League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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

memorandum

November 13, 1978

TO: State NR or EQ Chairmen (Memo only to State Presidents)

FROM: Hester McNulty, Natural Resources Coordinator

Enclosed is a copy of the League's comments on EPA's New Source Performance standard for coal-fired utility plants. Background material including a copy of the regulation was sent to you several weeks ago.

EPA is going to need all the support it can get to make a "full scrubbing" regulation stick. Please review the statement plus the material sent previously and, if possible, develop written comments of your own.

Of course the impacts of increased coal use on air quality will vary depending on your state situation. Use the enclosed statement as a base, if you wish, and emphasize issues pertinent to your state and region.

I feel that supporting this regulatory proposal is a high priority item and Meg Titus of our Environmental Quality Committee will present the LWVUS statement at EPA's public hearing November 29-30 in Washington, D.C. The formal deadline for written comments is November 20, however, comments will be accepted up to 30 days after the public meeting. So there is time to develop a statement if you have not already begun working on one.

If you have any questions please contact Sam Sasnett at (202) 296-1770 ext. 285. Thanks for your assistance.

DEC 11 1978

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

memorandum

Did the Energy people get this?
Yes

December 6, 1978

TO: Helene Borg, President, LWV of Minnesota.

FROM: Florence M. Chichester, Director, Energy Education Outreach Program.

RE: Final approval of project, funding and miscellaneous.

The League's national energy committee at its November 14-16 meeting gave final approval to the phase II energy education project proposed by your League. Any specific comments made by the committee on your League's project are attached as an addendum to this memorandum.

An advance of $2,000, half of the funds granted to your League, is being mailed today to the LWV of Minnesota treasurer. If your board has appointed a separate project treasurer, the state treasurer should enter this check into the state League records before forwarding the funds to the project treasurer. We are sending the project's treasurer (whether the state treasurer or an appointed treasurer) 20 vouchers and a copy of the November 1977 project guidelines to use until the revised guidelines and vouchers are completed and mailed in mid-January. The new guidelines will be similar to the old but will incorporate the changes discussed at the October 18-20, 1978 Training Conference. I do want to emphasize that a record of every project expenditure must be kept and a receipt for every expenditure over $5.00 must be attached to the voucher on which it is recorded.

Enclosed for your files is a copy of the final report to the Department of Energy of the LWVEF's Phase I Energy Education Program. A copy of that report is also being sent to the phase I LWV of Minnesota project manager. All those who attended the Training Conference will receive a copy of the final report and the summary minutes of the conference. Finally, we are mailing each of the phase II project managers one of the LWV of Virginia's energy bibliographies developed for its phase I library packet project. Fran Kieffer, Virginia project manager, spoke at the conference and promised copies of the bibliography to the managers.

If you, the project manager, or the treasurer have any questions please call or write me or the program assistant, Ann Weninger, at the League's national office, address and phone number above, extension 229. Best wishes on the success of your League's project. We are pleased to be working with you again.

* * * * *

enclosure: (Phase I final report)

cc: Phase II project Manager (with phase I final report conference minutes, LWV of Virginia bibliography, and November 1977 phase I guidelines)
Conference coparticipant (with phase I final report, conference minutes)
State treasurer (with advance check)
Project treasurer (with November 1977 Phase I guidelines, 20 vouchers)

FINAL REPORT

of the

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

Grant No. EX-77-G-01-6097
May 31, 1977 - November 30, 1978

to the

Public Programs Branch
Education Programs Division
Office of Education, Business and Labor Affairs
United States Department of Energy

November 30, 1978

THE LWVEF AND NATIONWIDE ENERGY EDUCATION

Final Report of the LWVEF Energy Education Program

Table of Contents

*Exhibits are attached only to the copies of the formal report to the Department of Energy

THE LWVEF AND NATIONWIDE ENERGY EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

As a current IBM advertisement puts it, "There is an information crisis." Perhaps nowhere is this more true than in the field of energy. More and more individuals and organizations are studying it, publishing books and articles on it, and making dire pronouncements about it. Indeed, no other domestic policy issue received more attention from Congress, the President and the press in the past year than energy. Yet, there is little consensus about the actual nature of the energy problem, whether there is a crisis, and what we should do about it.

Though the 95th Congress finally agreed on a national energy bill in the closing hours of its session, the long delay and the barrage of conflicting and confusing information, even outright misinformation, further eroded the public's confidence in goverment, business, and society's institutions. But the scenario in Congress essentially reflects American citizens' lack of solid information and unreadiness to make choices. So far is the nation from consensus that in fall 1978, five years after the oil embargo began, a large segment of the American public remains unconvinced that an energy problem exists.

It is the League of Women Voters' belief that there is an energy crisis and that an informed citizenry is a necessary prerequisite to finding solutions and making rational decisions in the energy arena. This conviction was reinforced by the New York Times-CBS poll of August 1977 finding that the better informed the respondents, the more likely they were to consider the energy problem serious and the more willing they were to adapt as needed. To give citizens a better chance to take part in the energy debate, the League of Women Voters Education Fund, with the help of Leagues around the country, has mounted a nationwide, balanced education program.

The LWVEF's overall program on energy issues has had a striking record of success to date. It has capitalized on the LWVEF's reputation for objectivity and absence of bias. It has put to work the LWVEF's research capabilities and its experience in using conferences, publications and technical assistance to increase citizen understanding and raise the level of debate on public policy issues. It has also capitalized on the LWVEF's chief coworkers: the 1400 Leagues organized at all levels of government--local, state and regional--with their proven skills in citizen education efforts. The Leagues know their communities in terms of government structure, political organization, community orientation and attitudes and local resources. The projects were thus in a position to utilize this knowledge and resource base to devise activities and techniques tailored to the needs of their areas.

The 53 Energy Education Projects reported on in detail in this report comprise the largest component of the LWVEF's efforts to date in the

energy field. It reflects the LWVEF's commitment to offer citizens ready access to objective energy materials and the opportunity to discuss these complex issues in a reasoned manner. This is the rationale of the LWVEF's nationwide, grassroots Energy Education Program.

THE LWVEF PROGRAM

An education program as ambitious as this costs money--a lot of money. The mix of funding sources that is making this LWVEF-LWVUS energy education effort possible is an interesting story in itself. League support--in dollars as well as volunteer effort--contributions from a consortium of energy companies and electric utilities across the United States, plus federal dollars have been used to do the job.

The Consortium Fund helped the LWVEF to publish two major booklets, Energy Dilemmas and Energy Options, which have reached nearly 100,000 readers, and to hold a national energy conference in June 1977, at which League representatives from every state heard speakers from the federal government, business and the energy industry, and national citizen's groups and agencies working in energy. Consortium funds also provided $500 in "seed money" to each of the 53 Leagues that enabled them to get a running start on the energy education outreach projects that are the principal subject of this report. Those projects were funded primarily, however, through the $200,000 grant awarded the LWVEF in May 1977 by the former Office of Public Affairs of the then Energy Research and Development Administration (now the Department of Energy).

Start-up*

Combined consortium and DOE funds for the 50 state Leagues were allocated according to a formula that took into account the population and area of each state and the number of League members within each state. Amounts ranged from the LWV of Delaware's $1,900 to the LWV of California's $4,000. The Leagues of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia were allotted $700 each.

By the October 1977 meeting of the League's national energy committee, 49 proposals for statewide energy education projects had been submitted. The committee reviewed each one and recommended changes that would bring

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*A more detailed description of the start-up of this program was included in the February 1978 mid-term report.

the projects in line with the overall objectives: to inform as many League members and as many of the general public as possible about basic energy problems, the nation's energy outlook, and the energy alternatives or options that should be considered in any determination of energy policy.

The Role of the LWVEF

Proposals from the other four Leagues were submitted after the meeting and reviewed by the LWVEF staff. By January 30, 1978, all 53 Leagues had initiated projects, though, of course, some were slower than others to proceed. Some projects expanded, added or deleted components as seemed appropriate to the needs of the community (with LWVEF permission) during the course of the project. The LWVEF staff provided technical assistance to many of the projects--information on how to produce a slide show or TV public service announcements. . .suggestions on reference materials to include in a library kit. . .recommendations on speakers for conferences. . .tips on layout and reproduction of publications. In addition, staff also reviewed the scripts for virtually all slide shows and PSAs and the manuscripts of all publications, to assure a factual and balanced presentation of issues and generally high quality.

At the height of the project, slide show or film scripts or publication manuscripts arrived almost daily and financial administration of the project meant still another demanding layer of management and paper. An effort is being made to simplify the financial accounting process so that it will be less of a burden both to the Leagues and the LWVEF in future projects.

Although the original plan included on-site visits to some Leagues, either while they were developing their projects or while activities such as energy fairs and meetings were taking place, such visits from LWVEF staff and committee turned out to be very few. The chief barrier was the overwhelming in-office workload.

The LWVEF project manager did attend the statewide conference cosponsored by the LWV of Florida and the Florida Energy Office (as described in the February 1978 report and later in this one), and the national energy chairman met with Minnesota, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine project managers while visiting those states on other League business. In addition, several project managers or other League representatives who were in Washington for other business visited the LWVEF office to discuss their Leagues' projects. The six national energy committee members were, of course, available to advise their own state League projects. And on a few occasions, a committee member was able to assist a project manager in a state near her own. In the main, however, LWVEF assistance to the project was made via mail or phone. It would have been of immense benefit had it been possible to make more site visits early in the course of the program.

Through the good offices of DOE, each project got 1,000 copies of "The Politics of Energy," a reprint of an article in the LWVUS' Summer 1977 National Voter, to distribute during their projects. The LWVEF subsequently mailed nearly 100,000 more to state and local Leagues on request.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE STATE PROJECTS

Within the broad and open-ended program objectives mentioned earlier and, of course, the limits set by the government on the use of federal funds, the state Leagues had a free hand to develop the kind of project they felt best filled the needs of their state. They have shown considerable ingenuity in doing so and therein, to a great extent, lies the key to success of many of the projects.

Because Leagues across the country have worked for so many years in their local communities, they know their communities very well; and, collectively, they know the resources and interests of their state. As a result their choices of both theme and format were very well targeted. Florida's conference on the state energy resources and Oregon's four workshops on conservation in small businesses (see details, pages 23 and 58, respectively) are especially good cases in point.

This same kind of adaptation to the needs of the community occured over and over in the development of the energy education projects and necessitated a considerable flexibility on the part of the project leaders.

Each state's energy education project is described in detail in the last part of this report. Grouped by format: 4 Leagues held statewide energy conferences, 14 held other kinds of energy meetings or workshops, 7 participated in energy fairs, 10 produced slide shows. 11 prepared energy publications, 10 produced TV or radio public service announcements (PSAs), 3 produced (or are producing) energy films, and 9 prepared kits of energy materials and distributed them to libraries and/or schools, government officials, or other groups.*

Using the League Network

Many state Leagues made full and varied use of the local Leagues to enhance the impact of their projects. The LWV of Illinois, which prepared a slide show on conservation and solar energy options, asked each local League to arrange three showings. Result: by mid-July 1978, 123 shows and over 3,400 participants, with more showings still to come.

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* Included in the February 1978 mid-term report were charts of project activities which, though not definitive, did provide an overall look at the kinds of projects undertaken.

The Ohio League also made a slide show for local League use. That state League and 9 others made "mini-grants" to local Leagues to enable them to carry out their own energy education projects. The LWV of Minnesota, using a different strategy, trained 95 people to serve as energy resource persons in their own areas and to coordinate League distribution of films and/or other energy materials.

As these outreach designs indicate, the League organization was itself a strong component of each project and contributed greatly to what was accomplished. The local League participation is but one example. In most cases, the state League board of directors helped plan the project and served as advisors to it, often providing direction and helping to review materials produced by the project. In addition, a number of state League treasurers doubled as project treasurers, taking on a great deal of extra work. And, of course, League members themselves, including the project managers, were the real strength of the projects, giving an invaluable amount of time and effort. It is they who delivered energy kits to 101 Connecticut libraries, took the Massachusetts energy van to 34 sites, and helped the Montana project manager present the League's puppet show to over 800 adults and children. It is difficult to calculate the full extent of the contributions made by a League or individual League members.

Using the Multi-media Approach

Many of the projects were multi-faceted and employed a variety of techniques to reach the public with energy information. The LWV of Michigan, again relying on the League's grassroots structure, put together an energy program kit that went to every local League in the state. The kit included 25 PSA scripts, the script for an adult energy "game", press releases, a media information kit and other program suggestions. In its multi-media project, the LWV of Mississippi produced short TV segments on energy that were shown during the evening news by a Jackson TV station that reaches a large segment of the state's viewers. To follow this up, the League ran five full-page energy ads in the local newspaper and distributed a four-page brochure, which repeated the information from the ads. Using various media to convey the same information is an effective way to reinforce its impact and to reach a wider audience.

Working With Others

Another important reason for the success of many of the projects is the close association the League enjoys with other organizations. Such cooperation enabled the Leagues to expand the outreach and impact of project after project. The state energy offices, whose educational objectives often closely parallel the League's objectives, were a

primary and natural partner in many of the League's energy efforts. Since energy is now a "hot" topic, many other groups and organizations (i.e., the AAUW, Jaycees, rotaries, other service clubs, universities and colleges, etc.) are also working in the field. Again, the Leagues, as is their usual practice, frequently join forces with them when their objectives coincide.

Seeking Additional Funds

Leagues were often successful in finding additional funding for their educational activities--often as a result of earlier working relationships.* The manager of the LWV of New York project, for example, raised $31,250 from ten energy industry donors; the Virginia Energy Office gave the LWV of Virginia $2,500 to support its library project; and EXXON, USA gave the LWV of Tennessee $450 to finance a billboard campaign. Creative Displays, Inc. also gave the Tennessee League free billboard advertising space for one month. Indeed, Leagues obtained countless "in-kind" contributions--from the loan of an exhibit by a solar energy company to the production of a PSA or film by a TV station, at no cost or at substantially reduced rates.

Nearly all the Leagues that produced films or TV programs or PSAs did get considerable help from a TV station. Educational TV stations collaborated with several Leagues on the production of films and then broadcast them over their channels. While the LWV of New York (as mentioned above) raised the necessary funds for its film, the New York State Department of Energy is producing it and an educational TV station will probably broadcast it. In addition, the Department of Education itself is donating many of its services.

Getting Press Coverage

Local press coverage of League project events was generally good, as can be seen in most project descriptions. The LWVEF encouraged the Leagues (and advised on techniques when necessary) to actively pursue such coverage in order to increase attendance at scheduled meetings, and to convey energy information to more people. Efforts to get coverage by major newspapers with wider circulation were less successful. The exceptions occurred when an event such as Sun Day or a special state government activity or pronouncement associated with the project was immediately recognized as being of statewide interest.

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* These additional sources of funding are recorded in the description of each project.

Assessing Audience and Impact

Audiences varied greatly from project to project and it is virtually impossible to get a true picture of the total impact of an individual League's energy message. The numbers of small businessmen involved in the Oregon League's project and of teachers who attended energy curriculum workshops thanks to the LWV of Kentucky were small, but their training was intense and substantive, and they will in turn reach and influence many more people. The Ohio project manager, on the other hand, estimates direct contact with a total of about 100,000 people through Ohio's combined local and state League activities, but in widely varying degrees. Leagues that produced TV or radio PSAs or programs cannot give accurate estimates of listeners or viewers, since they did not have the resources to undertake a major survey. However, the Leagues of Louisiana and Iowa asked radio stations that broadcast their messages to report the number of broadcasts or their frequency on self-addressed postcards--an inexpensive yet effective way to get some feedback. These responses showed good use of the material and included many positive comments about the PSAs.

Wherever possible, the individual state League project descriptions include estimates of audience reached. The outreach is usually much greater than described because of a ripple effect: one activity inspires another that, in turn, may motivate still another. A League, however, may not always be aware that certain activities are a direct or indirect result of its project. Leagues do encourage further activities whenever they can and some examples are mentioned in the League project descriptions, but a comprehensive analysis is not possible.

In conclusion, we can assume that the LWVEF program reached a very large audience--undoubtedly in the millions--but who is to say how much each of those people absorbed and how it will affect their use of energy? The experience from this and other projects indicates energy education does make a difference and should, therefore, be undertaken and be continually reinforced. Each person who becomes more energy conscious may use less energy and may even influence others to think more carefully about their energy habits and their decisions on energy issues.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The League's own energy education efforts, of course, generally do not stop with the end of a project, so the process will continue. For example, the ten Leagues that produced energy slide shows will certainly continue to present and circulate those shows long after the project has officially ended. In the course of the project, many Leagues established contacts in the communities with organizations and individuals with whom they will continue to work or from whom they may receive funds to continue further activities. That has certainly been one of the side benefits from conducting the statewide energy projects under the LWVEF's grant

from DOE. As the state energy extension services develop their programs, the Leagues will certainly want to work with them (some already have) just as the extension services will surely call upon the Leagues. Leagues will also want to expand their working relations with the various news media, which are an essential tool to convey energy information to the public. There undoubtedly are ways of getting broader and better coverage and such training is an area where LWVEF plans additional efforts. Indeed, one project manager feels that someone should undertake a project to educate the media to the importance of energy issues.

With another DOE grant and additional private contributions for a second phase of this project, the LWVEF is fortunately able to fund 24 state League projects for an additional year. Minnesota will use its resource persons, who are already trained, to make a concerted effort to provide communities all over the state with energy information. Montana is planning to produce and distribute teachers' kits of its conservation puppet show (developed under Phase I) to many teachers and schools in the state. The list of projects continuing from the LWVEF energy education program is long and varied and not limited to those activities which the LWVEF selected to fund. But underlying the success of the LWVEF programs are the network of Leagues and the many skilled members who have given and continue to give thousands of hours to the projects. Their contribution, obviously, greatly multiplied the dollars contributed by DOE and the Consortium Fund and their commitment will mean continuing League efforts to educate the public on energy issues.

DESCRIPTIONS

OF THE

STATE LEAGUE ENERGY EDUCATION PROJECTS

League: Alabama
Project Manager: Mary Lear
Project Funding: $2800

Project: Statewide workshop followed by six local League projects.

To kick off its energy education project, the Alabama League held an energy awareness workshop in Tuscaloosa on October 7 and 8, 1977. Cosponsored by the Energy Board of the Alabama Development Office, its purpose was to increase public awareness of energy problems, to look for practical, immediate steps towards solving some of those problems, to encourage Alabama's local Leagues to undertake local energy projects and to train them to do so.

Speakers from the Alabama Energy Board, the University of Alabama and the engineering and architecture fields addressed several aspects of the energy problem such as recycling, transportation, solar energy, wind power and home design. The 92 participants, representing Alabama's 10 local Leagues, civic organizations, Alabama state government agencies and the general public, also viewed a variety of energy exhibits displayed by local businesses and energy industries.

As a result of the project manager's follow-up efforts, six local Leagues undertook the following activities:

1) The LWV of Muscle Shoals, with a $150 grant, sponsored Energy Awareness Week, February 20-24, 1978, an event simultaneously proclaimed by the mayors of the four localities covered by that League. While the League encouraged energy awareness projects in the schools and community, its main efforts centered on the news media and included radio and TV public service announcements, two segments on the local "Today" show, interviews on three radio talk shows, and an evening energy discussion led by two TVA speakers. In addition to good newspaper publicity (exhibit 1), the local TV station issued an energy editorial.

2) The LWV of Morgan County supported a recycling education project. With $422 from the LWV of Alabama's grant funds and $400 from the Alabama Energy Management Board, the League developed a slide show and kit of materials on recycling and conservation and trained League members to present the show to civic and church groups and government officials. As of May 4, 190 people had seen the show and presentations were scheduled for the summer and fall. The LWV of Morgan Co. also planned a follow-up radio show, a fall workshop for city and county officials, and development of recycling information for schools.

3) The LWV of Baldwin County sponsored a solar energy meeting on May 27, 1978 using a $200 grant from the state League. Dr. E. Passerini, a University of Alabama environmental professor and executive director

Alabama, cont'd

of the Environment Action Clearing House, addressed the 40 participants on present solar energy opportunities. The event received good local coverage (exhibit 2) including an interview on a local TV news show.

4) As its project the LWV of Mobile held a very successful energy fair Nov. 10-12, 1977 at a shopping mall. Its theme was "Energy in Your Future--Conservation and Alternate Sources" and approximately 20 exhibitors presented energy information and demonstrations. Follow-up memos again emphasized continuing energy education.

5) The LWV of Montgomery distributed copies of the LWVEF publications Energy Options and Energy Dilemmas to all Alabama state legislators in a project to provide those decision-makers with objective energy information.

6) To provide information on the role of municipal recycling in energy conservation and the possibilities for Tuscaloosa, that city's League held a luncheon meeting on May 2 and a morning coffee meeting on May 4. These were kick-off events in the League's public information program on the city's pilot recycling project.

The LWV of Alabama believes that local projects such as those described above provide a large return on a relatively small investment of grant funds. The League estimates that over 200,000 persons were reached in some way from the overall state project.

League: Alaska
Project Manager: Anita McGrath
Project Funding: $2178

Project: Thirteen radio public service announcements (PSAs).

The LWV of Alaska designed 13 radio PSAs--nine general and four on weatherization--aimed at the Alaskan "bush" (rural areas). Drafted by an experienced radio and TV writer, they were edited and approved by the Anchorage League Energy Committee on behalf of the state LWV. Narrated by "Alaska's Energy Answerwoman", the nine general spots are sixty seconds long and deal with energy options. These were distributed statewide in groups at three-week intervals, to a total of 34 Alaska radio stations--by mail to the 26 commercial stations and at no cost through the Alaska Public Broadcast Commission to the eight Public Radio Network stations.

The remaining PSAs focus on weatherization because of its special appeal to "bush" Alaskans. Ruralcap, a nonprofit organization dedicated to "bush" concerns, provided the basic information and an Eskimo woman, Vivian Beaver, recorded the messages in English and Yupik, the most widely spoken of the Alaskan native languages. Four rural public stations and two commercial stations received these spots.

The LWV of Alaska aimed to reach as many Alaskans as possible with balanced information on energy options and alternatives. The number and geographical distribution of the stations receiving the tapes, the professional distribution method (estimated by Roy Robinson, president of the Alaska Broadcaster's Association, to keep the tapes on the air two months), the focus on rural Alaska, and the fact that radio is the mass media of Alaska made possible a large potential audience of all types of Alaskans. Actual numbers, however, are not available because formal monitoring was not possible over such a large, sparsely populated geographic area. Informal monitoring in Anchorage indicated that the spots were played often, including during prime listening hours and the Anchorage Daily News commented on the spots in its Alaska "Ear" column.

Outside cooperation greatly enhanced the Alaska League's project. Mr. Robinson's advice, the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission's cooperation, and Ruralcap's assistance professionalized the project and provided additional financial resources through in-kind contributions.

League: Arizona
Project Manager: V. Jayne McNeill
Project Funding: $1600

Project: Energy exhibit; attitude survey; distribution of energy publications.

The LWV of Arizona developed a traveling energy exhibit and an accompanying survey of energy attitudes as its major energy outreach project. The exhibit, a free-standing, self-contained, clear lucite rectangle, housed 24 energy posters (see newspaper clipping, exhibit 3). Originally the display included many types of general energy information but local Leaguers who staffed it at its debut in the lobby of the state Capitol observed that there was a greater interest in practical, cost-saving information. They also reported that visitors were more likely to linger at the exhibit, pick up material and fill out the survey if it was unmanned. Appropriate changes in the exhibit format were accordingly made.

Besides the state Capitol visit, the exhibit toured the Phoenix (5 weeks), Yuma (3 weeks), Tucson (4 weeks), and Flagstaff (1 week) areas where it was on display at civic centers, shopping malls, a county fair and at LWV headquarters.

The energy survey accompanying the exhibit was designed to elicit attitudes about conservation to aid in providing information to the public and to get a headcount of viewers. Questions included "Do you think there is an energy crisis and what do you feel causes it?", "What sources have provided you with useful energy information?", and "Are your children involved in any energy projects in their schools?". One interesting point--only 1/3 of the people surveyed said they gained energy information from meetings and workshops--suggesting that a traveling exhibit of this type is a viable and important educational tool.

Remaining project monies were used to purchase ninety copies of the LWVEF's Energy Options, Energy Dilemmas and The Impacts of Western Coal Development to distribute to selected Arizona libraries and schools.

League: Arkansas
Project Manager: Lois Imhoff
Project Funding: $2500

Project: Energy conference; energy survey and report of findings; distribution of energy publications.

The LWV of Arkansas opened its energy education program in October 1977 with a conference to brief the fifty League representatives of twelve local Leagues (there are thirteen local Leagues in Arkansas) on conservation and alternative energy options in Arkansas and to inform them of the League's plans to conduct an energy conservation survey throughout the state.

In early January the energy conservation survey, prepared by state League Energy Committee members, was distributed to the 13 local Leagues. Each League was asked to conduct at least one survey per member; a small stipend was offered as an incentive. The purpose of the survey was to determine what efforts were being taken to conserve energy by local government, private and public institutions, industry, commercial establishments and private citizens. Each local League received preparatory instructions, survey materials and a sample press release; interviewers were given background on public policy issues and alternative energy sources. The project got excellent coverage in the local press.

Approximately 500 surveys were completed and returned to the project editor, who tabulated the results and wrote the final report (exhibit 4). The four page document provided valuable insight into energy use in Arkansas, opinions on conservation initiatives, and what the various sectors see as the major energy problems. The project manager summarized the survey results and released the report at a luncheon attended by state League board members, local League presidents, the press and invited guests. Many newspapers carried reports of the survey and its conclusions (exhibit 5).

The energy survey report was also distributed to the Arkansas congressional delegation, candidates for state offices in the 1978 primary elections, state officials, state agencies, industries and public utilities. In addition a substantial number were distributed at Sun Day activities and through local Leagues. Finally, copies were placed in the local Chambers of Commerce, public libraries, and high schools along with the LWVEF booklets, Energy Options and Energy Dilemmas.

League: California
Project Manager: Mary McLean
Project Funding: $3547

Projects: Publication Energy-Use and Issues in California; six local League projects; energy information kits with "How-to" pamphlet.

Knowing the problems inherent in working on public outreach in a state the size of California, the California LWV settled on a two-prong approach to its Energy Education Project: the development of materials applicable to the entire state, and the application of such information in some specific communities. Therefore, as its first project activity, the League produced a 49-page publication, Energy--Use and Issues in California. This booklet covered California's energy situation, the role and structure of state energy bodies, the state energy supply-demand picture and key energy issues.

Energy--Use and Issues in California stimulated discussion on the local picture and served as a lead-in to the next phase, namely, organizing a series of community projects. After considering proposals from a number of local Leagues, the California League's Energy Committee selected South Solano Courty, Riverside, and Grossmont-Cajon Valley to hold workshops/seminars, and Sonoma County to develop a program for the schools. The Sonoma County League later decided to work with the State Energy Commission on its project because sufficient funding was not available.

The three community workshops centered around questions such as "Is there an energy crisis?", "Do we have enough energy to continue our present growth rate?" and "What can local governments do to cope with the rising cost of energy in both the public and private sectors?", which knowledgeable people drawn from the community discussed in a series of panel presentations. The keynote speaker for the Riverside workshop was Congressman George Brown, and the Grossmont-Cajon Valley seminar sparked an animated discussion on nuclear power, a hot local issue. The South Solano League scheduled two other events to supplement its seminar: a radio interview with the project coordinator and an energy audit of the library where the meeting took place. The South Solano workshop attracted about 58 people but reached many more through the radio and newspaper. Press coverage of both the Riverside and Grossmont-Cajon Valley seminars was excellent, which, of course, greatly increased their impact as well.

Two other local projects were carried out. In San Dieguito, a League member arranged a highly successful tour of solar homes on April 30, 1978 during "Solar Week". The tour was well planned and publicized and resulted in a total of 569 people visiting the twelve homes.

California cont'd

Following the tour, about 100 persons attended a film/slide presentation and discussion held in the Carlsbad City Council Chambers. Finally, the LWV of the Palos Verdes Peninsula organized a conservation contest to determine the lowest gas or electricity user and the greatest conserver over a two month period. Basing their decision on utility bills, the League awarded artistic scrolls to the four winners.

In the last phase of its project, the LWV of California prepared and distributed a kit of energy materials to state energy officials and to local Leagues for delivery to local officials. In addition to the League's publication, Energy--Use and Issues in California, the kit contained publications on conservation, a League-compiled digest of local government energy activities and a "How-to" pamphlet detailing the steps in organizing a local energy education project (exhibit 6) written by the state League project manager. This kit should enable the local Leagues to continue and improve their energy education efforts.

League: Colorado
Project Manager: Rochelle Murphy
Project Funding: $2753

Projects: Energy information packet; outreach workshops.

The Colorado LWV Energy Education Program combined information and awareness strategies to promote public understanding of the nation's energy problem and provide assistance to citizens on how to conserve energy. The League began by assessing public understanding of the problem and compiling an Energy Information Packet of available publications, covering a broad range of energy issues and options (exhibit 7). The Energy Education Program Committee prepared an annotated bibliography of energy publications and a list of energy newsletters and information sources to accompany the packet.

Workshops, which the Colorado Office of Energy Conservation (COEC) helped finance, were conducted in October and April to help local League members make the most of, and follow up on, their distribution of the information packets. Forty-seven members attended, representing 18 of the 22 local Leagues. Participants learned how community awareness strategies and outreach techniques, such as a well-publicized energy event, could add to the project's impact. After this training members returned home and personally presented the packets to 80 public libraries in the state, servicing approximately 1.8 million people. The book center at Aurora Higher Education Center and the Regional Energy Environment Information Center also received packets. The library display stimulated requests from the public for additional packets and exhausted the supplies. In a report prepared for the Carter administration, sponsors of the Sun Day Follow-up Conference cited the League Energy Information Packets as a significant contribution to energy outreach activities in Colorado.

Outreach via the media and community public relations clearly contributed to the project's success. The League-issued press releases coinciding with the library presentations and local newspaper coverage, especially in smaller communities, was excellent (exhibit 8). A Denver radio station, KLZ, interviewed the Denver League Energy Chair for broadcast May 28.

Each local League contacted four notable persons in its community--newspaper editors, Chamber of Commerce officers, utility company representatives and so on--and presented them with the information packet, a copy of the bibliography, a Local Energy Information Directory compiled by the League and Energy Options and Energy Dilemmas.

Follow-up activities are planned by virtually all local Leagues. Speakers bureaus, additional press releases, cooperation with library

Colorado cont'd

and community energy programs and energy fairs are among the ongoing activities. Most local Leagues plan to assist the Colorado Office of Energy Conservation with testing of a home energy audit and with its distribution and follow-up telephone calls.

A traveling display on energy and transportation--an issue often neglected in discussions of the energy problem--is in the works. It will be available for display at community events across the state.

The project manager recommended that the state League hold an expense-paid initial planning meeting for all local Leagues in any future project in order to ensure early input from the local level.

League: Connecticut
Project Manager: Patti Smith
Project Funding: $2900

Project: Energy kits for libraries; Sun Day activities.

The initial phase of the LWV of Connecticut's energy outreach project was devoted to procuring and distributing copies of five energy books to the 205 public libraries in Connecticut. Local League representatives personally distributed the library kits to 105 libraries, while the State Library System distributed the materials to the remaining 100 communities where there were no local Leagues.

Press coverage of the library kit project and the individual presentations was good (exhibit 9).

After completing this activity, Connecticut Leaguers turned their attention to Sun Day. The League cofunded and cosponsored the coordination of Sun Day throughout the state. Local Leagues, using pass-through money from the Connecticut LWV energy project, also organized at least eight Sun Day events ranging from science fair booths in Connecticut's two largest shopping malls and a park in the city of Hartford to the distribution of bumper stickers and buttons.

The project manager in Connecticut felt that the communities' enthusiasm and the Leagues' expertise, derived from their long-time experience in local activities, contributed as much to the project's success as did the actual project funds.

League: Delaware
Project Manager: Myrna Bair
Project Funding: $1900

Project: Slide show.

The LWV of Delaware produced a slide show which, by dual projection, presents a comprehensive look at the national energy problem and the role conservation can play in ameliorating that problem. Twelve people were trained to show the slide show and were familiarized with a basic script. The script provides background information but actual narration is varied to suit the audience. Free, supplemental energy literature provided by the state of Delaware, Shell Oil, the U.S. Department of Energy, the League of Women Voters of the United States and EXXON is available at presentations.

To date, a total of 28 presentations have taken place for a variety of groups including students, women's clubs, senior citizens, church groups, the Lion's Club, and the YMCA. An estimated 670 people have viewed the show. Requests for showings continue and the LWV of Delaware hopes to find local funding to continue this outreach effort.

Judging from attendees' feedback, the slide presentation has had a positive impact on viewers. Many indicated that they had a much better understanding of the energy situation after seeing the program.

The Delaware League's energy education project manager generated initial publicity by sending 900 flyers describing the program to organized groups around the state; later the program was written up in the print media. Publicity was also provided on a local talk show which featured the slide show.

