



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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Subj: **B2 PR**
Date: 7/5/2000 6:38:45 PM Central Daylight Time
From: Gandjduffy
To: BMcKinnell

Beverly- Here is an accounting that I believe is accurate. The total bill from B2 is \$2400. I paid one installment for \$1200 on June 12. I will pay the remainder this week. When Joann Buie was collecting checks, she received a total of \$441 as follows:

Checks:

Barbara Stuhler \$50.
Connie Hondl \$25.
Joann Buie \$25.
Janet Gendler \$25. 3906 Zenith Ave. S., Mpls 55410
Andrea Lex \$25.
Mary Hepokoski \$20.
Mary Lou Hill \$20.
Phyllis Letendre \$15.
Jane McWilliams \$10.
Nancy Witta \$10.
Sandy Fox \$25.

Cash:

Anne Borgen \$40.
Margaret Ueland \$20. The cash gifts are part guesswork, I believe. But
Liz Nordling \$10. * Joann thinks she got all of the names of those who
Betty Carr \$5. contributed at the Legacy Circle luncheon.
Ann Duff
Carol Bergeson \$16 (Joann not sure how much from either Ann or Carol)

Other checks that were sent to me:

Beverly McKinnell, that's 2 I's- \$500.
Sally Sawyer \$100.
Kay Erickson \$200. 27930 Smithtown Rd., Shorewood 55331
Harriette Burkhalter \$250.
Mary Steen \$50. 716 St. Olaf Ave., Northfield 55057
Peggy Lucas \$50.
Jane Gilley \$25. 311 E. Wadena St., Duluth 55803-2050

Then Joann sent me an additional check from contributions that came to her last week.

Judy Covey \$25. 611 St. Olaf Avenue, Northfield, 55057
Georgiana Campbell \$50. 10834 Farrell Ave., Northfield 55057
Joann Buie \$25. (second check)

Liz Nordling's address 415 Birchwood Ave., Birchwood, MN. 55110

So, if I add correctly, my total is \$1616. (Please re-check my numbers). I have not put in my own contribution but will donate whatever is not raised to pay the bill. I expect a few more checks from people who have talked to me about it, so we'll see how it comes out.

All for now. It was good to talk to you this afternoon. I hope you have put all of the convention stuff into perspective and know you did as good a job as possible given the circumstances. Anyone else would have caved in under that pressure. You did great and we all only wish the results would have been different. Thanks for accepting the challenge. You have my utmost admiration.

Judy.

Not a Closed process
• other org's operate
Same way.

• room for a Contest

If this were racial
does anyone believe a
woman ^{like} ~~of~~ Jenkins would
have the confidence to
run against ~~and~~ an
endorsed candidate and
lead/work for the organization
if she wins.

6/6

Thanks, Joann -
for doing this for
Bew ... and for
all of us!

Sincerely,
Judy

Buie (2nd check) ~~25.00~~

10834 Farrell Ave, Northfield 55057

Georgiana Campbell # 50.00

Judy Covey - # 25.00

611 St Olaf Ave, Northfield
55057

6/7
Jennifer: Not another
bill unless we
meet again.

Stendy - will be in Wash.
on 6/19 if we need her
Hotel Washington - phone:
651-247-1076

Pay bill in installments

Checks:

Stuhler	50
Hondl	25
Buie	25
Gendler	25
Andrea Rex	25
Nepokoski	20
M.L. Hill	20
Litendre	15
McWilliams	10
Witta	10
Fox (Sandy)	25
	<hr/> 250

Total

Cash:

Borgen	40
Ueland	20
Liz Harding	10
B. Carr	5
Duff	? \$16
Bergeson	? <hr/> 91.00

\$341

There was cash from a couple others - small bills - over -

Checks from:

B Mc	500.00
Sally	100.00
K. Erickson	200 ⁰⁰
H. Bunkhatter	250 ⁰⁰
	<hr/>
	1050

Mary Steen	50 ⁰⁰
Peggy Lucas	50 ⁰⁰
Jane Lilley	25 ⁰⁰
	<hr/>
	125

JB	25 ⁰⁰
JC	50
JC	25
	<hr/>
	100.

1616

Judy - 9:49 5/17
a.m.
Please call
Bev McKinnell
646-3690
- A.

Focus meetings

LWVMN informs public on "hot" topics

by Barbara Maher

The Focus series of three one-day seminars held each winter-spring in recent years gives the League great flexibility in bringing information to members and the public. Focus is a way of providing information on a current topic of high interest.

The topic may or may not be one on which the League has a position; but, because our purpose is education, we try to present all sides of each issue we address. Tax-deductible money for the Focus series comes from grants to the League's Education Fund by individuals, corporations, foundations and/or government granting agencies.

A YEAR AGO we didn't hear much about initiative and referendum (I and R), but Proposition 13 sparked a great national controversy. The February Focus gave us five speakers with different views on I and R, ranging from the historical to the political. Many League members and over 40 representatives from other organizations learned about this timely topic.

The Minnesota Senate will study a limited version of I and R during the coming interim; three proposed bills were laid over to the second session of the biennium after a brief series of hearings this session.

THE MARCH FOCUS on Arms Control gave us up-to-date information on a perennial concern. SALT II is in the headlines now, with an agreement promised any day. Those who attended the Focus got an excellent briefing on arms

agreements in force and under consideration. They have a good foundation for deciding which way they want US negotiations to go. I'm sure they will also share their views with their elected officials.

Again, in addition to informing many of our members, we educated numerous others who attended — making the meeting a real public service. We were able to coordinate our planning with other organizations interested in the topic of arms control, so that all of us co-sponsored the Focus and several complementing meetings without too much overlap.

THE LAST OF our series is yet to come as of this writing. Current Trends in Education will probably have the broadest appeal of the three topics this year.

Following is a detailed report on the February Focus meeting. The Arms Control and Education Conferences will be covered in the next VOTER.

Although we had good attendance at the meetings, we are always looking for ways to improve and broaden our effect. Do you have any ideas about how we can serve you better? How can we reach our members and others who work outside the home and are not free to attend week-day seminars? The suggestion has been made that we videotape the conferences for use on cable TV or at local League-sponsored meetings outside. Would this work? What topics would you like us to consider for next year? Send any suggestions to: Barb Maher-Focus, LWVMN, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

by Judy Rosenblatt

Because of the high interest in initiative and referendum (I and R) and the possibility that they may be studied as part of LWVMN's 1979-81 Program, information presented at the February Focus meeting is reported on in some detail below. SAVE THIS REPORT!

History of I and R

Paul Murphy, American history professor at the University of Minnesota, began the February 14 meeting with a history of the use of I and R — after referring the audience to the publication all had received for definition of terms. That publication, a Facts & Issues on I and R written in 1977 by the LWV of Hawaii, contains the following definitions:

"Initiative — a process whereby a certain number of voters sign a petition to have a law or an amendment to the constitution placed on the ballot for approval or rejection by the voters. There are three types: direct, indirect, and advisory.

"In the direct initiative, once the necessary signatures have been obtained, the proposed law or amendment is placed on the ballot.

"In the indirect initiative, the completed petition must be submitted to the legislature which then must enact the proposed measure or one substantially similar. If the legislature fails to act within a set time, the question is put on the ballot.

"The advisory initiative is used as a non-binding reflection of public opinion.

"Referendum, sometimes called a plebiscite — a process which allows the voters to accept or reject a statute or constitutional amendment passed by the legislature. There are four types, petition, optional, compulsory, and advisory.

"In the petition referendum, the constitution provides that laws passed, except emergency measures, will not go into effect for a specified period, usually 90 days. During this time, petitions may be circulated calling for the law to be referred to the people at a special election or at the next general election. If the required signatures are obtained, the law is held in abeyance pending the outcome of the election.

"In the optional referendum, the legislature is permitted to call for a referendum on any measure it has passed.

"The compulsory referendum is required by some state constitutions. Certain types of legislation, such as constitutional amendments, levying of taxes, bond issues, moving state or county capitals, must be referred to the people.

"The advisory referendum is like the advisory initiative except measures are proposed by the governmental body."

According to Prof. Murphy, people started making laws directly in the Greek city-states (free male people, that is). I and R have been used in Swiss cantons since the fourteenth century. In this country, after Roger Williams split the colony of Rhode Island away from Massachusetts, he made use of I and R. During the Reconstruction period after the Civil War, I and R were used to

revitalize state governments in the South. In the upper midwest (MN, IA, IL, WI), Grange laws were passed, a form of popular democracy through which restrictions were placed on railroads; and grain elevator and railroad rates were regulated. Initially these laws were upheld by the Supreme Court.

BY THE 1880s, the courts had come under the influence of powerful corporations. In 1887 state regulatory laws on big businesses were ruled unconstitutional.

In 1897 the Supreme Court threw out a set of regulations passed in Nebraska and said the courts should do rate-setting. State governments were losing power to the courts as courts limited the taxes they could set, regulated the length of legislative sessions and the pay of legislators, and ruled on the kinds of laws states could pass.

Frustration with these limits led to the Populist movement of the 1890s. The 1892 Populist platform called for initiative, referendum and women's suffrage. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, state governments were hampered not only by the thwarting of their regulatory and law making actions but by the growth of corruption and political bosses. The first massive movement toward I and R began.

THE FIRST STATE to adopt initiative in an atmosphere of helplessness and desire to escape from corruption was South Dakota; in 1898 South Dakotans amended their constitution to add indirect initiative. In 1902 Oregon approved the use of initiative for constitutional amendments and legislation.

Over the next 12 years, 18 more states, mostly west of the Mississippi River, adopted the use of initiative.

IN MINNESOTA, charter cities use indirect initiative. They also hold referendum before and after certain city council actions. St. Paul has had I and R since the 1930s.

The Progressives of the early twentieth century were, for the most part, relatively well-educated, professional people. They thought "good citizens" should take charge; and so they supported I and R along with the direct primary, secret ballot, presidential preference ballot, direct election of the President, women's suffrage and Prohibition.

By 1914 most I and R laws were on the books that were to be passed until the late '50s. Since 1959, six more states have added I and R. During the Progressive era, 1500 state constitutional amendments passed nationwide and six new con-

stitutions were written.

DID THESE new laws solve the problems? They produced no major, decisive changes. They were no better or worse than earlier laws.

But the use of I and R weakened state legislatures, lessened the prestige of serving in the legislature, and had a bad effect on political parties, including their ability to put together a platform and get support for it.

Many of the laws passed turned out to be "picky" tinkering without solving the basic problems. They didn't end party bosses or corrupt state legislatures or bring morality to government.

THEY DID CLEAN up some graft and other bad practices and increased the power of governors vis a vis legislatures by contributing to the growth of commissions, agencies, bureaus, etc. under the governors' supervision.

Today most legislatures are pretty good, but corruption has increased at the executive level. One can't use I and R to solve problems of agencies in the Executive.

THE MODERN history of the use of I and R is out of step with that of earlier times. The appeal to use I and R has come mainly from special and single-interest groups, from conservative, property-oriented types and rightwingers (gun lobby, death penalty backers), not the "good government" people of earlier days. In California there have been racist attacks on fair housing and busing — majority attempts to vote away the rights of minorities. The Urban Coalition here opposes I and R.

However, "leftist" groups have also used I and R: the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group and others favor I and R to support environmental and consumer laws. Anti-nuclear activists try to bypass intransigent legislatures by using I and R.

THE QUESTION remains: Can issues be submitted to the people in a thoughtful, reasoning way in light of modern techniques, expensive media campaigns and emotional, one-issue appeals?

Effect of Initiative and Referendum on our Philosophy of Government

The following remarks were made by Tom Scott, director of the Center for Urban Regional Affairs in Minneapolis, after he discussed the various ways other than through I and R that citizens participate in our democracy.

If you add I and R to the traditional ways citizens participate, you add a new point for effecting change. Scott guesses that I and R would be used by intelligent strategists when they think their position is widely held but contrary to public policy or when opposition is weak and fragmented. Likely targets for I and R would be minority rights and fiscal matters.

