, including food stamps and food pantries, day care, and welfare and social services with particular emphasis on the growing numbers of poor women and children. They may work to insure citizen participation on public welfare and human services advisory boards and committees. Local Leagues may also monitor federal block grant allocations to make sure human needs have high priority.

- They could monitor Private Industry Councils (PICs) which determine how job funds of the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 are spent.

- Finally, local Leagues should monitor county government as it addresses the economic needs of women and children.

Local Leagues could encourage increased media coverage and public awareness of the child support issue in their community. Leagues could educate and lobby their legislators and local policy-makers on the cost effectiveness and equitability of providing child support enforcement services, particularly for the non-Public Assistance families.

EDUCATION

(See Human Resources section for additional positions.)

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

LWVMN Position — Support of increased state responsibility in creating equal public educational opportunities for all Minnesota children through measures to correct racial imbalance and insure adequate financing of public schools.

Details:

- Supports correction of racial imbalance in the schools. The state should have the power to investigate, to set and enforce standards, and to give extra financial help to achieve these standards. (1967)

FINANCING OF EDUCATION

LWVMN Position — All Minnesota children should have equal access to a good public education. A student's access to a good education should not depend on the wealth of his or her school district nor upon the willingness of local voters to tax themselves. State funding for education should be at a level that makes programs of comparable substance and quality available to all.

Details:

- The League of Women Voters of Minnesota supports the concept of the foundation formula program. Any revisions in the current school finance law should:
 - support provision of adequate funding to meet the real costs of education; (1983)
 - support encouragement of financial efficiencies; (1983)
 - support continuing the concept of state provided categorical aids; (1983)
 - support reorganization of school districts with extremely low enrollments; (1983)
 - support allowing local districts to raise a limited amount of additional funds for supplemental programs through local levies to maintain local choice and ensure local accountability; (1983)
 - support using the income tax as the mainstay of school funding; (1983)
 - support maintaining most social and recreational services now offered at schools but seek alternative funding sources for many. (1983)

League members are opposed to continuation of the current Minnesota private school tuition tax deduction. (1983)

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND TENURE

LWVMN Position — Support of improvements in the collective bargaining and tenure laws of the state as they apply to K-12 teachers only.

Details:

- Support of collective bargaining for teachers with changes in Minnesota's collective bargaining law to
 - require that teacher bargaining agents and school boards publish first offers and all subsequent written offers during the negotiations.
 - require that arbitrators hearing teacher contracts know school law and procedures.
 - allow a limited number of school board bargaining strategy sessions which are closed to the public.
- Support of the present bargaining law provision which allows parties to the negotiations in each district to determine for themselves which items they consider negotiable. If necessary, the district court would make the final decision.
- Support of the school board as the representative of the public in the negotiation process. Neither parent-community advisory committees nor representatives on the negotiation team should be required by the state.
- LWVMN does not support extension of the right to strike.
- Support of Tenure/Continuing Contract laws for teachers, with changes in the current state law to:
 - require periodic review and evaluation of tenured teachers' performance, leading to remedial help when indicated.
 - retain teacher probationary periods, but lengthen the probation period of Continuing Contract teachers. (Continuing Contract does not apply to first class cities.)
 - require school boards to consider factors in addition to order of employment when they must make staff dismissals due to reduction of positions. Such factors include recent teaching experience in the field of certification, program needs of the district, and special expertise of the individual faculty member.
- Opposes **mandatory** negotiation of procedures for reducing staff.
- Support for retention of state laws defining fair dismissal procedures. (1978)

LIBRARY FUNDING

LWVMN Position — Support for increased and restructured funding for public libraries.

Details:

- Supports increased funding of Minnesota public libraries by means of a combination of substantial local funding, an increase in state funding, and a moderate increase in special-purpose federal funding.
 - considers the 1978 funding proportions — 85% local government, 6% other local funds, 6% state, 3% federal — to be inequitable, in that funding depends predominantly on the local property tax.
 - supports substantial local funding (more than the 30% proposed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) but less than the current 91%), in the belief that local control insures sensitivity to local needs.
 - supports an increased level and greater proportion of state funding for public libraries (but not to the 50% proposed by NCLIS), believing that public libraries, like public schools, share significantly in the education of the state's citizens.
 - supports an increased level and moderately increased proportion of federal funding for public libraries (but not as much as the 20% proposed by NCLIS).
- Supports distribution of state and federal funds to Minnesota public library systems according to a formula based largely on population, but also taking into account square miles of area served and the inverse of assessed adjusted valuation, so as to achieve the most equitable and satisfactory distribution of funds.

- Supports four goals of the Minnesota Long Range Plan for Library Service, ranked as follows: (1) making services accessible to all citizens; (2) fostering a system of shared resources; (3) developing multi-county regional systems; (4) establishing libraries in areas without them.
- Supports the sharing of resources; using trained and supervised volunteers; and charging fees for time-consuming research and special materials, programs, equipment and services.
- Opposes cutting services and/or hours. (1979)

HISTORY OF STATE ACTION

Equal Opportunity: In 1966, in conjunction with the national study of Human Resources, LWVMN examined equality of opportunity in education in Minnesota, focusing on the small school district and racial imbalance. LWVMN supported the consolidation of the state's 850 common school districts (those not having a high school), the State Board of Education's efforts to achieve racial balance, and supported increased transportation aid to achieve that goal.

During the 1971 legislative session, many League positions supported the education finance statute: the shift from local property tax to increased state aid for support of local operating costs; change to use of average daily membership for computing state aids; increased AFDC in districts with relatively high proportions of these children; expansion of handicapped aids to include trainable mentally retarded children. Later, a graduated scale of AFDC payments as numbers of students increased, and increased support of the cost of educating handicapped students (including the learning disabled), and the formation of the Council on Quality of Education were enacted with LWVMN support.

In 1976 the consensus enabled LWVMN support of legislation which helped offset the cost of enrollment fluctuations. LWVMN urged careful planning of measures to account for high salary costs. The 1976 and 1977 Legislatures required local district planning through PER (Curriculum Planning, Evaluation and Reporting), and regional planning coordinated by the ECSU's (Educational Cooperative Service Units). In 1979, LWVMN, working with a broad-based coalition, lobbied successfully for state aids for gifted and talented students.

Following a two-year study adopted by the 1981 Convention, LWVMN developed its current school finance position. Member consensus reaffirmed the concept of equal access to a good public education for all students. During the 1983 legislative session, LWVMN monitored the progress of the Omnibus School Aids Bill. A major change in the school finance law, the "Five Tier Formula," goes into effect in 1984-85. It eliminates many of the features of the previous law and is designed to provide greater control over the level of spending beyond the basic formula. A "training and experience index" in the first tier recognizes the problem of mature staff costs. Each tier is "equalized" to some extent by state monies.

The Spring 1983 decision of the US Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the Minnesota statute which permits income tax deduction for parents for the cost of tuition, textbooks and transportation of their children in public and private elementary school. The League will strengthen its efforts to oppose increases in the law's permitted deductions because the consensus was not based on the constitutionality of the law.

Collective Bargaining and Tenure: The current position is based on the 1978 study and consensus. Interest in this issue has been heightened by the layoff of staff because of financial problems and enrollment decline and the effect of the seniority dismissal system in particular. A resolution passed at the 1983 state Convention called for renewed local and state effort to take action based on the portion of the position dealing with staff dismissals due to reduction of positions.

Library Funding: The 1978-79 study and consensus resulted in the current LWVMN

position. Lobbyists have monitored state legislation since that time. Several local Leagues have active positions on libraries. LWVMN was represented in 1980 at the White House Conference on Libraries.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCAL ACTION

Local Leagues may take a position on excess levy referenda in their district. They should evaluate the impact of the increase on local property tax and the need for additional dollars for education in deciding whether to support a referendum. In any case, local Leagues may provide a forum for discussion and dissemination of information during a referendum campaign.

League may monitor the impact of the new finance formula on their districts. How many tiers has your district opted for? What is the effect on local property tax?

Leagues may lobby the school board and teacher contract negotiators to bargain for language changes on seniority dismissal. Our position calls for factors in addition to order of employment to be considered. These factors include recent teaching experience, program needs, and teacher expertise.

Under the Human Resources position our new language on life-long learning permits local Leagues to support community education programs and other local efforts to broaden access to education.

The state position on libraries enables local action on accessibility, sharing of resources, support of multi-county and regional systems, and the establishment of libraries. It permits opposition to cutting services and/or hours.

Local Leagues may support and encourage desegregation efforts in their schools. They may show their concern about antidiscrimination and antipoverty efforts in the schools. Leagues may support programs funded by categorical aids for children with special needs including the handicapped and gifted and talented.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Promote the wise management of resources in the public interest and an environment beneficial to life.

WATER RESOURCES

LWVUS Position — Action for improvement of water quality and for planning and management of water resources to meet regional needs and the national interest. (1960, 1967)

LWVMN — Study adopted 1983: Water Rights and Use.

"Study of Minnesota Water Rights and Use, including the preservation and protection of groundwater, with regional emphasis."

AIR QUALITY

LWVUS Position — Action to reduce air pollution from vehicular and stationary sources. (1971)

SOLID WASTE

LWVUS Position — Action supporting policies to reduce the non-essential part of the waste stream, recover its nonreducible portion, then ensure safe disposal of the rest. (1973)

LWVMN Position — Support of measures to reduce generation of solid waste.

Details:

- Support of state government's taking measures to reduce the generation of municipal solid waste through research and development of alternatives to sanitary landfills.
- Support of measures to discourage the use of nonreturnable beverage containers.
- Support of flexibility in the establishment and enforcement of standards in solid waste management to allow the state to adopt more stringent standards than federal standards. (1973)

LAND USE

LWVUS Position — Action in support of management of our finite land resources and built environment to ensure consideration of public and private rights and responsibilities. (1975)

LWVMN Position — Support of an overall land use plan with maximum cooperation and implementation at the regional and local level, with state help in developing and exercising land use management, with opportunity for maximum local decision making, and with regional planning and regulation for matters of more than local concern.

Details

Supports a state plan that should:

- be tied closely to integrated planning (e.g. human services, highways).
- be coordinated with plans and policies of local and regional agencies.
- require local governments to exercise at least a minimum level of planning and control.
- recognize fragile or historic land, renewable resource lands, and natural hazard lands as critical areas and subject them to at least minimum control.
- require impact statements on major public and private development.
- provide financial aid for research, technical assistance and state data for local and regional governmental units.
- provide authority to local and regional governmental units to exercise innovative planning and regulatory techniques such as land banking, planned unit development, transfer of development rights, timed development ordinances.
- provide for an appeals board to arbitrate conflicts among governmental bodies and between citizens and governmental bodies. (1975)

ENERGY

LWVUS Position — Action supporting policies that: (1) bring about a significant and progressive reduction in the US energy growth rate; (2)

give priority to conservation, renewable resources and the environmentally sound use of coal in the US energy mix between now and the year 2000; (3) effect a shift to predominant reliance on renewable resources beyond the year 2000. (1978)

TRANSPORTATION

LWVUS Position — Action to reduce vehicular pollution and to provide equal access to housing and employment. (1972, 1976) (This position synthesizes relevant positions on Air Quality, Human Resources and Energy Conversation. Also see CMAL position.)

HISTORY OF STATE ACTION

Water: With the initiation of a national study of water resources in 1956, local Leagues in Minnesota began to investigate problems in their own communities and river basins. LWVMN has been concerned with the state's role in managing and financing water resources development and has supported state participation in interstate commissions to provide comprehensive planning for boundary waters. Action has included support for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's requests for adequate funding, training and certification of sewage treatment plant operators, and state funding for municipal sewage plans. Many **water quality bills** supported by the LWVMN were enacted in 1973: mandatory shoreland zoning in incorporated areas, broadened definition of public waters to include wetlands, mandatory flood plain zoning, strict drainage controls, and statewide water inventory. In the following legislative session, LWVMN opposed attempts to weaken the state's control over public waters by reducing the power of the Department of Natural Resources over drainage regulations. The LWV lobbied in Washington, DC, and in Minnesota against a new Lock and Dam in Alton, Illinois, participated in the Federal 208 Water Quality Study and in the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's GREAT I Study on future uses of the Mississippi. In 1978 and 1979 emphasis on noncontamination of potable water became one of LWVMN's concerns.

Legislation in the 80's has so far concerned the managerial aspects of water — in 1983 the Legislature dismantled the Water Planning Board with its staff coming under the wing of the Environmental Quality Board.

Air: In 1971 LWV members reached national consensus on air quality, and members testified during legislative hearings on air quality standards. LWV also supported mandatory vehicle emissions inspection and the disbursement of dedicated highway trust funds to municipalities for mass transit, emphasizing mass transit as the logical solution to air pollution problems in heavily trafficked areas. In 1976 LWV supported legislation banning fluorocarbon aerosol containers. Since 1981 LWV has worked to strengthen and readopt the National Clean Air Act. As of fall 1983, we are still working. In 1982 LWVMN testified at regulatory hearings for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency on maintaining or strengthening ozone and sulfur dioxide standards for the state. As a result of the hearings standards were somewhat lowered.

The 1982 Legislature passed a new law to define "acid deposition," and required that a list be made of areas considered to have natural resources sensitive to acid precipitation. A time frame was established for developing and implementing a plan to control acid rain. LWVMN has supported acid rain controls at both the state and national level.

Solid Waste: Local Leagues studied their communities' solid waste management practices to reach both state and national consensus during the 1973 legislative session. LWVMN has lobbied for bills discouraging the use of nonreturnable beverage con-

tainers (rejected by the Legislature in 1978 and 1979) and establishing regional resource recovery centers. Current action supports charging a deposit for beverage containers. In 1977 LWVMN joined other environmental groups in requesting that Reserve Mining Company be required to meet existing air and water quality standards in its disposal of taconite wastes. In 1982 the League promoted the filing of a bill at the Legislature to establish a deposit legislation law in Minnesota. This bill will be considered in the 1984 session of the Legislature.

Hazardous Waste: The LWV supported the adoption by the state Legislature of the Waste Management Act of 1980, and later in that year sponsored a series of five informational meetings on the act throughout the state. Since that time, we have continued to support the process of citizen action and involvement with the Waste Management Board as they seek to site waste facilities. We were gratified in the 1983 legislative session by the passage of a state "Superfund" bill to aid cleanup of hazardous waste spills, past and future.

Also in 1983, Minnesota entered the Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact for management of waste disposal on a regional basis. There is a possibility of 11 states belonging, four have so far ratified, and organizational activities have just begun. Illinois, considered a possible host state, is in the process of amending the Compact language before passage, which may mean amendment or readoption by states that have already ratified. Affected Leagues will be joining together in a statement of agreement regarding League position on the Compact.

Land Use: State and national positions on land use were reached in 1975 after two years of study. In 1977 and 1979 LWVMN testified in Minnesota and Washington, DC, in favor of full wilderness status for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area (BWCA), which was established in Congress in 1978. In 1979, the Minnesota Legislature established a State Citizens Committee to advise the US Forest Service on BWCA management, an action LWVMN opposed as a wasteful duplication of federal policy. LWVMN also testified in favor of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. Since 1975 LWVMN has supported efforts to enact a state comprehensive land use plan.

Energy: Action has included support for the adoption of Minnesota's Energy Conservation Law and State Building Code. In late 1977 LWVMN received a grant from the US Energy Research and Development Administration to train local League members as resource people in their communities to teach energy saving techniques. Another result of the grant was the publication in 1979 of an Energy Information Directory compiled by the LWVMN. The LWV continues to support conservation and development of alternatives to fossil fuels.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCAL ACTION

Local Leagues may take action on location of sanitary landfills, variances granted in shoreland zoning, drainage projects, proposals for expenditures of federal revenue sharing funds, wetland protection ordinances, and sediment control ordinances. They may monitor local industries to see if they are conforming to air quality standards as defined by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Leagues may work to establish collection centers for recycling. Public support for deposits on beverage containers continues as an important action item. Re energy, local League members should practice energy conservation at home and support local measures to implement energy conservation, remembering that implementation must take full account of economic consequences, distribute costs and hardships as fairly as possible without bearing unduly on the poor, and give full consideration to the environment. Education as to the availability and feasibility of renewable energy sources and their application locally (earth-sheltered housing, solar heating, wind generators, etc.) could be worthwhile LWV community projects. Local Leagues may also explore what their communities and regions are doing about land use planning. Do your local community and region have land use plans? Are they coordinated? Are they being followed? Leaguers may observe land use planning functions and testify thereon, using national and state positions.

GOVERNMENT

Promote an open governmental system that is representative, accountable and responsive to all citizens and protects individual liberties established in the Constitution.

CITIZEN RIGHTS

LWVUS Position — Action to protect the individual liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and the right of every citizen to vote.

PUBLIC POLICY ON REPRODUCTIVE CHOICES

LWVUS Position — The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that public policy in a pluralistic society must affirm the constitutional right of privacy of the individual to make reproductive choices. (This position was reached in 1983 following a state by state concurrence.)

ELECTION LAWS

LWVUS Position — Action to support direct election of the President, 25th Amendment succession procedures and two-term tenure limitation. (1970, 1976) Action for self-government and voting representation in Congress for citizens of the District of Columbia. (1938)

LWVMN Position — Support of improvements in election laws regulating election procedures, voting and school district elections.

Details:

- Support of centralized responsibility in the state government for achieving uniform election procedures and for training election officials. (1961)
- Support of extension of mandatory voter registration prior to election day to cover more voters through inclusion of more municipalities through countywide registration, or through statewide registration. (1961)
- Support of extension of election laws to cover school district elections, including uniform mandatory voter registration. (1972)
- Support of rotation of names of candidates for the same office on ballots. (1972)

HISTORY OF STATE ACTION

Election Laws: LWVMN began studying election laws in 1957. Many League members, as direct observers of the election process, have seen the need for standardized procedures and adequate training of election judges. The LWVMN supported a bill passed by the 1977 Legislature which provides for the mandatory training of election judges. In 1983 the Legislature passed legislation allowing public employees to serve as election judges; allowing persons time off from work to serve as election judges and providing reimbursements for mileage and hourly pay for training time.

In 1973 an Omnibus Registration Bill passed with LWVMN support. This bill centralizes responsibility for registration rules and regulations with the Secretary of State,

established statewide registration procedures, requires counties to maintain permanent registration lists, and permits postcard and election day registration. The 1974 Legislature amended this bill, however, to allow a county with no population center of 10,000 or more to be exempted from permanent registration by a resolution of its county board. The 1983 Legislature facilitated absentee voting for persons unable to vote at a polling place on election day by requiring the county auditor's office to be open on the Saturday afternoon and Monday evening prior to a primary or general election.

School District Election Laws: League members reached consensus in 1972 and lobbied for a bill which passed in 1973, simplifying absentee balloting, requiring rotation of candidates' names on non-partisan ballots, and forbidding election day campaigning or solicitation of votes within 100 feet of a polling place.

Rotation of Names on Ballots: This issue centers around rotation of party columns and/or putting one party at the top of the ballot in presidential election years and the other party at the top in gubernatorial election years. The 1976 Legislature passed a ballot rotation bill which the League followed but did not support.

Action on National Positions: In August, 1978, the US Congress passed the District of Columbia Amendment, which gives voting Congressional representation to residents of the District. After intensive lobbying, mainly by LWVMN lobbyists, the Minnesota Legislature ratified the Amendment on March 19, 1979. It will become a part of the US Constitution when 38 states have ratified it. As of fall 1983, 15 states have ratified the DC Voting Rights Act. The deadline for passage of the Constitutional amendment is August, 1985. LWV has also continued lobbying for direct election of the President.

CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

LWVUS Position — Action to improve methods of financing political campaigns in order to make our government more accountable, more representative, more responsive to all of our citizens. (1973)

LWVMN Position — Support of improvements in election laws regulating campaign practices.

Details:

- Support of the public's right to comprehensive disclosure of all political campaign contributions and expenditures: mandatory, timely, uniform and complete reports of campaign contributions and expenditures should be made to a central authority responsible for disseminating such information to the public; responsibility for reporting contributions to the candidate's campaign and for reporting expenditures by the candidate and those made on the candidate's behalf rests squarely on the candidate; penalties should be stringent enough to insure compliance by candidates. (1961)
- Support of judicious use of public resources to finance campaigns. (1972)
- Support of reduction of the amount of money spent on campaigns. (1972)

HISTORY OF STATE ACTION

LWVMN has been active on this subject since 1961. In 1973 LWVMN worked in coalition for major campaign financing legislation which established the State Ethics Commission. LWVMN monitors this body, now called the Ethical Practices Board, and continues to review legislation affecting the EPB. In 1980, Minnesota voters passed a constitutional amendment raising campaign spending limits for candidates for executive and legislative offices and public disclosure of campaign spending for all state candidates.

LWVMN supported this amendment. In the 1983 legislative session a bill to set campaign spending limits for candidates for US Congress and Senate who choose to accept public financing failed to pass. LWVMN lobbied and testified for this bill. A revival of this bill is likely, however, because the cost of running a campaign has become to some prohibitively expensive.

LWVUS conducted a petition drive and intensive lobbying for the campaign reforms of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974. After the Supreme Court found portions of the law limiting candidate spending and allowing for selection of FEC members by Congress unconstitutional, LWVUS successfully lobbied for a new law creating an independent and constitutionally acceptable FEC.

The League continues to work to make the federal elections process more open and equitable. Recent national action has focused on support for legislation mandating public financing for congressional elections and placing limits on the size of donations that political action committees can give to candidates. Leagues continue to apply the position in working for campaign reform measures at the state and local levels.

OPEN MEETINGS AND OPEN RECORDS

LWVUS Position — Governmental bodies (should) protect the citizen's right to know by giving adequate notice of proposed actions, holding open meetings and making public records accessible. (Principles, 1974)

HISTORY OF STATE ACTION

Open Meetings: Support for open meetings was first made explicit in the LWVUS 1972 US Congress position; in 1973 Leagues were empowered to apply that position at the state and local levels. The 1974 Minnesota Open Meeting Law requires all meetings of governmental bodies to be open to the public (except the Board of Pardons; the Corrections Board; and the Legislature, which sets its own rules) and that these bodies maintain records on their actions which are accessible to the public.

LWVMN testified for this law, and members continue to monitor compliance at state and local levels of government. The 1976 Legislature tried to amend the Open Meeting Law to allow for some closed sessions; however, the House tabled the bill, and no Senate action was taken. LWVMN opposes any changes in the law, except it would support a limited number of school board bargaining strategy sessions which are closed to the public. The law continues to be subject to re-interpretation and application. The Minnesota Supreme Court in July, 1983 reversed a district court ruling that private discussion by school board members prior to a meeting where a vote was to be taken was in violation of the law. The Supreme Court ruled such discussions were not in violation since those gatherings were conducted with less than a quorum present.

The 1983 Legislature passed an LWVMN supported bill that requires pertinent materials on subjects discussed at an open meeting be made available to the public.

Open Records: Ever since the 1974 Minnesota Legislature enacted the Data Privacy Act, LWVMN has monitored the action of the Legislature in the area of open records, balancing our desire for openness with the individual's right to privacy. In 1975 the Data Privacy Act was amended by adding three classifications of data: public, private and confidential. The present law, as amended in 1976, simplifies the data reporting requirements for governmental units but makes the data classification system considerably more complex. Data must be made expressly "not public" by state statute or federal law to be either confidential or private. In 1979, the Legislature finally dealt with this issue, passing a LWVMN-supported bill which defined terms and stated that all government data will be open to the public unless specifically classified as confidential or private by state statute.

LWVMN continues to monitor all bills dealing with the Data Privacy Act. There have been recent attempts to facilitate the classification of materials, a move resisted by LWVMN since it impedes the public's right to know.

ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

LWVUS Positions — Action in support of responsive legislative processes characterized by accountability, representativeness, decision-making capability and effective performance. (1972) Action to support the exercise of presidential powers within the constitutional balance of power. (1976) Action for apportionment substantially on population of congressional districts and of all elected state and local governmental bodies. (1966, 1972)

LWVMN Position — Support of improved structure and procedures for the Minnesota Legislature and Executive Branch; support of an improved process for amending the Minnesota Constitution; support of apportionment substantially on population of congressional districts and of all elected state and local governmental bodies.