The Delaware League concluded that two factors contributed to their project's success: 1) the option to vary content of the presentation to suit the technical level of the audience; 2) the one-to-one approach of the League presentors interacting with members of other groups.

Not financed by the DOE grant but indicative of the Delaware League's overall energy education effort were a series of teacher energy education training program workshops sponsored by the League and Delawarians for Energy Conservation, in cooperation with the Delaware Energy office, the Delaware Department of Public Instruction and the College of Education of the University of Delaware. EXXON provided funding for three energy education workshops, "Teaching About Energy", conducted at various Delaware schools by teachers who had completed the University of Delaware's graduate course in energy education. The goals of the workshops were to train teachers to provide energy education to their school district staff and to their pupils, and to make basic energy education training and materials available to Delaware teachers.

League: District of Columbia
Project Manager: Phyllis Reasoner
Project Funding: $247

Project: Energy workshops; Sun Day booth.

The LWV of the District of Columbia designed a workshop on basic energy issues for District citizens who have very little information about these issues--namely the poor, the undereducated and senior citizens. The project committee identified area churches as the best arena for publicizing the workshops to these groups. Initially fourteen churches were contacted but only one could arrange for the presentation. The fifty participants attending this workshop showed considerable interest in the information presented. Although the DC League sent flyers to and personally contacted other churches, it proved impossible to arrange additional workshops. In retrospect, committee members believe that they should have made a greater effort to convince the churches and community at large of the need for this kind of program.

The DC League also set up an energy information booth at the Sun Day activity on the District Mall. Over 1000 people stopped at the booth for information and literature and many complimented the League's exhibits since they provided information on a wide variety of energy topics.

League: Florida
Project Manager: Fran Boudolf
Project Funding: $3450

Project: Statewide conference, "Florida Energy 2000: How do we get there from here?"

On January 11-13, 1978, the LWV of Florida cosponsored with the Florida State Energy Office a conference entitled, "Florida Energy 2000: How do we get there from here?" Three hundred participants representing organizations and communities from all over the state gathered at Lake Buena Vista's Dutch Inn to learn about and discuss Florida's energy problems and how they mesh with the national problems. The conference, the first such statewide public meeting to be cosponsored by the relatively new State Energy Office, received additional funds from various energy industries around the state.

The dedication by Florida Governor Reubin O'D. Askew of a solar office building, part of Walt Disney World's EPCOT* project, was coordinated with the opening of the conference. Participants also had an opportunity to tour the solar and other energy facilities of nearby Walt Disney World. In his keynote address to the conferees, Governor Askew called on all Floridians to cooperate in seeking solutions to Florida's energy problems, stating his belief in the need to slow our energy growth rate while other alternatives are developed, eventually leading to a "constantly varying" mix of energy sources. Other speakers spoke of problems relating to energy legislation in Florida, the state's unique supply problem and the enormous potential for conservation and for use of solar energy. The final morning's workshops provided an opportunity for in-depth discussions among the participants of energy supply, economics, conservation and community education and led to the compilation of 20 specific policy questions. These were forwarded to Governor Askew to emphasize the major issues that the participants believe the state government should address.

The conference was well publicized all around the state and generated a number of activities undertaken by participants in their local communities. A result of the collaboration of the League and the Florida Energy Office is the wide-spread involvement of the League in the establishment and chairing of Florida's Regional Energy Action Committees (REACs), the citizen advisory groups to the State Energy Office. As a Phase II project, the LWV of Florida is now planning a series of regional workshops which will build on the success of the conference, make extensive use of the conference proceedings, involve local Leagues and REACs, and receive cooperation and assistance from the State Energy Office and several other conference participants.

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*EPCOT--Experimental Prototype City of Tomorrow.

League: Georgia
Project Manager: Geraldine LeMay
Project Funding: $3000

Project: Statewide distribution of pamphlets and posters; two energy fairs.

The LWV of Georgia worked through local Leagues, public libraries and the state school system to implement its energy education project.

The LWV designed and printed a set of energy posters and obtained two federal publications on insulation and conservation for statewide distribution. The fifteen Georgia local Leagues and all state public libraries (together serving all 159 counties) distributed a combined total of 400-500 posters and 50,000 pamphlets to the public. In addition, posters and pamphlets were sent to public and private schools in Savannah and to six colleges in the state.

A Savannah shopping mall was the site of the January 1978 Energy Fair sponsored by the Georgia League's Energy Education Project. Approximately 100,000 shoppers visited the energy exhibits during their week-long stay. High community interest and wide media attention made this a successful event.

The LWV Sun Day solar energy fair, May 3-5, was staged at the same shopping mall. There were 11 exhibitors and 45,000 attendees. Cooperative efforts with schools and scientific organizations stimulated other solar energy activities in the community that week.

League: Hawaii
Project Manager: Judith Collins
Project Funding: $1319

Project: Purchase and showing of planning movie, "Onshore Planning for Offshore Oil: Lessons from Scotland"; energy newsletter/name-glossary.

As part of its energy education outreach project the LWV of Hawaii purchased the Conservation Foundation's film, "Onshore Planning for Offshore Oil: Lessons from Scotland". League project coordinators selected this film because of its emphasis on how energy sources impact on land and people and how advance planning can both influence and change the impact. Copies of the book that accompanies the movie were also purchased for circulation. The League showed the film at a series of six energy fairs sponsored by the University of Hawaii under a National Science Foundation grant (held on several of the Hawaiian islands in the winter of 1977-78) and at all the libraries on Hawaii, the largest of the islands. Total audience reached was over 450 people.

The second major component of the Hawaii League's energy education project was the publication of an energy newsletter summarizing the Hawaiian energy picture and listing names of individuals, institutions and agencies dealing with energy in the state. All League members and county energy committee members received copies.

In addition, the League energy project plugged into various energy activities sponsored by other groups. League members sat on the advisory committee which organized and conducted Oahu's kick-off fair, the largest of the six energy fairs mentioned above and underwrote some of the costs of printing and distributing the brochure that advertised the event. The LWV of Hawaii also underwrote the printing costs of the Ala Moana Jaycees "Sammy Saver" energy booklet, an easy, game-oriented pamphlet designed for children.

The project manager believes that the citizens of Hawaii have a high degree of energy awareness and are keenly interested in finding alternatives to their present energy dependence. She also feels that the League's cooperation with other energy-oriented groups and activities greatly enhanced the educational outreach of the project.

League: Idaho
Project Manager: Lorraine Green
Project Funding: $2475

Project: Thirty minute TV documentary on Idaho energy resources; five TV PSAs based on information from the documentary.

The LWV of Idaho wanted to encourage public discussion and planning about changes in future energy resources which it felt Idaho would inevitably have to face. The League chose a TV documentary on energy in the state as the appropriate starting point for that sort of campaign. Faced with viewers generally unconvinced about the reality of the energy problem, the League strove to produce a serious and respectable program; one which contained imaginative and forward-looking thinking, but which was grounded in economic reality. The show centered on Idaho--its present and future energy supplies, its laws regarding energy production, its possibilities for conservation and utilization of non-traditional energy sources, etc. Unfortunately, the League ran into tremendous production problems, including having to deal with three different production managers over the course of making the documentary. Nevertheless, the diligence and commitment to the project on the part of those involved finally resulted in a show which was aired on March 16, 1978 in southwestern and in eastern Idaho during prime time, following the evening news, and which was scheduled for later showings in other parts of the state. Due to the timing of the program and the station's advertising of the show, the League felt it reached a good-sized audience.

As a follow-up to the documentary the League produced five PSAs. They were made from film shot for the documentary, and discuss various alternative energy sources for Idaho--solar, wind, nuclear, etc. Again, though the League encountered production problems outside of its control, it persisted and ultimately came up with a product which it felt complemented the documentary and would help continue the dialogue over energy in Idaho.

League: Illinois
Project Manager: Catherine Huther
Project Funding: $3700

Project: Slide show; training workshops.

The Illinois League used a slide show presentation titled "Conservation and Solar Energy: Options for Americans" to meet their goal of reaching groups unfamiliar with state and national energy problems. The show focuses on the overall problem of energy supply and on what individual citizens in Illinois are doing and can do to deal with it. LWVEF publications Energy Options, Energy Dilemmas and The Politics of Energy were distributed to back up the information presented in the show.

Six regional workshops were held to train League members to present the slide show. One hundred and eleven persons, representing 45 of the 79 Illinois local Leagues viewed the show and received printed materials and tips on promoting it (exhibit 10). Six regional volunteers were recruited to coordinate distribution in their areas and to contact local Leagues not represented at the workshops. Each of the 79 local Leagues was asked to present the show at least three times in its community.

Fourteen copies of the show were made and have been widely circulated; to date more than 123 showings to at least 3500 people have taken place. Sun Day/Sun Week was an extremely busy time for the show, with all copies heavily used. Two community colleges requested copies of the slide show and plan to use it on a continuing basis. Four Illinois local Leagues ordered their own set of slides. Demand for the presentation continues, with substantial bookings scheduled for this fall. Local Leagues are picking up the mailing costs as project monies run out. In addition to this effort, numerous copies of Energy Options, Energy Dilemmas, The Politics of Energy and the Illinois publication "The Lo-Cal House" have been distributed.

The main problem encountered in this project is related to the quality of the slides. Many have suffered from the wear and tear of usage and the manager has recommended that quality reproduction be employed to prevent this problem.

League: Indiana
Project Manager: Nancy Doemel
Project Funding: $3300

Project: Local pass-through grants; publication of Energy in Indiana.

Pass-through grants to Indiana local Leagues resulted in a variety of energy education projects throughout the state. Several Leagues conducted projects in association with their county fairs--one printed and distributed a flyer on conservation and alternative sources, another distributed the Home Energy Game, and a third built and demonstrated a "solar heat grabber". Some Leagues elected to use their monies to buy and supply to their public schools and libraries up-to-date energy publications and filmstrips. Two Leagues purchased and showed the Sun Day slide show in their communities via the speakers bureau and local libraries. One League used grant funds to purchase the paper on which to print a pamphlet, "Know Your Electric Utility".

The LWV of Indianapolis used its $300 grant to develop a joint project with the Greater Indianapolis Housing Development Corporation. Together they leased a duplex apartment and located financial backers to weatherize one of the apartments. The League monitored and compared heating bills before and after the weatherization and sponsored a house tour, publicizing the week-long event with posters and on-site photographs. Slides were also prepared and are being used in "how to" clinics and other energy activities.

The major state League energy education effort resulted in the publication of Energy in Indiana (exhibit 11), a nine page booklet which examines Indiana's energy resources and attempts to provide a balanced overall picture of Indiana's energy sources, how these are used and regulated, and future prospects for the state. Two thousand copies were distributed to 400 public high school libraries, 230 public libraries, 50 college, university, seminary and technical school libraries, the Indiana media, all 150 Indiana state legislators, pertinent state agencies, all local League presidents and energy chairs, and others on request.

The Indiana League also used grant funds to purchase three energy films, four filmstrips and copies of the Indianapolis League's weatherization slide show and to research and publish an energy bibliography. Local Leagues used these in schools, energy fairs, etc. well beyond the duration of the project.

Press coverage for the various projects was good, especially for the Indianapolis project and Energy in Indiana. Follow-up activities under consideration include a reprinting of Energy in Indiana, enlargement of the section on Indiana power into a fact sheet on utility rate making and a regional energy seminar to be developed in conjunction with the Indiana Petroleum Council and the Indiana Energy Office.

League: Iowa
Project Manager: Mona Martin
Project Funding: $3275

Project: Six thirty-second radio public service announcements (PSAs).

The LWV of Iowa produced six PSAs focusing on educating the agribusiness and residential sectors in the state. Their overall theme was "When you save energy, you make sense".

In early February the spots were mailed to 190 Iowa stations and to stations in neighboring states with an Iowa listening audience. Each mailing included a self-addressed, stamped postcard survey/evaluation for the station manager to complete, detailing the number of times and time of day the spots were played and giving response/comment about the PSAs. About one-third of the cards were completed and returned. While no overall pattern of station usage emerged, responses indicated that the tapes were played anywhere from two to 30 times a week for up to a month. One station held the agribusiness oriented tapes until the planting season and then aired them extensively. Comments from the stations in both urban and rural areas were generally positive, noting that the announcements were both effective and helpful.

Because of radio's large listening audience, the impact of the tapes was undoubtedly substantial and it is safe to assume that a portion of the public was reached that would ordinarily not attend a meeting.

Advance mailings to local Leagues made members aware of the project and encouraged local League presidents to personally contact the stations in their areas and other media. At least one paper reported the presentation of the tapes to a station. Because of the short life radio stations allow public service announcements (one to two months), the project's air time was quickly over. At this time there are no plans for a follow-up to the public service announcements.

In the "lessons learned" department, the project manager recommended that voices for PSAs be auditioned before taping, that the length of PSAs be varied to suit the differing needs of stations, and that written scripts be made available to stations which do not utilize pre-taped PSAs. By following these policies the public service announcements can be even more effective and have a greater impact.

League: Kansas
Project Manager: Mary Ruth Jaggard
Marlene Moore
Project Funding: $2700

Project: Sponsorship of Energy Awareness Week; energy kits; local League puppet show; radio and TV PSAs.

Sponsorship of Energy Awareness Week, proclaimed by the governor for April 23-29, 1978, was the first statewide energy education project undertaken by the LWV of Kansas. The project managers coordinated this event and encouraged local League participation by providing energy kits that contained sample press releases, radio PSAs, a puppet show script, a list of suggested activities, resource material and a report form for feedback (exhibit 12). Twelve Leagues sponsored activities that included recycling drives, go-see tours, a fair, a poster contest, mayoral proclamations and distribution of press releases. Several thousand students saw the puppet show, "Save Some", staged by the Hutchison and Emporia Leagues in their schools, and TV stations in both cities aired the show on "Romper Room". Although the League was the sole sponsor of Energy Awareness Week, it also stimulated non-League activities. The Kansas Governor's Office helped with publicity and the Wichita Energy Office conducted home energy audits. In addition, Kansas newspapers gave good coverage to the League's sponsorship of the Energy Awareness Week (exhibit 13).

The second major Kansas LWV effort involved radio and TV public service announcements discussing the state's regional energy resources and the importance of recognizing energy as a major concern. Four thirty-second radio and TV PSAs were produced with the cooperation of local radio and TV stations. KAKE-TV, for example, duplicated the TV tapes at no charge for local stations and charged one-quarter of the duplicating costs for those directed to out-of-town stations. The radio PSAs were aired thoughout the state while the TV spots were shown in the south, south-central, and western portions of the state.

In sum, while the public service announcements have good content, they suffered from lack of exposure. Nevertheless, Energy Awareness Week brought the energy problem to the attention of many Kansas residents.

League: Kentucky
Project Manager: Pat Stewart
Project Funding: $2745

Project: Poster contest.

The LWV of Kentucky's energy project goal of educating and involving young people, and consequently, parents, was well served by an energy conservation poster contest held in elementary schools throughout the state. Students, parents, and teachers collaborated in developing ideas for conserving energy that were incorporated into posters produced by the children. The contest also drew in local businesses, which contributed money to the award fund for prize posters and later displayed the posters in their shops and banks, thus giving the project wider community coverage.

The effects of the contest were intensified because it complemented activities of the Kentucky Departments of Education and Energy. These departments, which had developed an energy curriculum, conducted regional workshops for teachers to instruct them in implementing this program. The contest was held in tandem with the workshops and the introduction of the new energy curriculum in the spring semester, 1978. The League also contributed to the success of the workshops by underwriting some of the cost of providing substitutes for the teachers attending the workshops, enabling the state to involve more people. The combination of the workshops, contest and new curriculum enhanced both the impact and the size of the audience for all energy efforts.

Follow-up with a colorful booklet of the children's posters (exhibit 14) is now in progress. The booklets are being distributed throughout the state's second and third grades, accompanied by a cover letter to principals encouraging usage of the booklet as a catalyst for further energy education activities. The letter requests response regarding the use of the booklet and also encourages suggestions for future projects.

The LWV of Kentucky was quite pleased with its project and the results. The project manager estimated that several hundred people were involved in the contest alone, despite a severe winter which closed schools for several weeks. Public relations efforts multiplied those numbers. Working with businesses, school and government officials and staff, the League established a rapport with many groups it had never reached before. Cooperation was such and snags so few that they concluded that the only improvement that could have been made in the project would have been a less severe winter (although even that provided an object lesson on the need for conservation and development of new sources of energy.)

League: Louisiana
Project Manager: Janet Burt
Project Funding: $2637

Project: Ten radio public service announcements (10).

With the intention of alerting Louisiana citizens to the need to conserve existing fuel supplies and to develop alternative sources, the LWV of Louisiana Energy Education Program produced ten radio public service announcements covering personal and homeowner conservation, solar power, utility rates and nuclear power.

League members selected and reviewed the subjects of the tapes; and the firm, DeGravelles and Associates of Baton Rouge, prepared the scripts with LWVEF and state League approval, and produced the public service announcements.

Once the tapes were prepared, 104 Louisiana radio stations received a packet containing a cover letter, five of the public service announcements, a printed script, and a stamped postcard to return to the League, listing air time and comments the station cared to make. After an interval of three weeks, a second series of five spots was sent to each of the same 104 stations.

Although audience size and impact are difficult to measure, the response cards and verbal comments from station managers do provide some statistical measure. Thirty postcard responses, received from the first mailing, indicate the spots were played around the state, with varying frequency, for a period of at least two months (exhibit 15). Negative comments and refusals to play the tapes were uncommon. The most outstanding examples of public relations/press for the tapes were two follow-up talk show interviews with League members at two stations.

Aside from the very positive cooperation of the stations in playing the tapes, the League received assistance from several other organizations. The Public Law Utilities Group, Gulf State Utilities and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources contributed valuable advice during the development stage. The Louisiana State University donated the cost of recording and producing the master tape.

The LWV Louisiana Energy Education Program manager pointed out the importance of having League members personally contact the stations. These members were able to bring the spots directly to the attention of the manager and, in general, establish rapport with station officials. Monitoring indicated that spots were still being aired as of July when the final report was submitted. As a Phase II project, the Louisiana League is preparing TV PSAs based on two of the radio spots.

League: Maine
Project Manager: Nancy Dewick
Project Funding: $3000

Project: Energy lectures.

The Maine League of Women Voters energy project proposed to heighten energy awareness among Maine's citizens by sponsoring three lectures on conservation and alternative energy sources.

Tom Eastler, a geologist, gave two provocative and wide-ranging lectures, the first to 200 high schoolstudents and the second to a public gathering attended by 50 people in the city of Bangor.

A third public lecture featured Barry Commoner, a well-known energy/environmental expert who is also director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Commoner's speech, dealing with alternatives to oil and the thermodynamics of energy, was the center-piece of the League-organized Memorial Day Energy Rally that was attended by 200 people. Posters, public service announcements and a paid newspaper ad promoted the Energy Rally and Commoner's lecture. Television and radio stations and newspapers covered the event. As a spin-off of his appearance at the energy rally, Commoner addressed a group of 50 at a meeting in Brunswick which was sponsored by the Brunswick League and Common Cause.

The LWV of Maine energy project did increase the level of awareness of energy problems among those reached. Many, particularly League members, have reported plans to undertake conservation measures in their homes.

League: Maryland
Project Manager: Merilynn Reeves
Project Funding: $2850

Project: Three energy seminars; energy Facts and Issues.

In working with seven Baltimore area groups the LWV of Maryland gave a series of three energy seminars during April 1978. The presentations were planned by the three major cosponsors--the Community College of Baltimore, the LWV of Baltimore and the LWV of Baltimore County, and the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. All eight cosponsors helped publicize the events among their members and the public.

Each seminar focused on a different aspect of the energy issue. The first covered "The State of Energy" -- a general overview of the present situation and a look into the future. The second, "Energy--Issues and Dilemmas" featured a panel of industry, government and interest group representatives exchanging viewpoints on problems and solutions. "The Citizen and Energy" seminar wound up the series by discussing the citizen's responsibility for the wise use of energy and his/her role in affecting policy.

Although widely publicized on television, radio and in the newspaper (including film coverage of the first seminar on Channel 2's news), attendance was disappointing. Audiences ranged from a high of 75 to a low of 38. However, several people attended all three seminars, and the League received many favorable comments on the quality of the speakers and panelists. In addition to the seminars, the Maryland League is preparing an Energy Facts and Issues publication focusing on the positive conservation initiatives taken by Maryland business and industry and developing the theme that "Energy Conservation is Smart Business". Some surveyed industries are being solicited for funds to defray printing costs. Due to a late start and the research required, the F&I was in draft stages at the time of this report.

As part of its promotional effort Leagues of Baltimore City and Baltimore County distributed an energy information packet to fifty area secondary schools and colleges. The packet included LWVEF energy publications, an LWV of Baltimore City energy brief, invitations to the seminars and seminar brochures. Some schools subsequently requested additional materials. Packets were also distributed to libraries and interested organizations and LWVEF pubs were also distributed free at the seminars.

League: Massachusetts
Project Manager: Judy Shope
Project Funding: $2563

Project: Energy Van.

The goals of the LWV Massachusetts Energy Education Project were: (1) to educate diverse groups about inexhaustible energy sources; (2) to enable Leagues to use their energy expertise in their communities and (3) to develop a project which would have continuing usage for several months.

With those objectives in mind, the Massachusetts League stocked a van with working models of solar, wind and thermal energy-generating systems, examples of inexpensive, easy-to-install home energy savers such as a flow-restricting showerhead, a thermal window curtain, and a fireplace air and water heater for supplementing standard heaters (exhibit 16). Also aboard were films and slides pinpointing home heat loss utilizing infra-red photography, a flat plate solar collector and literature used to describe the exhibits and to be distributed as handouts.

Several of the exhibits and audio-visual presentations were donated by utilities and energy-technology companies. General Motors donated a van, but legal problems forced its return and necessitated rental of another. Some basic equipment was lent at no cost and the carpenter who constructed the harness device to secure the exhibits in the van donated his services. A Massachusetts Energy Policy Office architect gave valuable advice on transporting and packing the exhibits.

After scheduling of stops (exhibit 17), local Leagues took over the van's operation, passing it from one to another, unpacking, displaying, demonstrating, and finally repacking it for its next trip. The van appeared at over 34 locations, including shopping malls, community centers, churches, schools, and energy and town fairs, reaching a direct audience of 15,000 and an even larger audience of causal attendees. In addition, LWV of Rhode Island borrowed it for their booth at Energy Expo 1978. At least 34 more appearances were turned down because of scheduling problems.

Consumers were drawn to the passive energy savers; children, students and amateur engineers to the scale models. Science teachers used the van and supplemental DOE energy lesson plans for classes. Judging from the discussion and interaction and the literature taken home, the van exhibits had significant educational impact and were a great success.

Public relations/press coverage was promoted by the energy education project manager and local League coordinators. Local press coverage ranged from excellent to adequate. In addition, local Leagues made

Massachusetts cont'd

good use of radio stations, flyers, posters and letters to schools to generate attendence. Despite efforts by the project manager and the state League public relations specialist, there was no statewide press coverage.

Student and teacher enthusiasm for the van suggested that formal energy education programs would be a popular follow-up. Some school systems expressed interest in the DOE energy-enrichment lesson plans and in having energy education seminars for their science teachers. With advice and assistance from the state League, local Leagues are building on this project by planning further public education activities.

Although the van was enormously successful, the project manager experienced numerous problems in coordinating the project. Legal and insurance difficulties were encountered in renting and driving the van, some exhibits arrived late, and the task of unpacking, setting-up, demonstrating and repacking the van was formidable. Ms. Shope stated that a training workshop on set-up and repack, and/or a permanent driver would have eliminated some of these problems. She also felt that a minimum of $10,000 was necessary to really bring off the van and compensate those involved for their enormous amount of work.

League: Michigan
Project Manager: Sheila Faunce
Project Funding: $3504

Project: Workshop; public service announcements; program kit.

The LWV of Michigan built its multimedia energy education outreach campaign around a central theme, "The Energy Puzzle", which was repeated in each component of the project (PSAs, newspaper ads, the energy program, and the energy "game"). The League developed the game to provide a change from the typical energy workshop/seminar.

Before the "puzzle" project was launched, the LWV of Ann Arbor joined with the American Association of University Women and the Southeastern Michigan Technical Assistance Program (SEMTAP), to sponsor a conference, "Energy Options and Answers", for local community leaders, League members and citizens in southern Michigan, on September 20, 1977. The League underwrote publicity costs, including news releases, paid newspaper ads, posters and flyers mailed by SEMTAP, which funded most of the conference. One hundred and seven participants attended and learned about energy supply and demand issues, policies, and conservation strategies. Conference evaluations were very positive. Subsequently a videotape of the meeting was played on cable TV. The tape, now housed at a community college library, is available for public use.

The multimedia program kit developed by the state League for use by local Leagues and other community groups is self-contained and includes a narrative script, general guidelines, a slide/tape program, and additional suggestions on how to prepare a 45-60 minute program tailored to the interests and sophistication of the group (see memo, exhibit 18). The script contains key words in the "energy puzzle". An imaginative energy-related prize, such as a solar clothes dryer (clothesline and clothespins) is awarded to each participant who detects a key word.

In addition to the meeting materials, local Leagues received copies of radio and TV PSAs, brief energy facts and hints for use as newspaper filler, again all designed with the "energy puzzle" theme (exhibit 19). To assist the local Leagues in promoting this material, the state League prepared a booklet listing all media resources in the state (name, address, phone and contact person where available). Initial feedback indicates the media materials are receiving significant air time and newspaper space.

Since the kits were not ready for distribution until late in the League's program year the state League is now working closely with the local Leagues to encourage wider use of the kits.

League: Minnesota
Project Manager: Margaret Post
Project Funding: $3650

Project: Train energy resource persons; film-discussion units for the public.

The Minnesota LWV first decided to identify the energy education needs of rural and urban areas. Using this information, a planning committee designed a statewide outreach project consisting of workshops, demostrations, and other activities covering national and state perspectives on energy issues and practical approaches to local energy problems.

Two series of energy workshops were held in Fall 1977 and Winter 1978. The Minnesota Energy Agency (MEA) helped the League plan and staff these workshops. The first series attracted over 500 persons in five state locations and exposed both League members and community leaders to energy issues. The second series, funded by the LWV Energy Education Project, trained 95 Leaguers to act as energy resource persons for their communities. Morning sessions of the workshops focused on Minnesota energy supplies, prices and outlooks. Afternoon sessions brought together representatives of the MEA, community services groups and League members to share their energy education experiences and programs in "how to" sessions. Several energy films were shown and discussed as were the means of getting them into the community.

The League used project funds to purchase two films--"The Bottom of the Barrel" and "The Sunbeam Solution"--to be used as basic energy education tools in local communities. In addition, Northern States Power Company donated two films -- "Energy 2000" and "Energy--Critical Choices". The Minnesota State Library Film Circuit circulated, publicized, cleaned and repaired these films at no charge. Discussion guides were also prepared to assist League resource persons in presenting the films.

During the year that followed the workshops, the project manager provided assistance and energy information to League resource persons through newsletters and special mailings. She encouraged local Leagues to show the films in their communities and to carry out specific energy activities. In addition, the manager showed the energy films to the state curriculum committee which is developing elementary energy curricula; gave a talk on the project to the state convention of the American Legion; and arranged for the Honeywell Home Analyzer (home energy auditor) to be demonstrated at the state LWV Council meeting. One hundred and fifty people attended these events.

With state League assistance the local Leagues held film/discussion programs, developed local energy fairs and sponsored insulation workshops, solar

Minnesota cont'd

hot water heater demonstrations and other activities. Over 20,000 people participated in these League programs and events.

In addition, the League sponsored radio spots, school poster projects, solar energy displays, local TV shows, and home energy audits.

Other activities of the Minnesota League included preparation of a state energy resource directory which was published by the MEA and distributed as part of the outreach project to local units of government, libraries, and selected education institutions; judging energy projects at the state convention of Future Homemakers of America; participating in panels in the MEA's Biennial Report; serving on the MEA committee to interview candidates for two local energy outreach jobs; and assisting a local League to develop an energy related placemat for sale to restaurants.

The project not only succeeded in educating and alerting many citizens to the U.S. energy problem, but helped the League make valuable contacts in the "energy community." For instance, the MEA, segments of the energy industry, and other organizations have since sought the League's advice for their energy education projects.

The LWV of Minnesota will participate in the LWVEF's Phase II energy outreach program and plans to continue its energy education efforts through the community resource persons. Project leaders plan to make more funding available to support activities developed at the local level and to set up a communication network among the resource persons (see newsletters, exhibit 20).

League: Mississippi
Project Manager: Ellen Dittmer
Project Funding: $2125

Project: Television spots; newspaper ads; flyer; Sun Day activities; solar energy TV show.

The objective of the Mississippi League's Energy Education Project was to convince Mississippians that an energy problem does indeed exist. To do so, the League turned the medium of television and developed five 5-minute spots on energy topics--demand, supply, alternative sources, conservation, and policy choices. The spots ran for a week in January 1978 during a prime-time local newscast in Jackson and were supplemented by daily ads in the Jackson paper. (The League felt that this combination of a week-long series of TV news-spots and newspaper ads would most likely reach the kind of informed citizens who have the most impact on public policy formulation). The package was then sent to various local Leagues so that they could use it in their communities.

To further increase the project's impact the Mississippi LWV developed a flyer (exhibit 21) based on the information contained in the newspaper ads. Key people in business, state and local government, and the state legislature received copies of the flyer, as well as local Leagues which were encouraged to distribute them widely (particularly in schools and libraries). The Mississippi Government Youth Affairs Conference, a two-day meeting of high school leaders, used the flyer to discuss current energy issues. About one-fourth of the participants selected energy as a high priority topic and attended energy seminars.

The state League also got involved in Sun Day activities. The League, in conjunction with other groups, provided films for a solar energy festival and helped publicize the day and distribute educational materials. Attendance at these activities was judged to be excellent, in spite of problems with inclement weather.

As a follow-up to Sun Day, the Mississippi LWV prepared a television show on solar energy. Drawing on materials and information from Sun Day, this effort focused on local possibilities for solar energy, highlighting projects already underway in the state.

In addition to its LWVEF grant, the League received $3200 in local contributions in order to carry out its various energy education activities.

League: Missouri
Project Manager: Lenore Loeb
Project Funding: $3500

Project: Special energy panel at a statewide conference; slide show on solar energy in Missouri; survey of solar energy use in Missouri.

To meet its objectives of promoting citizen awareness of solar applications in Missouri and stimulating citizens to use solar energy devices in their homes and businesses, the Missouri League's energy project co-sponsored and partially funded a three-day energy conference, produced a solar energy slide show and conducted a survey of solar use.

To initiate its project the League ran a special one-day session on the role of government in the energy crisis for the fourth annual University of Missouri at Rolla/Missouri Department of Natural Resources (UMR/DNR) conference on energy in October 1977. The special session (up to 1000 in the audience) emphasized the role of the citizen in government energy policymaking. Citizens, interest group representatives, legislators, and appointed Missouri energy officials participated in a panel discussion and a question and answer session. Because of the success of the League's session, Ms. Loeb, the project manager, was asked to help plan the 1978 UMR/DNR conference.

The slide show, "Solar Energy in Missouri--An Idea Whose Time Has Come," addresses the current status and potential for use of solar energy in the state. The fourteen-minute presentation provides simplified information and examples of solar buildings throughout Missouri. Accompanying the show is a kit containing a sample introduction, a list of the buildings with their locations that are included in the show, and energy materials provided by the state Department of Natural Resources.

Eight copies of the slide show were made available in five locations around the state. To publicize the show, flyers were distributed in quantity to the Missouri local Leagues, the Missouri Extension Service, the American Association of University Women, the St. Louis County libraries, schools and colleges and a selected mailing of 200.

Five thousand students and adults viewed the show during Sun Week (May 1-7, 1978). Other audiences (no estimate of numbers) included utility company district managers, solar energy workshop attendees, local Leagues, citizen groups, teacher training workshop attendees and state fair-goers. The manager emphasized that the program had a greater impact on groups interested in solar energy and having the potential to use it in their offices and classrooms than on audiences less concerned with the subject. Viewers commended the slide show as an excellent, concise information source. Requests for showings have continued into fall 1978.

Missouri cont'd

A task force of League members worked throughout winter 1977-78 to produce a twenty-page booklet, "Solar Energy for Missouri--Solar Use Survey 1978" (exhibit 22). This preliminary survey discusses solar applications in Missouri and details their location, the type of solar energy system in use, the architect or contractor, and whether the system is original or retrofit.

Copies of the survey have been distributed to all groups who viewed the slide show, to 100 selected persons and agencies who provided data for the survey, Missouri congressmen, selected officials and agencies at the state and local level, and at other solar forums and gatherings. It has been publicized in newspapers and bulletins.

Other states have contacted the Missouri League for information with a view to designing similar activities.