I and R might:

- subvert the legislative process; legislators can't make major changes at one time, but are limited by various constraints to taking small, incremental steps.
- make fast, radical changes which legislatures are unable to make. This could be useful. People would have to "sort out the results afterwards."
- encourage legislators to abdicate their responsibility.
- reduce deliberation and compromise.
- create great, major divisions in society which would threaten stability.
- cause individuals to put forth more effort on issues about which they are indifferent.

Pro and Con Debate

Pro and con arguments on initiative and referendum were made by Sen. Robert Benedict and Rep. Gordon Voss of the MN Legislature. The arguments are grouped together here, although during the debate some of them were made in rebuttal.

The con side was presented first by Rep. Voss:

Initiative and referendum are not "direct democracy." The key to good legislation is deliberation. Debate, compromise, etc. differ from yes or no on a question. Consensus is important. I and R are used for exaggerated positions. The republican form of government is still valid today.

STUDIES SHOW that people sign petitions without knowing what they're signing. They are often confused.

One issue separated from the context of government distorts choices.

Do I and R weaken representative democracy? Yes, with I and R as an option, legislators won't make controversial decisions.

Are they an expensive way to arrive at public decisions? Yes, enormous amounts are spent on campaigns to influence voters. Who can finance a campaign? Corporations and big money interests can.

In general, spending money on emotional issues doesn't change voters' minds; spending on technical issues does.

INITIATIVES PASS at a greater rate (37 percent) than legislation in Minnesota (around 30 percent). Petition referenda calling for repeal of legislation are extremely likely to pass (90 percent have passed in Washington). Low voter turnouts mean few people make the decisions. I and R votes have been comparable to those for Congress.

Sen. Benedict favors I and R. He argued:

Minnesota is denied a right used in 24 other states and the District of Columbia. SF 31 (Benedict's bill) allows for an issue to be put on the ballot if five percent of voters in the last election petition for it (voters from each congressional district must be included in the five percent).

THE BILL won't allow the Legislature to escape responsibility by putting an item on the ballot. Outstate people don't want urban issues foisted on them. This bill allows the Legislature to deal first with an issue raised by an initiative petition; if it doesn't, the issue goes to the people.

The citizens of Bloomington have used I and R wisely, and so would the rest of the state.

If the Legislature isn't dealing with an issue or has dealt badly with an issue, the people should be able to act. One committee chairman can keep a bill from getting a hearing in the Legislature. It's "yes or no" in the Legislature also.

IF WRITERS of a referendum haven't honed their item to a consensus, it won't pass.

Successes and Problems of I and R in Other States

The final speaker, Mary Stone, Deputy Administrator of the Montgomery County, Maryland Board of Supervisors of Elections, summed up pro and con arguments and examined the theoretics in light of real state experiences.

Summarizing the pro arguments, she said I and R:

- are a popular check on legislatures (the best argument, she said).
- constitute popular sovereignty.
- control special interests.
- stimulate voter interest, education and turnout at elections.
- enhance responsibility in government.

Con arguments presented by Ms. Stone included that I and R:

- weaken representative government and destroy legislatures.
- cause voter fatigue and dropoff because of long ballots.
- don't allow for compromise or amendment.
- allow special interest and minority control.
- aren't needed because there are other checks on legislatures such as the necessity for reelection and the power of the judiciary.

The adoption rate for referenda is about twice that for initiatives. I and R don't increase or decrease popular sovereignty. They do provide another arena for special interest spending and sponsoring. Big money is involved.

WITH REGARD to voter interest, up to 25-30 percent of those who vote on candidates don't vote on issues. However, if it's a hot issue, people do vote. In most cases, it's policymaking by a minority.

As to voter education, the evidence is mixed. Some studies say yes, some say no. A large ballot issue industry has grown up, with PR and signature-gathering firms making money in the process.

THE STATES with the highest usage of I and R are in the west and midwest of the US. They are also states with a high median education level.

Are I and R issues poorly drafted? Yes, many are found to be unconstitutional. Some issues not suitable for a constitution are inserted.

Are results usually favorable to "liberal" or "conservative" causes? Recent research allows a tentative conclusion that people vote "liberal" on economic issues and "conservative" on social policy issues.

S. Frankus/LWV-WA
1063 Capitol WYS. #212
Olympia, WA 98501



LWV - Minnesota
Ray Erickson
550 Rice St, #201
St. Paul, MN 55103



Kay
This is the study. For
results of the consensus
process, contact Lael Braymer
at the state league office
number on the masthead.
Sylvann Frankuls



WASHINGTON STATE

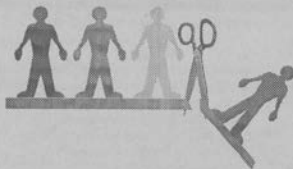
VOTER

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The League of Women Voters of Washington
1411 Fourth Avenue - Suite 803, Seattle, WA 98101 206-622-8961 FAX 206-622-4908

Karen Verrill, President
Claudia Downing, Editor

RECEIVED APR 27 1995



Dont' be left out! Join Today. (page 9)

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INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM STUDY ENCLOSED

"As a device to give voters the direct power to enact legislation, the initiative is highly compatible with Washington's independent, open style of politics, its weak parties, its independent voters, and its radical and populist past. Products of Washington's robust progressivism at the turn of the last century, the initiative, the referendum, and recall were enacted in 1912."

*David J. Olson, Director of the Center for
Labor Studies, University of Washington
Term Limits Fail In Washington:
The 1991 Battleground*

In this VOTER you will find your copy of the League of Women Voters of Washington's study of the Initiative/Referendum Process. All local Leagues will be using this study information during the fall months as we attempt to achieve consensus in advance of the January legislative session. You will need to save this study material for unit discussion meetings.

President's Column

ACTION PROTOCOL

Our strength is our unity. By speaking in one voice we are strong and we can be effective in bringing about changes we believe to be important. Action is the result of hard and dedicated work done by many. It is our way to be both non-partisan and political. However, this will only work well if we follow a few simple guidelines.

It is important for all of us to remember when taking action that members may always speak as individuals, but only the president, or those authorized by the president may speak for the League. This applies on all state issues—even initiatives. Please coordinate your efforts through the state office when the legislature is not in session.

It is not possible, right or appropriate for anyone to testify at a state level on a local position.

It is not possible, right or appropriate for anyone of us to testify on a state level, using a state or national position, as a League person unless it is authorized by our president, lead lobbyist, or state action chair.

During the recent legislative session our lobbyist testified on an issue and said the League's position is "abc". We found out later that a letter came from a local League that same day saying the Leagues position is "xyz". Not only is this embarrassing but it looks as if we are disorganized and discredits sincere, hard work.

We have "Action Chairs" on some subjects (health care reform, water, growth management). They need to know what you are doing, or want to do for the same reasons as stated above.

The Action Handbook was written and published last spring and has guideline for this. Please look there or "In League" for further clarification.

Karen

Karen Verrill, President

League of Women Voters of Washington 1993-1995 Board of Directors

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Calendar

1994

September 30	State Board Meeting
October 17	Gun Control Consensus Due
November 18	State Board Meeting
January 4	Initiative/Referendum Study Consensus Due

1995

January 9	Legislature Convenes
January 13	State Board Meeting
February 6	Legislative Lobby Day

SPLINTERS FROM THE BOARD

At its July 19 and 20, 1994 State Board Retreat the LWVWA Board of Directors:

- Discussed how to coordinate lobby activities with lobbyist, local Leagues, and each other.
- Discussed the LWVWA working to establish a state Education Fund with four major fund raising events each year.
- Discussed coordination of League's 75th Anniversary with other suffragette groups to include governor and mayoral proclamations.
- Reported they are looking for an Action Chair to coordinate lobby activities.
- Reported that LWVWA is coordinating "Washington Decides" debates with KCTS to be telecast state wide.
- Reported that the Fair Campaign Practices packet has been updated and is available to local Leagues.
- Reminds local Leagues that legislative priorities need to be made available to the State Board by the September 30 board meeting. Send them to the State League office by September 29.

MEMBERSHIP -- HOW TO MAKE IT GROW (from the LWV of Maine)

Membership recruitment can be targeted to such groups as PTA, high school civic and political science teachers (perhaps the PTA could give them their membership), AAUW and political party members. Husbands and sons can be given gift memberships for birthdays, anniversaries and other special occasions such as Christmas, Valentines Day, graduations, Mother's and Father's Days, etc. Remember, a League membership is a gift of clout! Members add up to make us more effective with elected officials for all the legislation we wish to pass.

WASHINGTON WATERWEEKS

Families and individuals alike can enjoy more than 200 educational and fun water-related events and activities during Washington WaterWeeks, September 3 to October 2, 1994. From Seattle to Spokane, the statewide Washington WaterWeeks program (formerly called CoastWeeks) is a month-long series of environmental awareness events designed to help people of all ages understand and take action to protect the state's valued waterways, shorelands and watersheds. Events include beach, river and underwater diving cleanups, water quality monitoring, seafood and boat festivals, Orca watching tours, watershed tours, canoe and kayak tours, Indian Pow Wows, wildlife viewing, educational displays and much, much more.

For more information or to receive a FREE 1994 Washington WaterWeeks Journal of Events (available in mid-August), call 1-800-424-4EPA. Or write or call the WaterWeeks office, at (206)943-3642, P.O. Box 1354, Olympia, WA 98507-1354. LWVWA is a co-sponsor of WaterWeeks which was initiated by a League member many years ago.



Wish List

The League of Women Voters of Washington needs your help finding a few things for our office. If you can donate any of the following items, please contact Claudia at 206-622-8961.

- Apartment size refrigerator
- Microwave oven
- Portable fan

PROJECT DEMOKRACIA HUNGARIAN FELLOWS IN OUR STATE

A whirl of activity swept up our Hungarian guests Erika Varsani and Blanka Kozma who were in our state from June 5 to July 5th. Along with the State Board, hostesses from 8* Washington Leagues were involved with housing, transportation and/or arranging appointments and trips. With the time in Washington DC both before and after their local visits and flying time, Blanka and Erika were in the US 6 weeks. Since they both were social workers, most of their interviews were with officials concerned with problems of minorities, human rights, conflict resolution and citizen action to improve economic conditions. They spent 4 action packed days each in Kitsap County, Olympia, Yakima and Whidbey Island. While in Seattle there was a reception, a roundtable to meet Leaguers in government and in depth consultations with experts. Hostesses on Vashon and Mercer Islands provided more variety to their visit.

Aside from numerous receptions, ferry rides, sightseeing or shopping tours and leisurely chats with their friendly hosts there were many highlights. On Bainbridge they were welcomed by the Mayor, shared the excitement of a reunion of its Home Rule organizers; attended a lively public hearing on the city's comprehensive plan and had an exciting session with dispute resolution facilitators. In Olympia: they had long talks at the state Commission on Human Rights, visited the State House and interviewed elected officials. In Yakima: they were inspired by visits to Heritage College for minority women and met leaders of the Yakima Indian Nation. On Whidbey Island: breakfast with Soroptomists and a tour of the Navy Base among other meetings led to the climax of their whole visit when they watched the Island's July 4th parade from the official viewing stand.

We owe a debt of thanks to the organizers and many hostesses in all 8 Leagues who went out of their way to satisfy Erika and Blanka's needs. We hope the enthusiastic welcome shown by all the Leaguers they met will remain outstanding in their memories of Project Demokracia.

*Seattle, Kitsap Co., Thurston Co., Yakima Co., Whidbey Island, Clallam Co., King County South, and Lake Washington East.

Shirley Haight, Project Coordinator

LWV MEMBERS VIEW SEOUL, KOREA'S TRANSIT SYSTEM

As guests of the LWV of Korea, five other League members and I had ample opportunities to travel on Seoul's subway, bus and rail systems. The fast economic growth of this region in the last three decades is reflected in the tremendous increase of transportation facilities, equipment, annual passenger and annual cargo volume.