Details:

- Support of legislative reform through improved procedures for providing information, adequate research assistance, no increase in size (reduction in size is desirable), realistic compensation for legislators, improved organization of committees, legislative sessions of adequate length, and allowing the Legislature to call itself into special session. The Legislature should meet annually and should have the power to determine the time of meeting and length of session and should have the power to recess. (1955, 1968)
- Support of a post-auditor appointed by and directly responsible to the Legislature. (1955)
- Support of changes in executive structure characterized by clear lines of authority and responsibility, elimination of duplication and overlapping of agencies, a structure of organization designed to focus on current and emerging problems, and a system of standard nomenclature. (1970)
- Support of measures to change the process of amending the state Constitution by retaining a simple majority vote by the Legislature in proposing an amendment and requiring a simple majority of those voting on the question for ratification. (1947, 1962)
- Support of regular and equitable reapportionment, with definite procedures established to ensure prompt redistricting by the Legislature or by a reapportionment commission; support of procedures which provide for:
 - compact contiguous districts giving advantage to no particular person or group.
 - public accessibility to legislative or commission deliberations and action.
 - prompt judicial review. (1979)

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL

LWVMN Position — Support of the continuation of legislative initiative and compulsory voter referendum on constitutional amendments; opposition to most forms of voter initiative and referendum on statutes; opposition to recall by voters of members of the Legislature and state constitutional officers; support of strict procedural limits on any process of initiative, referendum or recall. (1980)

Details:

- Support of the continued initiation of constitutional amendments by the legislative branch; opposition to all forms of voter initiative or such amendments (direct, indirect or advisory). (1980)
- Support of the continuation of compulsory voter referendum on constitutional amendments. (1980)
- Opposition to direct initiative and advisory initiative on statutes; no agreement on indirect initiative on statutes. (1980)
- Opposition to optional and compulsory referendum on statutes; no agreement on petition referendum on statutes. (1980)
- Opposition to voter recall of members of the Legislature and state constitutional officers; no agreement on voter recall of judges or appointed officials. (1980)
- Support of strict procedural limits on any form of initiative, referendum or recall considered or adopted in Minnesota, including restrictions on:
 - time span for collecting signatures;
 - eligibility requirements for persons signing and collecting petitions;
 - percentage of signatures required, geographic distribution of signers, and verification of signatures;
 - size of vote required for passage;
 - procedure for repeal or amendment of a successful initiative or referendum;
 - contributions to and spending for ballot issue campaigns. (1980)

HISTORY OF STATE ACTION

Legislative Reform: Organization of State Government was adopted for study in 1967 with an overall look at the Minnesota Legislature and the Executive Branch. Consensus positions reached in 1968 and 1970 incorporated earlier LWVMN positions on support for annual flexible sessions, legislative post-audit, reapportionment, and changing the amending process, some of them dating from League's 1947 study of the State Constitution. Minnesota now has a two-year flexible session. The legislative process has become more open to the public, more research assistants have been hired, and information about the Legislature and copies of bills are easier to obtain. Organization of committees continues to improve, although reducing the number of committees has substantially increased the number of sub-committees. Legislators received a per diem increase in compensation and additional expense allowances in 1973; the 1975 Legislature voted to provide lodging expenses in addition to per diem and also to allow travel expenses within a legislator's district. The 1977 Legislature increased legislator's per diem allowances and provided for salary increases beginning in 1979. In 1983, the Legislature narrowly passed a bill creating a temporary Compensation Council to set salaries for legislators, judges and members of the executive branch. The increases recommended by the Council would go into effect unless the Legislature specifically vetoed them. This Council was looked upon as a way legislators could circumvent the responsibility of raising their own salaries. After a one-year trial period, the Council is set to disband on June 30, 1984.

Executive Reform: The 1973 Legislature created a new Department of Finance, a central state agency to have financial control over executive departments, while a post-audit commission was established to report to the Legislature on performance of state agencies and effectiveness of its programs. Legislation in 1975 renamed certain agencies to create a uniform designation for state boards, commissions, committees and councils. Functions of certain agencies were transferred or abolished, two advisory committees were created, 221 appointed positions were abolished or transferred from appointment by the Governor to appointment by another authority, and 156 new positions were created. The 1977 Legislature created a new Department of Economic Security (consolidating the functions of the Departments of Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Services, Governor's Manpower Office, and the income maintenance program from the Department of Public Welfare). In 1981, a Department of Energy was

formed. Other legislation allows the Governor to appoint commissioners to state departments and agencies for terms coinciding with his/her own, limits the Governor's power to create task forces, defines executive orders and provides for their expiration. Under another provision, the appointment process reverts back to current practice after 1987.

Amending the Constitution: The 1947 State Constitution study showed the need for changing the amending process. Ratification of a constitutional amendment requires a majority vote of all those voting in the election. Thus a voter who fails to vote on the amendment automatically casts a "no" vote. LWVMN believes that the requirement for ratification should be changed to a majority of those voting on the question. In 1974 LWVMN supported a constitutional amendment allowing amendments to be passed by a 55% majority of those voting on the question; the amendment was defeated by the voters.

Reapportionment: LWV has supported reapportionment substantially on population since 1966. The 1979 LWVMN Convention revised the state position to make it responsive to the issue of reapportionment in the 1980's. LWVMN will continue to lobby on reapportionment measures before the Legislature. In 1980, League supported a constitutional amendment establishing a bipartisan commission to draw new legislative and congressional districts. The amendment failed. Following the reapportionment difficulties of the Legislature in 1981, there may be renewed support for a commission.

FINANCING STATE GOVERNMENT

LWVMN Position — Support of a flexible Minnesota multi-tax system with emphasis on maintaining state services through a combination of spending cuts and increased taxation when state funds are short and decreased taxation when there is a budget surplus. Support of using the Minnesota individual income tax as the elastic tax, making rates more progressive when increasing state revenue and lowering rates for all income levels when decreasing state revenue. Support of state relief for property taxes. Support of property tax reform. Support for setting priorities in allocating state funds. Support of state aids to local governments, especially to local school districts and to the local governmental unit that provides the major portion of local services (county and/or city). Support of more efficient state administrative and legislative expenditures.

Details:

- Support for property tax reform through equitable assessments, fewer classifications, and more restrictive criteria for determining exemptions. LWVMN also advocates less dependence on the property tax as a source of revenue. (1967)
- Support for equitable assessments by professionally trained, adequately paid assessors with districts large enough to warrant their full-time employment. Periodic reappraisals should be mandatory. The state should be responsible for achieving uniform standards for assessment and should assess industrial property. There should be fewer classes of property for taxing purposes. (1967)
- Support of more restrictive criteria for determining property tax exemption. Property that is profit-making or in competition with private taxpaying enterprises should be taxed regardless of ownership. There should be periodic reconsideration of each exemption, and owners of exempt property should pay enough taxes, or a charge in lieu of taxes, to cover the costs of local services. Tax exemptions as socio-economic incentives should be used sparingly and for a limited time in each case. (1967)
- Support of diminished dependence on the property tax because it does not neces-

sarily reflect ability to pay and equitable administration is difficult. Local services such as police and fire protection, streets, parks, and sewers are the services most appropriately financed by the property tax. Services of broader than local significance such as welfare are less appropriately financed by the property tax. Education is appropriately financed partly by the property tax and partly by revenue from other sources. (1967)

- When taxation is increased to provide additional revenue, LWVMN:
 - supports retaining exemptions to the **sales tax**; supports sales tax increases on cigarettes and tobacco and alcoholic beverages; does not agree on a general raise in sales tax rates.
 - supports more progressive **individual income tax** rates with exemptions retained at 1977 level; supports retaining deductibility of federal income taxes as a feature of the Minnesota income tax; opposes an across-the-board increase in income tax rates.
 - supports retaining the Minnesota **corporate excise tax** with no increase in rate; does not agree on changing the corporate tax to a progressive rate.
 - supports retaining the homestead credit and senior citizens freeze credit as forms of state relief for **property taxes**; supports retaining the income-adjusted homestead credit (circuit breaker). (1977)
- When measures are taken to decrease taxation, LWVMN:
 - supports retaining the 4% Minnesota **sales tax** with no increase in exemptions.
 - supports a decrease in **individual income tax** rates; opposes an increase in individual income tax exemptions; opposes a general tax refund.
 - supports an increase in the homestead credit as a form of state relief for **property taxes**.
 - does not agree on decreasing the **corporate excise tax** rate.
 - does not agree on providing an increase in the income-adjusted homestead credit (circuit breakers).
- When cuts in state spending are necessary, LWVMN:
 - supports cuts in spending for general state government, governor and related agencies, and the legislative branch.
 - opposes cuts in state aid to local governments, especially local school districts.
 - opposes cuts in state spending for natural resources, corrections, higher education and agriculture. (1977)
- When increases in state spending are proposed, LWVMN supports setting priorities for state spending rather than a percentage increase in all areas of state funding. LWVMN:
 - supports an increase in state aids to local school districts.
 - opposes increases in spending for general state government, governor and related agencies, and the legislative branch; opposes increases in spending for public retirement benefits.
 - supports increases for mass transportation of benefit to the entire state. (1977)

HISTORY OF STATE ACTION

Since the mid '50s, LWVMN has studied financing of state and local governments. Early studies focused on the property tax, resulting in LWVMN support for property tax reform. In 1969 LWVMN lobbied successfully for legislation permitting counties to establish county assessor systems; all assessors must be professionally accredited. A constitutional amendment passed in 1970 allows the Legislature to restrict the amount of tax-exempt property and to eliminate many inequitable situations. In keeping with its Education Position, LWVMN supported a shift in 1971 away from the property tax and toward greater state funding of education. In 1975 the Legislature passed bills providing for income-adjusted property tax relief in addition to the homestead credit, and increased limitations on assessed valuation. The 1977 Legislature continued the trend toward less reliance on the property tax by reducing the assessment ratio on urban and rural homesteads and increasing the income-adjusted property tax credit. LWVMN again studied financing state government in 1975-77 and adopted an expanded position. In

1979 this position and the existence of a state budget surplus enabled LWVMN to lobby for decreased taxation and to support reducing individual income tax rates by changing the tax brackets. The 1979 Legislature passed a comprehensive tax relief law which included adjusting income tax rates by indexing income tax brackets for inflation.

The early 1980s have seen great problems arise with financing state government. The economy has lagged with high unemployment and low revenue collections. Recent legislative sessions have worked overtime in keeping the state budget balanced through spending cuts and increased taxation. The Sales Tax has been raised from 4 to 6%, a 10% income tax surcharge has been assessed and property taxes have been raised. In response to the economic situation and the attempts to alleviate it, in 1983 the Governor appointed a Tax Commission to analyze Minnesota's overall economic situation and the tax structure. The commission is to make comprehensive recommendations for the economy of the 1980s. LWVMN will closely monitor the findings and recommendations of this commission.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCAL ACTION

Citizen Rights: Local League members may observe the voter registration processes and should be alert for voting rights violations. They may check to see whether candidates and volunteer committees file campaign expenditure reports, whether polling places are conveniently located, and whether school elections function properly. They may monitor local governing bodies to make sure they are complying with the Open Meeting Law.

Organization of Government: Members may write their legislators in response to Times for Action on legislative and executive reforms. They may also check to see whether local governmental districts, wards, precincts, etc., have equal population according to the 1980 census.

Financing State Government: Local Leagues may contact their legislators in response to Times for Action on taxation and appropriation legislation. They may use the slide show prepared by LWVMN to educate their communities on state financing.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Promote peace in an interdependent world through cooperation with other nations and the strengthening of international organization.

UNITED NATIONS

LWVUS Position — Action to strengthen the United Nations, in recognition of the need for cooperation among nations in an interdependent world. (1977)

HISTORY OF LEAGUE ACTION

Delegates at the very first League Convention in 1920 called for "adhesion of the US to the League of Nations." A 1942 study, in the midst of World War II, led to a 1944 LWVUS position supporting "US membership in an international organization for the peaceful settlement of disputes, with the machinery to handle economic, social, and political problems." LWVUS launched an educational campaign to promote understanding of the Dumbarton Oaks and Berton Woods agreements to establish the UN, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. In 1962 a LWVUS study evaluated "means of

strengthening the UN" under cold war conditions. With the shift of alignments at the UN from East-West to North (rich)-South (poor). LWVUS undertook a reexamination of the UN in 1976 "with emphasis on relations between developed and developing countries and their implications for US policy" which resulted in the present position.

The League consistently monitors the actions of the US government at the UN, sometimes praising, sometimes criticizing, always urging the US to upgrade the role of the UN system by lobbying for adequate funding for the organization. The League vigorously opposes actions to restrict US contributions to the UN and its specialized agencies.

LWVMN was one of the charter members in the Minnesota Chapter of the UN Association, which sponsors the annual UN Rally.

TRADE

LWVUS Position — Action in support of systematic reduction of tariff and non-tariff trade barriers and broad, long-range presidential authority to negotiate trade agreements. (1973)

HISTORY OF LEAGUE ACTION

Even in the '20s the LWVUS recognized that high tariffs and restrictive trade practices caused friction among nations which could lead to war. In subsequent years LWVUS supported measures to relax trade restrictions including, in 1964, those on East-West trade. LWVUS has supported limited commodity arrangements; and after a new consensus in 1973, it supported the 1974 Trade Act, which opened the way for US participation in the Tokyo Round of tariff negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). LWVUS took action on behalf of adjustment assistance (as opposed to tariffs and quotas) in 1976 and 1977. LWVUS has been supportive of measures which would expand trade, research and development, and tourism; and has been against protectionist proposals, especially in answer to balance of payments problems. League promoted ratification of the Multilateral Trade Agreements made as a result of the Tokyo Round of GATT, which ended in April 1979. The US Congress, by an overwhelming majority, passed legislation to implement the Agreement.

The poor economic situation of the early 1980s spurred numerous protectionist measures by Congress. LWVUS actively opposed the Domestic Content legislation and other similar trade restrictions. In financially hard times, pressure for more protective trade policies will continue. The League continues to oppose protectionism and to promote public understanding of the benefits of a liberal trading system.

DEVELOPMENT

LWVUS Position — Action for US development assistance policies that improve the quality of life for the people of the developing countries. (1970)

HISTORY OF LEAGUE ACTION

LWVUS positions have included support for assistance to developing countries since the '20s. After World War II, LWVUS supported the implementation of the Marshall Plan and President Truman's Point Four program. By the end of the '40s LWVUS was deeply committed to new international efforts to assist poor and emerging nations in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. LWVUS' current position has evolved through continuing action and study, with recent periods climaxing in 1964, 1970 and 1977.

LWVUS is especially concerned that there be separation of development aid from military aid, because in war or preparation for it, development aid is likely to be overlooked. Through testimony and member letters and telegrams the League continues to push for reforms and for a high level of US participation in the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the World Bank and the International Development Association. The League is still on the front lines in opposing amendments to impose conditions on US contributions to these multilateral development banks and other international organizations.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCAL ACTION

League members should respond quickly to calls to action, and suggestions in **Report from the Hill**, LWVUS' newsletter on legislative activity at the national level. Local IR chairs can inform themselves and their members on the current status of LWV concerns by calling the LWVMN office to hear recordings from "Spotmaster," the LWVUS' weekly summary of activity. Those in and near the Twin Cities may join the World Affairs Council, and all may support the UN Rally and World Trade Week. IR committees should work in their communities to identify people interested in world affairs and to expand knowledge of international institutions and issues, including speaking out on the beneficial effects of expanding free trade. Local Leagues should review the Buy America Act passed in 1978 giving preference to American-made materials. Legislators should be encouraged to remove this protectionist amendment.

Local Leagues can also continue to involve their own communities in forums discussing our national security and the issues surrounding it. In an interdependent world, the citizenry has a need to be informed on these subjects.

NATIONAL SECURITY

LWVUS Study — Evaluate US national security policies and their impact on our domestic programs and our relationships with other nations. Study adopted in May, 1982 at LWVUS Convention. Consensus to be completed by March 15, 1984.

Phase I: Arms Control. The consensus deadline was October 31, 1983. The National Security Committee will meet December 4-5 to review and analyze the results of the Phase I consensus.

Phase II: Military Policy and Defense Spending (March 15, 1984). Results of this consensus are scheduled to be announced by the LWVUS Board in late April 1984.

THE COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN AREA LEAGUES (CMAL)

The Council of Metropolitan Area Leagues (CMAL) was established in 1962. It is an interLeague organization composed of the 31 local Leagues in the seven-county metropolitan area, which includes Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington counties. Through CMAL, League members work to solve governmental problems of metropolitan concern.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

CMAL Position — Supports the development of the Metropolitan Council as the decision-making body for metropolitan needs in accordance with these criteria: efficiency and economy, equitable financing, flexibility, citizen control and responsiveness to the electorate. CMAL supports provision for coordinated metropolitan services focused through the Metropolitan Council.

Details:

- CMAL supports retention of an **appointed Metropolitan Council**
 - The appointive process has provided high caliber individuals with broad vision and concern for the metro area as a whole.
 - The appointed Council is seen as less parochial, less subject to special interests, and better able to adopt and maintain unpopular positions for the good of the entire area.
 - The appointed Council is responsible to our elected state Legislature and watched over by our elected local officials. (1976)
- CMAL supports an open appointment process including publicized vacancies; increased citizen, local government and legislative influence on appointments; formal qualifications for office; and establishment of a removal procedure for members of the Council. In the event that it appears that the Council may become an elected body, CMAL supports nonpartisanship of candidates, maintaining of population as the basis for districts, election of Council members at the same time as local officials (assuming passage of the Uniform Election Law), continuance of a part-time Council and of the per diem basis for compensation. (1976)
- CMAL supports areawide sharing of fiscal resources, to move towards the solution of problems created by **fiscal disparities** and to finance services which benefit the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area as a whole or affect the lives of all its citizens. (1970)

HISTORY OF CMAL ACTION

Metropolitan Government — In the early 1960s, the Metropolitan Planning Commission, a loose confederation of municipal, county, special district, and other interest groups, was created by local elected officials, who appointed members to the Commission. MPC functioned in a purely advisory capacity and produced a series of studies of the Minneapolis-St. Paul area's physical, geographic and economic characteristics. The 1967 state Legislature established the Metropolitan Council, which took over the old MPC staff but had broad assignments in areawide planning and some specific problems to work on, notably solid waste, sewage (waste water) disposal, and parks and open spaces. Its one man-one vote representation formula was strongly supported by CMAL, which also supported its role as overall planning and coordinating agency for the area with operational boards supervising day-to-day operation of area services, and local government involvement in decisions affecting them. With support from CMAL the 1974 legislative session passed the Metropolitan Reorganization Act (MRS), which further clarified the relationship between the Metropolitan Council as the planning and policy setting body and the operational boards as the day-to-day providers of area services. Since its inception, the Metropolitan Council has been concerned with overall growth patterns in the metropolitan area, recognizing that areawide coordination of urban services is needed, and that public investment should be channeled to achieve areawide goals. These goals and policies were incorporated into the Development Framework Guide prepared by the Council in 1974-75 with CMAL assistance; CMAL has supported legislation needed for its implementation.

In 1975 CMAL restudied and updated the governmental decision-making position, looking closely at the question of an elected or appointed Council, and assessing the

relationship of the Council to other local governing bodies. A survey of attitudes of local officials toward the Metropolitan Council was published in December, 1976.

In 1977 CMAL supported open appointments legislation and retention of an appointed Metropolitan Council. Testimony before a Senate Task Force on Metro Affairs stressed that the Council: is a planning and coordinating agency that does not legislate and has limited tax authority (is not another layer of government); is accountable to the Legislature and responsive to the people of the region; has an excellent track record in dealing with regional planning; and would provide a difficult problem in all aspects of an election effort.

CMAL opposed elected Metropolitan Council legislation in 1978, noting that a popularly elected body representing more than half the population of the state could not continue in the same relationship with the Legislature. In reviewing the Council's role in the Family Housing Program in 1978, CMAL expressed its concern about the Council acting as an operating agency, not as an overall planning and coordinating body.

In 1979 CMAL prepared a statement opposing legislation requiring a local referendum on airport expansion or new location since such a referendum would bypass the Council's responsibility and authority.

In 1982 and 1983 CMAL testified before the Joint Legislative Commission on Metropolitan Governance in support of an appointed Metro Council functioning as a regional planning and coordinating agency; and its involvement of citizens and local government officials through advisory committees and task forces. This testimony supported local jurisdictions and counties as the administrators which implement and enforce regional policy; and in respect to regional services supported operating agencies as day to day providers — the implementors of policy plans adopted by the Council. In 1983 CMAL testified before House and Senate Committees on Reapportionment bills supporting an appointed council and calling for a more open appointment system, including more extensive notification and public forums to involve citizens as well as legislators in the review of candidates for vacancies.

Fiscal Disparities — A major barrier to area-wide development has been the multiplicity of local government units — more than 300 in the metropolitan area — each competing for tax monies. In 1971 CMAL supported the "fiscal disparities" bill, which provides for sharing 40% of the growth in commercial-industrial tax base among local units of government in the metropolitan area. Nationally, the bill was a first, and though it was challenged in the courts, it was found to be constitutional. Implementation occurred in 1974 and was reflected in taxes collected in 1975.

In 1975 CMAL supported the Metropolitan Investment Framework before the Metropolitan Council's Physical Development Committee because it furthered the goal of area-wide sharing of fiscal resources to finance metropolitan services, and aids in the solution of the problems of fiscal disparities. CMAL also supported the Investment Framework before the full Council in 1976, stressing that it was a means of systematically evaluating the economic responsibilities of metropolitan government. The Investment Framework was adopted by the Council in 1977.

League members requested the 1979 CMAL update paper **THE RESPONSE TO FISCAL PROBLEMS IN THE SEVEN-COUNTY METROPOLITAN AREA**. It reviews existing and proposed programs that deal with problems created by the differences in taxing capabilities among committees in the seven-county metropolitan area. Copies of the paper were distributed to interested legislators and selected local government officials.

GOVERNMENT DECISION MAKING

ENVIRONMENT

CMAL Position — Supports a requirement that local governments adopt implementation ordinances for protection of environmental quality for review and approval by the Metropolitan Council (1981).

Details:

This includes water quality standards in the management of non-point sources of water pollution, the management of on-site disposal systems, and the protection of open space and wetlands.

The Metropolitan Council should have a role in educating the public.

PARKS

CMAL Position — Supports a regional funding source for the operation and maintenance of regional parks (1981).

Details:

Area-wide sharing of operating and maintenance costs is more financially equitable where service and benefit is of broader than local significance. Standards and funding should depend on use and kind of individual park.

SOLID WASTE

CMAL Position — Supports the establishment by the Metropolitan Council of a system for controlling the flow of solid waste for recycling and resource recovery (1981).

HOUSING

CMAL Position — Supports the Metropolitan Council as the Housing and Redevelopment Authority acting as an administrative agency providing technical assistance to communities requesting service. CMAL opposes an independent regional body separate from the Council to own and operate subsidized housing . . . (1981).

HEALTH

CMAL Position — Supports continuation of health planning and coordination at the metropolitan level with state and/or regional funds, if federal funds are reduced (1981).

