

League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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

January 5, 1987

Mr. Gary G. Johnson P.O. Box 425 Battle Lake, MN 56515

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter asking about the omission of your question on wetlands from the debate program and the League's environmental positions.

We were, I must admit, surprised by the response to our call for questions to be asked the candidates. We received many, many more than we were able to use. A number of perfectly legitimate topics were eliminated by the selection process. While you may disagree with our decision as to the questions that were used, I am sure that you do understand that it was a perplexing problem.

Let me assure you that the League of Women Voters \underline{does} care about the environment. Last year the League was listed among the \overline{top} ten environmental groups in the nation - even though we are not, technically, \underline{only} an environmental organization.

Water quality has been on our action list for over 30 years and the League recently concluded a study on water management and quantity in Minnesota. Enclosed you will find the study materials we developed during the course of our inquiry, and the position we adopted at its conclusion. Overall, our position on the environment states: "Promote an environment beneficial to life through the protection and wise management of natural resources in the public interest by recognizing the interrelationships of air quality, energy, land use, waste management and water resources." Specifically addressing water, the LEAGUE OF Women Voters of the United States says, (among other things) "We support policies to achieve water quality essential for maintaining species diversity and populations of aquatic species, including measures to protect lakes, estuaries, wetlands and in-stream flows." Recently the national League worked to ensure a reauthorized Clean Water Act that maintains an effective pretreatment program, establishes programs to control nonpoint or runoff pollution and maintains adequate protection for ecologically valuable wetlands. Unfortunately, although the Act was passed nearly unanimously by both houses of Congress near the end of the last session, it was vetoed by the President.

As you can see from the above, we are as concerned as you are about improper or indiscriminate drainage, wetland maintenance, soil erosion and land use. In the past few years the Minnesota League has also been active in areas of air quality, acid rain, solid and hazardous waste, and radioactive waste. At present we are pursuing the adoption of a beverage container deposit law to lessen the impact on landfills, reduce litter, encourage recycling, reduce maintenance on garbage burning incinerators, as well as develop new jobs and industries using the waste material.

We are well aware of the impact tourism, hunting and fishing has on the Minnesota economy. By no means are Minnesota sportsmen forgotten in our environmental programs. It is important that we all remember that hunters and fishing people were our original conservationists.

If you have a specific question about our action program please do not hesitate to write or call. Should you care to make a donation to the League you may request that it be used to promote our environmental program.

Sincerely yours,

Slavue Trampton

Natural Resources Chair

JC/rk



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

August 12, 1985

Mr. Mike Sullivan, Executive Director Minnesota Environmental Quality Board Room 100, Capitol Square Building 550 Cedar Street St. Paul, MN 55101

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

We understand the Environmental Quality Board is interested in comments pertaining to the Board's recent selection of priority items of state environmental concern. As it happens, the League of Women Voters of Minnesota completed a two-year study in March of the Board's first priority, "State and Local Water Planning and Management."

Our position reads, "Support of a state role in the preservation and management of Minnesota's water resources through protection, allocation, conservation, pricing, and interbasin transfer policies protective of Minnesota's current and future needs." Attached for your information is a complete statement of member agreement on Minnesota's water resources. We had two co-chairs who conducted the study, as well as a committee of members from throughout the state. Our co-chairs were:

Katie Fournier 912 - 18th Avenue S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55414 612/331-5615

Barbara Akre 432 Pinewood Duluth, MN 55804 218/728-4397

I know they would be interested in talking to you if you have questions about the study itself, and our conclusions.

Sincerely.

from Herentalkane Joan Higinbotham

President

H:C/rk cc: Fournier

Tom Triplett, Chairman, EQB

Jeanne Crampton

Natural Resources Director

Jeanne Crampton

Natural Resources





LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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

December 6, 1982

Mr. Thomas R. Marks 428 Wheeler Avenue North Mankato, MN 56001

Dear Mr. Marks:

Thank you for your letter of November 4th. I am delighted to hear that you wish to devote some time to crucial environmental issues.

We do have available a number of publications on a wide range of environmental topics and these are described in both state and national League catalogs. The state LWV catalog is presently being updated, as is the national catalog, so both are in fairly short supply. If I can locate either or both, I'll have them sent to you. In the interim, Mrs. Kendall should have a copy she might be willing to share with you. We do charge for our publications.

I have included with this letter some general information about the League of Women Voters - and my first suggestion would be that you seriously consider joining the League in your community. We have numerous male members and many take an active leadership role in the organization. (Rep. Ken Nelson functions as the energy resource person for his League unit in Minneapolis, for instance.) As a member you would be kept apprised of the issues in which you are interested.

Since you specifically mentioned the Legislature, I have included a registration form for our Citizen Lobbyist Workshop on January 15th (Saturday) in St. Paul and a subscription form for the Capitol Letter, a newsletter we publish during the session. During the 1983 session of the Minnesota Legislature, the LWVMN will be working for the passage of a can and bottle deposit law. Such a law would conserve energy, reduce landfill expansion and provide jobs. I have included a copy of our petition. This petition has no legal standing and is merely an indication of citizen interest. Perhaps you would care to obtain some signatures and return it to us by January 3rd, so that we might use it at the Legislature.

I must admit that I simply do not have the time to answer each question in your letter in depth and can only suggest that you read your newspapers and news magazines for environmental topics. Your local library should be able to make numerous suggestions about books or publications you might read, as well as slide shows and other materials available. Schools frequently present courses specifically aimed at lay persons on environmental topics and I urge you to check their catalogs for such courses. Obviously, there are any number of environmental organizations that can be joined, and again, your library can provide

Nan- How about this one! Let him to just all the sufer he can handle — NOV - 8 1502 428 Wheeler Avenue N. Mankato, NN 56001 Nov. 4, 1982 Natural Resources Chairperson League of Women Voters Dear Ms. . Cranpon: Mrs. Phillip Kendall of Mankato referred me to you. Now that the election is over, I can turn my attention from electing environmentally sensitive candidates to the environmental issues themselves. I understand that there is an abundance of information available through your office. This interests me since I want to keep up-to-date on current environmental legislation and the progress that either has been made or needs to be made toward the protection and clean-up of our What types and quantity of information are available through your office? For instance, I am interested in current bills before Congress and the state legislature during the next session, the merits or demerits of each and how our senators and representatives vote. Moreover, I would like to keep up-to-date on what needs to be done or should not be done. In particular, I am interested in the nature of the clean air act supposedly before Congress in the next special session. Is it to be watered down or is it tough? Furthermore, I am curious to know how effective the EPA and MPCA are and whether they need more funding to do their job. In addition, can you recommend other sources of watchdog information such as Common Cause Magazine, special newsletters, or lobbying groups on the one hand, and on the other, just good literature by which I deepen my insight into the issue of environmental concern? In short, I sim to keep on top of environmental issues. Based on your experience, how should I proceed? James R. Marks

Helen Jacobs 2220 East Newberry Milwaukee, WI 53211 1 March 1982

Jeanne Crompton 4330 Wooddale Ave. S. St. Louis Park, MN 55424

Dear Jeanne:

Thank you for your note. I am happy to tell you about Citizens for a Better Environment and. I hope, assure you that you will find them a valuable resource in your League environmental work.

As you know, CBE is a national environmental organization with offices in Chicago. Milwaukee, San Fransisco and New York. Money is raised primarily from door-todoor canvassing on local environmental issues. Canvassers are carefully selected and then educated about environmental issues before they meet the public. Because of this, CBE has had one of the longest running and most successful canvasses in the country. The canvass not only serves to help fund the organization but keeps CBE informed of what the public knows and thinks about local environmental issues. CBE does no lobbying.

The money raised is used to pay a staff of researchers and lawyers. They prepare and present testimony at local, state and national hearings. Members of the staff have frequently been invited to testify before Congressional Committees and the EPA in Washington. Here in Wisconsin, the staff microbiologist and attorney have been invited to serve on Department of Natural Resources and ad hoc legislative committees. Like the League, the testimony given is well researched and well presented. CBE enjoys a fine reputation because of the thoroughness of its research.

I first came in contact with CBE when I was studying local sewer issues for the Greater Milwaukee League. Because CBF had technical and legal expertise, I sought their help for some of the hard problems -- sludge on farmland, cadmium concentrations, industrial pre-treatment, etc.... The help and advice I received was current, accurate and freely given. If they could not answer my questions, staff members consulted the Chicago staff researchers. CBE has served as a resource for other groups as well and is building a large collection of research and studies on the toxics issue.

Because of the limited scope of CBE's purpose--environmental protection--and its focus -- toxics, I doubt that its activities would interfere with the League's. In fact, I believe you would find it a complementary relationship.

CBE canvasses for much of its operating budget. The rest comes from grants from foundations and occasionally from a governmental agency. (CBE recently received some money from EPA through the National Resources Defense Council for a "Toxics Waterwatch" project.) The Executive Director, Jim Cannon, spends more than half of his time preparing and presenting grant proposals to national foundations. CBE has observed that one organization can open doors for others. It has received grants from foundations that have never before given to a group with an environmental focus. This can help other organizations seeking money for such purposes.

If you decide to write a letter of approbation on behalf of CBE, and I hope you do, I believe you will find your League has welcomed a resource into the community you will find useful.

Just to make sure my opinion is shared, I called Fran Swigart of the Greater Milwaukee League. She feels CBE's publications are excellent and CBE will be a good resource for the League. CBE staff members appeared on a local League TV program on toxics. She said they knew their topic and were very cooperative. She also reminded me that the last Milwaukee CBE staff attorney won a seat in the State Assembly and is a staunch environmental advocate in that august body!

I have enclosed our annual report and will be happy to send you any other materials you might find useful.

Sincerely yours,

Specier yo



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

August 24, 1979

Mr. Peter Lazare, Rate Analyst Department of Public Service State of Minnesota 7th Floor, American Center Building Kellogg and Robert Streets St. Paul, MN 55101

Dear Mr. Lazare:

I regret to inform you that the League of Women Voters of Minnesota is unable to assist you with data collection for the Home Energy Audit Program.

Our Board of Directors discussed your request at its August 14 meeting and decided that at present LMVNN cannot spare the volunteer hours. I would like to suggest that you contact the Minnesota Energy Agency (MEA). Several communities have Energy Awareness Subcommittees - some members are already trained to do the audits. MEA should have a list of all such groups. Al Lessik of MEA is in charge of the Energy Awareness Subcommittees in southern Minnesota.

If I can be of further assistance, please call me.

Sincerely.

Emily

Sally Sawyer Executive Director



STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

7TH FLOOR AMERICAN CENTER BLDG. KELLOGG & ROBERT STS.

SAINT PAUL 55101

AUG 10 1979

PHONE:

August 8, 1979

Bond Waded

NO -

8/14/79

League of Women Voters of Minnesota 555 Wabasha Avenue

St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Ms. Sawyer:

Ms. Sally Sawyer

I have provided you with some written materials which, hopefully, will give you an understanding of our evaluation. Enclosed are copies of the workplan we composed to evaluate the Home Energy Audit (HEA) Program and the original HEA questionnaire that was distributed to all residential customers of the Northern States Power Company.

Basically, the evaluation will have two objectives. First, we will assess the effectiveness of the HEA program in motivating customers to conserve energy. Second, we will analyze the data that the 95,000 participants in the program provided on their questionnaires to determine what kinds of conservation actions NSP's customers have taken and what remains to be done. This information will be instrumental in determining the future direction of conservation programs in Minnesota.

In order to achieve these results, a comprehensive data collection effort is necessary. Of particular concern is the gathering of information at customers' homes. Any assistance you could provide in visiting homes to fill out the HEA questionnaire and collect demographic data would be greatly appreciated. The great advantage of utilizing volunteers from the League of Women Voters in this work is that your organization is highly regarded in the state and, consequently, homeowners would be eager to cooperate in your data collection efforts.

If you are interested in helping us in this evaluation or if you have any questions at all about our project, please call me at 296-0260. Or if you would like to discuss this in person, I would be glad to visit your office, at your convenience.

I hope to hear from you soon.

100 hover

Sincerely,

Peter Lazare Rate Analyst

PL:pb

Enclosures

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

8.

August 31, 1977

Ms. Mary Evans
President, League of Women Voters
of Duluth, Minnesota
1832 E. 5th Street
Duluth, Minnesota 55812

Dear Ms. Evans:

I am pleased to notify you that the coastal zone management grant proposal which is the responsibility of the League of Women Voters of Duluth has been approved. In have reviewed the proposed project with the Education Fund staff in the national office and we all beleive that you have submitted a very good proposal.

The Education Fund is providing \$1,000 for each of the approved coastal zone management projects around the country. A check made out to the Duluth League for that amount is being sent to Alyce Johnsen, the grant manager, for her to deposit in a separate project account.

We are confident that Alyce will be able to conduct a successful project. We look forward to working with her in this effort.

Sincerely,

Holly O'Konski LWVEF Land Use Chairman

Cc: Helene Borg, President, League of Women Voters of Minnesota

Into for Agruda

August 31, 1977

Ms. Alyce Johnsen 317 Kenilworth Avenue Duluth, Minnesota 55803

Dear Ms. Johnsen:

A am pleased to confirm your phone conversation with Brad Green on the 6th of dugust indicating that your CZM project proposal has been approved. I have reviewed your written pyposal and discussed your plans with Brad. I believe that you have planned an exciting project and I am confident that you will have divery success in your endeavors.

The \$1,000 check for use on the project is enclosed. Also included with this better are two copies of the guidelines for the administration of the project, and 20 copies of the project expense vouchers. The proper use of the expense vouchers is explained in the guidelines. Should you need additional vouchers please let Brad know.

Should you need any assistance or have any questions regarding the project, please write Brad or call him collect.

wish you the best of luck with your project.

Sincerely.

Enclosures

Holly O'Konski LWVEF Land Use Chairman

Cc: Mary Evans, President, League of Women Voters of Duluth, Minnesota Helene Borg, President, League of Momen Voters of Minnesota

LWV Minn. SEP 2 1977 League of Women Voters Education Fund 1730 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 August 29, 1977 Ms. Pat Allen 305 E. Woodley Northfield, Minnesota \$5057 Dear Hs. Allen: I am very pleased to inform you that the League of Momon Voters of Northfield has been selected as one of four pilot projects for the ERDA Energy Conservation Technology Education Program. We believe that the public education project your League has designed will provide a valuable example for increasing citizen awarenessand knowledge about home energy conservation. You may be interested to know the three other Leagues who will be joining you in the HENDA pilot program. They are the LWV of Tucson, AR, the LWV of Wake County, NC, and the LWV of West Hartford, CT. An initial advance of \$500.00 is being processed by our Accounting Department and will be forwarded to your designated Project Manager as soon as possible -probably in about two weeks -- to help get the project underway. Also within two weeks, we will be sending to the Project Manager an Instructions Kit that will explain administrative and financial procedures which must be followed during the project. In the meantime, you can begin to plan and coordinate the activities outlined in your grant application. As you begin working on the project, please remember that our decision to make a grant to your League was based on the plans set forth in your grant application. If you wish to make additions or changes in your original plans, please inform Celia Epting, (202) 296-1770, ext. 220, LMVEF staff pilot program smanager, in case those require approval by the granting agency or LAVEF.

Again congratulations! I'm sure this will be a highly successful project for us all.

Sincerely,

cc: State President Project Manager

Betty N. MacDonald Chairman National Energy Committee

som. for Agenda into



memorandum

DATE: June 1, 1977

TO: State Presidents

FROM: Betty MacDonald, Natural Resources Coordinator

The League's national Natural Resources staff would like to compile a 1977-78 list of state Natural Resources Coordinators—as well as specific EQ, Land Use and Energy chairmen where there are any—for office use and to send to other chairmen.

We realize, of course, that some state boards do not have separate chairmen in all areas. For example, some of you may only have one individual responsible for EQ; if this is the case, it certainly isn't necessary to come up with chairmen for Air, Water and Solid Waste. Others may have NR and Energy chairmenconly, with no one holding the EQ or Land Use portfolios. Whatever the case, please fill in the appropriate names.

Please fill out the attached form and return it to the national office by July 15th. Mark envelope ATTN: Environmental Quality Department, Barbara Bererton.

SENT blioly

Thank you for your time.

NATURAL RESOURCES COORDINATOR	
Co-Chair NAME: Mary Coppetan of Reverse (please give us your first name also) ADDRESS: 100 9 Langer Rive Burnsuile	Minn
PHONE: area code(6/2) 898 - 4486	5533
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	
(1) WATER CHAIRMAN	
NAME: Joyce Lake	
ADDRESS: 2442 Jansen White Bear Lake 1	Ainn- 5511
PHONE: area code(6/2) 777 - 3426	2 1
Co-Chaig (2) SOLID WASTE CHAIRMAN	
Natural Resource NAME: Sally Foley Road Position ADDRESS: 210 Vaha DRIVE Anoka Minn 55	
Natural Rosition ADDRESS: 210 Vaha Drive Anoka Minn 55	303
PHONE: :area code((/2) 421-3033	
(3) AIR CHAIRMAN	
NAME: Peggy Watson	
ADDRESS: 900 Partenwood Rd., Long Lake, MN	22326
PHONE: area code (6/2) 471-8267	
LAND USE CHAIRMAN	
NAME: Mary Pappleton	
ADDRESS: 1009 Condan DRIVE Burnsulle Minn	55337
PHONE: area code (6/2) 890 - 4486	
ENERGY CHAIRMAN	
NAME: Carol McLean	
ADDRESS: 1754 Lydia Roseville Minn	53 113
PHONE: area code (6/2) 636 - 435 4	-
Responsibility divided as such!	
Mary Poppleton - Land Use - Energy	
Maey Poppleton - Land Use - Energy Sally Foley - Aie - Water - Solid Waste	

Supervisor is named for Superior forest

DULUTH (UPI) — A veteran forestry official Wednesday was named supervisor of the Superior National Forest.

He is Robert Rehfeld, now in the Alaska region of the Forest Service. He succeeds James Torrence. No effective date was announced.

Since 1974 Rehfeld has been assistant regional forester in the Juneau regional office. Previously, he had been assigned to posts in

several Western national forests. This is his first in the Midwest.

In 1954, after two years in the U.S. Army, Relifeld Joined the Forest Service. Assignments have-included two forest supervisor jobs—the South Tongass National Porest in Alaska and the Nez Perce National Forest in Idaho.

He is a native of Missoula.

Mont., and received a forestry degree from the University of Montana in 1950. He and his wife, Joyce, have five children.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST P.O. Box 338, Duluth, Minnesota 55801

1350

January 20, 1977

Ms. Jerry Jenkins, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota 555 Wabasha

St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Ms. Jenkins:

Mary Poppleton has supplied us with a nominee, Harriet Lykken. We have carefully examined Ms. Lykken's biographical sketch. We have also reviewed her role in the North Star Chapter of the Sierra Club, through their Newsletter and press clippings from Twin Cities newspapers.

I feel she more closely represents the Sierra Club viewpoint than the League of Women Voters. The Sierra Club viewpoint is well represented on the Committee by Mr. Dick Flint. For that reason, I have not selected Ms. Lykken to be a member of the Superior National Forest Advisory Committee.

I am sorry I have not been able to accept either of your nominees. The new Forest Supervisor may ask you for another nominee. I hope you will try again if he does.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. TORRENCE Forest Supervisor

cc: Harriet Lykken 4600 Emerson Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55409

> Mary Poppleton 1109 London Drive Burnsville, MN 55337

July 30, 1976

Hon. Donald Fraser 1111 Longworth Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Reference: Your Bill HR 14576

Dear Mr. Fraser:

As a member of the League of Women Voters, I have conferred with the Minnesota Executive Director of the League to determine the position of the Minnesota League regarding your referenced bill.

Ms. Harriet Herb advised me that the Minnesota League of Women Voters took a very strong position on the State BWCA bill last year and supports your referenced bill. Further, Ms. Herb advised me that the Minnesota League intends to advise the National League of their position regarding your bill and will request the support of the National Office on this issue.

Keep hanging in there. We need your bill.

Sincerely,

Herbert C. Johnson

cc: Ms. Harriet Herb

Mary Poppleton

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST P. O. Box 338, Duluth, Minnesota 55801

1350

May 4, 1976

Ms. Jerry Jenkins, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota 555 Wabasha St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Ms. Jenkins:

The Superior National Forest has an Advisory Committee established by the Secretary of Agriculture. The purpose of the Committee is to advise me on policies, programs, and planning affecting the administration of the Superior National Forest, including the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. An effort is made to maintain a balanced membership on the Committee to provide a cross-section of interested citizens' ideas and opinions in the decision making process of the Superior National Forest.

In an effort to better meet these objectives, I am considering expanding the membership on the Committee. Membership on the Committee by a representative from the League of Women Voters of Minnesota seems quite appropriate. For this reason, I invite you to nominate one or more individuals for consideration. I would prefer nominees with Statewide League responsibilities since the management of the Superior National Forest is of Statewide and often National concern. A biographical sketch including date and place of birth for each person nominated should be included. A nominee, if selected, would serve until September 28, 1977.

Committee members receive correspondence and material about the Forest and attend approximately two meetings each year. These meetings usually last one to two days and may be of an office or field type. The Forest may pay Committee members a per diem allowance for the cost of meals, lodging and transportation associated with attending meetings.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to call me. I would appreciate receiving a response from you by June 7, 1976.

Thank you for your help in enlarging and continuing the Superior National Forest Advisory Committee.

Sincerely.

JAMES F. TORRENCE Forest Supervisor

555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

May 26, 1975

James F. Torrence Forest Supervisor U.S.D.A. Forest Service Superior National Forest P.O. Box 338 Duluth, Minnesota 55801

Dear Mr. Torrence:

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota (LWVMN) is delighted to become a member of the Advisory Committee for the Superior National Forest. Our concerns in the environmental area are long-standing, well-known and of continuing interest.

The Environmental Quality Committee of the LWVMN is pleased to nominate Herbert C. Johnson as its representative on this Advisory Committee. His biographical data is included. Herb is one of 75 men in Minnesota and 6000 nationally who have joined the League of Women Voters since its bylaws were revised in 1974 opening membership to men as well as women. Because League's environmental concerns cover so many areas, e.g. air, water, energy, land use, it is our custom to have one person responsible for each area. These people serve on our Environmental Quality Committee responsible and accountable to the Board of Directors via its chairman who serves on the Board.

Communications to Mr. Johnson may be made through our office, League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul. MN 55102.

Thank you for including the LWVMN on the Advisory Committee.

Sincerely.

Jerry Jenkins President League of Women Voters of Minnesota

JJ/HH/jm Enclosure



BIOGRAPHICAL BRIEF

JOHNSON, HERBERT C., President and CEO, Electro/ General Corporation, Minnetonka, Minn. B: June 17, 1922, St. Paul, Minn. P: Clarence and Hattie Johnson. M: Erica Johnson. C: Gail Melanie (20). E: University of Colorado (BSME) 1951. Career Hist: Chief Electronics Technician, U. S. Navy, 1943-46; Folet Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., 1952-53; Research Inc., Eden Prairie, Minn., 1953-66; MTS Systems Corp., Eden Prairie, Minn., 1966-75; Electro/General Corp., Minnetonka-Minn., 1976-present. Career Act: Dir., Tonka Corp.; Mem., University of Minnesota Institute of Technology Advisory Council; Mem., American Society of Testing and Materials; Mem., American Society of Non-Destructive Testing; Dir., Minn. Environmental Science Foundation; Dir. and Chm., Interstudy Inc.; Mem., American Management Assoc.; Mem., World Futuristic Society; Mem., Minn. Canoe Assoc.; Mem., Interlachen Country Club. Add: 14960 Minnetonka Industrial Rd., Minnetonka, Minn 55343; Tel: 612/935-7704.

Poppleton 17
Representative James Oberstar
323 Cannon Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Your plan for the BWCA greatly interests me because it resembles a plan that has evolved in my own thinking of what is best for that area.

I am a long time wilderness canoeist, lover of the BWCA and a systems engineer by profession. About two years ago pressure from snowmobilists led me to think through from a systems viewpoint a "best use" plan for that area. I concluded that it would be possible for almost everyone to get what they wanted if they were willing to take a new look at the problem and particularly at the multiple use concept enclosed.

The plan is broad and sweeping but I believe achievable given a period of years for its accomplishment and agreement upon a common goal. That goal is to make the Minnesota north country a first class, economically viable recreational area. An essential part of this goal is preservation of the BNCA as a wilderness area.

I welcome your response to these ideas and would be happy to meet with you personally to discuss the plan if you choose.

Sincerely,

H. C. Johnson

HCJ/ms
enclosure
cc: Representative Wm. Frenzel
Charles K. Dayton

Sigurd F. Olson Minnesota Canoe Association Minnesota Public Interest Research Group PLAN FOR CREATING A QUALITY RECREATIONAL

AREA SURROUNDING THE BWCA WHILE

PRESERVING AND IMPROVING THE BWCA ITSELF

Herbert C. Johnson 4600 Merilane Edina, Minnesota 55436 November 10, 1975

INTRODUCTION

It is a near miracle that the BWCA has been preserved to the degree it has up to the present. It will take a much greater miracle for it to withstand the pressures upon it now in its semi-weakened state. It would be tragic if the BWCA were to be allowed to lose its attraction and thus its potential of drawing vacation money to that area. Truly a case of killing the goose that could keep on laying golden eggs.

This is a plan to avert that pending tragedy. It is presented in broad scope because I lack the resources to do otherwise but with the firm belief that the resources exist to build upon these basics if the will to do so can be excited into being.

The plan is presented in steps. First some postulates are given concerning the BWCA and its surrounding area. Then the main goal and sub-goals are stated. Following this, the plan itself is introduced and presented. Finally two alternative plans are briefly discussed.

POSTULATES

In analyzing any problem there are certain postulates or "givens" which can be stated and treated as true until proven otherwise. Such is the case here. The following listing is admittedly not complete but is intended to be representative.

- There is presently an inadequate economic base to provide the residents of Ely and surrounding territory a satisfactory level of employment.
- This low base combined with limited local investment drives area residents into low grade land exploitive activities such as limited scale timbering, mining, and the like.
- The BWCA is unique in the United States, if not the world, in its natural features and beauty.
- Despite this natural beauty, it is it's intrinsic wilderness that attracts people to the BWCA.
- 5. If this wilderness character were destroyed or removed the area would lose much of its attraction.
- Overuse and/or conversion of the BWCA to a multiple use recreational area will destroy its wilderness character.
- 7. A wilderness is of great value as a reference base for scientific research.
- 8. The more pure a wilderness, the more obvious is human contamination.
- Conversion of the BWCA from a wilderness to a recreational area is essentially an irreversible process.
- There are increasingly more people and it is increasingly easy for these people to reach the BWCA.