The subway system is the eighth largest in the world, carrying 3.7 million people each day. The system was put into service in 1985 and extends to a total of over 72 miles. The station at Kyongbok-Kung is unique for its impressive and permanent art exhibition area. Other stations are decorated in a combination of traditional motifs and contemporary designs.

It seemed to us that there was just as much activity underground as above. While exploring the city, we went underground to cross busy intersections or to connect with the subway system. Underground, also, were arcades - small warrens of small hole-in-the-wall eateries, record shops, bookshops, cameras and electronic goods shops.

The rail network is extensive and is operated by Korea National Railroad. There are four types of trains: the super express, the express, the ordinary and the local. Starting from Seoul, trains have convenient connections with several subway lines. We took the train to Canton, China, and found it clean, comfortable and fast.

For the over 5.7 million cars, buses and trucks on the road, expressways connect Seoul with any place in Mainland South Korea within a one-day round trip of the capital. In 1981, the two-lane Pusan-Mazoon was expanded to four lanes and named the '88 Olympic Expressway.

There are two bus services which operate between Seoul and other cities and destinations around South Korea: express and highway buses.

Seoul was literally in ashes after the Korean War ended. Today, Seoul has become a vibrant and prosperous city where the ancient and modern mingle freely. Extensive work has been undertaken to widen roads and ease traffic congestion. We found Seoul a fascinating Asian city where exploration was made easy by bus, by rail or by subway.

Jo Weiss
LWV/Tacoma-Pierce County

EARN \$100 FOR THE LEAGUE EVERY TIME
YOU "TRAVEL WITH THE LEAGUE".

GROWTH MANAGEMENT

Regulatory Reform

The SEPA/GMA Integration Subcommittee of the Governor's Task Force on Regulatory Reform continues to meet, in an effort to achieve the following goals:

1. Provide for a coordinated one-stop permit process for all state, regional and local land use development permits.
2. Integrate the role of SEPA in permit level review with the GMA and other state and local land use laws.
3. Ensure that statewide environmental values are maintained.
4. Improve communication and coordination between state, regional and local agencies and the public.
5. Reduce permit processing time.
6. Reduce the cost of the permit process to the applicant, the public and the government. (Most environmental review required by SEPA is currently paid for by a developer - after a development application is submitted to a local government. If a local government conducts environmental review at the planning stage, the local government will need a source of funds to pay for this new responsibility.)
7. Simplify the permit process and eliminate redundancy and inconsistency.

The long term objective of conducting solid environmental review on comprehensive plans and development regulations is to reduce the number and scope of issues required during environmental review of individual projects.

One subcommittee proposal under consideration would require all local governments to adopt a master permit procedure ordinance, based on minimum state standards, allowing for a coordinated process for state, regional, and local permits and providing for a single local permit, mitigation authority pursuant to SEPA, and a single unified appeal process. This master permit procedure would be required in all cities and counties in the state, not just those required to plan under the GMA. In each case, there would be only one public hearing process and a single consolidated appeal.

Silly Season

A recent Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board decision in Kitsap County (also binding in Pierce, King and Snohomish) outlines three tiers for development. Initially, only the already incorporated areas should be

developed. Only after full "build out" can it proceed outside the municipal boundary, to areas already receiving a full array of urban services. The final tier is raw land. However, no comprehensive plans have as yet adopted minimum urban density requirements. Some cities consider themselves "built out" when there is a shortage of 1/4 acre lots for single-family homes. Now that we are into an election season, perhaps it is time to ask candidates if they favor requiring that all jurisdictions planning under the GMA set urban density targets. Do they favor relaxed regulatory standards within urban growth areas, in order to promote greater density?

Takings

On June 3rd and 4th, the Institute for Environmental Studies of the University of Washington presented a conference on "Public and Private Rights in Land and Resources: Workable Solutions". Attorneys, historians, planners, geographers, sociologists, citizen activists, business representatives, architects, and elected and appointed government officials made presentations representing all shades of opinion, from calling destruction of a species a "taking", to allowing those who bought land under the old rules to develop it under those rules. Some gleanings: 1) In Portland, OR, the housing industry cooperated with 1000 Friends of Oregon in a study which shows that a TIGHT urban growth boundary resulted in MORE affordable housing than in other comparable US cities in the same time period. 2) The current pattern of land consumption is not sustainable. We are consuming raw land at twice the rate PER CAPITA as we did up to 1965. 3) "The first rule of intelligent tinkering is to save all the parts".

The Dolan v. City of Tigard case was examined from all perspectives. It was interesting to learn that on June 24th, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Dolan, establishing the standard of "rough Proportionality", requiring that cities must show that a request for private land "is related both in nature and extent to the impact of the proposed development". This decision is not expected to have much effect in Washington state, because our local governments already pay considerable attention to private property rights.

A videotape of the conference will be purchased by LWVWA and made available for viewing by local Leagues on request.

Miriam Graves
Growth Management

LWVUS CONVENTION '94 SUMMARY

June 10-15

A Voice for Citizens A Force for Change

PROGRAM

The adoption at convention of a two-year national program for education and advocacy is the culmination of a grassroots process unique to the League. Coming after a year of League-wide preparation, the debates and votes on program adoption and on issues for emphasis at convention provide the framework for LWV efforts to act as a voice for citizens and a force for change throughout the next two years. A total of 541 Leagues participated in the process leading up to the convention. As Program Planning Chair Marilyn Brill reported to delegates, Leagues' responses formed the basis of the proposed program and issues for emphasis recommended to the convention by the national board. The convention endorsed the proposals, and added some significant new positions to the League's program.

Government Positions

The convention adopted all current national positions, adding the following paragraph to the Gun Control position: *The League acknowledges that the US Supreme Court and the lower federal courts have ruled consistently that the Second Amendment confers a right to keep and bear arms only in connection with service in a well regulated militia—known today as the National Guard.*

International Relations Positions

The convention adopted all current national positions as proposed, with no changes.

Natural Resources Positions

The convention adopted all current national positions as proposed, with no changes.

Social Policy Positions

The convention adopted all current national positions and added two new positions, on Violence Prevention and on Early Intervention for Children at Risk, by concurrence of the convention body. Although there was considerable debate about the use of a convention concurrence process to expand the LWVUS program so significantly,

supporters carried the day with arguments that concurrence is a legitimate and timely way to achieve member agreement in the League that that member support for these positions is assured.

Violence Prevention

The League of Women Voters of the United States supports violence prevention programs in all communities and action to support:

- public and private development and coordination of programs that emphasize the primary prevention of violence.
- the active role of government and social institutions in preventing violent behavior.
- the allocation of public monies in government programs to prevent violence.

Early Intervention for Children at Risk

The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that early intervention and prevention measures are effective in helping children reach their full potential. The League supports policies and programs at all levels of the community and government that promote the well being, encourage the full development and ensure the safety of all children. These include:

- child abuse/neglect prevention
- teen pregnancy prevention.
- quality health care, including nutrition and prenatal care.
- early childhood education.
- developmental services emphasizing children ages 0-3.
- family support services.
- violence prevention.

Issues for Emphasis

Another round of debate was sparked by the votes on issues for emphasis for the 1994-96 biennium, the national issues on which Leagues at all levels will focus

their attention. The convention broadened the proposed Crisis in the Cities focus to Crisis in the Community, and added a focus on Opening Government to Citizens. After all of the debate was over, the following four issues for emphasis were adopted:

- Health Care
- Early Intervention for Children at Risk
- Crisis in the Community
- Opening Government to Citizens

Budget Adoption and PMP

Budget Chair Kris Hudson presented the FY 1994-95 proposed LWVUS and LWVEF budgets to convention delegates, along with the board's recommendation to maintain the Per Member Payment (PMP) at \$19 for FY 1994-95 and FY 1995-96.

The budget's three priorities were: membership, commemorating the 75th anniversary and visibility.

When votes were counted, the convention adopted the \$19 PMP for both years of the upcoming biennium and adopted the LWVUS budget as proposed.

CROSSROADS

Delegates voted to request that all boards work to implement the recommendations below and to request progress reports at Council '95 and Convention '96. The recommended strategies:

- The primary focus of activity for most local Leagues should be their work on issues of concern to their community, choosing among a range of options that include study, facilitation, citizen education, action or advocacy.
- To ensure that adequate resources are available to promote the work of the League at the community level, state and national Leagues should focus their advocacy efforts on significantly fewer issues.
- The program planning process at all levels should emphasize the range of methods available to Leagues in their work to influence public policy.
- To the greatest extent possible, Leagues should make use of standardized concurrence processes.

- The organization should establish a comprehensive computer network linking all Leagues.
- A plan should be developed to move the national League to a three-year cycle.
- Leagues should be encouraged to develop and test new membership categories and innovative procedures for forming new Leagues.

LEAGUE REQUIREMENTS

Leagues must meet certain requirement in order to gain LWVUS recognition and to maintain League status. As adopted by Convention '94, the requirement for Leagues are:

- The League must have bylaws, the first three articles of which must be consistent with those of the LWVUS. The remaining articles must provide for democratic procedures.
- The League must establish and maintain a nonpartisan policy.
- The League must hold an annual business meeting of the membership.
- The League must hold regular board meetings.
- The League must meet its financial obligations to the state and national levels of the League.
- The League must have a plan for membership growth and retention that encourages a membership as diverse as the community.
- Any advocacy pursued by the League must be consistent with League principles, positions and policies.



IN MEMORY OF GLADYS BURNS

The League of Women Voters of Washington and the Thurston County League lost one of their strongest advocates for children and families with the death of Gladys Burns on July 4th, 1994. Born May 30, 1909, in Idaho, Gladys lived in Olympia since 1937, when she and Bart Burns moved to Olympia from Seattle.

A catalyst with an amazing ability to see a problem and spur other people to work for its solution, Gladys has aptly been called "A one-person social services oversight committee". She inspired numerous people to better their own and others' living conditions, whether it was in training young mothers or in her testimony before legislative committees. Her motto was "Think globally, act locally".

Both a visionary and a doer, Gladys was instrumental in the creation of a number of agencies and institutions which continue to serve Thurston County: the first cooperative pre-school, the Dispute Resolution Center, Thurston County Partners for Prevention, Family Friends, the Community Mental Health Center, the Crisis Clinic, Parents Anonymous, the Unitarian/Universalist Church, and the Community Chest (now United Way).

Gladys was one of the earliest members of the LWV of Thurston County. Besides the League, she was active in people for Fair Taxes, the committee that brought the Evergreen State College to Olympia, the committee to create the Washington Center for the Performing Arts (she had a life-long love of the theater), Planned Parenthood, Women's Political Caucus, Head Start (teacher and home school coordinator), American Association of University Women (past state president), the Democratic party, the committee to preserve the Bigelow House in Olympia, and her latest cause, the Fair Budget Action Campaign.

Gladys wrote the revised Social Policy position on Welfare and got it adopted at the 1993 state LWV convention in Seattle. Among her activities to better the lives of young children was her help in starting the Child Guidance Center in Olympia. For a number of years she worked hard on the annual arts and crafts shows put on by the Center, and on the still thriving Junior Programs.

Gladys was frequently suggested as a candidate for political office, but always refused the limelight, though she was once named *National Citizen of the Year* by the LWVWA.

National Social Workers Association. She frequently lobbied the legislature on behalf of low-income people, in the last couple of years concentrating on the efforts of the Fair Budget Action Campaign, a statewide organization dedicated to giving a voice to the low-income.

As she told more than one legislative committee, "We don't need more studies. We know why people are poor - they don't have enough money."

Gladys was married for 61 years to Bartlett Burns and raised two children, Carol and Roger. Both she and the community have thanked Bart for the support and encouragement he has provided. Those who knew Gladys well remember not only her activism for children and families, but her sanity-saving sense of humor. She died as she lived, with dignity and élan.

At the July 16th memorial service for Gladys at the Unitarian/Universalist Congregation near Olympia mayor Bob Jacobs read the Olympia City Council's resolution to honor her memory by following her example. The Thurston County commissioners' resolution to celebrate her accomplishments was also presented.

