League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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ENERGY 21

THERMAL EFFICIENCY FOR AMERICA'S BUILDINGS: PLUGGING THE LEAKS

IN SHORT

The energy used to maintain and operate buildings is no mere drop in the oil bucket. It accounted for a fourth of total U.S. energy use in 1975 (or more than a third, if we add in energy losses associated with producing and distributing electricity to buildings). In our post-embargo awakening to the energy problem, we have begun to consider how to cut that consumption while also maintaining our accustomed levels of comfort. The measure of the output of heating, cooling or ventilation in a building per unit of energy input is called thermal efficiency. That efficiency is predetermined in part when a building goes up--by its structural components, its design in relation to its environment, its mechanical equipment. But operation and maintenance make a difference, too. And existing buildings can also be made more thermally efficient, using proven methods and products now available. Two new federal acts take modest first steps toward encouraging states and local governments--which regulate building construction, and sometimes operation and maintenance--to add thermal efficiency standards to their building codes.

BACKGROUND

When fuels were cheap, building operating costs were low; in most buildings, therefore, aesthetics and a desire to hold down construction costs eclipsed concern for energy efficiency. With oil prices quadrupling since 1973 and electricity bills growing, people are looking for ways to cut heating and cooling costs. Many a homeowner has insulated the attic, added storm windows or even changed the heating system. Builders and architects have begun to design and construct homes and buildings that incorporate energy-efficient features. Real estate ads now emphasize energy-saving as an attraction.

The potential savings are considerable. In 1974 the chairman of the energy committee of the American Consulting Engineers Council estimated that "modifying the design of existing buildings could save 15 to 25 percent of energy now used and energy-saving design in new construction could reduce consumption by 35 to 50 percent."

Two strategies for thermal improvement are available, both necessary to achieve maximum conservation. One is to retrofit--to modify existing buildings. The other is to construct new buildings that are more energy-efficient than exisiting ones. Since annual additions to the national stock of buildings are small--only 2%--the latter is a long-range solution. In the short run, retrofitting offers the greater potential.

Thermal efficiency standards come in two varieties. Prescriptive standards specify the methods, materials and design features to be used in the construction of a building. Performance standards, which take into account the purposes for which the building will be used, set forth energy efficiency goals for each kind of building in specific climatic regions. Performance standards--focused on end results instead of on specific means--allow for greater flexibility in design and construction than do prescriptive standards, but their enforcement may cost more. A building inspector can easily determine whether specified amounts of insulation have been used. But it takes a lot more knowledge and training for an inspector to relate a building's total construction, design and mechanical equipment to performance standards for energy efficiency--to determine whether a building has been constructed to provide expected levels of performance on a specified "energy budget."

Tax credits, low-interest loans and outright grants are among the incentives that governments can provide to stimulate improvements that increase energy efficiency in buildings. The private sector also holds out carrots and sticks. A bank in Seattle, for example, offers mortgages to purchasers of energy-efficient homes at less than the going interest rate.

EPCA and ECPA. Two new major federal conservation measures--the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA), PL 94-163, and the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA), PL 94-385--contain titles that promote thermal efficiency in buildings.

EPCA (signed Dec. 22, 1975) authorizes a three-year $150 million program of federal grants to states to help them develop and carry out programs designed to reduce their total energy consumption by 1980 to 95% of the level now projected for that year. To qualify for a grant, a state must adopt thermal

efficiency standards for new or renovated buildings equivalent to or better than either ASHRAE 90-75 (a model code developed by the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers) or the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Minimum Property Standards [MPS] (which buildings must satisfy in order to qualify for HUD mortgage insurance or other financing assistance programs.)

Title III of ECPA (signed Aug. 14, 1976) directs HUD, in consultation with the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) and other agencies, to develop and publish within 3 years in the Federal Register proposed thermal efficiency performance standards for new buildings, both commercial and residential. Final performance standards are to be promulgated within six months of publication and will then become effective within one year. When they do, local and/or state governments will be expected to have incorporated into their building codes thermal efficiency standards at least as effective as HUD's. To help them adopt and implement the standards, HUD can provide technical and financial assistance, for which $5 million has been authorized (though not yet appropriated) for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977. Moreover, if the Congress approves, the adoption of the final standards can be made mandatory by the denial of any form of federal financial assistance for the construction of any new commercial or residential buildings, with some exceptions, in those states or parts of a state not certified as having adopted and implemented the required standards or their equivalent.

To promote energy conservation in existing buildings, Title IV of ECPA calls for a variety of demonstration and incentive programs to test their effectiveness in encouraging the use of (1) approved energy conservation measures, and (2) approved renewable resource devices (such as solar heating) in existing dwelling units. Title IV also authorizes the allocation of (1) up to $2 billion in federal loan guarantees as incentives for energy efficiency improvements in certain publicly- or privately-owned commercial buildings and (2) $200 million in federal grants to the states to insulate homes occupied by low-income persons.

EPCA and ECPA are a beginning, but there are some problems in their implementation. FEA, under EPCA, requires states to use ASHRAE 90-75 or HUD's MPS as a model for their thermal efficiency building codes. But three years later HUD, as mandated by ECPA, will release its own standards, which could be very different. If this were to happen, state and local governments, now expending much effort and money to train building inspectors and to prepare their codes, might then have to start the process over again. Moreover, implementation awaits further action by Congress. ECPA's authorized funds are yet to be appropriated, and Congress will not decide whether or not to make mandatory HUD's final thermal performance standards--required by ECPA--until after they are promulgated. Supporters and opponents of various aspects of ECPA's plan will have further opportunities to influence both decisions.

Many state and local officials, builders, lenders and buyers are uncertain about the feasibility of thermal efficiency standards; some question their value. One worry is that HUD will not consult sufficiently with them and with other federal agencies to assure coordination. Local officials are also concerned about training and enforcement costs. Some fear that even if they do comply with HUD's standards ECPA's sanctions may still be imposed, if state officials are slow to issue the required certification. The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) has been a bitter foe of federally mandated thermal standards. They prefer the use of voluntary model codes, which they believe will better take regional characteristics into account. NAHB is also concerned about the availability of sophisticated building inspectors and about how much standards might drive up construction costs.

Increased thermal efficiency in residential and commercial buildings, achieved through improved design, optimal use of insulation and more efficient heating and cooling systems, can be an effective means of conserving energy in the United States. The conference report accompanying HR 12169, which became ECPA, estimated that final thermal performance standards promulgated by HUD for new buildings, if fully implemented, could produce savings equivalent to as much as 6 million barrels of oil per day by 1990; retrofitting of existing buildings, up to half a million barrels per day. [In 1974 the U.S. consumed the energy equivalent of 34.5 million barrels of oil per day.] But implementation--with the attendant political, economic, and organizational costs--will not be easy.

PEOPLE ARE SAYING

"We squander about 223 million barrels of oil in our houses each year. We can stop that waste, and without sacrificing a bit of comfort. If each of us spent $400 (about as much as a color TV) to fix up our homes to save energy, two things would happen: [(1) W]e'd get all our money back, and in most cases, in less than 5 years. After that, what we'd save is money in the bank. [(2) E]very year the amount of energy saved would equal about one-third of the oil we had to buy from other countries last year." [1974]--In the Bank...Or up the Chimney? See FYI.

"Energy conservation in buildings has such potential magnitude and near term development possibilities that it warrents an immediate high-priority national program. The potential compares favorably, in terms of equivalent energy availability, with the potentials of the domestic petroleum industry, the nuclear power industry, the natural gas industry, and the coal industry as those supply systems are projected to exist in 1990."--Leo A. Daly, Energy and the Built Environment. Washington, DC: American Institute of Architects, 1974.

FYI

Building to Save Energy: Legal and Regulatory Approaches. Grant P. Thompson. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger. Forthcoming--expected date, spring 1977.

In the Bank...Or up the Chimney? A Dollars and Cents Guide to Energy Saving Home Improvements. Prepared for HUD. Washington, DC 20402: Sup't of Documents, USGPO. 1975. $1.70. Stock No. 023-000-00297-3.

ENERGY 22

ELECTRIC UTILITY RATE STRUCTURES: A CASE FOR REFORM?

In Short

Current challenges to high electric utility bills have ranged from open rebellion, intervention in rate cases, and introduction of state initiatives and legislation to demands that regulatory bodies do something. These forces, together with environmental and conservation concerns, have led to a reevaluation of the traditional way of charging for electricity. Reformers believe changes in rate design could cut the need for new generating capacity, lead to more efficient use of existing power plants and even halt or slow the rise in consumers' electric bills. With the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) scheduled to report to Congress this spring on the economic and environmental impacts of various types of rate proposals, utility rate reform could emerge as a major issue in the 95th Congress.

Background

Traditionally, the declining block rate has been the basis for pricing electricity. Under this structure, each successive block of kilowatt hours (KWH) is cheaper than the preceding one. Thus, in general, the more you use the less you pay per KWH. This is not the entire picture, however, for commercial and industrial customers may pay an additional demand charge.

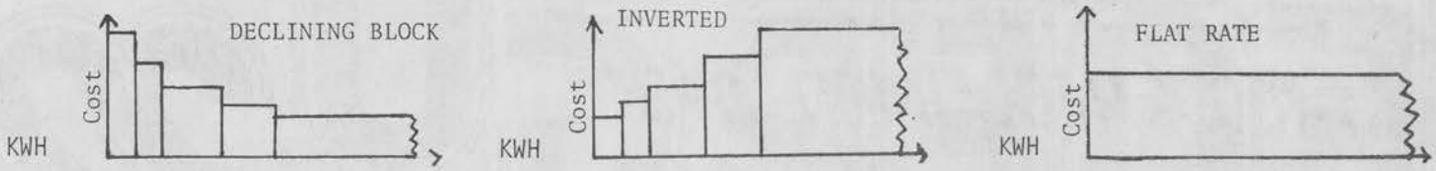
Demand (or load) relates to the maximum amount of power (KW) consumed at one time. The aggregate of thousands of individual customer demand peaks produces patterns that create a utility's overall system demand peak. It is these peaks that determine how much capacity a utility must have on tap, even though much of it goes unused at nonpeak times. Because a utility usually uses its more efficient units to meet base demand and presses aging, less efficient units into service to meet peak requirements, the economies of scale on which the declining block rate is predicated do not always come into play Historically, there has been some justification for pricing that favors large users. However, in the past several years inflated costs for new capital facilities, environmental controls, and fuel have eroded the economies which may have justified past promotional practices.

"Rates designed on the traditional model served the industry and the public interest well in periods of only moderate inflation and where increases in the level of costs were more than offset by technological progress and the achievement of economies of scale. These conditions, however, no longer generally prevail. The past several years have seen the acceleration of inflation, the apparent diminution of economies of scale and also a growing national interest in conservation. It has become increasingly apparent that rates fashioned only on the traditional basis do not necessarily achieve such closely interrelated purposes as economic efficiency, environmental protection and conservation. Consequently, it is both necessary and desirable that alternative pricing concepts, for example, a rate structure based upon principles of economic efficiency, be investigated and implemented if it is determined that such new pricing methods will achieve these goals."--New York State Public Service Commission, Opinion No. 75-9, Case 26538, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., Electric Rates, April 28, 1975.

Congress made its first move to consider some new concepts in electric rate design in the 1976 Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA), which requires the FEA to submit the proposals mentioned earlier. The goals: to encourage energy conservation, minimize the need for new electrical generating capacity and minimize the costs of electric energy to consumers. The act specifies that these rates are to reflect "marginal cost of service, or time of use service, or both." What do these concepts have to do with achieving ECPA goals? They would build in a cash incentive for consumers to change their energy use habits that should slow down the growth of peak demand and improve powerplant efficiency.

Marginal cost pricing is aimed at making consumers pay the true marginal (incremental) cost of adding one more kilowatt to the electricity "stream." Most economists agree on the validity of pricing according to marginal cost principles. They disagree, however, on methodology. Some advocate long-run incremental pricing (LRIC), which is generally interpreted to mean pricing based on the cost to produce electricity at some future point (e.g. in 5 to 10 years); others advocate marginal cost pricing based on the cost of electricity at a more recent point in time.

Peak load or time-differentiated pricing, one variant being talked about a lot, varies according to the level of kilowatt demand on a utility system over a daily or seasonal cycle--the "time of use" noted in ECPA--based on marginal cost pricing principles. It postulates that producers should (and in a compe-



titive economy will) expand production only to the extent that consumers are willing to pay the added incremental (or marginal) cost of each unit of output. In one experiment in Arkansas, for example, the summer residential charge is 8.45¢ per KWH for the peak period (late afternoon), whereas the charge for the off-peak period is 1.39¢ per KWH. This changes during the winter to 1.24¢ per KWH for the peak period and 1.17¢ per KWH for the off-peak period. The time of peak usage varies from service area to service area depending on differing types of service, climate, and other factors.

The advantages of peak load pricing include the potential of lower costs to those customers who consume less electricity during peak times; conservation of energy as use of less-efficient "peaker" generating units is reduced and efficiency of on-peak loads is improved; reduction in the need for additional generating capacity as capacity utilization improves; and provision of revenues for necessary expansion from those customers responsible for the expansion. Disadvantages relate to the cost of additional metering; the possibility of merely shifting the system peak rather than reducing it; and the problems of devising cost schedules so that they do not give utilities excessive income windfall profits. The House-Senate Conference report on ECPA sought to close that door by requiring that FEA's marginal cost pricing proposals be devised "without increasing overall utility revenues beyond the levels necessary to produce a fair rate of return."

FEA is supporting a number of demonstration projects in this area and additional funding was authorized under ECPA. Further, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) has asked the Electric Power Research Institute and the Edison Electric Institute to do a study of the technology and cost of time-of-day metering and electronic methods of controlling peak-period use, and also a study of the feasibility and cost of shifting various types of usage from peak to off-peak periods.

Other types of pricing that some states have considered are inverted rate structures (see diagram) and lifeline rate structures. These two are frequently related, in that the latter typically takes an inverted rate form, in which successive blocks of electricity are charged at an increasing rate. A lifeline rate structure gives residential customers a subsidy by charging a low, uniform amount for the first several hundred kilowatt-hours--enough to cover "minimal" household needs. Some lifeline proposals would make up the loss utilities incur in selling at lifeline rates by increasing the rates of larger residential customers; others would spread this among all classes of customers (residential, commercial and industrial). In Ohio, a proposed constitutional amendment providing 400 KWH was defeated in 1976. Little Rock, Arkansas voters and the California legislature approved lifeline rates during 1976.

The primary advantage of a lifeline rate would be to give small residential users an affordable rate. There are problems with this concept, however. Lifeline rates may or may not help the poor depending upon how the rate structure is devised, whether the poor customer is a large or small user of electricity, and whether the residence is separately metered. If lifeline rates are applied to all residential users, some--for example, higher income individuals with vacation homes--could benefit twice. If, conversely, the costs of lifeline were shifted more to the industrial and commercial consumers, all residential customers might benefit, much to the detriment of conservation and the goal of equitably distributing costs. Furthermore, some question whether such a subsidy could withstand legal challenges. The final disadvantage of lifeline is its typically small benefit--from $6 to $8 per month at present.

The frequently supported alternative to lifeline rates is energy stamps or vouchers. Localities in both Pennsylvania and Colorado have experimented with this approach, the program in Pennsylvania offering low-income families booklets containing $75 worth of energy stamps for $25.

Another rate structure gaining proponents is a flat rate structure, where energy is sold at a uniform rate per unit, after a minimum service charge. While a single flat rate for all classes of customers is considered discriminatory in that metering, billing, capacity and distribution costs are not evenly distributed over all classes, a flat rate within the same customer class avoids this pitfall.

Concern over price may have initiated the current wave of utility rate reform, but concerns over equity, conservation, environment and cost allocation have emerged. Only pricing innovations that speak to all these problems and also provide capital for expansion and a fair rate of return should be considered.

FYI

CURRENT ISSUES IN ELECTRIC UTILITY RATE SETTING. P. Rogers, J.E. Smith, R.J. Profozich. NARUC, 1976.
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ENERGY OPTIONS

League of Women Voters Education Fund

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ENERGY DILEMMAS

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League of Women Voters Education Fund • 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 Tel. (202) 659-2685

memorandum

13 July 1977

TO: State League Presidents

FROM: Betty N. MacDonald, Chairman, National Energy Committee

RE: Energy Education Outreach Projects

I. The Project in Brief

Now that the national energy conference is over, it is time to start planning your statewide and/or regional energy education outreach projects. The money contributed to the energy education program by a consortium of donors funded the publications, Energy Dilemmas and Energy Options, as well as the National Energy Conference, and also includes funds to provide $500 pass-through money to all state Leagues for their projects. As stated in the January 1977 National Board Report (p.8), the energy department, together with the research and development department, has been seeking additional funds to enhance those state/regional energy education outreach efforts.

That search was successful, as you have undoubtedly learned from your conference participants. A representative from the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) announced on the final day of the conference the award of a $200,000 grant to the LWVEF to augment our energy education program, especially the state/regional outreach activities. Every state League will receive at least $500 from the Consortium fund, but the amount of additional money passed to each state from the ERDA grant depends on the area of the state, number of Leagues and number of League members within the state.

II. To Receive Energy Grant Funds

To receive the energy pass-through money, we ask each state to present a proposal for a statewide energy education project to the LWVEF Energy Department. By the end of July we will send you a memo indicating the total amount that your state is eligible to receive. That memo will include a description of the League's activities under the ERDA grant, information on project manager stipends, a suggested proposal outline and budget form, and guidelines for administering the grant. Your detailed project proposal and budget must be returned to us by September 15th. The proposals will then be reviewed by the national energy committee at its meeting in September, and grant monies sent out soon after.

III. Early Planning and Selection of Project Manager

Both the ERDA funds and the Consortium money are to be used together in one broad energy education program. Some of you may have already begun to plan your project or indeed may be ready to begin working on it and would like some start-up money to proceed. For example, one state League has already asked if it can bring together League representatives from throughout the state to plan statewide community energy education activities. If you wish to begin work on your project this summer or by early September, you may send us a brief description of your project according to the attached outline and we will forward to you $500 start-up money from the Consortium fund. Please remember that funds from the ERDA grant will not be distributed until after the national energy committee meets and reviews your proposals and that whatever you begin working on now should be part of your overall statewide or regional (if you plan to work with other state Leagues) energy education activities.

The description of your project should include the name of your project manager(s), who, we assume, will be one or both of the participants you selected to attend the National Energy Conference. Be sure to also involve the third delegate to the National Energy Conference, if one came from your state, because that person can make a valuable contribution to the project and can provide a point of broader contact with the public.

IV. Interrelationships Among Natural Resources Programs

As you are aware, some grant monies have been passed through from other LWVEF departments (208, CZM, etc.). Because of their differing focuses and schedules, and their separate reporting requirements, it is not possible to merge the grants into one project. States involved in the CZM project, for example, have already submitted their proposals; their projects will be underway by September and are to be completed by early December. By contrast, the energy projects will probably not be initiated until late fall and may continue until early May, 1978.