History: The Metro Council adopted a Surface Water Management Plan amendment to the Development Guide in 1982, which CMAL, in general, supported. It places responsibility for management plans and implementation at the local level with broad regional guidelines. A task force established by the Council, in 1982, made recommendations for funding sources for the operation and maintenance of regional parks, including a property tax levy, which CMAL opposed. CMAL did support area wide financing as more equitable for regional use.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

CMAL Position — Supports measures to insure accountability and visibility of county government. Also, CMAL supports measures to improve cooperation and communication between the Metropolitan Council and county government within the metropolitan area. (1975)

Details:

- Accountability of a governmental body is obtained by the effective communication of its policies and procedures to residents of its jurisdiction. While accountability to the citizenry is recognized as a responsibility of all governments, CMAL also recognizes the responsibility of citizens to become adequately informed and involved as well as to participate in the election process. Accountability of county government would be increased by the following (but not limited to):
 - Public access to the budget process where priorities and policies are set, including, for example, citizen review of revenue-sharing allocations and funding for public services and citizen review of methods of setting budget priorities.
 - Systematic and objective evaluation of county programs.
 - Creation of a public information system to insure not only public access to meetings of the County Board and advisory committees but also more understanding of the issues being considered by the County Board, by ample publication of location, time, date and agenda of meetings, dissemination of information on the procedures for citizen appointments, and publication of background information prior to the decision-making time when policy is set.
 - Regular communication between county and municipalities and other levels of government.
 - Full disclosure of campaign financing information by every candidate in county elections.
- The Metropolitan Council is viewed as the regional planning and coordinating body, while the counties are viewed as administrators, implementors, and enforcers of regional policy. CMAL believes that counties should be involved in the initial planning and policy-making stages of Metropolitan Council activities in order for counties to carry out their eventual implementation.

HISTORY OF CMAL ACTION

In 1973 CMAL had begun a study of counties in the Twin Cities area and their role and relationship to the Metropolitan Council. Consensus was reached in 1975. This study resulted in two publications, CMAL'S SEVEN COUNTIES IN TRANSITION: A STUDY OF THE EVOLVING ROLE OF THE COUNTY IN THE TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA, and the Hennepin County Leagues' in-depth study, HENNEPIN COUNTY.

In 1982-83 CMAL supported counties as implementors of regional policy before the Legislative Commission on Metropolitan Government.

1983-84 STUDY FINANCING METROPOLITAN SERVICES IN THE TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA URBAN POLICY

LWVUS Position — Action to promote the well-being of America's cities through a comprehensive national urban policy. (1979)

HISTORY OF LEAGUE ACTION

The position strongly supports aid targeted to needy cities and countercyclical measures to combat general economic recessions. League members will be lobbying Congress to support such measures.

TRANSPORTATION

CMAL Position— Supports the Metropolitan Council as the single Metropolitan agency to plan and coordinate a diverse transportation system, meeting varied needs, and to have approval authority over this system's major capital expenditures. New funding sources should be service related (1983). (Also see LWVUS Position)

Details:

CMAL supports various modes of transportation, both public and private: ridesharing, carpools, vanpools, paratransit, buses and deregulated taxis. An LRT mode can be supported if assured high ridership, economic feasibility and integration into the total transportation system.

CMAL supports transportation service for the handicapped, fringe parking, and feeder services; High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes, bikeways, walkways and selected reduced fares.

HISTORY OF CMAL ACTION

The 1983 position supersedes and expands on a position from 1967. Massive highway construction with federal funding and a privately owned bus system that was consistently losing ridership focused Twin Cities area interest on mass transit and encouraged CMAL to work for establishment of the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) in 1967. In subsequent legislative sessions and interims, CMAL pressed for condemnation powers for MTC (1969), which made it possible to purchase privately owned bus companies in the metropolitan area; and adequate financing for MTC (1971), which quadrupled MTC's fiscal resources, making possible route improvements, fare subsidies, and significant progress toward a new transit system. The Legislature has concluded that an extensive fixed guideway system is uneconomical at this time. In 1975 the Metropolitan Council Transportation Guide called for reliance on the existing highway system; improved bus service; encouragement of paratransit, car pooling and vans; and advocated a transportation system designed to encourage growth in areas that already have other urban services like sewers and water.

In 1982, CMAL testified before the Metro Council hearing on amendments to the Transportation Development Guide & Policy/Plan, in support of energy efficient and environmentally sound transportation systems with alternate modes of transportation within an integrated transit system.

LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

CMAL Position— CMAL recognizes that increased pressures for development in the entire Twin Cities area indicate the need for a strong public voice in land-use decisions. CMAL supports metropolitan-level planning, programs and policies directed toward channeling development in ways that will (1) preserve and enhance the natural environment, (2) use public investment to the best advantages, and (3) provide area residents with diversity in choice of facilities and amenities. (1972) (Also see LWVMN and LWVUS positions.)

Details:

- Channeling growth so that necessary public services are provided in an efficient, orderly pattern.

- Preserving the natural environment to the extent possible by protecting land and water during and after development, and from development where necessary, and preserving open space for recreation, protection and amenity.
- Using land in the seven-county area to implement social goals, such as a full range of housing choice, adequate transportation, parks and the necessary facilities and amenities to enhance the quality of life.
- The Metropolitan Council should be authorized to develop the policy tools necessary to implement these goals, provided local governments are involved in decisions affecting them.

HISTORY OF CMAL ACTION

Parks and Open Space: With CMAL support, the 1974 Legislature passed the Parks and Open Space Bill authorizing the Metropolitan Council to set priorities for acquisition of open space in the metropolitan area. In 1975 the Council released its Development Guide chapter dealing with parks. CMAL testified before the Metropolitan Council in 1976 in support of the Five-Year Capital Improvement Program for parks and open space. 1977 found CMAL supporting the Regional Special Use Policy Plan and Regional Trails Policy Plan. In 1978 CMAL encouraged the Council to amend the Development Guide to include the Trails Policy; the Council completed this in November 1978. In 1979 CMAL supported legislation that authorized \$27 million in bonds for acquisition and betterment of regional parks in the metropolitan area.

Housing: CMAL provided supportive testimony before the Metropolitan Council in regard to the Housing Policy Plan in 1976. That year CMAL also met with the Council's Modest-Cost Private Housing Advisory Committee to express concern with the Committee's report and encourage their continued efforts. In 1978 CMAL supported the Council's work to provide subsidized housing within our region and the Council's Family Housing Program via the existing LWVUS position. However, CMAL did question the advisability of the Council's acting as an operating agency in this situation (see Government Decision-Making above). The 1979 CMAL publication FOCUS ON HOUSING resulted from the 1977-79 Cities/Urban Crisis study. It provides background and vocabulary on housing programs so League members can take action using existing LWV positions. In 1979 CMAL also supported the proposed amendments to the Development Guide Housing Chapter because they improve the ability of local communities to provide housing affordable by all income ranges.

Water Resources: In 1975 CMAL addressed the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency in support of the designation of the Metropolitan Council as the agency to assist local units of government in the identification of critical water areas and in implementing necessary steps to protect them. That year CMAL also told the Metropolitan Council and the Minnesota Environmental Control Agency of its support for the designation of the Mississippi River as a Critical Area. In 1977 CMAL reviewed and supported the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Level B Study Report on water quality and conservation. Continued designation of the Mississippi River Corridor as a Critical Area was the subject of CMAL Metropolitan Council testimony in 1979.

Land Use Planning: CMAL published THE LAND USE PUZZLE in 1972 and participated in an areawide survey of attitudes toward regionalism and decentralization. CMAL then sponsored conferences on innovations in Government in 1973 and 1974 to provide an opportunity for area planners and local officials to exchange information. In 1975 CMAL encouraged legislators to recommend necessary enabling legislation for the Metropolitan Council Development Framework Guide. Specifically CMAL asked that local planning be made mandatory and that those plans be coordinated through the Metropolitan Council. CMAL also supported 1975 legislation that: provided funds for communities throughout the state to do comprehensive land use planning; established the mechanism for the Metropolitan Council to review the mandated local comprehensive plans.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCAL ACTION

Local Leagues in the metropolitan area may find a basis from which to operate in the 1972 CMAL land use consensus. Land use decisions are currently made at the local government level, and it should be possible to use the land use consensus locally to act on planning, zoning, growth patterns, housing, transportation, parks, preserving the natural environment, protecting land and water during and after development (and from development where necessary), and to preserve open spaces. The position on county government may be used by Leagues within a county. On management of solid wastes, the LWVUS positions may be applied, particularly for composting and recycling.

January 1984

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555 Wabasha

St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

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action

CONTAINER DEPOSIT BILL - SF 741

Minnesota Senate Standing Committee Membership

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

(18 members) T, Th, Rm 112, 3-6 p.m.

Merriam, Chairman

G-24 Capitol 296-4157

Davis, Vice Chairman

Berg
Bernhagen
Bertram
Dahl
Davis
DeCramer

Frederickson
Isackson
Lajdig
Lessard
Merriam
Novak

Peterson, C. C.
Peterson, R. W.
Storm
Stumpf
Wegscheid
Willet

If your Senator is on this list, please get some letters--or phone calls--to his office in support of S.F. 741 - the Container Deposit Bill--as amended. Urge him to vote the bill out of Committee, so that the full Senate can vote on it. (House bill is H.F. 683)

WHAT THE AMENDED BILL SAYS:

On January 30th the full Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee voted to adopt a "delete everything after the enacting clause" amendment that simplifies the bill. The amended version places a 5¢ deposit on all beer and carbonated beverages in plastic, glass, or metal containers. Redeemers (re-

tailers or redemption centers, both are allowed) will receive 1¢ handling fee, and can refuse to accept unsanitary containers. State acquisition of unclaimed deposits and employment protection sections have been deleted. New language implementing the use of "reverse vending machines" has been inserted. In its present form the bill requires no appropriation, and should not require any other committee hearings before going to the floor.

WHAT WE NEED:

1. Letters/calls to the Senate Committee members---from individuals more than an "official" communication from the League---by March 6. (But we need the LWV letter, too!) Those with no Senator on the Committee may write the Committee Chair, with a copy to their own Senators, or vice versa.
2. Because time will be short between Committee referral (if they do) and a Senate Floor vote, we urge contact with all Senators within the next month.
3. Be prepared---if the Senate passes the bill---to contact House members quickly.
4. Jeanne Crampton has talked to the Governor about the Deposit bill---letters, calls, and copies of letters sent to his office will certainly help.

On the back of this sheet is a page reproduced from the Iowa Deposit Law Report---- it lists eight possible problems and what actually happened---it should help to dispel some of the horror stories about what happens when a deposit law is enacted.

THINGS TO REMEMBER: A deposit law will: Reduce the waste stream 4 to 6 percent.

While not an overwhelming reduction, it does lead the way to encouraging the recycling ethos. Also, containers are the least biodegradable part of the waste in a landfill, and can cause problems in waste burners. (2) A deposit law will create jobs--in re-tailing, recycling, material handling, and transportation. (3) Litter on roads and in recreation areas will decrease dramatically. Container litter is the most unsightly long-lasting of the litter we find on the roads. Tourists in states that have deposit laws (Michigan, Iowa, Oregon, Vermont, etc.) can't say enough about how "clean" it is. (4) The return of recyclable material should fall in the 90 to 95 percent range. That metal, glass and plastic, in large quantities, could allow new industries to develop in Minnesota. At the moment, most of our recycled material is shipped out to other states for processing into other products. Why couldn't we keep it here, develop small to medium industries all over the state, and reap the benefits? (5) Energy savings: Recycled material costs less to refabricate than to use virgin ore or minerals.

Memo To: Doug Gross
Memo From: Stephen W. Ballou
October 12, 1982
Page 4

From History and
Development of the
Beverage Container
Deposit Law---
Iowa Dept. Of Water
Air and Waste Mgmt.

Anticipated Problems

- 1) It was claimed that the law would drive whole product lines off the shelves. However, the Department has learned of only one product that was removed from the shelves because of the law. It was a 7 oz "throw-away" plastic shield bottle of mixer (the larger sized packages of the same product remain on the shelves). Since the law went into effect, many brands of imported beers have been introduced to the shelves as have generic beers and light wines.
- 2) It was claimed that the law would drive cans off the shelves, however, the Department knows of only one major packaging change occurring after the law was passed. Poly ethylene terephthalate soft plastic 2 liter pop bottles replaced 1 quart refillable glass bottles. The Department was informed that the law had no impact on this change. The Department has been told that cans hold approximately the same market share as before the law.
- 3) It was claimed that people would quit drinking pop and beer. Sales figures for beer from the Iowa Beer and Liquor Department (Appendix C) show no decline in sales.
- 4) It was claimed that people would lose their jobs because of the law. It's true that any of the first three concerns could have cost jobs if they materialized, however, they did not materialize. On the contrary, handling empty containers requires additional staff on the part of both the retailers and distributors in counting, sorting, redeeming and transporting empty containers.
- 5) It was claimed that the law would raise prices. Retail grocery store prices did go up 2 to 3.3¢/container more in central Iowa than in out-of-state stores in cities bordering Iowa over the eight months preceeding through the eight months following implementation of the law. However, price differences were closing at the end of the study suggesting that the price differences were transitory. (Price Survey-Appendix E)
- 6) It was claimed that litter would not be significantly reduced by the law. An Iowa Department of Transportation survey indicated reductions of 79% in the number of containers found along primary and interstate highways. This constitutes a 61% reduction in the total volume of litter found along these highways. (Appendix F)
- 7) It was claimed that the public would not redeem empties for a mere nickel. An informal survey made by the Department indicates that redemption rates appear to be in the mid 90 percentile. (More accurate figures are not readily available)
- 8) It was claimed that the public would be so upset that a equally disruptive repeal would be called for. It's true that a certain amount of "social griping" occurs and some real disgruntlement exist. However, the overwhelming majority of people contacting the Department support the law and are either seeking clarification or seeking to assure it is honored.



FEB 13 1984

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Carol Parr

February 10, 1984

Jean Tews, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Jean:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter dated January 12, 1984. Your request required much discussion and consideration. National board and staff are quite sensitive to the concerns that you raised about the consensus process.

Although it is not feasible for us to allot specific time on our crowded agenda for "clarification of the consensus process," there will be several opportunities during convention for discussion and clarification of this procedure.

On Monday afternoon, the national board will report on the League's national security position, and at that time, questions about the recent consensus process will be answered.

Additionally, board and staff will be available on Sunday evening to answer your more specific questions about consensus on national security. In particular, you will want to meet with Management & Training Services board and staff to discuss the specifics of the consensus process and/or board and staff of the International Relations Department for details about the recent national security consensus.

Finally, on Thursday morning, all delegates have an opportunity, during a free form discussion, to give directions to the board. That would be an ideal time to voice concerns about the taking of consensus, and to give constructive advice as to how the process best serves the League.

Sincerely,

Dorothy S. Ridings
President

DSR/meb



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA

PHONE (612) 224-5445
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BOARD MEMO

M A R C H, 1 9 8 4

CALENDAR

(Events as we have them on our calendar in the office)

- March 20 - Precinct Caucuses, 8:00 p.m.
- 1st class Board Memo mailing
- Day on the Hill advance registration/dinner deadline
22 - Third class Board Memo mailing
- Focus on Water, 4 - 9 p.m., Macalester College
25 - Deadline - Day on the Hill registration
30 - Deadline for Public Relations Award entries
31 - LWVMN fiscal year ends
- April 1 - Deadline for airline reservations
- LWVMN fiscal year begins
2 - Hope Washburn nominations due to Ruth Armstrong
2-3 - Day on the Hill
3 - LWVMN Action Committee, 11:30 a.m.
- Water Committee, 4 - 8 p.m.
5 - Action Award Deadline
- Nominating Committee, noon, state office
11 - Debate '84 Steering Committee
13 - Council Registration Deadline
16-19 - Council Workbooks prepared and mailed
17 - Passover
20 - Good Friday
22 - Easter
30 - State Council
- May 1 - State Council
- Deadline for Annual Report, Part II, due to LWVUS
12 - Flight to LWVUS Convention - Detroit
13-17 - LWVUS Convention

ENCLOSURES

(Mailed third class to LL Presidents; Presidents, please distribute to appropriate portfolio chairs. *denotes sent to DPM Subscribers.)

Minutes of the January 10, 1984 Board Meeting/Hegg
Minutes of the February 14, 1984 Executive Committee Meeting/Hegg
Focus on Membership newsletter for March/Nordland
1984 Council Workshops*/Higinbotham
Facts and Issues: WHO OWNS MINNESOTA WATER?*/Crampton, Akre, Fournier
Doing Business with China*/Duffy
League Lines/Walters
Newspaper articles on Ridings visit/Walters
"ERA Sponsors drop '84 effort"*/Hendrixson
LWV-Penn Concurrence on Juvenile Justice/Hiles

BOUQUETS TO

- . Marcia Walters, LWVMN PR Chair, for her excellent work on the Ridings-Purcell news conference on March 6th and many thanks to Dot Ridings, LWVUS President and Mary Purcell, AAUW President, for appearing;
- . Liz Ebbott, LWV-Mahtomedi Area, retiring from Ethical Practices Board after 10 years.

STATE BOARD HAPPENINGS

At its March 16th meeting your state Board:

- . approved Yvonne Price, LWV-Bloomington, as a lobbyist for Government and Lisa Carlson, LWV-St. Paul, as a lobbyist for Social Policy (women's issues);
- . adopted and recommended bylaws for the LWV of the Ojibwe State Unit;
- . voted to cosponsor the MN Committee for the UN Decade for Women and to add \$100 to 1984-85 budget to cover dues;
- . voted to instruct state delegates to LWVUS Convention to support concurrence with LWV-Penn concurrence on juvenile justice;
- . decided to plan and promote an "October League Month;"
- . held a discussion and brainstorming session regarding membership and exciting new ways to package and promote League program and membership.

P R E S I D E N T
(Tews - 612-426-1011)

Membership: Because of the significant membership losses in many local Leagues this year, the state board devoted a large portion of its 2-day March meeting to discussion of ways to increase membership. D.J. Leary, well-known media consultant, donated his evening to discussing with us ways to market ourselves. We all feel we need to remind ourselves and all of you to use every League meeting, project or publication as a membership recruitment tool. We need to advertise ourselves better. As president, please read the membership column in this Board Memo and also be sure you have an enthusiastic caring member of your League to serve as membership chair. At the same time, please remind all your members that membership recruitment and retention must be done by each of us.

Council: April 30 - May 1 is not too far off. Have you read the terrific agenda planned for you? The 3rd class mailing contains a full listing and explanation of all the workshops. If you have not done so, please appoint your delegates. Each League is entitled to two official council delegates but we hope many more members will come to take advantage of the terrific workshops and meetings. Registration deadline in April 13th.

LWVUS Convention: I'm looking forward to LWVUS Convention in May. Joan Higinbotham, Judy Duffy and I will be the state delegates. Each League should have received a registration packet from LWVUS by now. The state office is making arrangements for a group flight. In the January 3rd class mailing you received a flight reservation form for a Pan Am flight leaving Minneapolis, Saturday, May 12th and returning Thursday, May 17th (\$208 round trip). We must have reservations and payment by April 1st. (Unfortunately there has been a price increase since the reservation form went out to LLs in January.)

M E M B E R S H I P
(Nordland - 612-448-3165)

Focus on Membership is included once again in this month's 3rd class mailing. If your president doesn't pass it on to you, ask her for it!!! This publication is meant to provide helpful, practical ideas to help you do your job more effectively. Please note that at the end of the March FOM there is a request to bring with you to State Council the names and addresses of prospective members to whom LWVMN will send a brief letter of introduction about the League. We'll ask you to do the follow-up and then report your results to us. This is an experiment to determine what are the most effective recruitment strategies. Thanks, in advance, for your cooperation!

Choosing a Membership Chair: Next to the President, I believe this is the most important position on your board. Just think about it. If your efforts at recruitment and retention

Membership (cont.)

falter, every other program and activity of your League will suffer. Don't fill this position with just any "warm body"; recruit one of your most enthusiastic, hard-working members to fill this key post - someone who can "sell" League because s/he really believes in it. It can help land the right person by first finding two or three members who will agree to serve on the Membership Committee; it assures the new chair of not ending up as the "Lone Ranger," doing all the work alone. Now is the time to act, when your Nominating Committee is at work.

Retention: Don't let this year's new recruits turn into next year's drop-outs. Take time now to check in with them, involve them, solicit their comments about League. If you communicate your desire and efforts to meet their needs, they'll be back next year!

S E R V I C E T O L O C A L L E A G U E S
(Higinbotham - 612-926-9399)

Plans for the Council schedule are now complete. As you can see from the schedule, in addition to Council sessions, there will be workshops on topics of interest to everyone in your League. Please make this information available to all members and encourage them to attend at least a part of the Council program. Get a crowd involved so that your League can take advantage of all the workshops. There's a wealth of information to be had. It would be a shame to miss any portion of it. And as an added lure, as though one were necessary, the site is beautiful, and the food is good. A good antidote for Leagues in the doldrums is a good attendance at Council, so form some carpools and descend on Camp Koinonia!

Additional Directions to Koinonia: Coming from the Northeast - get on Hwy. 23 and pick up Hwy 15 in St. Cloud. Follow 15 to Kimball and Hwy. 55 - east on 55 to County Road 3 and follow directions on map in Council packet. From the Northwest - take Hwy. 15 south off I-94 to Hwy. 55, then east to County Road 3. From the South - use Hwy. 15, then east on Hwy. 55.

D E V E L O P M E N T
(McKinnell - 612-646-3690)

Fun Raiser: After the very successful Frolic in February fundraiser which netted over \$6,300 for the LWVMN treasury, recruitment has begun for committee members to put on the Second Annual Frolic in February for 1985. Members are especially needed to help solicit auction items from businesses and Leaguers throughout Minnesota. Contact me or leave a message at the office. Please announce this to your members.

Ed Fund Workshop at Council: A reminder to be sure that your League is represented at the Council Workshop on how to use the new LWVMN Education Fund.

Financial Options/PMP Meeting: I have heard many concerns about financing the League at all levels and especially on the PMP. This is your opportunity to find out what LWVMN is doing about it, and to put your word in at the planning stage. Check your Council schedule for this meeting open to all Leaguers.

C I T I Z E N I N F O R M A T I O N
(Santi - 612-426-5151)

Information coming from LWVMN and LWVUS is taking on new forms, different from the usual printed page or pamphlet. Some examples are the LWVUS slide-tape program "What's in US for You," the LWVMN precinct caucus videotapes, and audio and videotapes made from Focus meetings. It is very easy to be overwhelmed by all this electronic gadgetry.

Audio visual materials do have their drawbacks. Gathering the proper equipment and hauling it from one member's home to another is one. Buying equipment and tapes is expensive. And audio visual media is not always the best way of communicating information.

But consider the advantages. Whoever said a picture is worth 1,000 words never even considered what a full-color moving picture with voice and music is worth. The same production can be given to many audiences; each time it is the same. Video and audio productions can be broadcast over cable television and radio. Public access provisions in cable TV franchises allow

Citizen Information (cont.)

groups such as ours to produce programs for cable broadcast, at little cost, which can be used later by the group as a general or unit meeting. A "canned" unit meeting has taken a bad rap; presented with discussion, it can have great impact and be a wonderful time saver.

In spite of the disadvantages of learning to use media, LWVMN members requested, and the LWVMN Board responded with, a priority goal of getting "resources and expertise in the production and use of media materials." In coming Board Memos I will try to demystify the subject so you can understand and use media more effectively.

V O T E R S E R V I C E

(Burkhalter - 612-935-3002)

(Leppik - 612-546-3328)

Now is the time to think about and begin planning fall election activities. Voters Service can bring increased visibility for the LWV and often ready-made opportunities for membership contacts. Keep those needs in mind as you plan your schedule for next fall. In addition to Debate '84, LWVMN is planning three other voter service projects: a hotline for voter information; 18 year old vote; and a voter guide for statewide offices and information on constitutional amendments. If you would like to be a part of any of these projects or have comments or suggestions about them, please give one of us a call.

Come to think of it, you don't have to wait for fall elections, local school board elections will be held in May and candidate forums and get out the vote activities can bring your League membership and visibility opportunities this spring.

Debate '84 Update: The steering committee chaired by Jean Tews, and including representatives of cosponsors Common Cause and the Humphrey Institute of the U. of M., has met several times. Our intention to hold a televised Debate in October of 1984 has been announced through a press release. The criteria for inclusion of candidates has been published. (It's the same criteria we used in 1982.)

We are eagerly awaiting the decision on the LWVUS appeal of the new FCC ruling, which is expected in April. We'll keep you posted as Debate '84 plans take shape!