Friends of Gladys Burns throughout the state are dedicating a part of the new Family Support Center to her. It will be the Gladys Burns Outreach Area where several of the groups she worked with provide direct services to children and families. Also, the Fair Budget Action Campaign will be able to continue its work in the county with space in the Center reserved for it.

The Center is gladly accepting bequests in honor of Gladys. They can be directed to the Outreach Area, to the Library Resource Area, or for the Fair Budget Action Campaign office. They should be sent to the Family Support Center, 108 State Ave., Olympia, WA 98501.



Gladys Burns 1909-1994

LWVWA SUPPORTS WINE BOYCOTT

The United Farm Workers of Washington State is leading a boycott of Chateau Ste. Michelle, Farron Ridge Snoqualmie, and Columbia Crest wines. These wineries are wholly-owned by U.S. Tobacco of Greenwich, Connecticut. The vineyard workers earn sub-poverty level wages (average \$5.00 per hour), work in dangerous settings, have no pension plan, no job security. Some have unguaranteed, partial co-payment health coverage and more than one half of the workers have no insurance.

Because of these and other problems these workers have asked U.S. Tobacco to negotiate improvements, they were turned down. They then asked the United Farm Workers of Washington for assistance. Together they requested that the company abide by the results of a free and fair union election and negotiate a collective bargaining agreement in good faith. The company refused. These efforts have been going on for six years and reportedly the workers have been harassed and even discharged for attempting to bring about changes.

The League of Women Voters of Washington supports the boycott of these wineries. While we have no position regarding the formation of a union or collective bargaining we do have grave concerns about the working conditions, wages and benefits of these vineyard workers. We believe our state position on Human Resources and our national position on Meeting Basic Human Needs support our action. Specifically our positions state we will take "action to achieve equal rights for all," and that "policies to eliminate disincentives to work and implement social goals of preventing and reducing poverty should make it possible for families and individuals to achieve independence." Our national Health Care Policy also supports our decision.

The League of Women Voters of the United States in its statement of principles says: "no person or group should suffer legal, economic or administrative discrimination." This gives us specific criteria for evaluating this situation and clearly this is a cause that requires action.

We have more detailed information and lists of alternative wines available on request. Please support the boycott and spread the word among your friends and neighbors.

UFVWS ALTERNATIVE WASHINGTON WINE LIST

Choose the Middle	Alternative	Columbia Crest	Alternative
White		White	
Chardonnay	Bernard Griffin Covey Run Reserve Kiona Barrel Fermented Waterbrook	Chardonnay	Covey Run Hogon Cellars Pest Thicket
Johnsburg Zinfandel	Hogon Cellars Covey Run	Johnsburg Zinfandel	Covey Run Hogon Cellars Pest Thicket
Seagraves Blanc	Bernard Griffin Prime Blanc Chardonnay Covey Run Hogon Cellars Prime Blanc Waterbrook	Seagraves Blanc	Alder Creek Covey Run Hogon Cellars Prime Blanc Waterbrook
Semillon	Hogon Cellars Columbia	Semillon	Hogon Cellars
Douglas Jim Madsen	Hogon Cellars First		
Red		Red	
Cabernet Sauvignon	Bernard Griffin Hogon Cellars Kiona Waterbrook	Cabernet Sauvignon	Alder Creek Hogon Cabernet/Market Hogon Cellars Kiona Waterbrook
Merlot	Hogon Cellars Lamb Creek Waterbrook	Merlot	Hogon Cabernet/Market Hogon Cellars Lamb Creek
Pinot Noir	Columbia Woodhouse		

Join the League of Women Voters today!

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN:

- HEALTH CARE REFORM
- ELECTION REFORM
- ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
- HAZARDOUS WASTE
- CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM
- TRADE
- ENERGY
- EDUCATION
- JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS
- GUN CONTROL ISSUES
- CHILDREN'S ISSUES
- LAND USE

If you answered YES to any of the above, call the LWV of Washington at 206-622-8961 and ask for the name of a League near you!

Make your mark on politics!

The scope of this state study which was adopted at the 1993 State Convention was: Examine the history, authority, process and impacts of direct legislation in Washington state. Describe other state's use of these powers. Analyze the implementation of the initiative/referendum process, looking particularly at current issues and concerns such as paid signature gathering, the role of finances, and voter understanding. Address the Questions: Why do we have initiative/referendum powers? How do they work? What are the key issues? Are changes warranted?

Constitution of the State of Washington
Article II

Section I LEGISLATIVE POWERS, WHERE VESTED. The legislative authority of the state of Washington shall be vested in the legislature, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, which shall be called the legislature of the state of Washington, but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose bills, laws, and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislature, and also reserve power, at their own option, to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section, or part of any bill, act or law passed by the legislature.

Consensus Questions

1. Would you support any changes in Washington's initiative process to make it easier for proponents? If yes, please be specific.
2. Would you support any changes which would make the initiative process more difficult? If yes, please give examples. Should paid signature gathering be permitted?
3. Would you support ways to simplify or clarify the process? If yes, give examples.
4. Would you like to see any changes in the referendum process? In what way?
5. Would you like to see the initiative/referendum process expanded to include single subject governments such as school or port districts? Why or why not?

DIRECT
DEMOCRACY:

THE INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM PROCESS IN
WASHINGTON STATE



League of Women Voters of Washington

Initiative/Referendum Committee

Janet Anderson
Lael Braymer
Margaret Colony
Mary Coltrane
Cherie Davidson
Rosemarie Green
Mary Jane Thompson
Karen Verrill
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With Special Thanks To:

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History

The initiative and referendum (I/R) process is called "direct democracy" by political scientists. Direct democracy is an old concept, practiced in Ancient Greece and in the town meetings of colonial New England. Our founding fathers however, concluded that direct democracy was impractical in a country containing 13 states with 13 different sets of attitudes and interests and chose to establish a representative form of government.

The right to write state laws by initiative or to stop state laws by referendum did not come easily.

Conceived as an innovation in modern government which would allow citizens to act when their elected representatives lost sight of the "public will," Switzerland adopted the initiative/referendum system in 1874. It was another 15 years before any of the United States adopted the concept.

Near the turn of the twentieth century, populist, progressive and reform groups were agitating for more citizen control over their government. Many western voter's believed that their legislators were only representing railroad, bank and timber interests. It was in this atmosphere that Montana adopted its first state constitution in 1889. Included was the right of initiative and referendum - the first and only state until Alaska in 1959, to include the process in its original constitution.

Over the next 30 years, colorful political battles took place as 17 more states, 13 of them west of the Mississippi River, fought to amend their constitutions to include the powers of initiative and referendum.

"Proponents urged their adoption and use with all of the fervor and zeal which usually

characterizes reformers who rejoice in the stout belief that they have found a solution for a problem." "The one important thing was to restore the law-making powers where it belonged - into the hands of the people. Once give us that, we could get anything we wanted - single tax; anything," claimed William Simon U'Ren, one of Oregon's staunchest proponents.

In 1902, Oregon required approval by two successive legislatures before a constitutional amendment could be put to a vote of the people. The initiative process was adopted overwhelmingly that year and proponents crossed into Washington to help the initiative process campaign there.

In the fall of 1910, Oregon Senator Jonathan Bourne campaigned in Hoquiam for the initiative process. According to the *Tacoma Daily Ledger*, Senator Bourne maintained that direct legislation was a cure both for discontent and anarchy. "Sister Oregon hasn't much anarchy, but as for the grouch, we haven't noticed any particular gratifying convalescence since she adopted the initiative and referendum. Oregonites are paying just as much for bacon as they did before and their shoe expense is higher than ever. It costs sole leather to keep running to and from elections."

About the same time Washington's Governor M. E. Hay was warning picnickers in Tacoma, "There are those who advocate a return to a system that a race outgrew as it emerged from barbarism... They would have us who are in the midst of a highly organized civilization, full of distractions and requiring the closest application of time and talent to a wide variety of interests, attempt to govern ourselves with a system that met the needs of a simple, pastoral, and barbaric age."

Despite such rhetoric, after 10 years of lobbying, and voter education, a farm/labor

coalition led by the Washington State Grange finally succeeded in getting the proposed constitutional amendment on the ballot in 1912. A majority vote was required for adoption. Of the 331,790 voter's who went to the polls, only 154,015 voted on the amendment. Of those, 110,110 voted yes.

Washington's Law

Washington law provides for two kinds of initiative:

- An initiative to the people, once certified with the required number of signatures, goes directly on a general election ballot for a vote of the people.
- An initiative to the legislature gives the legislature the first opportunity to adopt it as law or offer an amended alternative, in which case both measures must go on the next general election ballot. If the legislature takes no action, the initiative goes on the next general election ballot. Of the 134 initiatives to the legislature proposed up to 1994, only three were adopted by the legislature without going to a vote of the people:
- adoption of our Blanket Primary system in 1934
- permission for public acquisition and operation of energy sources in 1942
- adoption of the Presidential Primary in 1989

The Shorelines Management Act had its beginnings as an initiative to the legislature. In this case, the Act circulated by initiative did not pass, but the alternative measure proposed by the legislature was adopted.

The reason most initiators choose to go directly to the people probably relates to a history of the legislature not acting on the concern in the first place, and the assumption that such inaction will continue, thereby postponing the initiative to a later general election.

The first initiative to the people, adopted by Washington voter's, brought about statewide prohibition in 1914. In 1932, an initiative ended prohibition. Tax limitation has been the most frequent subject with the first tax limitation initiative approved in 1922. Eight additional limiting measures have passed since. Liquor by the drink, the ability to color margarine, creation of daylight saving time, elimination of Sunday blue laws, and provision for mandatory death penalty all have come about through initiatives to the people.

Creating an Initiative

Any registered voter in Washington has the right to file an initiative with the **Secretary of State**. The law requires five copies of the proposal and \$5. In practice, the Secretary of State's office often assists the petitioner with the language and organization of the document.

A copy of the text of every proposed initiative is then sent to the **Legislative Code Reviser** who reviews it for technical errors and style, advises the sponsor of any potential conflicts between the proposal and existing statutes and puts the petition into legal language. The Office of Financial Management may be asked to provide a statement of economic impact of the proposed initiative. The final draft then goes to the **Attorney General** to be issued a ballot title and 75 word (maximum) summary. The title and/or summary can be appealed for review by the Thurston County Superior Court.

Fewer than 25 percent of the initiatives filed at the beginning of the process are ever put into print or circulated. The petitioner pays the full cost of printing and circulating petitions.

Initiatives to the people must be filed not more than ten months prior to the next general election and the signed petitions must be returned to the Secretary of State's office at least four months before the date of the election. To qualify for the ballot, the number of valid signatures must equal a minimum of

8 percent of the votes cast for Governor in the last election. Approval by a simple majority is required for passage unless it concerns gambling or lottery measures which require 60 percent approval.

An initiative to the legislature must be filed within ten months of the next regular session of the legislature and the signed petitions must be returned at least ten days before that session. If the signatures equal 8 percent of the votes cast for Governor in the last election, the legislature must take one of the following actions:

- Adopt the initiative as proposed, in which case it becomes law without a vote of the people;
- Reject or refuse to act on it, in which case the initiative must be placed on the ballot at the next general election;
- Approve an amended version, in which case both the new version and the original initiative must be placed on the next general election ballot.

Once approved by the voter's, initiatives cannot be changed by the legislature except by a 2/3 majority during the first two years after passage.

The Referendum

There are two types of referendums; the referendum bill and the referendum measure. The primary purpose of both is to give voter's an opportunity to approve or reject laws either proposed or enacted by the Legislature.