On the other hand, we recognize, as you do, the interrelatedness of subject matter dealt with by the above grants, particularly CZM and energy. We encourage state boards to consider the statewide implications of the projects and to design them to complement rather than duplicate each other in fulfilling your state League's overall natural resources goals. We trust that project managers will trade ideas and experiences and build on each other's work.

V. Further Information

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the LWVEF Energy staff. We will be available to assist you by mail or phone, and may even be able to provide some on-site assistance later on, if neces-

sary. Address correspondence to Isabelle P. Weber, Coordinator, or Florence Chichester, staff of the Energy Department, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 or call collect at (202)296-1770, ext. 300 or 310.

We have long wanted to be able to provide the state Leagues with some monetary assistance for their energy education programs and we're pleased that the opportunity has now come. Leagues should be able to develop useful contacts with state energy officials and other energy organizations, to become more involved in energy activities, and those states that have them should be able to expand on-going energy education activities. We look forward to hearing from each of you about your projects.

cc: National Board
National Energy Conference Participants

13 July 1977

_____
(state)

PRELIMINARY ENERGY PROJECT DESCRIPTION

League:

Address & Phone:

State President:

President's Address & Phone:

Grant Manager:

Manager's Address & Phone:

Brief Description of Project:

Timetable - Briefly describe the projected goals and related activities you aim to undertake during each time period.

Present--September:

October--December:

January--March:

April--May:

Budget - Submit a general, preliminary budget for the use of the $500.

YOU MAY USE THE BACK OF THIS PAGE

League of Women Voters Education Fund • 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel. (202) 659-2685

memorandum

8 August 1977

TO: State League Presidents
President, League of Women Voters of Minnesota

FROM: Betty N. MacDonald, Chairman, National Energy Committee

RE: Energy Education Outreach Projects

PROJECT PROPOSALS--DUE SEPTEMBER 15th

This memo, a follow-up to our July 13, 1977 memo, is intended to help you plan your project and prepare your proposal and budget. It sets forth some of the basic guidelines for administering the grant and offers examples of the kinds of projects you might undertake. Attached are the proposal form you should use and two sample budgets. YOUR PROPOSAL AND BUDGET ARE DUE IN THE ENERGY DEPARTMENT BY SEPTEMBER 15, 1977. A copy of the narrative statement of the LWVEF proposal to the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) is enclosed to provide further background on the project's objectives.

The proposals will be reviewed by the national energy committee at its September meeting and the first grant money sent out soon thereafter (i.e., in October). The total grant for the League of Women Voters of Minnesota will be $500 (Consortium) + $2785 (ERDA) + $365 (Manager's Stipend)=$3650 (Total). The formula for apportioning the grant funds among the states is based on the number of Leagues and number of League members within the state, population, and the geographic area of the state. Of those factors, the number of Leagues and state population were weighted most heavily.

EARLY START-UP

The July 13th memo outlined procedures to follow if you would like to receive your $500 start-up funds to begin your projects before October. So far, only a few state Leagues have applied for early start-up money. But if you should decide to initiate a project early, remember that those efforts should be a part of your total energy education outreach project and that the ERDA money will not be distributed until after the September review.

A copy of this memo will be sent to the state energy or natural resources chairmen and to those energy education project managers about whom we have been informed. If your energy project manager does not receive a copy, let us know her/his name immediately and we will send that person a copy.

STATE PROJECT MANAGERS

The state Leagues should appoint a project manager who will be responsible for planning the project with the state board, writing the proposal, carrying out the project, accounting for all funds, and reporting bimonthly to the LWVEF. Unless a project treasurer is appointed by the state League or by the project manager, the manager will also personally receive and administer all funds. In any case, the project manager bears the ultimate responsibility to the LWVEF for the proper use of those funds. Once the project proposal has been approved, the LWVEF Energy Department will send the state project manager a letter of agreement for fulfilling these duties. As a small measure of compensation for the time spent and the responsibility assumed by the project manager, she/he will receive a stipend equal to 10% of the total grant received by the state. That amount will be paid directly to the project manager by the LWVEF Energy Department and should be a line item in your budget.

PAYMENT OF THE GRANT

Once your proposal is approved, $500 start-up money will be sent to the project manager (or project treasurer, if one is appointed.) Any states that requested "early start-up" will, of course, already have received this portion of their grant. A detailed set of instructions for administering the grant, including the required accounting and reporting procedures, will be sent to the project manager with your start-up money. When $400 of that start-up money has been properly accounted for, the state project manager may request the remainder of the grant funds.

Any unspent funds as of May 30, 1978 must be returned to the LWVEF which must, in turn, return them to ERDA. Therefore, do design a program that makes use of all the funds and be sure that all required expenditures of the federal funds are made before May 30, 1978.

A CAVEAT: Remember that any grant coming from the LWVEF must be used for educational purposes only. You may not spend money for legislative action. In other words, LWVEF money cannot be used for lobbying or urging support for or opposition to particular bills. Nor can it be used to reach positions upon which action can be based. (That is, not for a consensus meeting!) LWVEF money can be used, however, for explaining the differences among bills or the issues raised by a bill, if handled in a careful and impartial way.

OBJECTIVES TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN WRITING YOUR PROPOSALS

The objective of the LWVEF energy program is to inform as many League members and as much of the general public as possible about basic energy problems, the nation's energy outlook, and the energy alternatives or options that must be considered. The publications, Energy Dilemmas and Energy Options, and the national energy conference were the first steps in that program. The state League energy outreach activities are the next stage. If you choose, you may organize your project on a regional (multi-state) basis if that seems more practicable.

In undertaking your energy education project, first decide your specific objectives for citizen education on the energy problem, develop a project that would best fulfill those objectives with the financial and other resources available to you, and then draw up a plan of operation, including a budget. As we advised in the July 13 memo, design your project within the framework of your state League natural resources goals so that it complements, rather than duplicates, any other state League activities in the natural resources area.

The total energy picture comprises many important issues involving the various energy sources, some of which more directly affect your state than others. You will naturally want to include your state's particular energy concerns in your project plans. In doing so, however, be sure to also demonstrate their place in the national perspective. "We can't deal with one energy issue in isolation. We have to begin to think in terms of sets of solutions to a set of problems." (LWVEF, Energy Dilemmas, 1977, p. 34.)

Follow the attached outline in writing your proposals. Those of you who plan to submit preliminary descriptions in order to begin working on your projects early must also submit the full project proposal by September 15th.

WHAT KINDS OF ACTIVITIES?

The range of activities you can undertake is great. Several state Leagues have contacted us about their plans and we are pleased that you already have many ideas. One state League proposes a meeting of local League leaders from around the state to plan a series of related activities such as workshops in many different communities. Another League proposes to organize an energy fair presenting information on the energy crisis in general, the alternate sources available within the state, offshore drilling (an issue of particular concern in the state), and what individuals can accomplish through conservation.

The following is a sampling of the kinds of individual or combined activities that you may want to undertake. A number of Leagues have already used many of them in a variety of program areas.

- newsletters
- pamphlets
- brochures
- other publications
- conferences
- seminars/workshops
- public meetings
- slide shows
- traveling exhibits
  (with posters, photos, slide show, materials for distribution, etc.)
- various kinds of displays
- go-see tours
- tv-radio talk shows
- tv-radio public service announcements
- ads in newspapers
- newspaper supplement on energy
- educational material
- "Energy Informa-Night"
- Energy Day or Week--statewide
- state energy profiles
- school activities that draw in parents
- surveys

THE MEDIA AND THE STATE ENERGY OFFICE

No matter what activity you undertake, be sure to make use of the media. Most radio and tv stations make public service announcements, or will arrange for someone to appear on a tv or radio talk show. Try to involve communications people in your project. If one of your state's participants to the national energy conference is a communicator, be sure to draw on that person's talents. Also contact your state energy office to find out what kinds of programs it has already developed to enhance public awareness of energy problems. Its staff should be able to give you some assistance or even work together with you on a project. And do not limit yourself to tha above list in designing your project--be innovative! You will be permitted to carry out practically any program that fulfills the overall objective of reaching the public with information on the energy problem.

WORKING WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OR SEEKING ADDITIONAL FUNDS

Even with the League tradition of getting extra "mileage" out of its funds, the amount of the grant you receive may not be sufficient to cover the costs of some comprehensive project you may have in mind. We encourage you to seek additional funds within your state and to work with other organizations. If your League solicits contributions and the donor wishes the money to be tax-deductible, remember that unless your League has set up its own 501 (c)(3) organization, the money must be donated to the LWVEF and forwarded to the LWVEF Office of State and Local grants. For further information on this procedure, write for the LWVEF publication, Guidelines for State and Local League Use of Tax-deductible Money, pub. #361, 15¢, or write Felice Sorett, Director of State and Local Grants.

BUDGET

Along with your project proposal, you must submit a budget. Attached are two sample budgets for a given amount of money showing how the same funds could be used to conduct two different types of programs. In general, all reasonable costs for planning and carrying out the grant activity are allowable, as illustrated by the following examples:

* rental of office space, typewriter, etc. (NOTE: You cannot purchase a typewriter or other office equipment. Technically, anything purchased with federal funds then belongs to the federal government.)
* supplies (e.g., paper, typewriter ribbons, etc.)
* duplicating, postage, telephone
* printing
* kit materials
* personnel expenses (including stipend for grant manger, secretarial services, speakers' fees, other technical or professional assistance)
* expenses for tours or field trips
* transportation, coach class only (car mileage reimbursed at rate of 15¢/mile)
* food, lodging, meeting space and other meeting expenses required for planning or conducting grant activity
* promotion for grant activity (advertising, press releases, etc.)

LINE ITEMS

When setting up your budget, however, group your costs in more general line items if possible. The following are some suggested line items.

travel (which can include all travel-related expenses
Project Manager's stipend
secretarial services
other technical or professional services
conference (or workshop) costs
telephone
research and study materials
space rental
equipment rental
printing
xeroxing and mimeographing
postage
supplies
speakers' fees

GRANT ADMINISTRATION

As previously mentioned, a detailed set of instructions for administering the grant will be sent to the project manager with the start-up money. THE MOST IMPORTANT THING FOR YOU TO KNOW RIGHT NOW IS THAT YOU WILL NEED TO ASK FOR AND KEEP A RECEIPT FOR EVERY EXPENDITURE OVER FIVE DOLLARS THAT IS CHARGED TO THE GRANT. THIS MUST BE THE ORIGINAL RATHER THAN A XEROX OR OTHER COPY. If your League begins to spend money on planning the project and you will want to eventually charge that to the grant, be sure to keep a record of your expenditures and your receipts. Get immediately into the habit of doing this and avoid problems later. All expenses must be recorded on and all receipts attached to the project vouchers which will be sent to the project manager with the detailed grant instructions.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the LWVEF Energy staff. We will be available to assist you by mail or phone. Address correspondence to Florence Chichester, LWVEF Energy Education Project Manager, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 or call collect at (202) 296-1770.

cc: State Energy or Natural Resources Chairmen
Project Managers
National Board

League of Women Voters Education Fund
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

_____
(state)

Proposal for Pass-through Grant
for State League Energy Education Program

Date:

League: State President:

Address & Phone: Address & Phone:

Project Manager: Treasurer (if appointed):

Address & Phone: Address & Phone:

****

1. Describe your overall project:

2. Objectives

   a. What are your specific objectives in carrying out this project: How will the project fill the need for public education about energy problems and issues in your state?

   b. Which groups in your state do you expect to reach?

   c. Who will be the major audience(s) of your project?

2. d. Does your project present the national as well as the state (and possibly local) energy perspectives? Explain.

3. If the proposal is for a conference, seminars, workshops, etc.--

   a. Format and Content of Sessions

   b. Participants - Kinds and Numbers

4. If the proposal is for other events, go-see tours, etc.--

   a. What kind?

   b. Content?

   c. Who will participate?

   d. How many people do you expect to reach? Directly? Indirectly?

Timetable - Briefly describe the projected goals and related activities you aim to undertake during each time period.

Present--September:

October--December:

January--March:

April--May:

Budget - Be sure to attach a detailed grant budget.

Sample Budgets for State with a Total Grant of $2,250

A. Project: Traveling Energy Exhibit with Slide Show

Project Manager's Stipend	$ 225
Secretarial Services 50 hours @ $2.50/hr.	125
Office Supplies	100
Telephone	250
Postage	150
Printing & Duplicating	100
Planning	50
Travel	450
Production of Slide Show	600
Materials to distribute (Try to use free materials)	200
TOTAL	$2,250

B. Project: 5 Area Workshops (1-day) and Slide Show for Presentation at workshops

Project Manager's Stipend	$ 225
Secretarial Services 30 hours @ $2.50/hr.	75
Office Supplies	50
Telephone	150
Postage	200
Printing & Duplicating	200
Planning Meeting	100
Travel for Committee Members (4)	300
Workshop Expenses	250
Production of Slide Show	600
Other Professional & Technical Assistance	100
TOTAL	$2,250

May 2, 1977

GRANT FOR AN ENERGY EDUCATION PROGRAM
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

THE OBJECTIVES

The League of Women Voters Education Fund believes that a nationwide, balanced, impartial public education program on the energy situation is needed in order to provide citizens with the background information and analytical perspectives requisite to comprehending the nation's energy outlook and the options for dealing with energy problems, and to promote meaningful dialogue and mutual understanding as groups with differing views search for trade-offs and compromises. We believe that a public energy education program is vital because of the serious consequences that lack of forward movement in this area have had and will have on our economy, society, environment, international position and political system. Further, we believe that any proposed comprehensive national energy plan will be incomprehensible to an uninformed citizenry.

The League of Women Voters Education Fund is now conducting a national energy education program which is to culminate in a public education push at the grass roots level performed by trained League and community leaders in every state. The LWVEF proposes to augment its current activities by strengthening this state/regional component of the program with increased money available to every state League, technical assistance to the leaders performing those programs and with materials for public education as needed.

If ERDA wishes to increase public awareness and understanding of the energy situation in a balanced way, it would be efficient, in terms of time and of money, for ERDA to build machinery that is already in motion. What we are suggesting is that ERDA multiply and extend the outreach portion of the LWV Education Fund's program. Our present budget leaves only $500 for each state's outreach activities, which clearly limits each program's impact unless the state League can add to this by raising funds in the local communities. The LWVEF proposes that ERDA enable us to increase the amount of money available to each state League by $2,500, to extend the period of time during which the current energy education program is conducted, and to broaden the scope of the state/regional energy education program which follow the national conference.

THE PROGRAM PRESENTLY UNDERWAY

In May 1974 the League of Women Voters Education Fund began a program intended to increase citizen awareness of the costs (e.g. economic, environmental, social) and benefits associated with the various ways in which energy is produced, distributed and used, and of the ways in which these benefits and costs are distributed among geographic, economic and social groups within the United States. The LWVEF anticipates that increased awareness will make individuals more effective users of energy, further their understanding of energy problems and proposed solutions, and lead to increased public participation in the making of energy policy.

The LWVEF energy education program efforts to date have produced a series of conferences and a number of publications.

- o A national conference was held in 1974 to train leaders of local Leagues and heads of selected organizations to educate others in energy conservation. It was followed in 1975 by a series of seven regional conferences across the country.

- o For members and the general public, the League produced a series of publications called Energy Briefs, short fact sheets each focusing on one facet of the energy problem. They highlight key issues, present basic information and suggest further reading. So far, twenty-two have been published.

- o A Community Guide, entitled "Citizens and Energy: The National Issues," was published to help individuals and groups focus citizen attention on national energy problems. It includes suggested meeting agendas, a list of books, articles and other resources, as well as suggestions for cooperation with local organizations and interest groups in launching community education projects.

- o The League published two basic informational books: Energy Dilemmas, which provides an overview of the energy crisis, traces its historical development and examines key problems and issues, and Energy Options, which deals with energy sources and options and the government's roles in meeting our future needs.

A national energy training conference is scheduled for early June 1977. The three-day program will include speakers and panels on energy sources, problems and possible solutions, and training in public education/participation techniques.

Each state League (including Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia) will select and send two participants (at least one of them a League member) to the conference with all expenses paid. Each state may send a third participant, perferably a practicing energy educator or communicator, for whom the states must secure funding. Conference participants will be expected to carry out energy education programs and projects in their state or regions following the national conference.

Planning for the national conference is under the direction of an advisory committee composed of League members and staff and selected non-League experts in either energy or public education. They will also furnish guidance for the state/regional programs.

In short, the LWV Education Fund has already thought out, organized and embarked upon a comprehensive effort in public education. The machinery is in place and running. To pay for this effort the Education Fund has persuaded seventy-four donors, mostly utilities and oil companies, to support the program. The size of the contributions varies from $100 to $20,000, adding up to $160,800. Every donor understands that the Education Fund will present a balanced program according to its

own judgement, and no donor may influence the program by anything other than advice, (of which there is a super abundance from many more sources than there are donors).

THE PROPOSED STRENGTHENING OF THE PROGRAM

The purpose of the national and the state/regional energy education program is to build a corps of energy experts who can effectively educate and provide citizens with information about the nature of our energy problems and alternative solutions from international, national regional and state perspectives.

The unique strength of the Education Fund's plan for grant money expenditure, indeed of the whole program, lies in the fact that these leaders can combine the expertise acquired at the national conference, with their intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of their local communities to design activities to fit local situations and needs. We have found over many years that it is far more effective to furnish the state and local Leagues with the tools to tailor activities to their local needs, than it is to try to impose a plan from the national level. And no other organization has this capability to the extent that the League has it because of the Leagues' years of working with the power structure in their communities.

The enhancement of League energy awareness programs would take place in the following ways:

1. Increasing the money available for the state/regional energy education programs.

   Participants who attend the LWVEF national energy conference will be expected to help organize and carry out a follow-up state or regional energy education program. An opportunity will be provided during the conference for preliminary planning. At that time participants within each of the 10 federal regions will decide whether they want to proceed with separate state energy education programs or cooperate on regional programs, or a combination of both. State and regional energy education programs may or may not include a training conference depending on the need of the states and regions.

   Funds will be made available to each state League for the expenses of state projects; those funds can be pooled if participants have elected to undertake a regional program.

2. Providing Technical Assistance from National Office

   At the national office of the Education Fund, a full time staff specialist backed by a secretary would be assigned to render technical assistance to every League seeking help with its program. Assistance to increase their communication tools would be given by telephone, by mail, and some on-site visits by energy committee members close to the site in question and occasionally by the staff.

   As the need arises, this team would produce Energy Briefs on appropriate topics, and occasionally "how to" tools such as:
   --discussion guides to carry suggestions for ways to help people consider an issue, how to organize and conduct discussion groups

--activity guides to explain how to bring a subject to people's attention and how to help them understand how to communicate their views and to whom

--reading lists to give sources of free and inexpensive materials of help to citizens in understanding energy issues as considered from a number of viewpoints.

The beauty of these publications would be that they would always respond to needs which have arisen from the operation of the program.