- 11. There are several ways to keep a wilderness wild:
 - a. Make it physically difficult to enter.
 - b. Exercise stringent controls at key points of entry (including requiring payment of a stiff entry fee).
 - Provide satisfactory alternatives for all but the dedicated wilderness enthusiasts.
- 12. There is adequate land surrounding the BWCA to provide satisfactory alternative experiences for:
 - a. Avid fishermen
 - b. Hunters
 - c. Snowmobilers
 - d. Power boaters
 - e. The aged and infirm
- 13. The complex mixture of federal, state, local and privately held land surrounding the BWCA complicates the application of broad land use concepts but does not make it impossible (the law once permitted land trades. It can again.).
- 14. The Superior National Forest contains more than enough land to satisfy all reasonable recreational needs.
- 15. There is considerably more money to be made and more local employment in catering to these groups than to the typical wilderness enthusiast.
- 16. Income from the development of a quality recreational area is long-term in nature.
- 17. The relatively low grade ore existent in the region will be more valuable to future generations than to our own.
- 18. Pursuance of short range goals will only lead to short range benefits.

GOALS

My main goal is the preservation of the BWCA in perpetuity. To realize this goal, the goals of others must be identified and satisfied. A viable, long lasting plan will provide basic satisfactions to most, if not all, of the various interest groups. It should at least:

- -Provide a satisfactory level of employment to residents of the area from activities which build the area rather than downgrade it.
- -Provide the widest practicable range of recreational and vacation experiences to area residents and visitors.

-Maximize crop yield on worked land whether this be timber or agricultural products.

-Preserve the BWCA in as pristine a wilderness state as practicable despite its continuing use for wilderness travel and camping.

OVERALL PLAN

The broad plan would preserve the present boundaries of the BWCA and even extend them where appropriate to preserve the integrity of the area. Surrounding the BWCA in a broad semi circular belt to the Canadian border would be a semi-wilderness area with some roads, trails, snowmobile paths, etc. On the outer perimeter of this area would be located clusters of pure recreational areas offering all of the "civilized" sports such as skiing, motor boating, etc. In between the clusters would be located the farms, worked land, light manufacturing, etc.

Now lets look at how each of these areas would be managed and utilized in the light of our postulates and objectives.

The BWCA

The BWCA would be managed as a primitive wilderness area. No motor driven vehicles would be allowed. No commercial logging or mining. It's prime use would be wilderness canoeing. Secondarily, it would serve as a base for scientific research.

Only persons who have demonstrated an ability to handle a canoe and an awareness of wilderness ethics would be admitted to the BWCA proper. This would be controlled by licenses whose price would cover the cost of granting and administration.

A relatively stiff fee (at least three dollars per man day) would be charged for each entry. This fee would cover costs of collection and administration. Surplus would be applied to repair and renewal of areas within the BWCA that have been previously damaged. For example, removal of timber roads, replanting of thee stands, creation of new camp sites, etc.

This, incidentally, would provide on-going employment for area residents - and a reinforcing incentive. The more popular the BWCA, the more work will be needed and the more funds available to perform the work. Thus, the more local interest in preserving the BWCA.

I don't believe many would rebel at the fees; particularly if it was understood that a portion of the fee would be devoted to area renewal.

The Semi-Wilderness

The semi-wilderness would be managed to provide a wilderness setting for multiple use activities. There would be a few roads all the way through it to BWCA access points. Other roads would be provided for access to some lakes, to scenic views, etc., but not within a mile of the BWCA borders. There would be some lakes designated for motor travel and some restricted to canoeing only. Hiking and snowmobile trails would be provided, campsites would be available just as presently within the BWCA. The general accessibility of this area

would make it possible for many to enjoy a wilderness experience without the rigors of BWCA travel. The general character would vary from that now found on the BWCA boundary lakes to that found in the Guntline Trail Region. In fact, that region would comprise the eastern end of this area.

Recreational Clusters

At appropriate points along the outer perimeter of the semi-wilderness area resort areas would be designated for purely recreational activities. These would include skining, snowmobiling, water skining, horseback riding, fishing, swimming, golf, etc. They would also serve as "jumping off" points to the semi-wilderness. These areas would resemble such vacation spots as Breezy Point, Lutsen, and the like.

They would be readily accessible by asphalt roads. Some, in fact, could be located adjacent to BWCA entry roads to cater to persons who want a luxury experience before and/or after their wilderness trip.

These resort areas would provide significant employment and, being more intensive in things and services, would generate considerably more local income than does wilderness travel.

CONCLUSIONS

The plan, I believe, recognizes the postulates and the goals stated earlier. It is admittedly simple yet broad in scope. It calls for major area change and yet, given the will, is achievable in a reasonable time frame. The issue is whether or not the benefits would be worth the considerable effort of doing what this plan calls for. I believe they would be.

ALTERNATIVES

Often in contemplating a course of action that appears scary, it helps to consider the alternatives. While there are undoubtedly many, here are extreme alternatives.

Keep Doing What We're Doing

The trends are clear and obvious. Hard top roads have been built to the very edge of the BWCA and major entry points created, with paved parking, etc. Timbering and the construction of timbering roads within the BWCA has been and is still permitted. We are now considering placing a mine and refinery immediately adjacent to the BWCA.

Private land holdings, resorts and permanent camps exist on the very edges of the BWCA. People are now entering the BWCA who clearly consider it a recreational area and who apparently have no idea of proper wilderness behavior. In a short time (I judge less than ten years) continuation of present practice will see the transformation of the BWCA to something like the present Gunflint Trail. Your plan, I believe, reinforces this direction.

If this happens, the area will clearly have lost its wilderness character and hence its uniqueness. It will no longer be the focus of attraction to people seeking a wilderness experience. This focus will move perhaps to Canada. Alot of vacation money will move with it. Finally, my children and grandchildren will

never have the wilderness experience I and others have enjoyed here in Minnesota.

Lockup

We can "lockup" the BWCA, permit no entry to any but qualified persons trained in the arts of wilderness travel. Allow the area around the BWCA to develop as it will in a laissez faire fashion.

While this theoretically would preserve the wilderness, it would significantly increase administrative and enforcing expenses. It would not add and probably detract from the local economic base. Finally, it would greatly limit the enjoyment of this region to a very small percentage of the population. I doubt that this is a politically stable solution for this very reason.

555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

March 19, 1976

The Honorable Walter Mondale 443 Russell Office Building Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Mondale:

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota asks you to join with us in opposition to the construction of a new Locks and Dam at Alton, Illinois.

We are opposing the project for several reasons. Environmentally, the construction itself would cause great damage to the River and surrounding landscape. After construction, the Corps of Engineers has confirmed the fact that increased traffic on the River is "diametrically opposed" to wildlife preservation.

Economically, this project would cause further damage to the already shaky railroad industry. With shrinking revenues, railroad companies continue to discontinue rail service to the small towns and farming communities that need it most.

We believe construction of Locks and Dam 26 would only be the beginning of a massive reconstruction which would ultimately end at Locks No. 1 in Minneapolis. If that happens, the River will be forever lost to recreational users and wildlife.

Please join with us in asking for repair of Locks and Dam 26, not replacement.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jerry Jenkins President League of Women Voters of Minnesota

Same letter sent to Sen. Humphrey and 8 Representatives



555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

January 12, 1976

Hope Washburn 4739 Sullivan Way Santa Rosa, California 95405

Dear Hope,

I can well understand an attitude of "where is the League?" on this question of Reserve Mining. We did speak to the issue at one time and the League of Women Voters of Duluth has been vocal over the drinking water issue. (See copies of letter and testimony.) We do have a League in Silver Bay and, of course, they have jobs at stake.

The case has been in litigation since March 1972. Even the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has been unable to take effective action: when they adopted new water quality standards and found Reserve Mining in violation of those standards, they were taken into court by Reserve who claimed the regulations were arbitrary and capricious. The court upheld Reserve's suit.

It was not an issue that was ignored, but the fact that it was being addressed by the courts, though maddeningly slow, seemed more effective than any action the League could take.

Now an opportunity to speak to the issue has emerged; the MPCA will consider a motion at its next meeting to close down Reserve because of imminent health hazards. The League will meet with other environmental groups to consider the wisdom of supporting such a step. The far-reaching implications of such action may serve only to delay on-land disposal since Reserve would seek further court action against MPCA.

Sincerely,

Mary Watson Vice President Program and Action

Copy to: Commissioner Abbott Washburn Enclosures (2)



555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

December 2, 1975

Ms. Donna Schiller President League of Women Voters of Illinois 67 East Madison Street Chicago, Illinois 60603

Dear Ms. Schiller:

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota joins the League of Women Voters of Illinois in opposition to the proposal of the Army Corps of Engineers to build Lock and Dam #26 on the Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois.

We are enclosing a copy of a letter sent to Governor Wendell Anderson in 1972 supporting a moratorium on dams and channelization projects in Minnesota.

The material you sent us regarding the project makes it very clear that Look and Dam #26 would merely be the first step. It would be necessary to upgrade into the Minneapolis-St. Paul area to allow barges to continue upstream.

For the reasons stated in the enclosed letter we support your opposition to the proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Jenkins President League of Women Voters of Minnesota

JJ/jm Enc.

Copy to: Jerry Jenkins, Mary Poppleton



The Honorable Wendell R. Anderson Governor of Minnesota St. Faul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Governor Andersen.

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota endorses the following resolution:

- Subject : moratorium on dams and channelization projects of the U.S. Army Corps of ingineers and Soil Conservation Service.
- Whereas, the evidence is mounting that dams and channelization projects do not in fact solve the problems of flood control. pollution control, recreational necus, and the provision of land for agriculture and development;
- Whereas, in fact, these encincering solutions produce a significant adverse ecological impact on the physical and biological environment:
- Whereas, time is needed to assess the true costs of these practices in terms of depletion and degradation of our natural resources; and to plan a national program of "environmental reconstruction:"
- Whereas, alternative protective measures, such as floodplain zoning, and programs for acquisition, protection, and reclamation of wetlands should be encouraged;
- Therefore be it resolved, that the Governor of the State of Minnesota refuse approval of all requests for Corps of Engineers dams, SCS P.L. 566 projects and channelization proposals, and withdraw support from those projects already authorized but for which contracts have not yet been let.

We appreciate your consideration of the above resolution.

Sincerely.

Mary Ann McCoy, President Learne of Women Voters - Minnesota Environmental quality

Mary Brascueli, Chairman

555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

December 1, 1975

Mr. James Carter Minnesota Energy Agency 160 E. Kellogg Blvd. St. Paul, MN 55101

Dear Mr. Carter,

At its meeting of November 11, 1975, the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota voted to be listed as a cosponsor of the Minnesota Energy Agency's proposed conference.

We look forward to receiving more information about the conference.

Sincerely,

Mary Poppleton.

Mary Poppleton, Chairman Environmental Quality

Nancy Latimer, Member

Environmental Quality Committee

555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

August 26, 1975

Gwen Murphree Chairman, Energy Task Force League of Women Voters of the U. S. 1730 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036

Dear Ms. Murphree:

Enclosed is a copy of the brochure and summary for an Energy Conference which the Minnesota League of Women Voters sponsored last spring. The information presented at the conference was fairly comprehensive and thought-provoking. However, attendance was not as high as expected (150).

We received the concurrence statement, but are somewhat confused about possibilities for action on a state level. Can state Leagues take action (support proposals) such as those mentioned in the May 16th memo, where action might be appropriate on either a state or national level? Examples might be: support for labelling requirements for appliances, disincentives for "gas guzzlers," etc. How about supporting proposals for "time-of-day" or other rate restructuring suggestions for utilities?

Your May 30th memo mentioned the possibility of funding for local League energy projects. Does this appear likely? If so, in what amounts?

Finally, is any further concurrence or consensus in energy planned for this year (1975-76)? Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

Nancy Latimer Environmental Quality Committee and Conference Coordinator

NL/jm Enc.

Copy: Nancy Latimer, Jerry Jenkins, Mary Poppleton, EQ file



555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

Dear

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota does not have information on pollution which can be sent out to students. We are always happy to help with any specific studies you might be doing, and some things in our files are available for your use if you would care to come into the office.

We refer you to the following places:

The League of Women Voters of

can tell you the League publications which are available, and if they do not have copies on hand, will order them for you.

The St. Paul Public Library has a bibliography of publications available for use - 90 West 4th Street, 224-3383.

A newly established Environmental Library at 1222 S.E. 4th Street has been established to fill this need. Students are welcome to use the facilities in the basement of the S.E. Branch Library, open 1 to 10 p.m. Monday-Friday; 12 to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Phone - 331-8025.

Sincerely,

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA



555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

June 4, 1974

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Attn: Division of Water Quality 1935 W County Road B 2 Roseville, MN 55113

Gentlemen:

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota supports the petition of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to assume responsibility for the issuance of National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permits.

We do have some doubts over the manpower and hope that both the quantity and the quality will be sufficient to manage this program.

Your agency has a fine reputation for openness and we have no doubts that you will continue in the same pattern; the plan for citizen participation seems a sure guarantee.

The investigation of an alternate source of funding through an equitable permit fee seems wise. Such an important program should not be hampered by the uncertainties of federal funding and legislative vagaries. Regulative agencies are not always popular and legislators do not have infallible judgment in funding agencies.

The League has supported adequate funding for the MPCA in the past and will continue to do so.

Sincerely.

Mary ann McCoy, President

Mary Ann McCoy, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota

MM/MW/hh

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

June 4, 1974

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency Attn: Janet Mason One North Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 80606

Dear Ms. Mason.

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota supports the petition of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to assume responsibility for the issuance of National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permits.

We do have some doubts over the manpower and hope that both the quantity and the quality will be sufficient to manage this program.

The agency has a fine reputation for openness and we have no doubts that they will continue in the same pattern; the plan for citizen participation seems a sure guarantee.

The investigation of an alternate source of funding through an equitable permit fee seems wise. Such an important program should not be hampered by the uncertainties of federal funding and legislative vagaries. Regulative agencies are not always popular and legislators do not have infallible judgment in funding agencies.

The League has supported adequate funding for the MPCA in the past and will continue to do so.

Sincerely.

Mary arm mcCoy.

Mary Ann McCoy, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota

MM/MW/hh



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

April 3, 1974

Mr. Donald Byerly, President Byerly Foods 7171 France Ave. S. Edina, MN 55435

Dear Mr. Byerly:

A recent newspaper article stated that your company would not locate in Coon Rapids if the can ban ordinance were passed. The League of Women Voters of Minnesota is concerned over this economic threat to the community.

We have strongly supported measures to discourage the use of nonreturnables for many reasons.

Throwaways presently constitute 7% of our solid waste and, according to the EPA, will increase to 15% between 1980-85. Disposal of the nonreturnables is a growing problem. Sanitary landfill is only a temporary answer; recycling of bimetal cans (used in most throwaways) is impractical because of the metal separation problem. Recycling of glass bottles requires more energy (three times) than the original manufacture.

High energy consumption of throwaways.

Soft drinks in throwaway bottles use 4.4 times more energy
Soft drinks in throwaway cans use 2.9 times more energy
Beer in 12 oz throwaway bottles use 3.4 times more energy
Beer in 12 oz bimetallic cans use 3.8 times more energy

High cost to the consumer
Purchase price to the consumer for soft drinks is
thirty percent more than when sold in returnable
containers.

Public attitude

Surveys show the public supports such measures by a large majority.

Bearing these above facts in mind, we urge that you lend your support to the community in their effort to end this unnecessary waste. One of your competitors, Red Owl, advertises their support. "It is Red Owl's intent to make the return of the returnables as convenient as possible; join us in this effort. Help conserve a little bit of our natural resources for tomorrow."

Sincerely,



TELEPHONE 224-5445

Mary Watson, Chairman, Environmental Quality, LWVMN

1. Taken from SYSTEM ENERGY AND RECYCLING: A STUDY OF THE BEVERAGE INDUSTRY, Bruce Hannon

March 18, 1974

Colonel Rodney E. Cox Colonel, Corps of Engineers District Engineer Department of the Army St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers 1210 U.S. Post Office and Custom House St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Colonel Cox:

We are grateful that the League of Women Voters of Minnesota was one of the twenty recipients of the Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Coal Terminal at Pig's Eve.

We are concerned that only one other citizen group was included in the original mailing.

The receipt of the document on Friday, February 15 with the hearing on February 25 created a serious demand; nine days is insufficient time to read and comment on a document of 296 pages along with an appendix at twice that amount.

The goal of participation by citizens in decision making would appear to be negated when material on which they are supposed to comment is available only under such adverse conditions.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann McCoy, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota

MM: im

- cc: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- c: McCoy, Watson, Ebbott, Jenkins (St. Paul consultant), Borg

M TO: Nary Watson

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINUESOTA

555 WASASHA

CT. BALE. AND SECONA SESSOR

SUBJECT Letter from Gerald Meyer, DATE Pres., Grain Belt Breweries

1-24-74

What kind of a raply should be sent - I feel we need to respond to his statistics - how do you feel?

cc: Liz Ebbott, Helene Borg, office

1





GRAIN BELT BREWERIES INC. BOX 599 GRAIN BELT PARK, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 55440-612-355-2171

GERALD N. MEYER

January 18, 1974

Ms. Mary Ann McCoy, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota 555 Wabasha St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Ms. McCoy:

We thank you for your letter of January 11 expressing your feelings with respect to the throwaway container issue. I might add that your letter is certainly not a surprise to us as we note your organization, through your Mary Watson, was a contributor to a letter to the Editor of our local newspapers which criticized Grain Belt on this issue.

We at Grain Belt share and appreciate all the concerns about the environment, the energy crisis and how this relates to the whole area of food and beverage packaging. However marketing our product in nonreturnable containers at this time is simply a competitive necessity. Our competitors, in particular the national brewers, have led the way in marketing throwaway cans and bottles across the country for some time and for Grain Belt to stay in business we too must provide a product demanded by consumers; we must offer a full line of packages as all our competitors do.

I think you should be aware, however, that in Minnesota over 70% of Grain Belt's business is in returnable containers. This is a substantial figure and I am certain far exceeds the amount of returnable business which our competitors do in this area. The point I am making is, this significant amount of business in returnables indicates that Grain Belt has promoted its product in returnables more so than its competition and certainly, in our opinion, we did not warrant being singled out from the rest of the Industry for public criticism as was done in recent editions of the local newspapers.

In conclusion, I appreciate receiving your letter and want you to know that Grain Belt understands your concerns about the environment and conservation, and we are doing whatever we practically can in this area and still attempting to survive and stay in business in our competitive industry.

Yours sincerely,

Drasident

BEEN A LONG TIME A BREWING

GNM-b1

January 11, 1974

Mr. Gerald Myer President, Grain Belt Breweries, Inc. 1215 NE Marshall Minneapolis, Minnesota 55413

Dear Mr. Myer:

It was with great dismay that I read the announcement that Grain Belt is now selling their Premium beer in cans.

It seems irresponsible indeed to adopt this type of container now when energy is in very short supply; according to a study by Bruce Hannon, Center for Advanced Computation at the University of Illinois, 12 cunce beer cans use 2.9% more energy than a 12 cunce returnable bottle. Why should our natural resources be depleted for a luxury type of convenience?

Oregon's experience with a mandatory beverage container deposit showed a drop of 30-35% in use of beer cans but beer sales have increased 2.9%. This should indicate that the public will buy returnable containers.

With everyone making sacrifices to save energy, corporations, too, should look to their practices.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann McCoy President League of Women Voters of Minnesota

MM/im

October 31, 1973

The Honorable Wendell P. Anderson Governor of Minnesota State Capitol St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Governor Anderson:

The League of Momen Voters of Minnesota is concerned over the fuel shortage and the threat that air quality standards will be relaxed to allow the burning of high sulfur coal as suggested by President Nixon.

It is difficult to assess the situation with many conflicting reports. Is the situation in Minnesota severe enough that such measures are being comtemplated?

We urge a massive campaign to encourage conservation of energy before variances be considered.

Sincerely.

Mary Ann McCoy State President

Mary Watson Chairman, Environmental Quality

MM/MW/jm

fortier Eather Super 19,1073 Wely

JUN 2 2 1973

Mr. Robert Herbst, Commissioner Hinnesota Department of Matural Mesources Centennial Building St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Commissioner Herbst:
We are writing you in regards to the continuing senseless

destruction of the natural environment- especially in the Metropolitan area. This area we now understand has

been expanded to include 7 counties or more. The destructive forces as usual are people namely businesses, industry, corporations, and our own State Departments like Highways etc.

Our particular gripe at this time concerns Minnesota Minning and Manufacturing (3%) and their development project on the Mast Side of St. Paul. This 3% site is bordered by Interstate Highway 94, McYight Road, Century Ave. and Minnehaha Avenue. If there ever is a case which shows a lack of concern for wildlife, the natural environment, and the well being of people in the St. Paul area this is it. It is a classic example of what bumbling "dunder-heads" can do.

Fining owns much of the land around a 55 acre lake and marshland complex which is slated for dredging, filling, and altering shorelines. This is being done to "improve" the areas aesthetic and storm water holding values so it is said. This is pure hogwash. This is a natural lake and marsh area which naturally holds water now and needsvory little if any help from 3% to accomplish this. The waters from this area flow into Fattle Creek which eventually reaches the Hississippi River in the area of Pigseye Lake.

Many different kinds of waterfowl use this 3M lake and marsh complex for food, cover, and the rearing of their young. The area is also important to and used by muskrat, egrets, pheasant, deer, fox, squirrels, rabbits, and many kinds of songbirds and small animals etc. Yet most if not all of this will be lost because Mining says they can "improve" it. Their improvements consist of bulldozing, ditching the lakes' outlet, installing storm sewers, cutting trees, filling and dredging the lake and marsh complex, changing the shorelines, planting grass, and making the area into a large open park-like area devoid of habitat for wildlife. Hasn't anybody totalled up the losses to the natural environment and wildlife as opposed to all the "benefits" that 3M can produce better than Mother Nature

"benefits" that 3% can produce better than Nother Nature could ever think of? Yet Minnesota Mining continues to bumble a ng thinking they are saving and improving upon the natural environment and resources. Fris all shows that Mining still has not learned anything about our natural environment and their public image in this respect is mighty poor, How long will the D.K.R. be a by-stander which oversees such projects and givestheir stamp of approval?

This lake and marsh area is also much used and appreciated by children and adults of the area as a place to learn about and communicate with Mature. In winter much ice

skating also takes place here.

We would appreciate a reply from you. We hope that some protection can be had from all the "benefits and improvements" that Mining has planned for this natural area.

mrs Showed I. andrown

Mrs. Sherwood T. Anderson 593 Farrell St. Paul, Minn. 55119

Mrs. John History of Charles 2235 E. Ith St.

St. Paul, Minn. 55119

Mis. Russell Miles Mrs. Russel Miles 2219 E. 4th St. St. Paul, Minn. 55119

P.S. Minnesota Mining is also at the present time draining the lake by pumping water out. Is this legal? If it is legal have they received permission from proper authorities to do this?

ec: Milo Casey, Director Minnesota Division of Game & Fish

Sierra Club of St. Paul
Mrs. Ruth McLeod St. Paul
League of Woman Voters of Minnesota (St.Paul)
Minnesota Environmental Control Citizens Association (St.Paul)
Editor of the St. Paul Dispatch and Ploneer Press
Dr. W. J. Breckenridge University Of Minn. Museum of Natural Hist
Metropolitan Council, St.Paul
Mrs. Karllyn Lundberg St.Paul

February 8, 1972

Irrigation Age 1621 Wall Street Dallas, Texas 75315

Dear Sir:

The Leagues of Women Voters of Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin are conducting a conference on Agriculture in a Quality Environment the first week in April in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

We would like very much to include in the kits we will present to the participants - leaders in agriculture and related industries, educators, and legislators and government officials, copies of two recent articles from your magazines:

"Feedlot Waste Fut on Corn Crop", Dec. 1970, and "Waste makes hay", Aug. 1971

We would need 100 reprints. We would appreciate very much your permission to reprint these articles, with credit to you, unless you have reprints available.

Sincerely.

Mary Brascugli Environmental Quality Chairman League of Women Voters of Minnesota

1560 - 6th Avenue N. St. Cloud, Minnesota 56301

Hay 1, 1972

The Honorable Wendell R. Anderson Governor of Minnesota St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Governor Anderson,

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota endorses the following resolution:

- Subject : moratorium on dams and channelization projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Soil Conservation Service.
- Whereas, the evidence is mounting that dams and channelization projects do not in fact solve the problems of flood control, pollution control, recreational needs, and the provision of land for agriculture and development;
- Whereas, in fact, these engineering solutions produce a significant adverse ecological impact on the physical and biological environment;
- Whereas, time is needed to assess the true costs of these practices in terms of depletion and degradation of our natural resources: and to plan a national program of "environmental reconstruction:"
- Whereas, alternative protective measures, such as floodplain suning, and programs for acquisition, protection, and reclamation of wetlands should be encouraged;
- Therefore be it resolved, that the Governor of the State of Hinnesota refuse approval of all requests for Corps of Engineers dams, SCS P.L. 566 projects and channelization proposals, and withdraw support from those projects already authorized but for which contracts have not yet been let.

We appreciate your consideration of the above resolution.

Sincerely.

Mary Ann McCoy, President League of Women Voters - Minnesota Environmental Quality

Mary Brascugli, Chairman

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

Memo To: League of Women Voters of Michigan

(Copies to League of Women Voters of Wisconsin, Leagues around

Lake Superior, League of Women Voters of the U.S.)

League of Women Voters of Minnesota,

Mary Ann McCoy, State President

December 2, 1971, Memo from LWV of Michigan Re:

December 6, 1971 Date:

Your suggestion that a reminder of support for Environmental Protection Agency is needed now has much merit, and we shall be pleased to participate in such a communication to the EPA. Your statement that anticipated action might take the form of "immediate support for EPA and their strong and continued enforcement without being stopped by lobbying and political forces" is agreeable to us. We suggest that a draft letter indicating this support be written (presumably by the LWV of Michigan?) and submitted to the various local Leagues and state Leagues around Lake Superior in accordance with the agreement reached at the Ashland meeting November 5, 1971, and stated in the minutes of that meeting. It appears this would be in the nature of the letter sent by the three state Leagues jointly in May, 1971.

In regard to your suggestion to "send out a member Time for Action", someone has to take responsibility for documenting the facts backgrounding the issue on which the T for A is based -- in brief: to identify the issue, explain its current status, identify the arguments in favor of the proposed action and the arguments against the proposed action, with accompanying replies to these arguments -- all in line with the national position, under which the action is proposed. Again, since Michigan is initiating this proposed action, it would appear that you are prepared to submit this background information to all the local Leagues and state Leagues involved, along with the suggested official letter.

Since discussion at the Ashland meeting resulted in the decision to allow a League veto power, consideration in the wording to enable all Leagues to support the statement is advisable.