Attn: Greater MN: We have been approached by the planners of Farm Fest '84 to conduct a poll/survey on election issues next summer. We would like to relate the questions to important and timely farm and rural issues. Please drop us a postcard with your suggestions or bring them to Council.

P U B L I C R E L A T I O N S

(Walters - 612-934-3412)

Reminder: The deadline for entries in the Public Relations Award is March 30th. If you need another entry form, contact the LWVMN office. You needn't go to much trouble; no elaborate entry material is required. Just a few minutes of time to share what your League has done this year.

Another reminder. The week of May 6-12 is Minnesota Volunteer Recognition Week. This is a perfect tie-in for your League to honor an outstanding member, your out-going president, and/or a project in which many of your members have participated. And don't forget to spotlight your League's incoming board members. A picture of the new board is truly worth a thousand words.

Video: The video production workshop at Council will cover topics such as how to develop a script for a video production; timeline; how to publicize the finished show; candidate meetings on the air; interviewing techniques; and sharing your production with other cable systems. We will also look at some already produced League shows. For those of you interested in making the maximum use of cable access for your League, this is the workshop for you. If you have any other topics you would like covered, let me know and we will try to arrange it.

A C T I O N
(Buffington - 612-929-8168)

Taking Action: As the legislative session begins, there will be, as needed, TIMES FOR ACTION sent to local Leagues. If a League board chooses not to respond, please send a letter to me and the program chair requesting action, stating the reason for the decision not to act.

If your League decides not to take action on a League position, for whatever reason, be aware that you may not oppose LWMMN positions in the name of your local League. If you have questions please contact me through the state office or at home.

Action Award: The deadline for Action Award entries is fast approaching - April 5th. State Council is not that far off. Who will win the Action Award this year? Send in your Action Award entries now!

Lobbyists: Lobbyists and observers are needed for this legislative session. If you or anyone in your League is interested, please call me or the appropriate program chair.

This session is scheduled to be short - adjournment around the 20th of April. However, there is plenty of activity! It will not be dull and it would be a great way to become more familiar with League program. Become a CIA (Citizen in Action) - join us at the Capitol!

Citizens in Action: Copies of the 1984 edition of Citizens in Action are available at the state office. Order your copies now of this all inclusive how to guide on participating in government.

N A T U R A L R E S O U R C E S
(Crampton - 612-926-8760)
(Grimsby - 612-922-9403)

Deposit Legislation: SF 741, HF 683 failed to be passed out of committee (Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources) by a vote of 10 to 4 on March 8th. Those voting to pass were Senators Dahl, Davis, Novak and Willet. Senators Stumpf, Collin Peterson and Randy Peterson were absent. Senator Merriam chaired the committee. Since Representative Willard Munger, Chair of the House Environment and Natural Resources Committee, has indicated that he will not hold hearings on Container Deposit until such time as it has passed the Senate (because the House has passed such a bill twice), the bill is probably dead for this session.

Many thanks to Senator Eric Petty for his hard work as chief Senate author, Representative Kathleen Vellenga as House author, and to those who supported the bill in the Senate Committee. Keep tuned in. Send "thank yous" to supporters and chief authors please.

Now Available: New Water Facts and Issues (\$1.00 per copy, bulk discounts available); the Missouri River Basin: Water Policy for the Future (free except for postage and handling). Ask for at the state office.

High Level Radioactive Waste Meeting: Saturday, March 24, 1-4 p.m., Room 83, State Office Bldg. Sponsored by the Advisory Committee to the Governor's Task Force on High Level Radioactive Waste. Dept. of Energy persons will be present to answer questions about the deposition of nuclear waste and the siting of a waste facility.

Water Study Schedule: March, 1984: First "Facts and Issues" available; Focus, March 22nd. September 1, 1984: Second "Facts and Issues" out with study guide and consensus questions. September-February, 1985 - local League water meetings. February 28, 1985 - Consensus questions due in state office. May-June (By Convention) consensus results; possible new position.

"Groundwater and Waste Disposal: What's the Health Connection?" will be the subject of a one-day conference being held April 25, 1984 at the Minneapolis Hilton Inn. The conference, initiated by the MN Public Health Association, will provide an opportunity to learn how public health has been and can be affected by a variety of toxic chemicals appearing in growing numbers in drinking water, and offers future suggestions for dealing with the problem and protecting public health.

Other sponsors of the conference include the Freshwater Society, MN Environmental Health Association, MN Medical Assoc., MN Dept. of Health, MN Pollution Control Agency, and MN Waste Management Board. For further information, contact Leslie Denny, Dept. of Conferences, U. of MN, (612) 373-5325. \$40.00 registration fee, includes lunch and proceedings.

Natural Resources (cont.)

Ground Water Conference: Brainerd, Tuesday, April 3rd, Cragun's Resort. (If you aren't attending "Day on the Hill.") \$10 fee includes lunch. See Feb. Mini Memo, or call Ray Gildow, (218) 894-2430.

HUMAN RESOURCES / SOCIAL POLICY

(Lucas - 612-823-8544)

(Hendrixson - 612-925-5079)

ERA: In Pennsylvania a decision in the case of Fisher vs the State of Pennsylvania linked a State ERA with abortion funding. The case, challenging a state statute excluding abortion funding from medicaid payments, was decided primarily on the basis of equal protection. However, the judge mentioned at the end of the opinion that a state ERA independently supported the invalidation of the statute. The judge noted that the ERA was a weaker ground on which to decide the case.

This decision undermines the LWVMN's position that abortion and equal rights are separate issues. Although there will be no action on a state ERA this legislative session, the LWVMN continues to support an unamended ERA and encourages local Leagues to continue educational activities in their communities for an unamended ERA. Unqualified equal rights for women remains a high priority for the League in Minnesota.

Equal Rights Alliance: 27 Leagues have joined the MN Equal Rights Alliance and Leagues were extremely well represented at the first Assembly of the Alliance. Leaguers statewide would be proud of the participation of the League. League input has been crucial in insuring the Alliance (now over 100 organizations) stays an effective, mainstream organization.

Women's Economic Equity continues to be a focus of the HR/SP portfolio. At the national level we are following the progress of the various components of the Economic Equity Act and at the state level we will be advocating the establishment of a staff position in the Dept. of Employee Relations which will help local units of government do studies on Pay Equity. In addition we will be following proposed statutory changes affecting the Dept. of Human Rights.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Duffy - 612-777-4234)

Council '84: IR Chairs or local League members; come prepared to discuss your own League's involvement with national security issues in your community at Council '84. At our workshop, "Not for Experts Only," we will discuss LWVUS suggestions as well as what Leagues in MN have already done to explore the issues with the community at large. A helpful publication for such events is the LWVUS publication "Localizing International Issues: A community Guide," 1980, EF, 4 p.p., #525, 35¢.

Ground Zero is sponsoring "Firebreaks II: A War-Peace Game." This is its second crisis simulation game designed to give players a first-hand experience in dealing with an explosive world situation. Last year's event was a tremendous success in educating the public. Ground Zero is hoping Firebreaks II will be even more successful. You may order a game from Ground Zero, P.O. Box 13127, Mpls., MN 55415 at a cost of \$15.00. One game serves up to 30 people - a good group project!

The World Affairs Center March luncheon will be on "Islam and Public Life in Asia" on March 29, 12 Noon at Coffman Union, U. of M. The cost is \$8.50. Reservations: W.A.C. 306 Westbrook Hall, 777 Pleasant St., S.E., Mpls., MN 55455. Checks to U of M. The April luncheon speaker will be Ambassador Morris Draper on "Negotiating in the Middle East" on April 12th. Call the W.A.C., 373-3799 for more information.

A documentary, "America - From Hitler to M-X" will be shown in Mpls at the Uptown Theater, 2906 Hennepin Avenue, March 29th at 5:40 and 9:20 p.m. at a cost of \$3.50. The anti-nuclear film, according to its press release, "opens a Pandora's box of Pentagon statistics, financial and investment records of multinational corporations, strategic arms conjecturs, nuclear secrets..." This is an award-winning documentary that may be of interest to you.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (cont.)

A free (yes, folks, free) seminar at Hamline University to examine the deployment of Pershing II and Cruise missiles in western Europe and its effect on the dangers of nuclear war will be held on April 3rd beginning at 11:10 a.m. in the Student Ballroom. They have lined up three experts on the subject: Terrence Hopmann, U of M political science professor; Peter Corterier, a former member of the West German Cabinet; and Dimitri K. Simes, an expert on Soviet affairs who frequently appears in the national media.

The World Affairs Council meets the first Tuesday of the month at the Mpls Public Library, at 10:00 a.m. LWVMN is entitled to five delegates. Let me know if you would like to represent us at these fascinating sessions.

Doing Business with China: The third annual workshop is sponsored by the U.S.-China Peoples' Friendship Association, the U of M China Center and the State of MN trade office and will be held April 2-4 at the U of M Earle Brown Center. For more information see flyer enclosed in 3rd class mailing and/or write to China Center, U of M, 314 Social Sciences Bldg., Mpls, MN 55455, (612) 376-2593.

World Trade Week Rep: LWVMN needs someone to represent the League and our position on World Trade at World Trade Week. Anyone interested, please call me.

C R I M I N A L J U S T I C E

(Hiles - 612-439-6221).

Look in the 3rd class mailing for information on a concurrence on Juvenile Justice proposed by Pennsylvania State LWV. The LWVMN Board discussed and supported this based on our juvenile justice position. Your local Board and delegate may want to discuss this before voting on it at Convention.

I N T E R L E A G U E

Super Program Opportunity: Two 2-hour videotapes (1/2" VHS) are available from LWV-Eastern Carver County. They were developed from a national security forum held in that community. The tapes feature four speakers: a University professor, a Honeywell Vice-President, an expert in Soviet Relations and the Director of Ground Zero. Contact Candy Takkunen, 1291 Bluff Creek Drive, Chaska, MN 55318, (612) 445-4218.

L E A G U E K E E P I N G

Please make these changes in your local League President's list: LWV-Detroit Lakes; Cheryl Becker's new address: 248 Shorewood Drive; LWV of West Dakota County, Gretchen Van Hoof, 12984 Nicollet Avenue, Apt. 102; LWV-Woodbury/Cottage Grove; Dodie Perl, 6116 Linden, Woodbury, 55125, (612) 739-1365.

INFORMATION ON COUNCIL '84

New Presidents' Workshop

Joan Higinbotham, LWVMN Service to Local Leagues Chair
Getting yourself and your board organized
Planning the League year
Coping with the paper flood

Continuing Presidents' Workshop

Candy Takkunen, President, LWV-Eastern Carver County
Sharing successes
Dealing with difficulties
Planning for the future
If you have any material which you produced that proved effective, bring it along, i.e. membership invitations, programs from public forums, finance letters.

Local Leagues and the LWVMN Education Fund

Beverly McKinnell, LWVMN Development Chair
A "how to" workshop giving the basics about using the new League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund, including information on:
1. How to set up your local League account.
2. How to increase your local League income and visibility through Ed Fund projects.
3. How LWVMN will help you to raise money for your Ed Fund account.

Planning for League of Women Voters Month (October '84)

Judy Nordland, LWVMN Membership Chair
Marcia Walters, LWVMN Communications Chair
The weeks before a major election provide a priceless opportunity to call attention to the activities of the League. A proclamation by the Governor will declare October, 1984, as "League of Women Voters Month" and we will provide you with a kit filled with ideas to help you put the League in the spotlight in your community. Come and get a head start on planning your fall membership and PR efforts.

LWVUS Convention Delegate Training

Jean Tews, LWVMN President
Delegates to the May Convention in Detroit, Michigan, will meet to discuss preparations, travel and room arrangements; and convention floor debate on program and budget, plus caucuses. Meet your fellow delegates and begin to organize for a successful convention!

Recruiting and Retaining Members - How the Winners Do It

Judy Nordland, LWVMN Membership
Recruitment brings essential new blood into the League; retention provides a stable body of committed and experienced members. We need both to stay alive and well as an organization; think of this workshop as a spring tonic for your local League. Representatives from the Bloomington and Eastern Carver County Leagues will share the details of their prize-winning 1983 membership campaigns. Other local Leagues with healthy membership profiles will also share their ideas. Every Leaguer needs to think of her/himself as a member of the Membership Committee. So join us, regardless of your portfolio, to discuss this always timely topic.

National Security - Not for Experts Only

Judy Duffy, LWVMN Government Chair

Reach out to your community with national security information. Share ideas on involving community members in discussions and education on national security issues.

Cable Television - How to Put Together a Video Production

Marcia Walters, LWVMN Communications Chair

A workshop on aspects of producing League shows including:

- what constitutes worthy subject matter
- how to develop the concept and then the script
- timeline for production
- how to secure a viewing audience, including paid advertising
- candidates meetings
- sharing your productions with other cable systems

Part of the workshop will include screening of already produced League shows. A public access coordinator may also be present to help answer questions.

"Action Is....." - A Workshop on Different Forms of Action

Erica Buffington, LWVMN Action Chair

Learn how to write letters and testimony by doing it. Participants will break into small groups and work together to produce testimony and letters based on League positions. Other forms of action such as position papers, telephone calls, telegrams and petitions as well as one on one lobbying will be covered.

Stress Management

Carol Fletcher, Wilson Learning Corporation

Learn about the causes of stress. Discover ways to reduce the stress in your daily life. Ms. Fletcher developed the Self Management Curriculum for the Wilson Learning Corporation.

Parliamentary Procedure

Muriel Miller, LWV-St. Paul

Ms. Miller is an authority on parliamentary procedure and has served as parliamentarian at LWVMN conventions. She will present information on using parliamentary procedure skills in all kinds of situations.

INFORMATION ON COUNCIL '84 (page 3)

Bellringer workshops - choose five of these nine 15-minute workshops

- Comparable Worth - What is happening in Minnesota?

Carolyn Hendrixon, LWVMN Social Policy Chair

- Acid Rain - Legislative Update, Consequences for Minnesota

Jeanne Crampton, LWVMN Natural Resources Co-Chair

- Publish not Perish - Tips on improving your League's bulletin

Marcia Walters, LWVMN Communications Chair

(Bring several copies for a critique with fellow editors)

- The Nominating Committee - A smoothly functioning Board begins with a good Nominating Committee

Bev McKinnell, LWVMN Development Chair

- Membership Orientation - Local Leagues share their innovative methods

Mary Santi, LWVMN Citizen Information Chair

- Share your concerns and ask questions of our LWVMN President

Jean Tews, LWVMN President

- Calendar Planning/Board Orientation - Learn how some League Boards plan for the year ahead

Juanita Peterson, President, LWV-Edina

- Indians in Minnesota - How can you use this new resource?

Elizabeth Ebbott, Editor, Indians in Minnesota

- Women and Corrections - Update on the progress of the new facility

Barb Hiles, LWVMN Criminal Justice Chair

Minnesota participates in three interstate compacts which are almost entirely advisory with respect to water allocation and use.

1. *The Michigan-Wisconsin-Minnesota Boundary Compact* (1947) establishes water and land borders between the three states.

2. *The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Compact* (1966) makes recommendations concerning protection, use, and development of the two states' mutual border areas.

3. *The Great Lakes Basin Compact* (1955) creates the Great Lakes Commission with representatives from the eight states bordering the Great Lakes. The Commission has powers to study, recommend and advise, but little power to regulate. It does control lake levels and stream flow of the region's boundary waters, with approval of the appropriate county or state agencies.

Water basin commissions, established under the 1965 Federal Water Resources Planning Act as regional structures for coordination of study and planning, were terminated in 1981 by presidential order. Some commissions, including the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission, regrouped as state-funded "associations." They serve a coordinating function, although they do not have government agency authority.

International Law and Treaties Under international law, a nation may use waters flowing through its territory if that use does not interfere with reasonable use by another riparian country.

The WEBSTER-ASHBURTON TREATY of 1842, between the United States and Canada, declared that the water communications and portages between Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods, and Lake Superior and the Pigeon River be free and open to use by both countries. Use of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness is governed by this treaty.

The 1909 BOUNDARY WATERS (ROOT-BRYCE) TREATY between the United States and Canada was established to prevent and settle water rights disputes. The treaty established the International Joint Commission (IJC), which has broad powers over international waters. Any diversion, obstruction, or use which would affect any boundary water requires agreement between the two governments or approval of the Commission. The treaty also defined priorities for water use: 1) domestic and sanitary purposes, 2) navigation and 3) power and irrigation.

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATIES between the United States and Canada (1916) and Mexico (1936) facilitated wetlands protection for waterfowl habitat. The GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT, signed in 1972 by both countries and revised in 1978, expressed joint determination to decrease pollution, and gave the IJC authority in that effort.

WHAT'S THE EFFECT OF WATER RIGHTS LAW AT THE LOCAL LEVEL?

Permits Obtaining rights to use water may be quite simple. A farmer who wishes to irrigate needs nothing more than a DNR water appropriation permit to withdraw water and a well-driller licensed by the State Health Department. The brewery at Cold Spring must have the same kind of appropriation permit required of the irrigator, as well as a discharge permit from the PCA. Holders of appropriation permits pay a fee, and must report their monthly withdrawal to the DNR.

Other situations are more complex. A peat mining project may require a number of permits, although not all are related to water. The developers would need 1) a DNR permit to remove the peat and/or drain the bog, 2) a PCA permit for any water that is discharged, 3) a Corps of Engineers permit for any landfilling, and 4) relevant local water or land use permits.

Although several government units have some jurisdiction over water, obtaining various water-related permits does not appear to be complicated unless the project is very large (such as a power plant) or has deleterious effects. Most required permits are granted by state rather than local authorities.

IN CONCLUSION . . .

Some of the conflict situations outlined at the beginning have been resolved; others await judicial or administrative opinions. Often the solutions leave some parties lacking water to achieve their goals. Those goals, of course, may not be just or realistic ones. Is it realistic for West Texans to expect that Minnesota should supply water for Texas' growth? Is it just for the Clearwater River wild rice growers to use the river without regard for balanced waterway ecology?

Within the framework of local, state, federal, and international law, Minnesota must find ways to satisfy water demands while maintaining water quality and serving the in-stream needs for water as well. And in light of new use proposals and changing public values, Minnesota must look beyond existing state law. Can we price water to reflect increasing value? Would alternative allocation or priority systems be more efficient? Can we expand our role in intergovernmental institutions to better protect our water? Can (and should) we sell our water, or rights to use it?

A sequel to this publication will summarize the extent and use of Minnesota's water resources and outline alternatives for allocating and protecting them.

SOURCES:

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Illustration source: *Minnesota's Water Resources: A Primer*. Water Resources Research Center, University of Minnesota. May 1975.

Our sincere thanks to Hedia Rieke, Peter Otterson, and Dave Milles of the Minnesota DNR, Jack Ditmore of the State Planning Agency, Tom Wood of the Lake Superior Basin Studies Center, and Laura Weinberger of the League of Women Voters of Minneapolis for reviewing the manuscript.

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FACTS and ISSUES WHO OWNS MINNESOTA WATER?

League of Women Voters of Minnesota

March 1984

"Whiskey is for drinking: water is for fighting over."

Attributed to Mark Twain

Water is a unique resource—geographically, politically and economically. Thus ownership of water is difficult to define, and the law of water privileges is correspondingly complex.

Water has been called a "feral mineral"—its wild, undomesticated nature precludes absolute ownership. Seldom contained within geographic boundaries, water moves through the earth's hydrologic cycle, flows as *surface water* across political borders, and percolates through aquifers as *groundwater*. Use in one location can affect use in another by changing either quality or quantity. For these reasons, it is use rather than possession of water which is protected by law.

Because water is essential to public health and economic welfare—in fact, to the survival of life itself—water in our country is considered a public resource. Yet the right to use water is private, and legally a property right.

Water use varies from temporary withdrawal (water returned to source by some means) to *consumption* (water lost for immediate re-use in the area). *Appropriations* may involve small, within-watershed diversions (for cities, farming, industry) or large-scale, interbasin transfers (Great Lakes water level regulation, proposed coal slurry pipelines). Equally varied *instream* uses (navigation, hydropower, recreation, fisheries, wildlife, aesthetics, and the many functions served by wetlands) require that water remain "in place." Definition of water rights should include a complex, optimal balance among these varied and interacting uses. And new uses (Great Lakes diversion), evolving values (aesthetics), and changing public goals may require further definition of existing law.

Water privileges become critical when quantities are limited. Because water is abundant—the most abundant substance on earth—and "renewable" through the hydrologic cycle, water resources have in the past been perceived as limitless and free. Consequently, rights legislation has evolved slowly. But with use—and abuse—of water increasing even faster than population, conflicting demands for water are occurring even in such water-rich areas as Minnesota.

INTERBASIN TRANSFER: MINNESOTA V. ALL OF NORTH AMERICA

Other parts of the nation have their eyes on Minnesota's water resources. A Texas Water Plan would divert 12 to 13 million acre-feet of water annually from the Mississippi River basin; it also considers Lake Superior a potential reservoir. And, until a bid for power of eminent domain failed in Congress in October, 1983, the Powder River Pipeline Company had proposed the use of more than 8 million gallons of Lake Superior water daily for pipeline transport of Montana and Wyoming coal to the Port of Duluth.

How much power do we have over such major proposals? State rights are unclear. Minnesota appears to have little control over Lake Superior because states have no voting representation in the Great Lakes' governing body, the International Joint Commission. Furthermore, although Minnesota law discourages

diversion of water from the state, the courts have struck down similar laws in other states involving groundwater (see "Interstate Commerce" under Federal Law). South Dakota's 1982 sale of surface water for coal transport assumed state ownership of water resources, but is currently being challenged in the courts.

WITHIN MINNESOTA: MANY NEEDS TO SATISFY

CROOKSTON: wells—for drinking or for irrigation?
The city of Crookston received a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) permit to change its water supply from Red Lake River water to well water. The Crookston Cattle Company, which wanted to irrigate fields using the same aquifer, appealed the DNR decision in the belief that the aquifer could not satisfy both uses.

A state hearing examiner recommended denying both permits until various conditions were met and questions answered (see box). However the Minnesota Supreme Court affirmed the DNR's decision in what may be a landmark ruling backing the department's allocation priorities. The court cited priorities listed in a 1973 Minnesota statute which ranks domestic use above agricultural use.

THE CROOKSTON CASE: BEYOND SIMPLE PRIORITIES

The Minnesota Supreme Court upheld the DNR decision to grant Crookston a permit for municipal wells (and thus to deny the cattle company a permit to irrigate) on the basis of legislated priorities. However, questions raised by the dissenting justice and a hearing examiner illustrate the many factors which may affect allocation decisions.

1. Was the impact of the city's proposed wells on a lower aquifer adequately addressed?
2. Were neighboring wells and other priority rights adequately protected?
3. Was the surface water source for municipal water supply shown to be inadequate?
—Had pollution from farm runoff been proven, and if so, had control of runoff been considered?
—Could Red Lake Indians (who are not under the state's jurisdiction) use the river water to such an extent that the city's supply would be cut off, as Crookston feared?
4. Were other alternative water sources for Crookston studied?
5. Wouldn't the city's use of the aquifer actually be a diversion of Minnesota's water to Canada (by way of water treatment plant discharge to the Red River watershed)?
6. Were the city's claims that well water was cheaper than treated river water true?
7. Were potential consequences of groundwater use, such as land subsidence, aquifer depletion, and possible pollution, adequately considered?

THE CLEARWATER RIVER: recreation and wildlife v. economic development During the drought summer of 1981, wild rice growers pumped so much water from the Clearwater

River in northwestern Minnesota that it dried up. This intensive economic use was opposed by local people who defended the river's aesthetic, wildlife, and recreational values. The DNR imposed a plan for allocation among the growers and a ban on pumping below a minimum river level to protect the fisheries resource. After a lengthy and complex hearing, the hearing examiner recommended the establishment of the minimum river level, restricting use of water during periods of low flow. Rice growers remain opposed to the plan because it will limit the number of acres they can develop.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS: aesthetics v. hydropower Lines between conflicting values of water resources are not always so clearly drawn. St. Anthony Falls in Minneapolis has the potential to generate enough additional electricity to serve 14,000 more homes, according to a recent Army Corps of Engineers study. Hydropower development would save 44,000 tons of coal per year. However, the necessary diversion of water would permit little or no flow over the visible falls area, revealing its bare concrete apron for most of the year. In this case, economic interests, planning major riverfront development in the heart of the downtown area, oppose the plan for aesthetic reasons.