ORGANIZATIONAL CAPABILITY

The League of Women Voters has had more than 50 years experience in public education on important national and local issues. Individually, the Leagues are locally organized groups. Together they comprise a nationwide network of 1,350 local, state and inter-League organizations. According to an internal survey of the League's membership 68% hold college degrees, while 50% of the spouses of members are professionals and another 27% are in business. Thus, the League is comprised largely of opinion leaders and is a significant force in generating public awareness of issues of the day especially among that portion of the public most attentive to national and regional policy issues. With membership of over 140,000 these local Leagues are backed up by a competent professional staff in the League's national office in Washington. Members and staff know how to reach people, how to promote public discussion and how to organize conferences and community programs.

The League of Women Voters Education Fund was established in 1958 as a complementary organization to the League of Women Voters of the United States. It provides the League and the general public with research, publications and other educational services, both on current issues and on citizen participation techniques.

As a non-partisan, multi-purpose organization, the LWVEF has been a bridge between a variety of interests that have little in common. It is experienced in working with key local, state and regional institutions. But perhaps our greatest assest, the one which should most attract support from ERDA, is the credibility of the Education Fund which is built on over fifty years experience in public education on national and regional public policy issues.

League of Women Voters Education Fund • 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel. (202) 659-2685

memorandum

8 August 1977

TO: State League Presidents
President, League of Women Voters of Minnesota

FROM: Betty N. MacDonald, Chairman, National Energy Committee

RE: Energy Education Outreach Projects

PROJECT PROPOSALS--DUE SEPTEMBER 15th

This memo, a follow-up to our July 13, 1977 memo, is intended to help you plan your project and prepare your proposal and budget. It sets forth some of the basic guidelines for administering the grant and offers examples of the kinds of projects you might undertake. Attached are the proposal form you should use and two sample budgets. YOUR PROPOSAL AND BUDGET ARE DUE IN THE ENERGY DEPARTMENT BY SEPTEMBER 15, 1977. A copy of the narrative statement of the LWVEF proposal to the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) is enclosed to provide further background on the project's objectives.

The proposals will be reviewed by the national energy committee at its September meeting and the first grant money sent out soon thereafter (i.e., in October). The total grant for the League of Women Voters of Minnesota will be $500 (Consortium) + $2785 (ERDA) + $365 (Manager's Stipend)=$3650 (Total). The formula for apportioning the grant funds among the states is based on the number of Leagues and number of League members within the state, population, and the geographic area of the state. Of those factors, the number of Leagues and state population were weighted most heavily.

EARLY START-UP

The July 13th memo outlined procedures to follow if you would like to receive your $500 start-up funds to begin your projects before October. So far, only a few state Leagues have applied for early start-up money. But if you should decide to initiate a project early, remember that those efforts should be a part of your total energy education outreach project and that the ERDA money will not be distributed until after the September review.

A copy of this memo will be sent to the state energy or natural resources chairmen and to those energy education project managers about whom we have been informed. If your energy project manager does not receive a copy, let us know her/his name immediately and we will send that person a copy.

STATE PROJECT MANAGERS

The state Leagues should appoint a project manager who will be responsible for planning the project with the state board, writing the proposal, carrying out the project, accounting for all funds, and reporting bimonthly to the LWVEF. Unless a project treasurer is appointed by the state League or by the project manager, the manager will also personally receive and administer all funds. In any case, the project manager bears the ultimate responsibility to the LWVEF for the proper use of those funds. Once the project proposal has been approved, the LWVEF Energy Department will send the state project manager a letter of agreement for fulfilling these duties. As a small measure of compensation for the time spent and the responsibility assumed by the project manager, she/he will receive a stipend equal to 10% of the total grant received by the state. That amount will be paid directly to the project manager by the LWVEF Energy Department and should be a line item in your budget.

PAYMENT OF THE GRANT

Once your proposal is approved, $500 start-up money will be sent to the project manager (or project treasurer, if one is appointed.) Any states that requested "early start-up" will, of course, already have received this portion of their grant. A detailed set of instructions for administering the grant, including the required accounting and reporting procedures, will be sent to the project manager with your start-up money. When $400 of that start-up money has been properly accounted for, the state project manager may request the remainder of the grant funds.

Any unspent funds as of May 30, 1978 must be returned to the LWVEF which must, in turn, return them to ERDA. Therefore, do design a program that makes use of all the funds and be sure that all required expenditures of the federal funds are made before May 30, 1978.

A CAVEAT: Remember that any grant coming from the LWVEF must be used for educational purposes only. You may not spend money for legislative action. In other words, LWVEF money cannot be used for lobbying or urging support for or opposition to particular bills. Nor can it be used to reach positions upon which action can be based. (That is, not for a consensus meeting!) LWVEF money can be used, however, for explaining the differences among bills or the issues raised by a bill, if handled in a careful and impartial way.

OBJECTIVES TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN WRITING YOUR PROPOSALS

The objective of the LWVEF energy program is to inform as many League members and as much of the general public as possible about basic energy problems, the nation's energy outlook, and the energy alternatives or options that must be considered. The publications, Energy Dilemmas and Energy Options, and the national energy conference were the first steps in that program. The state League energy outreach activities are the next stage. If you choose, you may organize your project on a regional (multi-state) basis if that seems more practicable.

In undertaking your energy education project, first decide your specific objectives for citizen education on the energy problem, develop a project that would best fulfill those objectives with the financial and other resources available to you, and then draw up a plan of operation, including a budget. As we advised in the July 13 memo, design your project within the framework of your state League natural resources goals so that it complements, rather than duplicates, any other state League activities in the natural resources area.

The total energy picture comprises many important issues involving the various energy sources, some of which more directly affect your state than others. You will naturally want to include your state's particular energy concerns in your project plans. In doing so, however, be sure to also demonstrate their place in the national perspective. "We can't deal with one energy issue in isolation. We have to begin to think in terms of sets of solutions to a set of problems." (LWVEF, Energy Dilemmas, 1977, p. 34.)

Follow the attached outline in writing your proposals. Those of you who plan to submit preliminary descriptions in order to begin working on your projects early must also submit the full project proposal by September 15th.

WHAT KINDS OF ACTIVITIES?

The range of activities you can undertake is great. Several state Leagues have contacted us about their plans and we are pleased that you already have many ideas. One state League proposes a meeting of local League leaders from around the state to plan a series of related activities such as workshops in many different communities. Another League proposes to organize an energy fair presenting information on the energy crisis in general, the alternate sources available within the state, offshore drilling (an issue of particular concern in the state), and what individuals can accomplish through conservation.

The following is a sampling of the kinds of individual or combined activities that you may want to undertake. A number of Leagues have already used many of them in a variety of program areas.

- newsletters
- pamphlets
- brochures
- other publications
- conferences
- seminars/workshops
- public meetings
- slide shows
- traveling exhibits
  (with posters, photos, slide show, materials for distribution, etc.)
- various kinds of displays
- go-see tours
- tv-radio talk shows
- tv-radio public service announcements
- ads in newspapers
- newspaper supplement on energy
- educational material
- "Energy Informa-Night"
- Energy Day or Week--statewide
- state energy profiles
- school activities that draw in parents
- surveys

THE MEDIA AND THE STATE ENERGY OFFICE

No matter what activity you undertake, be sure to make use of the media. Most radio and tv stations make public service announcements, or will arrange for someone to appear on a tv or radio talk show. Try to involve communications people in your project. If one of your state's participants to the national energy conference is a communicator, be sure to draw on that person's talents. Also contact your state energy office to find out what kinds of programs it has already developed to enhance public awareness of energy problems. Its staff should be able to give you some assistance or even work together with you on a project. And do not limit yourself to tha above list in designing your project--be innovative! You will be permitted to carry out practically any program that fulfills the overall objective of reaching the public with information on the energy problem.

WORKING WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OR SEEKING ADDITIONAL FUNDS

Even with the League tradition of getting extra "mileage" out of its funds, the amount of the grant you receive may not be sufficient to cover the costs of some comprehensive project you may have in mind. We encourage you to seek additional funds within your state and to work with other organizations. If your League solicits contributions and the donor wishes the money to be tax-deductible, remember that unless your League has set up its own 501 (c)(3) organization, the money must be donated to the LWVEF and forwarded to the LWVEF Office of State and Local grants. For further information on this procedure, write for the LWVEF publication, Guidelines for State and Local League Use of Tax-deductible Money, pub. #361, 15¢, or write Felice Sorett, Director of State and Local Grants.

BUDGET

Along with your project proposal, you must submit a budget. Attached are two sample budgets for a given amount of money showing how the same funds could be used to conduct two different types of programs. In general, all reasonable costs for planning and carrying out the grant activity are allowable, as illustrated by the following examples:

* rental of office space, typewriter, etc. (NOTE: You cannot purchase a typewriter or other office equipment. Technically, anything purchased with federal funds then belongs to the federal government.)
* supplies (e.g., paper, typewriter ribbons, etc.)
* duplicating, postage, telephone
* printing
* kit materials
* personnel expenses (including stipend for grant manger, secretarial services, speakers' fees, other technical or professional assistance)
* expenses for tours or field trips
* transportation, coach class only (car mileage reimbursed at rate of 15¢/mile)
* food, lodging, meeting space and other meeting expenses required for planning or conducting grant activity
* promotion for grant activity (advertising, press releases, etc.)

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When setting up your budget, however, group your costs in more general line items if possible. The following are some suggested line items.

travel (which can include all travel-related expenses
Project Manager's stipend
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other technical or professional services
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2. Providing Technical Assistance from National Office

   At the national office of the Education Fund, a full time staff specialist backed by a secretary would be assigned to render technical assistance to every League seeking help with its program. Assistance to increase their communication tools would be given by telephone, by mail, and some on-site visits by energy committee members close to the site in question and occasionally by the staff.

   As the need arises, this team would produce Energy Briefs on appropriate topics, and occasionally "how to" tools such as:
   --discussion guides to carry suggestions for ways to help people consider an issue, how to organize and conduct discussion groups

--activity guides to explain how to bring a subject to people's attention and how to help them understand how to communicate their views and to whom

--reading lists to give sources of free and inexpensive materials of help to citizens in understanding energy issues as considered from a number of viewpoints.

The beauty of these publications would be that they would always respond to needs which have arisen from the operation of the program.

ORGANIZATIONAL CAPABILITY

The League of Women Voters has had more than 50 years experience in public education on important national and local issues. Individually, the Leagues are locally organized groups. Together they comprise a nationwide network of 1,350 local, state and inter-League organizations. According to an internal survey of the League's membership 68% hold college degrees, while 50% of the spouses of members are professionals and another 27% are in business. Thus, the League is comprised largely of opinion leaders and is a significant force in generating public awareness of issues of the day especially among that portion of the public most attentive to national and regional policy issues. With membership of over 140,000 these local Leagues are backed up by a competent professional staff in the League's national office in Washington. Members and staff know how to reach people, how to promote public discussion and how to organize conferences and community programs.

The League of Women Voters Education Fund was established in 1958 as a complementary organization to the League of Women Voters of the United States. It provides the League and the general public with research, publications and other educational services, both on current issues and on citizen participation techniques.

As a non-partisan, multi-purpose organization, the LWVEF has been a bridge between a variety of interests that have little in common. It is experienced in working with key local, state and regional institutions. But perhaps our greatest assest, the one which should most attract support from ERDA, is the credibility of the Education Fund which is built on over fifty years experience in public education on national and regional public policy issues.

League of Women Voters Education Fund
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Minnesota
(state)

Proposal for Pass-through Grant
for State League Energy Education Program

Date: September 13, 1977

League: LWV of Minnesota

Address and Phone:
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, MN 55102
(612) 224-5445

State President: Helene Borg

Address and Phone:
P.O. Box 5
Mound, MN 55364
(612) 472-2674

Project Manager: Carol MacLean

Address and Phone:
1754 Lydia
Roseville, MN 55113
(612) 636-4354

Fiscal Agent: Harriett Herb, Executive Director

Address and Phone:
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, MN 55102
(612) 224-5445

****

1. Describe your overall project:

The purpose of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota's energy project is to identify the energy education needs of rural, small town and urban areas, and incorporate them into a statewide energy outreach program. Ten persons, representing regions throughout Minnesota, constitute the Energy Project Planning Committee.

The Committee determined the primary need for energy education within Minnesota is at the local level. Communities throughout the state have a need for local energy resource persons who would be able to provide practical information to the many people interested in making the places in which they live and work more energy efficient. An energy outreach program was developed to meet this need.

The first phase of the project will consist of five regional energy workshops, to be held in September. The purpose of these workshops is to introduce League members and community leaders throughout the state to the energy outreach program. The morning portion of the meetings will be directed toward general energy education. Two movies, The Bottom of the Oil Barrel and The Sunbeam Solution, will be shown, and a panel will explore the problems of energy supply and demand, energy conservation and alternative sources of energy. Following lunch, Dixie Diehl, Community Energy Program Director of the Minnesota Energy Agency, will give an overview of the existing state energy outreach programs, with an emphasis on present needs. Community leaders will be invited to attend the afternoon sessions. Public relations materials describing the workshops will be sent to the press.

The second phase of the project is a cooperative program with the Minnesota Energy Agency. One or more League members from each of the 69 Leagues in the state will be asked to participate in a one or two-day regional community training program. Several training programs will be held in different areas of the state.

(Description of Project - Continued)

The Energy Agency would provide training, instructional personnel, training materials, pamphlets and brochures for the trainees, and later, for the public. Through grant funding, LWVMN would cover the costs of food, accommodations and travel expenses for the training session participants and the rental fees for meeting rooms.

Training program participants will learn how to conduct home energy audits, the results of which will be fed into the computer of Project Conserve. The printout will suggest various ways to save energy in that particular house. Trainees will also take "how-to" courses involving varied ways of saving energy - through landscaping, home decoration, use of small appliances, and the insulation of windows, doors and attics. Another portion of the program will focus on how to set up local community Energy Commissions, how to help small businesses and the organizing of speakers' resource centers and energy exhibitions. While participants will be exposed to theory, they will also receive field training, making actual home audits and contacting small businesses, under the supervision of Minnesota Energy Agency staff. In addition to the outreach training program, the trainee would also be supplied with a list of courses at Area Vocational Technical Institutes and Community Colleges on Energy Code Interpretation and other technical aspects of energy that could be useful.

The training participants would be expected to be their communities' energy resource persons. Their broad-based duties would be to:

1) Contact local government representatives, county board members, government administrators, businessmen and community and civic groups to present energy education programs.
2) Act as an informational source for the community in energy conservation for such people as individual homeowners, small businessmen, and tenant and landlord association.
3) Act as a liaison between the Minnesota Energy Agency and the community.
4) Encourage community leaders to form Energy Commissions with the hope they will propose community energy ordinances.
5) Contact and cooperate with other groups involved in energy education, such as community education, extension services and environmental commissions.
6) Promote the wise use of energy.

2. Objectives

a. What are your specific objectives in carrying out this project: How will the project fill the need for public education about energy problems and issues in your state?

The purpose of the LWVMN energy project is to bring both practical and useful information into each community in Minnesota. A primary objective is to help people become more aware of the feasibility of using energy conservation in their daily lives. There is a great need for community-based programs, and the Minnesota Energy Agency does not have funding or personnel to distribute information or staff individual communities.

b. Which groups in your state do you expect to reach?

c. Who will be the major audience(s) of your project?

Initially this program will reach community leaders and municipal and county officials, through the September workshops and through contacts made by the outreach program trainees. The ultimate goal is to reach the thousands of individuals and families throughout Minnesota who are becoming conscious of the need to conserve energy.

(Objectives - Continued)

d. Does your project present the national as well as the state (and possibly local) energy perspectives? Explain

The Outreach Training Program will present the state energy perspective adapted for local communities. As a trainee becomes more familiar with the needs of the community, the energy education program would begin to reflect local energy perspective. Through the community use of films (see project #2, Addendum), both national-international perspectives could be incorporated into local energy education programs.

3. If the proposal is for a conference, seminars, workshops, etc.--

a. Format and Content of Sessions

10:00 - 11:15	Films: Bottom of the Oil Barrel The Sunbeam Solution
11:15 - 12:30	Information Panel - discussing energy resource alternatives, centralization/decentralization, energy growth patterns, tax policy, and intergovernmental relationships
12:30 - 1:00	Lunch and small group discussions
1:00 - 2:30	Address by Dixie Diehl, MN Energy Agency, Director of Local Services

b. Participants - Kinds and Numbers
Participants will be local League members with community officials attending the afternoon address by Dixie Diehl.

4. If the proposal is for other events, go-see tours, etc.--

a. What kind?
Outreach Training Program

b. Content?
(See overall project description, p. 1 and p. 2)

c. Who will participate?
(See overall project description, p. 1 and p. 2)

d. How many people do you expect to reach? Directly? Indirectly?
(See overall project description, p. 1 and p. 2)

Timetable - Briefly describe the projected goals and related activities you aim to undertake during each time period.

Present--September: 1) Form energy project planning committee; 2) put together grant for LWVEF; 3) plan and hold September regional workshops on energy for League members and community leaders.

October-December: 1) Contact League members who are interested in participating in Energy Outreach Training Program; 2) organize and prepare for training sessions.

January-March: Training programs for resource persons; (March) organization and initiation of Outreach programs in local communities.

April-May: Follow-up with resource persons on how community Outreach programs are functioning.

September-- : Periodic followup through LWV Energy chair.

Budget - Be sure to attach a detailed grant budget.
(See attached sheet)

BUDGET

Project: Energy Outreach

State Energy Grant Planning Committee

Travel for committee members - 5 committee meetings; mileage at $ .15 per mile	$ 797.00
Tools - rental of projector and films, etc.	20.00
Communications - phone, stamps, letters, xeroxing	45.00
Meals	26.00
	888.00

September Workshops

Letters to officials	$ 9.00
Travel expenses to workshops at $ .15 per mile	172.00
Lodging and meals	140.00
Rental of film and projector	100.00
General Energy Publication for officials	35.00
Xerox materials and secretarial expenses	200.00
	756.00

Project #1

Travel expenses for persons participating in training	1200.00
Meals at training sessions	240.00
Rental of buildings for training sessions	150.00
Communications: a) Letter inviting participation in the program; b) Letter announcing time/dates of training sessions; c) Follow-up letter	51.00
	1641.00
Managers Stipend	365.00
TOTAL	$3650.00

ADDENDUM

The energy project planning committee ideally would have liked to have done two projects. However, when the final budget figures were analyzed, the committee discovered funds allocated to Minnesota would cover only one project. We had to scratch project #2, which would have met a state-wide need for balanced material demonstrating the reality of the energy crisis and possible solutions. If you know of any funding available for the project described below, please inform us.

Project #2 General Public Education

Two movies, The Bottom of the Oil Barrel and The Sunbeam Solution will be rented or purchased. These movies realistically explore the depleting supplies of fossile fuels and pose solutions through alternative energy resources. These movies will be used as a broad base exposure for the general public concerning the realities of the energy situation. The movies will be used in two ways:

1. Both movies will be shown to League members attending the fall workshops.
2. Minnesota Leagues will be asked to sign up for times when they will show these movies in their communities. These movies could be shown to science classes in the public schools, local public meetings, League meetings, community groups and over local cable TV stations.