Your memo does not indicate that your proposed action includes comment by the League on specific proposals which are apparently still under consideration by EPA, the three states, and the industry itself. It was apparent in our discussions at Ashland that although agreement with the national position on water is present among all those Leagues, there is little agreement upon specific proposals for implementation of pollution control plans. Opportunities for Leagues to read, evaluate, and seek agreement upon the several proposals have not existed, and in this absence, action on specific proposals would appear meaningless and impossible.

Therefore, we conclude that your proposed action in support of EPA and their strong enforcement will be stated in general terms. Actually, we have yet to see a statement of EPA's own choice among the proposals and hence its own stance.

Our state EQ Chairman, Mary Brascugli, points out to us, for instance, that should an on-land disposal of fine tailings and permission to continue disposal of coarse tailings in the lake prove acceptable to EPA and the industry immediate cessation of the fine tailing disposal in the lake (considered a major source of possible pollution) would result. An alternative (enforcement of only on-land disposal) could result in protracted legal contests over a long period of time during which the discharge at current rates of all tailings would continue. Obviously many facts and interpretations are needed in reaching decisions for action on specific proposals, and these facts are unavailable to our members at this time. You will recall that the water position did not involve a land use study by our members; proposals in this case do involve land use and no present consensus among national League members exists in this regard.

In response to your suggestion that the unanimous approval part of the Ashland meeting agreement be reviewed, we regret that no one from the Michigan state Board was present to discuss this question at that time. In an informal agreement such as this one accomplished at Ashland the veto power was agreed to be needed to safeguard local League interests. The alternative is establishment of a formal, structured inter-League organization with an adopted bylaws or agreement submitted to each League prior to organization and including provisions for adoption of items for study, consensus, and action processes--operating the way other inter-League groups do, to safeguard the minority as well as majority opinions, grassroots participation, and the like. Clearly this kind of formal structure was not desired by those participating in the Ashland conference; what did evolve as the informal agreement could be very useful in concerted action based on the national EQ position.

A case in point presented itself at the Ashland meeting when we learned that the city of Marquette's sewer plant is behind in its timetable for compliance with water quality standards in Lake Superior. Presumably all the Leagues could stand with the Marquette League to pressure its city to build the proper sewage treatment plant to comply and perhaps this joint concern might aid Marquette League in what is apparently a not-yet successful struggle to gain compliance within its own municipality.

Rereading Mrs. Donald Clusen's testimony before the House Public Works Committee (9-16-71) and again reading the 1967 statement of position in regard to tax incentives to gain compliance in industry, perhaps this may be a way we may all cooperate to aid EPA in pressing for enforcement. I have not heard reference recently to how national is interpreting the 1967 position-perhaps we might seek such an interpretation when the present study period among the states, EPA, and the industry is concluded?

In summary, we seek clarification of your proposal: Do you propose one official letter to the President, Senators and Representatives of the three states around Lake Superior or a member Time for Action with background information so that local Leagues may write their own letters to their own Senators and Representatives or both an official, multi-league letter and a member T for A? Do you plan to involve writing to all the Senators and Representatives as well as those in the three states?

Home address: Mary Ann McCoy 2312 Lake Place Minneapolis, MN 55405

> Mary Brascugli, State EQ Chairman 1560 6th Ave. North St. Cloud. MN 56301

August 24, 1971

Wr. Robert L. Line Air Pollution Control 220 Main Grein Exchange Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Line:

The Hinnesota League of Women Voters, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul , would very much approxiate receiving a copy of the most recent air pollution report for the city of Minnespolis.

If there is a charge for the publication, please advise us and we will send a check.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. George P. Young

Department of Public Utilities Air Pollution Division 100 East 10th St. St. Paul, Minn.

Gentlemen:

The Minnesota Lengue of Women Voters, 555 Wabasha , St. Paul , would appreciate very much receiving a copy of the most recent Air Pollution report for the city of St. Paul.

If there is a charge for the publications, please advise us and we will send a check. In case they are in short supply, would it be possible to come into your office to examine a copy?

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. George P. Young

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

SSS WABASHA, SI, FAGE, MINISTER

August 3, 1971

Mary Tidwell (Mrs. Sam B.)
President, League of Women Voters of Copper County
222 Hubbell Street
Houghton, Michigan 49931

Dear Mrs. Tidwell:

Thank you for sending us a copy of a letter you propose to send to your Representative Philip Ruppe. We are aware, as we know you are, that the matter of Reserve Mining Company's permit for dumping taconite waste in Lake Superior is presently in Environmental Protection Agency proceedings as well as in the courts. We look forward to the fall deadlines for reports on alternatives.

We appreciate your interest in keeping your Congressman informed about your League's concerns, but we are puzzled by the timing since there appears to be little prospect of legislative action in this matter at present.

We refer you to the letter sent to Mr. Ruckelhaus by the state Leagues of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan in May, 1971, (a copy was sent to you for your information.) We are all concerned about pollution in Lake Superior, and we hope that a speedy solution can be effected.

It is important for effective action that all the Leagues surrounding Lake Superior in the three states speak with a coordinated voice. In Minnesota, our Leagues have not studied land disposal of taconite waste; we have no position from which to recommend any specific form of disposal. We are, therefore, interested in your statement in support of "on-land disposal of all taconite tailings from the Reserve Mining Company".

Before all the Leagues surrounding Lake Superior can reach a position on alternative disposal plans, some research and study is indicated. If you have done a study or have materials available, we know this would assist such a combined study of on-land disposal.

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota would be glad to assist in arranging a meeting of all the local Leagues concerned with Lake Superior pollution problems. Mrs. Whalen, LWV of Wisconsin, has offered to prepare a listing of all Leagues around Lake



Superior and to send this listing to each of these local Leagues. This should greatly facilitate communication among the several states and Leagues and the resulting exchange should enable more effective action toward goals in our national Environmental Quality position.

We are sending copies of your letter and Mrs. Whalen's letter to the Leagues in Silver Bay and Duluth. We are also sending copies to Mrs. Donald Clusen for her information.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann McCoy (Charles) President

cc: Mrs. John Toussaint, President, LWV of Wisconsin Mrs. Marvin Tomber, President, LWV of Michigan Nita Lee (Vernon), President, LWV of Silver Bay, Mn Jane Olin·(David), President, LWV of Duluth, Mn Mrs. Donald Clusen, Director, LWV of U.S.

406 W. Third Street Oconomowoo, Wis. 53066 July 29, 1971

Mrs. Sam. B. Tidbwell, President LWV of Copper Country 222 Eubbell Street Houghton. Nichigan 19931

Dear Mary,

We have no objections to your writing your Congressmen Ruppe encouraging action to stop further pollution of Lake Superior and indicating your support of on-land disposal for all taconite tailings from the Reserve Wining Company.

The only thought that occurs to me is that you might wish to use some such term as "suitable" land since there are obviously some lands that would not be best used for taconite talings anymore than the waters of Superior!

As you may know Reserve has hired a private counselling firm to develop a comprehensive plan for disposal of its wastes; the EPA expects to receive the report in September, so I am sure we will all be watching for news about that.

I am assuming you will send a carbon of your letter to Mrs. Donald Clusen, if you have not already done so, for her information.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Richard Whalen ist V.P.-Program Please notify us if you have any objections to our sending the following letter to our Representative. Many Handle

JUL 29 1971

222 Hubbell Street

Houghton, Michigan 49931

The Homorable Philip B. Ruppe 509 House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Ruppet

The League of Homen Veters of the Copper Country supports on-land disposal for all taconite tailings from the Reserve Mining Company. We urge proupt action to prevent further pollution of Lake Superior.

· Since 1969, Leagues errors the country have opposed the use of public vators as a disposal site for wastes and dredgings, particularly from private concerns.

Sinceroly,

Mrs. Sam B. Tidwell President

ees The Henerable Failip E. Ruppe Hoodland Reed Roughton, Michigan 49931

43

May 27, 1971

United National Commission for UNESCO Department of State U. S. A. Washington, D. C. 20520

Attention: Environmental Education Conference

Dear Sir:

I am extremely sorry, but the League of Women Voters of Minnesota does not have the funds in its budget to send me to this conference.

Although we are well aware of its importance and value, our budget does not allow for anything of this sort at this time and I'm afraid I cannot afford to come paying my own way.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William Brascugli 1506 - 6th Avenue N St. Cloud, Mn 5630I

enn-LWV LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES 1730 M STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 arrow- P.2 October 7, 1970 I uttel supraed lund a it womans Mrs. R. M. Fuller, Chairman Local Resources Committee League of Women Voters of St. Peter 723 Hoper Johnson Gircle St. Peter, Minnesota 56982 Dear Mrs. Butler: What you can do under your local program item, "to study and evaluate the management of local air, land, and water with emphasis on the pollution control factor" will depend to a great extent on the consensus reached by your local League members and the position adopted. When the League of Momen Voters of St. Peter has a position, your local board can decide to take action to support any type of measure that will put your position into effect. For example, if your League decided that something must be done to cut down dumping, the local League could take official action in support of recycling of containers in your own community. The purpose in having a local item which will cover the same ground as the national item is to be able to give more time and attention to the subject's local aspects. You will see that in the League's Environmental Quality Leaders Guide 1970-71 the national Committee on Environmental Programs and Projects has advised that in their work on the national item League committees so into all manner of ways in which air control is managed and effected locally. At the present time our committee is preparing an annotated bibliography on solid waste management, which we think will be helpful for Leagues such as yours that are working on waste collecting and dumping under a local item. We do not as yet have any established national position on recycline of containers because the national League has never studied management of solid waste. Action you take on that subject must, at this time, be taken under your local League position when that is reached. If your League would like to have the League of Women Voters of the United States give its attention to solid waste management after the air study is finished, you will want to report that choice to the national Board.

Mrs. R. M. Fuller October 7, 1970 Under the national position on support of improvement of water quality a local League or a group of Leagues can take action on almost any subject or type of enterprise which that League thinks will reduce pollution of its water. If you want to promote the use of less polluted detergents under the national item, you may do so. However this is a more difficult subject then many newspaper articles indicate. While reduction of the amount of phosphate entering the water system by reducing the use of detergent will not do away with cutrophication, cutting down on the amount of detergent use and using those with a lower phosphate content is something which every person can do to keep the situation from worseling. asyon Many Leagues are giving out information about detergents to their communities. I suggest that you consult with your state environmental chairman. Mrs. Brasculgli, about this activity. In planning your study of local environmental matters. I suggest that you review the past Leaders Guides prepared for the national water item, consult Meaningful Meetings which is referred to in the most recent Environmental Quality Leaders Guide, and ask your state environmental chairman for suggestions on the Minnesota situation. Sincerely yours,

> Minnesota - LWV Mrs. Sharpe Mrs. Duff Mrs. Johnson Mrs. Clusen

Mrs. Donald E. Clusen, Director Environmental Programs & Projects July 9, 1969

Mrs. C.F.S. Sharpe Program Specialist, Water Resources League of Women Voters of the United States 1200 - 17th Street N W Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mrs. Sharpe:

Enclosed is a copy of the testimony which was delivered at the Enforcement Conference on Lake Superior held in Duluth, May 13-15.

The Conference was enlightening, if lengthy, and I found it stimulating, informative, and fair in presentation. My own enjoyment was heightened by meeting Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum who attended as an observer, and her comments on, and knowledge of the proceedings added to my understanding. I would appreciate having her Washington address, if it is available. I was happy that she was able to review both my statement and that of the Duluth League before we presented them.

Unfortunately, our Silver Bay League is unhappy with the state Board statement because of the mention of Reserve Mining. The company built and supports the town, so their attitude is quite different from that of the Duluth League and the rest of the state. I received no answer from them when I requested cooperation from the Leagues in the area in the state Board Memo.

We are concerned over reports that Mr. Elein has stated that this would be the last enforcement conference of this type, and that from now on, informal conferences will be held with officials in the states involved. Had it not been for the publicity due to public opinion and the testimony of many different encourned citizens, the records of this Conference would have been quite different. What Mr. Elein refers to as a "yelling and screaming process" (New York Times, May 18), refers to the efforts of the lasyer representing MEGCA (Minnesota Environmental Control Citizens Association from the Twin Cities) to get into the record, results of tests showing taconite tailings on the Wisconsin side of Lake Superior. (Mr. Elein was not there at the time, having left after the first morning.)

We wonder whether the national Board plans to react to this statement, and whether our state Board may do so.

I am sure that our Minnesota P.C.A. will not move toward stricter standards for reserve without a federal push, nor is our Governor likely to request federal action. Mrs. Sharpe = page 2

I am not sure whether Mrs. Harold Watson has written to you concerning the Minnesota Environmental Defense Council, but if not, we feel that we did accomplish one important step in getting groups with like interests together and meare of what each other one was doing. Mrs. Watson was, and is, the force behind all of the action, and as secretary of the group, handled time for action type of information with typical League efficiency, and the other groups certainly appreciated her efforts.

We made little headway with bills in the legislature, but more, perhaps, than we could have each alone, and I am sure the group will gain in strength and reputation as time goes on.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William Brascugli Water Resources Chairman League of Women Voters of Minnesota

P. S. A not-recommended item <u>Environmental Flamming</u> just missed being a part of the state program by a few votes - state Board was instructed to set up a committee to work toward plans for national Convention in 1970, as well as state in 1971.

cc: Mrs. Donald Clusen

Englosure

September 9, 1969

Mr. Charles H. Stoddard, Jr., 601 Christie Building Duluth, Minnesota 55802

Dear Mr. Stoddard:

I am enclosing, at the request of Mr. John Pegors of Clear Air-Clear Water, background material on MEDC.

I hope the enclosed will be helpful to you in your future venture.

Sincerely,

June 18, 1969

Mr. John Badalich Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Minnesota Departmentof Health Midg. U. of Minnesota Campus Minnesotis, Minn. 55,55

Dear Mr. B adalich.

As you may be meare, many local leagues in the state of Minnesota are becoming increasingly meare of the growing pollution in the state and the problems involve in combating it. We are getting more and more requests for information on what can be done most effectively locally, andthe League of Women Voters is unclose to work as closely as possible with your agency to further our common goals.

I have been instructed by our convention and the state board to work toward the publication of an informative booklet concerning the role of the agencies of the state of Minnesota in the field of pollution, and of course a large section will be devoted to the FCA.

I will be in M inneapolis on July 8 and 9 to attend your scheduled meeting, and wonder whether it might be possible to see you on the 9th to discuss some of this information. I also have some obstainers showing a possible source of pollution at the Brie Taconite Flant, given to me by attorney William Ojala from aurora, and wonder whether this situation has been corrected.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William Brascugli Water Resources Chairman, Minnesota League of Woman Vot ers

Mrs.W.N. Brascugli 1560 oth Ave.N. St. Cloud, M inn. 56301 LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. Bruce B. Benson, President
June 18, 1968.

Mrs. Leland Powers Water Resources Chairman League of Women Voters of Minn. 4157 Ensign Avenue North New Hope, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Powers:

Thank you for the copy of the Corps report on their planning for water resources development in the St. Croix River basin. I found it very interesting. Remembering the difficulties that arose when League members wished to take action concerning the Northern States Power installation on the St. Croix and could not because the Leagues in the basin had come to no agreement, I want to remind you that now may be the time to begin work on the St. Croix.

Action to support or oppose Corps recommendations will require study and agreement among the Leagues in the basin area. If basin Leagues in Wisconsin and Minnesota agree on what they want, the two state Leagues could also act in support of that decision if they wished. Perhaps the combined organization clearing house in the Twin Cities area might like to follow developments on the St. Croix. The water committees of the Leagues in the St. Croix basin might like to work together in such a study. They could keep their members informed and also supply such a service to Leagues whose members use the St. Croix and Leagues that might be affected by decisions concerning its management. I doubt that Leagues as far down the Mississippi as St. Louis need be considered as affected Leagues even though I see that the Corps is ranging that far in listing areas that would benefit from an impoundment of the St. Croix,

I have been in touch with the Corps about their new interest in three types of alternative plans for maximizing--

- a) economic values in the national interest at less cost,
- b) environmental values, and
- c) regional development.

In this connection, you might note the top lines of pg.47 in the May 1968 NATIONAL BOARD REPORT. I have loaned the material about this new development in Corps planning to the chairman of the Susquehanna Inter-League Council. When it is returned, I will send it on to you.

If the League wants to participate in the decisions for the St. Croix, I strongly suggest that you start to work with Col. Hesse as suggested in his letter and on pg.48 of the May 1968 NBR. I would like to think that from now on the Corps is going to take a really broad gage approach to basin planning. I do think it's giving somewhat more attention to

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Miss Dixie Droke

values other than navigation and flood control. However, we have no proof yet that either environmental or regional development emphasis is going to mean less emphasis on Corps-constructed dams. The section on local and state League action (pp.47-48 of the May 1968 NBR) may be of some help. Looking at the list on top of pg.47 you have the boundary compact for the St. Croix as basin machinery. Is the compact commission working on a comprehensive plan for the St. Croix? Has the Corps consulted the Boundary Commission? The first complete paragraph on pg.48 describes just such a situation as that in which you may find yourselves.

While the Corps has not yet asked for authorization of a dam on the St. Croix, the preliminary study seems to me to suggest that recreation, water power, and water supply benefits may be used to help obtain a favorable benefit cost ratio for such a project. Wilderness, recreation, and canoeing do not give large monetary benefits since they involve rather few people. The boating (power) on reservoir lakes or in deepened channels help to increase the side benefit. Plood control is always tempting to localities because it is not easy to identify the primary beneficiaries of a flood control project and, therefore, the local contribution is small. Flood control is a non-reimburseable benefit.

I am going to include a description of the authorizing of projects by the Omnibus Rivers and Harbors Act. I prepared this for another League in answer to an inquiry, but I think it might be useful to you.

You might want to write to Senator Mondale for information about the Corps interest in the St. Croix.

Sincerely yours.

1s/meo enclosures Mrs. C.F.S. Sharpe Program Specialist Water Resources

c.c.: Minn. State League Mrs. Johnson Mrs. Clusen

Authorization, Study, and Construction of Projects by The Corps of Engineers

Later this month (June 1968) the House will hold five days of hearings on projects proposed for inclusion in the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1968. At present no bill exists. Corps survey studies that have been completed and reviewed by states, by other federal agencies, by the Board of Rivers and Harbors, and by the Bureau of the Budget come to the Public Works Committee. The committee holds hearings on these projects, one by one. The Corps opens with an explanation of a project, usually, and then supportors and opponents of it speak. At the close of the hearing the committee meets in executive session and decides, project by project, whether each should be included in the authorizing bill. (I am told that no project is put forward if opposed by the government and congressmen of the state in which the project is to be located.) This is the way an omnibus rivers, harbors, and flood control bill is written.

I am speaking of this in some length because one of the effective places to oppose a Gorps project is at the authorization stage; i.e., at the Public Works Committee hearings on river, harbor, and flood control projects. If a project is not authorized, it will not be built. Once a project is authorized, the next point of possible attack comes at the time appropriations are considered. Many authorized projects have not been built because funds have not been appropriated, but authorization is always a strong argument for appropriation.

Those who wish to save some area in its present condition really should start still farther back long before the stage of project authorization is reached. If you obtained the pamphlet Water Resources Development Functions and Programs of the Corps of Engineers, recommended in the water reading list in the September 1967 NATIONAL BOARD REPORT, you know that the starting point of a Corps project is the Corps survey on which later authorization is based. At the instigation of a local Congressman or Senator, the House or Senate Public Works Committee may either include authorization for a survey in the omnibus river and harbor and flood control bill or in a separate bill or the committee may adopt a resolution authorizing a review of previous reports to see whether recommendation by the Chief of Engineers is now justified.

Usually only those local people who desire a project are paying attention at this stage. But this point, when the Representative or Senator is asking for a study, is a time when opponents of the proposed project should make their views known to their congressional delegation. The next points for expression of views are,

- at the time funds for the study are before the Public Works Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee in each house, and
- at the hearings held by the Corps to ascertain the views and the desires of local people.

Editorials

for federal grants.

Ole Man River Must Be Getting Impatient

About 80 well-meaning, good-thinking souls gathered in a Winona hotel last week to talk about the most important chunk of real estate hereabouts — the Mississippi River Valley. They talked about the past, and they talked about the future. They talked about the progress, and they talked about the fallings. But we'd wager if Ole Man River himself could somehow have been sitting in a corner he would have gone away shaking his

head in disbelief.

He wouldn't have been angry — or overly surprised — just

tired.

Tired of listening to the same problems discussed year upon year with no real change other than in the technological terminology — which gets a little francier all the time. This language expansion is no doubt a by-product of the influx of professional blankes who keep up to date by poring over application blanks

2. Siltation

Most everyone agrees this problem is second only to pollution. And it could easily become No. 1. The head of Lake Pepin is a clear-cut example. Duckboats can hardly travel now in areas that used to handle cruisers. The river is getting broader and shallower. The answer is single-handed coordination of all watersheds that feed the Mississippi. This would have to include the Minnesott and St. Croki Rivers.

Politics and people being what they are, such coordination is probably a good deal farther away than landing a man on the moon. The Army Corps of Engineers wants to build a dam up on the St. Croix which they asy would help the silting problem. Perhaps so. But the real answer to silting (and flooding) is back at the top of the hillis where the water starts its rune/ff. The rushing water aiready is carrying a load of silt by the

time it gets to the river valley where a dam can be built. Watersheds now are constructed and controlled by a complex and unworkable system that starts with the individual land owner (probably a farmer) and proceeds through a maze of county and state agencies before it finally gets into the federal kettle. What Minnesota heeds badiy is some sort of overall water use agency—a water czar, if you will—which would say wherewatersheds are needed and then control state and federal fund for their construction. The present system depends too much on local initiative — initiative from the people who may not be greatly benefited.



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4157 Ensign Ave. No. New Hope, Minnesota 55427 June 21, 1968

Mrs. C.F.S. Sharpe Program Specialist, Water Resources League of Women Voters of the United States 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mrs. Sharpe:

Thank you for your letter of June 18, regarding the St. Croix River. I couldn't agree with you more about the Leagues in Minnesota and Wisconsin getting together to study and come to some agreement on the St. Croix. I discussed this with the president of the St. Croix Valley League when we were at Convention, and again on June 14, when she attended our Leadership Workshop. I had asked them to attend the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission meetings and send me a resume of the meetings thinking it would serve two purposes. First, it would relieve me of having to attend the meetings which are held in Hudson, Wisconsin; and second. I was hoping it would stimulate their interest in the St. Croix. When I spoke to her last week, they had not been able to determine when the meetings were held.

I am watching with interest the Wild Rivers bill which should be before the House by the time this letter reaches you (according to our information). If this should pass the House and a compromise is worked out between the Senate and House versions. I understand that the Corps' dam would be out. Even without this it appears that we may not get the dam. I see from your enclosure Authorization, Study, and Construction of Projects by the Corps of Engineers that "no project is put forward if opposed by the ... congressmen of the state." In Mrs. Clusen's Memorandum of May 23, 1968, she indicated that Senators Nelson and Proxmire of Wisconsin and Senator Mondale of Minnesota appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations in opposition to "the inclusion of funds in the budget for a Corps of Engineers survey preparatory to building a flood control dam on the St. Croix River, along the boundary between the two states." But I am more concerned at this time that if the Wild River legislation passes and the St. Croix becomes designated as a wild river, what approach should the Leagues then take?

Finally, I need to know the League position regarding the "nondegradation" standard issued February 8, 1968, by Secretary Udall. It is possible that this might apply to the St. Croix River.

I think we are moving right along on water in Minnesota. My only regret is that I will not be around to see the fruits of our effort. My husband is being transferred to Houston, Texas, and we will be moving in August. However until the moving van backs up to my door, I will keep working on water in Minnesota.

Yours very truly.

Mrs. Leland Powers, Water Chairman

Janaki Officer

M TO: Pre. Donald R. Glusen
Chairman, Water Resources Committee
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
League of Women Voters of the U.S.
FROM: Pre. Leland Powers
Minnesota
STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA 55455
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
PHONE: 373-8959
SUBJECT St. Oroix River
DATE June 12, 1968

Enclosed is a copy of a letter and statement on the St. Croix River which I received from Richard J. Hesse, Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

One of the women in my Langue has a relative connected with the Corps, and at my request she asked him certain questions regarding the dam which reportedly the Corps of Engineers is going to put on the St. Croix. I thought you might be interested in reading the atstacent since this was one of the subjects we discussed whom we can in Chicago.

Incidentally, I was interested to read in your Hamarandum of May 23, that you were present when Senators Nelson, Proxmire and Mondale lobbled on this matter before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations.

I am sending copies of the latter and statement to the following: Mrs. C.P.S. Sharpe, the President of the Lagrae of Momen Votors of Wisconsin and the President of the Lagrae of Momen Votors of St. Croix Vallay - Ninnesota.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. PAUL DISTRICT. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1217 U. S. POST OFFICE & CUSTOM HOUSE
ST. PAUL MINNESOTA 55101

N REPLY REFER TO

10 May 1968

Mrs. Leland Powers Water Resources Chairman Minnesota League of Women Voters 555 Wabasha Street St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Powers:

Recently, I had an opportunity to discuss briefly the St. Croix River problem with one of the members of the League of Women Voters. She expressed surprise to learn that our position was not as stated in many of the recent editorials and articles which have appeared in the press and suggested that the League might be interested in learning what we have done and propose to do in the future regarding the St. Croix River.

As is apparent from the material which I am inclosing, we have not made any decisions to construct or to recommend a dam on the St. Croix River. As a result of our preliminary study, we propose to embark on a comprehensive study of a full range of alternatives for optimum use of water and related land resources in the valley.

I would be happy to discuss this subject in greater detail with you and representatives of the League, should you desire. If I can be of further service, please call me.

Sincerely yours,

1 Incl Statement on St. Croix River RICHARD J./HESSE Colonel, Corps of Engineers District Engineer

The ar Resources Development Planning in the St. Croix River Basin

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the 1965 flood and in response to a request by representatives of the flood affected communities of the St. Croix River Valley, the St. Paul District of the Corps of Engineers undertook a study to determine the possible solutions to the flood problem, taking into account the other water resource needs of the region. To date we have completed a preliminary feasibility study which has led to the conclusion that further detailed analyses would be advisable of all the values obtainable through development and management of the water and land resources of the St. Croix River above St. Croix Falls. The highlights of this preliminary study are summarized in the following paragraphs.

DESCRIPTION OF BASIN

The St. Croix River rises in St. Croix Lake in northwestern Wisconsin. From its source the St. Croix River flows 164 miles in a generally southwesterly direction to its junction with the Mississippi River at Prescott, Wis., about 30 miles below Minneapolis, Minn. From mile 127 to the mouth the main stem forms the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. The river widens in the lower 24 miles to form Lake St. Croix which is used extensively for recreation. The river has a total fall of 341 feet, or an average slope of about 2.1 feet per mile. The slope ranges from 7.7 feet per mile near the Kettle River rapids to near zero in Lake St. Croix which is a part of the pool formed by lock and dam No. 3 on the Mississippi River above Red Wing, Minn.