TOO MUCH WATER? Wetlands pose a different sort of conflict Although some wetlands have long been considered "public waters" for which drainage permits were needed, the process of reclaiming land (mainly for farming) continued for so long that more than 80% of the state's wetlands disappeared.

Recently, the public has begun to understand wetlands' value for flood control, groundwater quality, aquifer recharge and wildlife habitat. Preservation is now encouraged by a state water bank program which, like its federal counterpart, reimburses landowners for conserving wetlands. In 1979 the Legislature defined those wetlands subject to permit requirements, and directed the DNR to inventory them and all public waters. Public waters (called "protected waters" since 1981) include wetlands of a certain size (10 or more acres in rural areas, and 2.5 or more acres in urban areas) and type (mostly cattail marshes).

Strong opposition to the inventory from landowners and counties has forced the DNR to negotiate wetlands lists with each county. But wetlands proponents believe that protection should be extended to even smaller areas which may be integral hydrologic components of "wetland complexes" or critical habitat for migratory waterfowl.

TOO LITTLE WATER? Poor quality can decrease quantity Recent headlines throughout Minnesota have led to widespread concern about contamination of water supply by industrial waste. In St. Louis Park, contamination of the aquifer providing the municipal water supply has left the city with a 3,390 gallon per minute shortfall despite new wells and connection with a neighboring water system. During the summer of 1982 it was necessary to pump from one of the contaminated wells for a few hours to ensure fire protection. The city has begun a conservation program and plans to treat the contaminated water, but at this time alternative water sources still are not supplying all the water to which St. Louis Park had been accustomed.

PROPOSALS TO EXPORT WATER, COMPETITION AND INTERACTION AMONG USES OF WATER, AND THREATS TO QUALITY AND QUANTITY emphasize the importance of legislation which clearly defines Minnesota's rights to her water resources, and which allocates those resources according to an optimal balance among wise uses. Following is an examination of current state, federal, and international laws which determine rights to use Minnesota's water resources.

MINNESOTA WATER LAW IN A NUTSHELL

In Minnesota, water privileges are based on the English common law doctrine of "riparian rights," modified by the concept of "reasonable use." The riparian (from the Latin, riverbanks) doctrine guarantees owners of land bordering or overlying a body of water equal rights to the flow and use of that water. Restricted to riparian landowners, use must conform to the "reasonable use" rule, which balances the interests of the user, of other riparian landowners, and of the public.

Since 1937, use of Minnesota's water resources has been subject to control of the state. State control of waters is not equivalent to public ownership, nor does it necessarily guarantee public use or access. State control seeks "to conserve and utilize the water resources of the state. . . (to promote) public health, safety, and welfare." Thus the law subjects riparian landowners' rights to use water to a permit system: a landowner desiring either 1) to *appropriate* (withdraw), or 2) to *work in* (drain, dredge, fill, or build in) state waters must make permit application to the DNR for a judgment of whether the proposed use would be "reasonable."

Appropriation of Water A DNR permit is required for any major appropriation of surface or groundwater. Permits may be cancelled in the public interest by the Commissioner; thus a riparian owner's right to use water is always subject to another's future right to reasonable use. In 1973, the Legislature established a priority system for allocation of water among uses (see box on "Reasonable Use").

By law, approval of an appropriation permit is subject to maintaining surface water levels and safeguarding aquifers. To date, thirty-six streams, selected by the DNR on the basis of heavy use, have been studied sufficiently to set *minimum stream flows*, below which withdrawal is prohibited. Potential impact on aquifers can be measured by *safe yield*, the amount of water that can be withdrawn from an aquifer without lowering water quality or long-term quantity. Although no safe yields have yet been established in Minnesota, the 1983 Legislature financed a pilot program.

Works in Public Waters A second permit system with which the DNR controls water use concerns "works in public waters"—draining, dredging, filling, or building in a water basin or watercourse. Permits to "change course, current, or cross-section" of public waters are granted only when projects conform to state, regional and local water resource management plans, and only if damage to the environment is minimized.

Wetlands critical to wildlife, flood control or aquifer recharge are protected under this system. In 1979, in order to ensure wetlands protection, the Legislature set minimum criteria (legal status, size, wetland type) for identifying public waters (called "protected waters" since 1981), and required a statewide inventory of those waters.

Protection of Water Quality According to traditional riparian doctrine, riparian landowners have the right to expect water to remain undiminished in both quality and quantity. In 1963, the Legislature adopted a formal policy of water pollution prevention, control, and abatement. The WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT limits rights to use water resources for discharge of wastes (dilution) or to lower quality by requiring permits for discharge into state waters. The Pollution Control Agency, created in 1967: 1) sets water quality standards; 2) issues permits to control municipal and industrial water and wastewater treatment; 3) develops water management plans under the authority of the federal Clean Water Act; 4) regulates solid and hazardous waste disposal, and; 5) administers pollution control money, including the new "Superfund" to clean up polluted areas.

WHAT CONSTITUTES "REASONABLE USE" OF MINNESOTA'S WATER RESOURCES?

According to Minnesota Statutes, the following priorities must be used in times or areas of limited supply to resolve water use conflicts: 1) Domestic water supply; 2) Consumptive use of fewer than 10,000 gallons per day (*Consumption* results in loss of water for immediate further use in the area); 3) Agricultural irrigation and processing; 4) Power production; and 5) All other uses.

The Statutes list without priority as beneficial public purposes municipal supply, industry, fish and wildlife, recreation, navigation, and quality control. Wetlands functions—for wildlife habitat, flood and erosion control, groundwater recharge, and aesthetics—are also declared to be in the public interest.

Diversion of water for use outside the state is specifically discouraged in the Statutes. Interstate diversions require the permission of the DNR and, since 1983, the Legislature.

Efficiency of use, conservation and preservation of water and other natural resources must be considered in determining "reasonable use". No appropriation permits may be issued if the ground water supply is inadequate, lake or stream levels would be dangerously reduced, or the appropriation would interfere with the reasonable use of a higher priority user. Furthermore, irrigation permits may not be issued where soil and water conservation measures are inadequate, and "works" permits may not be issued where shoreland or flood plain management ordinances have not been adopted.

The public's right to protection, preservation and enhancement of water and other natural resources was formally guaranteed in 1971. The MINNESOTA ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS ACT emphasizes the responsibilities of individuals as well, and provides civil remedy when pollution, impairment or destruction threatens natural resources.

Protection of Aesthetics Several statutes protect the public's interest in aesthetic "use" of state waters. The 1973 MINNESOTA WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT provides for regulating use of waters and adjacent lands possessing "outstanding scenic, recreational, natural, historical, scientific or similar values." To date, the St. Croix River has received federal wild and scenic designation, and sections of the Crow Wing, Kettle, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Rum Rivers have received state designation.

The CRITICAL AREAS ACT of 1973, administered by the Environmental Quality Board, provides for that agency to work with local governments on plans and development of sites with "important historic, cultural, or aesthetic values." To date, this designation has been applied only to the Mississippi River as it passes through the Twin Cities, where barge fleet proposals have raised questions of compatibility with other river and land uses.

In order, in part, to "provide an adequate supply of scenic, accessible, and usable lands and waters," the OUTDOOR RECREATION ACT of 1975 provided for careful development and management of an outdoor recreational system. Components include natural parks, recreational parks, scientific and natural areas, wildlife management areas, and water access sites, as well as wild, scenic, and recreational rivers.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION OVER WATER RIGHTS IN MINNESOTA

The state's control over water rights, as for other property rights, is based on Amendment X of the U.S. Constitution. Amendment X reserves to the states or to the people those powers neither delegated to the federal government nor prohibited to the states.

The federal government has considerable authority over water nonetheless. Extensive controls over water resource development, quality, use, and allocation are derived from general powers granted by the Constitution: to regulate commerce, to make treaties and approve compacts, and to promote public welfare. Federal control is

reinforced by the supremacy clause, which provides that in the case of conflict, federal laws take precedence over state laws and associated rights.

Interstate commerce and state control of water resources A major source of federal power over water resources is the commerce clause of the Constitution. Federal jurisdiction over apportionment of interstate waters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers control over navigable waters, and Bureau of Reclamation flood control powers are derived from the commerce clause.

A number of lawsuits concerning state restriction of water exports have reached the U.S. Supreme Court in recent years. The courts in commerce clause cases attempt to balance national interest in interstate commerce against local interests in public welfare. Major points from these court decisions are:

1. State ownership of natural resources is a legal fiction (false principle) and cannot be the basis for interfering with interstate commerce. This reversed an 1896 ruling that a state could prohibit transfer of its resources.
2. State laws banning interstate transfers of groundwater are generally unconstitutional.
3. Export restrictions which: 1) are necessary to state or regional health, welfare or safety (but not economic welfare), and b) do not discriminate against out-of-state citizens, might be judged constitutional.

Federal Reserved Water Rights A series of federal court decisions have held that rights to sufficient water are reserved by implication when lands are set aside for special purposes (national forests, national parks and monuments, military reservations). In Minnesota, water use in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, for example, is subject to federal reserved rights. Water use on Indian reservations is similarly removed from state jurisdiction; quantifying Indian water rights has led to heated debate and extensive litigation in western states.

Regulation of Use Affecting Water Quality During the 1970's, Congress enacted several water quality protection laws. The 1972 CLEAN WATER ACT sets and enforces quality standards for lakes and streams. Both the 1976 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT and "Superfund" (the 1980 COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT) protect groundwater from hazardous and toxic materials, and the 1974 SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT protects public water supplies against pollution.

Proposed regulation of interbasin transfer Several bills which would more clearly define federal and state roles in interbasin transfer decisions were introduced in Congress during 1983. HR 997 would give states the power to regulate such transfers; HR 1749 would emphasize the involvement of all states in affected drainage basins.

Three bills specifically address Great Lakes diversions. HR 4366 and SF 2026 would require the approval of all Great Lakes states for any diversion of Great Lakes water outside of those eight states; federally sponsored studies of the feasibility of diverting Great Lakes water would be restricted as well. HR 4545 is similar, but would also permit an interstate compact among the eight states to govern such sales or transfers.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OF WATER RIGHTS

Interstate Compacts Interstate compacts may provide for comprehensive planning and management of a basin's water resources through a single, regional government entity, or divide the water of a basin among member states for management as each state sees fit. Once a compact is negotiated and approved by Congress, it becomes United States law.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
CHINA CENTER

U.S.-CHINA PEOPLE'S FRIENDSHIP
ASSOCIATION

STATE OF MINNESOTA
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Jointly Present the Third Workshop

DOING BUSINESS WITH CHINA
RADIATING FROM MINNESOTA-SHAANXI FRIENDSHIP

April 2-4, 1984

University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus, Earle Brown Center

DESIGNED FOR MID- AND TOP-LEVEL BUSINESS EXECUTIVES AND PROFESSIONALS interested in trade, marketing investment, joint ventures and other commercial activities in the People's Republic of China. Those already trading with China will learn about more effective approaches and avoiding costly mistakes in the future.

A Friendship State Relationship was declared between MINNESOTA-SHAANXI in 1982. Radiating from the spirit of this friendship, it is the purpose of this workshop to explore new avenues of communication and trade with all areas of China. This year, a special delegation of high officials from Shaanxi Province will participate in the workshop.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

APRIL 2, Monday: Social Hour and Dinner

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS: GOVERNOR RUDY PERPICH and Distinguished Guests

APRIL 3, Tuesday: 8:00 AM - 4 PM

LI WEI, First Secretary, Commercial Section, Embassy of the People's Republic of China, will discuss China's goals and policies towards U.S.-China trade.

WILLIAM TOAL, Director Economic Analysis, State of Minnesota, will discuss the Minnesota economy and international trade.

DANIEL STEIN, International Trade Specialist, U.S. Department of Commerce, will speak on "U.S.-China Trade: Behind the Myth."

ROBERT HANSON, Vice President, Rosemount, Inc., will speak on Rosemount's Experience with Technology Transfer."

HOWARD LEE, Director of Business Services, PRC Operation, Honeywell, Inc., speaks on "Experiences and Perspectives in Doing Business with China,"

APRIL 4, Wednesday: 9:00 AM - 4 PM

WAN-GO H.C. WENG, President, China Institute in America, speaks on "Accent on Chinese Culture with a Focus on Business."

Panel presentation/discussion: short presentations by panel members, Fred Ptashne, Barbara Lukermann, Wan-go H.C. Weng and a visiting guest from Shaanxi Province, followed by open discussion.

LUNCH AND GUEST LECTURE

A series of short lectures on the ABC's of doing business in China on joint ventures, legal issues, and licensing, etc.

Discussion-panel sessions: led by Eldon Brustuen, participants will divide into several small groups to discuss topics of interest.

For more information and program brochure, send a self-addressed stamped envelope or call:
(612) 376-2593

China Center
University of Minnesota
314 Social Sciences Bldg.
Minneapolis, MN 55455

MAR 21 1984

St. Paul Pioneer Press

Fri. Mar. 16, 1984

ERA sponsors drop '84 effort

By Aron Kahn

Staff Writer

Sponsors of the proposed Minnesota Equal Rights Amendment say they will not bring the bill up for a vote during the 1984 legislative session — a decision that effectively kills the bill for the year.

Rep. Phyllis Kahn, DFL-Minneapolis, said Thursday



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**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA**

PHONE (612) 224-5445

555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

OUTLOOK 1984-85

Calendar and
Counterpart Communiques

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| JUNE | | | | | | |
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- 1 - 1st quarter PMP due to LWVMN
- 5 - Prospects for Peacemaking - Public Forum #3, 2:30-5:00 - Central Lutheran Church, Mpls.
- 7 - CMAL Executive Board, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 11 - Prospects for Peacemaking - Public Forum #4, 2:30-5:00 - Mpls. Auditorium
- 12 - LWVMN Board, LWVMNEF Annual Meeting, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 12 - VOTER deadline
- 19 - 1st class Board Memo mailing
- 21 - 3rd class Board Memo mailing
- 29 - VOTER mailed

| JULY | | | | | | |
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- 1 - Per Member Payment due to LWVUS
- 3-17 - Filing for state candidates
- 4 - Holiday - state League office closed
- 5 - CMAL Executive Board, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 20 - Last day to withdraw from primary

| AUGUST | | | | | | |
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- 2 - CMAL Executive Board, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 7 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 14 - LWVMN Board, LWVMNEF Board, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 14 - VOTER deadline
- 21 - Last day of pre-registration for primary
- 21 - 1st class Board Memo mailing
- 23 - 3rd class Board Memo mailing (Water study guide & consensus forms mailed)

| SEPTEMBER | | | | | | |
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- 1 - 2nd quarter PMP due to LWVMN
- 4 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 6 - CMAL Executive Board, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 7 - VOTER mailed
- 11 - Primary Election Day & same day registration
- 12 - LWVMN Board, LWVMNEF Board, 9:30 a.m., state office (1st round - LWVMN Budget Discussion)
- 18 - 1st Class Board Memo mailing
- 20 - 3rd Class Board Memo mailing (Legislative interviews, Program-making materials, 2nd Water publication (F & I #2) mailed.
- 20 - CMAL Quarterly Delegate meeting (tentative)

"Traveling Road Show" available to local Leagues - September through May

Nominating Committee Meeting - to be announced

| OCTOBER | | | | | | |
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OCTOBER: LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS MONTH:

- 2 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 2 - LWVMN Month Kickoff, Membership Event at MN Museum of Art
- 4 - CMAL Executive Board, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 9 - LWVMN Executive Committee (if necessary)
- 9 - LWVMN Budget Committee Meeting, noon, state office
- 16 - Last day to preregister for general election
- 16 - Focus on Pay Equity
- 18-19 - Teachers' meetings dates (MEA)
- 26 - UN Rally
- 28 - LWVMN/HHI/CC Senate Debate

| NOVEMBER | | | | | | |
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- 1 - Per Member Payment due to LWVUS
- 1 - CMAL Executive Board, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 5-16 - Fall Liaison Calls to local Leagues
- 6 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 6 - General Election Day
- 13 - LWVMN Board, LWVMNEF, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 13 - VOTER deadline
- 13 - Reception for legislators and media - on the date of the official legislative orientation sessions
- 14 - Nominating Committee, noon
- 15 - LWVMNEF Kick-off Campaign Mailing
- 15 - LL Membership lists due to LWVMN
- 15 - Evening reception for MN Conference on Women, the Economy & Public Policy
- 16 - All-day MN Conference on Women, the Economy & Public Policy, Earl Brown Center, U. of M.
- 20 - 1st class Board Memo mailing
- 22 - 3rd class Board Memo mailing
- 22 - Citizens in Action conference registration mailed
- 30 - VOTER mailed (Program Planning article)

| DECEMBER | | | | | | |
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- 1 - 3rd quarter PMP due to LWVMN
- 4 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 11 - LWVMN Executive Committee (if necessary)
- 14 - Legislative interviews due
- 14 - CIA book mailed

1985

| JANUARY | | | | | | |
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- 1 - Take local League membership count!
- 1 - PMP due to LWVUS
- 2 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 2 - Legislature convenes
- 3 - CMAL Executive Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 8 - LWVMN Board, LWVMNEF, 9:30 a.m., state office
(preliminary approval of proposed budget)
- 12 - CIA conference
- 15 - 1st class Board Memo mailing
- 15 - Part I - Membership Annual Reports due to LWVUS and LWVMN
- 15 - Lobbyist training
- 17 - 3rd class Board Memo mailing - Action award forms mailed
- 17 - CMAL Quarterly Delegate meeting
- 22-Feb. 3 - Liaison calls

| FEBRUARY | | | | | | |
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- 5 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 7 - CMAL Executive Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 8 - 2nd Annual Frolic in February
- 12 - LWVMN Executive Committee (if necessary) Budget Committee (if necessary)
- 15 - Program-making reports due from local Leagues
- 15 - Bylaws proposals due from local Leagues
- 28 - Water study consensus due

| MARCH | | | | | | |
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- 1 - Budget Committee report
- 1 - 4th quarter PMP due to LWVMN
- 5 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 7 - CMAL Executive Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 12 - LWVMN Board, LWVMNEF, 9:30 a.m., state office
(final approval of budget)
- 12 - VOTER deadline
- 19 - Focus on Long Term Health Care
- 19 - 1st class Board Memo mailing
- 21 - 3rd class Board Memo mailing - Program, Bylaws, Nominating,
Budget mailed)
- 21 - CMAL Quarterly Delegate meeting
- 29 - VOTER mailed
- 31 - LWVMN's FY 1984-85 ends

| APRIL | | | | | | |
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- 1 - LWVUS PMP due
- 2 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 4 - CMAL Executive Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 7 - Easter
- 8 - Action, Voter Service, PR award nominations due -
Hope Washburn due
- 9 - LWVMN Executive Committee (if necessary)
- 11-12 - Day on the Hill
- 16 - Nominating Committee Meeting, noon, state office

| MAY | | | | | | |
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- 7 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., state office
- 13 - Convention registrations due
- 14 - LWVMN Executive Committee (if necessary)
- 16 - CMAL Convention
- 21 - School Board Election Day
- 24 - PR award deadline

Announcement of Water position

| JUNE | | | | | | |
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- 6-8 - LWVMN Convention, Duluth

GENERAL INFORMATION

OUTLOOK FOR 1984-85

Every local League (LL) President has received enough copies of the OUTLOOK for 1984-85 for her/his LL Board members. Subscribers to either the Board Memo or the Duplicate President's Mailing (DPM) for 1984-85 will also receive a copy. Board Memo/DPM subscription forms were sent to LL Presidents in late April. You may order additional copies from the state office at \$3.00 apiece - plus postage and handling.

BOARD MEMO MAILINGS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Board Memo mailing target dates are listed on the calendar. Leagues desiring to receive the 3rd class mailing sooner may request it be sent 1st class - at an additional charge of \$5.00/yr. A Board Memo is included in the Duplicate President's Mailing (DPM) subscription cost (\$15.00/yr.). Local Leagues with co-presidents will receive one presidents' mailing and must order the second at \$15.00/yr. Since every local League Board member will receive the Board Memo, no additional Memos will be sent to local Leagues as was our previous practice. Those desiring additional copies of the Memo for off-Board chairpeople should subscribe to it at \$5.00. Please notify your state office promptly of any changes of personnel or address. It is very important that you submit your LL Board list immediately following your Annual Meeting. We can't send Board Memos to your Board if we don't have their names!

STATE BOARD MEETINGS

State Board meetings are open meetings. Dates are included on the Calendar. Please feel free to visit at any time. If you have business to bring before the Board, please notify the president a week in advance; emergency items may be added later.

MEMBERSHIP/VOTER CHANGES

It is vital that membership changes - new members, transfers, drops or changes of address and/or name - be reported promptly, both to LWVUS and LWVMN. Use the national VOTER Membership Report Form (yellow sheets) for these changes, sending the original to LWVUS and a copy to LWVMN.

Undelivered VOTERS are returned to the state office at a charge of 25¢ each. Only four change notices from the post office are allowed, and then mailing privileges can be revoked if the post office chooses. New members are discouraged by delays in receiving their newsletters; relatives of deceased members do not appreciate receiving reminders either.

Be sure one person on your Board, either the treasurer, secretary, or membership chairperson, takes responsibility for sending the membership report forms to national and state. You will be asked to send the state office your complete membership roster by November 15th so we can, at least once a year, make sure the office's records match yours.

STATE OFFICE HOURS AND STAFF

State office hours are 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., daily.

Address: LWVMN

555 Wabasha, Suite 212

St. Paul, MN 55102

Phone: 612-224-5445

Staff, Full Time: Sally Sawyer, executive director

Rose Krauser, secretary

Part Time: Karen Anderson, development/pr

Pat Lucas, bookkeeper

Peggy Thompson, Service to Local Leagues secretary, on call Action Clerk

Jessie Merrell, on-call typist

If you call before 9 a.m. or after 4 p.m. or on weekends, you may leave a message on our answering machine and we will get back to you.

COPYING SERVICE AT STATE OFFICE

The state League office uses a Xerox 2400 for all copying over 25 copies and a Xerox 4000 for all copying under 25. These machines are available for use by local Leagues. Leagues in the metro area are asked to call the office, to make an appointment to use the copier and do the copying themselves. Non-metro Leagues may mail their materials to the office. Type the copy as you want it reproduced on plain white paper. Tell us if you want it run on one or both sides of the paper and color. We have green, blue, pink, canary and buff, in addition to white. The copies can be made on your letterhead too, but only on 20# paper stock. The size can be 8½ x 11 or 8½ x 14. We can offer you only green and white in 8½ x 14.

Cost to local Leagues is:

- For up to 10 copies - 7¢/copy
- For 11-25 copies - 5¢/copy
- For 26 and up - 2¢/copy

Local League will receive a 10% discount on a copying bill which is over \$5.00 in a given month. If you mail to us for duplicating, we will need to charge for postage and handling. Also allow at least 10 days to accommodate our schedule and the post office.

PUBLICATIONS

LWVMN Publication Catalogs are available free from the state League office. An order blank is attached at the back of the OUTLOOK for your convenience. Also attached is a reservation form for videotapes.

We do not have copies of national publications for sale in the state office. They are to be ordered directly from the national office.

The address for the LWVUS is: 1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 429-1965

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - PRESIDENT

Jean Tews, 49 Birchwood Road, Mahtomedi, 55115, (612) 426-1011

This OUTLOOK FOR 1984-85 should serve as an important tool as you, the president, and your Board Members begin to plan the activities of your LWV for the coming year. The entire contents of the OUTLOOK will give you essential information for the League year. Information, directed especially to League presidents, is also found in the Service to Local Leagues Section of OUTLOOK.

This summer you will also receive a President's Packet from LWVUS. The most recent "Prospectus" from LWVUS will give you and your Board an overview of League activities at the national level. Also you and your Board members each need a copy of IN LEAGUE.