Objectives

2. a. The objectives of this project are to provide general balanced energy information for broad base of Minnesota residents. General mass education in Minnesota on energy issues has been limited in particular to outside the metropolitan Twin City area. Energy Resource Conferences have had limited audiences because of fees charged for attendance. Minnesota has a need for easily available general energy education programs for the public.

2. b. and c. Through showing of these films, we would hope to reach junior high and high school students, individuals within urban, suburban and rural communities.

2. d. The movies present both national and international, historical and up-to-date energy perspectives.

Budget - Project #2

Purchase of 2 films		$ 850.00
Publicity		150.00
Shipping of films		138.00
Communication and office expenses		25.00
	TOTAL	$1163.00

13 July 1977 Minnesota (state)

PRELIMINARY ENERGY PROJECT DESCRIPTION

League: League of Women Voters of Minnesota

Address & Phone: 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - 612-224-5445

State President: Helene Borg

President's Address and Phone: P.O. Box 5, Mound, MN 55364 - 612-472-2674

Project Manager: Carol MacLean, 1754 Lydia Avenue, Roseville, MN 55113 - 612-636-4354

Fiscal Manager: Harriett Herb, Executive Director, League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - 612-224-5445

Brief Description of Project: The purpose of this project is to identify the energy education needs of rural, small town and urban areas and incorporate them into a statewide energy outreach program. Ten persons, representing regions throughout the state of Minnesota, constitute the project planning committee.

The first phase of the energy outreach program will consist of five regional energy workshops, to be held in September. The morning portion of the meetings will be directed toward League representatives from within the region. A panel discussion will explore the problems of energy supply and demand, energy conservation and alternative sources of energy.

Community leaders from each region will be invited to attend the afternoon sessions. Film presentations dealing with the energy problem will be shown during the lunch hour. Following lunch, Dixie Diehl, Community Energy Program Director of the Minnesota Energy Agency, will give an overview of existing state energy outreach programs, with an emphasis on present needs.

As well as planning the above project, the committee will develop a detailed grant proposal to LWVUS for additional ERDA funds. If funding can be obtained, the LWVMN intends to sponsor a broader outreach program in cooperation with local Leagues, community leaders and the Minnesota Energy Agency. Drawing on the expertise of people within each community and augmented by professionals from the Minnesota Energy Agency and other organizations, LWVMN plans to hold community workshops to create public awareness of the energy problems. Content would be based, in part, on the energy education needs identified in the regional workshops. These informational meetings would be followed by practical "how-to" seminars illustrating ways in which homeowners, businessmen, tenants and landlords could realize both money and energy savings. It is the committee's hope that the League members participating in the original regional workshops would then serve as continuing energy resource people within their various communities.

Timetable: See above "Brief Description of Project"

Budget

State Energy Committee

1.	Travel for members - 1196 mi/mtg @ 15¢ mi x 5 (3 pre and 2 postworkshop meetings)	$ 897.00
2.	Tools - rental of projector and films, etc.	40.00
3.	Communications - phone, stamps, letters, xeroxing	45.00
4.	Meals	26.00

Workshops

1.	Publications and letters to community officials	90.00
2.	Travel expenses to workshops, 1148 mi. @ 15¢	172.20
3.	Rental of meeting place	125.00
4.	Rental of film and projector	200.00
5.	Reimbursements for speaker - 1068 mi @ 15¢	160.20
6.	General Energy publications - 69 @ 50¢	34.50
		$1789.90

November 1977

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND
ENERGY EDUCATION PROGRAM

Florence Chichester, Manager, LWVEF Energy Education Project
Isabelle P. Weber, LWVEF Energy Coordinator
Betty N. MacDonald, Chairman, LWVUS Energy Committee

Guidelines for Administering the State League Energy Education Projects

I. General Instructions

A. Project Manager

By agreeing to and signing the letter of agreement sent to you by the LWVEF, you become the official Project Manager for your state League Energy Education Project. Unless a project treasurer is appointed by the League or yourself, you will personally receive and administer all funds. In any case, the project manager bears the ultimate responsibility to the LWVEF for the proper safekeeping, distribution and use of those funds. We will correspond directly with you on all project matters from now on; copies of our correspondence will be sent to your state League president. Be sure that you keep your president informed of all project activities and that you consult with your president on policy decisions.

Stipend

To compensate you for your duties and responsibilities, you will receive a stipend in the amount specified in your project budget. Although the stipend is a line item in your budget, the two payments will come directly from the LWVEF on December 1, 1977 and April 1, 1978.

Reports

You will be responsible for submitting three project reports, the last of which will be your final report. These are due January 15, 1978, April 1, 1978, and May 30, 1978. (Note: This is a slightly different reporting schedule than previously outlined in the letters of agreement sent to project managers.) Please submit your reports on time because we need your information in order to complete our reports to the Department of Energy (DOE.) The January and April reports should include: 1) a description of the activities your League has carried out during the reporting period; 2) a detailed outline of the upcoming period's planned activities; 3) your assessment of the effectiveness of the activities to date; and 4) a brief accounting of grant funds spent to date. Also include samples of media coverage and other information produced for or pertinent to the energy education project. (See Section on Printed and Visual Materials.)

The final report must be submitted no later than May 30, 1978, earlier if possible. This must include an overall description and evaluation of the project. As soon as possible following the end of the project, but no later than July 31st, please send in a final financial report on the use of your project funds.

B. Permissible Use of Project Funds

FIRST AND FOREMOST: UNDER IRS REGULATIONS, ANY GRANT COMING THROUGH THE LWVEF MUST BE USED FOR EDUCATION PURPOSES ONLY. You cannot spend money for legislative action--lobbying or urging support for or against a particular program or bill. Nor can grant money be used to reach positions upon which action will be based (that is, not for an energy consensus meeting!). LWVEF money can be used, however, for explaining the differences among bills or issues raised by a bill, if handled in a careful and impartial way.

The federal government has strict guidelines on use of federal funds. These are spelled out in detail in the DOE grant for energy education to the LWVEF, but we are outlining pertinent information here. In general, all reasonable costs for planning or carrying out the grant activity are allowable, including the following:

-project planning costs
-actual project costs
-rental of office space, typewriter, etc. (NOTE: you cannot purchase a typewriter or other office equipment. Technically, anything purchased with federal funds belongs to the federal government.)
-supplies (e.g., paper, typewriter ribbons)
-duplicating, postage, telephone
-printing (see below)
-kit materials
-personnel expenses (including stipend for grant manager, secretarial services, speakers' fees)
-arranging tours or field trips
-travel-related expenses including transportation (tourist or coach class if available,) food and lodging. Room service, phone calls and other personal business conducted while on travel cannot be reimbursed, however. Single room accommodations are not allowed for persons other than speakers. Any other person desiring a single room must pay the difference in rate.
-expenses related to a meeting, including meeting space and equipment rental. Food served at a meeting may only be charged to the project if business is conducted during the snack or meal. Alcoholic beverages cannot be purchased with grant funds.
-promotion for grant activity (e.g., advertising, press releases)

Prizes

Several of the Leagues are planning to award prizes in connection with poster or other contests. Unfortunately, the federal government considers a prize to be a gift, and gifts are not allowable expenses. Therefore, if you are planning to award prizes, they must either be donated (under other grants Leagues have had good luck in finding local businesses willing to donate prizes,) or paid for with other funds (see "Advances" below.)

C. Printed and Visual Materials

Before printing any publication with grant funds, please send us a copy for review. Due to IRS tax regulations, WE MUST REVIEW YOUR DRAFT PUBLICATIONS PRIOR TO PRINTING. We also need to review draft slide-tape show scripts, agendas for public meetings, information on talks or speeches, and, if you have it, an outline of the remarks. We will notify you within 2 weeks of receipt of your draft whether or not you can go to print, or production. Be sure to visibly identify your publication and/or slide-tape show as a publication of your League. Various LWVEF publications from the national office can provide a guide as to the most appropriate space and emphasis for the League identification.

Credit to the LWVEF and the DOE should appear on material produced with federal grant funds. The following wording is recommended: *This publication/ film/ slide show has been financed (in part/entirely) with funds from the League of Women Voters Education Fund and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under contract EC-77-G-01-6097. The contents do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the DOE nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.*

Government regulations place a maximum limit upon the number of copies of a publication you may print without becoming subject to government printing requirements. To avoid these requirements you may not print more than 5,000 copies of any single page and the number of pages in the publication times the number of copies of the publication cannot exceed 25,000 pages. (A page is one side of a sheet of paper.)

For example, you may print 4,000 copies of a six-page publication, because there will be only 4,000 copies of any one page and a total of 24,000 printed pages in total (4,000 copies x 6 pages.) However, you may not print 4,000 copies of an eight-page publication since there would be 32,000 printed pages (4,000 copies x 8 pages.) This would exceed the 25,000 printed page limit. Similarly, you may not print 6,000 copies of any publication regardless of its length since that would exceed the 5,000 copy per page limit. Please include with your final report to the LWVEF or with the interim project reports, if finished, three copies of any publication you have produced with federal grant funds.

D. Media Coverage

The public relations component of your project may vary with the needs of the various activities. However, you are encouraged to include either your League public relations person, or another person with public relations skills on the project's planning committee. Good publicity and good public relations in connection with your grant activities should be pursued whenever possible. With your letter of approval, each project manager was sent a set of 5 public relations factsheets published by the LWVUS to assist you in this aspect of your project. If you would like more factsheets, let Florence know and she can send you a limited quantity.

When you send us your project reports, please include samples of press releases, flyers, publications, newspaper or magazine articles, conference or meeting agendas, and any other materials produced for or information pertinent to the energy education project.

13 July 1977

Minnesota (state)

Borg

PRELIMINARY ENERGY PROJECT DESCRIPTION

League: League of Women Voters of Minnesota

Address & Phone: 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - 612-224-5445

State President: Helene Borg

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Timetable: See above "Brief Description of Project"

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State Energy Committee

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5. Reimbursements for speaker - 1068 mi @ 15¢	160.20
6. General Energy publications - 69 @ 50¢	34.50
	$1789.90

MAKING CHOICES ABOUT AMERICA'S ENERGY FUTURE

committee guide

"There is a suspicion that our resources of coal and oil are being wasted, that their exhaustion is no more than around the corner of the next century, and that our civilization is threatened, in consequence, with an early and disastrous end. There is talk of possible power from the waves and the winds, and of stores of power that some scientists believe may be obtainable from the atoms of matter."

(Scientific American, December 1924)

"Evaluate sources of energy and the government's role in meeting future needs"—that is the charge of the current national energy study. This COMMITTEE GUIDE is designed to help League resource committees focus that study and to offer specific guidance on how to deal with the member agreement/consensus questions. It includes:

- a summary of League energy efforts—past and present.
- a checklist of League energy materials .
- tips and techniques.
- a detailed discussion outline keyed to the member agreement/consensus questions. Each part of the outline cites the pages in *Energy Dilemmas* (April 1977, Pub. #688, $1.) and *Energy Options* (May 1977, Pub. #628, $1.) that discuss the consensus topics in detail, highlights points to bring out in discussion and suggests techniques and graphics that can help explain the issues. The outline does *not* give enough background information to enable you to conduct a substantive discussion meeting.
- graphs and other discussion tools.

Energy and the League

League work in the energy field—a natural outgrowth of our long-time environmental interests—started in the early seventies. The establishment of an Energy Task Force (ETF) by the 1974 national convention was, however, the first formal recognition at the national level that energy issues cut across every major League program area and involve all levels of League—local, regional, state and national.

The ETF, during its two years of existence, concentrated on developing, through publications and conferences, citizen understanding of the complexities of the energy problem and the urgent need to conserve energy. Following an ETF-coordinated Energy Conservation Conference in November 1974, League participants drafted a statement supporting energy conservation as national policy; Leagues across the country subsequently concurred in this statement. The national board announced the following position in May 1975:

☐ *Energy conservation must be a part of any national or state energy policy.*

☐ *Public understanding and cooperation are essential to the success of any program of energy conservation; citizens should be involved in the difficult choices that must be made.*

☐ *Implementation of energy conservation must:*

—take full account of economic consequences;
—distribute costs and hardships as fairly as possible without bearing unduly upon the poor;
—give full consideration to the environment.

☐ *Wise use of energy resources will:*

—buy time to decide on other long range energy-related policies and programs;
—enable Americans to act as responsible citizens of the world community.

In January 1976 the national board approved guidelines to implement this position. The energy conservation position and guidelines, together with the transportation position, have formed the basis for League action on national, state, regional and local energy issues. The 1976 convention not only affirmed the energy conservation position and guidelines but also authorized the study now underway. The goal: to reach agreement on the optimum mix of energy sources the United States should use, the energy growth rate targets for 1985 and for 2000, and the policies and regulatory actions to bring about those objectives. Don't forget: **The deadline for returning the completed consensus report form is January 31, 1978.**

Tips and Techniques

What Leagues Are Doing

Leagues are at many different stages in their work on energy, and the range of their resource materials varies widely, as well. Several state Leagues (e.g. California, Kansas, Missouri, New Hampshire, Utah, Washington and West Virginia) have turned out excellent pubs that examine the supply/demand picture in their states. Others have excellent workbooks that assess the costs and benefits of energy sources and technologies, of which the Massachusetts and Wilmington, Delaware products are two well done examples. Some Leagues have already developed local or state energy positions. Still others have organized go-see tours, energy fairs and conferences. In reading your bulletins and annual reports, we note that a number of you have already covered aspects of the energy problem in discussion meetings and general meetings.

Some Discussion Ideas

Obviously, there are numerous ways to have a lively discussion of energy sources. One of the more imaginative was devised by the LWV of Wellesley, Massachusetts for use in general membership meetings or small discussion meetings. Each resource committee member, working from a prepared script, argued the case for one energy source (petroleum, nuclear fusion, coal, solar. . . .) in an attempt to convince discussants—who were cast in the role of Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) staff—to commit funds for research and development. The witnesses used their briefing time to make the best possible case for federal R & D fund-

League of Women Voters
of the United States
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

ing for their particular source. It was up to the participants, as the moderator/discussion leader explained beforehand, to elicit the full facts, negative and positive, through questions and discussion. This technique is a great idea for those Leagues that haven't yet briefed their members on sources, because it compresses information while surfacing some of the policy dilemmas.

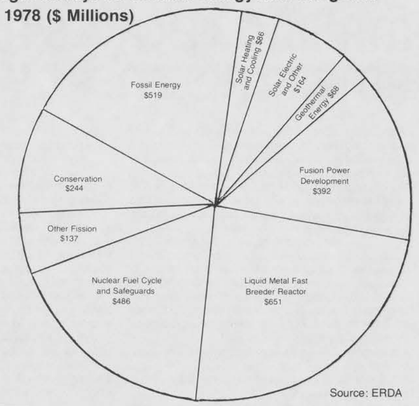
Another good way to get your energy discussion off the ground—for Leagues whose members are already reasonably well informed about sources—is to get the group to develop a brief statement of goals for a national energy strategy. This beginning would serve several purposes: to show that seemingly desirable goals come into conflict and to demonstrate differing perspectives of your particular discussants. In effect, you'd get energy dilemmas out on the table.

Examples can be found in President Carter's national energy program (See Summer 1977 *VOTER*) and in a recent Congressional Budget Office report (see *Options*, pp. 40-42), which included this goals statement:

- efficient economic use of alternative energy resources;
- low cost and abundant supply to consumers;
- protection from supply interruption;
- conservation of the environment.

Don't get bogged down in trying to get *agreement* on that goals statement. Rather, use whatever emerges quickly as a springboard for discussion.

Budget Outlays for Federal Energy R&D Programs
FY 1978 ($ Millions)



Source: ERDA

A Checklist of League Energy Materials

In order to cover adequately energy sources and energy policy issues and also to deal effectively with the consensus questions, all resource committee members and discussion leaders **must** have the following materials:

☐ the duo of LWVEF substantive publications, *Energy Dilemmas* and *Energy Options*, which includes information on all the issues covered by the energy consensus questions. For energetic committees that want to delve further into specific topics, extensive annotated bibliographies are included in both booklets;

☐ the Energy Member Agreement/Consensus Report Form, dated July 1, 1977;

☐ the eight-page energy backgrounder, "The Politics of Energy," published in the Summer 1977 *National VOTER*; and

☐ this COMMITTEE GUIDE.

Here are some additional League publications that energy committee members and discussion leaders will find useful in this study.

☐ *Examining Energy Sources and Issues* (CeG), 1976, #384, 8 pp., 50¢. Includes many examples of League energy activities.

☐ *Citizens and Energy: the National Issues* (CyG), 1975, #575, 8 pp., 50¢ and Energy Kit.

☐ ENERGY BRIEFS. These factsheets explore such energy topics as offshore drilling, agribusiness and energy use, and petrodollars, #522, $1.00. ENERGY 22 "Utility Rate Structures: A Case For Reform?" is the most recent in the series.

☐ *The Onshore Impact of Offshore Oil* (CF), 1976, #661, 8 pp. 40¢.

☐ *Energy and Our Coasts: The 1976 Coastal Zone Management Amendments* (CF), 1977, 6 pp., #699, 40¢.

☐ *The National VOTER*. Look up your back issues. Energy articles have appeared in all VOTERs since Convention '74.

☐ *Meaningful Meetings: The Role of the Resource Committee*, 1976, #319, 6 pp., 40¢.

☐ *Impact on Issues 1976-78*, #386, $1. Offers additional information on the national energy conservation guidelines.

Energizing Your Members

As *Meaningful Meetings* points out, the discussion meeting is not the only source of information for members. Indeed, on a topic as complex and broad as energy, it is essential that members bone up on the subject before your meetings. Use your bulletin and meeting announcements to get the word to members:

☐ Stress the fact that *Energy Dilemmas* and *Energy Options* will give them all the basic background information they need. Make sure that your League has a supply of both pubs on hand so that members can buy them well ahead of your discussion and consensus meetings. *Dilemmas* and *Options* offer concise material on topics such as energy reserves and the two Laws of Thermodynamics.

☐ Remind them that the Summer 1977 *National VOTER* includes an eight-page backgrounder that will give them an overview of the President's proposed national energy program.

☐ Urge them to use daily newspapers and weekly news magazines to keep abreast.

☐ Add a page or a box of facts or teasers to your bulletin.

How Should You Manage the Member Agreement/Consensus?

With this as with every study, Leagues are at many different points on the spectrum when it comes to the question of readiness for consensus. In the best of all possible worlds, Leagues will have had a meeting or two on energy topics each year of the three years that energy has been on the national agenda—not to mention attention it may have given the subject earlier. In that best of all worlds, energy will again have two slots reserved in the coming year's calendar. Members will have had their interest piqued and their information gaps bridged with a skillful sequence of bulletin inserts, reminders about *VOTER* articles, notes on nearby lectures and workshops, speakers at annual meetings and conventions, perhaps even a full-fledged conference.

For the resource committee in such a League, designing a plan for taking up the issues raised in the consensus form will be a pleasure. We recommend, in this case, that you tackle the gist of the first two questions—HOW MUCH? and WHAT SHALL WE USE?—at the first meeting, using the resource person to remind people of the range of topics covered earlier and to fill in some blanks about the facts. At a second meeting, you could recap the first meeting, then deal with Questions III and IV, HOW? and INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS and perhaps return to HOW MUCH? by way of a wrap-up.