The St. Croix River and its tributaries drain an area of approximately 7,650 square miles of which 3,250 are in Minnesota and 4,400 are in Wisconsin. The southern half of the basin is a farming area devoted principally to dairying, while the northern half is covered with brush and timber on sandy soil and is less suitable for farming. Small towns throughout the basin provide a variety of agriculture- and recreation-related services to inhabitants of the basin and tourists.

Principal tributary streams include the Namekagon, Yellow, Clam, Wood, Trade, Apple, Willow, and Kinnickinnic Rivers entering from the east and the Tamarack, Kettle, Snake, and Sunrise Rivers entering from the west.

The total population of the St. Croix River basin is about 150,000, of which approximately 60 percent live in rural areas. Principal occupations of the nonfarm population are in service industries related to

agriculture and recreation. Many residents of the lower St. Croix basin commute to the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area for employment.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

Flood Control. - Communities along the main stem and tributaries are periodically subject to damaging floods. On the St. Croix River at communities from Stillwater, Minn., downstream to the mouth, the flood of April 1965 resulted in stages 44 feet above those of the previous flood of record in 1952. The 1965 flood resulted in a peak flow of about 50,500 cubic feet per second at Stillwater. Damages in the St. Croix River basin were estimated at \$5.5 million, about half of which occurred at Stillwater. Successful flood fighting and temporary levees at Stillwater and Bayport, Minn., and Hudson, Wis., prevented additional damages which would have totaled about \$2 million. The 1965 flood resulted in damages to residential, business, and public property. Flooding on the St. Croix River at Stillwater and downstream is caused by high flows on the St. Croix River and by backwater from high flows on the Mississippi River at Prescott. In addition the 1965 flood caused damages of about \$50 million along the Mississippi River below the mouth of the St. Croix River. About \$30 million in damages was prevented by emergency flood control works most of which had to be removed following the flood.

Navigation. - A navigation project, completed in 1930, provided a 3-foot channel from the mouth of the St. Croix River to Taylors Falls. With the completion of the 9-foot channel on the upper Mississippi River a 9-foot channel was created on the St. Croix River from the mouth to Stillwater. The channel is currently maintained at the authorized 9-foot depth. During frequent periods of low flow adequate depths for small boat traffic between Taylor Falls and Stillwater cannot be maintained. Also, during low-flow periods on the Mississippi River, supplemented flows are required in the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., to permit movement of fully loaded barges.

Municipal and Industrial Water Supply. - The main stem and its tributaries are not used as a source of water supply by municipalities since potable water is usually obtained from wells and springs. Up to the present time adequate supplies of potable water have been available to serve the needs of the basin. At various times, the St. Croix River has been considered as a source of vater supply to meet the future needs of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. Preliminary studies indicate that the Mississippi River, which is the present principal source of municipal water supplies for the metropolitan area, cannot meet the future water supply needs without additional storage if present uses for other purposes are to be maintained during low-flow periods. Several diversion routes have been proposed from the St. Croix River and its tributary, the Sumrise River, through a series of lakes to St. Paul. Some of these lakes are now used by the city of St. Paul as a supplement to its primary source of water supply, the Mississippi River.

Corol Audicy. - The summary report of the Federal Water Pollution Conrol Audichiteration, Twin Cities-Upper Mississippi River Project, based on conditions in 1965, indicates that the St. Croix River water quality is suitable for all water uses considered except in the immediate vicinity of municipal or industrial waste outfalls at Taylors Falls, St. Croix Falls, Oscocia, Stillwater, Bayport, and Hudson. No need for low-flow augmentation on the St. Croix River is anticipated by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. However, a very serious pollution problem exists on the Mississippi River between the Minneapolis-St. Paul Sanitary District sewage disposal plant and Hastings, Minn. Pollution also exists on the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers throughout the metropolitan area.

Electric Power. - Twenty-one hydroelectric plants, with a total capacity of 34,500 kilowatts, are in operation in the St. Croix River basin. All are privately owned with the exception of two municipally owned plants on the Kinnickinnic River. The largest plant and the only one on the main stem of the St. Croix River is the 23,200-kilowatt plant of the Northern States Power Company at St. Croix Falls, Wis. This plant was built in 1907. Replacements of some facilities have been made during the past few years and this plant is now in good operating condition. The first unit (550,000 kilowatts) of the Allen S. King steam electric generating plant has recently been placed in operation by Northern States Power Company on St. Croix Lake at Oak Park Heights. A second unit of about the same size is planned. With the rapid growth in population and industrial development in the Twin City metropolitan area, power needs can be expected to increase rapidly in the future.

Fish and Wildlife. - The St. Croix River provides unusual fishing opportunities for the sportsman. The forest-bordered stream with fast white water, deep pools, and long flat stretches has a nationwide reputation for small-mouth black beas. The adjacent forests, interspersed with small swamps and farm clearings, support an abundance of wildlife including big game, upland game, and furbearers. The St. Croix River basin does not provide a large amount of waterfowl habitat. Waterfowl production is limited and hunting pressure is light. Better management of the St. Croix valley lands and the river above St. Croix Falls could materially improve fish and wildlife resources in the area. The river in this upstream reach could be developed to provide a significant stream fishery.

Recreation. - The lower St. Croix River is used extensively for water-based recreation by local and Twin Cities metropolitan area residents. Fifteen marinas and boat-launching sites provide access for fishing, water skiing, canoeing, houseboating, and motorboating. The river above St. Croix Falls is used principally for canceing because of the shallow depths. With a projected population of about 3.5 million people in the Minneapplia-St. Paul metropolitan area by the year 2000, as compared to 1.5 million in 1960, recreation pressure on the St. Croix can be expected to increase sharply in the near future.

Lake Levels. - During the past 40 years or longer elevations of the Chisago Chain of Lakes located 15 to 20 miles west of Taylors Falls have periodically been at undesirably low levels. Although precipitation in the area has been at and above normal for many years, the lakes have generally remained low. Restoration and maintenance of former levels on the lakes is desirable to prevent further deterioration of property and recreation values in the area and to permit realization of the potential fish and wildlife values.

POSSIBLE PROGRAMS TO MEET THE LAND AND WATER RESOURCE NEEDS

WILD RIVER

By designation of the St. Croix River above St. Croix Falls as a wild river, the land and water areas could be improved and managed for maximum development as a wilderness area with emphasis on limited public use. Aesthetic values could be enhanced and wildlife habitat improved to insure preservation of the natural potential of the area and protection of endangered wildlife. Public use would be limited to preserve the wild character of the area.

Several bills are currently being considered by Congress to designate selected rivers in the United States as wild or scenic rivers. The Department of the Interior supports such legislation which would provide for a Riverway on the St. Croix in two parts; (1) a Wild River along the upper St. Croix River from the old Nevers damsite for a distance of about 100 miles upstream to the St. Croix Lake dam at the headwaters near Gordon, Wis., and for about 85 miles along the Namekagon River in Wisconsin from its Junction with the St. Croix River to the dam at Lake Namekagon and (2) a multiple-use section or Scenic Riverway extending downstream from the old Nevers damsite about 52 miles to the junction with the Mississippi River. In the latter reach commercial and more intensive recreation activities would go on side by side. The Wild River section would be maintained in a primitive condition by the acquisition of lands or easements, but along the lower St. Croix River, protective zoning established by local authorities and approved by the Secretary of the Interior would protect the Riverway. The wild river section would be used primarily for canoeing and camping while the lower section would continue to be used for commercial, industrial, residential and recreation purposes.

Initial plans provided for a boundary about &-mile from each side of the river with purchase in fee of about 35,000 acres, including 31,270 acres sowned by a power company and about 3,730 acres in small ownerships. Other privately-owned lands bordering the river and considered essential to the scenic riverway concept include about 35,000 acres which would be protected either by zoning or easements. The remaining lands, making up the total riverway area of 85,500 acres, are in public ownership. Lands owned by the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota would be acquired only with the consent of the States and lands owned by counties would not be acquired so long as the counties follow an acceptable management protection plan.

MULTIPLE PURPOSE RESERVOIR DEVELOPMENT

Flood Control. - The record floods, which occurred on the lower St. Croix and throughout the upper Mississippi River basins during the spring of 1965, emphasized the need for flood control and established an awareness of the potential flood danger among the local people. Analyses of available flood records indicate that nearly all of the major floods on the upper Mississippi River have been caused by spring snow melt, with the basins of the St. Croix River, the Minnesota River, and the Mississippi River between Brainerd and Minneapolis being the primary contributors to the peak flood flows. Storage sites on the Mississippi River and its tributaries above Minneapolis are either too small or too far north to materially reduce flood peaks at and below the Twin Cities. Storage sites on the Minnesota River are currently being considered under a surveyscope study of the Minnesota River basin. Control of the St. Croix River is desirable for reduction of flood damages on the Mississippi River as well as on the St. Croix River. The St. Croix River contributed about 57,000 ofs (cubic feet per second) to the 1965 peak of 228,000 cfs on the Mississippi River at Prescott, Wis. Thus, the St. Croix River added an increment of peak flow equivalent to 25 percent of the Mississippi River peak flow at the confluence. Records for other major floods on the Mississippi River indicate that the St. Croix River contributes from 20 to 50 percent of the peak flow of the Mississippi River at Prescott.

Three possible reservoir plans were considered for comparison. Plan A would include storage for the standard project flood at the reservoir site on the main stem near St. Croix Falls. Plan B includes maximum storage at all the tributary reservoirs and at the site on the main stem near the mouth of the Kettle River. Plan C is designed to provide the same promouth of the Kettle River. Plan C is designed to provide the same promoted as plan A with as much storage as possible at the tributary sites. Tection as plan A with as much storage as possible at the tributary sites. The reservoir at St. Croix Falls would inundate the sites considered on the Sunrise and Trade Rivers and the site on the main stem near the mouth of the Kettle River. These sites, therefore, could not be used for plan C.

Of the three reservoir plans considered, plan A, which involves only the reservoir at St. Croix Falls, would be the most desirable from the viewpoint of economic efficiency and with respect to environmental effects. Plan B could not provide as high a degree of protection as plan A. Plan C would be more costly than plan A and, although the total storage would be

the same, the storage on the tributaries would not be as effective as main-stem storage. Flood control benefits for the reservoir at St. Croix Falls would be substantial.

Recreation. An analysis of potential recreation demand was made for the contemplated reservoir near St. Croix Falls. The estimates of annual visitation would exceed 1,000,000 in 1980 and approximate 3,500,000 by year 2020. The large potential demand for recreation at this reservoir is due to its proximity to the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area which has a high expected future growth.

K

Water Power. - The proposed reservoir site at St. Croix Falls is about three fourths of a mile upstream from the existing 23,200 kw (kilowatt) hydropower plant owned by Northern States Power Company. The Pederal Power Commission has indicated that this site has power potential. Four possibilities exist for providing increased waterpower output with the proposed reservoir. They are:

- a. Increase the efficiency of the existing plant by flow regulation from the proposed reservoir.
- b. Increase the capacity of the existing plant by connecting it to the new reservoir by penstocks and taking advantage of the increased head.
- c. Construct a new power plant in connection with the proposed reservoir and continue operation of the existing power plant.
- d. Abandon the existing power plant and build a new plant with larger capacity in connection with the contemplated reservoir and dam.

At a meeting in December 1966, representatives of Northern States Power Company indicated that the St. Croix Falls plant is not scheduled for retirement in the near future. They stated that the structure is in good condition and some of the mechanical equipment has recently been replaced. They doubted that the present turbines could operate efficiently with the higher head which would be available in the contemplated development. By the time the reservoir under study could be built, the existing plant, which was built about 1907, would be nearing the end of its economic life. A 100,000-kw plant with an average annual power production of about 188 million kw hours could be developed at this site.

Water Supply. - The minimum flow of the Mississippi River during the period of record 1931 to 1967 at Anoka, Minn., upstream from the intakes to the Minneapolis and St. Paul water systems at Fridley was 586 cfs on 15 September 1934. Flow equaled or exceeded 90 percent of the time is about 1,700 cfs. The minimum flow occurring on 1 day in 30 years is the criteria being used by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in its study of the Minneapota River to determine the capability of a supply source for municipal and industrial requirements in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. Under present operating criteria for the

Mississippi River headwaters reservoirs this minimum flow is 630 cfs. The total municipal and industrial water supply demand is based on population projections by the National Planning Association and a municipal and industrial water use rate of 155 gcd (gallons per capita per day) in 1960, increasing at the rate of 1 gcd per year. Bulletin No.: 11 of the State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation, Division of Waters indicates 200 mgd (million gallons per day) as the safe ultimate supply of groundwater in the metropolitan area. A projection of current use of groundwater indiin the meets of the limit will be reached by 1980. As little of the needs in the metropolitan area downstream from the municipal intakes are water consuming, they can all be met if sufficient flow is left in the river to meet the largest or controlling need. The flow required in the river is the municipal and industrial surface water demand plus the controlling downstream water need. The existing 1 day in 30-year low flow of 630 cfs is not sufficient to meet even the present need of 760 cfs. By year 2020 this need is expected to increase to 1,860 cfs. The Twin Cities metropolitan area water supply needs could be met by pumping from a reservoir near St. Croix Falls on the St. Croix River and moving the water to St. Paul via the Chisago Chain of Lakes.

Navigation. - Water stored in the St. Croix River Reservoir and released to produce hydropower and to meet the water supply needs of the metropolitan area, will increase the dependable low flow of the Mississippi River. The storage provided for water supply and hydropower could furnish a flow supplement of about 1,125 cfs. As this storage would be provided for other purposes there would be no separate costs associated with this flow supplement for navigation. In addition to supplementing flows downstream on the ment for navigation. In addition to supplementing flows downstream on the Mississippi River, releases for power and navigation would also improve flow conditions for recreational boating on the St. Croix River between St. Croix Falls and Stillwater.

Fish and Wildlife. - Wildlife within the reservoir area would be adversely affected by a main-stem reservoir. However, the reservoir would improve the fish habitat both in the reservoir area and in the river below the reservoir.

LOCAL PROTECTION FOR FLOOD CONTROL

Preliminary estimates were made of costs and benefits for local protection at several communities along the lower St. Croix River. Only Stillwater, Minn., might be protected by a local protection project which would be economically justified. In addition, only a few of the largest cities below Prescott on the Mississippi River could be provided local protection within the limits of economic feasibility.

CONCLUSTON

As a result of our preliminary review of the water resource problems and water-associated needs in the St. Croix River basin and adjacent areas. we recognize a great need for a comprehensive study, fully coordinated with State and other Federal agencies, and giving equal weight to the economic gains obtainable through development and management of St. Croix River flows and the values to be realized through environmental preservation as a Wild or Scenic River. Although our preliminary work to date has been oriented toward storage development and multiple-use to demonstrate the other values involved in the St. Croix River basin, we recognize the importance of preservation of natural wild and scenic areas. Thus, the proposed study would not concentrate initially on any specific proposal but would cover the full range of alternatives. Insofar as flood damage prevention is concerned, the alternatives to be examined and reported upon would include both structural and nonstructural measures. The Department of the Interior in cooperation with the appropriate State agencies would provide a complete analysis of the Wild and Scenic River program. Similarly the Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with local Soil and Water Conservation Districts would cover the impact and contributions obtainable through the small watershed program, including upstream reservoirs. Nonstructural measures, including controlled use of the flood plains, would be considered. The relationship of the St. Croix flows to the problems and needs of the entire upper Mississippi River basin would also be determined. In this manner we could develop an array of all available alternatives to facilitate decision making at all levels of study or report consideration, including the final decision by the Congress.

We are convinced from our work to date that the values involved in the St. Croix are important to the region, both from an economic and an aesthetic view point, and that sound decisions cannot be made without better identification of these values and the alternatives available. Clearly, with environmental preservation a major factor in the area, we must depart from our normal process of selecting the project or group of projects which would provide the maximum returns for the money invested. However, this does not mean that we should ignore completely the economics involved. Rather we should develop all valid alternatives and set forth the advantages and disadvantages of each. We could then make our choice based on reasoned judgment with enough data in our report for all concerned in the decisionmaking process to agree or to disagree with us and to select a different alternative on a sound basis. Thus, we have recommended a comprehensive study of the St. Croix, and we urge your participation in such a study if and when it is undertaken.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES 1200 17th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

January 18, 1968

Mrs. Grady Mann League of Women Voters of Fergus Falls 638 W. Laurel Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537

Dear Lois:

Thank you for sending a copy of the program for the Conference on Mater Resource Problems of the Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins and a copy of the talk which you made there.

I must say that I am impressed with the list of speakers that you had: the conference welcome given by the President of the State University, the conference opened by the Director of the Water Resources Research Institute, the Chief of the Basin and Project Planning Branch of the Corps of Engineers from St. Paul, the State Conservationist speaking for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. When I see as the other speakers Mr. James Quigley - the Commissioner of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Mr. Gottschalk - the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, our good friend Eugene Eaton - the Associate Director of the Office of Water Resources Research, and Gordon Gray - the Chairman of the Commission itself, I must say that the League of Women Voters of Minnesota and the League of Women Voters of North Dakota have surely established a reputation in the Red River Valley of the North. This is a reputation that they well deserve, I am sure.

Actually, I heard of the conference in October, just before it was held and just before I left for a 3-weeks trip to the Land and Water Use Seminars of 1967 at Denver, Portland, and Omaha. And who do you suppose telephoned to tell me that the Leagues of Women Voters of Minnesota and North Dakota were sponsoring this conference? Mr. Henry Caulfield, the Executive Director of the Water Resources Council, himself.

I had not thought about the whole span of League water activity in the way you presented it in your talk. It was fascinating to see, beginning with LITILE DROPS OF WATER and ON THE WATER FRONT and going to the adoption of the Program in 1930 with its empha-

sis on regional and river basin planning and then the publication of the Red River of the North, how the League's support for the Water Resources Planning Act finally led to the formation of the river basin commission that is now going to plan for the Red-Souris Basin. I like the way you kept bringing in the role of the citizen and the relationship between the citizen and the governmental organizations.

I am going to send a copy of the program and your talk on to Carolyn Moore. I know she will be fascinated to see what is happening. She sakes me often about the Red River of the Morth. In March, all the Leagues of the Lake Eric Basin will be meeting for a workshop in Cleveland to consider regional planning for the basin. One of their main speakers is going to be Mr. Raymond Clevenger, the newly appointed chairman of the Great Lakes Basin Commission. Inn't it interesting to think that both these areas in which Carolyn has been interested are now at the river basin commission stage.

If copies of ENOW YOUR RIVER BASIN would be useful to you, I think we could send 10 or more without any charge. We still have quite a large number of copies on hand and the publication is out of date. You will need to read it quite critically and probably need to prepare additional questions, perhaps additional questions for each section. I think it would be very interesting to take KNOW YOUR RIVER BASIN and adjust it to today's world, the water problems with which we are now concerned, and the governmental operations which are going on to meet these problems. Perhaps you people in the Red River Basin would be willing to be the pace-setters in this activity. I have long known that ENDOW YOUR RIVER BASIN should be updated, but I really have not had time to turn to it.

As you say, it will be important to keep on with League work in the basin order to be abreast of the thinking and planning in the commission. If you stop now, the final plan will seem more than League members are prepared to cope with, and the Leagues really will not have yardsticks ready to use in judging whether to support or object to the commission's proposals.

Although the League was the only citizens group that worked for the Water Resources Planning Act -- and worked so hard that we have always been considered as one of the effective forces in its passage -- we really have no way of knowing whether this is going to be a successful device. After all, once a basin plan is made, there must be some other kind of basin governmental machinary to carry it out. Since the League is the organization most interested in government and in water resources at the same time, it will want always to be looking ahead to the possibilities for an arrangement for management and administration.

It will be possible for the League to continue work of this sort as long as water remains on the national Program, which is something for the local Leagues from the Red River area to consider when they go to national Convention.

Sincerely yours,

LS:11w cc: State LWV Hrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Specialist: Water Resources



STATE OF MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL 55101

MAR 21 1967

March 21, 1967

Mrs. William Whiting, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Dear Mrs. Whiting:

Thank you for your kind letter of March 16th relative to the Souris-Red-Rainy River Basin Commission. I particularly appreciate the foresightedness of the League as expressed in your letter and the attached study.

We were unable to locate any of the previous records relative to this Commission and that hampered us a great deal in putting together the background which we needed to reach a final decision on this matter. However, we did obtain a great deal of help from the Legislators in the area and from Governor Guy, with whom we met here on March 9th.

the activities of the

League in this particular area.

Singerely yours

Harold LeVander Governor of Minnesota

HL:dd

March 16, 1967

The Honorable Harold LeVender Covernor State Capitol 24. Jaul. Nignesota

Bear Severnor Levander,

The league of women Voters of Minnesots would like to express its support of your decision to include Minnesots in the federal Naver Basin Coomission of the Souris-Red-Rainy Rivers. We urge the Mosessery appropriation of 995,000 be made by the Minnesots logislature.

The members of the League of women Voters in Moorhand, Battle Jakes and Fargus Falls studied their local watershoods in 1975, and later combined studies with Leagues in Farge and Ornat Forks, Forth Makets. This led to the enclosed publication, "Red Stor of the Morth - enter Moorence and Meeds," published in 1959. Nince that time, Brookston and International Falls have organized Leagues of Momen Totern, and there members have also used this publication as a boats for International study and action concerning water resources in the Fed Liver Mosins.

to have followed the progress of the proposed federal liver Basis Commission for the fed liver with intersect. As you may note my pe 39 of our report, this was foreseen in 1999:

"Another possibility would be a river basis equative such as proposed by Rep. aspisall of Colorade who has introduced a bill into Congress authorising the President to ereate commissions for caper river basiss or regions to serve as principal agencies for coercitmation of federal, state and local planning for water resource development."

langue members have observed and participated in the scattings of the present led Fiver Flanning Commission. A condition representing leagues in the Sed Fiver Sanis is planning a seeinger for citizen some catica about the water resources of this Famin. This is tentatively set for next fall.

league members will continue to work for and to support coordination and planning that leads to effective cooperation among federal-scales. Lesel and private interests and that assures the public alternative enclose in decisions affecting the water resources of the Bod Siver Resin.

Sincorely.

Free Villiam whiting Freeident co: Son. Simulair, Rep. Fitseimone The format was similar to the tone used in August at Budson. Mrs. Alexander of the Duluth LVV also covered the meeting.

Wm. Walton reviewed agencies having to do with managing Great Lakes resources. He had not prepared and simply read a list which we should ask him for if we don't have it. The focus of this meeting was the Great Lakes and the question of whether the BAC should concern itself with Superior problems or wether there were other agencies already equipped to do this. They also asked agency people and legislators in that area from both states whether they would like to see the BAC involved. Small groups were formed to discuss these questions.

In my groups were lucky to have Mr. Bergerud who monopolized a good share of the time with a matter of 'private interest'; mamely, his own cabin on the Hamakagan which he wants for himself and his children. He did raise some interesting questions about remuneration for the cabin- they can either use it for 25 years or be paid for the cabin. My group was more on the side of private ewmership ("When it gets to the point that the government can condemn or acquire land for scenic purposes......!) Problems generally related to:

- 1. The fact that Lake Superior is bounded by Canada, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, making tri-state and intermational cooperation necessary. The offenders now are mostly in the US where the largest ports and cities are This is a knotty problem because this has also become an international waterway in the sense of being an ocean port. The pollution from see going vessels was mentioned frequently as seriously affecting the Doluth harbor already. The dumping systems on the ships are made for the ocean, and there is no way for us to regulate them. As Superior nerrors, there is no way to carry off pollutants as there would be at sea. They talked about wanting more boatoms under US flags in the Great Lakes to ship more military cargo, etc. All of these questions involve the agreements between governments which at present seem not to be possible. I wondered whether we could be useful with some 'How did it happen to Erie?' information.
- 2. Water pollution from Beserve Mining, the St. Louis River, ships, etc. is very real.
- 3. Need for standard interestate hunting, fishing and boating regulations!
 h. Conflicts of interest in land use, e/g., timber versus parks. In my group, at least, there was great reluctance to allow the federal government to make decisions.
 Also, they looked upon federal ownership of land as a bad, bad, thing. This made it look dreamy for Kabetogame. We heard the same old tired arguments about how you can't

look dreary for Kabstogama. We heard the same old tired arguments about how you can't let a little ugliness and pollution stand in the way of local tax revenue and prosperity. Anticipated industrialization all along the North Shore will increase pollution, it was mid.

5. Pollution of the St. Louis River.

6. Coho (sp?) salmon. This breed was introduced near the Straits of Mackinsw. It islarger and breeds earlier than native fish and then feeds on other native fish and reportedly is destroying these warieties in the lake and streams.

7. Comme cial versus recreational fishing interests and differences in regulations in various states.

The people in the area said, yes, the BAC should be involved in this area, especially as an information dispensing agency. Odegsard himself said later he thinks the BAC should keep its activity narrow, acting on such matte s as the legislature requests it to deal with. I found the whole thing discouracing. It doesn't seem as though the machinery is adequate to regulate matters, and everyone seemed to feel that Superior is going to have a lot of stuff poured into it. The optomists took the view that we can never pollute it because it is 600 feet deep. Incidentally, the BAC has an advisory group of legislators of which I was formerly unware. Bergerud is one.

Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission Meeting, Hudson, Wisconsin August 18, 1967

The Commission met with village, city, county, state department, and federal department officials as well as several state legislators from both sides and the full length of the St. Croix River. Some 65 men and two women (League of Women observers from St. Croix Valley and the Minnesota state Leagues) attended.

The Commission views its function as establishing a unifying and coherent focus of responsibility and control in respect to the future development and protection of the major rivers: the Mississippi and the St. Croix. "The St. Croix River is a zipper down through the area and it needs the same sort of cloth on both sides," according to Mr. Peter Odegard, the Commission's Secretary and sole employee for the past year.

The meeting broke into small discussion groups pairing officials on both sides of the river. The purpose was to come up with problems needing Commission attention and direction to the Commission. Among the proposals were:

- 1. There is the real threat of Twin City expansion that must make the area work together to ensure orderly development. "The river use is so fast moving that it is disturbing to think that there is no umbrella over it, protecting it." Leadership is wanted from the Commission, not mediation.
- 2. The resource base of the region is recreational and efforts must be made to guide development so that it enhances the aesthetic and recreational values. Industrial development, river traffic, litter problems, air pollution, soil erosion, and abandoned structures were mentioned as problem areas.
- Communication between all of the conflicting agencies and governmental bodies through the Commission is vital - zoning changes, legislation, agency proposals involving river use, etc.
- 4. Services such as fire, police, cleaning-up, etc. need cooperation on an area basis.
 - 5. Efforts must be made to resolve state regulation conflicts
 - a. Differences in fishing rules
 - b. Boat toilet laws
 - c. Flood plain control legislation (Wisconsin has a mandatory state statute that is in effect if local communities fail to adopt their own ordinances. Minnesota has not acted in this field.)
- 7. In the headwaters area there was concern about and disagreement with the US Corps of Engineers' proposed high dam.
- 8. Support of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act which has passed the US Senate but is not expected to receive House action this session.