Referendum bills are proposed laws which the legislature chooses to refer to the electorate for approval or rejection. Most often these bills ask voter approval of new projects which will cost more money than the state has budgeted. Sometimes the bills represent "hot" issues such as a state position on nuclear waste repositories, expansion of public disclosure

requirements or changes in state abortion laws. Referendum bills have had a high success rate, with 33 of the 42 submitted to voter's having passed (Appendix C)

Table 1
OVERVIEW OF 24 STATES PERMITTING AN INITIATIVE

State	Date Adopted	Direct	Indirect	Total # of Init's by 1992
Montana	1889	x		56
South Dakota	1897	x		42
Utah	1900	x	x	16
Oregon	1902	x		274
Maine	1908		x	27
Missouri	1910	x		60
Arizona	1910	x		133
Colorado	1910	x		150
Arkansas	1911	x		80
California	1911	x		232
Nevada	1912	x	x	27
Idaho	1912	x		17
Washington	1912	x	x	91
Ohio	1912	x		58
Michigan	1913	x	x	54
Nebraska	1913	x	x	35
North Dakota	1914	x	x	160
Massachusetts	1918		x	41
Alaska	1959	x		22
Illinois	1970	x		4
Florida	1972	x		12
Wyoming	1973		x	3
Oklahoma	1974	x		79
Mississippi	1993			

Referendum measures are laws recently passed by the legislature that are placed on the ballot because of voter petition. The purpose of such a referendum is to stop a recently passed state law from going into effect. Of the 50 which have been filed, 27 have succeeded in stopping legislation. (Appendix D).

The referendum process differs from that for initiatives except for the timing and number of signatures required. A referendum may be filed after the Governor has signed the act that the sponsor wants referred to the ballot. Signed petitions must be filed no later than 90 days after the final adjournment of the legislative session at which the act was passed. Once certified, the referendum is submitted at the next state general election.

A simple majority is required for passage, except for gambling and lottery measures which require 60% approval. A little-known

constitutional requirement for passage for both the initiative and referendum is "That the vote cast upon such question or measure shall equal one-third of the total votes cast at such election and not otherwise." Article II, Sec. 1, (d).

The power of referendum is given and partially taken away in the same sentence of Article II of the State Constitution:

"The second power reserved by the people is the referendum, and it may be ordered on any act, bill law or any part thereof passed by the legislature, *except such laws as may be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, (or) support of the state government and its existing institutions...*" (italics ours, (or) above have been assumed by courts to have been inadvertently omitted by framers.)

The italicized part of the above sentence is commonly known as the emergency clause. This clause is included in state legislation for a variety of reasons, one of which may be a sense of genuine emergency. Sometimes it is included to discourage a voter-initiated referendum.

In 1945 the State Supreme Court chided the legislature for what it perceived was an attempt to thwart the people's right of referendum. It wrote in *Kennedy v. Reeves*, 22 Wn.2d 677,683-84:

"With all due respect, and with the earnest desire not to seem either censorious or facetious, we feel that we must say frankly and in all seriousness that the custom of attaching emergency clauses to all sorts of bills, many of which cannot by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as actually emergent...has become so general as to make it appear, in the light of recent experience, that a number of (formerly established presumptions indulged in favor of legislative declarations of emergencies) can no longer be deemed

controlling. It, of course, will never be presumed that the legislature deliberately intended to infringe upon a constitutional right."

Another reason given for frequent use of the emergency clause has been to provide a date certain for legislation to take effect. The emergency clause provides the only constitutional authority to deviate from the mandate of the seventh amendment which provides that "no act, law, or bill subject to referendum shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted...". For many years adjournment date of the legislature was not known in advance, therefore, it was not possible to know the effective date of legislation more than 90 days in advance unless the emergency clause was used. Often legislators want bills to go into effect for the new fiscal year which begins July 1st.

Apparently an emergency clause is not necessary when the effective date is more than 90 days after adjournment.

Courts have ruled that the presence of the emergency clause will not protect legislation from referendum, although great weight is given to its existence. The court has been known to recognize an emergency even without the emergency clause.

There are several theories as to why no successful referendums have been initiated by the public since 1977. Some think the emergency clause is too broad and used too frequently, others believe 90 days is too little time to conduct a successful signature campaign, especially since at least part of the period usually falls in the summer. Others believe the same end can be accomplished by initiative which would allow more time to conduct a campaign.

Voters have frequently complained that referendum ballot titles are confusing. Since they are framed as a question about keeping the legislation, a no vote represents a "win" for

supporters of an initiative measure. In an effort to make the ballot language more clear, the 1993 legislature changed the format for a referendum to read:

Referendum Measure No. xx.
The (name of legislative body) has
passed a law that (concise statement).

Should this law be

APPROVED

or

REJECTED

The Initiative and Referendum at the Local Level

Local general purpose governments may or may not have initiative or referendum (i/r) powers. When they do, the extent of power differs between jurisdictions. Although courts have been inconsistent in many rulings regarding the use of i/r at the local level, the rulings tend to limit permissible subjects far more than has been done at the state level. Another major difference between i/r at the state and local level is the degree to which "prior restraint" is exercised. (Willingness of the courts to intervene before an initiative or referendum is circulated for signatures.)

Cities and counties in Washington do not automatically have i/r powers. Action on their part is required to acquire such rights. The kind of action depends on the size and class of the city as well as the city or county's form of government.

No specific constitutional or statutory authority exists for counties to have the initiative and referendum except indirectly in legislation which allows a county to adopt its own charter, sometimes referred to as home rule. All five charter counties (King, Pierce, Snohomish, Whatcom & Clallam) have included i/r provisions.

Limited purpose governments such as school and port districts do not currently have initiative or referendum powers although port district enabling law used to require that referendums be submitted to the voter's for their approval of: 1) plans for improvements before it was authorized to construct the improvements; 2) any major improvement that was to be financed by certain property taxes; and 3) any general indebtedness that the port proposed to incur.

Initiative and referendum powers at the local level differ between jurisdictions. For example Seattle has extended the right of initiative to its charter but King County has not. What is the status of your city and county?

Although the Constitution does not seem to limit the permissible subject of an initiative at the state level, courts have increasingly limited the permissible subject matter in decisions affecting local jurisdictions, holding that some of the same kinds of restrictions which apply to the referendum also applies to initiatives i.e. the subject must be legislative in character rather than administrative.

The court has stated that the test of what is legislative and what is an administrative proposition, with respect to the i/r, is whether the proposition is one to make new law or execute law already in existence. The power to be exercised is legislative in its nature if it merely pursues a plan already adopted by the legislative body itself or some power superior to it.

While courts have consistently refused to consider the legal merits of statewide initiatives or referenda, prior to passage at the polls, "prior restraint" is not uncommon for local initiatives or referendums. In many instances cities have refused to submit initiatives or referendums to voters by arguing that the power was granted to the city council and not the city, or that the matter is not legislative in nature. Petitioners have instituted lawsuits to force the initiative or referendum to the ballot only to have courts disallow the submission.

The Single Subject Rule

This is another area in which a literal interpretation of the law leads to one conclusion but actual practice by the courts leads to another. Article 2, Section 19 of the State Constitution provides: "No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title".

As a general rule, the court has been reluctant to invalidate an initiative based on this requirement as long as the ballot title gives "notice that would lead to an inquiry into the body of the act or indicate to an inquiring mind the scope and purpose of the law." In recent years the court has been applying a "rational unity" test, i.e. that there must be some rational unity between the general subject and the incidental subdivisions.

The ultimate test of how far the rational unity test can be stretched has not been determined. A recent initiative which some accused of covering "everything but the kitchen sink" might have clarified the picture but did not reach the court since it failed to receive sufficient signatures to qualify for the ballot.

Comparing States

States vary widely in the kinds of restrictions and requirements they have built into their initiative process. Some restrict the subject matter, some permit initiatives for statutes only, others for constitutional amendments only. (Washington allows initiatives to create laws and call a constitutional convention but not for proposed constitutional amendments.) Filing fees vary from \$0 to \$500. (Washington charges \$5). Required number of sponsors vary from 1, in Washington, to 100, in Alaska and Ohio. Required number of signatures to qualify vary from 2 percent to 15 percent. (Washington requires a minimum of 8 percent of those who voted for governor in the most recent election.)

Oregon leads the country in terms of usage, having placed 274 initiatives on the ballot through 1992. (It placed 64 measures on the ballot in the first six years!) California is second in usage with 232. Washington ranks 6th with 91.

WHAT ROLE DOES MONEY PLAY?

Since laws and problems differ from state to state, changes suggested for one are not necessarily applicable for another. However, one element of concern common in most states is the role money may play in an election. The arguments, proposed remedies and constitutional issues surrounding campaign finance are similar for candidates and ballot issues.

Many studies have been done in other states attempting to find a statistical relationship between the money spent on a ballot issue and the percentage of votes gained in victory or defeat. Conflicting conclusions have been reached. "...Of the twelve initiated measures enacted over the past decade and a half, five passed even though advocates were outspent by opponents. This pattern in Washington can be contrasted to Shockey's findings for Colorado, where all initiated measures drawing strong corporate opposition were defeated." David J. Olson

A California Study

A two-year study of the Initiative process was recently completed by the California Commission on Campaign Financing. The Commission, founded in 1984, is a high profile, private, non-profit, bipartisan organization which has published five reports dealing with public policy issues in California. The most recent is called "Democracy by Initiative—Shaping California's Fourth Branch of Government."

Some Commission members began the study feeling that the initiative process had to be

preserved as an essential part of the state's democratic tradition and a necessary check against legislative inaction. Other members

Table 2
PROCEDURAL LIMITATIONS ON INITIATIVES

State	Subject Permitted			Geographical Restrictions
	Constitutional	Statute	Fiscal	
Alaska	X		X	
Arizona	X	X	X	
Arkansas	X	X		
California	X	X	X	
Colorado	X	X	X	
Florida	X			X
Idaho	X	X		
Illinois	X			
Maine		X		
Massachusetts	X	X		X
Mississippi	X			
Missouri	X	X	X	X
Montana	X	X	X	
Nebraska	X	X		X
Nevada	X	X		X
North Dakota	X	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X	X	X
Oklahoma	X	X		
Oregon	X	X	X	
South Dakota	X	X	X	
Utah		X	X	
Washington		X	X	
Wyoming		X		X

1. Minnesota permits financial matters only if the initiative provides for it funding.

began with the belief that the initiative process was causing considerable harm and was damaging the more responsible and representative branches of government. At the conclusion of the two-year study, Commission members unanimously concluded that the initiative process should be retained but modernized. They agreed that it was neither feasible nor desirable to eliminate the process.

The California Commission on Campaign Financing observed that a \$1 million campaign fund could pretty much guarantee an initiative a place on the California ballot. Such a fund enables the sponsors to hire signature gatherers.

The Commission also observed that a very large campaign fund for opposing an initiative seemed to be more effective than a large fund supporting a measure. In other words, there is some evidence that it may be possible to "buy"

a "No" vote, but little evidence that it may be possible to "buy" a "Yes" vote. The rationale is that a very large war chest may be used either to circulate a competing initiative or conduct a last minute negative advertising blitz, either of which could be designed to confuse the voter. The more unbalanced the campaign spending between the two sides, the easier it was to draw statistical relationships. However, the report was careful to say a multitude of other factors can intervene and create exceptions to these generalities.

Campaign Finance Restrictions

No state restricts the flow of dollars into ballot measure campaigns. Several have tried to limit contributions or impose spending ceilings, but in each case, the courts have declared such laws unconstitutional. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the expenditure of money was tantamount to "speech" and, therefore, restrictions on campaign expenditures violate the First Amendment to the Constitution. *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S.1 (1976).

The only form of campaign finance regulation for ballot measures which has been upheld by the courts is disclosure. Each state with the power of initiative, except Utah, has laws requiring campaign committees to disclose the sources of their contributions and how they spend their funds.

Paying for Signatures

The U.S. Supreme Court recently struck down a Colorado law which prohibited payment to circulators of petitions. A unanimous Court found that the restriction violated the petitioners' freedom of speech under the First Amendment. (*Meyer v. Grant*, 486 U.S. 414 1988).

This decision had the effect of invalidating part of Washington law which was even more broad. (It made it a gross misdemeanor to pay

initiative circulators or signers, or advertise an interest in collecting signatures.) In recognition of the Supreme Court decision, the 1993 legislature revised its law substituting language which made it a gross misdemeanor to compensate signature gatherers in any manner that is tied to the number of signatures collected. In other words, it allows payment of gatherers on an hourly basis, but not on a per-signature basis.