At the opposite end is the League that has been able to give the energy study little or no attention up to now. Member nourishment may have been limited to material in the national and state *VOTER*. This year's schedule may be tight and committee help scarce. What then? *You can do it*, if you use expert help and budget your own energies. We recommend a game plan something like this:

☐ Start a big push right now on printed information—that's a way of getting packaged expertise. Urge member purchase of *Energy Options* and *Energy Dilemmas*. Plug past *VOTER* articles in your bulletin, especially the Summer '77 eight-page special.

☐ Use people who already know the facts and the issues to present information on sources and policy choices, rather than trying at this point to become a resident expert. Where are those experts? Maybe as near as the next League. Perhaps at the end of the phone line, in the person of the state energy chairman or a national energy committee member. Tap your local colleges, business and union spokespersons, government officials. Present these experts at a general meeting or perhaps you can tape brief interviews with them for unit meetings.

☐ Plan a tight 90-minute discussion on the consensus questions, for unit meetings. More on that below.

Most Leagues fall somewhere between those two extremes. Most of you will have done a good job of giving your members substantive information and encouraging them to learn more on their own. Many of you will, however, have only one slot, not two, in this coming year's League calendar. You *can* come up with responses to the consensus questions in one 90-minute session IF you don't present new facts and IF you don't allow lengthy debate about facts to eat into that 90 minutes. How do we know? We pretested the questions and the discussion outline in a workshop at the recent national energy conference. Then we went back to the drawing board to refine them and cut back the number of questions to the necessary minimum. We suggest that you allot your time approximately as follows:

- Introduction and Question I—no more than 15 minutes;
- Questions II and III—no more than 55 minutes;
- Question IV—up to 15 minutes;
- Back to Question I—if there is time;
- Summing up—10 minutes.

It's the resource committee's job to work out:

☐ how to adapt the discussion outline below to local conditions;

☐ what kinds of aids to recommend for illustrating key points (a flip chart, for example);

☐ what discussion tools should be reproduced for every participant (growth-rate graphs, for example).

Some general advice. Without going back over ground well covered in *Meaningful Meetings*, we want to emphasize how important it is to hold a training session at which resource persons, discussion leaders and recorders can work out a team approach. Ideally, each would get a copy of this COMMITTEE GUIDE and of the Member Agreement/Consensus Report Form. Make clear to the recorder that it is his/her job to deduce the thinking of the group and to complete the form as accurately as possible on the basis of the discussion.

Defining Some Energy Terms

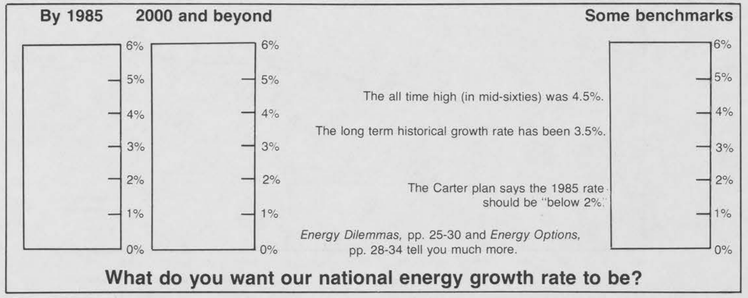
Cogeneration is the simultaneous production of process steam and electricity. Electricity is generated, with the residual or waste heat used to provide steam or hot water for both industrial and domestic use. Cogeneration provided 15 percent of U.S. energy in 1950 but now contributes only four percent. West Germany produces 12 percent of its electricity by cogeneration.

District heating utilizes a central energy plant to produce space heating and cooling for a number of commercial and industrial establishments, universities and groups of homes and apartments. District heating currently provides about 20 percent of the Swedish demand for space heating and hot water. Centralized systems also produce much of Sweden's hot water, eliminating some of the losses typical of American single-unit water heaters. Substantial fuel savings and reduced environmental impacts also result, especially where combined production of heat and electricity take place. Cogeneration and district heating are discussed in the Carter Administration's National Energy Program. In fiscal year 1978, the U.S. government proposes to recover waste heat generated by ERDA facilities (at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Portsmouth, Ohio, etc.) for use on site and also to pipe steam and hot water to nearby households, industry, and agriculture.

Centralized systems ("hard path") assume continuing reliance on centralized, complex and capital-intensive technology (central station generation) for producing and delivering energy to the consumer. (See *Energy Options*, pp. 36-37.)

Decentralized systems ("soft path") rely on renewable energy resources, use flexible, diverse and small-scale technology that matches geographic distribution and energy quantity to end-use needs (solar heating and cooling, cogeneration, heat pumps). (See *Energy Options*, pp. 36-37.)

Bioconversion (See *Options*, pp. 26-27) is a form of solar energy. It refers to processes that use plants or plant materials to produce fuels. Two potential bioconversion approaches are (1) the production of fuels from agricultural crops on a large enough scale to supply the energy needs of a large society and (2) the production of fuel from organic solid wastes already generated in society, including animal, vegetable and human wastes.



Detailed Discussion Outline

Introduction

☐ Make clear the purpose of the meeting(s)—in essence, to discuss and reach member agreement on a series of broad energy policy issues. Your definition should match your game plan: If it's a two-step operation, say so. If you are less than clear, time will be lost. Stress that we are seeking to reach agreement as *informed laypersons* and not as energy experts. Explain that this process is taking place in local Leagues throughout the United States, that members' responses will be reviewed and refined by the local League board, integrated into an overall report that their local League will send to the LWVUS for review and tabulation. Point out that the final product—a statement of position on energy—will be formulated by the national board on the basis of League consensus reports from all over the country.

☐ Sketch the League's work in energy to date (be sure to include what your own state and local League have done);

☐ State the wording of the energy study: "Evaluate energy sources and the government's role in meeting future needs."

☐ Outline the four-part focus of the member agreement/consensus questions; which questions you plan to cover in which meeting (these four phrases might be put on your flip chart to keep them before the group):

1. HOW MUCH?—energy growth rate targets by 1985 and by 2000.

2. WHAT SHALL WE USE?—the mix of energy sources between now and the year 2000; after 2000.

3. HOW?—policies and regulatory actions to bring about the growth rates and sources we favor.

4. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS—federal/state relationships and the issue of regional equity.

I. HOW MUCH?—energy growth rate targets by 1985 and by 2000

Your basic references: Energy Dilemmas, pp. 25-30; *Energy Options*, pp. 28-34.

Points to consider: A question that is basic to finding a solution to the U.S. energy problem revolves around future growth in the use of energy. There appears to be general agreement that total demand will grow at a rate that is lower than the historical growth rate of 3.5 percent. The debate centers on what the growth rate should be: what is desirable; what is achievable.

Discussion tool: The bargraphs printed on page 3 include one that carries certain benchmark growth rates to provide some comparisons; the other two should be completed by the members in response to Question I.

In the test session, we found that it worked well to reproduce and distribute the graphs to give some concrete form to our discussion of the growth rate issue. Again, a group is unlikely to agree at the outset on the desired growth rate. That's fine. This kind of beginning still has value, because it presses participants to face up to the fact that this is *the* hard question underlying the others. In our meetings, we went on to the other questions, then returned to this topic at the conclusion, using the HOW MUCH? question as a means of summing up. By then, participants were more prepared to mark on their graphs what they think the energy growth rate targets can and should be by 1985 and by 2000.

II. WHAT SHALL WE USE?

Your basic references: Energy Options, especially pp. 6-34 and Summer 1977 *National VOTER* chart on energy sources.

Points to consider: Essentially, there are three ways to match supply and demand. (again, you may want to put these on your flip chart):

—Cut demand through conservation
—Increase supply through imports
—Increase supply from domestic sources

"The options are in many cases not either-or choices but rather a matter of prudent mix, and that mix must vary at different points on the time lines." (*Energy Dilemmas* p. 10)

Items 1-9. From now to the year 2000

Be sure to point out that this period could be shortened or lengthened by a few years perhaps, but we are attempting to get at trends rather than precise dates.

Conservation

Your basic reference: Energy Options, pp. 28-32

Points to consider: Energy conservation—using less energy and using it more efficiently—is included as an energy source in the sense that it can provide an alternative to energy production in balancing supply and demand. Do not waste time reopening the question of League support for energy conservation. But do give your members a chance to say how strong a role conservation should play in the total energy source mix. The answers you give on HOW MUCH? WHAT SHALL WE USE? and HOW? will say how strong a role your League sees conservation playing as a "source" and how tough you want the federal government to be in bringing about the growth rates and energy mix you favor.

Imports (Items 4 and 5)

Your basic references: Energy Dilemmas, pp. 21-24 and *Energy Options*, pp. 43, 44.

Points to consider: Even with vigorous energy conservation, U.S. demand for energy *will* increase, if only because U.S. population will continue to grow, at least until the year 2000. For the past several years, the United States has depended increasingly on foreign sources to fill the gap between what we use and what we produce.

The implications for U.S. foreign policy and defense of vulnerability to cut-offs and of the growth in worldwide demand for a finite resource are extremely serious. Competition for energy imports, in turn, raises issues of equity, of trade and other alignments, and of still higher prices. The accelerating outflow of billions of dollars for this oil (about $36 billion in 1976) affects the domestic economy adversely; internationally, the dollar outflow worsens our country's balance of payments.

There are some who argue, however, that it would be wise to husband our dwindling domestic oil supplies and to continue to draw increasingly on plentiful world supplies while they are available.

To reduce our vulnerability to cut-offs, Congress, in the 1975 Energy Conservation and Policy Act, authorized the establishment of a 500-million barrel reserve stockpile of oil. The Carter Administration has set a goal of stockpiling double that amount by 1985. It has also set a national goal of reducing our oil imports from a potential 16 million barrels per day to six million barrels per day, relying on a variety of policy tools to bring about this reduction.

Domestic sources

Your basic references: Energy Source Inventory—Summer 1977 *National VOTER; Energy Options*, pp. 6-27; *Energy Dilemmas*, pp. 6-10, pp. 15-20.

Points to consider: The item regarding nuclear power has been limited to light water reactors (LWRs) that comprise most of the operating commercial reactors in the U.S. at the present time.

In terms of the resource base and the technology available, coal and nuclear energy are, in the opinion of most experts, the principal domestic energy sources available to make the transition from our present oil/gas-based energy system to other energy sources. Since there are serious problems associated with coal and nuclear power, these sources present hard choices.

The Carter Administration's proposed energy program gives coal priority, relies on LWRs to "assist in meeting the U.S. energy deficit" and looks to the renewable sources of energy as "supplementing conventional energy sources in this century and becoming major sources of energy in the next". Others give nuclear power a larger role. Still others would more vigorously emphasize the role of renewable resources and shift to small, decentralized systems

Note: Additional space is available under Item 9, "Other(s)," where you may record additional sources. Then move on to numbers 10-22.

Items 10-22. Beyond 2000

To what sources of energy do we want the federal government to give priority?

Your basic references: Energy Source Inventory—Summer 1977 *National VOTER; Energy Options,* pp. 6-27; *Energy Dilemmas,* pp. 5-10, pp. 15-20.

Points to consider: In this section, we have listed only fusion and the plutonium breeder reactor (LMFBR) as nuclear power sources, because they are the focus of U.S. efforts in this field. We recognize that other breeder reactor systems are in various stages of development.

In the long term, our choices are broader—but only if we take appropriate action now, inasmuch as it takes about 25 to 50 years to bring new ideas to commercial feasibility. Most experts are saying that the long-range possibilities for *major* components of energy supply lie in four directions:

- Breeder reactor
- Fusion
- Coal-fired electric
- Solar electric

(Some add geothermal as a possible major source)

There is increasing interest in pursuing smaller, decentralized systems. The leading exponent is Amory Lovins whose article, "Energy Strategy: The Road Not Taken", is listed in *Options.* Lovins has also written a book, *Soft Energy Paths,* published June 1977 by Ballantine Books. The Carter program also discusses small systems. (See Summer 1977 *National VOTER* article.)

Under ERDA and its predecessor, AEC, (See *Options,* p. 9), funding has been extremely lopsided in favor of pursuing nuclear and breeder options; thus not all options are at the same exploration stage. Furthermore, even now, though the ERDA budget shows increased funding for conservation and solar energy, for example, the R&D policy still stresses large, centralized systems. The pie chart printed in this COMMITTEE GUIDE gives you some benchmark figures. *Note:* Again we point out that additional space is provided under Items 17 and 22 where you may record additional sources. Then move on to Question III.

III. HOW?

Your basic references: Summer 1977 *National VOTER; Energy Dilemmas,* pp. 11-20; *Energy Options,* pp. 35-46 and your daily newspapers.

Items 1-10. Policies and regulatory actions

Points to consider:

Federal R & D, which made possible the present commercial use of nuclear power, is an important tool to spur development of new energy sources and new energy technologies. An example of federal R & D aimed at consumers would be funding development of more efficient home insulation materials.

Tax policies can be used to encourage domestic energy production and also to promote energy conservation. The oil depletion allowance passed in the twenties is an example of the former. A high gasoline tax (tax disincentive) and a tax credit (tax incentive), to a homeowner who spends money to improve his home insulation are examples of the latter.

Loan guarantees and subsidies. Some of the emerging energy technologies are nearing or are already at the stage of commercial application. They are, however, high-risk capital-intensive ventures. The federal government does not now have the authority to promote their development by providing loan guarantees, subsidies or price supports. Bills to authorize this action have so far failed in Congress. Funding a weatherization program for low-income households is an example of a federal subsidy aimed at individual consumers.

Note: the categories—R & D, tax incentives, tax disincentives, loan guarantees and direct subsidies—are aimed at both individual consumers *and* business/industry.

Item 11. Mandatory federal standards for conservation

The Administration's proposed national energy program, for example, calls for mandatory efficiency standards for new residential and commercial buildings to become effective by 1980. It also proposes to strengthen the appliance efficiency program by replacing voluntary targets with mandatory standards.

Item 12. Limits on imports

Be sure to refer back to section in outline where petroleum imports are discussed.

Items 13-15. Energy pricing policies

Points to consider: Prices have an important impact on the production and use of energy. It has long been federal policy to keep the price of natural gas low and in recent years, the price of oil has also been controlled. This pricing policy has encouraged the consumption of the scarcest fuels—oil and natural gas. Some say that it has also discouraged domestic production of these fuels and has prevented alternate sources, such as solar heating and cooling, from becoming economically competitive.

Re. "windfall" profits, Item 15. One predicted outcome of decontrol of oil and gas prices is increased profits for producers. The federal government could enact measures to assure that these "windfall profits" are either mandatorily invested in new production or captured through a special tax.

Items 16 and 17.

See *Energy Dilemmas,* pp. 11-14.

Items 18 and 19.

See, *Dilemmas,* especially pp. 15-20.

Points to consider: Federal regulations for protection of the environment and of health and safety are important parts of the federal presence in energy markets. Of the concerns that are affected by energy production and use, air and water quality, oil spills, strip mining and the safety of nuclear reactors are perhaps the most important. But the list is long. And, for particular regions, the impact of their enforcement—or their relaxation—is very great. These standards will, in many cases, increase the cost of energy and/or decrease its availability.

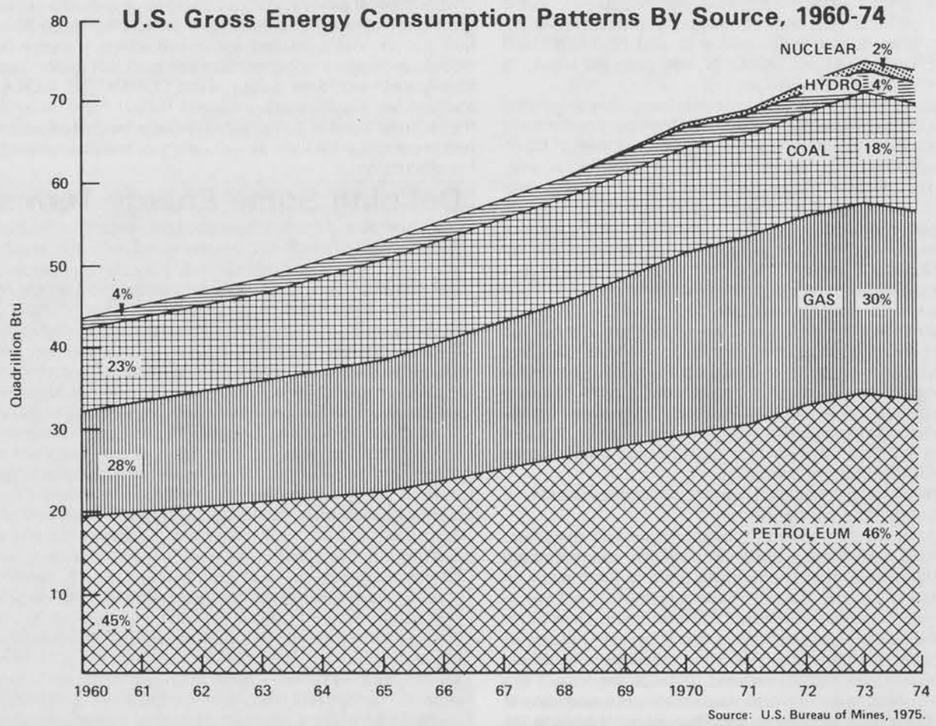
IV. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

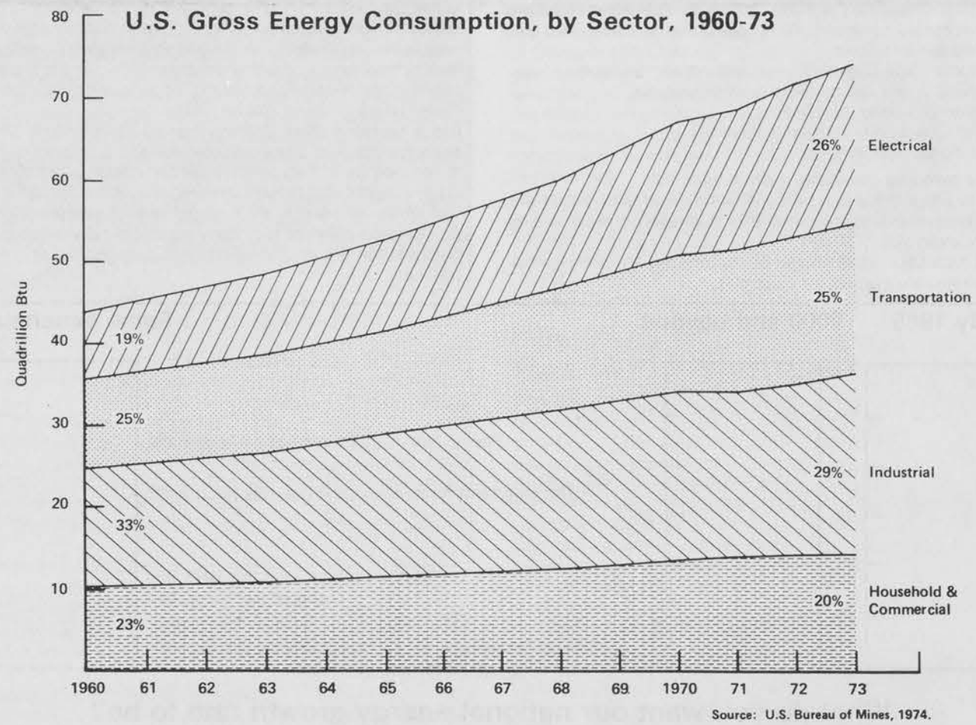
Your basic references: Energy Dilemmas, pp. 18-20 and pp. 33-34; *Energy Options,* pp. 40-45.