During the general discussion period, the League of Women Voters and its publications in the water field received gratuitous praise. It was suggested that the League of Women Voters could be of great service on both sides of the river informing the citizenry of the Commission's efforts. The League member from St. Croix expressed her League's interest and thought that perhaps the gentlemen present might be of service getting the women of Hudson, Wisconsin interested in forming a Ldague.

Liz Ebbott

Witson Bonus Hawthorne March 8, 1967 Mr. John Heritage Minneapolis Tribune 425 Portland Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415 Dear Mr. Heritage: The second session of the Enforcement Conference on Pollution in the Upper Mississippi River and its tributaries offered many of us an opportunity to find out what is being done. Those who were not there were well-appraised of some of the reasons we may be lagging behind and also some of the obstacles encountered by our officials through your excellent articles. This Conference afforded you an excellent opportunity to better understand the various Minnesota governmental problems in this area. It also gave you an opportunity to meet those citizens interested in water. I appreciated the opportunity it gave me to meet you. Since you are familiar with the League of Women Voters and particularly our work in the field of water resources, you know we appreciate your efforts to keep news in this area before the public. We will be most happy to cooperate with you whenever possible. Sincerely. Mrs. William W. Whiting President cc: Bower Hawtherne P.S. Mrs. Donald E. Clusen, Water Resources Chairman on our national Board, will be a luncheon speaker at our state Convention in Rochester on May 24.

COMPERENCE - LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND AND MATCHING STATE FUNDS, HELD JANUARY 13, 1966, St. Paul, FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL AND COUNTY OFFICIALS AND COTTERES IMPERSHED IN OUTDOOR RECREATION FLAMING IN MINNESOFA

Governor Bolvang opened the Conference with a plea for land use planning to conserve beauty and the natural resources of the state. He stressed the importance of good management, acquiring urban space, preventing water pollution problems. He stressed planning for year-round activities for all age groups and for various needs of people. He called for new ideas - creative use of our resources. The availability of funds will provide a stimulus at the local level to do recreational planning.

Mr. Keenig, Regional Director of Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Ann Arbor, Mich., described the work of ORFC and the advisory commission. This Bureau engages in river basin studies (the Red River Basin, for enzample). They conduct studies and report back to the Regional Director. Another responsibility of this Bureau is to prepare a nationwide recreation plan. They correlate recreation efforts of the 29 federal agencies that include recreation Fund Act. He pointed out that Congress must make annual appropriations. However, this is a 25 year program.

The state is expected to play a 'pivotal' role in this program, by providing leadership in helping communities and counties. Wayne Olson, Commissioner of Conservation, is the state liasion officer named for Minnesota. The state recreation plan is expected to be approved in Washington this month. This plan must be rewritten and updated every five years.

The two main areas of assistance are acquisition and development. Maintenance is not included. Funds can be used to develop lands already in public ownership. The state plan is a general description of recreation needs, not specifies in detail. The local community describes that. It is important to take time to plan wells. There years are allowed for spending funds, but they must be encumbered funds. There is a retroactive clause to September 1965.

Mr. Bernard Halvor, Minnesota Conservation Department, explained the guidelines and major needs which are included with this report. The state plan will be printed when it is approved and a limited number will be available. The 1965 Amendments to the Camibus Hatural Resources Bill (MORR) give us the tools and matching funds at the state level.

Mr. Meyers of BCR mentioned that Minnesota received first money for a state planning grant (not available at the local level under this Act.). He urged that all estimates of cost be as accurate as possible and cover the several phases involved in total plans. He recommended that local governments send for the Grants-in-Aid Manual. The project is initiated by the applicant (who should be some person with appropriate job responsibility such as park rangers, engineer, etc.). This does not apply to suscess - city recreation centers that are indoors. Other funds are available for that.

Mr. Quigley reviewed the state planning legislation and Mr. Chandler explained the 701 Comprehensive Planning Program. He encouraged those counties and cities not under this to consider proceeding in this manner which includes recreational planning father than just do a county recreation plan.

All counties must do a plan; all communities must fit projects to this plan and be sent on by county liaison officer to state for recommendation to Washington. If approved, it comes back to the state for matching funds. local funds must be assured. It's possible that local funds could be \(\frac{1}{2} \) of the total cost.

SENATE HEARINGS - December 10 and 11, 1964

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin, Temporary Chairman, Sen. Metcalf presiding

Sen. Nelson presented facts and reason for hearing: Federal statutory authority is needed to set standards in appropriate instances to prevent water pollution before it occurs.

G vernment's technical witnesses appeared next:

Mr. Murray Stein, U. S. Fublic Health Service - They enter into this matter at the request of Wisc. and Minn. governments' request at time of pollution at Mankato and Savage in 1963. Federal enforcement of water pollution is now limited to action after health hazards exist.

Mr. Jordahl, U. S. Dept. of Interior - Secretary of Interior Udall has instructed him to contribute and cooperate with the Special Taxk Force initiated by Governor Reynolds of Wisc.. They can make recommendations to state agencies - their authority under the Outdoor Recreation Act a strictly advisory. Suggested that alternatives be explored such as other sites and other heating power for the NSP plant.

Dr. Clareme Tarzwell, Chief of Product Biology, national expert on effect of thermal pollution on water biology. Constent heating of water does constitute danger to water life; it is a block to migration; lethal to aquatic life; fish aclimated to warm water die rapidly when reaching cold water; increases growth of algae, perticularly blue-green algae; high temperatures in winter can be lethal; bad for spawning of young fid. (Dr. Tarzwell would not indicate any effects of specific increases of temperature such as we would have here as no specific study had been made of our local waters.)

Mr. Robert Brown, Conservation Dept. of State of Minn., member of Minn. Water Pollution Control Commission. If plans of the applicant are most adequate use of water and not hermful to people's welfare or pollution, a permit will be granted. (Permits have been refused on basis of harm to recreation values.)

Mr. Lyle Smith, Water Poll. Comm., State of Minn., Exec. Engineer. Purpose of hearing set for January 13 was stated. He read standards as et up by law. Effects on recreation are considered in granting permit.

Mr. Frank Woodward, Dept. of Environmental Health, State Ed. of Health. No legislation as yet been passed re sir pollution, which might be indurious to public health. They have no resources or qualified people in Dept. - funds and experts come from Federal Gov. U. S. Study indicates there is a margin for air pollution. The Board of Health is not in a position to grant or deny nermits.

Atty Gen'ls Office of Wisc. - submitted written report.

Prof. Wm. Lord, Univ. of Wisc., Chairman of State Joint Taxk Force. Purpose of task force is to assemble and summarize available information but not to make recommendations. Study items: 1. Water quantity (also cost of changes in plant which might make effects less deleterious) 2. Navigation (barge traffic 3. Fuel and Power 4 Economic impact The report is to be completed in February 1965.

PROPONENTS: Introduced by Judge McDonough

Chester Wilson, prominant in local, state and national circles with regard to Conservation, Water pollution, recreation, etc. Mr. Wilson spoke as neither a proponent nor opponent but as independent citizen. (If appropriate departments find plant harmful, he is opposed,)

Mr. Wilson gave a brief history of the river. Suggested we await findings of state investigative agencies. Aside from this he can see no harm to the St. Croix River. A 9 foot channel was put in in 1938 to increase industry to Stillwater. It is well for industry to disburse rather than concentrate in an industrial area. Mr. Wilson emphasized the need for State authority firsts of Federal only when State falls down.

Mr. Earl Ewald, Pres. of NSP. He stated that the electric load doubles every 10 years. They like to keep their preliminary planning 20 years ahead, This site was selected in 19/2. Will produce electricity here at a lower cost. Cited history of corporation with state agnecies—good citizen in community in which it operates. The plant can meet standards set up and the plant will operate here without affecting recreational facilities. Univ. of Minn. employed to build models of river to determine water flow. Area of distribution is very largely for the metropolitan area. Transmission cost is less here by about \$10,000 per year and construction cost would be higher. If they do not build now, would have to build in this area in 10 years. Gas is available during summer months only for heating purposes. Must use coal for all important plants. Sufficient gas will not be available for Beyport.

FRIDAY'S HEARINGS - OPPONENTS!

Paul Thuet, attorney for Save the St. Croix committee

Art Olson, Hudson, Wisc., chairman of Air and Water Pallution Comm.

Gabrian Warren, Wisconsin, chairman of Save the St. Croix Comm. - Economics does not surpass damage

James Dunn, Marine, Librarian at Minn. Historical Society

Gene Mertis, Engineer, Hudson, Wisc. - Studies stream flow: flow from Taylors Falls to Somerset is 80 cu. ft. pe sec. - average is 1,328 cu. ft. per sec. Thermal transfer: Water could reach 100° if river flow is low. Anderson Bay would be 99°. Sewage treatment plant directly north--heating increases betterial action which uses more oxygen.

Carl Temple - Cooling towers would cost \$600,000 per year or 1 penny per 100 kw hours. Warm water discharge-10 hours down bay. In August we would have most severe problem.

Dr. Mertin Lesko, Assoc. Prof. of Biology, Univ. of Wisc.

Mr. C. R. Humphrice, Chem. Engineer, Lekelerd, Minns - Air Pollution: 1. Quentity of sulphur dioxide is large - 100,000 tons of SD₂ per year in our area. (Equivalent to 10% of amount of noxious gas released in Chicago area.) 2. Does this gas come down to ground? Measurements taken from top of MSTE tower in 1962 by professor from University, instanciated thuring summer months prevailing winds will be from SS. Low and velocity creates real problem in summer months. 3. Laws are inadequate - people with respiratory allments, cardiac problems and old people will be affected. h. Level of banks of valley - Smoke stack of 800 feet will not be as high as banks of valley.

Dr. James Roger Fox, AMA, internal medicien. - Air pollution can cause ekin irritation and lung irritation.

Other men testified as opponents following this, some of them merely by written report. I left the hearings at this point and missed about the last hour.

FROM: Lois Mann SUBJECT: ESP

On March 30, League members were invited to attend a Water Resources Semirar at the St. Anthony Falls Mydraulic Laboratory. The model of Lake St. Croix was put into operation to descend the stratified nature of the flow and the spreading of the stratified under if the proposed thermal discharge occurs.

Morthern States Power contracted with the Laboratory to have this model built. The operation of this plant requires cold water for condenser cooling which will be taken out of the St. Croix River and then returned to it with a higher temperature at a different location. Actual water temperatures were not predicted by the model, but the currents of the model study were used to predict river temperatures by calculation.

Professor Edward Silberman of the Laboratory mode on the physical factors of the thermal pollution problem on Lake St. Croix. He stressed that what he discussed was learned from data gathered in relation to the model.

ESP decided to use a method of stratifying warm water rather than mix the water reordering the river as is done in several of their plants on the Mississippi. This then worked on the application of different densities with different semperatures of water. The study then determined flow pattern, temperature loss, thickness and amount of opreading of the layer and how far the flow might extend at certain temperatures and weather conditions.

Professor Smith, Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife, spoke on the biological factors of the thermal pollution problem on Lake St. Croix. First of all, he defined pollution in this ways the addition of anything to water or air that wouldn't normally occur there. Usually we think of pollution as instigated by man. It is detrimental if it makes water less usable for the next use. He then related his biological factors to the studies of the model and what they indicated. He named the disadvantages that could occur to biological life and commented as to the model's possible offects.

Heat bearrier - this did not appear to be a problem. The only obligatory movement would be for spawning purposes and would likely occur in early spring when the water would be cooler.

Possible shifts of the layer - this could be due to wind and would be accompanied by dilution. It would seem to give ample passage room, as temperatures increase fish would seek cooler water.

Change in species - If the entire body of water considered were to be warmed considerably, it could drive species out. The layer effect would give the fish normal water temperatures.

Heat shock - shifts of heated water would be slow compared to movement of fish. Bottom invertebrates - a very small proportion would be in contact with water. Algae growth - the increase very probably would occur but for a short period of the year. The inteks of cool water that would be discharged as a surface layer might have a mittagating effect.

Questions were asked only to the topics. There were many other areas of concern about the proposed plant location that were not brought out in this discussion. The speakers did not consider them less important, but they were not prepared to answer the other points.

Through news rolesses, editorials, letters to the editors, conversation and hearings, we have been listening to the pros and cons of the MSP location. We have heard the figures of size and cost of the proposed plant. We have also heard the plea against

this from home owners and boaters. We all have been exposed to this information about the same time. Our interests have helped to form our opinions.

It is interesting to note that although members of the League, particularly me, felt as though we were out of step, there has been a movement of League activity indirectly reflecting this situation. This is the response to the Time for Action on the Water Percences Planning Act. Ion't this the way that we would prefer to see much problems net? This Act will provide for study, coordination and planning. Evidently thought so as they responded. This legislation was passed in the House by a unanimous vote.

You so may have an experiently to help put this procedure to work. A bill has been introduced into the legislature to set up a Minnesota - Misconsin Boundary Commission. A request has been prepared for permission from the national Board to take action on this legislation under the national Mater Resources item.

If the present time the Conservation Commission and the Water Pollution Control Commission are deliberating on their decision to approve or disapprove the HEP plant location. The pressure is on from both sides.

To this the time to call attention to League members, or the two Commissions, or the public our national stend? Or do we continue to work for national legislation, and the proposed state legislation if permission is granted under the national time? It is not as earth shaking but may indirectly answer the need of the St. Croix Hiver Basin (as well as other siver basins) more effectively and may morit the kind of backing the Longue can give.

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe League of Woman Voters of the United States 1200 - 17th Street M/ Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Sharps.

I am anclosing two bill. The one, E.F. 939, has just been introduced, and I believe it was the one that the Water Pollution Control Commission wrote at the Governor's request prior to the session. Mrs. Dencem will be observing the progress of this bill and will alert us if there are any other tex incentive bills introduced. Meanwhile, we will deliberate this bill in the light of the Consensus Commentary and Statement of Position to develop a course of action.

The other bill enclosed, H.F. 505, a flood plain soming bill that has statusfide application, was put together in the Department of Conservation and is patterned after the Visconsin Flood Plain Zoning Act. The intent is to try to got this passed prior to flood control dames going in and then soming. At present there just isn't any legislation in this area. The opposition is expected to come from industry and developers. Because of the necessity for this type of zoning and its relation to river basis management involving interstate waters, I anticipate that we should contribute in some amount towards the passage of this bill. I will pull tegether some ideas on a voter service type fact sheet and a possible statement and zond them in to you - hopefully, next week. I realize this is going to rely on previous national Water study, and, therefore, the membership knowledge may be questioned. I, perhaps, should do an appraisal of local Sec.

Janet Hively and I had a very interesting conversation with John Heritage. We appreciate your informing us of his arrival in Minnesota. We will do our best to keep him informed as to League activities and to attempt to live up to his confidence in the League.

Annetteewhiting presented our statement to the Semate Appropriations Committee - was acked to do har five minute talk in three minutes. Semator Beesmeter commented that really we should just let the federal boys take over and not spand the money at the state level. This was an interesting comment coming from him, although this is a view expressed in a Minnesota Employers' Association publication also.

My appearance at the House Appropriations subcommittee was unharried. The quastioning was directed towards more information. The Water Follution Commission members appreciated our appearances. It was most unusual for them to have outside support.

At the state Board meeting on February 21, we had a lengthy discussion about the metropolitan samitary district study and possible legislative activity. The focal point being that we needed a state Board decision concerning action under the national position on Water Resources.

We have the study material, the evaluation of Leagues' use of the material and now four bills introduced and being discussed in the legislature concerning proposals for a metropolitan sanitary district. Because of a lack of visible comparisions of these bills by major points, Janet Hivsly and her committee will attempt to provide a fact sheet showing the camparisions in chart form for use by League members and the legislators - strictly voters service.

After lengthy discussion, it was moved by the Board to grant permission for a statement or letter expressing the League's concern that a netropolitan sanitary district be formed. This is in line with your suggestions. The important point being that this could be most effective if used at the proper time. For example, if the solution was stymied on details, and there was a need for an objective push to get the machinery established first, the details to be solved later.

Our next activity is the second session of the Pollution Abatement Conference on February 28 and March 1. We have been invited to make a statement - a copy of which I'm enclosing. Mrs. Whiting will present our information. We will include some local Loague comments from concensus reports as additional information.

That is all for now. Thanks for the river basin information.

Sincorely.

Mre. Grady Mann Water Resources Chairman Mrs. William Whiting, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota State Organization Service University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Whiting.

Thank you for telling me what is happening about proposals for formation of the metropolitan sanitary district in the seven-county Twin Cities area. I read the newspaper clippings with great interest. Elsewhere I had seen that Governor LeVander's Message recommended an area-wide services council for the Twin Cities area to coordinate functions of single purpose districts such as the proposed sanitary district.

Have additional consensus reports affirmed your tentative opinion that local Leagues in the seven-county area will support establishment of a metropolitan sanitary district but will not reach agreement on a cost-sharing formula, on mechanics of representation, or on a specific plan for waste handling (i.e., a single vs. several treatment plants)? If so, there seems to be little choice except for the League to support creation of a metropolitan sanitary district and to leave specifics to be considered by the policy-forming body established for the sanitary district. This is, I know, the suggestion in your letter of January 23.

Do you think there is any possibility that the local jurisdictions will agree to form an area-wide snaitary district without prior knowledge of the basis of representation and the basis on which costs will be divided? Am I right in thinking that the suburbs are not really determined that there should be several treatment plants for the sake of having these plants, but that suburban concern is financial (building treatment plants in more than one place shortens the distance waste water must be carried and thus makes the interceptors less expensive)?

The League may be well served by not getting into any of the arguments about who pays what and how representatives will be selected. You may be more effective by concentrating on the single issue of getting together.

Ultimately the state Board may need to decide whether to support a bill that contains specific provisions for representation and financing. It seems to me that there could be two different situations. (1) If your local Leagues have been unwilling to indicate choices because members felt incompetent to make what seemed to them to be technical decisions, then the state Board - with the expert advice of Mrs. Hively and her committee - will have to decide about the merits of the bill. (2) If local Leagues individually reached agreement about financing and representation but no inter-League consensus was reached on these aspects, then the state Board will be able to testify only that the League has agreed on the formation of the district but has come to no agreement on the specifies. In this second case, of course, no local League can make a statement supporting or opposing specific financing or representation. I think that the above agrees with usual League practices, don't you?

Using the question of who will pay how much for illustration, I can see why League members had trouble. They are agree, I am sure, that they want financing to be fair to everyone, just as they want a plan that will give them water quality of highest standards and think that a metropolitan solution is necessary. They have made the value judgments that citizens, rather than professionals, should make. But asked to grapple with the nuts and bolts of the problem, the construction of the operational mechanism, they may have seen no pattern clearly enough to justify a decision. Is each of the Twin Cities and the suburban bloc(s) still taking an intransigent attitude in order to be in a better bargaining position? Were the lines of possible compromise not yet emerging when consensus-reaching was in process?

It is very difficult, really impossible, to time consensus-reaching discussions for the moment when choices will be clearest and at the same time to hear from Leagues early enough to plan action, particularly community education. The issues will probably not be settled with the passage of enabling legislation in this session of the Minnesota legislature. In the end the Leagues may be better XX served by having left themselves some flexibility.

> We are sending along a number of copies of the new GUIDELINE for requesting permission. It was also in the January 1967 NATIONAL BOARD REPORT. Because of our past correspondence, the national Board knows about the inter-League study, knows that members have all had an opportunity to become informed and to reach agreement. I am sure there will be no question about your receiving national Board permission to act upon receipt of your formal request. You will probably want to ask for Board permission just as soon as the consensus returns are evaluated. You may want to suggest several possibilities from which you can choose as events work themselves out. The greatest value of the permission requirement is the early communication which it encourages between the national Board and the inter-League group.

Just one more point. When the question of financing is before you, it might be well to consider what the Leagues in the 7-county area said in their consensus reports on federal financial incentives to industry. Nationwide, Leagues expressed the conviction that the costs of pollution abatement are a responsibility of the polluter. A reasonable extension of this view is that sewers and sewage treatment should be paid for in proportion to the amount and kinds of waste discharged. In other words, that where industrial wastes are handled through a municipal system, the discharging company should be billed according to the quantity and quality of its waste water. The businesslike arrangement between jurisdictions is to prorate costs on the same Q-Q basis. With improvement in automatic measurement equipment, the amount and key characteristics of waste water can be measured continually by sensing devices. As you will see in the January 1967 NATIONAL BOARD REPORT and "Consensus Commentary" in the February NATIONAL VOTER, League members view waste management as a cost of production. Logically this could be carried on to say that the cost of supplying sewage management that will not adversely affect neighbors and nearby communities should be part of the cost of developing the subdivision and be included in the purchase price of the lot or house. The trend is to place the costs on the user of the facility in more direct proportion to the expense of serving him rather than to have water and sewage supported in great part by the property tax. How do the League members in the Twin Cities and their suburbs stand on this concept?

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Specialist: Water Resources

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe League of Women Voters of the United States 1200 - 17th Street NW Weshington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Sharps.

More on the waterfront in Minnesotal

With the urgency of a legislative session upon us, we give you a preliminary appreciant of the report froms we are now receiving on proposals for a Metro-politan Sanitary District. We would appreciate your further evaluation of possible state action in this field.

We are enclosing some recent, representative newspaper clippings and a resolution by the Hennepin County League of Municipalities. These will give you an indication of the public debate in this field.

To bring you up-to-date, over half of the 34 metropolitan Leagues have had meetings; more will be holding unit discussions in the near future. As you know, Minneapolis sponsored a general briefing session which was well attended. There have been a series of League programs, on KUCK, the University radion station. You may remember that copies of the League publication have been sent to metropolitan legislators and Eey outstate legislators, to local officials, professionals and citizens groups.

We have been using the National Criteria for Action, dated September 1964, and subsequent National Board Reports, etc. (as well as your helpful letters) as guidelines for our thinking. Our final avaluation of report forms will not be done for several weeks, but we are beginning to see certain trends:

 Strong sentiment for a regional approach covering all the metropolitan area.

Concern that water treatment for this area be developed to meet the highest possible standards.

 Widespread urgency to reach a metropolitan solution in this legislative session.

We are not going to get a consensus on a specific cost-sharing formula. Though finances have been a major obstacle in past sessions, there now is a general willingness to compromise. League members felt technically unable to reach decisions concerning the cost basis for acquiring existing equipment, provision for long-term interceptors, user charges wa, effluent charges and charges to be based on present or completion date usage.

The mechanics of representation was not spelled out other than that there be equal representation. Elected vs. appointed officials were debated. Again, this seems like a problem the legislature will solve.

The major obstacle appears to be that all proposals are based on a single-plant comport which is anothema to many of our suburbs. It is here that we feel the League may be able to make a unique contribution. League may be raised in the establishment of a district is paramount, and that after the district is established it can decide the feasibility of a single-plant vs. regional-plant as the best weaked of meeting standards.

If we lobbied on this basis we would not expect to back a specific plan, rather we would push postponing the sticky question of one or more plants. Our techniques would include interviews with legislators, letters and possibly formal testimony.

If you feel this approach is feasible and after evaluation of the remainder of the questionnaires, we would prepare more complete plans for action. How do you want us to proceed with formal requests for action (we could use a quantity of "request" forms, please)? Even before we go through the "formal procedure" we would like your reactions.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William Whiting President

Note: We have received no reply from Mrs. Sharps.

December 29, 1966

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe League of Women Voters of the United States 1200 - 17th Street MW Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Sharpe,

The material on the metropolitan sanitary district was sent to all Leagues but studied and discussed only by the metropolitan Leagues. The outstate Leagues are being encouraged to familiarize their members with the material. They cannot take partian the consensus if one were to develop but would be involved in general agreement. We are anxious for all our local Leagues to understand metropolitan problems which promise to be one of the major concerns of the 1967 legislature.

The consensus sheets are beginning to arrive, and we are looking forward to the message that we will receive from the local Leagues in the netropolitan area. At this point, we are prepared to do a "voters service - observer" follow-up in the legislature if there is little indication for league action. If there is a strong indication of support, we will take the necessary steps to accommodate this. We will keep you informed as to what we will be doing next in this area.

OMAL leadership has been opposed to our doing anything in Water. Now, however, they do have a consensus on their Transportation item so there is a changing attitude on their part. "Water" has a new interest to them, and the interest previously shown may bring agreement on some important aspects of metropolitan sewerage problems.

We are getting a good supply of appraisals of League communities' waste problems and successes. This will be compiled for reference use.

I believe the court case for testing the Minnesota water quality standard enforcement will be January 19. This may be a "landmark" sort of test for Minnesota so we shall follow it closely. A hearing on standards for the Boundary Waters Cance Area will also be coming up in January which promises to be very interesting.

Meanwhile, we are gathering any possible recommendations, proposed bills and reports that will give us insight into areas in which the League may perticipate in the coming session. We may well prove to be the catalyst for the various interests. Minnesots legislation and activity in this area is not well planned or coordinated at the present time.

I will attempt to group the above information and then send a copy of it to you. This, hopefully, will speed up the analysis of background material

so that we will be in a better position to predict possible League lobbying in the state legislature to implement or safeguard the national Water Resources positions.

On the Red River Basin Planning Commission, there are state people who feel we need our state water plan first and then we will be in a better position to work with federal basin authority. This may have some legislative implications. I understand our Commission is still in the hands of the Water Resources Council. I would imagine action might be indicated for this next Congress. So far Minnesota has expressed separation from the Missouri Basin for the Red Hiver Commission.

I am interested in your observations on this matter as it makes a good balance when placed with state-oriented comments.

Sincerely.

Mrs. Grady Menn Water Resources Chairsan Memo to: Kois Mann From: Annette Whiting

We missed you yesterday as well as those others who were not able to make it—
Irenep Jerry and in the morning Harriet but we managed to work our way through
state Program and have left the water discussion until next Wednesday morning.
Perhaps if you have the time between now and then to prepare for the members
a brief outline of the areas where we can act, the kind of actions we should
be taking, and who best to take them and also those areas where we should just
be observing and then again we should make specific assignments for this...you
know what you want to and can do and then we will have to recruit others and
organize as I suggested with some kind of committee setup.

We had an interesting conversation yesterday as we approved lobbyists for this session....it was in relation to Janet Hively and what her role would be. As you have been well aware Ele and Pat have been pushing Janet but Marion Watson definitely threw a "monkey wrench" there when she questioned her ability because of the experience she had with her at the Boundary com. meeting and Janet's trying to tell the experts they were wrong!!! Of course they showed her where she was mistaken and she finally backed down but it was a strange way for her to act for from what I gathered she was appearing knowledgeable with bits and pieces offact but she was all wrong in her approach because she could not see the overall or environmental approach. They finally approved her but felt she would need watching and training and anyway would probably not be very active....they suggested the Mrs. P.....who lives across the street and also Mrs. Morton from Bloomington...but hope perhaps you will have cther ideas.