In evaluating the project Ms. Loeb felt that conducting three projects made a far greater impact than sponsoring a single activity and that the League thereby reached a larger number of people with varying interests.

League: Montana
Project Manager: Grace Edwards and Jenny Younger
Project Funding: $2200

Project: Local meetings using Energy-Environment simulator and slide show; development of energy conservation puppet show, "Take That, You Monster".

To inform adult Montanans of the serious consequences of increasing, wasteful use of energy and of the need to develop alternative sources, the LWV of Montana enlisted local League members to organize energy meetings statewide using the Energy Environment Simulator and "The Era of the Fossil Fuels", a slide show developed by two Montana State University professors. League leaders believed that the Simulator was sufficiently novel to intrigue Montanans to attend a meeting. The slide show selected presents a convincing picture of U.S. consumption of fossil fuels and of the consequences of exponential growth. In January 1978, League members were trained to use the simulator and to present the slide show and received some background energy information.

The League leaders conducted 24 energy meetings throughout the state in February, March and April for about 360 people from such groups as the American Association of University Women, the Rotary Club, the Democratic Women's Study Committee, Air National Guard personnel, city and county officials, and local Leagues. Some high schools and colleges scheduled classes on energy around the meetings. The materials prompted lively discussions of energy problems with the simulator drawing mixed reactions. Energy-knowledgeable groups questioned the assumptions built into the simulator and the variables used in determining the supply-demand relationship.

Stimulated by their work on the project, the LWV of the Bozeman Area developed with project funds an energy conservation puppet show aimed at young children. By June 1978, about 800 children and adults in Bozeman had seen the show.

This very imaginative puppet show quickly gained the support of the Montana Power Comapny and the organization, Energy and Man's Environment (EME). The Montana Power Company printed the programs for the show, paid for videotaping and loaned equipment. The Utah EME contracted with the LWV of Montana to design and build five proto-type teacher's kits of the puppet show. In addition, through its Phase II LWVEF project the League plans to produce more teacher's kits for use in Montana schools. Financial support from both the national EME office and the Montana Power Company has been promised. If the Montana League so desires the puppet project could be greatly expanded. It is both clever and delightful as can be inferred from the program for the puppet show and the children's take-home coloring book (exhibit 23 & 24).

League: Nebraska
Project Managers: Marge Young and Andrea Kuhn
Project Funding: $2469

Project: Mini-documentary on energy problems of two Nebraska communities; live TV broadcast of panel discussion.

On March 20, 1978, the Nebraska Educational Television station (NETV) broadcast a documentary produced by that station for the LWV of Nebraska energy education project about energy "crises" that occured in Alma and Seward, Nebraska. In the documentary Alma residents described a large power cut caused by a broken generator that affected their lives during a summer heat wave in 1977 and people in Seward talked about the problems that occured in their community when a severe ice storm tore down power lines and poles in the winter of 1976. Following the 10-minute documentary, the Nebraska League president moderated a 25-minute panel discussion on the film and Nebraska's overall energy problems. Panel members included representatives of the state energy office, the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska Public Power District and the Department of Energy's Region 7. For the final 25 minutes of the 60-minute broadcast the panelists answered questions phoned in by viewers to a toll-free telephone number which was flashed on the screen during the discussion. Judging by the number of phoned-in questions, NETV estimated a large viewing audience.

The program was videotaped and has been made available to Leagues and other community groups for their own energy meetings. The state League project managers designed and distributed a set of guidelines for use of the tape. They suggested that Leagues or other groups show the documentary prior to a panel discussion by local energy "experts" who would also respond to questions from the audience. At the close of the project the state League was commencing promotion of the use of the tape in local programs. The agencies represented on the initial panel have also expressed interest in using the tape.

League: Nevada
Project Manager: Mary Breitlow
Project Funding: $2200

Project: Ten energy public meetings; energy factsheet.

The LWV of Nevada planned and conducted ten public energy meetings around the state aimed at creating an awareness of the national energy problem and informing the public about the newly created Nevada Energy Department. While each meeting focused on a different topic, such as the "energy crisis", alternative energy sources and conservation strategies, together they presented a comprehensive picture of national and state energy problems. The lecture and panel discussion formats used at the meetings featured prominent Nevada politicians, officials, academicians and business and industrial representatives. The League also prepared and distributed a Nevada Energy Factsheet to the participants. The six-page pamphlet lists state agencies involved with energy, describes the proposed Nevada Energy Conservation Plan, Nevada energy use patterns and possible alternative sources available in the state.

Approximately 150 persons attended the meetings but newspaper coverage of several of them reached a wider audience.

Although the League made efforts via flyers and press releases (see clippings, exhibit 25) to attract citizens to the meetings, turnout was disappointing. The project manager attributed this to 1) Nevada League members' disinterest in more energy study because it had just wound up a protracted energy survey; 2) Nevada citizens' feelings of being overwhelmed by the complexity of the subject and their refusal to face it as a "crisis", and 3) the media's general lack of coverage of energy topics.

Given a fresh start the manager felt a more effective project would be one that educated the media about energy problems and encouraged it to take a leadership role in publicizing these problems. She also suggested a change of focus from the general energy situation to simple conservation strategies and attainable alternative sources since these topics elicited the greatest public response.

However, the project did have its successes. The contacts made and rapport established between the LWV and the "energy community"--government, utilities, and so on--have been valuable.

Currently, slide and tapes of the ten energy meetings are being edited into one comprehensive slide show. Plans have been made to promote the use of this show by local Leagues and other groups.

League: New Hampshire
Project Manager: Lucile Allen
Project Funding: $2350

Project: Two publications on energy in New Hampshire.

As its energy education project the New Hampshire LWV prepared two booklets (exhibits 26 & 27), "Nuclear Power: An Energy Source for New Hampshire?" and "Less May Be More: Reducing Power Demands and Costs Through Energy Efficiency." The LWV had originally intended to write a publication on alternative energy sources for New Hampshire, but the New Hampshire Environmental Coalition had already undertaken the same project. Rather than duplicate efforts, the League provided research assistance to the Coalition and designed its publications to supplement the Coalition's book. Nuclear power and energy conservation were areas that the Coalition omitted from its plans but were important in any considerations of energy alternatives.

"Nuclear Power: An Energy Source for New Hampshire?" covers state energy problems and energy policies, the economic costs and the environmental impacts of nuclear power and alternatives to nuclear power for the state. It also describes nuclear fission and the uranium 235 fuel cycle and includes a case study of the Seabrook nuclear power plant. "Less May Be More: Reducing Power Demands and Costs Through Energy Efficiency" describes New Hampshire's energy growth rate, energy costs in New England, the economic effects of high energy costs on the state, federal and regional roles in New Hampshire's energy plan, and a New Hampshire solution to the energy problem. Other topics discussed are the efficient use of fuel, public utilities, reduction of peak demand, utility rate reform and conservation and the case for higher fuel prices. Both booklets include a bibliography of selected additional sources of information for interested readers.

Three thousand copies of "Nuclear Power" and 2083 copies of "Less May Be More" were printed and about half distributed to League members, the Coalition, New Hampshire legislators (state and federal), state executives and energy officers, utilities and related officials, the New Hampshire Times, college libraries, vocational/technical school libraries, preparatory schools, state and local public libraries and high schools. The balance of the publications will be distributed to individual citizens and groups upon request. Although the publications were completed late in the project (August 1978) the League will be making efforts to promote them during the present League program year.

League: New Jersey
Project Manager: Linda Stansfield
Project Funding: $3570

Project: Tour of nuclear energy facilities; eleven local League pass-through projects.

The LWV of New Jersey energy education project began in September 1977 with a bus trip for 104 people to four nuclear energy-related facilities in southern coastal New Jersey. Participants visited Icthyological Laboratories where scientists are studying the effects of thermal changes and water velocities on fish, the harbor entrance where equipment will be launched and serviced for construction of offshore nuclear facilities, and existing nuclear plant and a nuclear plant under construction.

The state League then invited local Leagues to apply for mini-grants to carry out energy education projects or "Energy Happenings" during May 1978 (many of which would focus on Sun Day, May 3). To launch these activities, the state League helped organize and promote a debate entitled "New Jersey's Energy Path: Hard or Soft?", on April 30, 1978. The debaters were Amory Lovins, Ralph Nader, and the presidents of New Jersey's two largest utilities, Public Service Electric and Gas and Jersey Central Power and Light. Over a thousand people attended the debate. The League felt that their publicity efforts, including distribution of posters to every local League, greatly contributed to this large turnout. In addition, on May 5th, a half-hour condensation of the debate was broadcast over Channel 13, the New York metropolitan area public education TV station. Of all New Jersey Sun Day activities, this debate received the widest media coverage.

Following the debate eleven local Leagues conducted the education projects described below:

- Organized a community awareness project with Sun Day booth, grade school energy carnival, poster contest, newspaper articles, and trips to solar installations.
- Sponsored a regional film festival to examine, judge and purchase outstanding energy films for circulation through eight regional libraries.
- Studied net energy savings with common recycled materials and published the results in a flyer along with information on existing recycling programs in five communities.
- Provided LWV energy literature (Energy Dilemmas, Energy Options, etc.) free to audiences at a mini-course on energy given by the League to high schools and the Rotary Club.

New Jersey cont'd

- Wrote an eight-week series of articles on conservation tips for a local newspaper.
- Produced a musical public service announcement on energy conservation for radio stations in New Jersey and New York City.
- Wrote news ads and made exhibits to publicize free technical aid on weatherization techniques for homeowners.
- Designed and distributed Sun Day Energy Eater poster that provided information on home appliance energy usage.
- Conducted three-weeks of Energy Awareness activities culminating in a fair on Sun Day, May 3rd. Activities included donation of energy materials to the public library and distribution of a "Family Energy Use Questionnaire" to stimulate interest in conservation techniques.
- Designed a library exhibit on alternate energy sources including a model solar heating unit and model solar house, as well as printed energy materials.
- Wrote a newspaper ad outlining energy alternatives.

All local Leagues were pleased with the quality of their projects and the general press coverage received. The New Jersey project director estimates that more than half the people in New Jersey heard, saw, or read about a LWV-sponsored Energy Education Happening during the month of May.

League: New Mexico
Project Manager: Herbert Beenhower
Project Funding: $1775

Project: State League energy presentations; local League pass-through grants for mini-projects.

The goal of the New Mexico energy education project was to educate as many people as possible on the energy problem and the need for conservation. To accomplish this, both the state League and local Leagues developed energy presentations and demonstrations.

The LWV of New Mexico presented two programs over the course of the project--one to a gathering of service club members (Lions Club, Elks Club, Jaycees and so on) in Gallup and one to the Farmington LWV. Both programs focused on the existence and nature of the energy crisis.

Local Leagues met the state League challenge to design projects which addressed local energy concerns and needs with three very different programs. The Santa Fe LWV put on a fashion show entitled "Dress Up and Dial Down", demonstrating various ways of dressing for cooler surroundings. Slides of the show were used in other presentations. The Los Alamos LWV, active in energy issues before the project began, presented an evening program on solar energy to an overflow crowd of city planning leaders and representatives of financial institutions. Finally, the LWV of Alburquerque-Bernalillo County ran a solar greenhouse project.

Although these projects reached only small numbers of people, the project manager wrote two articles focusing on state energy issues for the Santa Fe New Mexican that reached a large reading audience.

In general, the project manager felt that citizens of New Mexico are apathetic towards energy problems. The only issue that seemed to rouse interest was that of the economic effects of importing a substantial amount of oil to the state. Therefore League presentations emphasized that energy conservation could be an effective way to stem such imports.

League: New York
Project Manager: Carolyn Kobrynski
Project Funding: $3700

Project: 27 minute documentary film on energy and its uses in New York state.

As its Energy Education Project, the LWV of New York state has raised funds for and is supervising the production of a documentary film on energy and its uses in New York. A major purpose of the film is to encourage every person "to be better stewards of our energy resources". The Bureau of Mass. Communication of the State Department of Education is producing the film for the Foundation for Citizen Education, which is the non-profit, educational arm of the New York LWV.

The League's project manager succeeded in raising $31,250 from the energy industry to support production of the film whose costs will be approximately $38,000. The New York State Energy Office contributed $6,000 and the League put $1750 of its LWVEF grant directly into the film's production. The Bureau of Mass Communications is providing research and staff time.

The project manager has set up an advisory board of representatives from the contributing companies so that they may provide research assistance. Balancing those interests will be input from another advisory group consisting of representatives from the State Energy Office, the commercial, conservation, consumer, agricultural, environmental, and labor sectors, as well as the League. The LWV of New York, the Bureau of Mass Communications and the LWVEF will have final review of the script which is to be prepared by Osborn Segerberg, Jr. (Mr. Segerberg also wrote "Man Builds, Man Destroys," an energy environment-ecology film series, for the N.Y. Department of Education). The film, scheduled for completion in April, 1979, will be shown on a New York public television station and then distributed on 16 mm film to Leagues and other groups that wish to hold energy programs using the film. As part of the LWVEF Phase II Energy Education Project, the New York project manager will soon be working with local League representatives to determine the most effective ways to use the film, so that it will be seen by as many New Yorkers as possible, particularly young adults. In showing the documentary, local Leagues and other groups will use a guide written by Segerberg.

New York cont'd

In addition to getting various public sectors together to support a film about the entire state energy system, the project manager hopes to foster a cooperative spirit between government and industry. To this end she has suggested that the State Energy Office continue talks with members of the film's advisory board and others about the state's energy future after the documentary is completed.

League: North Carolina
Project Manager: Joyce Anderson
Project Funding: $3000

Project: Kick-off workshop; local League projects; slide show on "Soft Energy Paths".

The LWV of North Carolina held an energy education workshop on September 16, 1977 at the North Carolina State University in Raleigh. Representatives from every local League attended the workshop designed to encourage them to carry out local energy education projects. Following an explanation of the LWVEF energy education program, state and energy industry representatives discussed North Carolina's energy situation and Leagues discussed energy education ideas and plans.

The LWV of North Carolina also produced a slide show on the concept of "soft energy paths". It explains the concept and details the advantages of decentralized, appropriately-scaled technology and its human dimensions. For their projects, Leagues have been able to use this show and a more generalized energy slide show produced under the LWV of Wake County, North Carolina's energy conservation technology project (also funded by an LWVEF grant from the Department of Energy).

League: North Dakota
Project Manager: Inez Orthmeyer
Project Funding: $2100

Project: Library kit; forum; publication.

The LWV of North Dakota energy education project was roughly divided into three phases. First, the League prepared and distributed a kit of energy publications to all public libraries in the state. The library kit included materials from a variety of governmental and nongovernmental sources and covered all facets of the energy outlook and problem.

In the second phase, the League held an Energy Forum at Jamestown College in April 1978. The panel of speakers included elected and appointed government officials, academicians, and an industry representative. A variety of viewpoints were presented and an active question and answer session followed.

Finally, the League published a booklet titled "North Dakota Energy Agencies: Information and Assistance" (exhibit 28). The handy eight-page booklet describes energy-responsible North Dakota state offices and identifies state, regional and national energy-related offices that can provide information and assistance to citizens. Addresses, phone numbers and contacts for these offices are also included. Sixteen hundred copies of the booklet were distributed to all North Dakota public libraries, county auditors, mayors of larger municipalities, radio and television stations, newspapers, and League members. The remaining 1400 copies will be distributed at LWV of North Dakota activities, energy meetings, and the like.

Due to the variety of activities undertaken, the League energy project reached a large number of people. Librarians reported many requests for the energy kit. The forum attracted about 75 people, including students, League members, and other citizens; in addition, media coverage of this event captured the attention of hundreds of others.

Public response to each phase of the project has been favorable and the demand for the materials has been great. Contributing to the success of the project was the public relations/press efforts by the state League. Press releases were prepared for the library kit and the forum and distributed to radio and TV stations and newspapers statewide. Many papers carried notices of the availability of the kit and ran stories on the forum. In at least four major cities in the state, local radio and TV stations interviewed League members on the subject of the library kits.

In general, the project manager and her assistants felt that their efforts were well-timed and enhanced North Dakota citizens' awareness of the state and national energy outlook.

League: Ohio
Project Manager: Carol Holm
Project Funding: $3951

Project: League workshops on energy education and community organization; local League pass-through projects; slide show.

The LWV of Ohio, in an effort to reach citizens in many Ohio communities, decided to use most of its grant funds as "seed money" to local Leagues for local energy education projects. During the Ohio League's area leadership conferences in the fall of 1977, the Ohio League project manager conducted training workshops on energy education and community organization in order to stimulate local League interest in developing projects.

The project manager provided a great deal of advice and assistance to local Leagues participating in the project. She developed the energy kits which most of the Leagues used and distributed; designed posters to call attention to the kits; wrote and distributed Ohio's Energy Profile and Policy (exhibit 29) and designed a flyer to promote it; developed a slide show, "An Overview of the Energy Dilemma", that has been widely shown at energy meetings given by the Leagues and other groups in the state; wrote radio public service announcements on the energy dilemma; and developed energy displays which have been used at various League-sponsored activities. The manager has also spoken to Leagues and other groups about the energy dilemma and has promoted energy education activities.

Under the manager's direction 24 local Leagues distributed energy information kits to their libraries and schools; other local Leagues conducted the following projects:

- Created an energy booth at a community fair and presented information on energy conservation;
- Held consumer workshops and various Sun Week activities and conducted energy presentations at schools;
- Sponsored the Ohio LWV's energy displays at the Center for Science and Industry and prepared and distributed a brochure on the energy picture in Columbus;
- Presented the conservation section of the Solar Energy show at the Dayton Convention Center on March 4th and 5th;
- Produced a videotape on how to build a solar heating system that received local newspaper coverage and was presented to local libraries;

Ohio cont'd

- Planned and executed a community energy fair;
- Presented the Ohio League energy slide show to groups in the community and set up an energy speakers bureau;
- Helped the County Extension Service conduct a conservation workshop and wrote energy articles in the Extension Service newsletter;
- Developed an energy conservation flyer for students at Miami University and assisted in presenting an energy conservation display at the University's teachers' workshop;
- Secured an energy conservation film for the local library;
- Presented the Ohio League's energy slide show and energy conservation display at a local college community meeting and gave energy education kits to all schools and libraries in the county.

The project manager estimates that the Ohio LWV energy education project activities directly reached over 100,000 people.

League: Oklahoma
Project Manager: Judy Baskin
Project Funding: $2674

Project: Energy survey; distribution of Energy Options and Energy Dilemmas; pass-through grant to Tulsa LWV for Heat Grabber Workshop.

The goals for the LWV of Oklahoma's project were to determine public awareness and knowledge of energy issues through a survey and to distribute publications on energy topics in which public groups were most interested.

The questions developed for the Energy Survey were designed to provide some indication of knowledge of how energy is used and wasted in the home and car; to measure the in-home application of common energy-saving tips; and to test knowledge of alternative sources and energy pricing policies. The League hypothesized that there would be a positive correlation between knowledge and application of energy techniques and income level, education and owning as opposed to renting a house.

After pretesting the questions, the project manager made and sent the final version with a cover letter to the 1267 Oklahoma LWV members. Six hundred and twenty members responded. The results supported the League's initial hypothesis and suggested that the general population, particularly the lower income, less educated sector, needs more information on energy and conservation issues.

The project director prepared a full report and summary of the survey. The summary (exhibit 30) was printed in the Summer 1978 Oklahoma Voter, mailed to all state League members and made available to other interested persons. The League also publicized their release of the survey's findings.

In an effort to provide more information on energy issues to the public, the League gave 500 hundred copies each of Energy Options and Energy Dilemmas to Cooperative Extension Service personnel who distributed them to citizens in the 77 counties in the state. In addition, the League gave copies of these publications to selected schools and libraries and the Oklahoma State University Summer In-Service Teacher Institute for use in their program.

Oklahoma cont'd

As part of the pre-Sun Day activities in Tulsa, that local League used $70 in energy project funds to sponsor a "Heat Grabber Workshop." Tom Roark, a high school shop instructor, demonstrated a heat-grabbing flat plate solar collector to an audience of 100 people. He explained the mechanics of operating the device and described energy savings which can be expected from this low-cost invention. Participants seemed genuinely interested in how such a practical, inexpensive tool could reduce energy consumption and lower utility bills.

League: Oregon
Project Manager: Norma Jean Germond, Ruthann Mogen
Project Funding: $3300

Project: Energy cost-reduction seminars; Chamber of Commerce programs.

The LWV of Oregon targeted its energy education project at small businesses since it felt that this group had shown less interest in reducing its energy consumption than other public sectors. For example, small businesses had ignored earlier efforts by both the government and colleges to promote energy conservation in the state.

To help plan and direct "energy cost-reduction" seminars for small businesses, the League recruited Walter Henry, the vice president of Xenergy of Lexington, Massachusetts. Henry had planned similar programs for the former Federal Energy Administration in the past and his experience as an engineer and a businessman gave him an understanding of the financial implications of energy conservation techniques. In addition, the Small Business Administration, the Oregon Department of Energy, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Pacific Power and Light Co., Portland General Electric Co., local Chambers of Commerce and local gas companies contributed time, personnel, services, advice and handbooks to the League for these seminars. The Oregon Department of Energy also contributed an additional $2,500 in support of the seminars.

During January 1978 the League held seminars in four cities (Gresham, Albany, Klamath Falls and Bend). At each seminar Mr. Henry used a lecture/slide format to describe the overall energy situation, alternative sources, where energy goes in a small business, how to use less and where to get help. A question and answer session followed. Frank Quinlan of OR/DOE then outlined his agency's services and new state legislation on power rates. Electric and gas utility representatives were also on hand to provide information. Fianlly, each participant received nine cost-reduction handbooks covering a variety of types of small businesses.

To promote the seminars the League comanagers presented special mini cost-reduction programs for the general meetings of three Chambers of Commerce. They also wrote and distributed brochures and press releases to publicize the seminars. Notices of the seminar appeared in Chamber of Commerce bulletins and local newspapers.

Oregon cont'd

Approximately 95 people, small businessmen and interested government and utility employees, attended the seminars. One hundred and fifty people heard the Chamber of Commerce presentations. People participating in the seminars thought that the League had provided a valuable service. In fact, some commented that "they couldn't afford not to attend." The League has also received requests for handbooks from people who did not participate. However, the League felt that the project fell short of its potential impact because the low costs of power for small businesses in Oregon continues to discourage conservation.

League: Pennsylvania
Project Manager: Joan Ghiselin
Project Funding: $3700

Project: Thirty-second television public service announcement.

The LWV of Pennsylvania decided to devote their energy education project funds to the development, distribution, and airing of a 16 mm, thirty-second TV PSA which would focus the attention of a large audience on the energy dilemma.

The League contracted with a professional film company, Arden Film Co., to produce the PSA. The League provided Arden with the script and guidelines for the final product. The spot opens with a close-up of a man explaining that there is no energy crisis; then the angle of the shot opens and the viewer sees that the speaker is an Amish farmer. In the background the simple, energy-efficient lifestyle of the farmer is evident (horsedrawn wagon and plow, windmill, clothes drying in the sun). The narrator's voice then says, "If you agree with this man, you had better start living the way he is!"

In order to maximize outreach, local league presidents distributed the film to over 30 Pennsylvania TV stations. Spots will be aired in January 1979 and the League plans to monitor audience size and impact.

League: Puerto Rico
Project Manager: Knud B. Pedersen
Project Funding: $500

Project: Energy seminars; four TV PSAs.

The LWV of Puerto Rico designed their energy education projects for two audiences: community leaders and the general public. To reach community leaders, the League held three energy conferences: one for the Organizacion de Consumidores de Puerto Rico, and one each for the LWV's of Mayaguez and San Juan. It also sponsored several energy seminars at the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez and an interview on the TV program "Mayaguez Informa."

To reach the general public, who have little information about energy problems or conservation, the League made four thirty-second and one sixty-second TV PSAs. These PSAs featured the same character, Benny Bombillia, and impart, in Spanish, simple energy saving tips such as turning off lights and appliances when not in use. Four copies of each PSA have been distributed among the Puerto Rico television stations. Since the stations just recently started airing the spots, no estimates of audience or impact have yet been made.

League: Rhode Island
Project Manager: Pearl Pitterman
Project Funding: $1682

Project: Donation of energy publications to state libraries and public high schools; energy workshop for LWV; participating sponsorship of Energy Expo 1978.

The LWV of Rhode Island energy project consisted of three distinct activities. To kick off the project the League presented complimentary copies of Energy Options and Energy Dilemmas to 106 libraries, including every public library and high school library in the state and many college and university libraries. The books were gratefully acknowledged by many librarians and the presentations were reported in several newspapers. Total audience is difficult to estimate but the publications are circulating frequently.

On December 8, 1977, project leaders presented a one-day energy workshop that surveyed the energy sources being drawn on today and looked at what may be available between 1985 and 2000. Representatives of government, education and business addressed the workshop participants. Ninety League members attended.

As the third part of the project the LWV of Rhode Island helped sponsor a large Energy Expo on April 16, 1978 at Rhode Island Junior College in Warwick. The Expo was aimed at helping homeowners assess what they could do in the home to reduce energy consumption. The League exhibit was a travelling energy van loaned by the Massachusetts League Energy Education Project. About 2500 people attended the numerous exhibits and lectures; many commented that they thought the LWV exhibit was the best of the expo.

Press coverage of the expo was excellent. Television coverage included film on the six and eleven o'clock evening news. Participation in the Energy Expo attracted considerable attention to the LWV of Rhode Island and its overall role in energy education.

Several groups have approached the LWV of Rhode Island to discuss follow-up activities. The governor's energy office, for example, has proposed the possibility of solar workshops and a door-to-door home energy audit and information service. In addition, the League project manager has been appointed to the Street Lighting Committee of the Public Utilities Commission as a result of her energy activities.

League: South Carolina
Project Manager: Louisa Underwood, Dida McMurray
Project Funding: $2755

Project: Slide show
Factsheet

The LWV South Carolina energy project is using a slide show and factsheet as its outreach tools. Titled "The Other Source--Us", the slides and narration describe South Carolina's energy use patterns and the different sources upon which it relies. It also explores possible alternative sources for the state and points up the necessity for conserving existing fuel as alternative technologies are developed.

The show was produced by the company, Photographic Stimuli, which donated its services. Slides were gathered from the producer and the LWV. Some were taken specifically for the show.

A brief energy factsheet/directory (exhibit 31) was prepared for distribution at the slide show presentations. It details sources of general information on energy and conservation; services provided by SC utilities to promote energy efficiency; and provides names of several organizations with energy activities and responsibilities. "Pie" charts show at a glance energy sources and uses for SC. The format and design for the factsheet were created by a League member.

Also being distributed at the slide show presentations are the LWVUS's Politics of Energy and FEA's "Home Energy Savers Workbook".

Energy chairmen from South Carolina local Leagues participated in a training session in May to prepare them to show "The Other Source--Us" in their communities. Speakers from the State Energy Management Office, a power company and an oil company addressed the group and the slide show was viewed and discussed. Each League representative returned home with copies of press releases for the local papers, radio spots (one for June and one for September), letters to be mailed to local civic groups and materials to accompany the show.

Requests for the show began in July in response to the letters sent to civic groups and the radio spots. Six showings during the summer netted an audience of about 130 people. Showings have been scheduled for the fall and more requests are expected when the radio PSA is rerun.

League: South Dakota
Project Manager: Kaye Anderson
Project Funding: $2100

Project: "Energy Choices for South Dakota--The Dinosaurs are Gone".

The LWV of South Dakota determined that a "self-contained, concise, informative audio-visual message" would be very useful in reaching a varied audience with energy information. Thus, as its energy education project, the League developed a slide-tape program on South Dakota's energy problems and some possible ways of coping with them.

The slide show discusses the people of South Dakota, their occupations, and how they live. It briefly explains South Dakota's use of petroleum resources and the national supply and demand picture. The show then discusses alternative energy sources to petroleum and why these alternatives cannot presently solve today's problems. Finally, it describes the substantial contributions a sustained, widespread conservation effort can make.

The South Dakota League experienced delays in producing the show before the League's summer hiatus; so the League is now making efforts to present the show to the public through local Leagues and other organizations. The League has produced a discussion guide to accompany the show and is distributing many promotional flyers around the state. Of course, they will also try to get media coverage to promote the show.

League: Tennessee
Project Managers: Gina Albrecht, Susan Carpenter
Project Funding: $2800

Project: Small group meetings; billboard compaign; energy conference; energy fair.

The Tennessee League's energy project began with small group meetings on energy issues for League members and the public in the winter and spring of 1978. Sparking League members' interest proved difficult, due to their involvement in many other projects and the general feeling that they were being "energied" out (having just completed a major energy study). Project leaders report, however, that a joint Chattanooga League/Jaycees meeting, focusing mainly on energy and economics was very successful. Total participation for the meetings was approximately 200.

As part of their effort to take the energy message to the people, the League billboard, "There is an energy crisis. Believe it!" was posted in nine Tennessee cities over a two month period. The University of Tennessee Advertising Club made the LWV energy ad campaign their project for the year and contributed much expert advice. Billboard space in eastern Tennessee was donated by Creative Displays, Inc., who also provided valuable direction and advice. EXXON USA contributed $450 for the billboard campaign.

Estimated audience for the billboards was 200,000 (using market assumptions that 100% of residents in the nine cities would see the boards over a 30-day period).

On March 9, 1978 an education-oriented Energy Conference was held by the League in Nashville. The League recruited four excellent speakers to provide a broad overview of the problem, a summary of the options available, an international and a regional overview and a discussion of solar energy. Brochures on many energy issues were distributed.

Although the conference was well publicized via public service announcements, newspaper articles and intra-League notices, turnout was about 75 people (though 200 had been anticipated). In a novel approach, the conference speakers were given a one-year membership in the state League in lieu of a fee.

Throughout the project period the League sponsored and/or participated in a variety of fairs and energy expositions around the state. A traveling solar cell exhibit was prepared for the Goodlettsville Energy Fair and shared with other Leagues' fairs. Five thousand people viewed the League display at the Nashville Energy Fair; most stayed a moment to talk to the two League staffers on hand. Attendance figures are not available for the other fairs.

Tennessee cont'd

The media responded well to the LWV of Tennessee's project. A Cockeville TV station used the League conservation tips for PSAs; an energy program for TV was taped with League members and aired in Chattanooga; the Nashville LWV worked with a local TV station to develop conservation PSAs, with all costs donated by the station; and in Nashville a radio program with the project manager was taped.

Planned follow-up activities include using funds to display the solar cell from Goodlettsville around the state; developing a slide show for small group meetings; and continuing work with a Nashville radio station to develop PSAs.

Assessment of the project by Leaguers provided suggestions to the LWVEF. They suggested targeting "ready made" audiences such as civic groups and busy shopping malls (for fairs) and emphasized the need for professional planning and advice.

League: Texas
Project Manager: Laura Keever
Project Funding: $3600

Project: 2 1-day conferences; 1 2-day conference.

The LWV of Texas Energy Education Project sponsored two one-day energy conferences in Houston and Austin and one two-day conference in Dallas, in February and March 1978 (exhibits 32, 33 & 34).

The largest conferences was the two day event in Dallas, designed to bring together representatives from business, industry, consumer groups, utilities, government, environmental groups and academia to exchange ideas and points of view and to promote a better understanding of complex energy issues. Seventy people attended the panel discussions and lecture and participated in an open session where any and all could briefly address issues or speakers. The conference was cosponsored by the Texas Environmental Coalition.

The Houston and Austin conferences were developed around the theme of "Energy Options for Citizens and Lawmakers." Speakers and panels for both covered the basic issues of Texas energy policy and alternatives and conservation initiatives at the federal and state level. There were 50 attendees in Houston and 70 in Austin. The Houston meeting drew a largely League audience; the Austin conference also attracted many legislators and/or their aides who were interested in such presentations as "Texas Energy Policy Options", given by the Honorable William P. Hobby, Lieutenant Governor of Texas. Both conferences were free and open to the public.

The entire Austin conference was shown on educational TV in Austin, with an estimated audience of more than 100,000. The videotape of the conference has been edited to one hour; follow-up plans include showing it to Leagues and other groups and on TV.

The Texas project manager recommended that, in the future, legislators be more directly involved in conference planning as an effective way to catch their attention and draw them to such educational activities. In addition, as a candidate's information service, the Texas League sent energy packets to all candidates in November 1978 legislative elections in Texas.

League: Utah
Project Manager: Gigi Brandt
Project Funding: $2475

Project: Traveling energy publicity kits to local Leagues: energy display boards;Sun Day/Solar Week activities; August workshop.

The LWV of Utah Energy Education Project was a multifacted project with interacting components.

One component consisted of small, easily transportable, folding display boards. A set was distributed to each of the eight local Leagues in Utah. One board focuses on the energy problem in general. It incorporates a chart on energy sources from the LWVUS article, "The Politics of Energy". A second display unit covering solar energy was accompanied by a series of brochures provided by the Department of Energy. The third display, "Water: The Key to Utah's Energy Future", was designed to show the conflict in the development of Utah's vast energy resources and its limited water supplies. Handouts for this display included the LWV of Utah's The Quest for Energy: Socioeconomic and Environmental Impacts, The State of Utah Water, a Utah state government publication, and a booklet from the Western States Water Council on water and energy development.