The two questions in this section are open-ended in contrast to the earlier questions posed in this member agreement/consensus. They are designed to encourage philosophical discussion of broad policy issues.

Try to bring out members' views on topics such as procedures for the leasing of federal lands—onshore and offshore—and the issue of a controlled interstate price for natural gas versus a market-determined price in intrastate sales. If you have the time and interest, you may also want to cover the roles of local, state and regional governments in developing and implementing energy policies.

Finally. We recognize that the energy issue is all-pervasive and highly complex and that these questions are tough. We think, however, that *Dilemmas* and *Options* and the Summer 1977 *National VOTER* article, combined with your own ideas, perseverance and good humor will make this consensus a challenging and stimulating experience. Best wishes!





Order from League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036
Pub. No. 260, 40¢.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - September, 1977

Excerpt from NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS COAL: CONFLICTS AND OPTIONS IN DECISION MAKING, by Michael J. Murphy. A Future Choices Project of the Upper Midwest Council, April, 1976. pp. 1-5 to 1-8

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The Central Questions

Northern Great Plains residents are not necessarily against coal development; it is the current rate of development and the management of the development which threatens them. Some impacts of mining and of energy development can be mitigated, but only at a cost which some coal companies and utilities have been reluctant to assume and consumers have been unwilling to pay. The conflict over Northern Great Plains coal is not whether the resource should be developed. Rather, it involves how much coal should be developed how rapidly; who will manage the development; and who will pay the costs.

In other words, who should make the basic decisions relating to development of the Northern Great Plains coal resource? What should be the relationship between the coal companies and utilities involved in producing energy and the state regulatory agencies charged with protecting the public interest? What should be the respective roles of states and the federal government in determination of policy and management of impacts? To what extent can producing states and consuming states work together to exchange information and improve decision making for the region as a whole?

Resolving Conflicts

More often than not, conflicts which arise over energy production and use emanate from individuals no longer willing to accept the impacts and changes affecting their values and quality of life. Conflict in itself is not necessarily bad, as long as an adequate forum exists for weighing alternative viewpoints, and for evaluating impacts of various decisions. Quite often, however, when a utility proposes a project or when a regulatory agency takes an action prior to public announcement, some internal decisions have already been made which unnecessarily rule out consideration of certain options. The people affected react. An adversary process develops which may not serve the public interest.

There is no "sure-fire" method to resolve conflicts over land use, water used, environmental protection, socio-economic costs and benefits, and social and cultural values. However, prior to any attempts to move ahead with energy development, utilities and regulators must do a much better job of identifying impacts and potential areas of conflict early enough to include the information obtained in their planning and decision-making processes.

The methods of both utilities and regulators in the past have been reactive rather than anticipatory. The right questions about energy development must be asked. Evaluation of a given project must be done not only in terms of its specific impacts but also with regard to best long-term uses of land, water, and other resources in the region, and its residents' goal and aspirations.

Advantages to both utilities and regulators of entering into this type of social forecasting are substantial. Such processes would reduce unnecessary delays at a later time; build confidence between the public and the decision makers; avoid making costly mistakes and foreclosing viable options; and, probably, improve decision making.

People on the Northern Great Plains question the role of the federal government in managing energy development in their region. The federal government should resolve some policy questions: the extent of our dependence on foreign energy supplies; energy prices; national research priorities for future energy sources; broad policies for energy efficiency and use. Within these broad federal actions, however, state governments should be free to manage their internal affairs. State governments, being closer to the issues, are able to move more quickly and more accurately.

Siting, Impacts, and Interstate Problems

The decision of where to site generating facilities greatly affects the nature and location of coal development impacts. Mining impacts will occur on the Northern Great Plains in any case, but generating facilities can be built either at the minesite or at the demand center. Demand-center generating facilities would ease certain environmental and socio-economic impacts of energy development on the Northern Great Plains by shifting these impacts to the consuming areas.

Past siting decisions have been made within the particular economic constraints of the utility company, subject to the regulatory constraints of individual states. In the case of Northern Great Plains coal development, such decisions often affect several states, and the actions of a utility and/or a regulatory agency in one state can interfere with the options of another state.

There are gaps in the scope of decision-making processes. Some decisions made in one state do not consider fully the impacts which result in other states. For example: a decision made by a Minnesota utility or regulator which affects coal development in Montana or North Dakota practically demands some form of interaction among states. To date, there is no forum or mechanism for evaluating these decisions.

Multi-State Interaction

Because energy development impacts do exceed state boundaries, it is critical that states interact, where necessary, to cooperatively evaluate alternatives. These interstate processes need not necessarily be formalized.

Intrastate decision-making processes are the fundamental component of any regional mechanism. State governing bodies first must seek to improve understanding of short and long-range priority choices facing their own states, and to improve their own systems for making these choices. In some states mechanisms for doing so already exist. All that might be necessary would be to begin examination of alternatives earlier and to assure that all affected parties in the state have access to the process.

Once such processes are operating, then an information flow among chief executives, agencies, and legislatures of various states should be initiated. While the pattern of interstate information flow should be formalized, regional decision making might not be. If intrastate systems for communication and information exchange are functioning properly, then regional or interstate dialogue can follow, providing a better basis for resolving interstate conflicts and balancing regional priorities for Northern Great Plains coal development and use.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - September, 1977

ENERGY NOTES: INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Following is a brief outline of governmental power: i.e., what each level of government has the authority to do as related to energy development.

A. Federal power given by the U. S. Constitution
   1. Commerce power
      a. Prevent the misuse of channels of commerce.
      b. Protect the instrumentalities of commerce
      c. Regulate certain "activities" affecting commerce

   The courts have stated that interpretations of the Commerce Clause to environmental and land use concerns "results in a picture of congressional power that appears practically unbounded at least as far as concerns controls over the typical areas of pollution." (See E. Dolgin and T. Gilbert, Federal Environmental Law, 1974, p. 24.) As an example, since ambient air cannot be confined within a state, air particles are articles involved in interstate transportation and are therefore subject to regulation.

   2. Taxing and spending power

   Congress' taxing powers and spending powers are broad (for the "general welfare"). Protection of the environment fills that requirement. Federal funding has been used as a means of state and local land use control.

   3. Powers over federal property

   Congress has the authority to manage and regulate lands belonging to the federal government.

B. Sources of state power
   1. Police power: enables a state to regulate for the health, comfort, safety and welfare of its people, subject to three conditions. There must be a property object, the regulation imposed must bear a reasonable relation to the attainment of the object, and the exercise of police power must not be arbitrary or unreasonable.

   2. Eminent domain: the power to take private property for public use. "Just compensation" was not written in the original constitution but was added by way of the 5th and 14th Amendments. "Public use" can mean public advantage, convenience, benefit or anything which tends to contribute to the general welfare and prosperity of the whole community.

   3. Taxation: concurrent with federal taxing powers, states may determine:

      a. the persons, property and privileges to be taxed;
      b. the form and extent of the tax;
      c. the allocation of taxes between the state and its political subdivisions;
      d. the manner and means of enforcement.

C. Sources of local power: only the power delegated by the state.

Translated into practice:

What the federal government does:
- policy development
- regulation
- research and development
- energy resource development

What the states do:
- land use and environmental controls
- freight rate regulation

(Over)

Energy Notes: Intergovernmental Relations - Continued

power plant siting laws
purchasing policy
mineland reclamation laws
tax policy
building codes
transportation policy
recycling programs
public service commissions

Conflicts Between States and Federal Government

The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution clearly states that the Constitution and legitimate federal enactments are the supreme law of the land. Potential for conflict arises when states pass legislation according to their police powers that affects interstate commerce. The courts must then decide if Congress has not exercised its power in the particular area, or if it has, if there are gaps that can be filled by state legislation. State interests must outweigh the resultant burden on interstate commerce.

Congress may allow concurrent federal/state legislation in a given area; it has the power to preempt when concurrent legislation occurs.

Two examples of conflicts over powers regarding energy development are the issue of state regulation of federal lands within a state and state regulation of nuclear facilities and nuclear waste storage.

Notes from ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE WEST: A CLASH OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAND USE PLANNING AND CONTROL, by Micael D. White. Submitted for Presentation, 57th Annual Conference, American Institute of Planners.

1-No
2-yes
3- BTU
4- F&P
5-
6- it wouldn't
7- hardship on poor
8- lower tax for small car

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - September 1977

PROs and CONs for energy consensus questions
under III. HOW?: What policies and regulatory action should the federal government use to bring about the growth rates and the sources you favor?

*Questions 1-10

FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

pro	con
. Aids research by persons and companies which would otherwise find it too expensive to do research.	.Government guidelines on what projects are funded may stifle creative projects or promote projects which don't lead to a solution.
.May lead to unforseen solutions to energy problem - e.g. space research may lead to new and startling discoveries.	.Too expensive - more research by government-funded projects means higher taxes.
.Private parties and industry need incentive to do research on a particular problem, e.g. the energy crisis rather than something else. Federal invlovemnt could force concentration of research on energy solutions.	.Energy research projects will be more successful if undertaken by private firms because the research product must be marketable to public. .Energy research by private companies will increase if energy prices reflect market demand.

TAX INCENTIVES - An example would be a tax refund or rebate.

pro	con
.Doesn't limit freedom of choice. Citizens could choose whether or not to take advantage of tax incentive.	.Would not force all citizens to make significant energy saving changes.
.Return of money to taxpayer means more spending - better economy.	. Expensive for taxpayers.
.Creates jobs in new industries or increases jobs in other industries which may expand into new fields.	.May inflate cost of whatever product the tax incentice is aimed at, e.g. insulation. Lower income families may not be able to afford increased cost.
. Gets people to save energy where they might not otherwise have saved without the incentive, e.g. insulation.	.People may be doing something about energy conservation anyway without tax incentive, simply to save money. . Tax system is already complicated.

TAX DISINCENTIVES - Example: tax on gas to discourage driving.

pro

.Will discourage use of energy-wasting machines, e.g. car.

.People who save energy will not be penalized.

.Extra revenue could be used for energy research and development.

con

.May hit sparsely settled areas of the country unequally.

.Taxes may cancel each other out, e.g. farmers would be exempt from gas tax but hit hard by crude oil tax.

.Tax may produce no major impact on energy problem, especially if it's spread out over a long period of time, e.g. gas guzzler tax.

LOAN GUARANTEES

pro

.Makes energy-saving devices available to people or companies which could not ordinarily afford them. Risk to lending institutions is covered.

.Preserves personal freedom - people may or may not take advantage of loan guarantee.

con

.Will not mandate use of devices; incentive only.

.Expensive - may result in increased taxes.

DIRECT SUBSIDIES - Example: subsidy to mass transit to improve service.

pro

.Would enable alternative industries (e.g. mass transit) to compete with commonly accepted industries, e.g. auto.

.Would not infringe on personal freedom.

con

.Useful only if people will use what is being subsidized.

.Is not necessarily backed up by regulations for more commonly used products, e.g. auto.

**QUESTIONS 11-19

11.

pro

. It's the fastest way to cut energy consumption in high energy-using sectors, e.g. buildings, cars.

con

.Federal standards are inflexible and cannot keep up with technological and economic changes.

12.

pro

.The U.S. would become less vulnerable to foreign blackmail.

.It could improve the balance of payments.

.More incentive would be given to unregulated energy producers to produce more because the price of energy will go up, since energy supplies will be restricted.

con

.The price of energy could go up because supplies would be restricted.

.The problem of rising imports is largely of the government's own making. Present policy essentially taxes domestic production of crude oil and subsidizes imports by paying refiners to use imported oil through the "entitlemnts" program.

12. con't.

con

.There is nothing sacred about a trade surplus. The recent balance of payments deficit is due in large part to the high growth rate of the U.S. economy relative to foreign economies, rather than just to high oil and gas imports. The problem for the U.S. is to keep our economy strong and competitive.

13.

pro

.The marketplace could work immediately, letting consumers vote with their dollars how much conservation and domestic production of energy they want.

.There will be less taxpayers' money spent on regulation of energy prices.

.Anti-trust laws could be improved to maintain a competitive environment in the energy industry.

con

.Demand for foreign energy could increase because energy prices would not be high enough to stimulate domestic energy production.

.It could cause enormous dislocations in the economy.

.The oil and gas industries already have enough incentive to produce.

14.

pro

.Dislocations in the economy could be ameliorated.

.(See arguments under #13.)

con

.(See arguments under #13.)

15.

pro

.Individuals or companies should not be entitled to "windfall profits" - i.e. taxes on profits which they didn't earn through their own production activities.

con

."Windfall profits" will provide incentive to search for more energy.

.Accounting costs for oil and gas companies could rise and increase the cost of energy.

16.

pro

.Low -income people could purchase more energy than their income would normally allow.

.It could be used in conjunction with deregulation of oil and gas prices to encourage energy conservation for consumers and production for producers without unduly penalizing the poor.

.It could encourage energy conservation if the stamps could be used for energy-saving items, e.g. more efficient furnaces, insulation.

con

.It's an inefficient welfare system.

.It would create another bureaucracy like the food stamp program's.

.It would increase the use of energy if the stamps could be used to buy only traditional forms of energy, e.g. gas and oil.

17.

pro

.All people, regardless of income, will get the same amount of energy.

.People, given their own choice, will purchase more energy than is in the national interest.

con

.It's difficult to determine how much energy is essential to each consumer. The amount each gets will be subject to the vagaries of a bureaucrat's judgement.

.Expensive - Higher taxes and higher taxes for other goods likely.

.People will purchase the types and amounts of energy most in the national interest if energy prices are allowed to fluxuate freely in the marketplace.

18.

pro

.Energy production wouldn't be unduly restricted.

.Strict regulations could be very costly to the consumer. A General Electric Co. study calculates the costs of installing scrubbers on all new coal-fired power plants between 1980 and 1990 at about $127 billion, which would mean a 25% increase in consumers' electric bills.

con

.Environmental standards must be maintained at all costs. The variety of plant and animal life we enjoy could be lost, and ultimately the world could become unsafe for human habitation.

.If industry used the regulations as goals, they could develop cost-efficient technology to meet the goals. A FPC study predicts that in the early 1980's construction of a coal-burning power plant with a scrubber will cost about $87 a kilowatt, compared with $105 for a nuclear plant, and that fuel costs will be competitive.

19.

pro

.The economy would be severely damaged if a large company, e.g. auto manufacturers, closed down because regulations couldn't be met.

con

.Environmental quality will continue to decline because private industry and unions have strong lobbies which could repeatedly push for timetable extensions, e.g. as has happened for auto emissions.

Name of local league _____ *State* _____

I. HOW MUCH?

What do you think the nation's energy growth rate can and should be . . .

1. by 1985? _____ percent

2. by 2000? _____ percent

II. WHAT SHALL WE USE?

From now to the year 2000, what mix of energy sources should we use? *(Check one box in each category 1 through 9 below.)*

	More than now	Same as now	Less than now
1. Conservation			
2. Domestic oil			
3. Domestic gas			
4. Imported oil			
5. Imported gas			
6. Coal			
7. Nuclear fission (light water reactors)			
8. Solar (heating/cooling)			
9. Other(s)			
_____			

Beyond the year 2000, to what sources of energy do you want the federal government to give priority? *(Check one box in each category 10 through 22 below, to indicate your priority.)*

DECENTRALIZED SYSTEMS:	PRIORITY High	Mid	Low	No
10. Conservation				
11. Bioconversion				
12. Geothermal				
13. Solar (heating/cooling)				
14. Wind				
15. Cogeneration				
16. District heating				
17. Other(s)				
_____				

CENTRALIZED SYSTEMS:	PRIORITY High	Mid	Low	No
18. Plutonium breeder reactor				
19. Fusion				
20. Coal-fired electric				
21. Solar electric				
22. Other(s)				
_____				

Note any specific qualifications or comments on page 6 of this form.

III. HOW?

What policies and regulatory action should the federal government use to bring about the growth rates and the sources you favor? *(Indicate your policy preference(s) by checking the appropriate box or boxes 1 through 10 below.)*

		Aimed at individual consumers		Aimed at business and/or industry			
				To encourage conservation	*To encourage development and use of renewable materials*	*To encourage development and use of nonrenewable materials*
Federal Research and Development	1.	X	6.	X		
Tax incentives	2.	X	7.	X		
Tax disincentives	3.	X	8.	X		
Loan guarantees	4.	X	9.	X		
Direct subsidies	5.	X	10.	X		

(Indicate one choice--YES, NO or UNDECIDED for each policy listed below..11 through 19.)

	YES	NO	UNDECIDED
11. Do you favor mandatory federal standards for energy conservation?	X		
12. Do you favor governmental action to limit imports?		X	
Do you favor deregulation/decontrol of oil and natural gas. . .			
13. . . .immediately?			
14. . . .gradually?	X		
In the event of deregulation:			
15. Do you favor taxing possible windfall profits?	X		
16. Do you favor energy stamps or similar specific assistance for low-income people?	X		
17. Do you favor rationing or other allocation measures?		X	
18. Should federal standards for protection of the environment be relaxed?		X	
19. Would you favor extending timetables for compliance?		X	

IV. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

1. What should be the division of responsibilities between federal and state governments in developing and implementing energy policies?
   Overall plan + minimal federal standards
   ⊂ stricter state laws possible
2. How should regional interests be balanced against each other and against the national interest?

League of Women Voters of the United States 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 Tel. (202) 296-1770

memorandum

October 12, 1977

TO: State League Presidents and Energy Chairmen

FROM: Betty N. MacDonald, Chairman, National Energy Committee

RE: Miscellaneous Energy Matters

The national energy committee met last week in Washington and I want to bring you up to date on a number of matters. Since this memorandum is being sent to state Leagues only, I hope you will pass on pertinent information to your local Leagues.

Energy Member Agreement/Consensus Questions. We know that many Leagues are developing charts, graphs and other visual aids to use in workshops and discussions to facilitate the consensus process. One such tool--a chart developed by the LWV of Massachusetts and used in a workshop to help local League energy chairmen deal with Question III, HOW?--is enclosed. Our committee agreed you might find this tabulation of illustrative government policies and regulatory actions helpful background information. You will want to be sure, however, to discuss the broader issues (tax incentives, tax disincentives, subsidies, etc.) and avoid letting the discussion focus only on the particular examples cited in the chart.