Now, about the enclosed from "the girls".....will you please answer this--my ignorance would be showing if I tried to do it...but it does seem to me there could be a "problem" here as it relates to the regional approach and the standards for the two rivers (how does the recent ruling on the North Subumban situation affect this?) Do we go with the standards or with the regional setup or isn't this important?

Those gals can see the handwriting on the wall all right and Ele told me vesterday Ann Duff was still talking about writing to them objecting to the state Board's interefering in a strickly CMAL problem.....so in your answer you might as well close the letter by telling them that the leadership of CMAL has been very much opposed to any consideration of a metropolitan sanitary district because they have a transportation item which the 33 local Leagues have been studying and should have a consensus next month Othere is some doubt about their reaching consensus)... they wanted their members to concentrate on this study and not take the time for consideration of the sanitary district. As We wrote her in July the interest in water problems in the metropolitan area was snowballing...the state Board felt that the members should have the opportunity to be informed, discuss and reach decisions if they wished (inspite of CMAL)....everyone seems to be delighted except a few of CMALs executive com. members. This is an internal problem in Minnesota (the present leadership of CMAL sees themselves as an executive group set up parallel to the state Board which makes for an interesting structure!) and seems to be rearing its ugly head in the water item.... CMAL is sorry now they did not study and reach consensus on something structural rather than specific like transportation and then they would be set on the sanitary district solution also.....so be it.....have fun answering this little gem! See you Wednesday.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1200 17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

State

November 8, 1966

Mrs. William Whiting, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota State Organization Service University of Minnesota Hinneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Dear Mrs. Whiting:

We have read with interest the excellent material which was sent to the Minnesota local Leagues concerning the metropolitan sanitary district. I understood from Mrs. Mann that the Gouncil of Metropolitan Area Leagues had decided that it preferred not to handle this water study and that the state Board was supervising the preparation of material, would decide whether consensus had been reached, and would be the Board that would send out a Time for Action if one was needed.

Mrs. Long and I have discussed the question which you ask in the latter part of your November 2nd letter, and the two of us agree that we do not understand what you mean. Can you give us further clarification?

You say "we would assume the national position takes precedence over a CMAL position, but how much do we reconcile the two?" We do not have a national position on arrangements for metropolitan sanitary districts. CMAL will have a position under its transportation study. Under the national item, the Leagues in the Minnespolis-St. Paul area may have a position on administrative and financial arrangements for joint handling of sewage, they may decide upon a metropolitan sanitary district.

Are all the Leagues in the state studying the materials on the metropolitan sanitary district? Will they all be involved in this consensus? I had thought that only Leagues in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and its suburbs were to reach consensus on administrative and financial arrangements for waste handling. Are

They delice they have the world have

Mrs. William Whiting -2-November 8, 1966 you asking all the Leagues in the state to come to some general agreement and then asking the metropolitan area Leagues to reach a more detailed position? Hrs. Long and I do not entirely understand your reference to Mrs. Toomey's information to you that the CMAL Leagues "could lobby only for legislation which is permissive or is enabling, in other words not mandatory for other cities." If the CMAL Leagues alone reach consensus on a plan for joint handling of their wastes, they could lobby for such a plan under the conditions which Mrs. Toomey explained -- i.e., if it would be compulsory only for them. If all the Leagues in the state come to agreement, then under state League supervision all Leagues could lobby for legislation which might be either permissive or mandatory. What seems to be the difference of viewpoint between metropolitan members working under the water item and the CMAL leadership? We don't have any suggestions because right now we see this all as in a glass, darkly. We await further information.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Specialist: Water Resources

LS:11w

cc: State LWV

How was the trip to Denver? That question has to be just rhetorical for I am sure that it was great and a most welcome change of pace after working as hard as you have been these last few months. I am glad you went and had this "break" for everyone is finally champing at the bit to go to work in the water field. It is always amazing how it just takes time for things to develop...and when the time is right things will begin to happen...no matter how much you may want them to happen sooner!

Now that everyone is getting revved up we are going to put hard pushed to rev up our "organization" ts take care of all the interests and desire for action. Just how we are going to do this and just exactly what we should do is of particular concern to me at this time. I would like to take some of the time set aside for Program discussion at this Board meeting talking about this—yes, the Board too is finally getting truly interested in the possibilities under this item. I think we need to decide quite specifically what areas we can properly be concerned with. I would like to list these and qualify them so we all understand what we perhaps could do and what we could not under any conditions do. Then I think we need to determine if possible at this time some priorities for work. We also need to decide what information still needs to go to the members to be sure that they are properly informed. In this case we need some idea of a calendar so that it relates to action and will prepare us to ask permission of LWWIS.

We can decide all this as a Board but then I wonder how we are going to carry it out and how we are going to work with all the other organiztions who want to get in to the act at this point. I believe Janet has her hands fullas Minneapolis water chairman, chairman of the ad hoc committee, and getting things started in the legislature before she should "retire" so I am wondering if the best thing to do is to set up a strong state water committee at this time with takk forces or sub-committees with special assignments relating to the areas we decide are going to receive our attention. I would think you may want to assign someone as your assistant chairman to head up the group and to work directly with you and Pat in directing and no doubt following through on legislative activity. I understand there is a Mpls, member of Janet's water committee who has just moved across the street from Janet Hively who might be just the person we are looking for and who could work with Janet with the idea of taking over the lobbying effort in this field. You had also mentioned a couple you had in mind...are they available and would they be good for more than just lobbying such as leading the work of your committee when they move into action? I am throwing this out to you to mull over before Board meeting you may come up with quite a different approach which is fine if it is going to keep us "on top" with this item which I know you want to be and so do

Ele went to the Izak Walton League meetings which were pretty sad because they did not know what they were trying to do. Ele got the information which they really needed in order to proceed ...I am not convinced that what they are trying to do is as important as they think it is but nevertheless it is creating interest in water quality which is very much needed. There will be hearings in the Gloquet area in about 6 weeks on the Nemadji to be followed some time after the first of the year for the 5t. Louis (which I am sure you already knew) so Ele was going to send word to Cloquet...there still seems to be water interest in this group and developing interest throughout that area fortunately. I think what we do now which is a variation from what we have done in the past is to assume that every member is interested and therefore should be kept up-to-date on what is going on. The next question as we have discussed before is how to do this.

Marion attended the Boundary Waters Com. meeting (Janet Hively was also there). It is apparent from the way this is moving ahead that we will need a group—one of our Task Forces representing our members in the area probably—to get with this right away, keep Wisconsin informed, and prepare the kind of bakeground work which is necessary if we are to carry this through to Congress which is the way it appears to be headed (the compact approach?).

All these years you have been gathering all this wonderful information which no one wanted to share with you....now they want you to "give" and to do it fast and effectively!! What happens in such a situation is that not all knowledge is in the depth we might like it to be....nor do we need everyone to be a water expert but they need to understand what is going on, where it is leading, and why we support or oppose...and then to whom we should be talking and when.

We are leaving any reference to national Program out of the position WOTER.....we had enough trouble with state positions to try to work in the national lobbying efforts!

I hope I am not just confusing the issues for you. I do believe the Board is anxious to work with you on this—they always have trouble communicating to those of us who live out of town but I think we can help you set up the kind of "organization" which will make this easier perhaps too this will relieve you of personally having to follow some of this activity and thus give you the time you would like to pull together your publication.

I must hurry to get this off to you so you will have it before the Board meeting so you can mull over it on the train coming down....see you Thursday and do hope you don't have too much trouble driving temorrow as you go! out for ABC and LWV*

Hovember 2, 1966

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Secretary League of Vomen Voters of the U.S. 1200 - 17th Street MV Washington, D.C.

Door Mrs. Sharpe.

We have sent you the materials which went out to all our local Leagues on the metropolitan samitary district. The material was sent to all of our Leagues so that they would have a better understanding of some of the problems facing the Twin City area.

A section in our recent area workshops on state action was devoted to Water and what could be expected during the 1967 legislature. We took this opportunity to relate action on our national item to the various sections of the state and found growing interest.

It was the decision of our state Board at its September meeting to handle the problems of a metropolitan senitary district through an ad hoc committee of the state Board (Hrs. Havely as chairman) rather than through our Council of Metropolitan Area Leagues. The principal reason for this decission was that, although there was a growing interest in the subject on the part of the members in the metropolitan area, - as we indicated in an earlier letter - the leadership of CMAL felt thay should not take the time to consider these problems but should instead concentrate their interests and efforts on the CMAL Transportation item.

The sanitary district will be one of the major items for consideration by the legislature. Solutions reached in this area may well set the pattern for future metropolitan developments. We feel that if we have agreement on the sanitary district and it fulls within our national position we will be able to lobby (with national Board permission). We would assume the national position takes precendence over a CMAL position, but how much do we reconcile the two?

This would be quite different from legislation relating to the Transportation item which is only being considered by CMAL. Hrs. Toomsy has already informed us that they could loby only for legislation which is permissive or is enabling, in other words not mandatory for other cities which is difficult under our home rule provisions.

We want to be able to implement any decisions our metropolitan members may make under the Water item and at the same time keep the CMAL leadership happy. It isn't going to be easy! Any suggestions?

Sincerely,

Erre William Whiting

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

1200 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 TEL. 296-1770

Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President

October 14, 1966

Mrs. Grady Mann Water Resources Chairman League of Women Voters of Minnesota 638 W. Laurel Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537

Dear Mrs. Mann:

From state Board minutes and League bulletins, I have gathered that the Leagues in the Minneapolis metropolitan area have decided to try to reach consensus in connection with water quality management in that region. Although you asked for copies of consensus questions from other area Leagues, I think these would have been of no help to you. The situations on which inter-League river basin groups have come to consensus are so different that one set of questions is irrelevant to the circumstances of another group. The same principles which govern consensus on the state level should be applied to the joint effort of the Leagues in the metropolitan district.

This morning, I talked to one of the men on the staff of the Water Resources Council about the present status of the Red River Basin Planning Commission. He tells me that following the request from the Governors, the Water Resources Council asked for a meeting with the Governors from which certain recommendations developed. The Council has not yet acted on the recommendations, but expects to consider them at its next meeting. The Council meets once a quarter or oftener if necessary. When the Water Resources Council was existing under an ad hoc arrangement before passage of the Water Resources Planning Act, the comprehensive framework planning study was begun on the Missouri River and this is continuing. A similar study has been carried on for the Souris-Red. The Governors

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mrs. Grady Mann -2-October 14, 1966 of the Missouri River Basin have made no request for a river basin commission, whereas the Council does have the Souris-Red request to act upon. Does this agree with what you have heard in your state? Sincerely yours, Lois Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Specialist: Water Resources LS:11w cc: State LWV

0.18.

September 26, 1966

Mrs. John F. Toomey, Chairman, State and Local Government League of Women Voters of the United States 1200 17th Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mrs. Toomey:

Enclosed is the recent Memorandum with our answers to your questions. These answers are not as specific as we will be able to give you in November or December when the state Board has reached agreement on exactly which issues we expect to be active and which we may just be observing.

We are faced with a couple of questions on legislative action on which we could use some outside advice. We seem to go round and round on them without reaching satisfying conclusions so perhaps your suggestions would make the decisions easier for us. One of them relates to constitutional revision. (Our itam is listed in the Inventory.) Some of the positions which the item states we have reached can be implemented through statute rather than through consitiutional amendment. These positions have always been listed in relation to constitutional revision only. Can we support these same positions by statute?

Another problems relates to legislative activity of our Council of Metropolitan Leagues. They have not reached consensus on their transportation item but expect to before the session is very far along. This group represents over half our membership but often legislation relating to the Twin City metropolitan area affects other urban areas. Is it proper to request that their legislative activity be channeled through our state action chairman (they are a very independent group and resent any restraints)? We do not want to limit their action but at the same time we feel it important that their activities not jeopardize action relating to state Program.

It is great to have action-oriented members—but at the same time they can prove/a problem!

We are looking forward to your activities to put the FOCUS ON STATE GOVERNMENT. We hope it will be available soon so that we can take more advantage of any materials you might provide us than we were able to do two years ago.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William W. Whiting President

Memo to: Janet Hively From: Annette Whiting 9-23-66 Re: Draft of material on a metropolitan sanitary district

You and your committee members are to be congratulated on this material! Not only has it been put together in good form but also in what would appear to be a "ornesh program" all of which is very much appreciated.

When I "read" material such as this, I do it not as an informed resource person but try instead to put myself in the place of the average League member who may or may not be "water chairman" for her League. (Many of our Leagues do not have a water chairman on their Board or even in an off-Board capacity for this item is often handled by the person responsible for all national Cas and she may or may not have some background in this subject!)

I have just a comment or two as to format. I would like to see the final material single-spaced, with wider margins which should out down costs not only for production but also for mailing...a factor our local Leagues do consider as they look at our material. When referring to Leagues, whether they be local or state, they should be League of Women Voters of...and then the name since this is the official way in which to refer to Leagues as provided in our bylaws.

Any questions that seem to be raised in the material I have noted. Quite a few of these questions were later answered so I wonder if the order is the very best. Remember I was reading for the less informed and was reading questions which I thought she might have. I mentioned this to Lois Mann and she was going to read with this in mind so she may have some suggestions along this line for you.

It is important in our resource material to avoid the positive statement which appears to be so conclusive. This is always difficult when we become informed and do feel strongly on a subject. I have tried to point these out and make recommendations for tempering so that those who do not agree realise that we do acknowledge that there is room for more than one viewpoint. The word "carrially" was overworked and used too often to provide an emphasis that should not appear in resource material.

I know the Leagues will find this material interesting and I feel challenging enough so that they will find themselves discussing and reaching decisions. It is unfortunate that it is not being pushed a little more as "every member" material for about 3000 of our members. I would like to think that when it was in its final form that all terms, etc. were sufficiently explained so that it would stand alone and thus find its way into the community...where it should be as welcome as it will be in the League.

We are very much indebted to you for this...metropolitan problems must be state problems... through the use of this material we should be opening the door to a better understanding of all these problems by all Minnesotans. Thanks for your leadership in this project.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SEP 1 2 1968

September 9, 1966

League of Women Voters of Minnesota University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Ladies:

On August 26th, I introduced a bill, S. 3769, which amends the Water Pollution Control Act to provide 90 percent federal grants to State and community agencies for pilot programs to prevent, remove and control pollution in public lakes.

In view of your interest in the preservation of our natural resources, I thought you would be interested in receiving the enclosed copy of my statement on introducing the bill.

Sincerely,

Celalty F. Mondale

Dear Mrs. Sharpe. We would like your help in taking action under the national consensus to support the formation of a metropolitan sanitary district in the Twin Cities area. A specific history of the development of conditions prompting this request is given in the enclosed publications. To summarize all too briefly . . . The Minneapolis-St. Paul Sanitary District was created by the 1933 State Legislature. In 1938 a system of interceptor sewers leading to a single primary treatment plant in the Pig's Eye Lake area of the Mississippi below St. Paul was completed. The authorized limits of the MSPSD are those of the Twin Cities proper. Areas adjacent to the cities may contract with either city or the District for disposal service. At present, there are 37 such contracting areas. MSPSD is governed by a board of seven trustees: three from each central city and one appointed by the Governor as a member outside the District. The "design flow" for the original treatment plan was set at 134 mil gal/day; this volume was reached in 1952. To meet obvious expansion needs, the MSPSD Board of Trustees authorized a five-year \$500,000 research program beginning in 1956. Besides investigating the future needs of the District alone, this study was to lay a plan for the expansion of the MSPSD service area into rapidly growing suburbs. As the five-year study was concluded, the 1961 Legislature voted on a bill that would create an expanded Metropolitan Sanitary District with present, and possible future, contracting areas being made integral parts of the District. The bill passed in the House; died in the Senate. Recognizing, however, the crucial needs for sewage systems in the suburbs, this 1961 Legislature passed a bill which enabled a group of northern area suburbs to form their own regional Sanitary District. With the failure of the 1961 Metropolitan Sanitary District Bill, the trustees of MSPSD decided to proceed with the improvements necessary to handle present and future demands of the area the District was then serving; the two central cities and 24 contracting areas. In 1962 a \$22.8 million expansion was begun at the Pig's Eye plant. Recently completed, it provides secondary treatment with a highrate activated sludge process. Since 1962, however, 13 more suburbs have contracted to be served by the Sanitary District so that the expanded plant will reach capacity before 1980, its original design year. TELEPHONE 373-2959

Metro Sonitary.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

July 25, 1966

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe League of Women Voters of the United States 1200 - 17th Street NW Washington, D.C. In the 1963 legislative session a bill was passed requiring that the MSPSD present a plan for the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage over the entire area that it could feasibly serve and to include a construction timetable, cost estimates and possible financing methods. The plan should be reviewed and amended, if necessary, by the state Water Pollution Control Commission.

The MSPSD plan (design year 2000) called for a collection area of 900 square miles to be served by expanded Pig's Eye treatment facilities, to headle 400 mil gal/day. The present contract system and governmental structure of MSPSD would continue. Suggestion was made, however, that contracting communities join to form regional districts for contracting purposes. Construction costs within a contracting community would be taken care of by the community concerned Costs of common sewers and maintenance of Pig's Eye plant would be based on sewage flow. When reviewed by the Water Pollution Control Commission, as required, the basic engineering plan was approved, but the WFCC asked for the establishment of a Metropolitan Sanitary District, which would mean replacing the contract plan and setting up a governing board that would represent all areas in the District based on populations.

Several bills to establish a Metropolitan Sanitary District were presented in the 1965 session of the legislature. One of these, the Ashbach Bill, passed the House but foundered in the Senate's Civil Administration Committee. Reasons for its failure include the facts that the amended House bill went to the Senate in the last two weeks of the session and that the metropolitan legislators could not agree on specific details of financing and of representation on the governing board.

Several suburban community groups now desire to set up separate disposal systems. The WFCC, however, has adopted stream standards for the use of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers which prohibit the discharge of any treated sewage in the areas concerned. Two of the suburban groups have appealed those standards, stating that they guarantee 95% treatment, and that construction of regional plants would be far cheaper than permanent connections with MSFSD or a similar agency. Relating to this crucial question of the costs of a regional as opposed to a metropolitan approach, comparative estimates have been made by several groups. Cost projections offered by each of the suburban groups appealing the WFCC standards concentrate on initial construction cost only, and each shows a \$12 million saving to local residents under the regional plant system. The Minneapolis Citizens League concluded, on the other hand, that the somewhat greater construction costs under the area—wide approach are more than offset by savings that this plan offers in long-term operation and maintenance costs.

At least two bills to create a Metropolitan Sanitary District have already been prepared for the next legislative session, opening in January 1967. Neither, however, recognizes in their systems of financing that the core cities, because of their location on the river, gain the greatest benefit from use of a single treatment plant downstream. Neither bill includes in its area South St. Paul, the worst pollutant in the area because its meat packing plants give its inadequate primary treatment plant sewage equivalent to that of a city 25 times its actual size. Neither bill provides for any compromise on the single-plant concept in response to the arguments of the suburban groups.

Members of the Minneapolis Water Resources Committee, who had prepared a local publication, "On the Minneapolis Waterfront", last fall, have been interested in forming a temporary alliance with the 31 other leagues involved in a metropolitan district plan to incorporate a study of the District with the tax incentive study this fall in preparation for taking action in the legislative session under the national consensus. Our study should supplement the fall consensus study material and will broaden membership education in a most critical area of intergovernmental relations. They have contacted over half of the Leagues concerned and have found 100% interest in such a study among them, provided that there be a small workload on those Leagues who are already overburdened with Program preparation. These 31 metropolitan Leagues are presently organized into a League Council which is in the process of working on a transportation item.

The Minneapolis League has suggested that it form a resource committee to include representatives from the suburban groups presently appealing the WPCC standards and a representative from St. Paul which would prepare a publication summarizing the history of the District legislation, arguments of the suburban groups against these bills, and the possible direction which compromise could take based on an area-wide approach. It is suggested that such a publication could be sent out to all the Leagues concerned as the basis for the fall study, and that the metropolitan Leagues would be invited to the Minneapolis briefing session in October at which questions concerning the presentation of the publication could be discussed. The publication would also be offered to interested outstate Leagues.

If any of this activity is to be pursued, the metropolitan Leagues must be able to discuss it at their August Board meetings when they do their calendar planning for the year. Because of this pressure of time, we must ask for an immediate reply to the following questions:

- Does the program as outlined sound feasible as adequate preparation for a request for action under the national position?
- 2. How has the consensus support for a) machinery appropriate to each region which provides coordinated planning and administration, and b) cost sharing by government and private interests in relation to benefits received and ability to pay, been elaborated upon by other Leagues interested in metropolitan development without taking further consensus?
- Can we direct possible action in the spring toward specific bills or should we simply testify to our general interests in compromise within an area-wide approach?
- 4. We assume that we must fill out a questionnaire and criteria sheet before receiving specific permission to go ahead with this program. Should this questionnaire be signed by all of the Leagues concerned? Would you kindly send us copies of the questionnaire? What information should we send along with it besides what is enclosed?

Sincerely,

Mrs. Grady Mann State Water Resources Chairman

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES 1200 17th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

JUN 3 1966

June 1, 1966

Mrs. Grady Mann Water Resources Chairman League of Women Voters of Minnesota 638 W. Laurel Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537

Dear Lois:

For the first time I can visualize you as I write, and what a pleasure it is. To me, the Land and Water Seminars' greatest dividend was making the acquaintance of the state leaders in water work.

Thank you for the material you sent. From it I understand that Minnesota has been holding hearings on classification of streams within the state. This is, of course, a separate process from setting quality criteria for interstate streams, as required under the Water Quality Act of 1965, amendments to the Federal Water Follution Control Act. I have heard that some states intend to use the standards set under state classification as standards under the federal law. Whether this is acceptable to the Secretary of Interior will depend, I am told, on how high the standards are. When you have learned what your state has in mind and particularly what hearings have been planned, I hope you will let me know. I am not interested in the hearing schedule, but I would like to know the general plan, particularly whether public witnesses will have ample opportunity to delineate the uses for which they wish water to be suitable.

The enforcement branch of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration tells me that the summary of the enforcement conference on the Red River of the North went out about two months ago. This summary sets forth the requirements decided upon by the conferees. I was told that Minnesots was happy with the decisions, but North Dakota did not entirely agree. In case you have not received a copy of the enforcement conference decision summary, one is enclosed. Perhaps Moorhead will have greater interest in the water item now that pollution abatement requirements are set for the town. Surely Moorhead must have been affected by the floods on the Red River. Usually when a water crisis strikes home, interest in the water item is stimulated.

It is probably late in the day to answer your query about handling of the enforcement conference. You spoke of Mr. Kinney's description of dissatisfaction with the Lake Erie conference. Perhaps it will help to put this in perspective if I tell you that although Mr. Kinney always describes himself as "a sanitary engineering consultant in private practive in Ann Arbor, Michigan" -- which he may well be -- he is generally regarded as the representative of Republic Steel. That company is a great pollutor. Mr. Kinney seems to be present at every water meeting. Although what he says is couched in different ways at different times, he is always against federal activity that will require industries to abate pollution. Mr. Kinney is a clever and plausible man, but when he talks about the enforcement conference on lower Lake Michigan you must romember that his company (Republic Steel) is one hit very hard by the conference decisions. It is also the company that made the strongest fight against having to reduce its pollution. As I understand it, the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago were entirely in favor of the conclusions reached in that conference. Indeed, their concern about the situation and their cooperation with the federal agency made the Lake Michigan conference unusually effective. But the decision went against Republic Steel and the other polluting industries which will now be required to moniter their discharges.

The federal government wants to use the enforcement conference to create publicity for the water situation. The state usually wants to have as little publicity as possible. The federal government thinks that if citizens know the situation they will support decisions for improvement. State agencies understand the situation, they are never surprised by the federal findings. Often in private and to trusted people, the head of a state agency will say that the federal findings were absolutely right and that he is glad that the federal agency is requiring cleanup. Now the state man can tell offenders that he has no choice but to make them obey regulations. In other words, the federal requirement is an aid to the state agency in doing its job. But state agencies tend to regard the federal report as an aspersion of the efficiency and integrity of agency personnel. At the conference, therefore, state men testify about the fine job they are doing and how everything is under control. This is a kind of stylized ritualistic dance through which the participants go. The pattern is the same at most conferences.

The enforcement conference in itself does not make anyone do anything, as you know. It is up to the states to put into effect the decisions reached at the conference. As long as municipalities and industries move shead and show good faith in trying to bring about improvement, there is no federal crack-down. The enforcement conference is just one way to hurry up the schedule and get people moving along, if only slowly. Financial assistance is another method. The federal enforcement conference is about the only way one state can bring pressure on another. Didn't Minnesota's Governor ask for the conference because South Dakota was doing nothing about its pollution of the Red River of the Morth?

Have you heard any developments about the formation of the Red River Basin Commission under the Water Resources Planning Act?

Sincerely yours.

LS:11w cc: State LWV Enclosure Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Secretary Water Resources

ROBERT W. MATTSON ATTORNEY GENERAL STATE CAPITOL JAN 12 1966 ST. PAUL. MINNESOTA 55101 IN REDLY ADDRESS TO January 11, 1966 375 CENTENNIAL OFFICE BUILDING SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101 FEB 1 4 1966 Minnesota League of Women Voters 15th & Washington Avenue SE. Minneapolis, Minnesota Re: Water Resources of the State of Minnesota - W-1 Dear Madam: I am informed that The League of Women Voters is now actively examining the condition of the nation's water resources. The attached documents, Circular No. 4 of the Division of Waters and Findings, Conclusions and Order of the Commissioner of Conservation on a recent application to use groundwater for air conditioning, reflect a professional evaluation of the present status of the groundwater supply in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Very truly yours, Lawrence & Vanhel LAWRENCE J. VAUBEL Spec. Asst. Attorney General Department of Conservation LJV:ak Thought you'd like & see this before it you to down him 10 all 1500

Minnesota Conservation Department Division of Waters

CIRCULAR NO. 4

Appropriation and Use of Ground Water for Air Conditioning and Industrial Purposes

The Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area, which contains 40 percent of the state's population, obtains about 70 percent of the water used for industrial and commercial purposes from ground water sources. Most of this water is pumped from wells completed in the Shakopee-Oneota-Jordan formations. Available information indicates that this combined aquifer is capable of supplying large quantities of water and that in most areas long-term artesian water levels have not decreased appreciably. However, the greatly increased pumpage for air conditioning purposes in the loop areas of Minneapolis and St. Paul and for industrial purposes in other parts of the metropolitan area has resulted in a progressive lowering of summer water levels.

It is true that the water levels generally return to normal or near normal during the winter and spring months following the summer decline. However, new wells drilled in areas already containing many pumping wells will accelerate the summer decline in water levels and in the near future water levels in these artesian formations may recede to the point where many of the wells may have to be abandoned because of undependable and insufficient water supply during the summer months. The problem in the Twin Cities metropolitan area is not a matter of insufficient ground water supply but rather one of location of wells and concentration of pumping.