In addition to the display units and other project activities Utah's local Leagues were supplied with the LWVEF publications Energy Options and Energy Dilemmas and other publications and were briefed on the project by the state League.

The Leagues displayed the materials throughout the spring and summer of 1978, especially during Utah's Solar Week, May 1-7. In many communities the LWV energy program was the only Sun Day/Solar Week educational activity. Boards were displayed in shopping malls, banks, libraries, churches and at solar fairs. Other Sun Day/Solar Week activities for Utah included two energy fairs at Utah universities and energy workshops and films at colleges, libraries and federal buildings.

Local League activities varied. For example the LWV of Weber used their $200 pass-through monies to sponsor an energy alternatives workshop at Weber State College.

The project manager estimated that League energy activities reached about 50,000 people.

The success of the Utah League's energy project generated a substantial amount of outside activity and funding. Five hundred copies of the Politics of Energy were solicited by a group of senior citizen volunteers for inclusion in an energy packet that they were preparing as an outreach project. EPA contributed $200 and the regional office of DOE gave $365 to the League for Sun Day activities.

Utah cont'd

Publicity in the media for the energy activities was substantial. Newspapers ran articles and four five-minute interviews were each aired twice on station KANN. Station B-101 also publicized Sun Day with a radio interview.

Planned follow-up activities include the continued display of the energy boards at public meetings; preparation of another board on energy costs and food production; and many activities for Energy Month (November 1978). The project manager continues to update the display boards and encourage local Leagues to seek opportunities to use them.

League: Vermont
Project Manager: Nancy Grucza
Project Funding: $2125

Project: Slide show, "Energy in Vermont".

Fuel Roy, a cartoon dinosaur, is the star and narrator of "Energy in Vermont", the slide show developed by the Vermont LWV energy project. The show, geared to both young and old audiences, runs 17 minutes and discusses Vermont's energy sources, current consumption patterns, and available alternative resources. A professional film company, Vermont Cinegraphics, produced the show under contract to the League.

By September 1978 an estimated 100,250 people had viewed "Energy in Vermont". The bulk of them (100,000) saw this lively production on Across the Fence, a daily interview show of WCAX-TV, Vermont. Seventeen secondary school teachers viewed it at an energy education workshop conducted by the University of Vermont, while close to 250 people attended six showings held for various organizations and utilities.

The League has mailed promotional flyers featuring the character Fuel Roy, to high schools, environmental groups, Extension Service personnel, and a variety of civic organizations. These efforts, plus a newspaper article and the TV airing of the show, have generated many more requests for showings.

Feedback on the both format and content has been highly favorable. The project manager and state LWV officers believe that this objective, balanced presentation, which leaves the final decision of what alternatives to pursue to the viewer, adds a valuable dimension to the exploration of the energy issue in Vermont.

League: Virginia
Project Manager: Fran Kieffer
Project Funding: $3300

Project:Library energy packets.

The LWV of Virginia prepared energy information packets for distribution in the Virginia public library system to help increase public understanding and awareness of the energy situation and encourage conservation.

Each library's packet contained about 100 books and pamphlets covering the national energy problem, outlooks and options for a balanced picture of energy viewpoints, and practical "how to" energy conservation materials. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Virginia Energy Office (VEO) and Virginia Polytechnic Institute (VPI) are among the sources drawn upon for materials.

Packets also include an explanatory memo, graded curriculum materials and activity guides from USDOE, a poster calling attention to energy information resources and to advertising the VEO toll-free phone number, a bibliography of all materials in the packets and instructions for obtaining more materials (see bibliography, exhibit 35).

All Virginia state public libraries and ten or twelve smaller, struggling ones (205 in total) received the packets in April 1978. In addition a bibliography and a memo were sent to the 141 school districts in Virginia and to Virginia county extension service offices notifying them of the availability of the packets and encouraging them to promote the materials.

Two-hundred and seventy five press releases were sent out by The Virginia Press Association to daily and weekly newspapers around Virginia for the LWV. The Audio-Visual Department of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University developed three public service announcements promoting the packets. The PSAs were distributed to county extension agents around the state who were asked to distribute them to their local media contacts. The Director of Technical Resources at VPI&SU printed, distributed and displayed copies of the project poster in extension offices around the state. Articles were placed in a number of professional newsletters and the state Department of Education magazine.

Virginia cont'd

Hard assessment of impact is difficult due to the diffused nature of this project. However, the project manager felt that project efforts contributed to the strengthening of communication between Virginia schools, extension offices, libraries and the Virginia Energy Office on energy issues. In addition, several classes of school children attended library lectures and presentations of the materials. And acknowledgements from librarians indicates that a useful service was performed; some arranged special displays on energy incorporating energy packet materials.

Advice and financial assistance from outside individuals and agencies were invaluable in enhancing League efforts and funds in Virginia. The VEO provided about $2500 for mailing and other costs. The Virginia Cooperative Extension Service, particularly Dr. Robert Pusey, promoted the packets to extension agents, persuaded the VPI A-V department to develop the PSAs, distributed the PSAs via the extension services media contacts, and reprinted and displayed the project posters. The extension service's assistance stretched the projects outreach by making people who regularly visit the tension offices aware of the information available at the libraries. In addition a number of organizations and individuals helped the project obtain materials free or at substantial discounts.

Ms. Kieffer is involved in a variety of follow-up activities as a result of her management of the project. She and the LWV of Fairfax, Va. are arranging an energy booth for the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors energy fair in Sept., 1978. The League bibliography will be included in an energy packet being assembled by the Fairfax County Extension Office for teachers and librarians in Fairfax County Schools. Finally, Ms. Kieffer is assisting in planning the Northern Virginia public meeting for the Governors Conference on Library and Information Services.

League: Virgin Islands
Project Manager: Bruce Potter
Project Funding: $470

Project: Field trip to two energy production sites.

The citizens of the Virgin Islands are sensitive to energy issues because of their dependence on imported oil. To further their knowledge of supply problems and the feasibility of various alternative sources, League members focused their education efforts on field trips to two energy production sites. Sixteen members of the LWV of the Virgin Islands toured the Virgin Islands Hess Oil Company refinery in December 1977. In April 1978, the Leagues of St. Thomas and St. Croix toured the solar air conditioning demonstration project at Frenchman's Reef Holiday Inn, St. Croix; this was followed by a presentation on the Virgin Islands' alternative energy possibilities given by Dr. Michael Canoy of the Caribbean Research Institute. The tour and talk generated a lively discussion of the Virgin Islands' problem of dependence on imported oil and the economic consequences.

The Virgin Islands project manager felt that lack of adequate funds prevented a really effective project. He also felt that the national program's objectives were too broad and hampered the ability of the Virgin Islands League to design its own, unique project. He was, however, glad to conduct a project, even though a limited one, that he would not otherwise have been able to do.

League: Washington
Project Manager: Karen DesVoigne
Project Funding: $2300

Project: Slide show.

The LWV of Washington decided to produce a slide show on energy conservation that would reflect the viewpoint of an average homemaker with young children. Seattle City Light, Washington National Gas and ECOTOP, a private energy conservation company, assisted with advice and slides.

Local Leagues reviewed the show and copies were provided to those who requested them. Each League was asked to make a firm commitment to use the show extensively over the next year. Thus, although only 130 people had viewed it at the time of the final report (August 1978), future audiences should be substantial. Plans have already been made to promote the use of the slide show among community groups in the fall. Positive reactions from viewers thus far indicate that the show is a good tool for public energy education, particularly since it is designed for non-technical audiences.

Many aspects of the Washington project, such as audience reached, overall impact, and press coverage cannot be assessed until the slide show is more widely distributed. However, despite experiencing some frustrations producing the show, the Washington League feels that the final product was well worth the effort.

League: West Virginia
Project Manager: Tom Dunham, Marion Weiser
Project Funding: $2100

Projects: Two Energy Fairs; one energy booth.

A Fairmont, West Virginia indoor mall was the scene of the first LWV of West Virginia energy fair. From January 19-23, 1978, twelve exhibits were displayed featuring all the sources from which power/fuel/energy is generated. Films and other audiovisual programs ran continuously and a variety of energy literature was handed out. Both a local TV station and a newspaper covered the Fairmont Energy Fair.

The project's second phase focused on Huntington, W.V., where the local LWV sponsored an energy booth in the annual Huntington Home and Garden Show. The booth displayed models of various alternative source technologies, showed slides of a proposed retrofit solar energy system for a local library, and displayed various passive energy savers such as thermal curtains. League members answered questions and passed out energy literature. Six thousand people attended the well-publicized show during its five day run (March 29 - April 2).

The largest LWV fair was held at West Virginia's largest shopping mall in Parkersburg during April 20-22. The fair's twenty exhibitors, including representatives of government, industry, utilities and professional organizations, covered all sides of the energy picture--from energy exploration to production to consumption. No commercial or retail exhibits or exhibitors were permitted. Scale models, films, and literature displayed at the fair attracted over 60,000 people, many from neaby Ohio, including 600 school children on field trips. An essay contest on the topic "What Sources of Energy Should the U.S. Be Using in the Year 2000" was held in conjunction with the fair and winning compositions were displayed.

Advance publicity blanketed the area: WTAP-TV ran a five-minute promotion; thirteen radio stations ran PSAs extensively; 300 posters were put up; 500 letters were sent to area schools, and newspapers ran announcements. Five area TV stations filmed and covered the event, including a twelve-minute interview with Ms. Weiser and three fair exhibitors on WTAP-TV; there was substantial newspaper coverage as well.

The project manager commented, "Our energy fair was successful because it provided something that the people want--information on energy in an interesting way." For projects of this type, the manager recommends setting the fair date three or four months ahead and soliciting exhibitors early to ensure their commitment.

League: Wisconsin
Project Manager: Jeanne Kitazaki
Project Funding: $3300

Project: Traveling energy booth; "How to Plan an Energy Fair" booklet.

The LWV of Wisconsin developed a traveling energy booth that featured general energy information in the form of slide-tape presentations, movies, and publications. In addition, the project manager was on hand to answer questions.

The booth was booked at six events: a school science and art fair, three energy fairs and two county fairs and attracted a number of people at all but one of the events. Three additional requests had to be turned down due to lack of money and time.

The estimated audience, based on the attendance reported at each fair, totaled about 13,000 people. Obviously, not every person visited the booth, but the project manager was extremely busy and reported that those with whom she spoke voiced concern about the energy problem and learning more about it.

With the help of the state League energy project, the LWV of Manitowoc prepared a "how to" booklet to share the experience it gained in planning a 1972 Energy Fair and to provide some general planning advice (exhibit 36). The League printed fifty of these booklets and distributed them to the forty-one local Leagues in the states. The Manitowoc League plans to produce more at its own expense to sell locally.

Several organizations contacted the LWV of Wisconsin for guidance in planning similar events. Mrs. Kitazaki also works with the Wisconsin Energy Extension Service and serves on the Wisconsin Solar Resource Advisory Council. These are, of course, highly valuable to the dissemination of energy information.

League: Wyoming
Project Manager: Jane Villemez
Project Funding: $2175

Projects: 5 energy fairs; 5 energy factsheets; 1 film of energy fair.

Local Leagues in the cities of Riverton, Laramie, Buffalo, Casper and Powell staged five highly successful energy fairs in the spring of 1978 under the aegis of the LWV of Wyoming Energy Education project. Each fair featured roughly thirty-five exhibits mounted by merchants, utility companies, government agencies and mine companies. The displays included innovative examples of ways to save energy, such as a solar food dryer and a solar collector. Each League drew on local resources for information, speakers, displays, and participants (including a Girl Scout troop that earned energy conservation badges for attendance and study at the fair) so that each fair had a distinctive local flavor.

Some 8000 people attended the five events, far more than had been anticipated. The typical "fairgoer" stayed an hour to observe, ask questions and pick up a variety of printed material.

Cooperative efforts of other organizations and local businesses greatly added to the successful outcome of the Casper and Powell Energy fairs. In Casper, the Murie Audubon Society sponsored a solar collector workshop which ran concurrently with the League-sponsored fair. And, by holding its fair in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce Home and Trade Show, the Powell League reached a far larger audience. A local heating and plumbing company further aided the Powell League by donating booth space and a water-conserving showerhead as a doorprize.

Four thousand copies of five energy factsheets (exhibit 37) geared to Wyoming's concerns were researched and published by the Wyoming League for distribution at the energy fairs. They proved to be popular handouts because of the widespread interest in the topics and their concise format. One thousand additional copies of each factsheet were subsequently printed to meet requests from the University of Wyoming, other energy fairs and a regional mining conference.

In Laramie, a 90-second color film highlighting that Energy Fair was aired on local TV stations throughout Wyoming and some neighboring out-of-state cities including Denver which has a viewing audience of four million. This stimulated the public's interest in upcoming events and further emphasized the importance of conservation and alternate energy applications in solving the country's energy problems.

Wyoming cont'd

Advance publicity -- press releases, public service announcements, paid newspaper and radio ads, posters, promotional flyers, notices in church bulletins and radio talk shows with League members--was undoubtably a major factor in getting people to attend the fairs.

Judging from the attendance, the volume of questions asked and the material distributed, it seems clear that the five energy fairs were an effective way to reach large numbers of people with information on the energy crisis. The LWV Wyoming Energy Education Project has also generated other activities involving non-League individuals and groups. For example, a number of communities now plan to organize fairs and have requested the League's assistance in planning them; thus the League has produced a booklet outlining the steps to be followed in organizing an energy fair.

JAN 22 1979

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

memorandum

Ms. Helene Borg
LWV Minnesota

HB ~ I no know.
HH

TO: State Natural Resources or Environmental Quality Chairs
State Presidents

FROM: Hester McNulty, Natural Resources Coordinator

Date: January 18, 1979

The 1978 Shell Oil mini-grant period has drawn to a close, and according to our records, your environmental quality education and communication project has taken place. We are beginning to compile a comprehensive final report on all the League's projects, and therefore we would appreciate your sending us a report of your activity and a list of expenditures made with the funds we provided.

Any printed materials (agendas, programs, etc.) that you developed in connection with your project would also be extremely helpful to us. We would like to have the material as soon as possible, but we must have it no later than February 2.

We hope you have found this project beneficial and we would be interested in hearing if you would find another project like this worthwhile if financial conditions permit.

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

MEMO

TO: Mary P
FROM: Helene
SUBJECT: E 2 project
DATE: 1/23/79

Did you reply to the memo from natl on the Shell Oil mini-grant E.J. projects

Yes
M.P.

gist

A quick reference aid on U.S. foreign relations
Not a comprehensive policy statement
BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS ▪ DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OIL AND ENERGY

January 1979

1. US dependence: Although once self-sufficient in oil, the US became a major oil importer in the 1970s. By 1978, US oil imports were about 8.0 million barrels a day (mbd) -- just under half of total US oil requirements. About 88% of US oil imports are supplied by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In 1977, oil imports cost the US $45 billion; our major supplier was Saudi Arabia, followed by Venezuela, Nigeria, Libya, and Iran. High oil imports not only increase US vulnerability to oil supply interruptions, but also contribute to the erosion of our balance of payments.

   In the short run, there is no easy way to reduce reliance on imported oil. US crude production has dropped slightly during the last six years to just under 8.6 mbd. Alaskan oil production ultimately will increase to 2.0 mbd, but this probably will only replace the decline in production in the lower 48 states. In time, conservation and the development of alternative energy sources could reduce US dependence on imported oil, but a serious effort and substantial investments will be required.

2. Energy legislation: The US Congress passed important national energy legislation in October 1978 that should result in savings of at least 2.5 mbd by 1985 from import levels that would have prevailed without the legislation. The following are the major provisions of the five laws that together are called the National Energy Act of 1978:

   - Natural Gas Policy Act: deregulates in phases by 1985 the price of new domestically produced natural gas and is expected to increase gas supplies.
   - National Energy Conservation Act: promotes energy conservation through various measures, including appliance efficiency standards, conservation loans and grants, and solar energy programs.
   - Energy Tax Act: grants residential and business tax credits for energy conservation investments.
   - Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act: encourages conversion to coal by restricting the use of gas and oil for electricity generation and in large industrial boilers.
   - Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act: establishes guidelines recommending electricity price schedules that reflect full replacement cost.

Enacted in 1975 legislation, the auto efficiency standards that took effect with the 1978 model year are expected to result in additional oil import savings by 1985. The Congress also authorized, in separate legislation, expanding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to provide for storage of 1 billion barrels of oil by 1985, thus reducing vulnerability to an interruption in oil supply.

3. Relations with other industrial countries: The US works with other industrial countries through the International Energy Agency (IEA) to reduce dependence on imported oil. IEA's 19 member countries -- the US, Japan, Canada, and most Western European nations -- have undertaken a joint program that includes:

   - an emergency oil-sharing agreement under which each IEA member has agreed to maintain emergency oil stocks and to reduce consumption and share oil in any future supply interruption; and
   - long-term cooperation under which IEA members have agreed to hold oil imports to no more than 26 mbd in 1985, develop alternative energy sources, and cooperate on energy research and development.

   In addition, the 1978 Bonn economic summit countries (Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the UK, and the US) identified energy as a key area of cooperation and agreed on action to reduce dependence on imported oil.

4. Relations with oil-exporting countries: The US maintains active contacts with key oil-producing countries. US relations with several of these nations encompass a wide range of mutual economic and political concerns. In these relationships we have sought to impress upon major oil exporters the need to consider the consequences for the world economy of their decisions on the price and supply of oil. The US has emphasized that world economic health requires an adequate supply of oil at reasonable prices.

5. Relations with oil-importing developing countries: At the Bonn summit, the US and its summit partners agreed to intensify their assistance programs in energy and to develop a coordinated effort to bring renewable energy technologies into use in developing countries. The countries at the Bonn meeting also suggested that the World Bank examine new types of assistance in the energy field, particularly in hydrocarbon exploration. We are expanding our bilateral energy cooperation programs, which now include energy assessments, training, demonstration projects, and cooperative research and development.

ENERGY EDUCATION PHASE II NEWSLETTER

January 1979

This is the first of four newsletters funded by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Energy Education Phase II project. The Minnesota League of Women Voters is one of 23 leagues chosen to receive a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy through the League of Women Voters of the U.S. (LWVUS) Education Fund. On the back page is a tear-off coupon asking if you wish to receive further copies of this newsletter. Contributions you wish to make to future newsletters are welcome.

I. ENERGY ACTIVITIES IN MINNESOTA LEAGUES

Energy Awareness Committees

In Columbia Heights Leaguers organized a meeting to help stimulate the formation of an energy awareness committee for their city. The meeting included a Minnesota Energy Agency slide-tape show on Minnesota's energy future and a panel discussion with MEA's Bill Davis, the Columbia Heights City Manager, a citizen builder of an energy-efficient home and a representative of a business moving into to community. Columbia Heights is now seeking interested citizens to serve on an energy committee. Trudy Rider can be contacted for more information (612-788-3164).

In Mankato the city is considering passing energy policy responsibilities onto an already existing Environmental Committee. Barb Maher can be contacted for more information (507-388-5577).

Tours

Touring Red Wing's AVTI Energy Resource Center attracted a lively group of potential and present League members. The tour was led by AVTI's Director Ed Dunn through the Anderson Estate where students will study alternative energy technologies and citizens will find energy resource materials. The meeting ended with the showing of the "Sunbeam Solution." Contact Faye Sargent (612-388-6987) for more information.

Woodbury Leaguers attracted 22 to a tour of Mary Anderson's solar home in their Crestview development. The "Sunbeam Solution" was used to stimulate discussion following the tour. Judy Burke may be contacted for information on this event (612-738-1972).

Home Energy Audits

The Moorhead Energy Coalition received a $400 grant from the Clay Wilkin Opportunity Council to conduct a pilot home energy audit program. Volunteers including 6 Leaguers received one day training from the

Paid for by a grant from the United States Department of Energy to the Education Fund of the League of Women Voters

Minnesota Energy Agency and one day training from Carlotta Collette from the Center for Local Self Reliance in Minneapolis. Volunteers will conduct 12 pilot neighborhood home audit parties. In spring, the coalition will present the audit program to city council members in a member's home. Jan Valdez can be contracted for information on this project (233-7688).

Workshops

The Duluth League of Women Voters is co-sponsoring with the Minnesota Interstate Commission two workshops on air pollution standards. Workshops are being designed to inform the public on existing standards and to get public input on recommendations for 1979 changes. Contact Barbara Elliott (218-724-2575) for more information.

Film Programs

Golden Valley Leaguers have volunteered to lead film-discussion programs for community groups, but requests have not come in.

In St. Paul, letters were sent to community groups advertising film-discussion programs. Some response has been received and Leaguers will present information to a church group on small technology energy alternatives that people might use in their homes. Kathy Gilder can be contacted about this (721-4359).

Energy Fairs

Mankato Leaguers held their energy fair in September including a "Weatherwise Fashions" show, debates, music and political candidates. Few citizens attended this event. Barb Maher can be contacted for more information on this experience.

II. AUDIO - VISUAL MATERIALS AVAILABLE

* A Nova award winning energy film series produced by Time-Life is available on video cassette at member libraries of the Metropolitan Library Service Agency (MELSA). Dawn of the Solar Age includes two films, "Solar Energy" (29 minutes) and "Wind and Water" 25 minutes). Libraries holding membership in MELSA have players and monitors for the video cassettes free of charge for use in their libraries. Call your library headquarters to find out which branches have the equipment and cassettes and to schedule showings. You might want to advertise the availability of these films in your community. They are excellent updates to "Bottom of the Oil Barrel" and the "Sunbeam Solution." MELSA member libraries are:

Anoka County Library	571-1943
Carver County Library System	448-2782
Dakota County Library System	435-7717
Hennepin County Library	830-4988
Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center	
Ramsey County Public Library	631-0494
Scott County Library System	445-3936
Saint Paul Public Library	224-3383 Ext. 40
Washington County Library	777-8143

Anoka County Library circulates video cassettes as well as the cassette players which hook up to home TV's. A $2.00 fee is charged to Anoka County Library patrons and a $5.00 fee is charged to patrons of the metropolitan systems outside Anoka. Reservations are accepted up to 4 weeks in advance. Call the film desk at the Fridley

Branch (571-1934) for information.

* A good slide-tape production, "Solar Energy: Ready When You Are" is available through the LWVMN office. This was donated by the Northfield LWV from their 1977 Energy Grant. It is a fine presentation of solar use in new construction. It contains 104 color slides. You can reserve this slide show for your energy activities at the League of Women Voters of Minnesota office. It may be borrowed on payment of a $10.00 deposit. The deposit will be returned to you when the slide-tape show is received in the LWVMN office.

* The July-August Minnesota VOTER included a schedule for the LWVMN energy films traveling the Minnesota Film Circuit and available through your local public library. The schedule was incorrect for "The Sunbeam Solution." The following is a corrected schedule for that film:

Winona Public Library	12/4/78 - 1/23/79
Polk County	2/2/79 - 3/27/79
Northwest Regional	4/4/79 - 5/22/79
Duluth Public	6/4/79 - 6/29/79

** NEW **
SLIDE-TAPE SHOW AVAILABLE

Energy Education Phase II has purchased the slide-tape show from Alternative Sources of Energy of Milaca, Minnesota, Alternative Energy: Utilizing Minnesota's Renewable Resources. It contains 97 colored slides and cassette tape. The show features 30 alternative energy projects which have been designed and built by individuals. The show runs approximately 40 minutes. This is a very good presentation of economical and practical examples using alternative energy. You can reserve this slide show for your energy activities at the League of Women Voters of Minnesota office. It may be borrowed on payment of a $10.00 deposit. The deposit will be returned to you when the slide-tape show is received in the LWVMN office.

III. INFORMATION ON CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

* Interim, the magazine from the Minnesota House of Representatives, had a special issue on energy issues in its August-October 1978 issue. Energy Resource Persons should receive a copy in the mail. It provides insights into the findings of the House Select Committee on Energy on traditional fuels, conservation and alternative energy sources. Read it and pass it on!

* Energy Use in Agriculture, the 1st edition of a bibliography on that subject was published by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Minnesota Energy Agency, is available free while the supply lasts on request from:

Margery Peterson (612-296-1488)
Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Division of Planning and Development
563 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

It is designed to provide information on energy use and energy conservation in agriculture. Topics include livestock, cropping practices, tillage, machine operation and maintenance, grain drying, fertilizer/pesticides, and alternative energy bibliographies.

* Energy Review is a new publication of the Minnesota Energy Agency planned as a quarterly publication. Persons receiving this newsletter will receive the February issue but no further issues will be sent unless you return the back page form indicating interest in the publication.

* Upper Midwest Crude Oil Supplies: Problems and Alternatives, by Michael J. Murphy, is a recent publication of the Upper Midwest Council The paper is designed, "... to define the upper Midwest's crude oil supply and demand situation and propose supply alternatives in order to focus on the specific problems ahead, the choices available or unavailable, and the time frame within which decisions will have to be made." The paper is intended as an objective addition to discussions that are concerning a growing number of Minnesotans on the availability of energy supplies in the state once Canadian sources are completely closed. This is planned for 1982 as the Canadian crude oil sources decline and are completely shut off in the early 1980's. Copies of the paper are $2.00 from:

The Upper Midwest Council
Federal Reserve Bank Building
250 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480
(612-373-3724)

IV. IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS

A League need not take on a big energy project to become active and effective in energy education in their community. We have attempted to list some ideas that might spur on your programs. When considering these suggestions or any others that you might find, make sure you attempt projects that would reach the audience you intend to reach.

* Members of planning commissions, city councils, and city engineers often need education in the field of alternative sources of energy. Information such as programs on earth sheltered housing held throughout the state by the Underground Space Center at the University of Minnesota are helpful.

* The national debate topic this year is on Energy. The debate coaches at your junior and senior high could be contacted to offer our films. They might be able to use copies of "Politics of Energy" reprints available free from the LWVMN office.

* The Girl Scouts of the St. Croix Valley (47 West Ninth St., St. Paul 55102) is promoting an Energy Patch which will climax with a program at the opening of their new energy efficient office building this spring. You might be able to lend your talents to groups like this in your community.

* Many times you read good articles explaining the energy problem or about a worthwhile energy project. A "letter to the editor" is an excellent way to congratulate these efforts and reemphasize main points of news articles or editorials. (Refer to LWVUS PUB 484 Getting into Print)

* Public Service announcement spots on your local radio or TV stations can be used to publicize a coming event or project. Usually a message with specific dates reminding an audience to do something familiar or announcing an event or offering a service has a better chance of being aired than nondated, nonservice statements such as "conserve energy." You might want to contact a station's Public Service director or Community Service director with your well written and timed ten, twenty or thirty second spot. (Refer to LWVUS PUB #586 Breaking into Broadcasting)

* Coalitions with other groups in your community are often considered. Here are a few words taken from LWVUS PUB #491, Reaching the Public, "Much work within the community will involve working in formal or informal coalitions. This type of work has its own special PR problems arising from individual egos, organizational pride, and a desire to get a fair--or perhaps more than fair--share of credit for the joint effort. So when you take on work in a coalition, guide your activities by the reputation your groups wants six months after the coalition is gone and focus on the long-term interest of your group." You might also consult LWVUS Publication #615, Making an Issue of It: THE CAMPAIGN HANDBOOK.

V. REVIEW

After numerous meetings in 1978, the Minnesota House Select Committee on Energy adopted the following recommendations for its report to the 1979 session as follows:

(1) The Legislature should encourage the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency to increase its financing of both passive and active solar systems on residences eligible for construction or home improvement loans and grants. Further funds should be appropriated as security for such loans on solar and alternative energy equipment; (2) The Energy Agency should monitor and support reasearch into economical and environmentally sound means of using coal; (3) The Public Service Commission (PSC) should develop guidelines for utility refunds to customers on rate overcharges collected under bond. Such refunds shall be made after the PSC issues its initial order, although the utility may continue to collect its rates under bond in excess of the Commission's order until it has completed its appeal procedures. Any excess rates collected during the appeal period shall be subsequently refunded; (4) The PSC should report to the Legislature each year by March 15th on all rate increase requests in which the rate requested differs significantly from the rate granted (5) The Legislature should enact a 10% tax credit (up to $200) for the cost of insulation and other energy conserving components (as defined in the 1978 federal Energy Tax Act) added to any residential structure built or substantially completed prior to January 31st, 1976. The credit would cover necessary materials and labor; (6) The Department of Economic Development should be directed to work to promote and support small businesses primarily involved in production, processing, or marketing renewable energy fuels or equipment designed to use such fuels; (7) The Legislature should fund an Energy Agency study examining the costs and feasibility of establishing a rating system for classes of alternative energy systems, including identification of present sources of reliable rating information; (9) The Legislature should support, by appropriation, continued development of the University of Minnesota District Heating and Power Project (Grid-ICES); (10) The Legislature should fund an inventory and assessment of existing dams in Minnesota and the Energy Agency should study and monitor new hydroelectric technology, with particular reference to small scale and low head applications; (11) The Legislature should encourage planting and management of windbreaks; and (12) The Legislature should fund a study of potential state problems in the decommissioning of nuclear power plants at the end of their productive life.

Following is an article from "Energy Review," Vol. 1, No. 1, Fall, 1978, published by the Minnesota Energy Agency:

District Heating Promises Higher Energy Efficiency

The Energy Agency is involved in two major projects to study the feasibility of district heating through modifying power plants and distributing what is now waste heat to homes and businesses. The two projects cover both the metropolitan Twin Cities area and the remainder of the state. The aim of both projects is to establish the feasibility of actually building demonstration district heating systems in the state.

Minneapolis and St. Paul Metropolitan District Heating Demonstration Program

Over the past two years, four studies have been conducted to determine the feasibility of a major regional district heating system in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. These studies cover institutional and environmental concerns as well as costs of converting buildings to district heating systems.

The system proposed in the studies would be based on the European hot water technology and would utilize what is now waste heat from the Riverside and High Bridge power plants for base load heat. These studies, while not yet complete, indicate that such a system would not only be economical from a business enterprise point of view but could also play a major role in the energy future of Minnesota.

Presently, most of the buildings in the downtown commercial areas in Minneapolis and St. Paul are interruptible natural gas customers. As natural gas becomes more scarce, most of these systems will switch to oil. Since Minneapolis and St. Paul are an air quality nonattainment area, due to high levels of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter, district heating may improve air quality by replacing numerous gas- and oil-fired boilers.

The studies show the regional district heating system will have several additional major benefits as well. First, by converting the heating systems of the downtown Metropolitan area to a coal base system, utilizing reject heat from coal based power plants, coal will be substituted for scarce natural gas. Second, even though the district heating system will require more coal to be burned at the power plants and require oil for peaking plants, a significant net energy saving will result. Further, since district heating is uniquely compatable with most alternative energy concepts such as refuse derived fuel, such a system would improve flexibility in reducing future energy needs. As new energy technology is implemented, it can easily be incorporated into the district heating scheme.

The studies indicate that in the first five years of development, such a regional district heating system could displace enough natural gas and oil to heat nearly 40,000 homes for the five year period. The net savings in energy during this five year period would be equivalent to 2 million barrels of oil. During the first 20 years of the development, the system could displace enough natural gas and oil to heat 150,000 homes for the 20 year period or a net savings of the equivalent of 35 million barrels of oil.

As a result of the preliminary findings of these four major studies, the Energy Agency is drafting a proposal to the Department of Energy to design a demonstration district heating system for the Twin Cities.

District Heating for Communities Outside the Twin Cities

More recently, the Agency received funding from the Department of Energy to select possible sites and study the feasibility of a modern district heating system for a smaller community outside the metropolitan area. The study area for the "Minnesota Project," as it is called, will include all power plants and thermal activity centers in the entire state, except the Twin Cities. Areas outside the Twin Cities offer the same favorable climatic and demographic potential for district heating and they may allow a more complete and successful demonstration on a reduced scale than would be possible in the Twin Cities.

Phase one of the project will include a survey of the entire state and will narrow the field to two or three possible sites for a demonstration project. In subsequent phases, a specific demonstration community will be selected, the economic and technical feasibility of district heating in the selected community will be thoroughly examined and finally, construction of the operating district heating network will be undertaken. Funding has been received for phase one only.

Four major tasks will be completed during the first phase of the project:

- All potential service areas in the state will be identified and screened for suitability for district heating. Approximately fifteen will be selected for further analysis based upon such factors as heat loads, load density, power plant proximity, connections, support and geology.
- All potential heat energy sources (such as existing power plants) will be identified. Each source will be screened for suitability as a base or intermediate load thermal energy source for a district heating and cooling system.
- The potential heat energy sources will be paired with the service areas selected for further analysis and approximately five pairs will be chosen for detailed study. This selection will be based upon power plant suitability, preliminary assessment of market size and identification of institutional problems.
- The service area/energy source pairs chosen will be studied and evaluated in terms of the technical, marketing, institutional and economic characteristics. Two or three pairs will be selected for demonstration and further analysis in Phase 2.