In May 1994, an action was brought in Federal Court asking that the above described portion of the new law be declared unconstitutional. (*LIMIT, Bockwinkel v. Maleng et al.*) A court decision is anticipated very soon.

The plaintiffs argued that it violates the right to fund free speech, as did the Colorado case; that it would increase the cost of campaigns to force payment on an hourly basis because collectors have greater incentive to work more efficiently when paid on a per-signature basis; that proponents have the right to select the most effective method of collecting signatures and that the legislature did not demonstrate how this restriction would combat fraud.

They submitted an analysis of invalid signatures which was done by the Secretary of State. All initiatives which have qualified for the ballot since 1965 were sampled and the Assistant Secretary of State concluded that there was no statistical relationship between campaigns which had used paid gatherers and those that relied on volunteers.

Defendants supported the new law saying it was a reasonable means to protect the integrity of the initiative process, the statute is narrowly focused, based on sound policy (prevention of fraud and maintenance of citizen confidence in the initiative process), and that the state's interest in regulating for-profit signature gatherers is greatest.

OTHER COURT ISSUES

Signature Gathering at Shopping Malls

The right of the public to gather signatures at privately owned shopping centers was affirmed in the 1981 case of *Alderwood Associates v. Washington Environmental Council*, and reaffirmed in 1989 in *Southcenter Joint Venture v. National Democratic Policy Committee*.

These decisions held that, when freedom of speech and the right of initiative conflict with rights in private property, judicial resolution of the dispute requires balancing of interests with the former occupying preferred status. Signature gathering is to be allowed as long as the exercise does not unreasonably interfere with the constitutional rights of the owner.

The ACLU has prepared an information packet for initiative campaigns which describes the most effective way of approaching mall managers.

Restricted Subject Matter

Although the Constitution does not seem to limit the permissible subject of an initiative, in numerous cases courts have held that the same kind of restrictions which apply to the referendum also apply to initiatives, i.e., the subject must be legislative in character rather than administrative.

"Actions relating to subjects of a permanent and general character are usually regarded as legislative, and those providing for subjects of a temporary and special character are regarded as administrative. The test of what is a legislative and what is an administrative proposition, with respect to the initiative or referendum, has further been said to be whether the proposition is one to make new law or to execute law already in existence. The power to be exercised is legislative in its nature if it prescribes a new policy or plan; whereas, it is

administrative in its nature if it merely pursues a plan already adopted by the legislative body itself, or some power superior to it." (*Durocher v. King County*, 80 Wn.2d 139, 1972.)

PROPOSED CHANGES

Ideas which have recently been suggested for changing the initiative process in Washington have been organized into four categories: those that would make it easier to conduct an initiative campaign, those that would make it more difficult, those which retain the status quo but simplify or clarify the process, and those which would extend the process to other government entities.

Extend the I/R to Single Purpose Governments

Pro: All of the arguments for enabling voter's to originate or stop legislation at the state level should apply also for local governments including school and port districts.

Con: It would unnecessarily complicate local government.

Allow Constitutional Amendment by Initiative

Pro: This is allowed by most of the states with initiative powers and it has worked well. It should not be necessary to call a constitutional convention in order for voters to amend the constitution.

Con: Constitutional changes are too important to be initiated by the electorate without the concurrence of the legislature.

Reduce Use of Emergency Clause

Pro: It would reduce the number of exemptions from the referendum process, i.e.

and bills and acts which support state government and its existing institutions. Provides a separate statutory authority for fixing an effective date certain to legislation without having to use the emergency clause.

Con: The initiative can be used to change any law that is exempted by use of the emergency clause at the state level. Administrative actions by governmental entities are not appropriate for referendum action.

Make It Easier To Qualify

Lengthen the Time for Gathering Signatures

The California Commission concluded that "Qualification by signature petition is too easy with money and too difficult without." Its suggestion to help "level the playing field" was to extend the period of time allowed for signature gathering from the current 150 days to 180 days. Washington state already allows 180 days. Should a longer time be considered?

Pro: A longer signature gathering period would make it easier for a reduced number of volunteers to collect the necessary signatures.

Con: Most campaign activity tends to come in the last two months; and that people would just procrastinate longer if given more time.

Reduce the number of Required Signatures

Pro: Until 1956, a maximum of 50,000 signatures was required in Washington. Under present law, 181,667 signatures will be required through 1997. (Eight percent of the votes cast for governor in the last election.) A high number of signatures works against the "little guy" since heavily financed campaigns can qualify no matter how high the requirements by using paid solicitors. Referendums only require half as many signatures. Each year a lot of ideas die because of a shortage of time and/or money by proponents.

Con: The large numbers of initiatives filed in California annually could be duplicated here if we made it easier to qualify initiatives. It should be noted that more initiatives have been placed on the Washington state ballot since the higher number of signatures were required in 1956 (43) than in the previous 37 years (38).

Make It More Difficult To Qualify

Geographic Distribution of Signers

Some people from smaller cities, especially in Eastern Washington, believe that signatures should come from a broad geographic area, otherwise it gives an advantage to those in a densely populated area such as the Everett-to-Olympia corridor. Some states require that signatures be obtained from a specific percentage of its legislative or congressional districts, (50-75 percent) while others require that a certain percentage of its counties be represented. Massachusetts stipulates that no more than 25 percent of the signatures gathered can be from one county.

Proponents of this idea say we should concern ourselves with finding ways to make it easier for people from less urban areas rather than more difficult. They believe most initiatives represent ideas which have no special tie to geography. Good ideas will need statewide support if they are to pass on election day.

Require More Than One Sponsor

Pro: This would cause support of an issue to be more broad-based. It would make it harder for a single issue person to start the initiative process.

Con: There is nothing wrong with dealing with a single issue. Most initiatives concern a single issue.

Identifying the Sponsors of the Initiative

Pro: Names of individuals and companies who are sponsoring an initiative should be available to citizens who sign the initiative. Knowing the principal sponsor of the initiative would be useful information for the voter's who are asked to sign the petition. Part of this requirement could be identifying out of state sources of financing.

Con: The information is not always available at the time the petitions are printed. Often an initiative campaign is well under way before major supporters join the campaign.

Clarify the Process

The Question of Constitutionality

There is continuing debate about the appropriate time to determine the constitutionality of an initiative. Part or all of at least eight successful initiatives have been declared unconstitutional.

As with bills before the legislature, Washington courts have declined to rule on constitutional issues until after the bill or initiative has become law. Some people worry about the time and money necessary for a campaign and court case in order to determine constitutionality.

Some suggest Washington adopt an interim step in the filing process similar to one used in Colorado. They have a Review Board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and Director of the Legislative Council (or their designees). This Board meets with the initiative proponent to clarify the intent, discuss the possible consequences and costs if the initiative is passed, and comment on its constitutionality. The Board may also hold public hearings prior to circulation of the petition.

Those opposed to this idea point out that since the nature of the Initiative to the People is to skirt the legislative process, the members of

such a Board would come with a personal bias which could prejudice the initiative campaign. They say the constitutionality issue can only be settled by a court and to conduct such a challenge prior to a vote would be premature and waste time and money on issues which may not be passed anyway.

INITIATIVES FOUND UNCONSTITUTIONAL (or currently under appeal)

- #69 (1932) ADOPTION OF GRADUATED INCOME TAX. Did not meet constitutional requirement that taxes be uniform upon same class of property.
- #169 (1948) PAYMENT OF A VETERANS BONUS. Also authorized sale of bonds for such purpose. The amount \$100,000,000 exceeded constitutional debt limit of \$400,000.
- #276 (1972) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE. The part that limited campaign spending was declared unconstitutional on the basis of being vague and of infringing on freedom of speech.
- #335 (1977) REGULATION OF MORAL NUISANCES (OBSCENITY). The statute was based on prior restraint and restricted freedom of speech; it had no standards for judicial determination of obscenity.
- #350 (1979) PROHIBITION OF MANDATORY SCHOOL BUSING. Impermissible legislative classification was based on racial criteria.
- #383 (1981) BAN IMPORT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE INTO WASHINGTON. The statute did not recognize supremacy of federal law over state law and infringed on freedom of commerce.
- #394 (1981) WASHINGTON STATE ENERGY FINANCING ACT. Statute impaired contractual obligations.
- #573 (1991) TERM LIMITS. Parts are currently under appeal.

Perfecting the Text after Signature Gathering is Begun

Since an initiative may not have gone through a legislative committee process it might contain technical errors which might not be found until more public scrutiny during the signature gathering process. Under present law proponents must either make the corrections

and begin the process anew or defend the flawed initiative and hope that the legislature will change it after the election.

The California Commission has recommended that a public hearing be conducted on the merits of an initiative once 25% of the necessary signatures have been obtained and that the proponents be allowed to amend their proposal within seven days after the hearing as long as the changes are consistent with the initiative's original purposes and intent.

Financial Disclosure and Unfair Advertising

Although all contributions and expenditures for initiative campaigns must be reported to the Public Disclosure Commission, many people are dissatisfied with how such disclosure works out in practice.

All states with the initiative process including Washington, depend on the media to publicize information gathered by the Commission. Such reporting can be uneven and untimely, as can the Commission's actions which often depend on financial support from the State.

Sometimes major contributions and questionable advertising comes at the end of a campaign and censure and/or fines are imposed after the votes have been cast and counted.

The California Commission recommended that the Federal Communications Commission reinstate it's "fairness doctrine" as it applies to ballot measures and consider additional remedies to redress lopsided advertising campaigns. It did not have specific ideas to suggest. Others have suggested earlier disclosure by printing the names of major sponsors and contributors on the petitions.

It has been argued that signature gathering firms are not regulated under state financing laws and therefore don't have to provide their clients with information required under the state campaign disclosure laws.

The State has granted all general purpose governments (cities and counties) the right to adopt their own initiative/referendum machinery. Cities and counties differ in the kinds of powers they have granted their citizens. For example Seattle and King County have both adopted Home Rule Charters. Seattle has extended the right of initiative to the charter itself, while King County has not. What is the status of your city and county?

Thus far the state has not granted limited purpose governments (school districts, port districts etc.) the right of initiative and referendum.

Some have expressed interest in extending this power to citizens within such districts, arguing that the same rationale and needs which placed the right in the Constitution for the state, cities and counties, is applicable to "lesser governments".

Those opposed believe it would unnecessarily complicate local government.

A Case Study

Perhaps no legislative action better depicts the natural tug-of-war between elected legislators' desire to protect the status quo and a changing population's right to "one man, one vote" than the state's constitutional mandate to redistrict on a regular basis. The story of redistricting in the State of Washington includes several initiatives, court challenges, constitutional amendments and has inspired several legislative changes in the initiative process.

The Washington State Constitution enacted in 1889 requires legislative districts to be reapportioned and redistricted every ten years as soon as the federal census figures become available. This was done in 1890 and 1901 and then the legislature stopped redistricting.

The reason for inaction was candidly summed up in 1913 by a rural legislator: "The constitution is out of date, and I feel under no obligation to support its antiquated provisions. I saw to it that there was no redistricting of the state two years ago, and I'm going to see to the same thing again this year. Self-preservation is the first law of nature." ()

In an effort to counter attitudes such as this and regain more control over legislative actions, Washington voter's amended their constitution in 1912, thereby giving citizens the power of initiative and referendum.

No redistricting was done following the 1920 census and by 1930 Washington had unequal population in the legislative districts. For example, King County then comprised about 30% of the state population, but held less than 18% of the representation in each house. To redress the situation, various groups from underrepresented districts used the initiative process* to redistrict the state. After a court battle over whether the initiative could be used for this purpose was decided in the affirmative, Initiative #57 went on the ballot and passed.

But the 1931 legislature tried to undo what the initiative accomplished by passing its own, very different redistricting measure. This was vetoed by the governor as unconstitutional since initiated statutes were immune from repeal or amendment for a period of two years. The legislature then proposed a constitutional amendment which would apportion districts on the basis of area as well as population and limit the largest county. Voters rejected the amendment.