Uncontrolled increase in ground water pumpage for air conditioning purposes within the loop areas of Minneapolis and St. Paul will eventually result in an excessive decline of water levels in these areas and will make the use of underground waters for this purpose economically unfeasible.

In view of the foregoing it is suggested that all engineers, architects and planners engaged in the design of air conditioning systems that use ground water for cooling and condensing for new buildings give serious consideration in the building and system design to the use of cooling towers or equally economical water-using systems. Failure to provide these design features may result in excessive remodeling costs to building owners when total seasonal demand for ground water exceeds the economically available supply.

While the use of large quantities of water is not necessary for the air conditioning of large buildings many industrial processes require substantial amounts of water. It is clear that substantial economies in the use of water for washing, cooling, and in other industrial processes can be effected by proper design. Careful consideration must be given to all practical methods for the economic use of ground water in present and future industrial operations. In the future, all applications for permits to appropriate ground water in the Minneapolis-St. Faul metropolitan area should include detailed information regarding the manner in which the water will be used and the need for such use.

Legislation enacted in 1965 requires water users to supply information on wells and water use which will assist in the evaluation of the ground water stuation. In addition, the Conservation Department is continuing its study of the hydrologic properties of the water-bearing formations in the metropolitan area. An analog model of the region is presently being constructed by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Division of Waters. The model will be available in 1966 and will provide a useful tool in evaluating the ground water resources of the area. As additional information is obtained, a more complete analysis of the effect of each appropriation can be made, and, if necessary, further safeguards can be included in appropriation permits.

We would appreciate any comments and suggestions you may have on this matter. If we can be of any assistance to you, please let us know.

Sidney A. Franch, Directo Division of Waters

APPROVED:

Wayn H. Olson, Commissioner

of Conservation

St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 December 30, 1965 STATE OF MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

In the Matter of the Application of St. Paul Hilton Hotel Corporation for a Permit to appropriate underground water in the City of St. Paul for use in sir-conditioning a hotel. (P.A. 65-5190)

PINDINGS OF FACT CONCLUSIONS ORDER

The above entitled matter came on for hearing upon due notice before Sidney A. Prellsen, duly appointed referee, in the Auditorium of the State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesote, on the 8th day of September, 1965, at 8:30 o'clock A.M., upon the application of St. Paul Hilton Hotel Corporation for a permit to appropriate underground water for use in the air conditioning system of a hotel, by means of a well 16 inches in diameter, at a depth of 450 feet, using a pump having a rate of delivery of 700 gallons per minute, to be located at Kellogg Boulevard and Wabasha Street in the City of St. Paul, in the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NE) SE4 NE%) of Section Six (6), Township Twenty-eight (28) North, Range Twenty-two (22) West.

Mr. Sidney A. Berde, attorney at law, appeared on behalf of the applicant. Mr. Lawrence J. Vaubel, special assistant attorney general, appeared on behalf of the Commissioner of Conservation.

Said matter having been duly heard, and all the evidence and arguments having been duly considered, the Commissioner of Conservation makes the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions and Order:

FINDINGS OF FACT

I

That the applicant proposes to appropriate groundwater by means of a well 16 inches in diameter, at a depth of 450 feet, for use in air-conditioning a hotel, using a pump having a rate of delivery of 700 gallons per minute, to be located at Kellogg Boulevard and Wabasha Street in the Gity of St. Paul, in the Northeast Quarter of the Boutheast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NE‡ SE‡ NE‡) of Section Six (6), Township Twenty-eight (28) North, Range Twenty-two (22) West.

H

That the applicant proposes to pump water from such well continuously from May to October of each year and thereby appropriate and use a maximum annual total of 160 million gallons, or 491 acre feet of water per year.

III

That the applicant proposes to use mechanical refrigeration units in conjunction with such well water in its airconditioning system.

IV

That applicant's proposed air-conditioning system will make more efficient use of the cooling capacity of groundwater than systems using well water without supplementary mechanical refrigeration, but will make less efficient use thereof than systems using mechanical refrigeration with cooling towers.

V

That available records of water levels in the aquifers from which applicant proposes to pump water indicate that the applicant can operate its proposed air-conditioning system without seriously affecting pumping well presently in use. VI

That sir-cooling needs of the applicant can be fulfilled by a mechanical refrigeration system, with cooling towers, that would require approximately 50 gallons of water per minute.

VII

That the applicant can operate its hotel using the presently proposed air-conditioning system and convert to a system with cooling towers in the future, if increased future groundwater uses should require such conversion in the best interest of the public.

Pursuant to the foregoing Findings of Fact the Commissioner Concludes and Orders:

CONCLUSIONS

T

That a permit be granted to the applicant pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 105, as amended, to appropriate groundwater by means of a well 16 inches in diameter, at a depth of 450 feet, using a pump having a maximum rate of delivery of 700 gallons per minute, to be located at Kellogg Boulevard and Wabasha Street in the City of St. Paul, in the Mortheast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NET SET NET) of Section Six (6), Township Twenty-eight (28) North, Range Twenty-two (22) West, for the purpose of cooling air in conjunction with a hotel air-conditioning system, in the manner and upon the terms and conditions hereinsfter stated:

1. The permittee may appropriate groundwater continuously at a maximum rate of 700 gallons per minute from May I to October 31 of each year and the total amount of water so appropriated is not to exceed 160 million gallons or 491 acre feet per year.

- 2. The Commissioner of Conservation may review this permit from time to time as additional hydrologic data relating thereto becomes available, and if at any time the commissioner shall determine that the appropriation and use of water by the permittee hereunder is detrimental to the public interest he may amend the same as he shall deem necessary in the public interest, giving the permittee reasonable time to alter its air-conditioning system to comply therewith.
- 3. Croundwater appropriated hereunder shall be used in operation of an air-conditioning system having a maximum air cooling load of 800 tons, constructed and operated in accordance with data on system design submitted in support of the application and made a part hereof by reference. Whenever such system is operated at such maximum air cooling load, groundwater shall not be wasted therefrom into storm or sanitary severs, or otherwise be disposed of, unless previously heated to a minimum temperature of 80°F.
- 4. The permittee shall equip the pump used to appropriate water hereunder with a flow meter of a type accepted as adequate by the Director of the Division of Waters, in writing. Meter readings shall be recorded at the end of each month, and such readings and the total amount of water pumped during each calendar year shall be reported to the Director of the Division of Waters, on or before January 15 of the following year, upon forms supplied with this permit.
- 5. The permittee shall measure the water level in the well, from which water is pumped hereunder, once each week during the months of January, March, July, August and October and report such measurements to the director by attaching a record thereof to the annual flow mater report.

6. This permit shall not release the permittee from any liability or obligation imposed by Minnesota Statutes or local ordinances relating thereto and shall remain in force subject to all conditions and limitations now or hereafter imposed by law.

7. This permit is not assignable except with the written consent of the Commissioner of Conservation.

8. The Director of the Division of Waters shall be notified at least five days in advance of the commencement of the work authorized hereunder.

9. No change shall be made, without written permission previously obtained from the Commissioner of Conservation, in the hydraulic dimensions, capacity or location of any items of work authorized hereunder.

10. The permittee shall grant access to the site at all reasonable times during and after construction to authorized representatives of the Commissioner of Conservation for inspection of the operation authorized hereunder.

11. This permit may be terminated by the Commissioner of Conservation, without notice, at any time he deems it necessary for the conservation of the water resources of the state, or in the interest of public health and welfare, or in case it shall be determined that the operations hereunder are causing injury to the property of others, or for violation of any of the provisions of this permit, unless otherwise provided in the Special Provisions.

12. In all cases where the doing by the permittee of anything authorized by this permit shall involve the taking, using, or damaging of any property, rights or interests of any other person or persons, or of any publicly owned lands or improvements thereon or interests therein, the permittee, before proceeding therewith, shall obtain the written consent of all persons, agencies, or authorities concerned, and shall acquire all

property, rights and interests necessary therefor.

l3. This permit is permissive only. No liability shall be imposed upon or incurred by the State of Minnesota or any of its officers, agents or employees, officially or personally, on account of the granting hereof or on account of any damage to any person or property resulting from any act or omission of the permittee or any of its agents, employees, or contractors relating to any matter hereunder. This permit shall not be construed as estopping or limiting any legal claims or right of action of any person other than the state against the permittee, its agents, employees, or contractors, for any damage or injury resulting from any such act or omission, or as estopping or limiting any legal claim or right of action of the state against the permittee, its agents, employees, or contractors for violation of or failure to comply with the provisions of the permit or applicable provisions of law.

14. This permit shall not be construed as establishing any priority of use other than as provided by operation of law.

15. Acceptance of the permit by the permittee shall constitute an agreement to all the provisions hereof and shall constitute consent to the Commissioner of Conservation and his authorized representatives to inspect, measure, and collect hydrologic or geologic data. Permittee at reasonable designated times shall pump his well or wells at a constant rate for the purpose of measuring and collecting hydrologic and hydraulic data regarding the water-bearing formation and the well.

16. The permittee shall have available for inspection and use of the Commissioner of Conservation or his agents at all times a continuous record of pumping operations entered on forms supplied by the Division of Waters setting forth the dates, number of hours, and rates of pumping. On or before January 15

of each year, a notarized copy of such record for the preceding year shall be mailed to the Division of Waters, Minnesota Conservation Department, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

17. The well shall be constructed with a circular opening at least two inches in diameter located at or near the top of the casing to permit water level measurements to be made. Construction of the circular opening shall be in conformance with the sanitary standards approved by the State Board of Health.

18. The permittee shall be jointly responsible with the contract well driller for compliance with the requirements for submission of well logs and test data to the Division of Waters under Minnesota Statutes, Section 105.51, and shall inform the Director, Division of Waters, of the name and address of the contractor five days before commencement of construction of the well.

19. The well or wells by means of which the water appropriation herein suthorized is made possible shall not be abandoned, removed, covered, filled, plugged, discontinued or have their pump settings changed without first obtaining a special permit therefor from the Commissioner of Conservation and such abandonment or modification may only be done in accordance with such requirements and procedures as he may then direct.

Based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions the Commissioner of Conservation hereby issues the following:

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, That a permit be issued to the applicant under the terms and conditions set forth in the Conclusions herein.

Deted at Saint Paul, Minnesots, this 21 day of December, 1965.

/s/ Wayne H. Olson
WAYNE H. OLSON
Commissioner of Conservation

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES 1200 17th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036



October 18, 1965

Mrs. Grady Mann Water Resources Chairman League of Women Voters of Minnesota 638 W. Laurel Pergus Falls, Minnesota 56537

Dear Mrs. Mann:

From the September 1965 state Board Minutes (p. 5) I understand that you planned to submit a statement on League concern over water pollution in the basin of the Red River of the North to the federal enforcement conference on pollution in that watershed. Please send a copy of your statement to the national office for inclusion in our file of regional action under the national water item.

Mrs. Rosenblum has asked me to tell you that she is glad to know that the League was represented at this enforcement conference. The Minnesots League will want to follow up on recommendations and timetable agreed to by the conferees. Many state and local Leagues are finding that they can be effective in helping to develop community support for the changes required of their local governments to implement the progressive effort for pollution abstement mapped out at the enforcement conference.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Secretary Water Resources

LS:11w

cc: State LWV

BU LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

OF THE UNITED STATE Tel. 296-17

1200

SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President

July 12, 1965

Mrs. William Whiting, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota State Organization Service University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Dear Mrs. Whiting:

A glance at the 1964 Convention Workbook I and at the 1965 Council Workbook I under Water ought to convince you that many Leagues do not find it difficult to work with the national water committee. In the case of the Boundary Commission, the material which was available to the national Board water committee did not show that consideration had been given to alternative plans which were being proposed and gave no reason for supporting the Boundary Commission in preference. In addition at Council you had told me Wisconsin has shown no interest. As a result Minnesota was denied permission. When Wisconsin demonstrated interest, we then granted permission to both states. Since the interval between the two actions was only a month, it is difficult for us to believe that membership interest has really been lost, if it was real to begin with. However material available in this office indicated no membership preparation, another reason for denying permission to act.

In matters of water politics, we have learned that leaders and members must have a solid background of facts if the question is controversial. They should know who is on the same side of the issue and why, who is opposed and why. If the question is not controversial there are only public relations needs to be considered, and a more superficial understanding by the members is adequate.

In the case of the Boundary Commission, it now seems probable that neither the Wisconsin nor Minnesota legislatures wish to have a commission administration with federal participation nor a federal waterway or park. However according to the Constitution the Congress must approve any interstate compact. Support of the state delegations in both Senate and House of Representatives is a must. League members will need to know what the Boundary Commission is to do, how, and how it will be financed and why it is preferable to the alternatives which have been introduced in Congress. It seems obvious that

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7/12/65

this legislation would not have been introduced without some support in the two states concerned. Leagues should know what that support is and have some good arguments to defend the Boundary Commission choice in the public education campaign which will be needed to convince the Congressional delegation. These are the first steps.

Next would be getting support of the Boundary Compact in both houses of Congress, followed by whatever steps are needed to make the Boundary Compact viable. The state Board should be thoroughly familiar with politican aspects and prepared long enough in advance to keep this office informed about contemplated action beyond getting the Compact approved.

One further word of advice -- when writing to Congressmen do not say "The League position is --- etc." Give facts.

We know that interstate League water activities under the national item will proceed more smoothly if the national office is kept informed and supplied with materials every step of the way.

Sincerely,

Janeth R. Rasenblum Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum Director

JR:mw

cc: Mrs. Donald E. Clusen LWV of Wisconsin

June 29, 1965

Mrs. Donald E. Clusen, President Lague of Women Voters of Wisconsin 820 Allouez Terrace Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301

Dear Ruth:

After sending in a written request to act in support of the bill in our legislature creating a Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area. Commission and talking with you and with Mrs. Rosenblum about the need for this action when we were at Council, and then being denied permission to act, your letter created quite a reaction with our state Board. (I am enclosing copy of a letter sent to Mrs. Rosenblum before we received her letter).

As we discussed with you at Council, we were very anxious to move along with action on this item but the frustrations we feel with trying to work this out through the instional water Committee is beginning to affect the interest we had built up. Nonetheless, we know it is of real importance to all of our citizens —not just those with water lapping at their doors— so we are preparing to follow this up with continued study, observation, decision-making and, we hope, action.

Mrs. Grady Mann, 634 Laurel, Fergus Falls, Minn., is continuing as our Water Chairman and no doubt has already contacted your Mrs. Buck. Because of the many water problems within our state at the present time, the League has no trouble creating citizen interest but we do find it difficult to keep people informed and unemotional.

As we proceed we will keep in mind the need for close cooperation with your Board and the need to develop good arrangements for our work on the Boundary Water Commission. We really look forward to this opportunity to work directly with your League on this matter and feel that it should be the beginning of productive cooperation between our Leagues.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William W. Whiting

AW:ngc co: Mrs. Grady Mann, Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum - + would Enc.

June 17, 1965 Hru. Haskell Rosenblum League of Women Voters of the United States 1200 17th St. N. W. Washington, D. C. 20036 Dear Mrs. Rosenblum: We are certainly confused and not on a very high level as I've been led to believe League members are supposed to keep their confusion The reason for our confused state is the refusal of the national Board for Minuscota to support the bill in our state legislature greating a Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecundary Area Commission (which fortunately aid pass without League support) and the granting of permission to the Wisconsin League to support the legislation in their legislature. It would seem from the lengthy letter that followed the telegreen turning down our request to act we have helped the general state of confusion. In sending in our request for action which had to be done hurriedly because of iminent legislative action we thought we had provided adequate information but instead succeeded into misleading you in to thinking we really didn't know what we were doing This we regret -- but, Mrs. Colborn and I had hoped through our short meeting with you to answer any questions that might have arisen because of our attempt to speed up action on this request (unfortunately you had not seen our request). At that time we mentioned the wrgency for action on the request and one relating to untershed legislation that had come up later. We also mentioned to you that we had contacted the Wisconsin League for their cooperation on any program relating to our boundary waters. We know they had no Leagues in the St. Croix area but would have an interest in the St. Louis and Mississippi rivers. We evidently erred in not resorting to telephone and telegram for this secure to bring forth the affirmative answer Meedless to say, we would be very interested in an explanation of the refusal of permission to us and granting of permission to Wisconsin -certainly it could not be based just upon your misinterpretation of the phrase in Mrs. Mann's letter, "Because of the Leagues' response to the Call for Action for the Water Resources Flarning Act and further assumptions from this statement, for Mrs. Mann had included much more background information with her letter. We truly shudder to think of trying to produce some effective League work as the result of this legislation. We know what we would do here and also how we would work out cooperation with Wisconsin but we are truly at a loss as to how to proceed in such a way as to satisfy the national water committee.

It seems to us very unfortunate that the effectiveness of this important item is being lost in the confusion of Lesgue structural policies. Our state Board has made a real effort to renew interest of our members in this item, to inform our members as well as other interested citisens in Minnesota, and to prepare them for action. We have attempted to interpret the various maticual communications relating to this item —the not result is almost complete fructration for us.

Our very able water chairman, Mrs. Grady Mann, is staying on our Board and is willing to continue her efforts on the anticeal water item because she is convinced of its importance in spite of our impability to reach the print of effective action. So that our work does not continue to be in vain we would appreciate your being quite specific as to the steps to be taken by both Minnesota and Wiscommin state Boards and the local Leagues in the areas involved abound this legislation be passed in Wiscommin. We do not need lengthy contamations which tend to confuse the issues, but if would help to have a step by step listing so that after our members have prepared themselves on this important matter and have reached a decision, they will have the opportunity to act because they will have national Board permission.

An we have reported previously our Leagues in the Red River Valley are informed and earteanily up-to-date on the situation relating to their area.
Therefore, we should be prepared to give meaningful testimony at the Federal
enforcement conference on pollution of the Red River of the North. We will
inform you if we are asked to present testimony and will see that you have
opies of it.

We in Minnesota are still recovering from the effects of our spring floods. We in the longes will do our best to keep our citizens informed and to keep this basic and unemotional. Since we do not have a state water item we do need all cooperation possible from the mational heard and staff to make a meaningful contribution to the scater problems of our region.

Sincerely,

Hrs. William Whiting, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota

Alfringe

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES 1200 17th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

May 28, 1965

Mrs. G. E. Hann, Vater Resources Chairman League of Women Voters of Minnesota 638 W. Laurel Fergus Falls, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Mann:

Your letters to the national office and letters to you seem to be crossing in route, which gives a certain disjointedness to our exchange.

To recapitulate:

- (1) The League of Momen Voters of Minnesota was given permission, by telegram, to take action to support the federal watershed program established by Public Law 566. In other words, the state League could oppose Mr. Torrison's proposal to abolish the watershed program in the state of Minnesota.
- (2) Attention was called to the differences between the Boundary Water Commission which would be established by an interstate compact between Wisconsin and Minnesota and the river basin commissions made possible under H.R. 1111.

It was suggested that the League of Women Voters of Minnesota communicate with the League of Women Voters of Wisconsin concerning the compact proposals and that attention be given to other suggestions for the St. Groix River -- national riverway, recreation area, wild river.

From what I have seen in the newspapers I believe that the Northern States Fower Company now has permission from the State of Minnesota to build its plant near Stillwater. If the Leagues in Minnesota in the St. Croix Valley and the Leagues in communities which use and are interested in the St. Croix Valley wish to participate in any way in future decisions about development of the valley, they should start now to inform themselves and come to a joint position on what they want in this valley. Only after consensus has been reached on this value judgment and yardsticks established against which the state Board or a regional committee cam measure specific proposals will the Leagues be able to take action under the national water item. This work will need to be carried on under the joint supervision of yours and your opposite number in Wisconsim.

-2-May 28, 1965 Mrs. G. E. Monn I should think that the recent floods in Minnesots would have given impetus to keeping and enlarging the waterahed program if it is being developed to e neourage retention of water in the upstream areas. If League members are informed and really believe that drainage has gone too far, what opportunities would the League have to take action against extension of drainage? Can your Leagues carry on some Go-and-See projects or get some specific information about whether watershed projects in Minnesota encourage rapid drainage or hold water back on the land? It seems to me that this is an important basic question whose answer the League of Women Voters of Minnesota should find out for itself. I heard this morning that there may be a federal enforcement conference, at Governor Rolvang's request, on pollution of the Red River of the North. Apparently there is pollution from sugar beet and potato processing as well as municipal waste from Moorhead, Fargo, and Fergus Falls. If your state water agency asks the League of Women Voters of Minnesota to speak at the enforcement conference, the League may do so if it has information pertaining to the condition and treatment of the main stem or tributaries of the Red River. No date has been set for the conference, but in the meantime perhaps you would want to be collecting information from the Leagues in the basin. If you look in the NATIONAL BOARD REPORT for May 1964, p. 39, you will find suggestions and advice concerning testimony at enforcement conferences, Please let the national office know if the League is asked to testify and whether or not you accept the invitation. If you speak, please send a copy of your statement to the national office. Sincerely yours, Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Secretary Water Resources LS:11w cc: State LWV

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES 1200 1778 STREET, N. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

May 14, 1965

Mrs. William W. Whiting, President Lasgue of Women Voters of Minnesota State Organization Service University of Minnesota Minnesota 55455

Bear Mrs. Whitings

C O P

At the post-Council meeting of the national Board, the national Mater Resources Committee considered the request of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota to take action in support of S.F. 1357 and M.F. 1467 "creating a Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission and providing for the joinder ... in a compact with the state of Wisconsin."

In the letter from Minnesota's water resources chairman, Mrs. Grady Manny said that this request for permission to act under the national water item is requested "Because of the League response to the Call for Action for the Water Resources Planning Act." The national Board's Water Committee wonders whether the commission proposed in S.F. 1357 has been confused with the river basin commissions made possible under Title II of the Water Resources Planning Act, now waiting for Conference Committee consideration, S.F. 1357 proposes setting up an interested compact and creating a commission of five members from each state to carry out the provisions of the proposed compact. This bi-state compact commission would elect its own chairman. Creation of the proposed compact and compact commission would be the result of action by the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota; subject to the approval of the Congress as all interstate compacts are.

The river basin commissions for which a framework will have been created when the Water Resources Planning Act becomes law are to be made up of representatives of the federal government and one representative from each of the basin states. The chairman is to be appointed by the President of the United States. It is clearly understood that basin commissions will be created only where and when it is determined that they are needed. The bill expressly recognizes and safeguards interstate compacts as another planning mechanism which can be used instead of a river basin commission.

The national Board's Water Resources Committee does not understand how League response to the Time for Action on the Water Resources Planning Act is connected with support for S.F. 1357.

The proposal for the Boundary Area Commission should instead contribute to long-range planning and might have prevented much of the trouble on the St. Croix. However, the national Board has had no indicateon that the members of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota have made any study of the St. Croix or the upper Mississippi problems and have come to any conclusion on what they want from these rivers. League members are not asked to come to consensus on a particular bill, but they must have arrived at a general position before the "proper Board" is able to judge whether a specific bill is in line with League position. What information has the LNV of Minnesota given its members? Boes the Minnesota Board feel sure that this bi-state compact will more suitably meet the interests of your members than the St. Croix National Somic Waterway bill introduced into the Senate in January 1965 by Senator Mondale of Minnesota and Senator Helson of Wisconsin? What does the state Board of the Misconsin LNV say about the interestate compact?

The League of Women Voters tries never to have its Leagues take positions in opposition to one another. It is better for a League to do nothing than to take a stand which another League will publicly oppose. It is possible that the League of Women Voters of Wisconsin, having no Leagues in the St. Groix Valley, might say it had no concern in the arrangement, and whatever the Minnesota League decided would be all right. But surely you should know this definitely before you consider action. In case you do not have readily available the names of your opposite numbers in Wisconsin, they are:

Mrs. Bonald E. Clusen, President League of Women Voters of Wisconsin 320 Allouex Terrace Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301

Mrs. Edward Wisnewsky, Chairman Mational Item IV - Water League of Women Voters of Wisconsin 8318 W. Wisconsin Avenue Wauwstoosa, Wisconsin 53213

Accompanying Mrs. Mann's letter was material relating to the Griteria for action. As explained in the NATIONAL BOAND REPORTS for May 1964, p. 41 and September 1964, pp. 17-18, "Griteria" is intended to help the local or state Board evaluate whether the action they are proposing is suitable under the national item. When permission is requested from the national Board, the answers to all relevant questions on the "Questionnaire" should accompany the request for permission. Note particularly 1- b, c, and d and 3-a and b of the Questionnaire.

May 14, 1965

Mrs. Rosenblum informed you by telegram that the Minnesota League could take action in your state legislature in support of the federal watershed program (FL 566).

The Mater Committee had insufficient information to be able to come to any judgment about proposals in your state legislature to reorganize the state water agencies. Unless this is covered by a state position, it will be necessary to supply the Board members, through the national office, with the information they need.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. F. B. Sharpe Program Secretary Water Resources

LS:llw

cc: State LWV Mrs. Grady Mann w/enclosures

Enclosures: Criteria and Questionnaire

Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum Leagus of Women Voters of the U.S, 1200 - 17th Street NW Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Rosenblum.

A bill, S.F. 1357, creating a Minnosota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Goundasion and providing for the joinder of this state in a compact with the State of Wisconsin, entered into for the purpose of present and future protection, use and development of the boundary lands, river valleys, and waters between the two contracting states; and appropriating money therefor, was introduced March 31, 1965 in the Minnesota Legislature. The Senate authors are Junlap, Wals and Langley. The companion H.F. 1467 is authored by Ducbury, O'Brien, Birlam, O'Dea and Albertson.

Recause of the League response to the Call for Action for the Water Resources Planning Act in Congress, under our anticenl position, I would like to request permission for the Minnesota League of Women Veters to lobby for S.F. 1357 and H.F. 1467 in our state Legislature under the national position on water resources.

A criteria for action and copy of the bill are included with this letter. A copy will also be sent to the Wisconsin state Board.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Grady Mann Water Resources Chairman CRITERIA FOR ACTION ON S.F. 1357 and H.F. 1467 - MINNESCYA STATE LEGISLATURE

Will this proposal contribute to water conservation?

Its effect on vater quality will be in its promotion of consideration by municipalities the recommendations of this commission for measures for controlling vater pollution, maintaining water quality and controlling vater use.

Through the commission's studies and recommendations relating to the present and future uses and development of the stated areas, the available water resources can be more adequately protected.

The commission would work with those state and flederal agencies concerned, coordinate studies and conservation efforts and devalop plans with the various agencies and municipalities involved.

There is not a comprehensive river basin planning commission as such for this area. This bill would provide a structure for the protection and development of the boundary river basins.

Will this proposal contribute to long range planning?

Yes, as it provides for future needs by developing and coordinating studies of thu area. It also provides a means for various governmental levels involved to work together.