Both district heating projects promise to increase the efficiency of our present energy systems and, if successful, could provide energy for a substantial number of homes and businesses in the state.

QUESTIONNAIRE
Energy Education Phase II Newsletter

Name: _____

Address: _____

Current Position: _____ *Phone:* _____

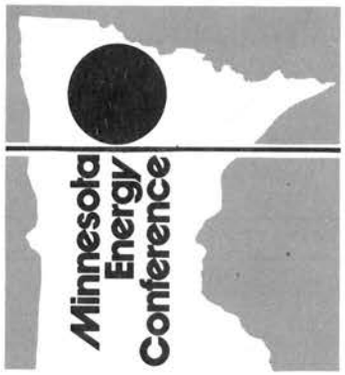
Are you a League member? ___*yes* ___*no*
Do you wish to receive future copies of this newsletter? ___*yes* ___*no*
Do you wish to receive future copies of the Minnesota Energy Agency's Energy Review?
___*yes* ___*no*

Please use the space below for the names, addresses and positions of persons in your communities and Leagues who would benefit from receiving this newsletter: (such as: Local League Energy chairman, Natural Resources chairman and current Energy Resource person)

Please describe energy related activities in which you have been involved since September 1978:

___*film programs*
___*energy awareness committees*
___*school programs*
___*tours*
___*home energy audits*
___*workshops*

If you have checked any of the above, describe briefly when, where, how many people attended, and the name and phone number of the person who can be contacted for future information on each activity:



FEB 13 1979

January 30, 1979

Dear Interested Participant:

Enclosed is the program for the Fifth Minnesota Energy Conference and a registration form for your use.

The conference is being held at the Radisson South Hotel on February 22 and 23, 1979. Among the 20 speakers are Peter M. Towe, Canadian Ambassador to the United States and David Bardin of the U. S. Department of Energy.

Of particular interest are presentations on Computerized Building Automation Systems, Computerized Building Energy Analysis, Energy Survey Procedures, Commercial Heat Recovery Applications, Financial Analysis of Energy Conservation Investments, Alternative Energy Sources and transportation among other technical sessions and luncheon speakers.

This conference offers you an opportunity to broaden your energy awareness and skills along with viewing over 100 interesting exhibits.

I am sure you will find this event worth your time and support of the sponsors.

Cordially,

John P. Millhone
Acting Director
Minnesota Energy Agency

JPM/jw

Mail To:

Special Events Department
Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce
15 South Fifth Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

Please reserve ____ Ticket(s) at $17.00 each for the Minnesota Energy Conference & Exhibits on Feb. 22, 23, 1979
Please reserve ____ Ticket(s) at $9.00 each for the Col. Alfred M. Worden luncheon on Feb.22, 1979
Please reserve ____ Ticket(s) at $9.00 each for the Jack Perkins luncheon on Feb.23, 1979
Please reserve ____ Ticket(s) at $5.00 each (Student fee -- Student I.D. required at door)

Name(s)_____
Name(s)_____
Firm_____
Address_____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Enclosed is my check made payable to the Minnesota Energy Conference in the amount of $_____
Tickets will be held for pick-up at the door. Luncheon reservations must be received on or before February 20. Note: $1.00 additional charge for registration at door. Students and general public.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thursday, February 22, 1979

7:30 A.M. Registration - 2nd Level Lobby Radisson South Hotel

8:00 A.M. Exhibits Open - 2nd Level

9:00 A.M. Welcome - Ronald E. Griffith, Conference Chairman - Great Hall West

9:10 A.M. Introduction - John P. Milhone, Director, Minnesota Energy Agency

9:30 A.M. Canadian - United States Relationship with a focus on energy in the Upper Midwest - Ambassador Peter M. Towe, Canadian Ambassador to the United States

10:10 A.M. The National Energy Act - Pricing and Supplies - An official of the Department of Energy (Name to be announced at conference)

10:50 A.M. Questions and Answer Session - Panel

11:15 A.M. View Exhibits

12:15 P.M. Luncheon - Garden Court
Finite Earth - The Need for Energy Planning. Colonel Alfred M. Worden, USAF Ret'd Command Module Pilot, Apollo 15 Lunar Mission

CONCURRENT TECHNICAL SESSIONS
(Each session is held twice)

1:30 P.M. Session 1 - Veranda 1
Alternate Energy Sources-A Practical Look, Donald E. Anderson, Ph.D - President and Chief Executive Officer - Mid America Solar Energy Complex

Session 2 - Veranda 3
Transportation - Commercial and Industrial Distribution Systems, Sydney Berwager - Acting Associate Assistant Administrator for Transportation, Department of Energy

Session 4 - Veranda 5
Computerized Building Automation Systems, Stephen M. Zvolner - Senior Systems Engineer, Johnson Controls, Inc.

Session 5 - Veranda 7
Energy Audit Procedures, Michael M. Sizemore, A.I.A. Vice President - CRS Architects

2:30 P.M. Session 1 - Veranda 1
Alternate Energy Sources - A Practical Look, Donald E. Anderson, Ph.D - President and Chief Executive Officer - Mid America Solar Energy Complex

Session 3 - Veranda 3
Financial Analysis of Energy Conservation Investments, Robert J. Larson, Principal Cost Engineering Specialist - The Monsanto Company

Session 4 - Veranda 5
Computerized Building Automation Systems, Stephen M. Zvolner, Senior Systems Engineer, Johnson Controls, Inc.

Session 6 - Veranda 7
Commercial Heat Recovery Applications William Landman, Manager, Applications Engineering Dept. - The Trane Company

3:30 P.M. Session 2 - Veranda 1
Transportation - Commercial and Industrial Distribution Systems, Sydney Berwager - Acting Associate Assistant Administrator for Transportation, Department of Energy

Session 3 - Veranda 3
Financial Analysis of Energy Conservation Investments, Robert J. Larson, Principal Cost Engineering Specialist - The Monsanto Company

Session 5 - Veranda 5
Energy Audit Procedures - Michael M. Sizemore, A.I.A., Vice President - CRS Architects

Session 6 - Veranda 7
Commercial Heat Recovery Applications, William Landman, Manager, Applications Engineering Dept. - The Trane Company

4:30 P.M. Sessions Adjourn-Exhibits open until 6:P.M.

6:00 P.M. Exhibits close

Friday, February 23, 1979

8:00 A.M. Registration - 2nd Level Lobby - Radisson South Hotel - Exhibits Open

8:30 P.M. Case History 1 - The Green Giant Co., Oreste J. Boscia, Vice President, Engineering - The Green Giant Company

9:30 A.M. Case History 2 - Red Owl Stores, Inc., Robert O. DeWolfe, Design Engineer, Store Design & Construction Dept. - Red Owl Stores, Inc.

10:30 A.M. View Exhibits

12:15 P.M. Luncheon - Garden Court
Jack Perkins - West Coast Correspondent, NBC Television Network

CONCURRENT TECHNICAL SESSIONS
(Each session is held twice)

1:30 P.M. Session 7 - Veranda 1
Conservation in Food Processing Plants, R. Paul Singh, Ph.D - Assistant Professor of Food Engineering - University of California, Davis, California

Session 8 - Veranda 3
Computer Control of Industrial Processes, Chun H. Cho, Ph.D - Technical Consultant - Fisher Controls Co.

Session 10 - Veranda 5
Boiler Optimization - Operation and Maintenance, George Schrader, Assistant Manager of Training - Cleaver-Brooks Division of Aqua-Chem, Inc.

Session 11 - Veranda 7
Industrial Heat Recovery Applications, Frank Mach, Ph.D - Assistant Director, Alternate Energy Development, Minnesota Energy Agency.

2:30 P.M. Session 7 - Veranda 1
Conservation in Good Processing Plants, R. Paul Singh, Ph.D, Assistant Professor of Food Engineering - University of California, Davis, California

Session 9 - Veranda 3
Computerized Building Energy Analysis, Charles J.R. McClure, Charles J.R. McClure and Associates

Session 10 - Veranda 5
Boiler Optimization - Operation and Maintenance, George Schrader, Assistant Manager of Training, Cleaver-Brooks Division of Aqua-Chem, Inc.

Session 12 - Veranda 7
Minnesota Energy Legislation and Regulations, Senator Jerald C. Anderson - State of Minnesota, Chairman of the Energy and Housing Committee

3:30 P.M. Session 8 - Veranda 1
Computer Control of Industrial Processes, Chun H. Cho, Ph.D, Technical Consultant - Fisher Controls Co.

Session 9 - Veranda 3
Computerized Building Energy Analysis, Charles J.R. McClure, Charles J.R. McClure and Associates.

Session 11 - Veranda 5
Industrial Heat Recovery Applications, Frank Mach, Ph.D, Assistant Director, Alternate Energy Development - Minnesota Energy Agency

Session 12 - Veranda 7
Minnesota Energy Legislation and Regulations, Senator Jerald C. Anderson - State of Minnesota, Chairman of the Energy and Housing Committee

4:30 P.M. Conference Adjourns - Exhibits Close

Fifth Annual Minnesota Energy Conference and Exhibits

SPONSORED BY:

Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Minnesota Chapter
Department of Energy - Region V
Greater Minneapolis Area Chamber of Commerce
Minnesota Energy Agency
Minnesota Gas Company
Northern Natural Gas Company
Northern States Power Company

RADISSON SOUTH HOTEL
HWY 494 and HWY 100
MINNEAPOLIS

FEB. 22 & 23, 1979

Purpose:

To provide commercial, industrial and institutional energy users with practical information that can be used to intelligently assess, plan and implement changes in energy use to achieve more efficient, economical and practical uses of energy today and tomorrow. These objectives will be met through two days of intensive lectures and case studies given by experienced energy management experts. In addition, participants can observe more than 100 exhibits of the latest conservation equipment and materials offered by a variety of manufacturers.

Cost:

Registration for the conference and product exhibits is $17.00 ($18.00 if paid at the door). Luncheons are $9.00 each. A conference fee of $5.00 is offered to students. Current student identification is required at registration.

Exhibit Hours:

Thursday - February 22, 1979
8:00 A.M. - 6:00 P.M.

Friday - February 23, 1979
8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

Accomodations and Transportation:

A block of rooms have been reserved at the Radisson South Hotel in the name of the Minnesota Energy Conference. When making room reservations, make them directly with the Radisson South Hotel and mention the Minnesota Energy Conference. Radisson South telephone - 612/835-7800. Limousine service is available to and from the hotel and International Airport.

John P. Milhone, Director, Minnesota Energy Agency. Mr. Milhone has been Director of the Minnesota Energy Agency since September 1, 1975. Previously he was Director of the Iowa Energy Policy Council. Mr. Milhone has a journalism degree from the University of Missouri and has done graduate work in law and political science. He is currently staff chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy Conservation of the National Governors' Conference and represents Minnesota on the Midwestern Governors' Conference Energy Task Force.

Peter M. Towe, Canadian Ambassador to the United States. Peter M. Towe was named Ambassador to the United States in June 1977, marking the third time he has served the Canadian Embassy in Washington since joining the Department of External Affairs as a foreign service officer in 1947. Mr. Towe's first tour was from 1949-56. He then served in Bonn from 1956-58 and in Paris at the Canadian Delegation to NATO from 1958-60. He was named Deputy Director General of the External Aid Office and served that post until 1967 when he returned to Washington as Minister to the Canadian Embassy. In 1972, Mr. Towe returned to Paris as the Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the Canadian Delegation at the OECD. In 1975, he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in Ottawa and served that position until being named Ambassador to the United States.

Colonel Alfred M. Worden, President, Alfred M. Worden, Inc. Colonel Worden received his Bachelor of Science degree from the U. S. Military Academy in 1955. He holds Master of Science degrees in Astronautical/Aeronautical Engineering and Instrumentation Engineering from the University of Michigan. Awarded honorary Doctorate of Astronautical Science from University of Michigan in 1971. One of the 19 Astronauts selected by NASA in April, 1966 and a member of the Astronaut support crew for Apollo 9 and back-up command module pilot for Apollo 12. Served as command module pilot of Apollo 15 (July 26-August 7, 1971) with David Scott and Jim Irwin. Apollo 15 was the fourth manned lunar landing mission. On the return to earth, Col. Worden performed a 38-minute space walk, the first while not in orbit. Col. Worden has been the recipient of many honors and awards and has written a book of poetry entitled, "Hello Earth - Greetings from Endeavor" and a children's book entitled, "I Want to Know About - A Flight to the Moon".

Jack Perkins, West Coast Correspondent, NBC Television Network. Mr. Perkins is based in Los Angeles where he covers more than just the typical "hard news". He has a knack for finding the different, off beat and the just interesting stories. A recent example was a California man who custom builds rumble seats for new cars. Prior to being assigned to the L. A. Bureau in 1967, Mr. Perkins spent most of his time following the action in Southeast Asia. He was based in Hong Kong from 1965 to 1967. The 46 year old correspondent was born in Cleveland and joined NBC News in 1961. His reports are currently seen on "NBC Nightly News".

CONFERENCE OFFICIALS

Committee Chairman - Ronald E. Griffith,
Northern States Power Company

Richard C. Depta
Minnesota Energy Agency
Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects

Kenneth G. Johnson
Department of Energy - Region V

Harvey M. Pickel
Northern Natural Gas Company

Scott Phillips
Greater Minneapolis Area Chamber of Commerce

Warren Waleen
Minnesota Gas Company

Allan W. Wessel
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Minnesota Chapter

The appearance of speakers at this conference does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of their viewpoints by the sponsors of this conference.

Minnesota Energy Conference

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

memorandum

February 5, 1979

TO: State League Presidents, State Natural Resources Coordinators and State Energy Chairs

FROM: Dorothy K. Powers, Energy Chair; Nancy Neuman, Action Chair

RE: Energy Action Kit; National Energy Committee

This memorandum brings you the Energy Action Kit discussed in the September 1978 and January 1979 National Board Reports. It includes a guide designed to help Leagues take action on the national energy position at all governmental levels and selected resource materials that we hope will prove helpful to you in making action decisions and/or undertaking a study of specific energy issues.

The kit includes one copy each of the following items:

1) Guide for State and Local League Action on the National Energy Position, 6 pp., January 1979.

2) The National Energy Act, Office of Public Affairs, Department of Energy, November 1978. This publication includes detailed fact sheets on each of the five acts which make up the NEA--conservation, coal conversion, utility rate reform, natural gas and tax credits--and lists contacts for further information at both the federal and state levels.
Note: The November 1978 Report From the Hill, pp. NR1-5 and the Fall 1978 National VOTER included information on the NEA and League action.

3) ENERGY 12, Suggested Energy Reading: 1979, describes useful, current references on energy sources, pricing, conservation, etc., and how to obtain them.

For your information, local League presidents (and the DPM) will also receive copies of the Energy Action Kit. However, the kit will contain a 3 page reprint highlighting each of the five acts that make up the National Energy Act rather than the complete publication included in your kit.

The names, addresses and telephone numbers of the National Energy Committee are included at the end of this memorandum so that you may contact them if you wish. We have also listed the energy issues they are following. If you are aware of particularly good books, reports or articles on these topics, the committee would greatly appreciate hearing from you.

Finally, we are enclosing one copy of the Final Report of the LWVEF Energy Education Program, dated November 30, 1978, for state League presidents (ex-

cept for the twenty-two states that received copies with Florence Chichester's December 6, 1978 memorandum concerning Phase II of the Energy Education Outreach Program) and all state energy chairmen. We hope that you will find time to read this report; all of you worked hard in this effort and we are very proud of your accomplishments. The Department of Energy and contributors to the Energy Consortium Fund have voiced high praise for the quality and creativity of your combined League projects. Congratulations!

Enclosures

* *

NATIONAL ENERGY COMMITTEE 1978-79
League of Women Voters of the United States

MEMBER	ASSIGNED ENERGY ISSUES
Dotty Powers, Chair 152 Westcott Rd. Princeton, NJ 08540 (609) 921-1092	Oil Energy economics Nuclear fusion
Kathy Ellett 12312 Village Square West, Apt. 202 Rockville, MD 20852 (301) 770-6676	Solar electric technology--power tower, satellite, photovoltaics, etc. Centralized vs. decentralized systems (philosophy, sources, etc.) Radiation (ionizing and nonionizing) Long-range nuclear waste management
Joanna Hoelscher 240 Highview Elmhurst, IL 60126 (312) 833-7361	Natural gas Coal utilization Nuclear power plant siting and operation Interim nuclear waste storage
Judy Knight 5317 Bill Nye Ave. Laramie, Wy 82070 (307) 745-4536	Coal Slurry pipelines, water issues Environmental impacts of energy systems Utilities Uranium fuel cycle
Mona Martin 1504 W. 29th Davenport, IA 52804 (319) 391-7350	Alternative energy sources--passive solar, solar heating/cooling, biomass, low head hydro, wind, conservation Tax incentives and disincentives for conservation and solar

DAVE DURENBERGER
MINNESOTA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 12, 1979

Dear Friend:

The current world situation and the lack of an effective national energy policy once again have put this country's energy crisis into the forefront of national attention where I have consistently said it should be.

Providing for our energy needs is of great concern to me, especially since Minnesota produces only .2 of 1 percent of the energy it consumes. Because of our state's dependence on energy produced in other states and countries, Minnesota is particularly vulnerable during real or created crises.

I am a member of two subcommittees dealing with the current situation: the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Federal Services and the Senate Committee on Finance Subcommittee on Energy and Foundations. The enclosed statement was presented at a hearing of the former subcommittee.

I hope you find the statement interesting and useful.

Sincerely,

Dave Durenberger
United States Senator

Enclosure

OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR DAVE DURENBERGER
FOR: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Federal Services Committee on Governmental Affairs
ON : The Price Impact of Oil Shortages and U.S. Energy Planning

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to discuss energy policy and the economic impact of the present oil shortages with Energy Secretary Schlesinger and Congressional Budget Office Director Rivlin.

During the Senate recess earlier last month, I spent 10 days in Minnesota and questions about energy dominated the concerns of my constituents. What will be the effect of the Iranian situation on gasoline and home heating oil prices, and on overall energy supplies? What's going on with Mexico? What impact has the heralded National Energy Act of 1978 really had on resolving the energy crisis?

The message from these and other discussions is that the people of Minnesota, at least, are concerned and are ready to do something about these problems. But once again they are far ahead of their political leaders in recognizing that action needs to be taken. It is mere political rhetoric to claim that our country has a comprehensive, national energy policy when events have shown us to be more vulnerable than ever- and with increasingly severe impact on our economy- to instabilities in foreign countries. I am eager to know what this Administration is doing about a crisis which it once termed the "moral equivalent of war" and it now passes over in but one sentence in the State of the Union speech.

In reviewing the Administration's proposed emergency stand-by plan, I am dismayed with the lack of significant new ideas. This is precisely the kind of ineffectual policy which has led us to increase our dependence on OPEC in the five years since the 1973 oil embargo, from 8% to 21% of our total consumption. Coupon and 2 gallons-per-person rationing are presented to us as a "last resort", a plan whose inequities and expenses are recognized even by its authors! But if we are to avert this last resort, we need more effective conservation, supply and pricing programs than those which have been presented to us thus far.

The fact that the energy crisis is fundamentally an economic crisis is also something which has been recognized by the people and not their leaders. Gasoline prices of up to $1.00 a gallon for unleaded fuel seem all too possible before the end of 1979 by your own admissions. How can we ask compliance, especially from middle income families, with 7% wage guidelines, when gasoline prices are escalating by more than 25%? I am concerned about the

forecast offered by Dr. Rivlin, Director of the Congressional Budget Office, in her prepared testimony of a 0.4% rise in inflation, a 0.2% rise in unemployment and a reduction of 0.5% in the GNP, if the present shortfall of 500,000 barrels per day continues for the rest of the year.

It seems that gasoline consumption, which accounts for 43.4% of the oil consumed in the United States, is an effective place to begin our efforts. I look forward this morning to hearing Secretary Schlesinger's and Dr. Rivlin's ideas for alternative policies. Of particular interest are programs for carpooling, vanpooling, and greater incentives for public transportation use. What we really need to emphasize is a national "shared-ride" program. The policies of such agencies as the Urban Mass Transportation Administration should be assessed in terms of their impact on the energy crisis, and Federal-State relations in all policy areas which bear on energy issues must also be improved.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ENERGY EDUCATION PHASE II NEWSLETTER

March, 1979

This is the second of four newsletters funded by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Energy Education Phase II Project through a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to the LWVUS Education Fund. On the back is a form asking if you wish to receive further editions of the newsletter. Please include comments and reports of energy education projects in which you have been involved. Your ideas will be shared in the next publication. For further information, additions or comments please call Judy Burke (612-739-3337) or Margaret Post (612-636-4409).

I. Energy Education Activities

Energy Resource Persons trained in Minnesota Energy Agency/Minnesota League of Women Voters winter workshops in 1978 report the following local education projects:

-- Energy Awareness Committees

White Bear Lake has an Energy Awareness Committee, a city advisory commission composed of representatives from the League of Women Voters, the school district, senior citizens, Northern States Power, the Chamber of Commerce, and local businesspeople. In May, 1978 the committee sponsored an Auto Exhaust Analysis at a local shopping center. In January, 1979 the committee organized an energy fair. (See "Energy Fairs.") Contact Mary Santi (612-426-5151) for more information.

The Mankato Environmental Committee was designated the Energy Awareness Committee at the February 12 City Council meeting. Subcommittees will be formed to work on energy education projects. Barb Maher (507-388-5577) is the contact person for the committee.

In New Hope Vennie Fahning (612-546-1498) serves on the Energy Awareness Committee.

-- Film and Slide Shows

The new slide-tape show, Alternative Energy: Utilizing Minnesota's Renewable Resources was shown to seniors in policical science classes in Woodbury. Student response to the show was enthusiastic. The Woodbury Jaycees have asked to view the show in March. GUIDELINES FOR JAYCEES THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA SUGGEST A PROGRAM ON ENERGY. Call Judy Burke (612-739-3337) for more information.

The St. Paul League gave an hour-long presentation to twenty persons studying the energy situation at Immanuel Lutheran Church. Alternative Energy: Utilizing Minnesota's Renewable Resources was shown, followed by presentations on energy legislation currently before the Minnesota Legislature and the outlook for alternative energies in Minnesota. Ruth Armstrong (612-226-5169) used information from Senate and House Information Offices and Kathy Gilder (612-721-4359) used MEA's 1978 Biennial Report for data on alternative energy sources for their talks.

Roxie Kiefer (612-545-4530) arranged a showing of "Sunbeam Solution" to 40 Leaguers in Golden Valley. Home energy audit pamphlets were available to those present.

Paid for by a grant from the United States Department of Energy to the Education Fund of the League of Women Voters

In Hew Hope Vennie Fahning showed "Sunbeam Solution" to 21 Leaguers.

-- Energy Fairs

In White Bear Lake an Energy Fair on January 27 and 28 attracted 1600 persons. Organized by the WBL Energy Awareness Committee, the fair included commercial exhibits (25 companies paid $50 each for booth space) and educational exhibits (LWV, MEA, 906 VoTech/Lakewood, plus exhibits from several hundred elementary and high school students).

There were education programs on fire safety, furnace retrofit and carbon monoxide hazards, wood burning tips, home appliances and energy use, and earth sheltered housing. Thirteen Leaguers participated showing "Energy 2000," "Energy: Critical Choices" and "Dawn of the Solar Age" continuously and administering a basic energy quiz to 200 attendees. "Energy Sharpie Awards" went to quiz winners. Among the winners were 4th District Congressman Bruce Vento, Minnesota Energy Agency's Bill Davis and Ouroboros South's Scott Getty.

Evaluations filled out by those attending overwhelmingly called for another fair. There were requests for movies or other entertainment for children and more do-it-yourself education programs. Contact persons: Mary Santi (612-426-5151) and Joan Bachtle (612-429-3072).

II. Audio-Visual Materials Available

* Films

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota has purchased a number of energy films with monies from a grant of the U.S. Department of Energy through the League of Women Voters Education Fund. These are the Energy films owned by the LWVMN and circulated through the state library film circuit:

"Bottom of the Oil Barrel" - 34-min. color - explores reasons for oil and gasoline shortages and possibilities of finding new sources for oil

Dakota County Library - 2-21 to 4-10-79
Watonwan County Library - 4-20 to 6-9-79
Viking Library System - 6-20 to 8-10-79

"Energy: Critical Choices" - 23-min. color - traces the history of each major energy source used in the U.S., how much has been used, what for, environmental costs, and foreign relations issues. Questions how much we can rely on for the future.

Alexandria Public Library - 2-21 to 4-10-79
Duluth Public Library - 4-20 to 6-9-79
Traverse des Sioux Library System - 6-20 to 8-10-79

"Energy 2000" - 25-min. color - explores potentials and problems of alternative energy sources. Emphasis on coal and nuclear as the most feasible energy sources.

Anoka County Library - 2-21 to 4-10-79
East Central Regional Library - 4-20 to 6-9-79
Lake Agassiz Regional Library - 6-20 to 8-10-79

"Sunbeam Solution" - 38-min. color - investigates a wide array of alternative energy sources and examines ways to conserve energy.

Polk County Library - 2-2 to 3-27-79

North West Regional Library - 4-4 to 5-22-79
Duluth Public Library - 6-4 to 6-29-79
The St. Paul Public Library is circulating another copy of "Sunbeam Solution."

* Slide-Tape Shows

Two slide-tape shows are presently available at the League of Women Voters office, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102. A $10 deposit will reserve a show for your use. The full deposit will be returned and postage paid for Energy Resource persons and League members for the duration of the grant period. A slide projector may be reserved for a $25 deposit. However, the projector cannot be mailed.

* Solar Energy: ready when you are - 50 mins., 104 slides. Presents solar systems as used in new construction. (Donated by the Northfield LWV from their 1977 DOE project.)
* Alternative Energy: Utilizing Minnesota's Renewable Resources - 40 mins., 97 slides. Features 30 alternative energy projects which have been designed and built by individuals in Minnesota.

III. Workshops, Tours, Organizations

Energy Resource Persons and League representatives are urged to attend energy-related workshops in their regions. Grant monies are available for workshop fees and in some cases for mileage. If you would like reimbursement, contact Burke or Post for more information.

The following workshops may be of interest:

* Underground and Earth Sheltered Housing conferences are being offered by the Underground Space Center, 11 Mines and Metallurgy, 221 Church St., SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455. (612-376-1200). Remaining programs this year are:
  March 9-10 Design and Construction of Earth Sheltered Housing, The Holiday Inn, Minneapolis
  April 20-21 Policy, Taxes, Codes and Regulations and Earth Sheltered Housing, Capp Towers Motel, St. Paul
  April 29-30 Marketing Earth Sheltered Housing, The Holiday Inn, Minneapolis
* Living With Energy, a day-long series of workshops emphasizing alternative sources of energy, will be held in Princeton, Minnesota, at the Junior High School on Saturday, March 10 from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. It is sponsored by Alternative Sources of Energy, Inc., Region 7E Environmental Education Council and the Rum River Citizens League. The cost is $2 ($1 for Seniors). Registration is at the door or contact Alternative Sources of Energy, Inc., R.R. 7, Box 74, Milaca, MN 56353.
* District Heating/Cogeneration Symposium, April 2-3, at the Radison South Hotel, 7800 Normandale Blvd., Minneapolis, MN 55435 ($20), will be a forum for discussion of study results showing the impact of district heating/cogeneration for the Twin Cities area. The symposium is designed to focus on the basic concept of district heating and outline the development of a Twin Cities district heating system. Advance registration forms are available from:
  District Heating/Cogeneration Symposium
  Minnesota Energy Agency
  Attn: Ron Sundberg
  160 Kellogg Boulevard East
  St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* NSP's Roseville Energy House offers tours by appointment to groups of 5-12 persons. Tours are available for high school aged students and adults. For reservations, contact Judy Labon at NSP (612-331-4011).

* The Minnesota Solar Resource Advisory Panel (SRAP) is one of 12 organized in each state within the Mid-American Solar Energy Complex' region to advise the complex on how best to promote solar commercialization. Membership is open to any persons directly or indirectly involved in some aspect of the development and/or application of renewable energy sources, including legislators, financiers, appraisers, builders, developers, educators, manufacturers, installers, designers and representatives of state and federal agencies. For further information on SRAP or their publication, Solar Resources, write Minnesota Solar Resource Advisory Panel, P.O. Box 9815, Minneapolis, MN 55440.

* NSP's Speakers Bureau, staffed by NSP employees, is ready to talk with groups on energy conservation, nuclear power, solar development, electric rates, power lines, etc. For more information contact the NSP Speakers Bureau, 414 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN 55401 - 331-6677.

The following "History of State Energy Activities" is reprinted with permission from the Final Report of the House Select Committee on Energy to the Minnesota Legislature, January 15, 1979. Copies of the complete report are available on request from Sara Meyer, Committee Staff, House Information Office, 395 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155 - 612-296-4176.

HISTORY OF STATE ENERGY ACTIVITIES

October, 1972 - Governor Anderson appointed the Citizens Task Force on Energy Policy under the Environmental Quality Council to examine "energy production and consumption patterns in the state with the aim of developing specific recommendations for State policy and action." The Task Force met 16 times and issued a set of recommendations and a final report in November 1973.

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June, 1973 - The State Planning Agency agreed to add the energy issue to its fiscal 1974 work program. The Agency then funded a project by the All-University Council on Environmental Quality (University of Minnesota) to study and report on energy sources, flow patterns, and uses in the state. The result of this project was a series of 19 reports on various aspects of energy use in Minnesota. Funding for the Minnesota Energy Project was terminated at the end of calendar year 1974.

March 28, 1974 - Minnesota Laws 1974 Chapter 307 - Created the Minnesota Energy Agency to assure a unified coordinated response within state government to energy conservation, planning and development; and to assure statewide environmental protection consistent with an adequate, reliable supply of energy. The agency was established in the executive branch, with its director serving at the pleasure of the governor.

Duties of the new Energy Agency included:

1. establish a central repository within state government for energy data,
2. prepare an emergency conservation and allocation plan to be implemented in the event of an energy supply emergency,
3. make a continuing assessment of trends in energy consumption and analyze the social, economic and environmental consequences of these trends,
4. recommend and carry out energy conservation measures,
5. collect and analyze data on present and future energy needs and supplies,
6. require a certificate of need for construction of large energy facilities,
7. evaluate and make recommendations on energy pricing policies and rate schedules,
8. study the impact and relationship of state energy policies to regional, national and international energy policies,
9. design a state energy conservation program--commercial, industrial and residential,
10. inform and educate the public about energy conservation,
11. dispense funds for studies and projects in the area of energy conservation and alternative technologies,
12. charge other governmental departments involved in energy related activities with information gathering goals,
13. transmit to the Governor and the legislature a comprehensive biennial report on trends related to energy supply, demand, conservation, public health and safety factors, and the level of statewide and service area energy need.

Other energy conservation directives:

- the commissioner of highways shall promulgate regulations on energy use standards for street, highway and parking lot lighting.
- the director of the Energy Agency may investigate promotional practices by energy suppliers and may make regulations to limit such practices.
- After July 1, 1974 no new natural gas outdoor lighting shall be installed in the state.
- The commissioner of administration shall promulgate energy efficiency standards for building design and construction by April 1, 1975--these standards to become part of the state building code effective 6 months after promulgation.
- The energy Agency director and commissioner of administration may promulgate regulations to insure that energy use and conservation is considered in state purchases of supplies, automobiles and equipment.
- The commissioner of highways shall study the efficiency of the traffic flow system within the state.
- The commissioner of administration shall study the state telecommunication system to reduce travel between state departments.
- The Tax Study Commission shall study tax incentives to encourage car pooling and private busing.
- The Energy Agency director and the motor vehicle services division shall study the feasibility of modifying motor vehicle license fees to reflect energy consumption.

A Legislative Commission on Energy was formed to assist with the establishment of the Agency and to evaluate its policies and programs. The Commission was to assess the need for a permanent and independent energy agency, and to make recommendations on future energy legislation. The Commission expires July 1, 1975 unless renewed by the legislature.

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April 11, 1974 - Minnesota Laws 1974 Chapter 577 - Required public school districts to report annual energy use by fuel type, including fuel used for heating buildings and transporting students. Also required school districts to submit to the commissioner of education a "detailed plan" to reduce energy consumption during the 1974-75 school year.

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April 30, 1975 - Minnesota Laws 1975 Chapter 65 - Delayed the date by which the commissioner of administration must promulgate standards for energy efficiency of buildings from April 1, 1975 to August 1, 1975.

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May 17, 1975 - Minnesota Laws 1975 Chapter 170 - Amends definitions of large energy facilities and clarifies certificate of need procedure. It provides that no large energy facility be constructed or sited in the state after a certain date without issuance of a certificate of need.