State Energy Consensus Questions. Based on what Leagues have told us, the Committee has concluded that those states that intend to determine state energy positions concurrently with the national consensus prefer to formulate their own questions in order to address specific or unique state problems. If your League decides to ask state questions, we would like to know the questions you posed and what position(s) you agreed upon.

Energy Consortium Fund. Roger Sherman, President of Ebasco Services, who helped solicit contributions to the energy consortium fund, recently, on his own initiative, wrote the contributors suggesting that they might wish to offer assistance to Leagues in connection with the state energy education outreach projects. Copies of his August 11, 1977 letter to the LWVUS and of his letter to contributors are attached for your information. It is, of course, up to your League to decide how best to respond to such offers.

Reprints of "The Politics of Energy". We recently made arrangements with the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) to reprint 150,000 copies of the summer National VOTER article, "The Politics of Energy" to distribute in connection with the ERDA Energy Education Outreach Project. 1000 copies were mailed directly by ERDA to every state League, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

In some cases they were sent to the state League office and, in the cases where we knew (early in September) the name and address of the state energy education project manager, they were sent directly to that address. Additional supplies of these reprints are available on a first come, first served basis. Order them directly from Florence Chichester, Project Manager, Energy department, LWVEF.

New Energy Books. We are sending state energy chairmen, under separate cover, a copy of Rays of Hope: The Transition to a Post-Petroleum World, compliments of the Washington-based Worldwatch Institute. Written by Denis Hayes, senior researcher with the Institute, the book explores and documents the potential for a solar transition. Many Leagues are already familiar with Denis Hayes through his booklets, Energy: The Case for Conservation and Energy: The Solar Prospect. A discount is available for bulk orders.

Because of the tremendous amount of discussion that has been generated by Amory Lovins' Foreign Affairs article, "Energy Strategy: The Road Not Taken?" we want to call your attention to two new books on "soft" energy paths. They are:

Soft vs. Hard Energy Paths: Ten Critical Essays on Amory Lovins' "Energy Strategy: The Road Not Taken?" Charles Yulish Associates Inc., 229 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y., 10011. 138 pp. Paper. $5.00

Soft Energy Paths: Toward a Durable Peace. Amory Lovins. Balinger Publishing Company, 17 Dunster Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 02138,231 pp. Paper. $6.95. Also available from Friends of the Earth, book department , 124 Spear St., San Francisco, CA 94105, post paid.

Energy Conservation. As part of the ERDA Energy Conservation Technology Education Project, the LWVEF Energy staff has prepared a bibliography of materials on energy conservation. A copy is enclosed for state energy chairmen. We also want to call to your attention the recently incorporated Alliance to Save Energy. The Alliance is a non-profit, non-partisan organization aimed at promoting energy conservation as a source of new energy, and will serve as an information clearinghouse on conservation. Its headauarters are located at 1925 K Street N.W., Suite 507, Washington, D.C. 20006, (202) 857-0666.

Finally, we are enclosing copies of two energy speeches which we thought might be useful to Leagues. They are "Energy: New Challenge to Federalism", remarks by Edmund Rovner at the LWVEF National Energy Conference, June 1-3 1977,and "Consumer Discontent: A New Dilemma Facing Electric and Gas Utility Companies", a speech given by Merilyn Reeves, member of the national energy committee, at the 59th Annual Meeting of the Public Utilities Association of the Virginias on September 17, 1977.

Enclosures:
LWV Massachusetts Chart
R. Sherman Letters
M. Reeves speech
Energy Conservation Bibliography (State Energy Chairman only)
E. Rovner speech (State Energy Chairman only)

COPY

EBASCO SERVICES
Incorporated

Utility Consultants - Engineers - Constructors

Two Rector Street
New York, N.Y. 10006

Cable Address "EBASCOE"

Roger J. Sherman
President

August 11, 1977

Ms. Dorothy Kuper
Director of Research and
Development
League of Women Voters Education Fund
1730 M St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Kuper:

Many thanks for your note of the 25th accompanying the distributed material. I am very happy that you received the large ERDA grant. With this doubling of funding, the impact of your Education Program can be drastically increased.

Best wishes for success!

Sincerely,

Roger J. Sherman

RLH:jso
(Copy of RJS letter
to group he solicited
attached)

COPY

Letter to go to all Companies who contributed to
League of Women Voters Education Fund
Solicited by R J Sherman

August , 1977

Dear :

As you were informed, the League of Women Voters held their National Energy Conference in early June. This conference was part of the program you supported with a contribution last year. The final day of the Conference, ERDA announced a $200,000 grant in support of the League's program. This grant was to the Education Fund of the League, the same fund you supported.

This ERDA grant, therefore, doubled the funds the League has to work with, and they plan to expand their program. The state presidents of the League have been asked to present to the National Headquarters proposed programs and budgets in order to secure an allocation of funds from the additional grant. The proposals are to be submitted to the National Headquarters by September 15. In the event you no longer have the material the League sent you on this matter, I enclose a xerox of my copy.

I am calling your attention to the expansion of the program in the event you wish to furnish any assistance or suggestions to your state chapter in connection with their program development.

Sincerely yours,

ILLUSTRATIONS AND EXAMPLES OF POLICIES AND REGULATORY ACTIONS
DESIGNED TO SUPPLEMENT SECTION III, "HOW?", PG. 4
NATIONAL ENERGY MEMBER AGREEMENT/CONSENSUS FORM

Prepared by Energy Committee
LWV of Massachusetts
October 1977

	Aimed at Individual Consumers		Aimed at business and/or industry			
			To encourage conservation		To encourage development and use of renewable materials	To encourage development and use of non-renewable materials
FEDERAL RESEARCH (by government or through gov't contracts)	1.	Long-term technological improvements. Life cycle cost of appliances. Safety and performance of insulation.	6.	Insulation and appliance efficiency. Industry and transportation efficiencies. Waste conversion.	Perform basic research on or advance the development of promising ideas.	More efficient technology for non-renewables: i.e. better gasification methodology and increased extraction.
TAX INCENTIVES (Allowable deductions on income tax)	2.	Tax credits for insulation and solar equipment. Disallow increase in real estate assessment for solar installation.	7.	Installation of energy-saving devices and solar equipment.	Tax credits for installation of solar, wind, geothermal and other technologies. Tax credits for retrofitting old buildings. Depletion allowances for geothermal drilling.	Depletion allowances. Deductions for drilling and extraction expenses. Foreign tax credits for production. Credit for conversion to coal (boiler tax)
TAX DISINCENTIVES (Taxes to discourage undesirable actions)	3.	Gas guzzler tax. Gasoline tax. Tax on inefficient appliances at time of purchase.	8.	Taxes on continued use of inefficient energy systems.	Real estate taxes on improvements.	Well-head taxes. Gasoline tax.
LOAN GUARANTEES (Federal gov't pays for defaulted loans)	4.	For home insulation and solar installation.	9.	For energy conservation for large installations such as hospitals.	For construction of facilities for production of energy by means of renewable materials.	Loan guarantees compensating for private under-investment in construction of facilities using new technologies.
DIRECT SUBSIDIES (Rebates or direct grants)	5.	Direct rebates of crude oil equalization taxes. For installation of decentralized energy systems. Weatherization programs. Mass transit.	10.	Insulation and solar installation for schools and hospitals. Van pooling. Freight rate changes.	Demonstration of technologies using renewable materials and construction of commercial prototypes.	Federal gov't responsible for exploration. Federal assumption of nuclear enrichment processing and waste management.

ENERGY: NEW CHALLENGE TO FEDERALISM

REMARKS OF EDMOND F. ROVNER
DIRECTOR OF STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONS
NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE
BEFORE THE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND
JUNE 2, 1977

If territory were to be ceded to the party that discovered it -- as was done with new continents -- then the States would clearly own the field of energy policy and program. Way back in 1973, when a few isolated States had tight gasoline supplies, the nation's Governors called for a national energy policy. Earlier than this, the Southern Governors sponsored a two-day symposium on the emerging disequilibrium between secure supply and the exponential growth in demand.

During the darkest days of the Embargo-stimulated shortage, it was the States which kept the allocation system afloat. It was the States which conceived and operated the odd-even method of reducing lines at the gasoline stations. It was, too, the Governors who called for energy conservation to serve as a cornerstone of the national energy policy.

In all discussions of national energy policy and program, the Governors have distinguished between the words "federal" and "national". National means federal plus state and local, and also private as well as public. No element in our society can do the job alone and the efforts of many can be undermined by the failures of a few.

For example, if many people are taking the bus in order to reduce dependence on gasoline, the effort will be frustrated if the gasoline they save is used by others for frivolous purposes. If two chains of grocery stores start to mute their outdoor illumination to save energy, they will revert to prior practices fairly quickly if their rivals don't follow the same practice.

In the field of energy supply, the States have a major role. Their public service commissions must approve schedule decisions for construction of electrical generating capacity. Dedication of water resources, particularly in the west, will control the extent to which coal can be translated into electricity. Highways and other infrastructures become important to the extraction industries which are not located in metropolitan areas. Coal mine regulation, which may soon be shared between States and the federal government, will be a major determinant of how extensive coal extraction can become and the time frame in which its expansion occurs.

Development of the outer continental shelf, typically described as a federal venture, depends, in turn, on pipeline routes from the oil platforms to the interstate pipelines and to the state-licensed oil refineries. When the pipeline reaches the shoreline, state law takes over.

In the field of energy conservation, the role of the States is more evident. Building codes are typically adopted and enforced by state and local officials. Speed limits for automobiles, public transportation, utility rate structures which serve either to encourage care or profligacy with electricity and gas are determined by state governments.

The Governors believe that the market place is one major factor in energy development and use. In this connection, tax rates, intrastate controlled rates for products and restrictions on who can buy, who sells, and how much, are adjustments to the market which may be made by the federal or the state governments.

Many decisions need to be made on a regional basis. For example, most States are interconnected with several neighbors for reserve capacity of electricity. Increases in capacity to meet increased demands are regional determinations.

About half the States have adopted some mechanism to direct energy facility construction to areas of least environmental and socio-economic difficulty.

The Governors do not subscribe to the proposition that all decisions which could be made at the State House should be made there. They look to the federal government to create the energy efficiency model to guide builders and users of buildings. They accept the judgment that a federal system of end use controls on natural gas use makes sense. They look to the federal government to pass upon the price of electricity exported from one State to another.

The converse of federal decisions and actions flowing from the central government's capacity to make such rules is also not self-evident to the Governors. They look to regional mechanisms to adjust regional responses to national goals. For example, New England is exploring how best to apportion the burdens of a regional energy supply. Construction and operation of generators also involve transportation corridors and burial areas for spent nuclear fuel rods. Nevada and Kentucky provide such capacity for their regions already.

The States are obviously best able to evaluate costs and benefits from energy programs. They know the vulnerability of their industrial and commercial sector as well as the social mores of their culture. For example, there is a textile dye plant in South Carolina that supplies virtually all the textile mills in that region. It makes more sense to keep this facility operational than to heat some small commercial enterprises which could not successfully operate in an atmosphere of extensive layoffs anyway. South Carolina can know and respond to this kind of situation better than can any federal system that must take national norms as its mandate.

This failure to build in discretion for the States appears to be a shortcoming of recent federal laws. For example, the federal assistance to States to

upgrade their energy conservation programs is conditioned on each State adopting five specific programs. One of these is a mandatory permission for drivers to make right turns on a red light. Vermont has less than 100 such intersections in the entire State -- a traffic signal controlled conjunction of roads or streets where a right turn can be made. Nonetheless, this State with its potential intensive need for energy to cope with climate and a disbursed population would forfeit aid if it cannot induce its legislature to adopt this marginally-useful measure.

No State I know is reluctant to carry its fair share of the national burden to bring secure supply into better balance with national demand. However, the people in each State, including its Governor, are reluctant to subsidize other States. Some Louisianans had a somewhat more xenophobic attitude which led to a display of bumper stickers that read: "Let the bastards freeze in the dark." Aside from the choice of words, the reaction to a perception that they were paying more for their natural gas than were the people of New England for gas shipped from the Pelican State aroused some lack of brotherly attitude.

The reasons for the disparity in price and availability of gas from Louisiana, inverse to its origin, is based on a controlled interstate price versus a market-determined price in intrastate sales. It is difficult for the average person to understand the historic base of this paradox and even more difficult to comprehend. What compounds the frustration is the image - albeit incorrect - that the Atlantic Coast purchasers of the Gulf Coast's natural gas are hostile to developments of potential new supplies of oil and gas from the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf.

The impact of energy production or conservation must not only be equitable but, as Machievelli advised the Prince, it must be obviously equitable. If Colorado communities are to be asked to forego agriculture and environmental amenities to increase its production, then there must be some compensation derived from all the

users. If Texas utilities are asked to convert from natural gas to coal-fired boilers so that homes in Maryland can use the gas which is saved, the rate payers of Texas should hardly be asked to underwrite the conversion costs.

We are talking about hard choices. The very diversity of the nation hinders true equity. If it costs me 5 cents per gallon extra for commuting to and from work because of a federal tax to stimulate conservation, I have several alternatives. First, I work only 10 miles from my metropolitan area home. Second, the population density is such that car pooling is feasible. Third, there is mass transit. Suppose, however, that I lived in Eastern Alabama and had to commute 40 miles each way to a GE plant in Rome, Georgia. My capacity to evade the tax by doing what the tax seeks to induce - drive less by myself - is non-existent. A uniform rebate of all - or part - of such a tax does not provide equity.

I use this example not because there is some easy solution to the equity problem but rather because there is no easy solution. One program's inevitable inequity may compel a countervailing apparent inequity in a companion program.

Devising such equities must involve the States and fine-tuning some federal programs at the state level may well attenuate hardships. In contrast to the "superfed" argument that States are champions of special interests, it has been my experience that States are more frequently the champions of avoiding special hardships.

Let me return to the problem of impacts for a moment. For those of us who are eastern big city types, a new industry employing 6,000 people for construction and 3,000 for the operating phase is a boon to be sought. For a small community on the western slope of the Rockies, it can destroy a way of life and can wreak untold hardships. Schools, roads, police protection, fire protection, and government administration have to be supplied before the tax base exists. Local bonds carry a high interest rate and constitute a lien on local property even as the life expectancy of the new activity is conjectural. Governor Link of North Dakota put it well

when he said: "We don't need anyone to construct a new supply of tomorrow's ghost towns; we have an ample supply."

The States can be the lynchpin of rapid expansion of doubtful industries. They can determine the measures needed to minimize adverse impact by steering new industry to areas best able to absorb it. They can organize a public response to the need for public facilities -- finding or creating a school district capacity and water and sewer agencies, etc. Distribution of tax base to recoup public outlays may require new techniques because the population coming in will be unlikely to match the existing organizational structure.

Federal assistance to cover front-end costs of new services and insurance against the implications of short-term lives for some of the new federally inspired activities may not be effective unless the States are brought in very early in the enterprise. This is true regardless of whether it is a coal liquifaction plant in Wyoming or a major off-shore oil field which needs on-shore support for its work-force and its operations.

Providing a meaningful state role can also avoid pointless opposition. For example, there is a perception that a deepwater port facility is necessary for the eastern Gulf region. Until a last-minute amendment, the proposed federal legislation would have provided pre-emptive power to the federal government to decide where to locate it. Florida has concluded that its coastline is so fragile and its present uses so valuable that it would prefer to pay more for oil and have it imported elsewhere. Mississippi and Alabama actively want a superport as an economic advantage for their region. If the pre-emptive power had been given to the federal government, both positions -- Florida's and the joint Alabama-Mississippi initiative -- could have been overruled with no net national advantage. If all of the Gulf States opposed a superport and there was a national need, then federal pre-emptive authority could make sense.

I have deliberately avoided the third element of any assignment up to now -- a discussion of the role of state government in education on energy. I did this because I think it becomes self-evident in the context of my preceding discussions. The state government is best able to translate national considerations into a comprehensible local analysis. The State can vouch for the equity of a national effort. It has a credibility to the people of that State. It is truly the custodian of those communities and values that cannot be the subject of federal legislation and national programs. These communities and social values deserve respect and can often be accommodated.

In order for the States to enlist their citizenry, they must believe that the programs and policies they embrace are effective and equitable. Equity and effectiveness are not synthetic characteristics to be sold like mythical husband-snaring attributes of toothpaste. State government has long since learned that bigger is not always better and that willy-nilly development is not always an asset. Today, the courts as well as the ballot box are available as a remedy for ill-conceived plans.

I feel comfortable in assuring you that I know of no Governor who would sit quietly and squirrel away or fritter away resources needed by the nation if he or she honestly believes that demands for new programs are rationally derived on the basis of today's best information. The man-in-the-car (1970's version of the man-in-the-street) not only thinks the energy crisis talk is inflated but he wants to believe that. He earns enough to buy that chrome-plated high powered car, the house with extra room (to be heated and cooled) and the driving vacation. He has been trained by our commercial culture to acquire now and pay later. He lives in a disposable society, from the beer can to the core city. Saudi Arabian oil looks and behaves in his car every bit like Oklahoma's product.

One vital function that requires leadership from the federal government with a role for the States is determination of energy numbers. Too much of the debate over the past few years has centered on how much we have. Estimates vary among the proponents of alternative fuel supplies. The terminology itself (reserves versus proved reserves) is almost calculated to produce debate. We need a disinterested source of reliable data. Analysis of the implications of the numbers will continue to be a legitimate topic of debate but we need numbers as respected as the census is for demography or the Bureau of Labor Statistics is for cost of living.

The States can supply some of the numbers and can obviously calculate demand figures for alternative strategies. This is particularly true for cases where government is debating programs to modify the market behavior. If gasoline prices go up x cents, the elasticity of the market is different for various sectors of the economy and regions of the country. Minimal needs and economic reactions to stimuli obviously involve some subjective analysis. All I am saying here is that the States are frequently better able to predict how their individual and corporate citizens can respond than is a central government. Their experience with the allocation program certainly establishes their credentials.

A massive job of educating our fellow countrymen to the new realities of the last quarter of this century is required. Technology is not like the cavalry--riding just over the hill to our rescue. Lifestyles will have to change and these have been dearly cherished to date. All levels of government, private and public organizations, and an informed citizenry have a role to play. No one can do it alone -- the simplistic pronouncement of "breaking the back" of the energy shortage in 1974 broke the back of an emerging conservation ethic. It is always too easy to sell self-indulgence.

Ours is a culture of optimism. We are always attracted by the slogan that things will work out. I do not propose an endorsement of stoicism. However, the Governors are ready to do even more than they have to produce a national consensus and national programs tailored to sub-national capacities. They want a voice in assuring maximum equity. They do this not from vanity or seeking "a piece of the action" but rather because they can function most effectively in a world where national policy and program are derived from national discussion. Indeed, this meeting of the League is testimony that you, too, are ready to help formulate and execute policies and programs in the national interest.

H.B.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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

To: American Motors Conservation Awards Committee
From: League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Re: American Motors Conservation Awards Program
Date: November 28, 1977

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota is pleased to nominate the League of Women Voters of Northfield, Minnesota, for the 1978 Conservation Awards Program.

The Northfield League of Women Voters is one of four local Leagues in the United States to receive an ERDA Energy Conservation Technology Education Program Grant.