No redistricting was done in 1941.

In 1952 the voter's approved a constitutional amendment which allowed 2/3 of each house to amend an initiative during the first two years after passage. The intent was to allow legislative correction of errors or financial impracticalities but that was not spelled out in the amendment.

Between 1932 and 1954 legislators continued to ignore substantial population shifts. Two more initiatives tried to force redistricting, but failed to collect enough signatures to qualify.

By 1955, the disparity in district sizes ranged from 15,436 to 151,784. In 1956, Initiative #199 passed, only to have the 1957 Legislature use its recently gained power to amend the initiative with a 2/3 vote of each house and nullify most of the redistricting.

In the 1960 census, district sizes varied almost as much as they had in 1950, enabling 35.6% of the state's population to elect a majority of the Senate. In 1962 another redistricting initiative was drafted, Initiative 211.

During the same year, two important court decisions were rendered: The U.S. Supreme Court declared that the 14th Amendment of the Constitution (equal protection of the law) provided grounds for Federal Court challenges as a result of malapportioned state legislatures. (*Baker v. Carr* 1962). And a suburban King County resident sued the Secretary of State asking that no further state elections be held until the State's unequal districts were corrected. (*Thigpen v. Meyers* 1962).

Initiative 211 failed at the polls but the Federal Court ruled that the existing apportionment was "invidiously discriminatory". The decision was appealed.

In 1964 the U.S. Supreme Court declined to review the case, thereby upholding the lower court's decision. With statewide elections fast approaching, the court asked the Governor to call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of redistricting. The governor declined. The court then ordered the 1965 legislature to redistrict as its first order of business. This was done albeit four years late, going into effect for the 1966 election.

In 1971 the legislature again failed its constitutional mandate. The court ordered redistricting be done by February 25, 1971. It

was not done so the court appointed Dr. Richard Morrill, University of Washington Geography professor, to draw up a redistricting plan.

The 1981 legislature passed a redistricting bill. Part of it was vetoed by the Governor. The same year, Initiative #404 was written. It would permanently remove the legislature from the process by setting up an independent redistricting commission. It failed to receive enough signatures to qualify for the ballot.

The next year the legislature passed a bill which would create a Statutory Redistricting Commission for the purpose of reapportioning congressional districts. Being statutory, it would be totally controlled by the legislature. Its constitutionality was challenged. A panel of federal judges rejected the bill and ordered a new plan to be prepared within the first 90 days of the next legislative session.

The courts, the public, and even a majority of legislators agreed a permanent solution to the redistricting problem had to be found.

The 1983 legislature established a temporary five person redistricting commission. Each leader in both houses appointed one member who could not be an elected official or political party office holder. Those four people would appoint a fifth non voting chairperson. Their final plan had to be approved by at least three members. It would then be sent to the legislature which would have 30 days in which to approve or amend the 2/3's approval. If the commission failed, the Supreme Court would take over.

The temporary commission worked! It unanimously agreed on a congressional redistricting plan and the legislature accepted it without change.

The legislature then proposed that all future reapportionment's be done in the same manner and forwarded a constitutional amendment to that effect to the voter's who approved it in November 1983.

The 1991 redistricting took place for the first time under the new process — 102 years after the constitutional requirement was first adopted!

Although many steps in this lengthy process involved the courts, it was citizen action by initiative that brought Washington state an effective redistricting procedure.

Conclusion

"Washington provides a conducive setting for citizen-initiated change movements. Its medium size and population concentration make such movements more feasible than in very large states or those in which the population is widely dispersed. With five million people, Washington ranks eighteenth in the nation and is the second largest of the thirteen Western states. Securing certified petitions for referendum or initiated ballot measures in this mid-sized state requires a manageable 150,001* signatures. Additionally, over half the state's population is clustered in the three-county Puget Sound region, providing a close concentration of voter's for signature drives or election campaigns."

David J. Olson, Director of the Center for Labor Studies, University of Washington
*Term Limits Fail In Washington:
The 1991 Battleground*

*Since the 1992 election, the required number is 181,667.

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Appendix A

REPORTED EXPENDITURES SUPPORTING AND OPPOSING STATEWIDE INITIATIVES, 1975-1992

Election Year	Initiative Number	Subject	Expenditure For	Expenditure Against
1975	314	Corporate franchise tax	\$106,506	\$474,309
1975	316*	Mandatory death penalty	14,006	13,227
1976	322	Outlawing fluoridation of public water supplies	33,424	32,253
1976	323	Regulating nuclear power facilities	117,740	970,588
1977	335*	Prohibiting obscene films/publication	54,995	80,302
1977	345*	Eliminating sales tax on food	20,865	103,994
1977	348	Repealing variable gasoline tax	43,130	418,868
1977	59	Limiting use of public irrigation water	78,412	64,536
1978	350*	Prohibiting mandatory busing	150,266	14,624
1979	61	Beverage container deposits	71,762	967,758
1979	62*	Limiting state tax revenues	170,351	52,913
1980	383*	Banning importation of radioactive wastes	75,742	76,696
1981	394*	Requiring voter approve of major energy project bonds	203,998	1,220,928
1981	402*	Abolishing inheritance and gift taxes	225,335	823
1982	412	Setting a maximum rate of interest on retail sales	278,203	1,557,987
1982	414	Beverage container deposits	247,547	952,351
1982	435	Corporate franchise tax to replace sales taxes on food	24,503	398,336
1984	456*	Indian fishing rights	167,580	249,517
1984	464*	Excluding trade-in values from sales tax computations	90,832	---
1984	471	Prohibit public funding of abortions	113,026	155,363
1986	90	Funding comprehensive fish and wildlife conservation and recreation programs	165,325	---
1987	92	Limiting physicians' charges for Medicare patients	215,443	736,463
1988	518*	Increasing minimum wage	178,276	16,432
1988	97*	Taxing hazardous substances to finance waste cleanup	316,105	---
1988	97B	(Legislature's alternative hazardous waste cleanup)	1,264,409	---
1989	102	Children's Initiative	629,987	134,575
1990	547	Growth Management	311,186	1,674,757
1991	119	Death with dignity	1,734,100	516,562
1991	120*	Abortion	1,451,954	407,495
1991	119 & 120	Additional expenditures opposing both issues	1,072,794	---
1991	555	Term limits	719,445	363,875
1991	559	Property tax revision	39,708	254,636
1992	134*	Campaign contribution limits	233,149	194,155
1992	573*	Term limits	405,967	190,322

* Measure adopted by majority vote of the people

** Received from Washington Public Disclosure Commission

Appendix B

INITIATIVE TO THE PEOPLE ON BALLOT FROM 1914 TO 1993

Year	Initiative Number	Subject	Result	Initiative Number	Subject	Result	
1914	3	Statewide Prohibition	Approved	1958	202	Labor Agreements	Rejected
	6	Blue Sky Law	Rejected				
	7	Abolishing Bureau of Inspection	Rejected	1960	205	Liquor Licenses	Rejected
	8	Abolishing Employment Offices	Approved		207	Civil Service for State Employees	Approved
	9	First Aid to Injured	Rejected		208	Joint Tenancy	Approved
	10	Covered Labor Road Measures	Rejected		210	Daylight Saving Time	Approved
	13	Eight Hour Law	Rejected				
1916	18(1A)	Prohibition Repeal	Rejected	1962	211	Redistricting	Rejected
1922	40	Relating to the Poll Tax	Approved	1964	215	Marine Recreation Land Act	Approved
	46	"30-10" School Plan	Rejected				
1924	49	Compulsory School Attendance	Rejected	1966	226	Cities Sharing Sales-Use Taxes	Rejected
	50	Limitation of Taxation	Rejected		229	Repeal of Sunday Activities Bill	Approved
	52	Electric Power Measures	Rejected		233	Freight Train Crew Law	Approved
1930	57	Redistricting	Approved	1968	242	Driver's Implied Consent	Approved
					245	Reducing Maximum Interest	Approved
1932	58	Permanent Registration	Approved				
	61	Prohibition Repeal	Approved	1970	251	Regulate Imposition of Taxes	Rejected
	62	Creating Department of Game	Approved		256	Bottle Bill	Rejected
	64	Limiting Taxes	Approved				
	69	Proposing Graduated Income Tax	Approved	1972	258	Dog Racing	Rejected
					261	Liquor Sales by Retailers	Rejected
1934	77	Fishing and Fish Traps	Approved		276	Disclosures	Approved
	94	40-Mill Tax Limit	Approved				
1936	101	Civil Service	Rejected	1973	282	Reductions of Elected Officials Salaries	Approved
	114	40-Mill Tax Limit	Approved				
	115	Old Age Pension	Rejected	1975	314	Corporate Taxes	Rejected
	119	Production for Use	Rejected		316	Mandatory Death Penalty	Approved
1938	126	Non-Partisan School Election	Approved	1976	322	Outlawed Fluoridation	Rejected
	129	40-Mill Tax Limit	Approved		325	Regulated Nuclear Power Facilities	Rejected
	130	Regulation of Labor Disputes	Rejected				
1940	139	P.U.D. Bonds	Rejected	1977	335	Prohibiting Obscene Films	Approved
	141	Old Age Pension	Approved		345	Exempt Food from Sales Tax	Approved
					348	Repeal Variable Fuel Tax	Rejected
1942	151	Old Age Assistance	Rejected				
1944	157	Old Age Assistance	Rejected	1978	350	Prohibited Mandatory School Bussing	Approved
	158	Old Age Assistance	Rejected				
1946	166	Public Utility Districts	Rejected	1980	383	Ban Radioactive Waste Import	Approved
1948	169	Bonus to World War II Veterans	Approved	1981	394	Approval Public Energy Projects	Approved
	171	Permitted Liquor by the Drink	Approved		402	Abolish Inheritance Tax	Approved
	172	Social Security Laws	Approved	1982	412	Maximum Interest Rates	Rejected
1950	176	Public Assistance Grants	Rejected		414	Bottle Bill	Rejected
	178	Citizens' Security Act	Approved		435	Sales Tax on Food	Rejected
1952	180	Allowed Sale of Colored Margarine	Approved	1984	456	Fishing and Indian Rights	Approved
					464	Trade-In Tax Exempt	Approved
	181	Retain Standard Time*	Approved		471	Public Funding of Abortion	Approved
	184	Old Age Pension Laws	Rejected	1988	518	Raise Minimum Wage	Approved
1954	188	Chiropractic Examinations	Rejected	1990	547	Growth and Environment	Rejected
	192	Commercial Salmon Fishing	Rejected				
	193	Adopt Daylight Saving Time	Rejected	1991	553	Term Limits	Rejected
	194	TV Alcohol Beverage Ads	Rejected		559	Property Taxes	Rejected
1956	198	Employer-Employee Relations	Rejected	1992	573	Term Limits	Approved
	199	Redistricting	Approved				
				1993	593	Sentencing of Criminals	Approved
					601	Tax and Spending Limits	Approved
					602	Tax and Spending Limits	Rejected

*Unless there is a war or it is adopted nationally.