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April 13, 1976 - Minnesota Laws 1976 Chapter 254 - Expands the Housing Finance Agency grant/loan program to include projects to improve energy efficiency in housing. Appropriates $6,000,000 to be used for energy grants/loans.

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April 19, 1976 - Minnesota Laws 1976 Chapter 333 - Amends the Minnesota Energy Act (1974). This legislation:

1. directed the energy agency to establish an energy conservation information center
2. banned the use of decorative gas lamps, effective April, 1977
3. required the energy agency director to report to the legislature on the economic and technological feasibility of energy conservation with respect to air conditioners and pilot lights
4. directed the commissioner of administration to promulgate energy efficiency standards for all public buildings and to survey all state-owned and University of Minnesota buildings to determine their potential for energy savings. Required local units of government and school districts to conduct similar energy conservation surveys.
5. directs the department of administration and the Energy Agency to draw up performance standards for solar energy systems, and requires that manufacturers and retailers of solar energy systems disclose the extent to which their system meets those standards.
6. provides for the monitoring and evaluation of research and demonstration projects of alternative energy systems being conducted in Minnesota as well as in other states and countries.
7. appropriates $200,000 to make grants for demonstration projects of alternative energy systems appropriate to Minnesota, and appropriates $50,000 to contract for infrared aerial thermographs.

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June 2, 1977 - Minnesota Laws 1977 Chapter 381 - Extends the life of the Minnesota Energy Agency to 1983 and adds the following responsibilities:

1. conduct a coal impact study in cooperation with several other state agencies
2. propose rules for limiting the use of outdoor display lighting
3. conduct a study of the heating fuel storage capacity of the state
4. develop energy conservation publicity
5. develop a comprehensive legislative proposal for solar energy use in Minnesota
6. promulgate economically feasible energy efficiency standards for existing residential buildings
7. contract with the University of Minnesota to carry out a research and demonstration project on agriculturally derived fuels.

This legislation also:

- extends the application of the state building code to all cities and counties
- bans the sale or installation of room air conditioners having an energy efficiency ratio under 7.0
- bans the sale or installation of natural gas furnaces, clothes dryers and cooking appliances with continuously burning pilot lights
- directs the department of education and the energy agency to prepare an interdisciplinary energy education program for schools.

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April 5, 1978 - Minnesota Laws 1978 Chapter 786 -

1. Expands sources of funds that the Minnesota Energy Agency may receive and expend
2. Requires that the Department of Administration promulgate energy efficiency standards for existing residences. (extends deadline by a year to January 1, 1979.)
3. Renter-occupied residences must comply with minimum energy standards (caulking and weatherstripping only) by January 1, 1980 and must comply with all cost-effective energy standards by July 1, 1983. MEA shall make random checks to insure compliance
4. After October 1, 1979 every seller of a residence must provide the buyer with a certified disclosure of compliance with energy standards unless the buyer waives his right to the disclosure. The Department of Administration will have trained and certified energy evaluators in each county
5. The MEA shall develop and enforce rules for the quality, safety, manufacture, labelling, advertising, and installation of insulation materials to protect consumers
6. The value of home solar energy, wind, and methane gas systems installed before January 1, 1984 shall not be included in the assessed market value of real property.
7. several zoning and subdivision development statutes are amended to encourage consideration of access to direct sunlight for property owners
8. Provision is made for the writing and recording of a solar easement; Minimum contents for the easement are specified.
9. Statewide application of the building code is delayed for six months to January 1, 1979, and uniform lumber grading is extended 18 months to January 1, 1980.
10. A total of $42,000 in new appropriations is made for promulgating rules required by this act. In addition, $80,000 is cancelled and reappropriated to the Housing Finance Agency to study the effects of energy conservation programs on the cost of low and moderate income rental housing.

QUESTIONNAIRE
Energy Education Phase II Newsletter

Name: _____

Address: _____

Current Position: _____ *Phone:* _____

Are you a League member? ___*yes* ___*no*
Do you wish to receive future copies of this newsletter? ___*yes* ___*no*
Do you wish to receive future copies of the Minnesota Energy Agency's Energy Review?
___*yes* ___*no*

Please use the space below for the names, addresses and positions of persons in your communities and Leagues who would benefit from receiving this newsletter:

Please describe energy related activities in which you have been involved since September 1978:

___*film programs*
___*energy awareness committees*
___*school programs*
___*tours*
___*home energy audits*
___*workshops*

If you have checked any of the above, describe briefly when, where, how many people attended, and the name and phone number of the person who can be contacted for information on each activity:

ENERGY 12

SUGGESTED ENERGY READING 1979

GENERAL

ANNUAL REVIEW OF ENERGY, Vol. 3. Jack M. Hollander, editor. Order from Annual Reviews, Inc., 4139 El Camino Way, Palo Alto, CA 94306. October 1978. 544 pp. Cloth, $17.00. Presents critical scholarly reviews on the latest research developments in the energy field. Each article includes extensive references.

CITIZEN'S ENERGY DIRECTORY. Jan Simpson, editor. Citizen's Energy Project, 1413 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. 1978. 44 pp. Paper, $10 for profit-making institutions, $7.50 for nonprofits and individuals. A listing of organizations concerned with energy issues by state.

ENERGY DILEMMAS: AN OVERVIEW OF U.S. ENERGY PROBLEMS AND ISSUES. League of Women Voters Education Fund. Order from the League of Women Voters of the U.S. (LWVUS). Pub. No. 688. 1977. 39 pp. Paper, $1.00. Sketches U.S. energy history and outlines the dimensions of the energy crisis, then takes up a series of interrelated political, social and economic issues central to any energy debate. Bibliography.

ENERGY: MANAGING THE TRANSITION. John C. Sawhill, Keichi Oshima and Hanns W. Maull. Report of the Trilateral Energy Task Force to the Trilateral Commission. Order from the Commission, 345 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. 1978. 92 pp. Paper, $1.25. Identifies the economic and political problems associated with meeting world energy needs in three time periods--short-term (zero to five years), medium-term (five to ten years) and longer-term (beyond ten years).

ENERGY OPTIONS: EXAMINING SOURCES AND DEFINING GOVERNMENT'S ROLE. League of Women Voters Education Fund. Order from the LWVUS. Pub. No. 628. 1977. 55 pp. Paper, $1.00. Discusses the long- and short-term views of energy and includes an audit of energy sources, their benefits/risks and the conservation potential. Reviews energy policy alternatives and strategies and government's role in meeting our future energy needs. Bibliography.

ENERGY: THE POLICY ISSUES. Gary D. Eppen, editor. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL 60637. 1975. 121 pp. Paper, $2.95. A series of articles exploring the effects of high energy prices on world trade, the environment, international affairs and other areas.

ENERGY REGULATION BY THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION. Stephen G. Breyer and Paul W. MacAvoy. The Brookings Institute, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 1974. 163 pp. Cloth, $7.95. In seeking to measure the effectiveness of FPC regulation, this book investigates the three major areas of the FPC's work--natural gas pipeline prices, natural gas field prices and electricity production. Note: while somewhat out of date (e.g., the FPC has now become the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent five-member organization in the Department of Energy), this book provides valuable background information on a major energy issue.

ENERGY II: USE, CONSERVATION AND SUPPLY. Philip H. Abelson and Allen L. Hammond, editors. American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. 1978. 202 pp. Paper, $6.00. A compendium of articles that originally appeared in Science magazine. Focuses on our remaining supply of fossil fuels and the transition to fission, fusion and solar energy. It also provides an extensive analysis of present domestic and international energy-use patterns. Excellent coverage of major energy issues.

THE NATIONAL ENERGY ACT. Reference information from the Department of Energy, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20585. November 1978. 60 pp. Paper, free. Summarizes NEA and its major overall significance and highlights each of the five acts that make up NEA: conservation, coal conversion, utility rate reform, natural gas and tax credits.

RAYS OF HOPE: THE TRANSITION TO A POST-PETROLEUM WORLD. Denis Hayes, Worldwatch Institute. Published by W.W. Norton and Co., Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036. 1977. 218 pp. Paper, $3.95. Explores options for harnassing the sun's energy (such as solar, wind and water power) and examines how a shift to sustainable resources will affect our life styles, diets and jobs.

SOFT ENERGY PATHS: TOWARDS A DURABLE PEACE. Amory B. Lovins, Friends of the Earth International. Published by Ballinger Publishing Company, 17 Dunster St., Cambridge, MA 02138. 1977. 256 pp. Paper, $6.95. Proposes a phased, orderly transition from the hard technologies such as nuclear power to the soft technologies of direct solar energy, wind and biomass conversion.

COAL

COAL AND CLEAN AIR: GOALS IN COLLISION? League of Women Voters Education Fund. Order from the LWVUS. Pub. No. 179. 1978. 4 pp. Paper, 30¢. Discusses the level of coal use necessary to meet proposed energy goals and its potential impact on national and regional air quality.

COAL AS AN ENERGY RESOURCE: CONFLICT AND CONSENSUS. A National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Academy Forum. Order from the Printing and Publishing Office, NAS, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418. 1977. 326 pp. Paper, $11.00. Includes the viewpoints of both advocates and adversaries for increased coal production and highlights the need to reconcile local and regional interests with the energy needs of the nation.

THE IMPACTS OF WESTERN COAL DEVELOPMENT. The League of Women Voters Education Fund. Order from the LWVUS. Pub. No. 165. 1978. 6 pp. Paper, 40¢. Explores some of the socioeconomic and environmental problems that often accompany rapid development of energy sources and reviews state and federal programs designed to help impacted communities.

NATURAL GAS

"NATURAL GAS--HOW MUCH, HOW SOON?" Bryan Hodgson. National Geographic, Vol. 154, No. 5, pp. 632-657, November 1978. Describes exploration activities for six "unconventional" gas sources: geopressure zones, deep basins, western "tight sands", coal seams, devonian shales and methane hydrates.

NUCLEAR

CLEANING UP THE REMAINS OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES--A MULTIBILLION DOLLAR PROBLEM. U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO), Washington, D.C. 20548. No. EMD-77-46. June 16, 1977. 33 pp. Paper, $1.00. Details the economic costs and environmental risks of decommissioning nuclear power facilities.

CONSIDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CRITERIA FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Radiation Programs, Waste Environmental Standards Program, Washington, D.C. 20460. February 1978. 61 pp. Paper. Analyzes the risks of radioactive waste disposal to individuals and populations and outlines factors used by EPA to develop environmental protection criteria for radioactive waste.

"FUSION ENERGY IN CONTEXT: ITS FITNESS FOR LONG TERM." J. D. Holdren. Science, Vol. 200, pp. 168-80, April 14, 1978. Evaluates fusion's prospects as a long-term energy option.

INTERAGENCY REVIEW GROUP FINAL REPORT ON NUCLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT. Order from the Office of Energy Research, Room 8123, Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. 20545. February 1979. Paper, free. Most technically conservative and politically discreet official discussion of nuclear waste management to date. Proposes "consultation and concurrence" procedure between federal officials and states in selecting disposal sites. Recommends two or three regional repositories, not a single one.

NUCLEAR POWER ISSUES AND CHOICES. Report of the Nuclear Energy Policy Study Group. Sponsored by the Ford Foundation and administered by the MITRE Corporation. Published by Ballinger Publishing Co., 17 Dunster St., Cambridge, MA 02138. 1977. 418 pp. Paper, $6.95. Examines nuclear power in relationship to broad economic, social and security objectives and develops a framework for evaluating the current policy decisions on nuclear power.

OIL

LIMITING OIL IMPORTS: AN ECONOMIC HISTORY AND ANALYSIS. Douglas R. Bohi and Milton Russell, Resources for the Future. Published by The John's Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD 21218. 1978. 356 pp. Cloth, $22.50. Traces the history of the Mandatory Oil Import Program; evaluates the degree to which its goals were in fact achieved, and examines its impact on the structure of existing energy programs.

OIL PRICES AND THE FUTURE OF OPEC. Theodore H. Moran. Resources for the Future, 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 1978. 107 pp. Paper, $5.75. Examines the political economy of tension and stability in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and discusses the policy implications of this economy for oil-importing states.

"WORLD OIL PRODUCTION." Andrew R. Flower. Scientific American, Vol. 238, No. 3, pp. 42-9, March 1978. Describes energy supply-demand forecasts for noncommunist countries under high and low growth rates over the next 20 years and how long the supply of oil is likely to satisfy those demands.

SOLAR AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

APPLICATION OF SOLAR TECHNOLOGY TO TODAY'S ENERGY NEEDS. Office of Technology Assessment. Order from U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 052-003-00539-5. 1978. Paper, $7.00. The most thorough review of solar technology to date, this volume is an invaluable reference. It covers direct solar technologies, but not wind, biomass or ocean thermal energy conversion.

DOMESTIC POLICY REVIEW OF SOLAR ENERGY: RESPONSE MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT. Department of Energy, Advanced Energy Systems Division, Room 6E-068, 1000 Independence Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20585. Paper, free. Reviews the current scientific status, economic competitiveness, and promise for engineering and economic advances of each solar technology in order to determine its potential for helping meet national energy needs.

ENERGY: STATE INITIATIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES. The Council of State Governments, Iron Works Pike, Lexington, KY 40578. July 1978. 14 pp. Paper, $2.00. Summarizes state efforts to develop renewable energy sources and to identify and remove institutional barriers to their entry into the national energy market.

SOLAR ENERGY IN AMERICA. William D. Metz and Allen L. Hammond. American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. 1978. 239 pp. Paper, $8.50. Assesses our progress in tapping the ultimate energy source--the sun. Details the diverse technologies that depend upon the sun as their energy source, evaluates the potential and the problems of each and describes the short-term and long range prospects.

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

Guide for State and Local League Action on National Energy Position

There are very few, if any, national positions which do not have local, regional and/or state applications. Whatever action is undertaken by the LWVUS at the federal level is supplemented, complemented and backed up by the work the local League does in the community.

ENERGY AND THE LEAGUE

League work in energy is a natural outgrowth of environmental concerns. Work to promote the wise use of natural resources was often fragmented and stymied because important energy issues could not be addressed. At the time of the establishment of the Energy Task Force (National Convention, 1974) it was clear that energy issues cut across all major program areas: Environmental Quality, Land Use, Human Resources and International Relations; moreover, energy issues cut across all levels of government.

The first energy position, developed by the Energy Task Force, was the Energy Conservation Concurrence adopted in 1975. Following adoption, League energy activities centered on implementing this position at the federal as well as other levels of government. At the same time, League members undertook a detailed study, authorized by the 1976 National Convention, of energy sources and the government's role in meeting future needs.

The product of this study and member agreement was a comprehensive energy position which incorporated the energy conservation position. The position addresses the nation's immediate problem of dependence on imported oil as well as the long-term problem of diminishing resources. In brief, the League's energy position calls for governmental policies that:

■ Between now and the year 2000:

-significantly reduce energy consumption through conservation

-give top priority to increased use of renewable energy sources and the environmentally sound use of coal

-do not increase reliance on oil and natural gas or nuclear fission

-reduce dependence on imported oil

■ Beyond the year 2000:

-effect a shift to predominant reliance on renewable resources.

The League's approach to U.S. energy problems is sound, realistic and eminently workable. The path outlined, however, is not without pitfalls and some risk. What if, we might well ask, the current public perception that there is no "real" energy shortage prevails? What if, as a consequence, the required shift in U.S. energy consumption does not materialize? What if the environmentally sound use of coal proves to be an elusive goal?

To make the fundamental changes called for will require a national will and commitment. Since this has not yet been enunciated, citizen organizations such as the League must work even harder for education and change. The League must throw its full weight behind the passage of energy programs and policies which respond to the goals outlined in the League's position--and must do this at all levels of government.

THE NATIONAL ENERGY ACT

Passage of the five-part National Energy Act, largely supported by the League, is an important step forward. Working for passage of the Act has been a LWVUS priority and we can all be proud of the League's role in securing passage of this legislation, particularly the natural gas deregulation compromise. In spite of some gaping holes, most significantly the lack of an oil pricing policy and a full commitment to the development of solar energy, the Act does embody significant policy decisions and provides an essential framework for national action. Major elements of the Act are:

■ Deregulation of new natural gas by 1985 and the establishment of a single national market by eliminating the regulatory distinction between the interstate and intrastate markets.

■ Required conversion from oil and gas by major fuel-burning facilities and power plants (temorary and permanent exemptions permitted in certain cases).

■ Utility rate reform which requires the states to consider new rate structures that promote conservation. Prohibits the use of declining block rates unless they reflect actual cost.

1979. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20036

■ Money for various conservation programs: energy audits for schools, hospitals and public buildings and installation of energy-saving devices; solar installations on federal buildings; utility information services and some financing for residential users to install energy-saving devices; low income weatherization grants.

■ Tax credits for installation of energy saving devices, residential and commercial use of alternative energy sources (solar, wind, geothermal) to encourage conservation. A tax on low-mileage automobiles beginning with the 1980 model year.

The enactment of the National Energy Act is a beginning. The LWVUS will continue to work for additional federal policies that fill in the blanks and address other energy-related issues. However, League action at the federal level will not be enough. Major battles will be fought at other levels of government. Utility rate reform is a case in point. The National Energy Act sets the framework but the action will take place in the states. In addition, programs established by the Act and other federal legislation are and will continue to be implemented and enforced at other levels of government. Finally, programs and policies that are the legitimate function of state and local governments will need to be initiated at those levels. Major roles for state and local governments can be identified and include these kinds of activities:

■ data collection and planning

■ regulation and enforcement

■ fiscal incentives

■ removal of disincentives and institutional barriers

This signals the need for state, regional and local League involvement. Our national energy program goals will not be realized unless the work of the LWVUS is supported and buttressed by additional League activities in state and local legislatures.

TAKING EFFECTIVE ACTION

Experience in applying national program positions at other levels of government has resulted in the establishment of a number of "ground rules" which are essential to effective action. Chief among these are:

■ that the appropriate League board, corresponding to the level of action, makes the action decision, organizes and plans the strategy.

■ that the members are knowledgeable and support the action. A state or local League VOTER article or a unit meeting to update members are examples of ways to keep members informed.

Additional factors to consider are:

■ Does the action contemplated affect governmental jurisdictions beyond the League(s) wishing to take action? If yes, clearance and concurrence must be obtained from the appropriate League board(s).

■ Does the action cross city limits and/or state lines into another League's territory. If yes, the Leagues in the affected area should be consulted prior to taking action so that feelings and concerns can be voiced and discussed.

■ Would a cooperative solution benefit everyone? If yes, it may well be worth the effort to create an ad hoc task force of the Leagues involved.

■ Does the action have national implications? If yes, be sure to clear with the Legislative Action Division (LAD), LWVUS, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 296-1770.

■ Does the action involve federal legislation on which the LWVUS has not already taken action? If yes, authorization from the LWVUS must be obtained. Again, contact LAD.

■ And, last but not least, remember that making a statement or submitting testimony before Congressional committees and federal agencies is also action at the national level and should be cleared with LAD. Ideally, a written draft of your statement should be sent to LAD for clearance but often a phone call to LAD will be sufficient. This procedure ensures that the left hand knows what the right hand is doing.

Action decisions based on energy positions cannot be made in a vacuum. Energy issues cut across every major program area. In particular, it is imperative when making action decisions on energy issues that consideration be given to:

■ protection of the environment

■ sound land use management

■ equity for all citizens

You will find that energy positions frequently do impact in some way on other positions. In many instances, they will complement other positions; if, however, there is conflict, special efforts need to be made to sort out and carefully weigh all factors and consequences to

reach a balanced decision. Thus, it is important to understand the interrelationships of the positions when making an action decision. For example, insulation standards for homes will not only save energy but reduce the total cost of home ownership helping low income owners gain housing; however, excessively stringent standards could force up the initial cost to the point where such housing would not be available to low income families. The chart on pages 5 and 6 outlines some potential conflicts that could occur between energy positions and other natural and human resources positions.

WHERE TO BEGIN?

Many state, regional and local Leagues have taken the initiative and are actively working under our national position on energy issues in their communities. Others we have heard from are somewhat at sea as to how to proceed.

The fact is that opportunities for action abound and the following are some types of activities you might want to consider:

■ helping your community and its residents identify and understand the issue(s)

■ strengthening the role of the citizen in planning and decision making

■ encouraging cooperation among states, regions and/or communities in solving mutual problems

Or you might want to pick a specific topic that is of particular interest to your League and your community. Suggested topics include:

■ Planning and policy decision making

-The process

-Role of the public

-Determination of need for energy

-Use of indigenous energy sources

-Facility siting

■ Energy sources

-Conservation

Standards and regulations

Extension service projects

Utility rate reform

Resource recovery-recycling

Transportation systems

Incentives (fiscal and other)

Energy conservation plans (e.g., EPCA)

-Solar and other renewable sources

Institutional barriers: building codes, zoning, financial (fiscal disincentives)

Availability of financing

Fiscal incentives

Consumer protection: performance standards, easements

-Environmentally sound use of coal

Leasing policy, production, transportation, conversion

Implementation of environmental regulations and standards

Economic and social impact of expanded production

Boiler conversion from oil and gas to coal by major industries and utilities

-Oil and gas

Transportation and storage: environmental and land use impacts

Offshore exploration and drilling: environmental and land use impacts

Preferred alternatives (i.e., conservation and renewable resources)

-Nuclear

Uranium production, transportation and enrichment

Projections for increased construction

Siting

Thermal pollution

Health and safety

Storage of wastes

Preferred alternatives (i.e., conservation and renewable resources)

Deciding among various energy sources should be guided by criteria as outlined in the May 1978 Amplification of Energy Position (Impact on Issues):

■ Choices should be consistent with an integrated, balanced national strategy for optimum source mix.

■ Between now and 2000, preferred alternatives, e.g., conservation, renewable resources and the environmentally sound use of coal, must be fully considered before turning to domestic oil and gas or to light water reactors. Least preferable alternative is use of imported oil or gas.

■ Maximum utilization should be made of indigenous sources, such as geothermal, wind and hydroelectric.

■ Environmental protection is a primary consideration.

■ Economic consequences must be taken into account, with particular concern for impact on employment and on low-income population.

The above clearly indicates that there is no lack of opportunities for action. The question is rather one of how we choose the right issue to work on at this time and what strategies are required to achieve success. A few basic questions can help decide what and how:

■ What are the most pressing community problems?

■ Is there a strong interest within the League? the community?

■ How well informed is the League? the community?

■ What level of government can effect the change?

■ Do you have the information required to mount an effective campaign?

■ What kind of resources (League and non-League) and support can you count on?

■ How does the activity fit into total League program?

NUCLEAR--A VERY SPECIAL CASE

One issue that merits special comment is nuclear power. The League's position, "no increased reliance on nuclear fission", is quite clear in its application at the national level. Appropriate action is less clear when applied at other levels since it is difficult to determine if nuclear power programs at any given state, regional or local level do or do not increase overall U.S. reliance. Taking action would be appropriate only after Leagues undertake a rigorous review based on these criteria:

■ Is there a clear demonstration of need for power?

■ Could other preferred energy sources (e.g., solar, conservation, environmentally sound use of coal) be utilized to meet the need?

Any action would need to be justified by careful research and backed up with the necessary facts and figures. Because this is such an emotional and complex issue, we ask that any state or local League contemplating action contact the National Energy Chair or LAD.

The question of nuclear waste and other health and safety problems associated with nuclear power are burning issues in many communities. Again, however, the League's national position, "special attention must be given to solving health and safety problems", does not lend itself readily to application at other levels of government. These problems must be dealt with within a federal framework. The most effective approach for Leagues to take in this area may well be education--helping members and the community identify and understand the problems. League action at the state or local level on a particular proposed waste disposal site may be possible, however, after careful research and with full member understanding and agreement. Because this is an issue with effects beyond a single League's jurisdiction, it is especially important that concurrence or approval of other Leagues and the LWVUS be obtained before action is taken. In addition, we at the LWVUS very much need the benefit of state and local League research on particular waste disposal sites and and techniques. It is therefore essential that Leagues discuss with us action they contemplate or share with us facts gathered on nuclear waste disposal sites.

Note: A LWVEF CURRENT FOCUS on nuclear wastes is on the drawing board and will hopefully be ready for use by summer of 1979. In the meantime, you will find excellent reading material listed in ENERGY 12 which is included in this Action Kit.

BASIC TOOLS THAT WILL HELP IN MAKING EFFECTIVE ACTION DECISIONS

■ In League: Guidelines for League Boards, 1975, #275, $2.00

■ Action, 1978, #161, $1.00

■ Impact on Issues, 1978-80, #386, $1.00

■ Guidelines for Inter-League Work on Regional Problems, 1975, #563, 25¢

■ Politics of Change, 1972, #107, 35¢

Some Potential Conflicts That Could Occur Between The Energy Position and Other Natural and Human Resources Positions.

1) POSITION: Top priority must be given to conservation; renewable resources, especially solar heating and cooling, bioconversion and wind; and the environmentally sound use of coal. (The major source of potential conflict in this position with other NR positions is the "environmentally sound use of coal". It is very difficult to mine and use coal without some environmental degradation.)

IMPACT	ISSUE
Land Use	Coal mining, especially strip mining, can disturb large areas of land. Siting coal-fired power plants may conflict with other land uses.
Water Resources	Coal transport by slurry pipelines requires large quantities of water, as does the cooling process for many coal-fired power plants. Drainage from coal mines and fields may also contaminate water supplies.
Air Quality	Coal-fired power plants are major sources of particulates and SO_2 emissions.
Solid Waste	Disposing of mining slag and ash from coal-fired plants can be difficult.
Human Resources	Energy conservation measures such as building codes requiring insulation could increase the cost of housing and make it more difficult for low-income families to afford.

2) POSITION: Reliance on nuclear fission (light water reactors) should not be increased but the LWV recognizes its place in the nation's energy mix.

IMPACT	ISSUE
Land Use	Nuclear power plant sites require large land areas for safety and security reasons. Uranium mining may adversely impact land resources.
Water Resources	Nuclear power plants may require large amounts of water for cooling. Runoff from mill tailing piles and other uranium mining operations may contaminate surface and groundwater supplies.
Solid Waste	Spent fuel rods and contaminated equipment must be stored on site or shipped to a depository. Uranium mill tailings also present a waste disposal problem.

3) POSITION: Special attention must be given to solving waste disposal and other health and safety problems associated with nuclear fission.

IMPACT	ISSUE
Water Resources	There is some danger of ground and surface water contamination from nuclear waste disposal.
Land Use	Storage of radioactive wastes above and below ground involves some permanent (100-1000 years) loss of land resources.
Water Resources Land Use Air Quality	A nuclear power plant accident could result in the release of radioactive gases and other substances that could contaminate a large land area, waterways and the atmosphere.

4) POSITION: Reliance on domestic oil and natural gas should not be increased--but the LWV is not opposed per se to increased exploration for and production of domestic oil and gas.

IMPACT	ISSUE
Water Resources	Oil spills could result from the exploration, production and transportation of petroleum in oceans and waterways.
Land Use	The use of shorelines for refineries, transhipment facilities and oil storage could pollute and damage fragile coastal ecosystems.

5) POSITION: Dependence on imported energy supplies must be reduced.

IMPACT	ISSUE
Water Resources Air Quality Land Use Solid Waste Human Resources	If more coal and uranium are mined and used in power plants and other facilities to lessen dependence on imported energy supplies, then the potential conflicts described in positions 1, 2 and 3 could occur. If solar and renewable energy resources are used, fewer conflicts are likely.

Minnesota Pres.

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

memorandum

APR 23 1979

April 13, 1979

TO: State League Managers, LWVEF Energy Education Outreach Projects (Phase II)

FROM: Florence Chichester, Program Director

RE: Project Guidelines and other items

Enclosed are two copies of the revised project guidelines which include general project instructions (pink) and project accounting procedures (yellow). I am also sending one copy to each project's treasurer, assistant manager (if there is one), board liaison person, and state League president.

These guidelines are very late but I hope you have all been using (and regularly referring to) the November 1977 Phase I guidelines which were sent to you on December 6, 1978 along with your start-up checks. The information contained in those guidelines is still relevant--i.e. permissible expenses, printing regulations, restriction against lobbying or action-related activities and accounting procedures. The revised guidelines attempt to clarify some of the more troublesome instructions and reflect some changes from the management of the Phase I Energy Education Program. Please note the revised reporting schedule and the different instructions regarding state League "indirect costs" (pg. 2) than were given you at the October 1978 conference in the national office. If any problems arise from the changes in the guidelines, let me know and I will work with you to solve them. It is very important that you and others involved in the project keep these guidelines handy and regularly refer to them.

Some of you adhered to the Phase I January 15 reporting deadline (for which I thank you). I have tried to contact the rest of you to request an interim report. I ask that you all follow the remaining schedule and submit the next interim report by April 30, 1979.

Please note that the grant number is not the same as last year and use the current number (EU-78-G-01-6482) on any publications or audio-visual materials that you produce for the project.

In response to your request expressed at the October training conference, we are sending you with this mailing a newsletter containing information on LWVEF and state League energy activities. The LWVUS Public Relations

staff has prepared a set of "PSA Pointers" which we are also sending to you. These tips should be very useful to you in this project or in other educational activities you League may undertake.

enclosures--Two copies of the Project Guidelines
Newsletter
"PSA Pointers"

CC: Presidents of state Leagues under Phase II
Project treasurers
Project assistantsor co-managers
Board Liaison persons
State League Treasurer

Current state League energy education activities funded by DOE

CA—community presentations by 25 local Leagues of slide show on state energy alternatives
DE—continue presentations of slide show on state energy resources and teacher workshops on energy curricula
FL—regional workshops on energy and local government comprehensive plans
IL—weatherization workshops; continued use of Phase I slide show on nuclear energy and conservation
IA—four TV PSAs on conservation
KY—documentary film on coal
LA—three TV PSAs
MI—major energy ad campaign in public buses in eight cities
MN—expansion of Phase I statewide resource and education network
MS—elementary school energy activities; youth energy conference
MO—program on energy standards for buildings
MT—production and distribution of teacher kits of energy conservation puppet show
NJ—statewide conference on energy and the dollar
NM—conference and publication on nuclear waste storage
NY—broadcast and coordinated use of documentary film on state energy use and supply
NC—participation in "energy dome" at state fair
OH—statewide community energy activities using variety of media
PA—60-second TV PSA and viewer follow-up
SC—presentations of Phase I slide show on conservation and state energy resources
TX—60-minute documentary on nuclear waste storage
WA—participation in a statewide conference on energy and international economics
WV—energy presentations and displays
WY/CO—uranium mining conference

Want More Information?

Detailed information about the projects described above is available in the final reports of the two LWVEF programs. Order the final report of the Energy Conservation Technology Education Program from the National Technical Information Center, 5285 Port Royal, Springfield, Virginia 22161. The final report of the Energy Education Outreach Program, Phase I (1977–78) is available in limited supply from the LWVEF, Energy Department, 1730 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

ENERGY EDUCATION

League of Women Voters Education Fund

The League and Energy Education

In response to confusion generated by the very sudden coming of age of the energy issue in American life, the League of Women Voters Education Fund (LWVEF) entered the energy education arena in 1973. At its 1974 national convention, the 131,000-member organization formally committed itself to increase citizen awareness of the costs and benefits associated with the production, distribution and use of energy. For the past five years the League has been giving citizens carefully researched and impartial information on their energy options.

As a first step, information was gathered by each local league about its community energy problems and needs; then Leagues in each state and region put together a larger picture; finally, all the Leagues and the LWVEF took a look at the national situation. The combination of a network of 1350 local Leagues across the country and the resources of the national office have also given Leagues and their citizen audiences access to the most up-to-date energy information.

Getting the Message Across

Taking advantage of its long-standing ties with citizen groups and service clubs in each locality, the League has also coordinated efforts among many organizations to bring energy information to the broadest possible audience. Familiarity with state energy office personnel and with the energy industry has aided the League in gathering information and resources for these energy education efforts.

The LWV has tried to deliver this information in the most practical format for individual citizens. With years of experience in public education and intimate knowledge of community attitudes, the League has learned to use a variety of education vehicles depending on the public's need. Leagues have used conferences, publications, radio and TV shows, on-site tours and many other citizen education tools to bring the energy message to the public. Consequently the public has come to rely on the League for reliable, easy-to-use information.

In 1976–77, in order to broaden its public energy education effort the LWVEF developed an energy conservation education program and a three-part energy education program.

Energy Conservation

The Energy Conservation Technology Education Program, funded by the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA—now the Department of Energy), provided funds for the LWVEF to conduct a four-community, nine-month pilot project (Sept. 1977—May 1978) to demonstrate techniques for involving the public in residential energy conservation. Leagues in West Hartford, Connecticut; Northfield, Minnesota; Wake County, North Carolina; and Tucson, Arizona conducted public meetings, "how-to" clinics, neighborhood meetings and clearinghouse services. They demonstrated inexpensive conservation techniques which many participants adopted in their own homes and businesses.