The Northfield League was instrumental in establishing a four-day work week in municipal offices and conservation programs in the public schools last winter.

In March they sponsored an Energy Efficient Housing Workshop which attracted 100 community members, featuring the Minnesota Energy Agency's infrared housing photos, a hands-on display of building materials, insulation materials, alternative approaches to heating and cooling, and printed materials describing further conservation practices.

Following the success of the workshop, CBS Evening News filmed and broadcast a brief report of insulation techniques and energy conservation practices in Northfield.

In May the League sponsored tours of the University of Minnesota Architectural School's experimental energy efficient house.

The City of Northfield has asked the League to help set up the Minnesota Energy Agency's recommended Citizen Energy Awareness Committee to bring together the city, Chamber of Commerce, local contractors, etc. They also will be acting as an energy clearinghouse and distributors of energy conservation information to the public.

The Northfield League was instrumental in having the week of January 23-28 designated Energy Conservation Week. There will be displays in commercial establishments, energy curriculum in the schools, library displays, and an Energy Fair featuring how to conserve ideas for homes and businesses.

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota feels the League of Women Voters of Northfield is a fitting recipient of the 1978 Conservation Award for non-profit organizations.

Sincerely,

Helene Borg

Helene Borg, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

The DOE grant budget includes monies for travel and lunch for up to 2 Leaguers per League under 100 members or 2 Leaguers per 100 members for large Leagues.

This mailing is being sent to you because you expressed an interest in energy resource training or because you are a League president. If you are a League president and someone in your League is also receiving this mailing, they are listed below.

We would greatly appreciate your help in planning the workshops. Kindly fill out the form below and return to the state office by December 15th.

Please return the following to the state office by December 15.

Who are you?_____ (League)

Do you plan to attend the energy workshop?

Anoka (January 28) _____ Owatonna (February 4) _____

Do you know Leaguers who have been particularly effective with community energy education activities? (Name and address, please)

Does your League have plans to promote an energy education activity? (Explain)

What is the largest energy education need in your community?

Have you seen the films, "The Sunbeam Solution" and "The Bottom of the Oil Barrel"?

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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

To: Local League Presidents/Energy Resource People
From: Marge Post, Manager, Energy Education Project
Re: Energy Training Workshops
Date: November 29, 1977

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota has been notified that its grant proposal for an energy education project funded by the Department of Energy through the LWVUS Education Fund has been approved. The Minnesota project has two aspects: the training of Leaguers who wish to be energy resource persons for their communities and the purchase and state-wide circulation of two films for general energy education, "The Bottom of the Oil Barrel" and "The Sunbeam Solution."

Plans are underway for one-day workshops for those who have expressed an interest in becoming energy resource persons. Workshops will take place at the Anoka Holiday Inn on Saturday, January 28, 1978, and at the Owatonna Holiday Inn on Saturday, February 4th. The purpose of the workshops will be to help us better understand the energy problem at the state level (Minnesota supply situation, Minnesota transportation problems and plans), to familiarize ourselves with Minnesota Energy Agency outreach programs, to relate our community energy information needs to existing state resources, and to exchange ideas on methods for serving these needs. The films, which give an excellent balanced view of the national and international energy picture will be available for viewing, and the means for getting them to your area will be explained.

(Over)

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

December 8, 1977

Mr. Hugh Depland, Public Affairs
Representative - Midwest
Shell Oil Company
1415 West 22nd Street
Oak Brook, Illinois 60521

Dear Mr. Depland:

Thank you so much for your letter of November 21 complimenting the League of Women Voters (LWV) and offering Shell's assistance.

I have given your information to our state LWV's energy education coordinator and our natural resources chairperson. They are responsible for overseeing the energy programs and planning our proposed training sessions.

Again, our thanks.

Sincerely,

Helene Borg, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

B:M

NOV 23 1977

SHELL OIL COMPANY

1415 W. 22ND STREET
OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS 60521

November 21, 1977

Ms. Helene L. Borg
LWV of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Ms. Borg:

It has been brought to my attention that the League of Women Voters has decided to take on a program of energy education. We are certain that our country will benefit by having an organization as highly respected as the League working to ease our energy problem. We applaud your decision.

At the same time I would like to offer our assistance. We at Shell have an extensive speakers bureau, made up of men and women who are knowledgeable about energy. We would be more than happy to provide a speaker to address any group, or participate in any discussion of the subject. Additionally, we have printed materials which you may find useful in your efforts.

Shell has a great deal of expertise in this area, and we are eager to share it. Please let me know how I might be of assistance in your energy education program.

Yours very truly,

Hugh Depland

Hugh Depland
Public Affairs Representative
Midwest

HD/jb

Please thank him + tell him I've relayed his offer to our energy com. Then send them + Poppleton a copy of these letters HB

DEC 2 4 1977

Minnesota

League of Women Voters
Education Fund
1730 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

December 16, 1977

Margaret Post, Manager
Energy Education Project
LWV of Minnesota
1874 W. Skillman
St. Paul, MN 55113

COPY

Dear Margaret:

Thank you for sending in the accounting for your first advance. For the most part, all was in order. You and those helping you did very well even though you did not receive the guidelines until November. There were two expenditures for which you had no receipt--a $10 equipment rental in July and a $25 space rental for a meeting at a church. Realizing that it would be difficult for you to backtrack at this point, we shall not request substantiation of those expenditures. One reason for starting the projects off with money from the Consortium Fund is that it has no restrictions and project managers and treasurers can learn from accounting mistakes made with those funds. From now on, however, you will be spending federal grant funds and you should properly document all appropriate expenditures.

Harriett Herb asked if zeroxed copies of your cancelled checks and statements were permitted. Here again, for the use of the first $500, which you banked under the LWV of Minnesota account, you may keep the cancelled checks; if we need them we will ask you to zerox them. I am glad to see, however, that you will open separate account for the remainder of the project funds. Harriett also asked about documenting mailings posted with the LWV of Minnesota postage meter. The LWV of Minnesota should bill the project for the postage it uses. That bill will then be handled as any other bill received by the project. A statement from the LWV of Minnesota containing the following information will suffice: the service (in this case, postage from the LWV of Minnesota postage meter,) the amount owed, the date, and the signature of the person authorized to allow the projedt to use the League's postage meter. Any time a service is performed for the project for which there is no official bill or receipt, a bill may be composed or a standard billing form used (see section II, pages 3 and 4 of the guidelines.)

League of Women Voters
Education Fund
1730 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

Harriett, as your project treasurer, is being sent a check for a second advance of $1500 on your project account, the firsstportion of your League's allotment from the ERDA grant funds. As I mentioned above, you should carefully account for the use of these federal funds. Try to compsete the accounting for the first $500 on separate vouchers from those on which you begin to account for the use of the federal funds, This will help us in closing out the Consortium account.

If you need more vouchers or if you have any other questions, please let me know and I will try to respond quickly.'

May you all have a lovely Christmas.

Sincerely,

Florence Chichester, Manager
LWVEF Energy Education Project

cc: President, LWV of Minnesota
Harriett Herb, LWV of Minnesota

[1977]

ENERGY 23

NEW PRICE TAGS FOR HOME APPLIANCES

In Short

The energy debate is enough to make any citizen skeptical about whether or not our nation's energy problems can be solved. Even agreement on small, simple changes is hard. Yet, individuals can do a great deal on their own to save energy. For instance, consumers rarely consider how much it will cost them to operate a refrigerator or air conditioner before they buy. With about 16 percent of the total US energy budget going to home space and water heating, air conditioning and refrigeration, coupled with today's escalating energy prices, buyers should become more aware of the operating costs of major appliances. A frost-free refrigerator, for example, requires 50 percent more energy to operate than a standard model.

Starting around fall 1978, consumers will be reminded of these energy costs when they find brightly colored labels on many major home appliances. The labels, required by federal law, will state the annual cost of energy to operate an appliance and will also compare that cost with the operating costs of similar appliances.

Background

Built in to the 1975 Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA, PL 94-163), is a federal appliance efficiency program that puts pressure on manufacturers to produce more efficient appliances and requires them to put energy labels on their products. The law sets a target for 1980 of a 20 percent or better efficiency improvement in major home appliances over the 1972 average. This goal is based on overall improvement, not product by product. Three federal agencies are charged with seeing that the EPCA goal is achieved.

The National Bureau of Standards (NBS) has developed standard testing methods to determine the average amount of energy used and the estimated annual energy operating costs for: refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers, freezers, dishwashers, clothes dryers, water heaters, room air conditioners, furnaces and other home heating equipment, television sets, kitchen ranges and ovens, clothes washers, humidifers, central air conditioners and other appliances using more than 100 kilowatt hours per year (kwh/year).

The Federal Energy Administration (FEA), now incorporated into the Department of Energy (DOE), has proposed efficiency improvement targets for the 13 product types listed above. These pinpoint the maximum percentage increase in energy efficiency that would be both technologically and economically feasible by 1980. In fact, the targets projected for the first 10 product types (excluding furnaces) would result in an aggregate improvement of 35 percent. DOE is also responsible for monitoring progress of the appliance manufacturers and keeping an eye on possible enforcement, as well as providing overall coordination of the federal program.

DOE's energy efficiency test results will be used to determine whether the appliance manufacturing industry as a whole has reached the improvement targets by 1980. Although EPCA relies heavily on voluntary efforts by industry, DOE is authorized to establish mandatory minimum standards for appliance types which it determines are not likely to achieve the 1980 goals.

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is issuing rules that require each appliance to be labelled as well as drafting a format for the labels themselves.

The National Energy Conservation Policy Act, likely to be passed before the end of the 1977 session of the 95th Congress, will go a step further than the current EPCA program. The proposed legislation would require the 13 specified appliances to meet minimum energy-efficiency standards: each product and manufacturer would have to meet requirements. Those appliance brands that failed to measure up would simply not be allowed on the market. DOE would have two years to write standards, after which there would have to be time for product redesign. Consequently, there would be some time lag before consumers could count on across-the-board energy efficiency among home appliances offered for sale.

League of Women Voters Education Fund •1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

Labelling

In addition to putting pressure on sellers of products, EPCA aims at increasing the energy awareness of buyers through product labelling. In order to ensure that the information displayed on labels will be easily understood by the consumer, FTC talked with sample groups of citizens, only to find that most of them had not given much thought to how much energy their appliances consumed; nor had they considered this aspect in purchasing new ones. Many groups nonetheless favored giving this type of information to consumers.

After this first-round sampling, FTC developed different sets of labels and tested them on additional sample groups. Based on feedback from these groups, one of two label formats will be selected for use next fall. The simpler one states the appliance's energy operating cost and illustrates on a bar graph how this figure compares with the lowest operating cost and the highest among other brands.

The more detailed format provides the above information and adds a chart showing operating costs based on representative utility rates and product usage figures. It is up to the individual buyer and/or salesperson to find out what his or her particular utility rate is, if an exact local cost figure is desired. Even without this actual figure, however, buyers will be able to determine the difference in energy savings among appliance brands.

DOE will launch a major consumer education effort, utilizing public service TV ads, pamphlets and seminars, to correspond with the start of the labelling program. The education program will also feature methods of using appliances more efficiently.

Estimating Energy Savings

In many cases an appliance that costs less to operate will cost more to buy because the maker spent more (for design, insulation, metals, etc.) to improve the appliance's efficiency. How does one figure the tradeoff? A person shopping for an air conditioner, for example, compares Model A, priced at $250 with annual operating costs of $50, with Model B, at $325 with annual operating costs of $35. The buyer can estimate approximately how many years it will take to pay back the difference of $75 in purchase price for Model B from the savings accrued by the $15-per-year difference in lower operating costs. This is figured simply by dividing $75 by $15. According to this calculation, it will take five years to pay back the extra cost of the more efficient model.

After the payback period is completed, the dollars saved on operating cost will be real savings, which will be realized each year for the life of the appliance. Of course it is hard to predict actual dollar savings accurately because future costs of energy are unknown. Nevertheless, since most experts agree that energy costs will continue to rise, it is safe to anticipate that the owner of Model B will experience savings of more than $15 per year. With price tags that give all the facts, consumers can decide for themselves whether an initial higher purchase price is justified by the savings in operating cost.

More Efficient Design

Manufacturers are coming up with numerous design changes that will cut energy use. Among the most effective is the use of ignition devices instead of pilot lights in new gas-burning appliances such as water heaters, kitchen ranges, furnaces and clothes dryers. The hot dry cycle on dishwashers can be eliminated or made optional. Similarly, the defrost system on refrigerators can be activated only when a predetermined amount of frost has collected. The improvement of motor efficiency is also a possibility for energy savings for refrigerators, freezers and air conditoners. Other changes involve adding more insulating material on ovens, hot water heaters and refrigerators.

Appliance manufacturers say that the way consumers use products can make as much difference in energy costs as the way companies design them--or perhaps more. One NBS study found a difference of as much as 50 percent in the amount of energy used by two people cooking the same meal with the same stove.

Points To Ponder

- Will the appliance efficiency program provide the impetus for changing other wasteful consumption patterns?
- Can a governmental consumer education campaign be effective in persuading individuals to change to more energy-conserving habits? How will its effectiveness be measured?

FYI

Center for Science in the Public Interest. 99 WAYS TO A SIMPLE LIFESTYLE. 381 pp. $3.50 (Paperback). Anchor Press/Doubleday. Garden City, NY. 1977.

New York State Cooperative Extension. "Energy Efficiency in Major Appliances." ENERGY FACTS. 4 pp. $1.50. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14583 Prepared in cooperation with the New York Energy Office, Albany, NY.

Thompson, Grant P. BUILDING TO SAVE ENERGY:LEGAL AND REGULATORY APPROACHES. Environmental Law Institute. 300 pp. Ballinger Publishing Co. Cambridge, MA. Available early 1978.

Researched and written by Mary Dawson, LWVUS National Energy Committee, and Celia Epting, Staff, Energy Department, LWVEF.

1730 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 TEL. (202) 659-2685

news release

League of Women Voters Education Fund

The following feature story is based on material in the League of Women Voters Education Fund publication, Energy Options. We thought you might like to adapt it for use in your local newspaper. The material could be presented as a straight feature or combined with information based on related local and/or state League activities.

The energy crisis -- everyone is talking about it, but it still remains unclear as to what should be done about it. The Carter Administration has its views, the man and woman in the street have theirs, oil companies have theirs and on and on it goes.

According to a new League of Women Voters Education Fund publication, Energy Options, if the U.S. is to fashion an energy policy which addresses both immediate needs and yet focuses adequate attention on the long-range international impact of the energy crisis, both political and geological concerns must be dealt with.

First, America must resolve its problems of how best to use its own resources; determine what forms energy conservation should take; resolve the issues of what roles local, state and national government should play in energy issues and focus attention on the economic issues which are entwined with the energy crisis.

At the same time, however, attention must also be focused on the geological aspects of the problem since the current energy crisis also underlines the fact that at the current rates of growth in global energy consumption, the age of fossil fuels -- coal, petroleum and natural gas -- is destined to be a very brief one and we will have to look to alternative fuels to meet future energy needs.

Energy Options points out that the discovery of fossil fuels helped shape history. However, since fossil fuels are non-renewable rather than renewable resources such as wood or wheat which grow back -- the use of fossil fuels cannot be sustained indefinitely. Moreover, unlike certain non-renewable energy resources like metal, they cannot be recycled -- once burned they are gone forever.

OVER

While estimates differ, it appears that there will be global shortages of petroleum and natural gas components by the 21st century -- a projection that is particularly threatening for industrial nations like the U.S. which relies so heavily on those fuels. Coal, on the other hand, could probably meet energy needs for several centuries -- if environmental concerns are met and better means for extracting and using coal are developed. A substantial portion of Energy Options discusses existing and potential energy sources, pointing out individual benefits and drawbacks in their use, from which we have to choose.

Energy Options notes that our real concern with dwindling energy supplies did not come to the surface until the Arab oil embargo. In October 1973, the embargo brought higher fuel prices from the OPEC nations and a national awakening that not only did we not have limitless supplies of fuel, but that we were vulnerable to cutoffs from foreign sources. It was also clear that the nation did not possess a national energy policy to cope with the economic, environmental and other aspects of the problem.

The results of the embargo prompted action at many levels. In effect, there was a citizens consciousness-raising over energy and its impact on our lives. Before the embargo, U.S. emphasis on energy was to focus on growth and development. But the embargo made it clear that the time had come to discard pre-embargo assumptions and to replace them with a focus on dwindling energy supplies. Now a national cry for energy conservation has been heard where there was once only the small voice of environmentalists crying out in the wilderness for conservation of limited energy supplies.

What our energy policy should be is not an easy problem to resolve Energy Options points out. "If the U.S. can be said to have an operating energy policy," the publication states, "it is an all but incomprehensible one -- the evolutionary result of decades of tax law piled upon tax law, public land leasing rules, mining and environmental controls, multiple governmental jurisdictions, direct federal and state regulation of electricity and natural gas pricing and distribution."

"Options" notes that among those issues that must be addressed in shaping a workable energy policy are whether we should strive toward an energy isolationist approach or work on the assumption that energy interdependence is the only way to survive nationally and internationally or find a "proper balance." Efforts must also be made to resolve whether or not we should focus on energy systems that encourage largeness with centralized control or move toward a mix of smaller, more diverse and more diffuse applications of technology.

The debate must also be resolved as to whether the country should seek to increase production of energy materials, to focus on energy conservation or, again, to find the right mixture of both. According to Energy Options, "So far U.S. public energy research project priorities have been oriented toward production." In 1976, while the energy conservation research budget was more than twice that of 1974 and by 1977 it was increased by another 64 percent to $91 million for FY 77, it still remains far less than funds set aside for fission research ($709 million), fusion ($304 million), solar ($116 million) and fossil fuels ($442 million).

The policy choices confronting the American people today will not only leave their imprint on energy use patterns for the next quarter century, but they will shape long term energy use as well. Many view the next quarter century as "a time of transition wherein not only the U.S. but the rest of the world comes to terms with inevitable petroleum and natural gas depletion and shifts to other -- perhaps limitless -- supplies of energy."

But choosing a course of action is not an easy task. Our society is made up of many diverse groups which have conflicting goals and aspirations and each segment is likely to protect its own interest. Major disagreements in point of view must be compromised in the political arena. And there is much to learn about our energy requirements, resources and technologies. How much energy are we going to use? How will the growth occur? What values must be sacrificed if we use less or if we turn to new forms of fuels? What new technologies will be employed? The questions go on and on.

OVER

According to Energy Options, "There is a lesson of hope that comes with the past few years, however. Since 1973 despite many unsettling energy experiences such as the embargo, economic recessions and five fold increase in petroleum prices, we've demonstrated a resilience that absorbed much of the worst effects of the shocks." According to Energy Options, "that capacity, that resilience could become the basis for a policy that if administered equitably and openly could see the nation successfully through the time of transition."

For the complete story on energy options and what we're facing in trying to deal with the energy crisis, order Energy Options (publication #628, $1.00 prepaid) from the League of Women Voters Education Fund, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

# # #