You, the president, are very important to your local League, the state League and the national League. You are the leader, coordinator, facilitator and chief spokesperson. You will get a lot of phone calls and a lot of the mail. You are not responsible for dealing with each of these but it will be your responsibility to turn it over to someone who will follow through on the matter.

There is a great deal of help and support available for you - there are your Board and your League members - there are the Board of Directors and staff of LWVMN. We're only a phone call away!

Most of all, the position of president is truly fun! I personally feel that the people with whom we deal, the programs we give, the contacts we make, and our personal growth throughout our terms, can not be matched by any other endeavor. Serving as president of my local League and of the state League has been a thoroughly enjoyable occupation for me. Best wishes to you for a stimulating and enjoyable year!

MINNESOTA MEETING: I am currently serving on the Board of Directors of the MINNESOTA MEETING, a forum for the discussion of political, economic and social issues. Approximately nine times a year national and international leaders representing a range of disciplines address the MINNESOTA MEETING at luncheons in the Twin Cities area. Because speakers who address the MINNESOTA MEETING are persons with extremely busy travel schedules which are often subject to change, the luncheons are often arranged only a few weeks in advance, leaving no time for me to communicate the information via the VOTER or BOARD MEMO. When time allows, I will pass on the notices of these very stimulating and enjoyable events.

You and others in your League are invited to join the MINNESOTA MEETING. As a member you will receive advance notice of meetings, biographical information about speakers and can purchase luncheon meeting tickets at special rates. To join send \$25.00 to MINNESOTA MEETING, c/o Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, 909 Social Sciences, 267 - 19th Avenue So., Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Minnesota Women's Consortium and Minnesota Equal Rights Alliance: The Minnesota Women's Consortium is a wonderful opportunity for networking with other women's organizations. Individual memberships are available at \$25.00 per year and organizational memberships are \$50.00 annually. Members receive the CAPITOL BULLETIN and the LEGISLATIVE REPORTER.

LWVMN and 26 local Leagues are members of the Minnesota Equal Rights Alliance. A \$10.00 "endorser" membership brings your League the newsletter; a \$25.00 "supporter" membership brings your League the newsletter, action alerts and all other Alliance publications.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - LONG RANGE PLANNING

The LWVMN Board is committed to long range planning, a process that helps organizations create their future rather than react to events. The process used by LWVMN takes into consideration the desires of the membership.

Current LWVMN goals are as follows:

- .By 1986-87 LWVMN will have resources and expertise on the production and use of media materials, emphasizing videotape.
- .By 1986-87 LWVMN will have a computer capable of meeting our record keeping, communication, accounting and word processing needs.
- .By 1986-87 LWVMN will have achieved 30% growth in membership; 25% of the growth will be drawn from groups previously under-represented.
- .By 1986-87 LWVMN will have a secure financial base through a diversity of funding sources.
- .By 1984-85 LWVMN will have established an effective communication network among the local Leagues and state Board.
- .By 1984-85 LWVMN will be more visibly involved in studying and acting on significant issues.

It is up to Board members to plan to carry out objectives leading to achievement of the goals.

Local Leagues may also wish to use the process. A number of LLs have already done so, including New Brighton, Anoka-Blaine-Coon Rapids, St. Paul and Woodbury-Cottage Grove. Handouts used at the 1983 Convention are a guide to the steps in the process, with information on how to do each step. These can be ordered from the state office.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - SERVICE TO LOCAL LEAGUES

Joan Higinbotham, 2749 Dean Parkway, Minneapolis, 55416, (612) 926-9399

Working with and learning from local Leagues is an excellent way to describe my function on the state Board. These learning and working sessions are brought about in several ways. A local League can request a visit if they have a particular problem or feel they need general board training or development. State Board members who can provide assistance respond to the requests. In addition, all local League bulletins and minutes are read by someone on the state Board and ideas gleaned from them are shared with other Leagues. Of course, opportunities to talk directly with other Leaguers are great ways to exchange ideas, and Convention and Council provide time for this both formally and informally.

I think one of my most important functions is to be a clearing house for information. Always feel free to ask for or give suggestions. I will do my best to match up problems and solutions!

LIAISON CALLS

Plans are to continue the liaison system which is another method of communicating with you. This means that each state Board member has been assigned as a liaison to certain Leagues. Your state Board liaison will telephone your local League president. The first call will occur in October, when we will seek feedback on local League needs and concerns for the 1984-85 year. However, local Leagues do not need to wait for the state Board liaison contact in order to communicate. The phone lines run both ways, which means we all should use the phone or the mail whenever there are concerns or questions. (The 1984-85 Liaison List is attached.)

BOARD DEVELOPMENT

This year we will not be having fall workshops, so please consider scheduling a board development session for your new Board instead. If your Board has not had such training in the past several years, if your Board is relatively new to League and/or your League will have a new president, it is time for a League board orientation session. This is one of the ways state Board members interact with local Leagues. They are looking forward to coming to your area to meet with the League Board. You will already have returned the Board Development Request form, however, should your needs change, please feel free to ask for additional assistance.

STATE CONVENTION - 1985

State Convention will be held on June 6th through 8th. In addition to official sessions, there will be opportunities to participate in workshops on a variety of topics of interest to all League members.

MINUTES/BULLETINS

Please make sure these are sent to the state office for these too are a form of communication. At least three people read each of these communications (the VOTER editor, Service to Local Leagues chair and LWVNM President). Include details of attendance and program publicity in your minutes.

YOUR OWN LOCAL LEAGUE ORGANIZATION

If we can be of any help with local League organization problems, please don't hesitate to call. We want to help you do the job well. If you keep League references such as IN LEAGUE, the OUTLOOK and Will the Meeting Please Come to Order (the annual meeting guide) handy, you will find them most helpful as you progress through the year. Remember, the OUTLOOK calendar is a valuable tool for all Board members. Also, please read the President's mailings, especially the State BOARD MEMO. They will provide you with help in both organization and program areas.

1984-85 LIAISON LIST

Erica Buffington, 3800 Huntington, St. Louis Park, 55416, (612) 929-8168

Bemidji Area
Robbinsdale

Brooklyn Park
St. Anthony

Joann Buie, 6224 Braeburn Circle, Edina, 55435, (612) 941-7979

Detroit Lakes
Mid-Mesabi

Grand Rapids Area
Richfield

Jeanne Crampton, 4330 Wooddale Avenue South, St. Louis Park, 55424, (612) 926-8760

Alexandria
White Bear Lake/North Oaks

West Dakota County

Judy Duffy, 2812 Hilltop Court, North St. Paul, 55109, (612) 777-4234

Golden Valley
Stevens County

South Tonka

Nancy Grimsby, 5932 Wooddale Avenue, Edina, 55424, (612) 922-9403

Battle Lake
Mahtomedi Area

Columbia Heights
Moorhead

Cathy Hegg, 307 - 7th Avenue West, Alexandria, 56308, (612) 762-1212

Crystal/New Hope
Rochester

Grant County
Rock County

Carolyn Hendrixson, 1427 W. Minnehaha Pkwy., Mpls, 55409, (612) 925-5079

Anoka/Blaine/Coon Rapids
Owatonna

Marshall
Winona

Joan Higinbotham, 2749 Dean Pkwy., Mpls., 55416, (612) 926-9399

Austin
Morrison County

Freeborn County
St. Paul

Houston County

Barb Hiles, 1303 South 6th Street, Stillwater, 55082, (612) 439-6221

Buffalo/Monticello Area
Red Wing

Northern Dakota County

Connie Hondl, 5209 Tifton Drive, Edina, 55435, (612) 944-1229

Eastern Carver County
St. Croix Valley

Roseville

Karen Knighton, Wolverton, 56594, (218) 557-8728

Edina
Willmar

St. Peter

Peggy Leppik, 7500 Western Avenue North, Golden Valley, 55427, (612) 546-3328

Brooklyn Center
Worthington

Wilkin County

1983-84 LIAISON LIST (page 2)

Peggy Lucas, 4427 East Lake Harriet Blvd., Mpls., 55409, (612) 823-8544

Fridley
Mankato Area

Hutchinson
Woodbury/Cottage Grove

Beverly McKinnell, 2124 W. Hoyt, St. Paul, 55108, (612) 646-3690

Arden Hills/Shoreview
St. Louis Park

Duluth
Westonka

Judy Nordland, 110704 Kings Lane, Chaska, 55318, (612) 448-3165

New Brighton
Wayzata Area

New Ulm

Mary Santi, 5935 Otter Lake Road, White Bear Lake, 55110, (612) 426-5151

Bloomington
Shakopee

Northfield

MarreeSeitz, 4333 Oneida Street, Duluth, 55804, (218) 525-5647

Cass Lake/Walker
Minnetonka/Eden Prairie/Hopkins

Jackson Area
St. Cloud

Marcia Walters, 5112 Forest Road, Minnetonka, 55345, (612) 934-3412

Hibbing
Mounds View

Minneapolis

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Joan Higinbotham, 2749 Dean Parkway, Minneapolis, MN 55416, (612) 926-9399

The local League Nominating Committee is one of the most important League committees. Ideally, it should function on a year round basis, filling vacancies as they may occur, and identifying future League leaders. It is helpful if the committee members visit Board meetings, represent all units in the local League and be familiar with League Board responsibilities.

Beginning in September, the Nominating Committee should develop a time line which will assure adequate time to identify positions to be filled and to develop a good list of prospects.

The LWVMN office has available "A Guide for the Nominating Committee," which will be helpful to you in developing a timetable and performing this most important service to the League. In addition, "The Nominating Committee," is available from LWVUS. Refer also to IN LEAGUE, especially pp.55-57.

The LWVMN Nominating Committee Chair is Ruth Armstrong, 928 Lincoln, St. Paul, 55105, (612) 224-0667. This year the Nominating Committee will prepare a slate of nominees for Officers and Directors for LWVMN for consideration by the 1985 LWVMN Convention. Please submit your candidates and suggestions to Ruth at her home or in care of the State League Office.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE, - SECRETARY

Cathy Hegg, 307 - 7th Avenue West, Alexandria, 56308, (612) 762-1212

As secretary of your local League, you are responsible for recording the work of your League by taking minutes of all Board meetings, general membership meetings at which business is conducted and the annual meeting. During meetings you assist the chair in conducting orderly meetings, therefore, a knowledge of parliamentary procedure is needed.

The minutes of League meetings are the historical record of its decisions, action, participation and performance. Anyone reading past minutes should be able to get a clear picture of decisions, who was responsible for follow-through and how projects were evaluated. Minutes need not be dull - use your own style.

While you are secretary, you are also a Board member. DO participate in discussions and vote on motions.

You should be aware of the total League calendar, especially those dates on which reports are due. You may be asked to write letters and carry on other duties such as notification of changes in Board members and addresses. These are needed to keep mailing lists current. Please note whether member receives Board Memo and/or CAPITOL LETTER. After the annual meeting the outgoing secretary or President sends to LWVMN the annual meeting minutes, adopted budget, bylaw changes, list of officers and directors and adopted local program.

DOING THE JOB

Before meetings you may be asked to help prepare and/or mail agendas. This is frequently when minutes of the last meeting are mailed, as well. If you must miss a meeting, arrange for a substitute.

At the beginning of meetings, arrive early with your supplies: past minutes, extra copies of current minutes and agendas, local bylaws, pen and paper. Check attendance and verify if a quorum is present.

Reading minutes is not necessary if they have been mailed to Board members. The President asks for errors or omissions. The minutes are approved, with changes carefully noted in current meeting minutes.

Reports from Board members should be given to you to file with the minutes. A copy of the Treasurer's statement should be filed with you for inclusion. Copies of consensus reports should be attached to minutes since questions may arise on future action. Ask for clarification of anything you do not understand.

Motions should be accurately recorded. If a motion is important, long or complicated, have the mover give you a copy of the motion. By reading it back accurately, you will save a lot of confusion. Motions are necessary: to accept minutes, the Treasurer's report, Board appointments and committee assignments, to change local policy, to approve consensus report and for recommendations for spending money.

Write up the minutes as soon as possible. Record the type of meeting, place, date, presiding officer and time meeting began and ended. For Board meetings, list the names of those present. Use either full name or surnames in the minutes. For easy reference, use headings set in capitals on the left side of the page. Use the agenda as an outline for your minutes. If an issue came up several times, you may pull all the information together in one place. Sign the minutes.

The President should read the minutes before they are copied and sent out. Remember to send a copy to LWVMN as soon as possible (within one week of the meeting).

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - TREASURER

Connie Hondl, 5209 Tifton Drive, Edina, MN 55435, (612) 944-1229

PER MEMBER PAYMENTS (PMP)

The per member payment for the support of the 1984-85 LWVMN Budget is \$15.00. It is based on your League's membership as of January 1, 1984. Household members (two members living at the same address) are charged \$11.25 apiece. Local Leagues which showed a net gain of members from January 1, 1983 to January 1, 1984 will be charged \$12.00 for each member gained over the January 1, 1983 figure.

Due dates for Quarterly payments for pmps to LWVMN are June 1, 1984; September 1, 1984; December 1, 1984; and March 1, 1985. If your League wishes to pay the entire per member payment by June 8, 1984, the amount due will be discounted by 5%.

Per member payments are paid separately to LWVMN and LWVUS. Your job is to insure that your League's pmps are paid on time. The national League sends your League a payment schedule for LWVUS pmps. The state League will mail a quarterly statement to you, the treasurer. If you have any questions, please call or write me.

VOUCHERS

Please encourage members to turn in a voucher, even if they do not want to be reimbursed, for gas, child care, meals, etc. If the majority of members cooperate, the local League will get a clear picture of the cost of running a local League. Non-cash contributions are as important to League operations as hard cash and are a good selling point during your finance campaign.

MEMBERSHIP LISTS

These are due in the state office November 15, 1984. We need to check our VOTER mailing lists. All drops, transfers and new members should be sent monthly. Part I - Membership Annual Reports are due to LWVUS and LWVMN by January 15, 1985:

SALES TAX

Remember to file sales tax forms when required. Cookbook sales are not included. LWVMN will pay sales tax on these. It is included in the \$8.95 price.

PUBLICATIONS

Each local League Treasurer must have a copy of "Ledger-de-Main for Local League Treasurers" (Pub. #248, LWVUS).

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - FINANCE/DEVELOPMENT

Beverly McKinnell, 2124 W. Hoyt, St. Paul, MN 55108, (612) 646-3690

FINANCIAL PLANNING FOR YOUR LEAGUE YEAR

Finance Campaign - An annual finance campaign is a must for all Leagues. The campaign brings you visibility in your community as well as raising money for your League activities. That community presence will reap benefits in membership and public relations in addition to adding dollars to your bank account; and the dollars will allow you to do more for your community.

STEPS TO A SUCCESSFUL FINANCE CAMPAIGN

1. Get an enthusiastic Finance Chair.
2. Emphasize total Board support of the campaign.
3. Get a Finance Committee.
4. Set a goal and a deadline to wrap up the campaign.
5. Research and target prospective donors.
6. Begin with the most likely prospects - your Board, members, former and present donors, and those with League contacts.
7. Send a letter to donors and prospects requesting a specific dollar amount.
8. Train your volunteer solicitors.
9. Make phone and in person follow up calls.
10. Thank all donors and solicitors.
11. Recognize all donors and solicitors.
12. Throughout the year, keep donors informed of League through your VOTER, meeting announcements and/or publications of interest to that donor.
13. Congratulate yourselves on your success!

TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL FUNDRAISER

1. Research and plan a fundraiser that will appeal to your members to work on and support. Be sure that you have total Board support.
2. Be sure that it will appeal to your constituency (whoever is to attend, pay, etc.)
3. Keep your expenses low - keep risk of loss low.
4. Be sure that the dollar return will be worth the time and effort expended by members.
5. Organize! If selling tickets, you will need ticket sellers. Tickets do not sell themselves.
6. Don't forget the FUN in fundraiser.

THE NEW LWVMN EDUCATION FUND: WHY USE IT AND HOW TO USE IT

Tax deductible dollars to the Education Fund are generally easier to raise than regular contributions to your League. Those dollars will enable your League to do any Voter Service or Citizen Information project in your community.

The criteria for spending Ed Fund money from your account on your project are that the project must be:

1. Objective and factual - not involve League positions
2. Educational
3. Serve the public beyond your membership
4. Approved by the LWVMNEF prior to starting the project

EXAMFLES OF LWVMNEF PROJECTS

1. A Voters Guide or Citizens Guide insert in your VOTER
2. Purchase of LWVMNEF publications for distribution to your members and the community
3. A public meeting on an issue of interest in your community
4. A candidates meeting or debate
5. A voters service publication on how to register, how to contact your elected officials, how to vote, stands of candidates on issues, etc.
6. A study of an issue up to the point of consensus.

LWVMNEF KICKOFF CAMPAIGN SHARING POLICY WITH LOCAL LEAGUES

25% of unrestricted gifts received from individuals and 10% of unrestricted gifts from corporations and foundations in your area will go to your League account in the Education Fund.

HOW TO USE THE EDUCATION FUND

1. A booklet, How to Use Your LWVMN Education Fund, with forms will be available in June, 1984, from the state office.
2. You can continue to use the LWVUS Education Fund as well as the LWVMN one.
3. Call or write Beverly McKinnell for help, advice, consultation or call Karen Anderson in the state office.

OPTIONAL METHOD OF PAYING THE LWVUS PER MEMBER PAYMENT

Local Leagues may pay up to 25% of their LWVUS PMP in tax-deductible money through the LWVEF (national League Education Fund). You cannot take money from your Ed Fund account with national or restricted funds for a project to pay the PMP. The easiest way to do it is to solicit contributions (not part of a dues payment) from members. Members then get a tax deduction for their contribution. For further information, get the LWVMN publication, Optional Method of Paying the LWVUS Per Member Payment, May, 1984, from the state LWV office.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - BUDGET

Georgeann Hall, 385 Transit, St. Paul, 55113, (612) 484-9057

The budget is an important part of League planning. In order to reach the objectives in study and action so vital to League, planning for covering the expenses is needed. An indispensable aid for local League budget chairs is "The Art of Budget Building," LWVUS, #268, 60¢. This gives the job description, timeline and local League budget planning form which clearly spells out your job responsibilities and facilitates your work.

See "Publications for League Leaders," at the back of OUTLOOK for a listing of other helpful Budget publications.

The following is a suggested budget planning guide. Adapt this plan to meet the needs of your own local League. Be sure to check your local League bylaws for deadlines.

Calendar for local League budget committee:

Summer: Board appoints budget chair and committee. Bylaws suggest at least two months before the annual meeting as a minimum.

Fall: Committee reviews "Art of Budget Building" and local League existing budget. Visit Board and unit meetings to "listen" to the members and Board on ideas and concerns about the budget.

Winter: Committee studies state and national proposed budgets. Committee meets to put ideas together and develop cost estimates. Committee proposes budget and presents to Board. Board approves or revises.

Spring: (or one month before Annual Meeting): Present proposed budget and explanation in bulletin. Plan presentation to Annual Meeting. Chair presents budget at Annual Meeting. Membership revises and/or adopts. Print adopted budget in bulletin or member handbook. Send copy to state League and to national League.

The state League budget committee welcomes input and assistance from all local League members and encourages any comments to be sent to the state budget chair at the LWVMN office.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - MEMBERSHIP

Judy Nordland, 110704 Kings Lane, Chaska, 55318, (612) 448-3165 or 443-2310 (summer)

Thanks for your willingness to take on or continue in the position of Membership Chair for your local League! Yours is a key job because virtually everything the League does, or tries to do, depends on a healthy membership profile.

I encourage you to begin by viewing the job as a year-round position, where some periods will be more intense and busy than others, and where your efforts continue beyond the collection of dues from new and returning members. New members need careful nurturing and special attention in their first year or two in League, and you need to keep that concern before your League throughout the year.

Before you start to feel overwhelmed, let me remind you that you definitely should not try to do it all yourself. That wouldn't be good for you, and wouldn't be good for your League either. Your support system should include:

- The Board. Help them to recognize the role each of their jobs can play in the total membership picture - in recruitment and retention. Involve them in major decisions too.
- A Membership Committee. Enlist some enthusiastic Leaguers to help you throughout the year. Share the work to lighten the load, accomplish more, enlarge the pool of good ideas, groom your successor!
- All League Members. Educate your members to seek out and talk to prospects, spread the word about League, accept a check on the spot from an interested prospect. "Each one reach one" is an effective strategy, year after year.

Getting an early start in planning the year's membership program will put you in a position of confidence and readiness when fall arrives and most Leagues hold a major recruitment event. If you're new to your job and wonder just what's involved in a plan for the year, or if you're experienced but want to be certain you're not omitting something important, here are the basic elements for an effective program:

1. Goal Setting: Ask your entire board to participate in setting a challenging but attainable goal for growth. A 10% increase is probably realistic for most Leagues of less than 100 members.
2. Identify prospective members: Ask your current members for suggestions; look for other groups of people whose needs might be met by some facet of League activity or program - young parents, retired people (especially teachers); etc.
3. Plan recruitment events: Share the enthusiasm of your members with prospects in a friendly, informal gathering.
4. Follow-up on prospects: It's not enough to tell people about League. They need to be asked for their checks, contacted individually by phone, invited to meetings, picked up by a member, etc. Lots of personal contact is essential!
5. Orientation: De-mystify the workings and jargon of League so that new members will be comfortable and in-the-know.
6. Survey member interests and skills: Find out what new (and old) members would like and have time to do; then be sure they are asked to do it.
7. Continuing contact with new members: Assign buddies for year-long contact and/or assign board members to periodically check in with new members to solicit feedback on their League experience; let them know you're glad they belong.
8. Retention efforts: If you've been doing the things listed above, you have a great chance of renewing someone's membership for the following year at your Annual Meeting.
9. Evaluate: With the Board, look back at the year's successes and shortcomings to help you plan for the following year. Please don't skip this step!

MEMBERSHIP (page 2)

To give special focus and support to your fall recruitment efforts, LWVMN is preparing a kit of materials and activities to be used by local Leagues all over Minnesota during October - League of Women Voters Month. The kit comes with suggestions for using a lively theme of "Voter-cize" and citizen "fitness" in Membership as well as PR and Voter Service activities to gain visibility and recruit members for your League. The kits should arrive in early summer, so you'll have plenty of time to plan your own unique package of activities and involve your members in the fun of carrying them out. We hope you'll enjoy using the materials.

We can never afford to be complacent about membership growth and retention in League, and I challenge each of you to aim high, work hard, and make this a year of growth for the League throughout Minnesota! Please let me know if I can help in any way.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - PUBLIC RELATIONS

Marcia Walters, 5112 Forest Road, Minnetonka, 55343, (612) 934-3412

Public Relations is more than just feeding your local newspaper notices of upcoming League meetings. It is the nurturing and developing of the image of your League - how people inside and out of the organization feel about it. As public relations chair it will be your responsibility to always keep the "image" aspect in the forefront of any program, drive or action your League undertakes.

When calendar planning is underway you can begin to develop your public relations calendar for the coming year. Decide what League events you will publicize during the year, what audience should receive your message and how you are going to reach them. Don't forget to plug in any state and national events, including studies and membership drives. The PR plan should also include a timetable for each event and determination of who will carry out each phase of the plan. Fill in any slow time with feature articles on people in your League.

A good reference source for public relations is the public library. There are many fine books on getting free publicity that will give you a starting point for your creative juices.

Plan on making a big splash with October League Month! The Governor is proclaiming October as League month, and that is your opportunity to pull out the stops on publicizing your League and its activities. Use the ideas from the state office or generate your own to make your League more widely known.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - Bulletin

Marcia Walters, 5112 Forest Road, Minnetonka, 55343, (612) 934-3412

You, as bulletin editor, are the most effective communications channel your League has. Your bulletin will reach all members, prospective members, and the general public with the important news of your League and its activities.

The bulletin creates an image of the League. Make it a positive one! Issue a warm welcome to new members; don't list any members whose dues are in arrears. Be enthusiastic about upcoming events; don't bemoan poor attendance at past meetings.