Energy Awareness

A consortium of over 75 energy companies and utilities provided $164,000 to commence a three-part education program on general energy issues, designed to enhance citizen awareness and participation. The LWVEF published *Energy Options* and *Energy Dilemmas* and held a national energy training conference in June 1977. Subsequently, the 50 state Leagues and the Leagues in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia began their own energy education projects. An ERDA award of $200,000 to the LWVEF enabled the 53 Leagues to expand their energy education efforts. Each League designed a project tailored to the needs of its citizens. For instance, the LWV of Oregon targeted the lack of energy awareness among small business owners and conducted seminars on energy costs and savings-potentials. The LWV of Alaska produced energy public service announcements (PSAs) for radio, the mass media of that state. Alaskan spots on weatherization were translated into the major Eskimo dialect and aired in rural areas. Iowa and Kansas League PSAs focused on agribusiness and energy. Other activities included public events such as energy fairs and Sun Day activities; publications; presentations to civic groups with slide shows or films; and kits of energy publications for schools, libraries and county agricultural extension offices. Demand for League materials and programs often exceeded available supply and time.

The Effort Continues

In the summer of 1978, DOE awarded another grant to the LWVEF to continue these energy education activities. During this second phase Leagues are building on the momentum developed during the first year as well as exploring new techniques and activities.

Revised March 1979

Project Guidelines for the
League of Women Voters Education Fund
Energy Education Outreach Program
Funded By a Grant From the U.S. Department of Energy
Grant #EU-78-G-01-6482

These guidelines are a revised version of the November 1977 project guidelines developed for the Phase I LWVEF energy education project managers. Each project's manager and treasurer, and anyone else involved with running the project, should read these detailed instructions, keep them and regularly refer to them during the course of the project. Please do not simply read them once and put them away. It is particularly important that the persons handling the project money be very familiar with the financial instructions.

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. THE LEAGUE AND THE PROJECT MANAGER

Energy grant funds are awarded to state Leagues to enable them to conduct energy education outreach projects. The recipient League appoints a project manager to administer the project. The project manager assumes the duties and responsibilities of the project, either by performing tasks herself or by coordinating the work of others, and reports to her League board. The LWVEF, in general, communicates directly with the project manager once the project has begun, but also sends copies of written communications to the League president. It is the joint responsibility, however, of the League board and the project manager to keep in close communication with each other and to be sure the administration of the grant follows League policy and the approved design of the project. The LWVEF requests that a board member be appointed as liaison with the project but that the project manager not be a board member who, in her board capacity, may be required to lobby or take other action on various issues while the project is being conducted. Some Leagues have established their own general policy for conducting pass-through grant projects and the LWVEF, indeed, suggests that all Leagues will want to do so.

Restriction Against Action

Caution: GRANT MONIES MUST BE USED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY! Grant funds may not be used for any legislative action--neither for lobbying or urging support for or against a particular legislative program or bill nor for reaching positions upon which such action will be based (that is, not for a consensus meeting)! This caveat is very important. All persons working on the energy education project must understand the distinction between local, state or national action-oriented activities and educational activities funded by tax-deductible contributions or government or other grants. All grant-funded materials (publications, flyers, slide shows, films, etc) must reflect this distinction.

Stipends

To compensate the project manager in a small measure for the duties and responsibilities she or he undertakes, it is permissible for the League to pay a stipend of up to 10% of the total state League grant. This stipend is to be provided for in the project budget. It should be a line item and deducted from the total grant. We suggest that the stipend be paid to the manager in two parts, evenly spaced through the period of the project. If the League wants to provide a compensatory stipend for a co- or assistant manager and/or a project treasurer, this, too, is permitted and should be specified in the project budget. The total amount of stipends (including the one for the project manager) should be no greater than 15 to 20% of the full grant.

State League "Indirect Costs"

In administering a project, sponsoring Leagues usually incur what are called "indirect costs". These costs represent a whole group of expenses which cover a variety of operations and programs carried out by the state League as an established and on-going organization. When the state League conducts a project under an LWVEF program, part of the operations, and therefore their costs, are devoted to the development and execution of the project. The current policy is that in order to establish an approved, fixed indirect cost rate for a project budget funded by federal money, the indirect cost rate for each League would have to be negotiated with the federal government.

To avoid this costly and time-consuming process at this time, the LWVEF recommends that the state treasurer, project treasurer, and project manager together determine a proportionate share of actual League costs attributable to the energy project and list the share of each of those costs as direct expenses. For example, a proportionate share of the actual rent, utility costs, and equipment rental, as well as a share of the total costs of a board or committee meeting which can be estimated as having been devoted to project purposes may be listed as direct costs.

Once the actual share of costs has been determined, the state treasurer should list those costs in a statement on League stationery, date and sign it, and submit it to the project treasurer for payment. That statement then becomes support documentation for those expenses. To resolve any difficulties caused by this change in procedure from that described in the October workshop, the individual project managers should consult the LWVEF project director.

E. REPORTS--January 15, April 30, July 2, August 17

Interim reports on local or state League project activities are due in the LWVEF office on January 15 and April 15, 1979. Friday, June 1st is the suggested completion date for all projects and the Leagues' final project reports are due in the national office on July 2. If a project manager foresees difficulty in meeting any of the reporting deadlines, particularly for the final report, she should contact the LWVEF project director as soon as possible. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT LEAGUES MEET THESE DEADLINES SO THAT THE LWVEF REPORTING COMMITMENTS TO DOE CAN BE FULFILLED.

Interim reports should include: 1) a brief description of the activities the League has carried out during the reporting period; 2) an outline of upcoming

activities; 3) an assessment of the project's effectiveness to date, including data on the numbers of peoplerreached; and 4) a brief statement about the use of the project funds, i.e., whether the budget projections were accurate and expenditures to date. (See also the Accounting Procedures for submission of vouchers.) Project managers should also submit samples of media coverage and other information produced for or pertinent to the project. (See section on Printed and Visual Materials.)

The final report, due July 2nd, should include an overall description and evaluation of the project. Possible methods of evaluating a project were discussed at the Project Conference in October 1978 and, as you will recall, all projects were requested to include an evaluation plan as part of the final proposal. As soon as possible following the project's completion, but no later than August 17, 1979, the project manager and treasurer must submit to the LWVEF a final financial report on the use of the rroject funds. At that time, or as soon as possible thereafter, the treasurer should also submit all bank statements and all cancelled checks. If project funds are kept in the League account and the League needs to retain the statements and checks, it may do so but the president and state treasurer should keep them accessible for about three years in case any problems arise or they are required for a federal audit of the project. Do not send the LWVEF the check register booklet, unused checks or any other materials from the account unless the LWVEF requests them.

C. USE OF PROJECT FUNDS--WHAT IS ALLOWABLE?

As mentioned on the first page of these guidelines, the most important restriction on grant funds is that they may not be used for any form of legislative action nor for any part of a process leading to such action. In general, all reasonable costs for carrying out the grant activities are allowed, including the following: office space and telephone, necessary equipment rental, supplies, postage, printing and duplicating (except as described below), project-related travel, conference and meeting expenses, and personnel expenses (such as manager's stipend, secretarial and other necessary contractual services, and speakers fees). Project travel should be by coach or economy class, if available,and, whenever possible, two persons should share a doulbe room rather than each having a single (unless they pay the difference themselves). Neither room service, costs of personal business nor alcoholic beverages may be charged to the grant.

Prizes

Contests, such as school poster contests, and prize awards can be good "attention getters" but prizes are considered gifts by the federal government and are not allowed as grant expenditures. Leagues have, however, been very successful in getting individuals or businesses to donate interesting prizes or the money to purchase them.

Printed and Visual Materials

Before printing any publication with grant funds, send the LWVEF project Director a copy for review. THE LWVEF MUST REVIEW ALL DRAFT PUBLICATIONS PRIOR TO PRINTING--first the detailed outline or first rough draft and later the final draft. The LWVEF must also review draft slide-tape show scripts, agendas for public meetings, and information on talks or speeches. Project Managers will

receive LWVEF comments usually about two weeks after receipt of a draft (any special deadlines should be noted). Any publication and/or slide-tape show should be visibly identified as a publication of the project League. Various LWVEF publications can provide examples of most appropriate space and emphasis for the League identification. If a League is doing a slide show, the LWVEF strongly advises the project manager to refer to "Projecting Your Image", one of a series of five LWVUS public relations factsheets (see section on Public Relations).

Credit to the LWVEF and the DOE should appear on all 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 US Department of Energy (USDOE) under grant #EU-78-G-01-6482. The contants do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the USDOE.*

Restriction on Number of Copies

Government regulations place a maximum limit on the number of copies of a publication that may be printed without becoming subject to government printing requirements. To avoid these requirements, a League may not print more than 5,000 copies of any single page and the number of pages in the publications multiplied by the number of copies of the publication cannot exceed 25,000 pages. (A page is one side of a sheet of paper, 8x10½ inches.)

For example, a League 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 (4,000 copies x 6 pages). However, a League may not print 4,000 copies of an eight-page publication since this would result in a total of 32,000 printed pages (4,000 copies x 8 pages) thus exceeding the 25,000 printed page limit. Similarly, a League may not print 6,000 (or more) copies of any publication regardless of its length since that would exceed the 5,000 copy per page limit. Please send the LWVEF ten copies of any publication produced with federal grant funds.

D. PUBLIC RELATIONS

The public relations component of a project (an allowable expense) will, of course, vary but good publicity is a very important tool in public education and should be built into each project to some degree, again depending on the activity and the budget. The LWVEF recommends that a League's public relations person or another person with such skills be included in the project's planning committee. At the October training conference, each project manager received a set of five LWVUS factsheets on various ways of imparting information to the public (slide shows, the broadcast media, etc.). The LWVEF project director can provide a limited quantity of additional factsheets if any project manager would like more. As mentioned under Reports, the LWVEF requests that project managers submit samples of press releases and any publicity the project receives.

E. ADDITIONAL CONTACTS AND OUTSIDE FUNDS

A League project can often be enhanced and its audience increased by coopera—tion or cosponsorship with other organizations. This establishes a larger communications network and greater resources upon which to draw for carrying out the project. In working with others, however, the League must be very sure not to lose sight of project goals and purposes.

Many Leagues have also been quite successful at obtaining additional local or state contributions to help support their education efforts. Many of the energy-related industries and utilities that contributed to the LWVEF energy education program are viable sources to fund state efforts. It is advisable, however, to check with the LWVUS Development Office for any helpful information before making contact.

Leagues do not need to inform LWVEF on how outside contributions are spent (unless they come through the LWVEF, see next paragraph), but should let us know about any additional sources of funding. Outside funding should be used to complement grant funds, not in lieu of them, because DOE requires that the LWVEF return unspent or unobligated grant funds at the end of the project. This means, therefore, that, where appropriate, Leagues should use DOE money, which has a deadline, before those outside funds which do not have a date by which they must be spent. A separate bank account for outside funds is not required but project treasurers are encouraged to budget non-LWVEF funds individually and must keep separate records of expenditures.

If a League does receive contributions and the donor wishes the money to be tax-deductible, remember that unless the League has set up its own 501(c)3 organization, the money should be made payable to the LWVEF and forwarded to the LWVEF Office of State and Local Grants to be earmarked for that League's project. A League that wishes local or state contributions to be thus administered by the LWVEF must then apply to the LWVEF (through the Office of State and Local Grants) for approval of its projcet and for receipt of the exact amount of funds to be used for that project. Be sure to note that the contributions are being used to complement an approved LWVEF pass-through grant project. The LWVEF publication, The Way to Go: How to Use the LWVEF to Raise Tax-Deductible Money to Fund State and Local League Projects, publication #348. (30¢), describes the procedures to be followed and may be obtained from the LWVUS. Felice Sorett, Director of the LWVEF Office of State and Local Grants, can provide additional information and application forms.

II. FINANCIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Because the LWVEF is accountable to DOE for the use of the grant funds, Leagues must account to the LWVEF for all expenditures of pass-through grants. The basic accounting procedures established under Phase I still apply; we have tried, however, to clarify the procedures and requirements to avoid some of the problems that arose in Phase I.

A. FUNDING, BANK ACCOUNTS, FINANCIAL RECORDS

Each state League selected to receive an LWVEF energy education grant received one-half of its funding with the December 6, 1978 memo giving the final national energy committee approval of and comments on its project. An advance of the remaining half will be sent upon request when the League has expended and accounted for most of its first advance. Advances are sent to the state League treasurer for processing through the state League. The state treasurer then passes the funds on to the responsible project person--either the designated project treasurer (who in some cases may be the state League treasurer) or the project manager.

The LWVEF suggests but does not require that a separate bank account be opened for the project to avoid intermingling grant funds with other League operations. A League's treasurer may serve as project treasurer but because project terms and Board terms do not necessarily coincide, the League's treasurer may change during the period of the project and some confusion arise. If a state treasurer can manage the grant funds along with the other League duties and separately keep track of grant funds within a League account, then the LWVEF will not object.

The treasurer may establish her own bookkepping system, but she should keep track of expenses according to the line items listed on the project budget. If more money is needed for one item and less for another, adjustments in the budget may be made. The budget submitted with the project proposal serves as a guide only; expenses are not restricted to the amounts budgeted for each line item. The LWVEF Project Director should be notofied, though, if transfers of more than about $100 between line items are made.

Project Income

Any income received in the course of conducting DOE-funded grant activities (e.g., registration fees for workshops or sale of publications produced under the grant) must either be spent for the project or returned to DOE as part of any unspent federal funds remaining at the end of the project. The treasurer should keep a separate record of such income and provide a statement of how it was spent.

B. ACCOUNTING

Vouchers

1. A project treasurer accounts for money advanced to the League by reporting all expenditures of grant funds on LWVEF expense vouchers, a number of which have been sent to each project treasurer. Receipts (or bills or official statements) for every expenditure of $5.00 and over claimed on a voucher must be attached to that voucher (see section on receipts).

2. Vouchers are required in order that the project manager or anyone else associated with the project may be reimbursed for expenses incurred on behalf of the project. They are also required in order to document the use of funds that may have been advanced by the project manager to persons working on the project or that may have been passed-through to local Leagues. Expense vouchers must also be completed for purchases that are billed directly to the project or payments made directly by the project manager or treasurer.

3. Each pre-printed voucher consists of an original and four self-carboning duplicates. The copies should be handled as follows:

yellow copy--retained by person who requests reimbursement;
green copy--corrected, if necessary, and returned by the treasurer with reimbursement check to the person who submitted voucher (or in cases of local League pass-through, a local manager may keep this copy for her files);
blue copy--retained by state project treasurer for her records;
white and pink copies--mailed to the LWVEF project director, with receipts attached.

4. Each person who requests reimbursement should complete a separate voucher; that person's expenditures, however, can be grouped together on one voucher (i.e., all of one person's travel expenses) Any direct payments made by the manager/treasurer can also be grouped together as much as seems practicable on one voucher. This will reduce the amount of paperwork for the treasurer and the LWVEF.

5. Once the person requesting reimbursement submits the voucher (minus the yellow copy retained for her records), the treasurer should check it over to be sure it is complete and accurate and discuss any problems with the reimbursee. Necessary corrections should then be made on all copies so that the green copy returned to the reimbursee will reflect any changes. All required receipts or bills must be attached to each voucher.

6. Before each voucher is paid or sent to the LWVEF, the project treasurer should number it consecutively in the space provided in the lower left corner of the voucher. This will enable the treasurer and the LWVEF to keep track of every voucher. (This numbering system is not to be confused with any method a project treasurer and a local project manager may develop for keeping track of a local League's vouchers. See section on Local League Pass-through below.) It does not matter if one voucher dated after another is received in the LWVEF office before it, just that each is numbered consecutively when it is sent to the LWVEF.

7. Once the amount accounted for by the voucher is subtracted from the total current LWVEF advance to the project, the amount of the remaining advance should be entered under "balance of advance(s) remaining" in the lower left corner of the voucher.

8. Vouchers should be submitted in groups when several have accumulated or when the next advance is needed. A treasurer should not let too many pile up before sending them in.

Receipts and Bills

To meet federal accounting requirements, the LWVEF needs substantiation for all expenditures. The federal government generally will not accept photocopies of bills. The LWVEF Accounting Department will not process vouchers that do not have the appropriate receipts attached. It will not accept creidt card receipts or bills that are not itemized. THUS WE MUST ASK THAT THE TREASURER GET AN ORIGINAL RECEIPT FOR EVERY EXPENSE OF $5.00 OR MORE AND THAT SHE ATTACH ALL RECEIPTS TO THE APPROPRIATE EXPENSE VOUCHERS. Keep original airplane, train or bus tickets, parking stubs and hotel bills. If private motor vehicles are used, 17¢ for each mile travelled can be reimbursed. A record of the total mileage and the origin/destination must be kept and reported on the voucher. A printing or duplicating bill must be kept and a sample of the material that was printed attached to it. Receipts for stamps (over $5) must be obtained from the Post Office. When phone calls are charged to the project, the treasurer must submit the original phone bill or a copy of the bill if the original is not available, and circle the calls that are charged to the project. If telephone tax is computed and included please indicate the percentage and the acutal amount.

THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING ORIGINAL RECEIPTS FOR ALL EXPENDITURES CANNOT BE OVEREMPHASIZED. Government agancies frequently audit projects after they have been completed. Therefore, the LWVEF must keep all receipts (bills, statements, etc.) as part of the supporting documents to substantiate project expenditures. This means that a League may be liable for money spent which cannot be substantiated with receipts that prove the expense was incurred in accordance with project requirements and is allowable by the government agency. The date, amount and item or service should be clearly stated on each receipt.

Unlike businesses, individuals performing services for the project are not likely to provide a bill to substantiate that the work was actually performed. This situation is most apt to arise when the project hires someone to do secretarial work. In such an instance the League should prepare a bill on behalf of the person performing the work. A treasurer may either prepare a bill each time one is needed or may adopt a standard billing form. Each bill should be typed on League letterhead and should contain the following information: the name of the person who performed the service, the service performed, the hourly rate and number of hours worked if the person is paid by the hour, the total amount owed, the signature of the person who performed the work and the signature of the project manager or treasurer. At the time that the project is charged for the service this bill should be handled like any other bill. In other words, the expense must be reported on an expense voucher and the bill attached to the voucher. A sample statement to be made up by the treasurer for services that do not have formal receipts is included at the end of these instructions. If you purchase a receipt book for these types of expenditures the amount on the receipt must be itemized in detail .

C. LOCAL LEAGUE PASS-THROUGH

Some projects involve passing smaller grants through to local Leagues. Each local League must follow the above procedures when accounting for its grant funds. Therefore, the project manager must provide the accounting instructions and a set of vouchers to the person in the local League who will handle the money. (Additional guidelines and vouchers may be obtained from the LWVEF

project director.) The local treasurer should then complete vouchers for all project expenditures and give a voucher to each person who requests reimbursement from the project. Advances to individuals or local Leagues should be listed as such and should not be recorded in the project books as expenditures until the money is properly accounted for.

The local Manager should check that all vouchers are properly completed with all required receipts attached, sign the voucher in the lower left corner and send the blue, pink and white copies to the state League project manager or treasurer. The state League project treasurer then checks the vouchers for receipts and for accuracy, consecutively numbers each voucher, enters the amount of the voucher into her own bookeeeping system, records the remaining amount of the state League advance in the space at the bottom of the voucher, and forwards the pink and white copies of all paid vouchers to the LWVEF project director.

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SAMPLE

League of Women Voters of (state)
Energy Education Project
0000 Main Street
City, State

STATEMENT OF SERVICES

_____
(date(s) service performed)

Service: _____
(describe)

Performed by: Name _____

Address _____

_____

For: League of Women Voters of (state) Energy Education Project

Number of Hours (if applicable): _____

Rate of Pay: (if applicable): _____

Total Payment: _____

Received by: _____ Date: _____
(payee's signature)

Authorized by: _____ Project manager/treasurer
LWV of (state) Energy Education Project

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

ENERGY EDUCATION OUTREACH PROGRAM

NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1979

At the October Training Conference many of you told us that you felt there should be more communication between each project and the national office and between project managers. We agree that the sharing of events and information among all of us strengthens our individual efforts. This newsletter is an attempt to highlight national office plans and activities and those of the 24 state projects. In addition, we have some other bits of information which may interest you or prove useful.

AT NATIONAL

Limelight--The LWVEF's national energy education program received much attention at the National Energy Education Business and Labor Affairs Conference (January 15-18 at the Washington Hilton Hotel here in Washington). The US Department of Energy, the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges and the American Vocational Association sponsored this conference to focus attention on public energy awareness/education activities and on energy-related vocational training.

League President Ruth Hinerfeld addressed conference participants on the role of public interest groups in energy education and their skills and experience that equip them to deliver energy information to the public.

League Energy Chair Dotty Powers briefly recounted, as a part of a panel discussion, the League's involvement in energy education and described some of the activities undertaken by state Leagues. To illustrate the quality and creativity of League efforts she showed the LWV of Pennsylvania's public service announcement (PSA) featuring an Amish farmer, and demonstrated the hand puppets developed by the Montana League for its show, "Take That, You Monster!"

In the hotel exhibit hall various energy-related industries, utilities and public interest groups displayed products and disseminated information to participants. The LWVEF booth featured the publications, posters and audiovisual materials developed in the Energy Conservation Technology Education Project and in Phase I of the Energy Education Outreach Program. Ours was the only booth which displayed actual end products of energy education outreach activities. Over 1000 people flocked to the LWVEF exhibit with

many questions and favorable comments. We felt that the exposure was very beneficial public relations.

A flyer, Energy Education, tracing past LWVEF energy education efforts and detailing present activities, was developed for distribution at this DOE conference. It has proved to be a useful tool for explaining and publicizing our activities; the American Gas Association (AGA), a consortium donor, is printing 1000 copies to distribute to its members. A copy is enclosed for each of you.

In response to the many requests by League members and others to purchase energy education materials produced by the Leagues with DOE funds, Florence approached our grants officer and the legal office of DOE for a clarification of DOE's restrictions on these matters. Although the policy remains hazy, we did get a green light on sale of the Pennsylvania PSA. However, the federal government retains access to the products of the projects it funds, and may assign access to whomever it wishes. Cornelia Toole, Pennsylvania League project manager, provided the following prices and terms for the League's PSA:

Price per copy:
1.....$20
2-9..... 17.50 ea.
10-15..... 16.00 ea.
16 or more 14.00 ea.

Orders must be prepaid. Please allow two weeks for delivery.

Order from:
LWV of Pennsylvania
Strawbridge and Clothier
8th and Market Sts., 11th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19105
215-627-7937

Energy BRIEF #12 has been updated for 1979; a copy is attached.

Below is the schedule of staff and national energy committee visits to some of the energy projects. Time and money restrictions prevent us from seeing all of your efforts first hand; as you can see from the schedule below we often squeeze more than one visit into a trip!

Date	State	Event	Location	Assignment
Thursday March 22	New Jersey	"The Dollar and the Energy Connection" conference	Elizabeth	Weninger and Powers
Thursday, March 22	Wyoming/Colorado	Planning meeting uranium conference (cancelled due to weather; rescheduled for April 6)	Denver	Chichester
Saturday, March 24	New Mexico	Editorial meeting for nuclear waste publication and planning meeting for conference	Las Cruces	Chichester & Beane

Site visit schedule, continued

Date	State	Event	Location	Assignment
Sunday and Monday, March 25 & 26	Texas	Film review and script discussion for nuclear waste documentary	Lubbock	Chichester & Beane
Thursday, March 29	California	Training workshop for slide show	Sacramento	Powers
Thursday-Sunday March 29-April 1	Washington	Conference on the Emerging International Economic Order	Seattle	Powers
Friday, May 4	Florida	Workshop on energy and land use	Brevard Co.	Weninger
5/4-5	New Mexico	Nuclear Waste Conference	Las Cruces	Ellett and Beane
Tuesday-Friday, June 12-15	Wyoming/Colorado	Conference on Uranium Mining	Laramie	Powers, Ellett, Hoelscher, Martin, Knight, Weber, Chichester

Media--Included with this mailing is a copy of "PSA Pointers", written by our Public Relations (PR) Department. This brochure is for those of you with little experience in producing PSAs, particularly those project managers who are using PSAs to publicize the project, not as the major component. It should help you avoid some of the more common mistakes that occur with PSAs.

The PR department has also provided us with these little gems of information: According to a recent survey by the Associated Press, energy is among the top ten issues that radio listeners want to hear about; news of your activities should, therefore, be welcomed by radio stations. PR has also learned that listeners (and therefore programmers) prefer hearing news that contains a happening. So, plan your PSAs and news releases around events and offer League spokepersons for interviews.

Energy Education Phase III? Possibly...if DOE funds our latest proposal. Phase III proposes to allow ten state Leagues to develop factual information on utility companies in their states, to open up a dialogue between consumers and utility companies by holding regional workshops in different parts of their states and to disseminate this information in one or more publications. It is especially timely in view of the passage of the Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act of 1978, one of the five components of the National Energy

Act. Funding sought amounts to $270,430. We should be informed of DOE's decision by mid-May.

SUNDAY is May 3rd--The Solar Coalition tells us that, while there will be no central SUNDAY coordination this year, they do encourage local and individual activities to mark the day. Perhaps you can refresh everyone's memories of last SUNDAY by scheduling an activity for May 3, 1979.

More on Solar Energy--The Center for Renewable Resources (CRR), an outgrowth of the SUNDAY organizers, is launching a survey of model solar and energy conservation projects. Funded by a grant from the USDOE, the survey aims to identify and publicize unique programs developed by individuals and communities.

Florence is serving on CRR's steering committee for this project and agreed to inform state Leagues of the effort. The survey will cover a broad range of solar or conservation projects, including agricultural applications, educational programs, financing mechanisms and legislation. In addition, a national meeting of groups interested in solar energy will be held this summer to distribute information on the model projects. If any of you know of any interesting, innovative or informative solar or conservation projects, you may contact CRR at 1028 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20036, 202-466-6880.

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WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING IN THE STATES?

CALIFORNIA--Fifteen minute slide show on state energy alternatives produced and 25 copies made and distributed to local Leagues. Workshops to train local Leagues to use the show held March 29-30 in northern California and April 2-3 in southern California. Local League showings will begin soon.

DELAWARE--Over 135 showings thus far of the adult and student versions of the Phase I slide show, "The Energy Story," reaching 2500 people. Many more showings booked. Additional presenters trained.

FLORIDA--Five workshops with local government officials, Regional Energy Action! Committees (REACS) and local Leagues on energy and Local Government Comprehensive Plans:

3/8--Fort Meyers	4/4-Winterhaven	4/18--Pensacola
3/19--St. Petersburg		5/4--Brevard County

Because the cost burden of the workshops has been offset by the State Energy Office the project manager is developing ideas to use some grant funds to publish a citizen's guide on energy and comprehensive planning.

ILLINOIS--The League's weatherization dollhouse is completed and is being displayed at various meetings including an Energy and Home Improvement Fair in Chicago. Training sessions were conducted to teach League members to use the dollhouse for weatherization workshops. Showings of the League's Phase I slide show continue.

IOWA--Three TV PSAs on solar energy aimed at the agricultural sector are completed and will be distributed by local Leagues to TV stations around the state. Viewers are given an address to which to write for information which will be supplied by the Iowa Energy Policy Council.

KENTUCKY--The League has joined with the KY Humanities Council in developing the latter's film on coal and has helped shape a balanced presentation of the issues. Various distribution strategies are planned.

LOUISIANA--A TV PSA with a conservation theme is completed. It shows an elderly Cajun man fishing near a deserted oil rig and emphasizes the ultimate transience of non-renewable energy sources. It is now being distributed to all TV stations in the state.

MICHIGAN--First set of bus posters on display; second set goes out in April. Messages read: "Styrofoam doesn't grow on trees, paper cups do...use renewable resources," "Michigan imports 90% of its fuel--natural gas from Louisiana, oil from the Mideast, coal from Pennsylvania--build Michigan cars sold in Maine and Morocco," "If kilowatts were calories we'd all be FAT. Go on an energy diet." Each is cleverly illustrated.

MINNESOTA--Project manager is working with the Minnesota Energy Agency on various energy education projects including a Minnesota Energy Resource Directory. Working on distributing the energy quiz restuarant placemat. Two information-packed newsletters produced thus far for the regional energy resource persons and other interested parties.

MISSISSIPPI--In April energy programs were conducted for Jackson area high school students. The Youth Conference on Energy will be held June 1-3 in Long Beach. Motivated secondary school students will plan conservation campaigns for the fall.

MISSOURI--Two radio PSAs on energy standards for buildings have been given to local Leagues for distribution to about 130 radio stations around the state. The state energy office's "hot line" phone number is included in the message and that office will help respond to callers, who will be sent the LWVMO's new brochure on building energy standards. Also updating it's Phase I brochure, the Missouri Solar Use Survey, 1978.

MONTANA--Production of teacher/puppet kits took place on a large scale in a Bozeman church basement and distribution to schools is now underway. Requests for teachers' kits and showings of the large puppet set are coming in faster than the project manager can handle them but she is working to find a way to make more kits available.

NEW JERSEY--About 150 people attended "The Dollar and the Energy Connection" Conference in Elizabeth on March 22. Dotty Powers chaired a lively panel discussion of New Jersey's energy and economic interdependency.

NEW MEXICO--May 4-5, "Nuclear Waste--How Will We Manage It?" conference. $6000 grant from the state Humanities Council is enabling the League to expand the scope and audience. The League's overview publication on nuclear wastes will make its debut at the conference.

NEW YORK--The script for the documentary on New York energy situation, written by a NY State Department of Education Bureau of Mass Communications staffer, is finished and filming has begun. Project manager is forming a committee to plan local League use of the film.

OHIO--Local Leagues working closely with teachers and students on energy education programs. Also conducting citizen's energy programs.and making extensive use of audio-visual materials--some developed in Phase I.

PENNSYLVANIA--Pennsylvania Power and Light will probably fund the gift decal for children who see the League's PSA and write in. Although production of the PSA awaits final funding approval, the managers have been brainstorming with the producers (same as last year) for ideas.

SOUTH CAROLINA--Updating and improving the Phase I slide show for more showings to adult groups; publishing a one-time newspaper supplement on alternative energy sources for statewide circulation.

TEXAS--Filming and interviewing for the nuclear waste documentary completed. Drafting of script in progress. Project managers will soon begin work on integrating film footage and script.

WASHINGTON--Emerging International Economic Order Conference (League ran the energy component) was held in Seattle on March 29-April 1. Dotty Powers attended and was impressed not only by the caliber of the conference but by amount of work League manager and helpers put into the energy workshops. The conference was preceeded by four League-organized local forums to discuss the issues and prepare for the conference.

WEST VIRGINIA--Regretfully the West Virginia League has withdrawn from the program.

WYOMING/COLORADO--June 13-15--Conference on Uranium Mining at Laramie. Almost all of the $31,000 necessary for the conference has been raised from the two states' energy offices and other sources. Since several of the National Energy Committee members will be participating in the conference the whole committee will attend and hold its final meeting of the League year.

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

April 24, 1979

Ms. Jeanne Crampton
4330 Wooddale Avenue, S.
St. Louis Park, MN 55424

Dear Jeanne:

Helene Borg's letter asking the National Board to consider establishing a method to reach concurrence on the nuclear power issue reminded me that I had not yet acknowledged or responded to your thoughtful letter of March 8 on the same issue.

Let me first point out that we arrived at our energy position just last spring with most Leagues holding consensus meetings in the fall of 1977, not 1975 as you stated. Nevertheless, you are correct in pointing out that a number of things have occurred since the League study.

The League's position on nuclear power, I believe, reflects the fact that we looked at the issue in an objective fashion and in the broadest context of energy alternatives. At the same time, members voiced concerns about health and safety and the waste disposal problem. In the light of recent events, these concerns have taken on a new dimension and primacy. Objectivity and a broad perspective, however, are now needed more than ever.

The National Board and the state leaders will be discussing program direction at Council next week. This will afford us the opportunity to review, clarify and decide what the League's role and activities should be in these areas.

Thank you very much for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Dotty

Dorothy K. Powers
Energy Chair

cc: President, LWV of MN

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

APR 27 1979

April 24, 1979

Helene Borg, President
LWV of Minnesota
555 Wabash
St. Paul, MN 55102

Dear Helene:

Ruth Hinerfeld has asked me to respond to your letter of April 13, wearing two hats--Council Planning Chair and Energy Chair.

The National Board would of course be willing to discuss your proposal to establish a method of concurrence on the question of a nuclear power moratorium until the waste disposal problem is solved. We recognize, as you do, that this would constitute a change in a program position arrived at only a year ago and that such a change would necessiate re-examination of these issues and decision making by the members. It is fortuitous therefore that next week's Council will provide an opportunity for the National Board to discuss your request with the state leaders.

An energy workshop will be held Monday afternoon and program discussion in plenary session is scheduled for Tuesday afternoon and Thursday morning. These are all appropriate times to discuss your proposal. In addition, we will have a room available should it be needed for further delegate discussion on Monday evening after the "Dutch treat" dinners. I understand that you have circularized the state Leagues notifying them of your request and we can assume they are anticipating and will be prepared for this discussion.