In Subdivision 4 (Studies), it provides for study of the many demands on water resources. It provides administration at the state level, and it would be financed at this level.

If this bill providing for the present and future use and development in the public interest of the lands, river valleys and waters comprising the boundary of this state with any other party state is passed by the Minnasota Legislature - and we hope joined by Wisconsin, we will be taking stops to prevent the dilemmas such as the location of a power plant.

The growing amount of interest indicated by the public in water resources has challeaged the traditional idea of making a local decision for only a local area need when a natural resource such as water is involved. These decisions do have effect on a much greater area and should be taken into consideration before local docations are made. Until there is some procedure to provide for this consideration, it will more than likely not be done.

It is for these reasons that I feel we are justified in requesting permission to support this Minnesota bill under the national Current Agenda Item: Water Mesources: Support of national policies and procedures which promote comprehensive long range planning for conservation and development of water resources.

Legislative action.

Although the authors who were contacted fult the bill had the approval of the State Conservation Department, they did not identify any particular group as being responsible for its introduction. There is no known organized opposition. The authors of the bill are outstanding leaders in the legislature and include the Speaker and majority leader in the House. These men do not sponsor bills that they are not interested in, and they can be expected to give the proposal active attention.

We do not know the attitude of the committees to which it has been referred. The Governor's attitude is also wnknown.

The current flood situation has brought about much gmblic interest in long range water concernation programs. It should be an ideal time for the success of such a proposal. Also, the increased interest in comprehensive river basin planning for the St. Croix River due to the question of the Morthern States Power plant should increase support for this proposal.

Possible Mesns of Action.

1. Prepared statement

2. Wall for Action from Minnesota local Leagues

3. Both if meeded

4. If this bill is included in another or changed considerably, it would have to be re-evaluated.

APR 21 1965 Please see that I get capies of request etc. thet gues on and them. The Beautlay Commo to: Lois Mann rom: A. Whiting Date: 4-20-65 We missed you at Board meeting and I am not too sure that we did justice to your problems as a result. We did attempt to reach some solutions but I am afraid we fust "wallowed" around in all the water! Unfortunately not many had had the time to reach your interesting report on MSP and your meeting at the hydraulic lab. I think the matter of calling attention to the two Commissions or the public our national stand is answered in Mrs. Sharpe's latest letter. As for the League members I am not sure that this is the time because they do not seem to understand how our national position effects us -- no doubt this is due to the fact that they have not become sufficiently involved in this national item. The Board seemed to feel that wee should perhaps concentrate our efforts on the Minn, Misconsin Boundary Commission. The gossip at the Board meeting was that the flood was taking care of the MSP situations since the proposed location was under quite a few feet of water. I am just a bit annoyed with St. Paul and their continued "rush" all of a sudden. After receiving the letter I talked with Sylvia Earl who understands so she says but was forced by her Board to write the letter after you had conferred with them. Just the statements in the letter indicate that they do not understand for they were already assuming a position that might not be

reached. I am horing that enough interest has been created so that we can proceed with the kind of study that is needed. What is to be your follow-up on this?

I am glad you got to St. Cloud. As you know I am most anxious that the LWV of St. Cloud do something really worthwhile in their cooperating with Mr. Lamont. I believe that this could be used as a pilot project for future "regional" type activity of other Leagues outstate.

The material you had marked for May on state agenneies dealing with water resources will not go out in May because we have no mailing at that time. We do not plan a May Board meeting except at 8;30 a.m. before Convention starts in our suite if necessary to approve provisional status for Northfield and Cloquet. We will have a post-Convention Board meeting lasting through dinner on the 20th but no BOARD MEMO after it. We will then concentrate on our outlook for work for June which is a big mailing. Do you want this material to go with this or would it be better to save it for August and then be sure it is up-to-date as a result of this legislature's activity?

I was wondering about the National Watershed Congress in Sioux City April 25-28 and if you thought there would be anything of particapler use and interest to you and the Leagues. I did not know how much it would cost but if it is not prohibitive and it would be useful the Board approved your going-now you take it from there.

Mrs. Earl thought Mrs. Deneen and Mrs. Warner Shippee of the St. Paul League would be innerested in working with you on the water item.

Could you summarize for us "water activity" in Minn. since the annual report and any suggestions you might have for next year's handling of the item as far as the national Board is concerned this would help us at Council ... thanks ... see you next month...in meantime do let me hear from you.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

April 16, 1965

Mrs. Grady Mann League of Homen Voters of Minnesota 638 W. Laurel Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537

Dear Mrs . Mann:

A copy of the April 9 letter to you from Mrs. Deneen and Mrs. Earl of the League of Women Voters of St. Paul came to my deak last week.

If the Leegues in the St. Croix valley and adjacent Leagues in the service area of the St. Croix (which might include use for recreation as well as water supply, assage disposal and hydropower) wish to join together to study the basin in the hope of arriving at agreement, they certainly may do so. Probably all decisions about the St. Croix will not be made immediately even though April 28, 1965, is the dead line for the report on the Northern States Bower Plant. Unless the Leagues have made such a combined study and arrive at a position through consensus, they cannot take action in support of specific proposals. Such a group should, of course, be interstate and operate under the joint supervision of the two state Boards.

Does the League of Momen Voters of Minnesote wish to make any statement in connection with the proposed construction of the Northern States Power Plant near Stillwater? If so, the state Board must be sure (1) that it is speaking only in terms of the League's national position in support of regional planning acceptable to the needs of the region but not in conflict to the national interest, machinery by which coordinated planning and administration can come into being, and procedures which allow citizen participation in decision making, (2) that they have the support of the League membership in the region for such statements, (3) that permission from the national Board has been obtained.

With respect to (1) - this does not mean a reiteration of the national position. Unless significant comments can be made upon the local problem in line with the national position, it is useless to appear in person or in print. The League can hardly expect the public or officials to be interested in a re-statement of the position which

Mrs. Grady Mann - 2 -April 16, 1965 the League expressed in 1960. It may well be that the Leagues of Minnesota and Wisconsin are not in a position to make any meaningful statement because they did not start to work together soon enough on a basin basis. Leagues are always in favor of planning, and certainly this should be done for river basins. Soon, in the planning process, it is necessary to raise the question, "planning for what?" I suspect the Leagues in the St. Croix valley and its service area have not agreed upon the answer to this question, Sincerely yours, Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Secretary Water Resources LS:llv ec: State LWV Mrs. Earl (Pres., LWV of St. Paul) Mrs. Densen (Rat'1 Item Chr., LWV of St. Paul)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

1026 17th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

1200 XXXXX

P

February 24, 1965

Mrs. Grady Mann Water Resources Chairman League of Women Voters of Minnesota 638 W. Laurel Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537

Dear Mrs. Mann:

I cannot at this time go into the St. Croix River situation. I am sure that you saw the material put out by the Save the St. Croix Committee and I presume also that you received copies of Senator Nelson's presentation. As you know, he and Senator Mondale have introduced a bill to establish the St. Croix National Scenic Waterway. With the Administration's emphasis on preservation of a desirable total environment, this bill may have a greater future than might have been anticipated in earlier sessions of Congress.

You are in a better position to judge the facts than I am here. The Morthern States Power is hardly an impartial witness. In considering what state and federal agency men say, it is necessary to preserve considerable skepticism. All of them can be very persuasive. You really have to pick and choose what seems true and reasonable. Sometimes reality lies mid-way between. This is not so say that either group is untruthful, but their orientation is sometimes quite different. Nor is the difference always between state and federal agencies. Sometimes, as you know, agencies on one level of government do not always agree with agencies on the same level. I think we should not be discouraged by this. Perhaps conflicting pluralism is a great deal better than monolithic unity. Out of all this welter of conflicting statements, some moderate reasonable attitude does usually come.

I have found that talking with one group usually gives me the basis for questions to ask another group, who in turn supplies insights to go on to proponents of the first or still another viewpoint. It important to avoid believing too easily and quickly what one is told. I certainly will be glad to see your Fact Sheet!

In answer to your other questions -- (1) We have told Lesgues for many years that they could not take up the study of water law because this had not been a part of the original Lesgue study on which our national position was based. To alter the federal laws would require action by all Lesgues throughout the country. I think that you will want to consider whether the proposal to study "watershed laws in Minnesota" suggests considering the state laws dealing with watersheds, the application of the federal laws in the State of Minnesota only. Under either of these two circumstances it might be a suitable activity for the Lesgue of Momen Voters of Minnesota. Actually nobody is ever going to tell a Lesgue that it cannot study something. However, after study, the state Lesgue could ask for permission to act only if the action proposed affected only Minnesota and was in accord with the national position.

- (2) Matching funds for the Land and Water Conservation Fund could be supported if the national Board is convinced that the relationship to water is closs. The national Board did give permission to the State of Meshington to support legislation which will be the source of such matching funds because in that state it was clear that the Lands to be purchased were all shorelines of some sort. I would suggest that you investigate this matter further. The September 1964 MATIONAL BOARD REPORT, p. 18, paragraph 2, points out a restriction. As you remember from the discussion at mational Convention, there is no intention of turning this item into a general recreation item. However, the national Board is sware of increased Lesgue interest in facilities for water-based recreation. While the Board is unwilling to expand the workload of all Lesgue's by taking up this aspect of water resources nationwide, many current proposals for recreational uses of water are in harmony with the Lesgue's position on water resources (see NATIONAL BOARD REPORT for May 1964, pp. 35-36).
- (3) The local League or someone acting for the inter-League group can initiate requests for permission to act but the mational Board will want to know whether the state League has been consuited and whether the state Board approves of the suggested action. The national Board has thus far not given its permission for action without being sure that the state Board thinks it a good thing.

It is fascinating to know that all this activity is going on in Minnesota under the national water item, and I assume under some local items as well. I will certainly see that it is called to the attention of the national Board's Committee on Water Resources. I am glad to see that representatives of Lesgues on the Red River Besin will be following the suggestion of the national Board in the January 1965 MATIGNAL BOARD REPORT, p. 23, in reviewing their position.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Secretary Water Resources

LS:11v

cc: State LWV

Enclosure

Mrs. Lois Mann State Water Resource Chairman League of Women Voters 638 W. Laurel Fergus Falls, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Mann:

We have not had an observor attending the hearings in St. Paul, so am unable to give a detailed report. However, I am enclosing copies of news articles which have appeared in the area papers with regard to the hearings.

The proponents have now formed a formal group to publicize our areas desire to have the NSP plant and to counteract some of the misinformation which has spread regarding this issue. They are as a part of their campaign preparing a series of 12 fact sheets of which 8 have now been published.

With reference to your letter to Mrs. Sharpe, the opponents appeared at the February hearings, and they are primarily from Wisconsin. The Wisconsin task force study is to be presented at the Merch hearings. Perhaps you might be able to get a copy of this study prior to the hearings. I am not positive of this, but I believe it is Dr. Lasko of the University of Wisconsin who is chairman of the study. You might write him, and if he is not the chairman, I am certain he could direct you to the proper person.

I see in the latest MPC Newsletter that they have several recommendations before the Legislature which stem from our controversy: 1. A state air-pollution-control agency, and 2. Regional distribution of tax revenues.

Sincerely.

Audrey M. Kelly Local Water Resource Chairman Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe League of Women Voters of the U.S. 1200 - 17th Street NW Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Sharpe.

We are still wrestling with MSP. I am enclosing several of the latest news clippings and a report from the St. Groix Valley League. There is another hearing in progress, and I hope that a report will be sent to me. One more hearing is scheduled in March. At that time, Wisconsin will appear. It is also hoped that the report of the special task force study located at Fort Snelling will be more complete by them.

It appears that the critical issue is air pollution. It is very difficult to present concrete evidence that will show destruction of recreational and scenic potential. Yet, after they occur, it is rather late to remedy.

From informal discussions with Fish and Wildlife Service people involved in River Basin affairs and Minnesota Follution Control Commission people, I have the idea that they feel it will all work out after people stop being so hysterical.

Evidently a lot of checking and planning had been done shead of time on those points that could stop the building plans legally. It is also interesting to note the misconceptions people have of the area and proposed structure. This was our plea to the St. Croix Valley League - to at least snoourage efforts to be factual; to encourage decisions on an informed basis rather than on emotional impressions. This is not the easiest to do either. (Note St. Croix's October Board minutes) So we are still working with this dilemma.

Now then - we certainly can use advice on this subject. I am going to ask Mrs. Kelly to help me work out a fact sheet for our Board members to see if that indicates what is happening. Other questions I have persain to action in the state legislature.

There is a proposal for a study of watershed laws in Minnesota by an interim committee. We are having difficulties with this program in the state, and there is growing interest in an evaluation of all water laws. The watershed laws relate back to the Federal Watershed Law.

2.. Matching funds for the Land and Water Conservation Fund will have to be appropriated. This was a bill that we were interested in but did not come under our national item I believe. Am I right then in planning that we could not ask permission to lobby before this bill in the state legislature?

3. Bills such as regional pollution control bills and planning for particular watersheds or river basins should be referred to those Leagues involved, and they initiate requests for action, or do I initiate this at the state level? Then I would hope they would be interested enough to go along with the course of action as I see it.

There has been a good response to this item, but I feel about half the Lesgues are working on this item from a brief review to detailed studies. There are water resource chairmen in a majority of the Lengues.

I am having a meeting with representatives of the Red River Basin at Crookston on February 22. At the morning session we will be concerned with a review of the activities of the Red River Flanning Commission and a report from the Director of the Water Resources Research Center at the University. In the afternoon we will run through the "Clean Water" filmstrips, review pollution control activities in the Red River Besin and discuss legislative activity in this area. We shall also review the consensus statement we have, and send it on back to the local Leagues involved.

I will appreciate your comments on our activity, or lack of activity, and ideas as to how we should best proceed.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Grady Hann State Water Resources Chairman JAN 7 - 1965

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

1026 17th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

January 5, 1965

Miss Myrtle Hillestad League of Women Voters of Silver Bay 83 Outer Drive Silver Bay, Minnesota

Dear Miss Hillestad:

The Water Resources Research Act was passed in the 88th Congress and is now Public Law 88-379. An office of Water Resources Research was set up in the Department of Interior. The 88th Congress appropriated \$1,465,000 for the Office of Water Resources Research program. Of this smount \$1,050,000 is to assist states to establish water resources institutes. Since the act says that \$75,000 will be provided for each institute, only 14 centers can be established with the money appropriated. The belance of the appropriation (\$250,000) is for matching funds to institutes for specific water resources research projects which would not otherwise be undertaken.

No allotment of funds has been made. Forty applications, of the possible 51, from land grant colleges were received by December 5, 1964, the cut-off date for applications. The staff of the Office of Water Resources Research, federal agencies outside the Department of Interior, and non-governmental consultants will evaluate and rate the applications. Decision on the 14 allotments for institutes will be made in January.

The Department of Interior and the White House have not yet indicated whether a second supplementary appropriation will be requested for fiscal 1965 for the water resources research program. Requests for funds for fiscal 1966 will be included in the regular Department of Interior budget request.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Secretary Water Resources

LS:11w

cc: State LWV

MOV 27 784

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

1026 17th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

November 24, 1964

Mrs. Roger Geddes National Resources Chairman Provisional League of Women Voters of International Falls Island View Route International Falls, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Geddes:

Yours was one of many letters coming in to the national office seking for a list of biodegradable detergents which a League could reproduce for its members. To maintain their present brand names, the major producers (Proctor & Gambès, Colgate-Pelmolive, Lever Brothers) are making the change-over without calling attention to improvement in biodegradability in a particular brand. Sears Roebuck, consumer cooperatives, and some small producers are advertising increased biodegradability of detergents they sell or make. As the article, "Detergent Dilemma," in the August NATIONAL WORR explained, the composition of household detergents is in a state of rapid change and today's listing of detergents by brand name in order of their biodegradability might well be out of date by the time the Mast appeared in print.

There are other difficulties in avoiding error, difficulties which have not always been overcome where Leagues in their bulletins have reproduced lists of detergents high in ABS or love in ABS. All spaps are biodegradable; thus to list a few soaps by brand name as free from ABS, while technically correct, is only a half-truth. Some synthetic detergents other than ABS are "mon-degradable;" consequently ABS cannot be the sole criteria for judging relative biodegradability of synthetic detergents even though ABS has been the largest single material used. I am told that to distinguish ABS, LAS, and other kinds of mythetic detergents, both hard and soft, one from the other, requires sophisticated chemical laboratory techniques; therefore a League must make some judgment about the quality of testing behind any list of ABS content it publishes. For these reasons the League is unable to publish a handy list of degradable brands of detergents in THE HATIONAL VOTER or supply you with a list for your local League bulletin.

The Soap and Detergent Association, composed of manufacturers who produce more than 90 percent of all detergents sold in the United States, has announced June 30, 1965 as the new target date for completing the changeover to production of more readily biodegradable detergents. Full production of "softer" detergents in mid-1965, six months earlier than originally anticipated, is possible because supplier companies are moving faster than expected in volume production of the new, more biodegradable raw materials. Thus manufacturers of household detergents are able to make the conversion at a faster pace.

League interest continues in reduction of pollutants to minimum levels practically attainable and in upgrading waste detergent facilities. The soap and detergent industry should receive credit for converting to more readily degradable ingredients before the industry was compelled by legislation to make this change.

On the other hand, changeover will not eliminate all possibilities for contamination by detergents. With the changeover in domestic detergents, there remains the question of the 200 million pounds used in industry. Where effluent is discharged deep enough in the ground for anserobic conditions to exist, even the "soft" detergents will degrade but slowly so preservation of ground water will continue to require limitation on gross contamination.

Although absance of foem must not be allowed to lull us into a sense of false security, pollution from synthetic detergents has never been more than one small part of the water quality problem.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Secretary Water Resources

LS:11w

cc: State LWV



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

1026 17th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

September 22, 1964

Mrs. Grady Mann, Water Resources Chairman League of Women Voters of Fergus Falls 638 West Laurel Fergus Falls, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Mann:

Mrs. Rosenblum has asked me to tell you of her interest in your letter saying that you and Mrs. Whiting planned to meet with representatives of the St. Groix Valley League to see what could be done about the proposed Northern States Power plant under the national water item.

At the September national Board meeting, the Criteria and Questionnaire were revised somewhat in light of the past four years' experience. A copy of each will appear in the September NATIONAL BOARD REPORT. I am enclosing a carbon copy of the revision, as sent to the printers, so that you will have the up-to-date form to use as you suggest.

As you probably have noted, paragraph 2, page 36, and the section "Regional, State, and Local Action", pages 40-41 in the May 1964 MATIONAL BOARD REPORT are particularly significant. I would suggest also that you give consideration to pages 38-39 in that issue, for much of what is said about content in testimony to the Jones Committee and at enforcement hearings will apply to any statements the St. Croix Valley Lesgue may consider making. To say that any comment must agree with League national position is not to say that all that can be done is to reiterate the national position.

We are interested to see that the Minnesota League is gathering its forces and building up-to-date background for use when effective. The state of Minnesota needs to keep good water quality, and I suspect that to do that the state will need the League.

The St. Croix League is mentioned in the WATER RESOURCES LEADERS GUIDE now at the printers.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C.F.S. Sharpe Program & Organization Secretary Water Resources

LS:abc

Junda me meet?

638 W. Laurel Fergus Falls, Minn. Sept. 10, 196h

Dear Mrs. Rosenblum,

Mrs. Whiting asked me to write you concerning the controversy about the location of a Northern States Power plant on the St. Crcix River below Stillwater, Minnesota. The local leagues in the area and Mrs. W Whiting have been asked for a statement from the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Whiting and I decided we should meet with St. Croix Valley Lesgue sepresentatives as soon as possible to appraise background information they have and then to see what can be done about this matter within the scope of the Water Resources position.

Am I correct in assuming that this would be the time to go over the two yellow sheets - the criteria and questionnaire - to determine whether an official statement can be made or whether this is a voter service job to be done? This information would be checked with the state board and sent on to the national office with a request to take the suggested action.

This could be the first step towards looking into several problem areas the that involve our water resources under the national item in Minnesota. Now would be the time for us to get a head of the legislative activity and I hope would put us in a more knowledgable position.

We will look forward to hearing from the national office and will keep you informed as to the outcome of this meeting.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Grady Mann Water Resources

19 40 land Menn

SPACE SCIENCES AND APPLICATIONS

Congress of the United States House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

September 4, 1964

SEP 8 1864

Mrs. William W. Whiting President League of Women Voters of Minnesota Universit y of Minnesota Minneapolis 55, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Whiting:

Thank you for your letter in support of S. 1111 the Water Resources and Planning bill.

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has reported the bill to the House and urged its passage. At this point the staff is not sure whether the Chairman of the Committee will request approval of the Rules Committee under the regular procedure or seek approval of the House under the suspension of rules procedure.

You will be pleased to know that I intend to vote for the passage of the bill.

I appreciate your admising me of the League's position on this important legislation.

Sincerely yours.

JEK/så

432 House Office Building CA 4-3121, Ext. 4756

DALE MACIVER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

September 1, 1964

SUBCOMMITTEES:
STATE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION
AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND MOVEMENTS



Mrs. William W. Whiting, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota 15th and Washington Avenues S. E. Minnespolis 14, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Whiting:

The Water Resources Planning Act will be considered by the full House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee tomorrow.

The prospects are good that the House will have a chance to vote on it this session. Of course, I share your strong approval of this legislation, and I hope it will be passed soon.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Donald M. Fraser

ALBERT H. QUIE IST DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

COMMITTEES: AGRICULTURE EDUCATION AND LABOR

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Return to Office

COUNTIES

DODGE OLMSTEI FILLMORE RICE FREEBORN STEELE GOODHUE WABASH HOUSTON WINONA

August 14, 1964



Mrs. William W. Whiting League of Women Voters of Minnesota State Organization Service University of Minnesota Minneapolis 55, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Whiting:

Thank you for your letter on behalf of the League of Women Voters in Minnesota urging favorable action on S. 1111, the Water Resources Planning Act of 1964.

As you are aware, this measure passed the Senate in December of 1963. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held hearings. However, they were not able to get a quorum to mark up the bill when it was scheduled on June 11. Only five members were present and eleven are necessary to constitute a quorum in that Committee.

I am pleased that you called this matter to my attention. As you suggested, I will immediately contact my colleagues on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and request that we be given an opportunity to consider a suitable bill on the Floor before the present session adjourns.

With every good wish, I remain

ALBERT H. QUIE

Sincerely yours,

Member of Congress

AHQ: pn

JOSEPH E. KARTH

426 House Orvice Building CAPITOL 4-3121, EXT. 6631 Return to Office

SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPACE SCIENCES AND ADVANCED RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Congress of the United States House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

August 13, 1964

AUG 17 1964

Mrs. William W. Whiting, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota Social Science Building University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Whiting:

Thank you for indicating to me your support for S. 1111, the Water Resources Planning bill.

I am advised by the staff of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs thatwhile hearings were begun many weeks ago they have not been completed. At this time no further consideration of the bill is scheduled. It is my hope that this bill can still be taken up by the Committee and reported favorable very shortly.

I appreciate very much your writing to let me know of your interest in this important matter.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph E. Karth

JEK/sd

August 21, 1964 Mrs. Thomas Ogland, President League of Women Voters of Waynata 5215 Vicksburg Lane No. Hacel, Minn. Dear Mrs. Ogland: Will you please give me information about your water sampling in Plymouth: how did you first get into this program; what other organisations did you work with; what will you do with the information you get; what has been the community reaction to your sampling? I will appreciate your answering these questions so that I can include this in my speech on Environmental Health at Rochester in September. Sincerely, Mrs. Wa. W. Whiging President ATW/mc

State (president LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES 1028 17th STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 August 11, 1964 Mrs. Roy Letourneau National Program Chairman League of Women Voters of Minnesota 2706 Brookridge Minneapolis 22, Minnesota Dear Mrs. Letourneau: Mrs. Rosenblum was extremely interested in the July Memorandum from the Minnesota State Board to Local League Water Chairmen. We think this will stimulate local Leagues' interest in the water item and it will certainly supply the state with information on which Leagues to turn to for illustrative material. Mrs. Rosenblum has asked me whether you could send her a copy of Minnesota Farm and Home Science referred to in the last line of your July 1964 Memorandum. I am enclosing a copy of an editorial from the Red Wing (Minnesota) Daily Republican Eagle. Perhaps paragraphs 6 and 7 suggest one of the values which could be obtained from a river basin commission which would be considering the development and planning for the entire basin. Sincerely yours, Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Secretary Water Resources LS:11w cc: State LWV Encl.

Two-State Study Needed

Save the St. Croix Committee is performing a much needed service in raising hard questions about the desirability of a million-kilowatt Northern States Power generating plant on

The protest meeting which his Hudoso-based group and stored at Prevent last Mechaday was an impressive affar, was anything but a gathering of screbeads making outraged or unreasonable demands. Speakers evidenced more of the null-private utility animodity which some people seem to be not against firms like NSP purely because they are big a are the only suppliers in their area of something so estemd



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Munnesota

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

1026 17th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

Offer water

May 28, 1964

Mr. O. M. Bishop, Area Director Area III Mineral Resource Office U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Mines East Seth Street at Mississippi River Minnespolis, Minnesots 55417

Dear Mr. Bishop:

The League publication, The Ohio River Basin, was produced by an inter-League Committee from the six state Leagues of the Ohio River Basin. It may be obtained from the League of Women Voters of Peters Township, 346 Bellwelt Brive, Bridgeville, Pennsylvania, at 75¢ a copy.

The Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control of the U.S. Public Health Service purchased 500 copies for distribution to their personnel in related fields. It might be that the Bureau of Mines would wish to distribute copies to its personnel particularly in states in the Ohio Basin. I have not suggested this to the Bureau of Mines. After reading the publication, you might wish to make the suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

Hrs. C. F. S. Sharpe Program Secretary Water Resources

LS:11w

cc: State LWV

office of

Congress of the United States House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

May 6, 1964

Mrs. William Whiting, President League of Women Voters of Minnesota State Organization Service University of Minnesota Minneapolis 55, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Whiting:

Thank you for your letter indicating your support for S.2, a bill to establish water resources centers at land grant colleges and state universities. I am wholly in sympathy with the objectives of this bill and I appreciate hearing your views on it. S.2 was granted a rule by the House Rules Committee yesterday and will soon be coming to the floor of the House.

As you know, I have long been interested in the conservation of our water resources, having been the author of the original Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956, and amendments of 1961 and of legislation this year to further upgrade and strengthen the provisions of the Act.

During hearings on my bill this year we received some very fine testimony from Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum of the League's national office. I would also like to praise the Minnesota League for its thorough study of the taconite amendment, and the subsequent position which it took in favor of the amendment.

I believe we stand on the threshold of a new era for northeastern Minnesota and the millions and millions of dollars of increased investment in taconite facilities which would result from the passage of the amendment would benefit the whole state in many ways.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Blatnik, M. C.