To make your bulletin the best it can be, sit down and look through the last several issues. Are they easily readable--no murky mimeograph, uncorrected typing errors, or listless layout. Making up a dummy issue will help. Find a good permanent location for the president's column, calendar of events, information on unit and general meetings, membership information, board meeting summary, action information and opportunities for volunteering. Be sure to include the names of the president, editor and membership chair with telephone numbers and addresses.

During calendar planning make an outline of possible articles for upcoming issues. Make your assignments far enough in advance so writers have a good lead time and make sure the deadline is known.

It will be your responsibility to remain current with your League's activities in order to know what should be included in each issue. Congratulations on being your League's bulletin editor and have fun with the position.

Distribution:

- (1) Send two copies to LWVMN, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102
- (2) Send one copy to Marcia Walters, 5112 Forest Road, Minnetonka, MN 55345
- (3) Send one copy to Minnesota's LWVUS liaison, Marilyn B. Reeves, 16506 Forest Mill Court, Laurel, MD 20707
- (4) Send two copies to LWVUS, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
- (5) Send a copy to the president and/or bulletin editor of your bulletin exchange group listed with your League.

BULLETIN EXCHANGE GROUPS

Group I

Winona
Rochester
Austin
Owatonna
Red Wing
Houston County

Group II

Mankato
St. Peter
Freeborn County
New Ulm

Group III

Rock County
Worthington
Jackson Area
Marshall

Group IV

Eastern Carver County
Shakopee
Northfield
Bloomington
Northern Dakota Cty
West Dakota County

Group V

Stevens County
Alexandria
Grant County
Wilkin County
Battle Lake

Group VI

Willmar
Hutchinson
St. Cloud Area
Buffalo-Monticello
Morrison County

Group VII

Moorhead
Bemidji
Detroit Lakes
Cass Lake-Walker Area

Group VIII

Grand Rapids
Mid-Mesabi
Duluth
Hibbing

Group IX

Arden Hills/Shoreview
Mounds View
New Brighton
Roseville
St. Paul

Group X

Anoka/Blaine/Coon Rapids
Brooklyn Center
Brooklyn Park
Fridley
Crystal/New Hope
Robbinsdale

Group XI

Woodbury/Cottage Grove
Mahtomedi Area
White Bear Lake/North
Oaks
St. Croix Valley

Group XII

Westonka
Wayzata
Golden Valley
South Tonka
Minnetonka/Eden Prairie/
Hopkins

Group XIII

St. Louis Park
Richfield
St. Anthony
Columbia Heights
Minneapolis
Edina

We urge all Leagues to contribute articles for the Minnesota VOTER. Let the rest of the state know how your League is making a difference in your community. Deadlines for the VOTER are listed on the calendar attached to this OUTLOOK.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - VOTERS SERVICE

Peggy Leppik, 7500 Western Avenue, Golden Valley, 55427, (612) 546-3328

Presidential election years offer the best possible opportunity for highly visible voter service activities at both the state and local level. Make sure your League takes advantage of some of these projects to reach prospective members at a time when public interest in the political process is at its peak.

STATEWIDE PLANS for Election '84 include:

1. Distribution through LLs of election information flyer from the Secretary of State. A new flyer will also be available this year on how to register voters.
2. Sponsorship of a statewide televised debate for U.S. Senate candidates, October 28, 1984. Karen Gochberg is project director.
3. Young Voters Project; a new project targeted at the 18-24 year old age group. We will be promoting registration and voting through advertising on college and vocational campuses and on pop radio stations. Local League help in promotion and registration is essential to the success of this project. Anna Byron, LWV-St. Paul, is coordinator.
4. Printing and distribution of a voters guide to include Congressional, U.S. Senate, and judges on the statewide ballot. Local Leagues will be needed to distribute. PROJECT MANAGER IS NEEDED. STIPEND MAY BE POSSIBLE.
5. Election Hotline in coordination with Minneapolis and St. Paul LWVs. Staffed by volunteers from Metro LWVs; this is a money-maker for participating local Leagues.

LOCAL PLANS for Election '84: Some cities and towns will be holding local and school board elections this year. Check with your city clerk for your election calendar and see "Making a Difference" for VotersService ideas.

Keep in mind the VotersService Award to be presented at Convention in 1985. If you do something terrific, shout it from the rooftops and get some recognition!

Remember - VotersService and Membership are hand-in-glove activities. With a little planning and coordination, your VS projects can pay off handsomely in new members.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - CITIZEN INFORMATION

Mary Santi, 5935 Otter Lake Road, White Bear Lake, MN 55110, (612) 426-5151

What does a Citizen Information Chair do? You are probably also the Voter Service Chair for your local League. During election years Voter Service will demand the lion's share of your energy. But don't let the Citizen Information half of your portfolio gather dust! The League is an organization with a reputation for presenting factual and unbiased information through tours, publications, meetings and your local cable, radio and news network. That's what the Citizen Information part of your portfolio is all about. The real bonus for your League is more credibility, visibility and membership as you provide reliable information about issues your community faces year around. When an issue is not a League program item on which League has taken a position, CI can step forward with fact sheets, community forums or other vehicles for informing people about an issue in a balanced way. MAKING A DIFFERENCE: A VOTERS SERVICE/CITIZEN INFORMATION HANDBOOK, #330, LWVUS, \$2.00, is the backbone on your portfolio. Study Part 3, interview your observer corps and put together the program(s) that best serve your community.

On the state level there are many resources to help you, from prepackaged programs (see LWVMN publications catalog) to live conferences on emerging issues. This is what we've scheduled for the upcoming year:

Tuesday, October 16, 1984
Saturday, January 12, 1985
Tuesday, March 19, 1985

Pay Equity
Citizens in Action Workshop
Long Term Health Care

When financially feasible and projected use justifies it, we shall videotape these meetings. They will then be available for you to check out and use locally. Board Memos will bring you the latest listing of our available audio visual products. LWVMN does require a \$25 deposit for audio visual products checked out of the office. The entire amount is refunded to you when the product is returned unharmed. Check the publications listing at the back of OUTLOOK for current videotapes available.

Enjoy this portfolio and inform your public! And do call or write if you have questions, need assistance or have a great success to share with your counterparts throughout the state.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - ACTION

Erica Buffington, 3800 Huntington Avenue South, St. Louis Park, MN 55416, (612) 929-8168

DEMOCRACY IS NOT A SPECTATOR SPORT

All U.S. Citizens can have an impact on how laws are made, implemented and interpreted. This impact comes from taking action. Action is the lifeblood of League. The League of Women Voters was born out of one of the largest and oldest campaigns in U.S. history - the fight for women's suffrage. Action is whatever League does at every level of government to implement its program. Taking action is doing things like: telephoning, writing letters, talking face to face, testifying, preparing and distributing fact sheets, observing, monitoring, litigating, etc. etc.

WHO DOES ACTION?

Ideally, everyone will get involved at one time or another. You, as Action Chair, are not the only person in your League responsible for action; rather you are the coordinator and pusher to see that action takes place. You will serve as chair of your League's Action Committee, which will also include Program chairs, the president, PR chair and bulletin editor. In a small League the entire Board serves as the Action Committee. Remember that because the Action chair advocates League position, his/her role must remain totally separate from the Voters Service area of the League.

WHAT INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE?

First, you need background information: Action, the 1978 LWVUS publication, #161, \$1.50, is a complete action handbook.

Also, read the section on Action in IN LEAGUE, 1980, #275, \$3.00. Become familiar with your local positions and review national positions in IMPACT ON ISSUES, 1984-86, \$3.00 (will be available in the fall from LWVUS). The LWVMN Program for Action, 1983-85, \$1.75, is must reading. Copies of these are also necessary for program chairs. Be sure to have CITIZENS IN ACTION, a citizens lobbyists handbook, LWVMN, \$4.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling. A 1985 edition will be available January, 1985. This book includes everything you need to know to make a difference in government: how-to guides and maps, explanations of the legislative process and the executive branch, directories of legislators and MN members of Congress.

Second, you need to keep informed about what's happening. To do this, subscribe to REPORT FROM THE HILL (LWVUS) and CAPITOL LETTER (LWVMN) for yourself and other Board members. (Other League members should be urged to subscribe too!) If you can't order enough for everyone, please share the information with the whole Board. REPORT FROM THE HILL is easily torn apart for individual Program chairs. Also, the LWVUS Spotmaster Service is available at (202) 296-0218. Remind your members to call if they want to hear the latest weekly activity in Congress.

HOW CAN IT ALL BE USED?

Basically, you share it with your Action Committee and other League members. It helps you to be prepared to help others respond to state TIMES FOR ACTION and national ACTION ALERTs. In addition to official League letters signed by the League president and written by the Program chair in consultation with you, the Action chair, it is extremely important that League members respond, as individual constituent pressure is the most important way that League can take Action.

Prepare your members by providing them with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of your local, state and national officials plus tips on how to best contact them when action is requested. Recruit an action person in each League unit who will give a five-minute report each unit meeting to request action, report recent action, give action hints, etc. During legislative sessions the CAPITOL LETTER could be the basis for the report. Have

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each unit choose an action project: for example, monitoring an elected or appointed Board; doing the legislative interviews; preparing a directory of city or county officials; taking major responsibility for an action campaign.

You could also set up a telephone pyramid. Many times action cannot wait for your next unit meeting or bulletin. Your members will be more likely to respond to a complicated TIME FOR ACTION if it is given to them in writing with background information included. (The CAPITOL LETTER and REPORT FROM THE HILL are very helpful with background information.)

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN THIS YEAR?

Fall: Every local League interviews their legislators on a series of questions important to League. This is your first step in lobbying. You, the League member and your legislator become acquainted and exchange ideas. And our state lobbyists have your legislator's positions on file to background themselves as they seek to influence those legislators at the Capitol. Legislative interview packets will be sent to each League in September; completed interviews are due in to the LWVMN office on December 14th.

January: The Citizen Lobbyist Workshop will be held January 12, 1985. This all-day workshop will be open to the public and will focus on how to be effective as citizens in your community and at the legislature. Anyone interested in action plus those who want to lobby or observe for LWV at the legislature should plan to attend. Follow-up meetings for League lobbyists and observers will be held soon after the workshop.

"Day on the Hill" will be held in the spring. We are exploring the possibility of holding a joint "Day on the Hill" with AAUW and other groups. The date will be announced in the August BOARD MEMO. League members are briefed by League lobbyists and legislative leaders and/or key figures in the executive and judicial branches and then given the opportunity to lobby these officials.

Seek out action opportunities at the local level. Review your positions and watch for ways in which you can have an impact. Remember that you may act on the local level using local, state or national positions and our LWV principles. You must check with LWVMN before taking action at the state level if LWVMN has not called for the action. LWVMN policies state, "Local Leagues may take action on the state level under a local position on three conditions: (1) the legislation (this includes administrative decisions or policy) must not be statewide in scope; (2) every affected local League must be notified of the proposed action; (3) approval for such action must be granted by the state Board."

Plan a major action campaign, document it, submit it for consideration for the 1984 Action Recognition Award at State Convention. Entries must be received by the state office by April 8, 1985. Taking action at the local level is one of the best PR/membership tools a League has. Do it carefully, but do it!!!

Please contact me whenever you have any questions. The Action Chair holds an exciting position. I hope you will enjoy it!

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Barbara Hiles, 1303 South 6th Street, Stillwater, MN 55082, (612) 439-6221

As the only program area without a counterpart at the national level, it becomes even more important to schedule some meetings during the year to address some part of this portfolio. There are several possibilities. Lynn Westphal of the Edina League has developed a series of slides on the Women's Correctional Institution at Shakopee and will prepare a script to go with them, which will be available to any local League next year. This could be an interesting meeting for the public too, as a women's issue. Contact the League office, or myself, to schedule this. You may want to review some of the changes in the Sentencing Guidelines, using part of the videotape from the Fall '83 Focus meeting, or inviting your legislator to update you on changes made this session. In the area of Juvenile Justice you may want to follow a juvenile "through the system" in your locality. Your county Court Services Dept. or County Attorney's office can help with this project.

TOURS: If your League is close to a correctional facility, either state or local, you may want to arrange a tour. This is usually possible by contacting the Sheriff for county jails, Warden/Supt. for correctional facilities. What happens to a woman who is arrested? Or a juvenile? Where are they kept? Separate facilities? Equal facilities? What programs are available? This may lead to ACTION!

Plan a visit to a local court or schedule a visit to the Supreme Court when it is in session.

LWV-Minneapolis Family Violence and Handguns Study

Per the direction of the delegates at Council, the LWVMN Board will examine possible LL concurrence with the LWV-Mpls. handgun control position. We will inform you as soon as possible of a decision concerning this issue.

Last but not least, PLEASE plan to attend the groundbreaking of the new women's prison now scheduled for mid-September or early October. This will be in Shakopee and again, we will keep you informed of the exact date and details as soon as they are available. LWVMN worked very hard on this issue and we should be there to celebrate a success. I hope you will find a place on your League calendar for "CJ" (criminal justice).

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - EDUCATION

Marree Seitz, 4333 Oneida Street, Duluth, 55804, (218) 525-5647

Fall is the time to remind your members, in meetings or through the bulletin, of League's education positions, especially those that touch on appropriations (and what doesn't?). Then they'll be prepared for an effective lobbying effort during the 1985 legislative session. This is an appropriation session and there is a good chance a lot of money bills dealing with education will be introduced. The voucher legislation is almost sure to return. (See the March 2, 1984 CAPITOL LETTER.) Monitor efforts in your community for public hearings and/or organization for support or opposition to this legislation.

There will be a Senate Task Force on collective bargaining again a time for you to remind your membership of League's positions. There may be recommendations from this Task Force that will need our concerted action.

This should be an interesting year for school board observers. Have them watch how the boards prioritize funding choices as school aids increase. How is the district responding to the "Excellence in Education" recommendations? To local public hearings on excellence? There might be some exciting proposals - or there might be "business as usual" - or something in between. Be sure to determine what board meetings are most valuable to observe. Board committees and Committee of the Whole meetings may be more informative and interesting than the routine meetings where there is little discussion before voting. This varies from district to district. Determine what is best for you. A hot local education issue? And you with no position? Remember that League can provide a forum for discussion of education issues as part of Citizen Information.

LIBRARIES

Watch for a return of HF 2246 and SF 2080 in the 1985 session. These bills would ensure minimum amounts of financial support to regional public library systems; require participation in a regional public library system; and require county boards of commissioners to appoint at least one representative to the regional public library system board. Some county commissioners may resist a state mandated program. Check to see the position taken by members of your county board. These bills are particularly important to those people living in the fifteen counties with no countywide public library system. These bills provide excellent opportunities for public information programs and local lobbying efforts.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - GOVERNMENT

Judy Duffy, 2812 Hilltop Court, North St. Paul, MN 55109, (612) 777-4234

Karen Knighton, Box 328, Wolverton, MN 56594, (218) 557-8728

The LWV Government Program includes national positions as well as state positions. It gives the local League the opportunity to focus on what interests each League - one or several varied, vital and current issues. Government positions at the national and state level can also be applied at the local level.

As the Government chair, you will need to become familiar with the various LWV positions included in the Government area, aid your local president in responding to LWVMN TIMES FOR ACTION, LWVUS ACTION ALERTs and REPORT FROM THE HILL suggestions for action, and help your local League in making the best use of LWV publications on Government issues. Be sure to review LWVMN's new Program for Action.

State Issues (Duffy)

- Election Laws/Procedures
- Campaign Practices/Campaign Financing
- Open Meetings/Open Records
- Apportionment
- Amending the Minnesota Constitution
- Minnesota Legislative Branch
- Minnesota Executive Branch
- Financing State Government

National Issues (Knighton)

- Election Laws/Election Procedures
- Direct Election of the President
- Voting Representation for D.C. (MN ratified 3/19/79)
- The Presidency
- U.S. Congress
- Campaign Practices/Campaign Financing
- Urban Crisis
- New Study: Financing Federal Government
- also the state issue: Initiative, Referendum and Recall

ELECTION LAWS/PROCEDURES

LWVMN continues to monitor bills dealing with election laws and election judges since these laws are basic to the right of every citizen to vote. Local Leagues can review the Election Judge Monitoring Guide (LWVMN, 1979) for use during all elections. This is an area in which LWV is especially visible and can be a real community asset.

OPEN MEETING LAW

This continues to be a matter of interest for LWV at all levels. Local Leagues can monitor compliance at the local level and demonstrate LWV's commitment to this law as a basic to good government. LWVEF's publication, "Letting the Sunshine In: Freedom of Information and Open Meetings," #223, 30¢; and LWVMN's "Open Meeting Law Update," February, 1979, 40¢, continue to be valuable.

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

Efforts to place spending limits on candidates for U.S. Congress and Senate failed this legislative session. The national publication "Report Card on Campaign Financing, Current Focus," 1978, #351, 30¢, continues to be helpful. In addition, see LWVMN's 1981 update. Also, all bills relating to Minnesota's disclosure laws as administered by the Ethical Practices Board are very carefully monitored.

GOVERNMENT (page 2)

FINANCING STATE GOVERNMENT

Minnesota has recovered, at least for the time being, from the dismal deficit situation of the last two years. A budget surplus of \$900 million has allowed the legislature to make some tax reductions and spending adjustments this last session. Pending the findings of the Latimer Tax Study Commission due in December, Minnesota's tax structure could be in for an overhaul. Leagues need to follow these proceedings and also be mindful that our own tax positions were formulated in times of continued budget surplus - some of which may need to be re-evaluated in terms of today's economy.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE BRANCH

This legislative session has seen action to increase legislative and executive officer's salaries. The Salary Commission arising from the 1983 legislative session made recommendations that were almost totally accepted by the 1984 legislature. An attempt to merge the executive officers of State Auditor, Secretary of State and Treasurer into one elected office of Comptroller General, failed this legislative session.

NATIONAL ISSUES

Government chairs should carefully read the REPORT FROM THE HILL for action issues as they evolve. Occasionally you will receive communication from LWVMN about certain national issues, but the basic information will come to you from LWVUS. You can expect requests for action in the area of Right to Privacy; other issues may surface - probably with little advance notice (given the unpredictability of Congress!).

LWVUS POSITION ON FINANCING FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: The 1984 LWVUS Convention adopted a new position statement on Financing the Federal Government that reads: "Action to support a federal tax system that:

- is fair and equitable;
- provides adequate resources for government programs while allowing flexibility for financing future program changes;
- is understandable to the taxpayer and encourages compliance;
- accomplishes its objectives without creating undue administrative problems.

NEW LWVUS STUDY ON FINANCING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: Also a new study on Financing the Federal Government was adopted. It reads, "Evaluate U.S. fiscal policy: revenue sources, including borrowing; tax expenditures; and the funding in entitlement programs." In response to the Long Range Planning Committee's recommendations, this consensus will be reached with the use of a tear off in the VOTER. This type of consensus will be carefully evaluated by LWVUS for future use.

The state Government Committee invites anyone with an interest in any of these issues to join our committee. We'd especially welcome anyone with an interest in lobbying during the legislative session. Please call either of the co-chairs or the LWVMN office.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Judy Duffy, 2812 Hilltop Court, North St. Paul, MN 55109, (612) 777-4234

Mary VanEvera, (National Security Study Chair), 1700 Lakeview Drive, Duluth, 55803,
(218) 724-0133

This past year, LWV adopted new positions on arms control, defense spending and military policy. Now, local Leagues have a responsibility to lobby on these issues, respond to TIMES FOR ACTION when asked and take every opportunity to inform elected officials of the League's positions. Question candidates for office at every level of government on these issues. Formulation of policy can and should begin at the grassroots! Take the initiative in educating your communities on these issues - involve other organizations and the public at large in your programs. More often we see international issues having a local impact and broader knowledge and understanding of these issues is imperative. This is where your local League can provide real community service.

NEW LWVUS NATIONAL SECURITY STUDY: The 1984 LWVUS Convention adopted a new two-part study on National Security. Part I will examine the interdependent nature of the International Relations program, including new and innovative ways to promote global security. Part II will examine U.S. economic and military aid to developing countries and its relationship to our international, economic and political interests. LWVUS will supply us with questions and answers on our newest positions and as soon as possible with an every-member publication integrating all of our IR positions. Mary VanEvera has agreed to continue as Chair of the National Security Study.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - NATURAL RESOURCES

Jeanne Crampton, 4330 Wooddale Avenue So., St. Louis Park, 55425, (612) 926-8760

Nan Grimsby, 5932 Wooddale Avenue, Edina, 55424, (612) 922-9403

Since the natural resources area changes so quickly, from one month to another, it seems rather useless to go into a lot of detail regarding the various subjects, since it could all be out of date in a matter of days. Rather, we will list areas in which we have been active, and in which we expect activity, and ask that you call one of us for an updating.

Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act: We can't believe that these are still being listed as "to be renewed soon" - that's what we said two years ago! Please check with your president or NR Chair (or whoever gets the LWVUS "Report from the Hill" for the latest news. At the moment, it looks like both Acts stand a good chance of being weakened (5/84) and Leagues have received Times for Action on both items. It appears there will be no substantive Congressional action on Acid Rain until after the November election!

Water Study: "Study of Minnesota Water Rights and Use, including the preservation and protection of groundwater, with regional emphasis."

The first publication is out; consensus questions and study material will be available August 23rd, F & I #2 will be ready September 20th. Also available at the state LWV office, is the Missouri River Basin Report, provided free to every MN member by LWV of Missouri. Water study consensus will be due on February 28th. Announcement of our new water position, if any, will be made at the 1985 State Convention. If you have specific questions about the water study, please contact one of our co-chairs, Katie Fournier, 912 - 18th Avenue S.E., Mpls., 55414, (612) 331-5615, or Barb Akre, 432 Pinewood, Duluth, 55804, (218) 728-4397. LWVUS will be establishing a task force on water soon, to look at LWV water positions.

Hazardous Waste Facility Siting: As you may know, the siting process has been stopped by the 1984 Legislature, with a report to be developed and presented to the 1986 legislative session on possible alternatives to land disposal. While this delay was a popular solution in many areas of the state, it calls a halt to the entire process for two years, and may mean an increase in "midnight dumping," since waste generators may feel that there is no point in storing waste in hopes of a legal disposal alternative. It would have been more logical to have allowed the siting process to go forward, and to have held off on starting any construction of a facility, if there is doubt that one will be needed. (Wanna bet?) Keep posted on this one.

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal - Midwest Compact: Minnesota is now a member of the Compact, along with Iowa, Missouri, Michigan and Indiana. Wisconsin will undoubtedly become a legal member before the July 1, 1984 cutoff date. Illinois, whom everyone expected to become a member passed a compact law with stronger provisions than those passed by the other five states, and is therefore in a state of limbo, since Congress mandated that all compact laws were to be the same. At this point Illinois is considering "going it alone," or establishing a "paper compact" with New York State. With Illinois missing from the Midwest Compact, the other six or so will have to pick a site within those states, which isn't what they had counted on, and may prove to be a real hassle. There is bound to be action on this one.

High-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal: Minnesota is under consideration for the second site to be selected because of our granitic or crystalline rock deposits. Governor Perpich has established a Governor's Task Force on High Level Radioactive Waste, along with two advisory committees, one technical, one on citizen participation. The Citizen Advisory Committee is working at the moment on some informational pamphlets, and considering methods of involving more Minnesota citizens in the process.

Container Deposit/Recycling: The Container Conservation Coalition has not had a meeting to determine our future action on this item but it is apparent that, since the Senate Committee which turned it down this session (1984) will hold sway in both the 1985 and 1986 sessions, there is certainly some question about the advisability of committing funds and people to a project that doesn't appear feasible. Perhaps we should look further down the line and consider pushing for total mandatory state recycling, or at least the easy availability of recycling to citizens - such as is in effect in St. Louis Park, and is being considered in Ramsey County. Oregon has a "Community Recycling Law" going into effect July 1, 1984. It mandates curbside collection of recyclables in municipalities over 4,000 population, or easy drop-off centers in areas of less population.