I look forward to seeing you at Council.

Sincerely,

Dotty

Dotty Powers, Chair
National Energy Committee
Council Planning Committee

To all State Presidents of LWV:

Dear_____:

During our present Minnesota Legislative session, a bill was filed regarding nuclear waste (S.F. 657). It was with some dismay that I, as Energy lobbyist, (we) discovered there was nothing in either our National Energy or Solid Waste positions that would allow support of the bill. Essentially, what the bill did was restrict the building of, or addition to, a nuclear power generating plant until, "...there exist demonstrated technological means and facilities for the safe, permanent, and final disposition of radioactive waste material." The criteria also indicated such means should be economically feasible, and acceptable to the Federal government.

A discussion with a national energy lobbyist for League, Mr. Lloyd Leonard, indicated that because our position says we do not oppose the construction of all new nuclear plants, and accept "...nuclear fission's present proportionate share in the (energy) mix," there is no way we could testify in support of S.F. 657. (See Impact On Issues 1978-80, LWVUS Pub. No. 386, p.24)

In 1975, during the LWVUS energy consensus, I (we) reluctantly agreed that nuclear power was perhaps necessary as an energy source in the United States for an unstated amount of time (2000?). At that time there was strong feeling in most of the material we read that the waste problem was solveable. Now, over three years later, we seem farther from an answer to that question than ever. More to the point, evidence has been presented recently that low-level radiation (such as might be emitted from improperly stored waste containers) may be as hazardous, eventually, as a large sudden dose such as might occur in a catastrophic "accident." Since our 1975 consensus it has become apparent that there are other viable solutions to the energy problem---perhaps not these that will allow us to maintain "business as usual," but that will allow "life" to continue, albeit ina a changed lifestyle.

The hazard of radiation is a real one; I (we) am (are) suggesting that the LWVUS consider submitting the question to a concurrance of League members, or prepare an updating of the Energy position. The National League Convention in Washington, D.C. in spring 1980 would be the most logical time to implement this suggestion. However, to do that means we must begin laying the groundwork now.

If you, or members of your Board, feel this is a valid proposition to make to the National League, we'd (I'd) like to hear from you. Enclosed is a reply sheet, and self-addressed envelope. If it could be filled out and returned to us soon, we would appreciate it.

Do you feel the specific question of disposal of radioactive waste needs to be addressed in the National League position on Energy?

Yes_____ No_____

Comments:

Do you feel the entire question of hazardous wastes needs to be expanded under the National League Solid Waste Position?

Yes_____ No_____

Comments:

Will you contact each of your local League presidents in regard to this question?

Yes_____ No_____

Comments:

Are there specific persons in your League who would be interested in helping coordinate this effort for presentation to the National LWV?

Please list their names and addresses:

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

memorandum

April 10, 1979

TO: Energy Education Project managers, co-managers and project treasurers

FROM: Dotty Powers, Energy Chair and Florence Chichester, Energy Education Program Director

RE: The relationship between the League of Women Voters of the United States (LWVUS), the League of Women Voters Education Fund (LWVEF) and grant-funded projects; proper crediting of funding sources.

There does not seem to be a clear understanding among many Leagues of the importance of distinguishing between the LWVUS and the LWVEF in connection with the state League energy education outreach projects. The LWVEF is designated a 501(c)3 organization by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Grants and tax-deductible contributions are made to the LWVEF because it conducts only unbiased research and educational activities--no advocacy or lobbying. The LWVUS is designated a 501(c)4 organization. The LWVUS reaches positions on governmental issues and acts to influence policies relating to these issues. Contributions to the LWVUS are not tax-deductible.

Your energy education project funds come to you via the LWVEF, which is responsible to the US Department of Energy (USDOE) and the IRS for the objective nature of grant activities. Therefore, no grant funds can be used for advocacy, no grant project can support or oppose an energy strategy, and no project manager can involve herself simultaneously in energy lobbying. The LWVUS energy position should not be invoked in any way in a League energy education project.

Products or promotional materials produced by a League energy education project--publications, slide shows, flyers, films, public service announcements--must carry a credit, and in many cases a disclaimer. The USDOE and the LWVEF must be credited. We suggest this format: *This publication/film/slide show has been financed in part/entirely with funds from the League of Women Voters Education Fund and the US Department of Energy (USDOE) under grant #EU-78-G-01-6482. Contents do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of USDOE.* If you wish you may also credit the effort of your state League or state energy office or any outside contributors.

Please note that the grant number, EU-78-G-01-6482, for the Phase II grant is not the same as the one for Phase I, last year.

Second interim reports are due in the national office by April 30.

cc: State League presidents
State Board liaison for energy education project.

Science, technology and the human prospect
EDISON CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIUM

FACT SHEET

Event:	Edison Centennial Symposium
Theme:	"Science, Technology, and the Human Prospect"
Dates:	April 1-4, 1979
Location:	San Francisco Hilton Hotel, Mason and O'Farrell Streets
Sponsors:	Electric Power Research Institute (research organization sponsored by electric utilities) Thomas Alva Edison Foundation (nonprofit organization dedicated to advancement of science and engineering education)
Expected Attendance:	1000 leaders from the international science policy community, industry, government, the media, and academia.
Historical Perspective:	The symposium is an official event of the "Centennial of Light," a year-long commemoration of Thomas Alva Edison's invention of the first practical incandescent lamp.
Purpose:	To explore the impact of science and technology on society; to address concerns raised about current and future directions of science and technology.
Structure:	Three plenary sessions and 10 major speakers examining the issues from broad perspectives such as science ethics, public opinion, and economic development. Seven workshops focusing on specific disciplines such as medicine, food, and communications. Two general sessions probing special areas of concern (see program next page).
Special Events:	Reception on April 1 hosted by San Francisco businesses and organizations at Exploratorium in Palace of Fine Arts. Multi-media, audiovisual presentation opening the Symposium providing an impressionistic review of technology and society during the past century. Exhibits from Smithsonian Institution and Pacific Gas & Electric Company displaying Edison memorabilia. Awards presented at banquet April 3 to 1979 inductees of National Inventors Hall of Fame. Up to 100 college students participating in all discussions.

For Further Information:

(Registration)
Government Institutes, Inc.
4733 Bethesda Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
(301) 656-1090

(Media)
Jerry Russom
Lowry, Russom & Leeper
350 Pacific Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 397-7878

(SPEAKER LIST ON REVERSE SIDE)

The Edison Centennial Symposium is an official event of the International Centennial of Light, a year-long commemoration of the invention of the electric light.
Symposium sponsors are the Electric Power Research Institute and the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation.
April 1-4, 1979, The San Francisco Hilton Hotel.

EDISON CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIUM

Speakers and Workshop Chairpersons

Speakers

Chauncey Starr
Electric Power Research Institute

Philip Morrison
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Alasdair MacIntyre
Boston University

Arthur M. Bueche
General Electric Company

Simon Ramo
TRW, Inc.

Arthur Kantrowitz
AVCO Everett Research
Laboratory, Inc.

Harvey Brooks
Harvard University

Sumitro Djojohadikusumo
University of Indonesia

George Basalla
University of Delaware

Ernan McMullin
University of Notre Dame

Thomas P. Hughes
University of Pennsylvania

Gunnar Hambreaus
Royal Swedish Academy of
Engineering and Sciences

Jean Jacques Salomon
Conservatoire National des
Arts et Metiers

Eric Hoffer

Edwin Mansfield
University of Pennsylvania

Philip Handler
National Academy of Sciences

Workshop Chairpersons

Merril Eisenbud
New York University Medical Center

John Eberhard
Architectural Research Associates

Wolf Häfele
International Institute for
Applied Systems Analysis

Norman Birnbaum
Amherst College

René Dumont
Institut Nationale Agronomique

Michael Tyler
Studies and Planning, Ltd.

F. Kenneth Hare
University of Toronto

(COMPLETE PROGRAM AND REGISTRATION DETAILS AVAILABLE FROM GOVERNMENT INSTITUTES, INC., 4733 BETHESDA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016, (301) 656-1090)

ENERGY EDUCATION PHASE II NEWSLETTER

May, 1979

This is the third newsletter funded by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Energy Education Phase II Project through a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to the LWVUS Education Fund. On the back of this issue is a reporting form for your League to return if you have Energy Activities to share with us. For further information, additions or comments, please call Judy Burke (612-739-3337) or Margaret Post (612-636-4409).

I. Energy Education Activities

Energy Resource Persons trained in the Minnesota Energy Agency/Minnesota League of Women Voters winter workshops in 1978 reported the following local education projects this spring:

-- Energy Awareness Committees

The Mankato Energy Awareness Subcommittee was formed at the February 12, 1979, city council meeting. The first project of the group was to do home energy audits after three sessions of training. The Minnesota Energy Agency was in Mankato April 3, 4, 5 to train Energy Awareness Subcommittee members. The public was invited. Anyone wishing further information, contact Barb Maher (507-388-5577).

On February 26, 1979, the Columbia Heights City Council established an Energy Awareness Committee of six members. CHLWV members named to the committee are Maureen Vachuska and Trudy Rider. Trudy Rider (612-788-3164) can be contacted for more information.

-- Film and Slide Tape Show Presentations

On Thursday, October 26, 1978, the Columbia Heights LWV presented a slide-tape show on Minnesota's Energy Future followed by a panel discussion. The panelists included Bill Davis, Metropolitan Coordinator from MEA; Robert S. Bocurinski, Columbia Heights City Manager; Darlene Secord, a local citizen who built an energy-efficient home; and Ralph Somner, Vice President of Midland Cooperative, a new industry in the community. Over twenty-five people attended this meeting.

In Brooklyn Center, LWV showed, "Alternative Energy: Utilizing Minnesota's Renewable Resource," in a booth at Brooklyn Center's Kaleidoscope, a city exhibits day. The show was also viewed by twenty Leaguers and five guests of the Conservation Commission at another showing. Call Mary Ellen Vetta (612-561-1761) for more information.

The Wayzata LWV used, "Alternative Energy: Utilizing Minnesota's Renewable Resources," as an Energy update at two unit meetings recently. Call Sandy Andert for more information.

Six members of the Chaska LWV also viewed "Alternative Energy: Utilizing Minnesota's Renewable Resources," at a recent meeting.

-- Minnesota Energy Directory Completed

Energy, a Guide to Information Resources in Minnesota, is the newly published directory of agencies, businesses, organizations and individuals involved in energy education in Minnesota. It was compiled by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota with funds from the Minnesota Energy Agency.

Paid for by a grant from the United States Department of Energy to the Education Fund of the League of Women Voters

The directory was begun in early 1978 as part of LWVMN Phase I Energy Education Project. Energy Resource persons representing 40 Minnesota communities learned about the Minnesota energy situation from the Energy Agency staff, and used ideas for energy education projects in their own communities. Resource persons needed to know what programs, projects and services already existed in Minnesota. Questionnaires were sent to groups who recommended others, until the LWV stopped data collection with 225 respondents. Information about some utilities came from questionnaires returned to the Public Service Department.

The 311-page directory is arranged according to geographic area covered by an entry's services. The types of energy involvement range from weatherization assistance for low income households to rate reform lobbying, from utility services to retail sale of energy conservation products.

Directories have been mailed to public libraries, AVTI's, entrants, LWV Energy Resource persons and presidents. Minnesotans are urged to use their library's copy. A limited number of additional copies are available by calling Al Lessik at the Minnesota Energy Agency (612-296-9397).

A special thanks at the Minnesota Energy Agency go to Dixie Diehl and Al Lessik. Kathleen Gilder, a member of League of Women Voters of Minneapolis, organized and edited the information. Margaret Post, a member of the League of Women Voters of Roseville and co-manager of Energy Education Phase II, directed this project to its completion.

-- Educators Use Films and Slide-Tape Shows

The Energy Education Phase II staff and member Leagues all over Minnesota have tried hard to spread the word of all the fine audio-visuals purchased during Phases I and II. These efforts are being rewarded - 2133 students have viewed the films put into Minnesota's Library Film Circuit by LWVMN since October, 1978, and approximately 1155 have viewed our new slide-tape shows. The following schools and organizations are on record for seeing these materials:

Mesabi Community College
School District 94 - Cloquet
Minnetonka High School
Woodbury Senior High School
St. Paul Park Senior High School
Young American School, Chaska
Chaska Public Schools
Kiwanis in Marshall
Jaycees - Woodbury
Public Schools - Pine River
Willmar Junior High School
New Richland Elementary School
St. Cloud - Public Schools
Alexandria - Public Schools
AVTI in St. Cloud
Fridley - Public Schools
Middle School in Marshall

II. Audio-Visuals Available

* New items of interest

"Inheritance" - a sixty-minute video-tape documentary produced by WCCO, February 7, 1979, by Dave Moore in the Town Meeting series. It covers the social, economic and political aspects of the energy problem in Minnesota and the attempts by Minnesotans to look for new sources of energy. The problems of Pipeline, Powerline, and Nuclear Power are described thoroughly and Avory Lovens, a well-know Futurist, explains what he calls the "soft path" for the future. This can now be reserved and mailed to you from LWVMN state office. A video-cassette television is needed - order through your school district Continuing Education Department.

"Energy: Problems and Future," and "Energy: Fuels and Man," films produced by National Geographic, are being purchased by Energy Education Phase II and will be in the Minnesota Library Circuit by September, 1979. You can contact Judy Burke (612-739-3337) for more information on this.

* Films

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota has purchased a number of energy films with monies from a grant of the U.S. Department of Energy through the League of Women Voters Education Fund. These are the Energy films owned by the LWVMN and circulated through the state Library Film Circuit:

"Bottom of the Oil Barrel" - 34-min. color - explores reasons for oil and gasoline shortages and possibilities of finding new sources of oil.

Watonwan County Library - 4-20 to 6-9-79
Viking Library System - 6-20 to 8-10-79

"Energy: Critical Choices" - 23-min. color - traces the history of each major energy source used in the U.S., how much has been used, what for, environmental costs, and foreign relations issues. Questions how much we can rely on for the future.

Duluth Public Library - 4-20 to 6-9-79
Traverse des Sioux Library System - 6-20 to 8-10-79

"Energy 2000" - 25-min. color - explores potentials and problems of alternative energy sources. Emphasis on coal and nuclear as the most feasible energy sources.

East Central Regional Library - 4-20 to 6-9-79
Lake Agassiz Regional Library - 6-20 to 8-10-79

"Sunbeam Solution" - 38-min. color - investigates a wide array of alternative energy sources and examines ways to conserve energy.

Duluth Public Library - 6-4 to 6-29-79
The St. Paul Public Library is circulating another copy of "Sunbeam Solution."

* Slide-Tape Shows

Two slide-tape shows are presently available at the League of Women Voters office, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102. A $10 deposit will reserve a show for your use. The full deposit will be returned and postage paid for Energy Resource persons and League members for the duration of the grant period. A slide projector may be reserved for a $25 deposit. However, the projector cannot be mailed.

*Solar Energy: ready when you are - 50 mins., 104 slides. Presents solar systems as used in new construction. (Donated by the Northfield LWV from their 1977 DOE project.)

*Alternative Energy: Utilizing Minnesota's Renewable Resources - 40 mins., 97 slides. Features 30 alternative energy projects which have been designed and built by individuals in Minnesota.

*Inheritance - video-tape (see above).

III. Local Grant Monies Available

Phase II Energy Education grant monies are available to League members wishing to sponsor or attend energy-related workshops in their regions. Monies could go for meeting fees and mileage. Deadline for use of these monies would be June 1. If you have a project in mind, please call or write Marge Post or Judy Burke at the state League office (Room 212, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102).

IV. Energy News Around Minnesota

* Girl Scout Council of the St. Croix Valley has a new home. A showpiece public building incorporating virtually all known energy systems has just been completed in St. Paul.

Credit for this feat goes to the Girl Scout Council of St. Croix Valley. Its new Program Center/Headquarters at 400 South Robert Street has a windmill, solar system, heat-pump system, self-contained waste disposal system, etc. Located partially below grade to save energy, it has soil on the roof for additional insulation; that soil will be planted with authentic prairie grass, interspersed with 1,100 hand-planted prairie wildflowers. Another energy-saving feature is task-lighting, to permit illumination only when and where needed. Designed by Del Erickson of BWBR, the building has already won an engineering prize for its energy conservation features.

Such a building surely deserves a magnificent housewarming, and, of course, a party is planned -- a three-day party from May 17 to 19. May 17 will be adult recognition day, with a building tour and a luncheon for Girl Scout volunteers. Frances Hesselbein, national Girl Scout executive director, will speak. Welcoming the 300 adult volunteers to St. Paul will be Mayor George A. Latimer, who also will talk briefly. A reception from 4:30 to 7:30 p.m. May 18 also is planned for Scout leaders who are unable to attend the daytime event.

On May 18, community leaders from throughout the eleven-county Council area will be invited to tour the prototype building and meet Jane Freeman, national Girl Scout president. Refreshments will be served. Hosts at a morning reception (9 to 11 a.m.) will be St. Paul City Council members. The later receptions will be hosted by past Girl Scout officers and other board members. That evening the Dedication Sponsors Dinner will be held from 6 to 9 p.m. at the Minnesota Club. Speaker will be noted environmentalist Ian McHarg of the University of Pennsylvania. McHarg's topic will be "Design with Nature." Persons interested in ticket information or dinner reservations may call Mary Harrington at 227-8835.

May 19 events are especially planned for the girls themselves. At 10 a.m., five Fun Runs will begin from various points in the city of St. Paul. All will end at the new building, where a reviewing stand will be located. Next event will be an Energy Parade from the St. Paul Civic Center across the Robert Street Bridge to the new building. No animals or motorized vehicles will be allowed. Only human motive power permitted. After lunch there will be the official ribbon-cutting ceremony, with Girl Scouts of all ages participating. Senator David Durenberger will present a flag to the Council which previously has flown briefly over the national Capitol in Washington, D.C. This is especially appropriate because the Girl Scout organization is chartered by Congress itself. The afternoon events also will include disco dancing, a New Games Festival, an energy show, displays and demonstrations by troops, and a concert and sing-along by the Dedication Chorus.

For further information on any of these events, please call Dee Perry Kidder at 227-8835.

* Dr. Barry Commoner will be speaking at the Catholic Youth Center (2120 Park Avenue South, Minneapolis) on May 22 at 7:30 p.m. After this Public Forum, refreshments will be served at the Minnesota Project (1618 East 22nd Street). Excerpts from Dr. Commoner's new book, ENERGY POLICY, appeared in the April 23 and 29 issues of the New Yorker magazine.

V. Energy Saving Tips from DOE

Many times we are called upon to pass some energy savings tips on to our members. For that reason we are including the following Energy Tips outlined in Volume 3, Number 14 of Department of Energy, Information.

"Below are the Energy-Saving Tips of the Day for the next 30-day period. However, they may be used at any time. Many of these tips, and other energy saving advice, are available in the DOE booklet "Tips for Energy Savers." Single free copies may be obtained by writing Energy Conservation Now, Pueblo, Colorado 81009.

Day 1 - Now that spring is on its way, you can plan to save energy and money. Turn off your home heating system as soon as you can, and wait until very warm weather comes to use your air conditioning. In the meantime, keep draperies and curtains open on sunny days and take advantage of solar energy!

Day 2 - Remember to keep closet doors closed and to close off rooms that you do not normally use. Do not heat any more space in your home than you need to.

Day 3 - Buy the smallest, least powerful air conditioner you need to cool the space you have for the climate in which you live.

Day 4 - Clean or replace filters in a forced air heating system about once a month for better system efficiency. Be sure to check the ductwork for a forced air system, especially at connection points. Repair leaks with duct tape or caulking.

Day 5 - Plan to have your oil furnace serviced during the coming summer. Such service could save you 10 percent in fuel consumption during the coming winter.

Day 6 - Now is a good time to make sure that the ducts in your air conditioning system are properly insulated, especially those that pass through the attic or other uncooled spaces. This precautionary step could save cooling costs for you later, when hot weather arrives.

Day 7 - Keep in mind that more than 7.5 percent of the electricity we use in our homes goes into lighting. Concentrate lighting in your home in reading and working areas. Remember also to light certain areas, such as stair wells, for safety's sake. Reduce lighting elsewhere.

Day 8 - Lamps with three-way switches help to keep lighting levels low when intense light is not necessary. Use the highest setting only for reading or for other activities that require bright light.

Day 9 - Use fluorescent lighting wherever you can, for more lumens per watt. A 40-watt fluorescent lamp gives off 80 lumens per watt and a 60-watt incandescent bulb gives off only 14.7 lumens per watt. The 40-watt fluorescent lamp would save about 140 watt-hours of electricity over a 7-hour period.

Day 10 - Fluorescent lighting can help in kitchen sink and countertop areas. These lights set under kitchen cabinets or over countertops are pleasant and energy efficient.

Day 11 - Remember to have decorative outdoor gas lamps turned off unles they are essential for safety. Or, convert such lamps to electricity. Keeping eight gas lamps burning uses as much natural gas as it takes to heat an average-size home for a winter heating season.

Day 12 - You have heard this before, but we'll remind you anyway. Don't leave appliances running when they're not in use. Remember to turn off your radio, TV or record player when you leave the room.

Day 13 - If public transportation is available in the area where you live, take advantage of it. You'll save the energy and money that the gasoline consumed by your car would represent. You'll save your own energy as well.

Day 14 - When out driving, observe the 55 mph speed limit on the highway. Most automobiles get about 20 percent more miles per gallon on the highway at 55 mph than they do at 70 mph.

Day 15 - Minimize braking. Anticipate speed changes. Take your foot off the accelerator as soon as you see a red light or slowed traffic ahead.

Day 16 - Go shopping with a neighbor now and then. If the fuel used by the average car were reduced 15 percent through fewer daily trips, better driving practices and better maintenance, the nation's use of petroleum would fall by nearly 3.5 percent of demand.

Day 17 - Check your car's tire pressures regularly. Underinflated tires increase gasoline use. Your car can lose about 2 percent in fuel economy for every pound of pressure under the recommended pounds per-square-inch.

Day 18 - When replacing tires for your car, consider radial tires. They can mean from 3 to 5 percent improvement in gas mileage in the city and 7 percent on the highway. Radial tires last longer, too. Never mix radials with conventional tires.

Day 19 - Remove any unnecessary weight from the car. The lighter the car, the less gas it uses. An extra 100 pounds decreases fuel economy about one percent for the average car, 1¼ percent for small cars.

Day 20 - Consider planting leafy trees on the south and west sides of your home. As they grow their leaves will help shield your home from the hot summer sun and will reduce the power demand on your air conditioning equipment. In winter months, when leaves are gone, your home will benefit from the sun's rays, thereby lowering your heating bill.

Day 21 - When you are sure that the heating season is over, you can save a considerable amount of fuel by having the furnace pilot light turned off. Remember to make a note to be sure to have it re-ignited before you turn the furnace on again next fall.

Day 22 - Use small, portable appliances, like electric skillets or toaster ovens, when you're cooking small quantities of food. They use less energy and cost less to operate than a full size oven.

Day 23 - Adding insulation to your home can reduce cooling costs in warm weather as well as heating costs during the winter. Find out if your home needs insulation. Consult with a reputable insulation dealer in your community or with your local building inspector or county agent.

Day 24 - Use your dishwasher when fully loaded, and try to use it during off-peak time. Call your utility company to find out what the peak load period is in your area. Open the door of the dishwasher after the rinse cycle so that dishes can air dry.

Day 25 - Cook complete meals in your oven rather than just one dish. Do not open the oven door to peek during baking time. If you do, your oven temperature falls from 25° to 75°.

Day 26 - Try using heat treated glass or ceramic dishes in your oven. You will be able to cook at oven temperature settings as much as 25 degrees lower than required for cooking similar items in metal pans.

Day 27 - In your washing machine, use warm or cold water for clothes that are not heavily soiled, and hot water for the rest. Wash full loads, but do not overload your washing machine.

Day 28 - If you have accumulated only a few dirty dishes, wash them in a dishpan instead of using your dishwasher. You'll save hot water and the electricity of gas that the dishwasher would consume.

Day 29 - When planning a shopping trip, call ahead to see if the store has the item you want. If the item is not in stock, you will have saved gasoline and your own energy and time.

Day 30 - Save gasoline by shopping as close to home as possible. Also, remember to combine errands for a more efficient use of energy and of your time."

QUESTIONNAIRE
Energy Education Phase II Newsletter

Name: _____

Address: _____

Current Position: _____ *Phone:* _____

Are you a League member? ___*yes* ___*no*
Do you wish to receive future copies of this newsletter? ___*yes* ___*no*
Do you wish to receive future copies of the Minnesota Energy Agency's Energy Review?
___*yes* ___*no*

Please use the space below for the names, addresses and positions of persons in your communities and Leagues who would benefit from receiving this newsletter:

Please describe energy related activities in which you have been involved since September 1978:

___*film programs*
___*energy awareness committees*
___*school programs*
___*tours*
___*home energy audits*
___*workshops*

If you have checked any of the above, describe briefly when, where, how many people attended, and the name and phone number of the person who can be contacted for information on each activity:

Burke 739-3337

ENERGY EDUCATION PHASE II NEWSLETTER

August 1979

This is the fourth and final newsletter funded by the League of Women Voters Phase II project. The Minnesota League of Women Voters was one of 23 Leagues chosen to receive a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy through the League of Women Voters (U.S.) Education Fund. During the past year audio-visual materials purchased by Phase I and Phase II have been received by 4212 persons in Minnesota. These materials were purchased and placed in circulation in various circuits in Minnesota. They are for Energy Education of League members and all other Minnesotans wishing to use them. The purpose of this final newsletter is to let you know where these materials are so that you may reserve them or advertise their presence in your locale at various times during the year. Further information on this will come through the Board Memo and the VOTER.

I. AUDIO-VISUALS PURCHASED IN PHASE II

Slide-Tape Shows/Video Tape

Two slide-tape shows are presently available at the League of Women Voters office, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102. A $10 deposit will reserve a show for your use. The full deposit will be returned but your League will be charged for postage and handling. A slide projector may be reserved for a $10 deposit. However, the projector cannot be mailed.

Solar Energy: ready when you are - 50 mins., 104 slides. Presents solar systems as used in new construction. (Donated by the Northfield LWV from their 1977 DOE project.)

Alternative Energy: Utilizing Minnesota's Renewable Resources - 40 mins., 97 slides. Features 30 alternative energy projects which have been designed and built by individuals in Minnesota.

"Inheritance" - a sixty-minute video-tape documentary produced by WCCO, February 7, 1979, by Dave Moore in the Town Meeting series. It covers the social, economic and political aspects of the energy problem in Minnesota and the attempts by Minnesotans to look for new sources of energy. The problems of Pipeline, Powerline, and Nuclear Power are described thoroughly and Avory Lovens, a well-known Futurist, explains what he calls the "soft path" for the future. This can now be reserved and mailed to you from LWVMN state office. A video-cassette television is needed - order through your school district Continuing Education Department. If you can't get this

Paid for by a grant from the United States Department of Energy to the Education Fund of the League of Women Voters

through LWVMN, you can try contacting Wendy Wachter, Programing - WCCO-TV, 50 S. Ninth, Minneapolis 55402 or best phone her at 612-330-2421.

16 mm Films

Three copies each of two films have been purchased during the past year and placed in the Minnesota Library Film Circuit, the Metropolitan Library Service Agency (MELSA), and the University of Minnesota Library Service. These are to be reserved through the individual libraries or film service. It is hoped by placing these films in three places that Leagues will be able to obtain films more easily. A description of these are:

ENERGY: THE FUELS AND MAN

This is a 23-minute film from National Geographic. What is energy? How is it obtained? How has it been used in the past? How is it used today? These are some of the basic questions addressed by this film. A look at a city crippled by a snowstorm reveals a modern urban environment deprived of energy. Returning to a time before the industrial age, the film distinguishes between two kinds of fuel. Renewable fuels, such as wood, can be renewed within a relatively short period of time. Non-renewable fuels, in particular the fossil fuels like coal, natural gas, and oil that modern industrial society depends upon so heavily, require millions of years for usable energy resources.

But today our energy is no longer inexpensive, and our non-renewable resources are almost gone. The film surveys the major energy resources of today and assesses their strengths and weaknesses. A Teacher's Guide is included with the film.

ENERGY: THE PROBLEMS AND THE FUTURE

This timely National Geographic film on energy takes a 23-minute look to the future, examining the potential of several non-polluting, renewable energy resources. Each of the four basic elements - water, earth, wind, and fire of the sun - are possible energy sources for the future.

In France, the project on the Rance River demonstrates daily that tidal power is a feasible source of energy. Like tidal power, hot water from the earth is very practical source of energy in parts of the world. Students will marvel at buses and cars powered by hydrogen gas, a virtually limitless resource. Windmills have been used to produce power for years, but in today's energy-impoverished world, they take on new importance. The limitless power of the sun is free for the taking: several ways of using it are examined. In New Mexico, research on passive solar heating is being carried out. Some of the energy sources described in the film will probably power the world in the future. A Teacher's Guide is included with the film.

The State Library Film Circuit schedule of circulation is as follows for this next year. This is not in their directory for this year so librarians not in these libraries will have trouble making inter-library loans.

Energy: The Fuels and Man
Energy: The Problem & the Future

	From	To
Albert Lea	9/6/79	10/24/79
Crow River Regional	11/5/79	12/27/79
Duluth Public Library	1/9/80	2/27/80
Ramsey County	3/10/80	4/28/80
SELCO	5/8/80	6/28/80
Morris	7/10/80	8/26/80

These films have been placed in Section V, Packet 4.

The Metropolitan Library Service Agency (MELSA) circulation is the following:

Energy: The Fuels and Man

	From	To
Anoka County	7/23/79	9/27/79
Carver County	10/1/79	11/1/79
Dakota County	11/5/79	1/10/80
Hennepin County	1/14/80	6/12/80
Minneapolis Public	6/16/80	10/30/80
Ramsey County	11/3/80	1/8/81

Energy: Problems and the Future

Hennepin County	7/23/79	12/7/79
Minneapolis Public	12/10/79	4/24/80
Ramsey County	5/12/80	7/17/80
St. Paul Public	7/21/80	10/30/80
Scott County	11/3/80	12/4/80
Washington County	12/8/80	1/8/81
Anoka County	1/12/81	2/12/81

The University of Minnesota, Audio Visual Library Service will also be circulating these two National Geographic films. There is a $5.75 plus postage charge for their use. This organization is not funded as the libraries are so this is the reason for the charge. This is perhaps the most widely used service in the state and Leagues should plan ahead to use this service. The films will be received by the University by September 15, 1979. Contact University of Minnesota, Audio Visual Library Services, 3300 University Ave., SE, Minneapolis 55414/or phone 612-373-3810.

II. AUDIO VISUALS PURCHASED IN PHASE I

16 mm FILMS ON ENERGY AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USE

The Minnesota League of Women Voters has been able to purchase films to put in circulation throughout our state with a grant of money made to the Education Fund of the League of Women Voters by the United States Department of Energy. The librarian in this library will be able to make reservations for you to use these fine films. In some cases inter-library loans are possible.

"THE BOTTON OF THE OIL BARREL" - a 34-minute, color film exploring the reasons for oil and gasoline shortages and possibilities of finding new sources for oil.

	From	To
SELCO	8/20/79	10/8/79
Polk County	10/18/79	12/10/79
Northwest Regional	12/20/79	2/9/80
Two Harbors	2/21/80	4/11/80
International Falls	4/22/80	6/11/80
Faribault	6/23/80	8/9/80

"THE SUNBEAM SOLUTION" - a 38-minute color film that investigates a wide array of alternative energy sources and examines ways to conserve energy.

	From	To
East Central Regional	8/2/79	9/21/79
Detroit Lakes Public Library	10/2/79	11/23/79
Hibbing Public Library	12/4/79	1/24/80
Washington County	2/4/80	3/24/80
Nobles County	4/4/80	5/24/80
Anoka County	6/5/80	7/23/80

"ENERGY: CRITICAL CHOICES" - a 23-minute color film tracing the history of each major energy source used in the U.S., how much has been used, what for, environmental costs, and foreign relations issues. Questions how much we can rely on for the future.

	From	To
Minnesota Valley	8/20/79	10/8/79
Carver County	10/18/79	12/10/79
Nobles County	12/20/79	2/9/80
Cloquet Public Library	2/21/80	4/11/80
Rochester Public Library	4/22/80	6/11/80
Lake Agassiz Regional	6/23/80	8/9/80

"ENERGY 2000" - a 25-minute color film exploring potentials and problems of alternative energy sources. Emphasis on coal and nuclear as the most feasible energy sources are suggested.

	From	To
Minnesota Valley Regional	8/20/79	10/8/79
Washington County	10/18/79	12/10/79
Fergus Falls	12/20/79	2/9/80
Dakota County	2/21/80	4/11/80
Virginia Public Library	4/22/80	6/11/80
Marshall-Lyon County	6/23/80	8/9/80