Problems That Aren't Going to Disappear and May Turn Your Membership On: Solid waste landfill, energy facility siting; ground water contamination; soil erosion; land stewardship; centralized vs. decentralized energy production. These topics are all worth a meeting if they strike a chord with your membership. You can probably think of others - this list isn't complete. Call if you need help, or even if you don't.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - SOCIAL POLICY

Peggy Lucas, 4427 East Lake Harriet Blvd., Mpls., 55409, (612) 823-8544

Carolyn Hendrixson, 1427 W. Minnehaha Pkwy., Mpls., 55409, (612) 925-5079

A vote at the LWVUS Convention shortened our name to Social Policy, but the list of topics in the Social Policy area remains long. Both the national and state levels of League will narrow the focus of Social Policy to increase effectiveness. The following are action possibilities. You might want to pick one for your League. Please do not feel you have to do it all!

NATIONAL FOCUS:

The Equal Rights Amendment: There will not be another vote this year on the ERA, but it is expected to be reintroduced in Congress in 1985. After the November election the League and other women's groups will reassess the possibilities for an ERA in the new Congress. Local Leagues should concentrate on ERA education for members, speaking to other community groups on the need for the ERA and forming ERA coalitions in local communities. A new national pamphlet, "ERA, Why We Need It" is a good beginning for a speech. The LWVUS will produce a substantive publication on ERA this summer. Watch for it.

Job Segregation: Leagues are encouraged to continue monitoring the Jobs Training Partnership Act to assure women are included in jobs training programs.

Pay Equity: See Minnesota Focus.

Dependent Care (Child Care): In this area local Leagues can survey community needs for child care and provide educational programs on those needs for the public. Surveying local employers to discover what they are doing to meet the child care needs of employees is another possible activity.

MINNESOTA FOCUS:

Pay Equity: With the passage of a bill requiring all political subdivisions (cities, counties and school boards) to implement pay equity, local Leagues have a unique opportunity to help pay equity happen on the local level. LWVMN will be publishing a "How To" pamphlet on monitoring pay equity in your community this summer. In the meantime make sure League members are appointed to committees studying pay equity in your community. Establish the League as a helpful resource for pay equity.

ERA: The Minnesota ERA will be reintroduced in the 1985 Legislative Session. Be ready to write letters of support. Keep up education activities mentioned under the national focus.

Child Care: A comprehensive child care bill is in the works for next session. The League is represented on the committee preparing the legislation. Support from local Leagues will be critical.

Indians in Minnesota: Plan an educational meeting for members and the public based on the new publication of the book, INDIANS IN MINNESOTA. Focus on the part of the book that speaks to Indian concerns in your part of the state. Highlight parts of the publication in your VOTER. The Indian Child Welfare Act will be reintroduced in the Legislature to address the problem of Indian children being placed in foster and adoptive care in percentages greater than their percentage in the population. The League plans to support the bill.

MINNESOTA CONFERENCE ON WOMEN, THE ECONOMY AND PUBLIC POLICY: This conference is sponsored by the MN Women's Consortium, cosponsored by LWVMN and other organizations and will be held on November 15th and 16th at the Earle Brown Center, University of MN. It will bring together women and policy experts to discuss ways to make sure women's contributions are factored into laws, regulations, educational and business practices and especially into the tax code.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - LOCAL PROGRAM

Joan Higinbotham, 2749 Dean Parkway, Minneapolis, 55416, (612) 926-9399

There are a lot of exciting local Program items for members to choose from but resources extend only so far, so each year League must choose where they wish to expend their human and financial resources. Local Program can be a study of cable television, monitoring changes in the school system, updating your Know Your Town publication to incorporate changes in your city's structure, studying changes in city government structure, working with another local League on a question of concern to both municipalities, taking action on positions already adopted and much more.

As you plan the local Program projects for the coming League year, remember that your Program was adopted because members felt strongly about the issues involved. This is a guarantee that they are interested in the issues and may be interested in working on the committee. So while the enthusiasm of the Annual Meeting is with you, organize a committee, calling on those members who were particularly supportive of that Program item.

The committee's first task is to clearly define the scope of the Program. This should be done at the Annual Meeting. Referring back to the minutes of the meeting can be helpful. The Board should also work with you to narrow the project to a manageable level, if it wasn't done at the Annual Meeting

Equally important is the development of a timeline. Allow more time than you think you will need! Remember that study and consensus should be followed by action, so if you are planning a study, include an action plan in your timeline (maybe for the next League year).

Summer is a good time to begin work on your Program project. It is a time when baby-sitters are available, so parents of preschoolers can help out, and some people's schedules are a bit more flexible. An early start will also keep enthusiasm high and get you off to a good start.

Help is available to you if this seems like a pretty big job for one person! Work with your Board, share with other local Program chairs who have similar items and be sure to call on me and I will put you in touch with state Board members or other local Leagues who can be of help. Also refer to LWVMN's Guide to Local Program for more help in developing Program and working with resource topic chairs.

Remember to set aside time on your League calendar for Program-making on the local and state levels for 1985. Alert Board members early so they can be thinking of some Lively Issues to present and encourage members to do so as well.

Traveling Road Show

Does your local League need a preplanned program to attract new members to the League or increase publicity for the League in your community? A good way to do this is to apply to be a site for a LWVMN "road-show" sometime during 1984-85. Women's issues, water and national security are the major topics available. Your League has received an application and should have responded by May 18th. However, if you act promptly your application may still be considered.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - MARKETING

Joann Buie, 6224 Braeburn Circle, Edina, 55435, (612) 941-7979

MARKETING ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE MASS BEHAVIOR.....

Why and how is LWV concerned with marketing?

LWVMN has two important goals:

1. Financial survival in order to.....
2. Provide services and effectively perform our mission.

Nonprofit organizations do not exist to make profits. However, organizations such as ours are constantly concerned with financial issues. LWV is charged with producing revenue. We try to increase membership, ask for donations in-kind, fundraise, sell publications or other products and sell services. We know money is a means, not an end.

Products and services are the most conspicuous and public of the marketing activities of our organization.

We sell ourselves: Voters registration, Focus meetings, lobbying, Speakers Bureau, Candidates meetings, Membership meetings, flyers, posters, Fair booths, cable TV.

We sell "ideas": Speakers Bureau, publications, position papers, lobbying, slide shows, personal communication.

We sell "products": Publications, sweatshirts, "T" shirts, note pads, mugs, cookbooks, buttons, LWV pins, membership flip cards, tote bags, postcards.

Think about how you can market the product and services of our League this coming year.

*Can you continue to sell the People's Choice Cookbook, earning \$2 for every book you sell? Can you sell to businesses at a 40% discount? (\$5.37) Being on the shelves in bookstores, grocery stores, gift shops, etc. has given us visibility in places we haven't been before.

*Look for LWVMN's NEW PUBLICATION, Indians in Minnesota, coming out in early winter. This will be excellent for local League program, community and school use.

*Can you use the state Water publications in your area in a League sponsored public meeting perhaps?

*Can you try to sell Choosing the President to your local schools and library?

*Should you begin to think about developing a product to sell - at your county fairs, LWVMN State Convention, LWVUS National Convention, etc?

Be creative in marketing your League, and our state and national LWV. We need public acceptance. We need to reach more people.

COUNTERPART COMMUNIQUE - CMAL

Mertyce Mayne, 1479 Hythe Street, St. Paul, 55108, (612) 645-4007

June - Watch for and participate in Metro Council area meetings to receive candidates for new Regional Transit Board chair and members.

CMAL Outlook for '84-'85 will probably emphasize these areas: (June Executive Committee discussion session will develop scope.)

Study Committee: complete study (narrowed) on financing Metro services

Committee work summer and fall

Consensus due January 31, 1985 (Board 2/7/85)

Quarterly Meetings: these are definitely for every member as well as delegates; always chock full of good information.

Thursday, September 20, 1984 - Study issues

Thursday, January 17, 1985 - Legislative reception/lunch (will there be new legislators?)

Thursday, March 21, 1985 - Issues raised by study?

Thursday, May 16, 1985 - Annual Convention - program selection

Lively Issues: to recommend new study program - '85-'87. (These will probably come naturally with study discussion. Fall mailing on issue ideas. Recommendations due to Executive Committee, January 31, 1985.

Action: Metro Council
Legislature

We hope to develop a system to relay and use information from observers in action.

Observers: To keep our action program alert. (See above)
To help local Leagues get a glimpse of the scene at the Metro Council. We hope you share your reactions with your own members.

USEFUL PUBLICATIONS FOR LOCAL LEAGUE LEADERS, 1984-85

Please note the following:

- * National publications catalogs are abbreviated CL (Catalog for Leaders - purple letterhead) and C (League of Women Voters Catalog, 1983-84 - blue on white). You should have both catalogs.
- * National publications must be ordered from LWVUS, 1730 M St., NW, Washington, DC 20036.
- * For the Program areas in which there are many national publications, only new or very important ones are listed here.
- * Presidents receive a Presidents mailing automatically from LWVUS which includes all new publications, the Prospectus and the League Action Service.
- * A Duplicate Presidents Mailing (DPM) may be ordered for others at \$25.00 from LWVUS.
- * State League publications may be ordered from LWVMN, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, 55102. In addition to this listing you should have the LWVMN Catalog, 1983. Copies are available at the state League office free.
- * Presidents receive the Board Memo and enclosures automatically as well as the CAPITOL LETTER. DPMs may be ordered at \$15.00 from LWVMN.

PUBLICATIONS EVERY PORTFOLIO SHOULD CONTAIN:

LWVMN

State Board List plus address and phone
number of LWVMN office
LEAGUE-L-ESE
PROGRAM FOR ACTION 1983-85

LWVUS

LWVUS Board List, address and phone number of
LWVUS office
IN LEAGUE (LWVUS - CL #275)
IMPACT ON ISSUES - 1984-86
B IS FOR BASIC (LWVUS - CL #121)
MEANINGFUL MEETINGS (LWVUS - CL #319),
essential for Program chairs

LOCAL INFORMATION:

Local League Board List
Local League Job Descriptions
Local League Board Policies
Local League Budget
Local League Bylaws
Local League Calendar for the year
Local League Committees List
Local League Program Positions
Expense Vouchers

Optional Publications:

LWVUS Bylaws (CL #381)
FACTS ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS (LWVUS,
#221)
LWVMN Bylaws

SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS LIST FOR PRESIDENTS

Sample Local League Board Agenda
Annual Meeting Planning Guide (Jan.'80)
List of Local League Presidents (new one
available soon)
State Budget '82-'83, '83-'84

Simplified Parliamentary Procedures, CL #138
Art of Budget Building, CL #268
League Action Service (R/H & Action Alerts),
C - p. 15
National Budget '83-'84, '84-'85

PRESIDENTS (cont.)

LWVMN

Minutes: of Convention, Council and
State Board meetings
How to Use Your LWVMN Ed Fund
Tips on Filing
Board Orientation (Apr. '82)
Policies of LWVMN (Aug. '81 and re-
placement if/when published)
1982 Ed Fund Annual Report (and re-
placement if/when published)
A Guide for the Nominating Committee
(Dec. '81)
Citizens in Action (1983)
Capitol Letter
Guide to Local Program Planning (Sept. '81)
MN Local League Boards & Programs ('82-'83)
ABCs for Changing the Organizational
Basis of a Local League

LWVUS

The Way to Go (raising tax-deductible money),
CL #348
Planning Program: From Choice through Action,
CL #410
Developing Program: Fresh Approaches, CL #369
Certificates of Merit, CL #448 or #432
Presidents' Packet (mailed in summer)
Prospectus
LWVUS Bylaws, CL #381

PUBLICATIONS LIST FOR SECRETARIES

Sample Local League Board Meeting Minutes Simplified Parliamentary Procedures, CL #138
Sample Local League Annual Meeting Minutes

PUBLICATIONS LIST FOR TREASURERS

Adopted Budget, '84-'85 Ledger-de-Main, CL #248
Filing Form 990, Sales and Use Tax Membership Report Form
How to Use Your LWVMN Ed Fund Membership Cards, CL #227
Art of Budget Building, CL #268
Dues Notices, CL #218
The Way to Go (raising tax-deductible money),
CL #348

PUBLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CHAIRS

The SALT II Treaty ('79)
"Buy America Act" (Sept. '79)
Handling the IR Portfolio (Sep. '79)
Resource List, Trade Education (Oct. '79)
Speaking of Trade: Its Affect on Agri-
culture (U of M Ag Extension)
Chronology of a Successful Discussion Unit
Reference Packet for LWV Research/Study
Committees (July '79)
Times for Action, as issued

Building Global Perspectives (committee guide),
CL #615
Localizing International Issues: A Community
Guide, CL #525
Developing Program: Fresh Approaches, CL #369
Development: An International Affair (1981),
C #231
International Trade: Style and Substance,
C #389
Providing for the Common Defense: A Military
Policy Reader, #531
National Security: Not for Experts Only, audio
cassette, 1984, LWVEF #540
The Quest for Arms Control: Why and How, C #530
Wrap Up: UN Special Session on Disarmament,
(Prospectus - '82-'83, #1)
US National Security: Facts and Assumptions,
1983, LWVEF #538
Dollars for Defense: Translating Military
Purposes into Spending Choices, 1983, LWVEF
#534

PUBLICATIONS FOR NATURAL RESOURCES CHAIRS

LWVMN

Natural Resources Information and Update
Sheets (6), 1982, \$1.00
A MN Citizen's Introduction to Nuclear
Power, 1981
Reference Packet for LWV Research/Study
Committees (July '79)
Capitol Letter
Groundwater Kit
Container Deposit Laws: Who Benefits;
Who Pays? (#1)
Facts and Issues: Who Owns MN Water,
March, 1984
Facts and Issues (#2), Sep. 1984
Water Study Committee Guide and Consensus
Questions, Aug. 1984

LWVUS

Air: Clean Air Act, #222
Water: SOCs series, #s 672, 178, 532, kit of
4 #450
Waste: Siting Hazardous Waste Facilities, #516
A Hazardous Waste Primer, C #402
A Nuclear Waste Primer, #391
Energy: Nuclear Issues Community Guide, #155
Nuclear Power Bibliography, #466
Energy Emporium, C #106
General: Environmental Regulations, C #514
Citizens: The Untapped Energy Source, C #436
Making an Issue of it: The (legislative)
Campaign Handbook, CL #613
Developing Program: Fresh Approaches, CL #369
A Nuclear Power Primer: Issues for Citizens,
C #575

PUBLICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT CHAIRS

Direct Democracy: Choices for MN
(I, R & R), 1980
Citizens in Action, 1983
Update on Campaign Financing, Aug. '81
Capitol Letter, subscription
Chronology of a Successful Discussion Unit
Reference Packet for LWV Research/Study
Committees
Board Memo (every LL Board member receives)

League Government Committees: Options and
Opportunities, CL #313
LWVUS Action Guide, CL #161
Constitutional Amendment by Convention, C #125
The Balanced Budget: A Closer Look, C #632
You and Your National Government, C #273
Report Card on Campaign Finance, C #351
Making an Issue of It: The Campaign Handbook,
C #613
Developing Program: Fresh Approaches, CL #369
Federalist Papers Reexamined, Series of 6,
C #622, #377, #213, #221-333
Choosing the President, 1984, LWVEF, #420
Report from the Hill, League Action Service,
C, p. 15
Post Board Summary, issued periodically by
LWVUS, in Presidents' mailing
Congress and the Budget Revisited, 1983, LWVEF,
#365
Political Accountability Rating, 98th Congress,
1984, LWVUS, #100
Pick a Candidate, C #259

PUBLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP CHAIRS

Recruit & Retain (1980)
Job Description in '80-'81 OUTLOOK
Membership Committee Checklist
Flyer: "Join Up, Join In"
Focus on Membership(newsletters) '80-'84
What's In Us for You? LWVUS slide show
CL #115, purchased by LWVMN, borrow
from state office
FACTS
How to Orient New Members (1982)

Membership Management (handbook), CL #495
Report of the Findings of League Self-Study,
CL #545, or abridged version, #440
League in Action slide show, CL #373
Also see CL Classified Ads, Prospectus, '82-'83,
#2, p.33
Action Packed Politics Membership Campaign
Campaign Kit - CL #284
Poster - CL #269
Flyer - CL #274
Buttons - CL #282

USEFUL PUBLICATIONS FOR LOCAL LEAGUE LEADERS, 1984-85

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRS (cont.)

LWVMN

October: LWV Month promotion kit, available summer, 1984

LWVUS

Membership Cards, CL #227 (free)
League-Tested Recipes for Membership Success, CL #375
Facts About the League of Women Voters, CL #221

PUBLICATIONS FOR DISCUSSION LEADERS

Chronology of a Successful Discussion Unit
The Member in the Discussion Unit

Meaningful Meetings, CL #319
Also see CL Classified Ads, Prospectus, '82-'83, #2, p33

PUBLICATIONS FOR PUBLICATIONS CHAIRS

Copies of all local and state publications currently available
Order Forms
Publications Catalog, June, 1983

One copy of all national publications currently available
Publication Service or DPM, see C or CL
Order Forms
Get-to-Know the League Publication package, CL #186
Publications Catalogs, C and CL

PUBLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS CHAIRS

Membership flyer, "Join Up, Join In"
PR Kit (from 1980 fall workshops)
October: LWV Month promotion kit, available summer, 1984

Media Kit (5 pubs), C #163

PUBLICATIONS FOR BYLAWS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LWVMN Bylaws, 1983

Sample Bylaws for Local League, CL #224
LWVUS Bylaws, CL #381

PUBLICATIONS FOR BUDGET CHAIRS

State Budget '84-'85
How to Use Your LWVMN Ed Fund

Art of Budget Building, CL #268
LWVUS Budget
The Way to Go (raising tax-deductible money), CL #348

PUBLICATIONS FOR FINANCE CHAIRS

The League's Tax History - Aug. 1983
LWVMN Budget, '84-'85
LWVMNEF Budget, '84-'85
Optional Method of Paying the LWVUS Per Member Payment, May '84
How to Use Your LWVMN Education Fund, June '84

The Way to Go. How to use the LWVEF to raise tax-deductible money to fund state and local League projects, CL #348
Dollars and Sense: The Art of Raising Money, CL #494
Fund Raising? Who? Me?, CL #441, 10/\$1
Contributors receipts, 100/pad, CL #219

PUBLICATIONS FOR VOTERS SERVICE/CITIZEN INFORMATION CHAIRS

LWVMN

Committee Guide, Precinct Caucus Promotion
(Nov.'81 - to be revised)
Election Survey of League Activity (Nov.'82)
Election Judge Survey/Monitoring Guide,
1979
"Every Vote Counts" - 16 mm film - J.C.
Penny Co., LWVMN office
Citizens in Action, 1983
Election Survey, Mar.'83
Precinct Caucus Videotape, LWVMN office
How to Run a Hotline
Videotapes available:
Citizens in Action, 1982
Sentencing Guidelines, Oct.'83
Futures in Education, Mar.'83
Minnesota Caucus, Nov.'83

LWVUS

Making a Difference: VS/CI Handbook, CL #330
Are You a Potential Candidate? - slide show,
CL #141
Election Check-Up: Monitoring Registration
and Voting, C #270
Making It Work: A Guide to Training Election
Workers, C #271
Removing Administrative Obstacles to Voting,
C #151
Pick a Candidate, C #259
1980 Election Retrospective, CL #171
Tell It to Washington, 1983, C #349
Choosing the President, 1984, C #420
How To Do It, series 3, #1: How to Teach the
1984 Elections - (National Council For the
Social Studies, 3501 Newark St, NW,
Washington, DC 20016)

PUBLICATIONS FOR ACTION CHAIRS

How a Bill Becomes a Law
How to Write Your Legislator
Times for Action, as issued
Citizens in Action, 1983, a citizen
lobbyist's handbook (1985 available
in Jan.)
Capitol Letter subscription
Political Accountability Rating in MN VOTER
in even-numbered years)
Guide to Local Program
PROGRAM FOR ACTION, 1983-85

Action (handbook), CL #161
League Action Service (R/H & Action Alerts),
CL
Planning Program: From Choice Through Action,
CL #410
Public Action Kit, C #629
Making an Issue of It: The Campaign Handbook,
(legislative lobbying), CL #613
Political Accountability Ratings, CL #100, 101
Report from the Hill
"Spotmaster" - taped LWVUS guide to legislative
action - 202-296-0218
CIA videotape

PUBLICATIONS FOR LOCAL PROGRAM CHAIRS

Local and/or County Survey
School District Survey
CMAL agreement and Program materials (if
a member)
Chronology of a Successful Unit Meeting
Reference Packet for LWV Research/Study
Committees (July '79)
Guide to Local Program (Sep.'81)

Planning Program: From Choice Through Action,
CL #410
Developing Program: Fresh Approaches, CL #369
Know Your County, C #180
Know Your Community, C #288
Know Your Schools, C #343
Making an Issue of It: The Campaign Handbook,
(legislative), CL #613

PUBLICATIONS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE CHAIRS

Chronology of a Successful Discussion Unit
(1973)
Reference Packet for LWVMN Research/Study
Committees (July '79)
Copies of testimony by LWVMN lobbyists
Times for Action, as issued
Minnesota Judiciary: Structures and
Procedures (Feb.'81)

Making an Issue of It: The Campaign Handbook,
(legislative), CL #613
Developing Program: Fresh Approaches, CL #369

USEFUL PUBLICATIONS FOR LOCAL LEAGUE LEADERS, 1984-85

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CHAIRS (cont.)

LWVMN

LWVUS

Citizens in Action, 1983
Capitol Letter, subscription
Update: Women's Correctional Facility,
Jan.'82
Governor's Study on Juvenile Justice,
Governor's Task Force, Nov.'81
MN Women's Correctional Facility Slide Show
Sentencing Guidelines Videotape

Minnesota
Publications from the Court Information Office,
MN Supreme Court
Free publication available from:
MN Criminal Justice Program
100 Hanover Building
480 Cedar
St. Paul, MN 55101

PUBLICATIONS FOR EDUCATION CHAIRS

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| Chronology of a Successful Discussion Unit (1973) Copies of testimony by LWVMN lobbyists Times for Action, as issued Citizens in Action, 1983 Capitol Letter, subscription Financing Public Schools in MN K-12, Facts and Issues, Sep.'82 Others: MN Dept. of Education, 555 Cedar, St. Paul 55101 or local superintendent 1. The ABC's of MN School Finance; 2. School District Profiles - latest edition; 3. The Condition of Education The Excellence Report: Using it to Improve Your Schools, published by American Association of School Administrators | Education: Problems in Equity, C #305 Campaigning for Fair School Finance, C #353 Cases in point, #353, or abridged version #354 |
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PUBLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL POLICY CHAIRS

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|---|--|
| Chron. of a Successful Discussion Unit '73 Ref. Packet for LWV Research/Study Comm. Copies of testimony by LWVMN lobbyists Times for Action, as issued What's the Score in MN Guide to Local Program Citizens in Action, 1983 Capitol Letter, subscription Newsletters of Commission for the Economic Status of Women (from MN State Comm.) Newsletter from MN Women's Consortium | Human Needs: Update on HR, C #442 Monitoring Voc. Ed. System for Sex Equity Compliance, A Citizen's Handbook, C #492 Series on Women and Housing, C #s696,694,403 HR Exchange 1980, C #407 Solving Urban Problems Person to Person, C #355 "ERA, Why We Need It," 1984, #342 Meeting the Employment Needs of Women: A Path Out of Poverty?, 1984, LWVEF, #359 The Women's Vote: Beyond the Nineteenth Amendment, LWVEF, #425 |
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PUBLICATIONS FOR NOMINATING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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| A Guide for the Nominating Committee | In League, p. 55 |
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_____ in _____ on _____
(title of program) (format/size) (dates)

We will return the program to the state League office immediately after using it.

Signed: _____ Portfolio: _____ Phone: _____

Please mail program to: _____

(address) _____

(city, zip) _____

Please include \$25 deposit, which will be refunded when the program is returned undamaged. Programs may be kept three (3) weeks, unless high demand necessitates a shorter loan period. If material is mailed to you, your League will be billed for postage and handling costs.

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