APPENDIX C

Referendum Bills Adopted
(Measures passed by the Legislature and referred to the voters)

Referendum Bill Number	Definition	Date
2*	Soldiers' Equalized Compensation	1920
5*	\$40 Mill Tax Limit	1939
6*	Taxation of Real and Personal Property	1941
7*	\$40 Mill Bond Issue to Give State Assistance in Construction of Public School Plant Facilities	1949
8*	\$20 Mill Bond Issue to Provide Funds for Buildings at State Operated Institutions	1949
10*	\$25 Mill Bond Issue to Provide Funds for Buildings at State Operated Institutions and State Institutions of Higher Learning	1957
11*	Outdoor Recreation Bond Issue	1963
12*	Bonds for Public School Facilities	1963
13*	Bonds for Juvenile Correctional Institution	1963
14*	Bonds for Public School Facilities	1965
15*	Bonds for Public Institutions	1965
16*	Congressional Reapportionment and Redistricting	1965**
17*	Water Pollution Control Facilities	1967
18*	Bonds for Outdoor Recreation	1967
19*	State Building Projects Bond Issue	1967
20*	Changes in Abortion Law	1970
21*	Outdoor Recreation Bonds	1970
23*	Pollution Control Bonds-Sales, Interest	1970
24*	Lobbyists-Registration, Reporting and Reporting	1972
25*	Regulating Certain Electoral Campaign Financing	1972
26*	Bonds for Waste Disposal Facilities	1972
27*	Bonds for Water Supply Facilities	1972
28*	Bonds for Public Recreation Facilities	1972
29*	Health Social Service Facility Bonds	1972
31*	Bonds for Community College Facilities	1972
33*	Shall personalized motor vehicle license plates be issued with resulting extra fee to be used exclusively for wildlife preservation?	1973
36*	Shall certain appointed state officers be required to file reports of their financial affairs with the Public Disclosure Commission?	1976
37*	Shall \$25 million in state general obligation bonds be authorized for facilities to train, rehabilitate and care for handicapped persons?	1979
38*	Shall \$125 million in state general obligation bonds be authorized for planning, acquisition, construction and improvement of water supply facilities?	1980
39*	Shall \$450 million in state general obligation bonds be authorized for planning, designing, acquiring, constructing and improving public waste disposal facilities?	1980
40*	Shall state officials continue challenges to the federal selection process for high-level nuclear waste repositories and shall a revenue be provided for voter disapproval of any Washington site?	1986
42*	Shall enhanced 911 emergency telephone dialing be provided throughout the state and be funded by a tax on telephone lines?	1991

* Indicates measure became a law

**Thyssen the office of the Governor
In this time period (1920-1991) ten referenda failed.

APPENDIX D

Referendum Measures Which Succeeded In Nullifying The Law

Referendum Measure Number	Definition	Date
1	Teacher's Retirement Fund	1913
2	Quincy Valley Irrigation	1913
3	Relating To Initiatives and Referendum	1915
4	Recall of Elective Public Officers	1915
5	Party Conventions Act	1915
6	Anti-Picketing	1915
7	Certificate of Necessity	1915
8	Port Commission	1915
9	Budget System	1915
12B	Certificate of Necessity	1921
13B	Physical Examination of School Children	1921
14B	Primary Nominations and Registrations	1921
15	Party Convention	1921
16	Butter Substitutes	1923
23	Providing for Legal Adviser for Grand Juries	1941
24	Prosecuting Attorneys, Providing that they shall no longer give advice to Grand Juries	1941
25	Relating to Public Utility Districts	1943
26	Relating to appointment of State Game Commissioners by the Governor	1945
27	Relating to the creation of a State Timber Resources Board	1945
28	Relating to accident and health insurance covering employees eligible for unemployment compensation	1949
30	Inheritance Tax on Insurance Proceeds	1957
32	Washington State Milk Marketing Act	1961
33	Private Auditors of Municipal Accounts	1961
34	Mechanical Devices, Sales, boards, cardrooms, Bingo	1963*
36	Minimum Age--Alcoholic Beverage Control	1973
39	Shall certain changes be made in voter registration laws, including registration by mail and absentee voting on one day's registration?	1977
40	Shall a state Women's Commission be established by statute?	1977



WE'VE GOT THE POWER: SKILLS FOR DEMOCRACY is a curriculum designed to empower young people. It consists of 15 activity-based lessons that can be used concurrently with elections and/or individually throughout the year. The activities encourage students to learn the skills of participation and the consequences of choices. It is well suited for civics, government, political science and citizenship/law related education classes, as well as training for youth service. The curriculum is adaptable for grades 7-12.

It is essential that students acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to be active citizens in a democracy. This involvement can be within the school and neighborhood, or local, national, or international organizations. More important than the focus of the involvement is the choice to be involved because "I will make a difference."

**To be involved is to
be empowered!**

If you or your school or organization is interested in receiving a copy of *"We've Got The Power: Skills For Democracy"* at no charge, send your name, address, telephone and school/organization name to:

League of Women Voters of Washington
1411 Fourth Avenue - Suite 803
Seattle, WA 98101-2216

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THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF CALIFORNIA

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ADVOCATE
Trudy P. Schafer

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR
Carolyn Collis

March 22, 1995

Ray Cleveland, Research Assistant
The Citizen's Lobby
1250 Scheffer Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55116-1715

Dear Mr. Cleveland:

As the League of Women Voters of California consultant on the initiative and referendum, I have been asked to respond to your letter soliciting our views as you prepare your own proposal for Minnesota. I chaired our study of I and R, which resulted in strong member support for retention of the processes, although we want to see a number of changes in current procedures, with the hope of restoring the original intent of the Progressive reformers who gave us the initiative through a vote of the people in 1911.

A copy of the position which emerged from our study is enclosed, along with a brief summary of action undertaken since its adoption. I have also attempted, in admittedly rambling fashion, to respond to your request for comments in specific areas.

I am sure you are finding that instituting a seemingly simple reform is no simple matter, as you strive to devise a workable system that will have a minimum of unintended consequences. Please feel free to contact me if you would find additional discussion helpful.

Sincerely,

Betty Trotter
10855 Darby Avenue
Northridge, CA 91326
818-360-4849

✓
cc: Minnesota LWV
LWVC-Schafer, Park, Askham

Is California a better place for citizens to participate in the formation of public policy with I and R in place, than it would be without it?

Certainly Californians who take part in initiative campaigns and make decisions on statutes and constitutional amendments on their ballots are participating more directly than they would be if their role were limited to influencing their representatives and voting them in or out. Hence the general term for I and R: "direct democracy." Whether I and R make California a better place for formation of public policy may depend, subjectively, on who is asked an opinion and when! Different groups have had differing views on I and R over the years depending in part on their degree of success in using the procedures. Those of us who support I and R must always remember if direct democracy works for "us," it can also work for "them."

Do you believe that I and R has made California's legislature...more accountable and responsive to its constituents?

It's difficult to supply a definite yes or no to this question. Groups often don't go to the legislature first with their proposals, possibly because of past failures and possibly because they want to promote their own ideas without the give-and-take of legislative consideration. Individual legislators and other elected officials have themselves bypassed the legislature and taken the initiative route. In some instances, the legislature has responded to concerns dealt with in initiatives, but with mixed results. Voters rejected the legislative ballot alternative to Proposition 13. They defeated an initiative dealing with nuclear power, after the legislature passed a more moderate alternative. However, when the legislature adopted inheritance tax reforms, proponents went ahead with an initiative virtually repealing the tax, which was approved by voters. More recently, the legislature adopted the content of the "Three Strikes" initiative which was to appear, and be adopted, on the next state ballot.

Groups of diverging views would argue that in some areas, it has been futile to expect response from the legislature (campaign finance reform over the years and, until recently, some anti-crime proposals, for example).

Since it would be within their power to do so, do you believe that the people of California would ever move to abolish Initiative and Referendum as a means of influencing public policy?

It doesn't seem likely that Californians would abolish something that has come to be regarded as a sacred right. Efforts to make changes intended to improve the process have failed because of fears expressed that they would have a "chilling" effect on use of this right.

What do you believe are the two or three biggest misconceptions people from states that don't possess I and R have regarding its strengths or shortcomings?

If people in other states believe that I and R functions as its creators expected--a way for citizens to resolve problems not addressed by legislators through grass roots campaigns with voters pondering their decisions for weeks in advance of an election--they are certainly laboring under a misconception. Almost from its beginnings in California, the initiative has been used by organized special interests. Although groups that would identify themselves as public interest groups use the initiative as well, their grass roots require a great deal of financial nourishment often even to qualify a measure and huge amounts of money can be spent for and against measures. If people in other states believe that an adopted initiative will resolve an issue, they are also under a misapprehension. Protracted court action frequently follows passage of measures, witness the insurance initiative 103 of 1988 and 1994's 187.

If there is one aspect or provision of California I and R statutes, that you could change, what would it be?

Because poorly-drafted measures have created so many problems--the court involvement cited above, for example--LWVC has concentrated efforts on legislation to require that proponents submit their proposals for a non-binding but public review to identify legal issues and lack of clarity before they circulate their petitions for signatures, giving proponents the opportunity to improve their measures before language is locked in. This requirement passed the legislature but was vetoed by the governor. We have also worked for a constitutional amendment establishing an indirect initiative process as an option, allowing proponents to put their initiatives, qualified under easier requirements, before the legislature for possible approval there. If their initiative statute won legislative approval, proponents would be spared the expense of a ballot campaign but could still go on the ballot if rejected by the legislature. Initiative constitutional amendments, by the indirect route, would go on the ballot with or without the legislature's endorsement. LWVC has been unable to win the necessary two-thirds vote in the legislature to put this reform before the voters.

For those who are seeking to implement it elsewhere, what aspects of I and R would you urge them to be mindful of, cautious, or deliberate about?

Caution is certainly in order, given the difficulty of changing a system once it is in place! The basic decision is whether to adopt an indirect and/or direct system. It may be that a state adopting an indirect system initially will not miss the direct route as Californians know it, although many may still not trust their legislators to deal fairly with initiatives brought to them first without the option of bypassing them and going

straight to the voters. Many academics, however, seem to prefer an exclusive indirect procedure. As noted earlier, LWVC prefers an indirect system as an optional choice for proponents.

In any case, in starting from the beginning with a new system, we would urge careful consideration of qualification requirements, keeping them low enough for grass roots groups to have at least of chance of qualification without vast resources, yet high enough to discourage non-serious efforts. From California experience we would strongly urge a nonpartisan review to insure measures are written clearly and that potential legal problems are at least recognized before signatures are sought. In this era of sound bites and political commercials it is especially essential that voters be provided with impartial and understandable analyses of measures well before an election. We would suggest trying to get a handle on campaign contributions and expenditures.

If the legislature becomes involved in an indirect process, we think it wise to require legislative floor votes on proposals and to provide a mechanism for making appropriate changes agreed upon by legislators and proponents.

As for supermajorities sometimes advocated, for particular issues, LWVC supports approval by simple majority of those voting on the measure, unlike Minnesota's requirement on constitutional amendments. Although not in our position, an idea that has provoked some interest in California is a proposal that would require that any proposition that would mandate a supermajority vote for any future action must itself be adopted by that supermajority. (Proposition 13, with its supermajority requirements, did not receive quite the two-thirds vote it would have needed if this idea had been in force!)

The LWVC position statement includes additional specifics for your consideration in designing your I and R system.

GOVERNMENT

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

Adopted 1973
Updated 1976

Position in Brief:

Support state campaign finance practices for candidates and advocates of ballot measure positions which will ensure full disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures and enable candidates to compete more equitably for public office.

POSITIONS

1. Public reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures by all candidates and advocates of ballot measure positions in statewide elections.
2. Effective monitoring and enforcement.
3. Measures which will broaden the base of campaign financing, including tax credits /deductions for those who contribute to political parties, candidates, and ballot measure campaigns and some public financing to candidates for state office through an "income tax checkoff" system and direct government appropriations. Public funding measures should include realistic limits on contributions and expenditures.
4. Realistic limits on contributions by individuals and groups to candidates and ballot measure campaigns.
5. Realistic limits on the amount each candidate and ballot measure committee can spend.
6. A requirement that each candidate have one central committee responsible for coordinating, controlling, and reporting all contributions and expenditures.
7. Government provision of services for the voter, such as voter registration and distribution of information on candidates and issues.
8. Measures which will limit or shorten the length of cam-

paigns.

CONSTITUTION

Adopted 1957
Updated 1965-67

Position in Brief:

Support measures to secure an orderly and simplified State Constitution; provisions which enable the Legislature to deal with state problems efficiently, flexibly and with responsibility clearly fixed, and constitutional guarantee of equal representation of all citizens in both houses of the State Legislature.

POSITIONS

1. Systematic efforts to revise the Constitution through the work of commissions, legislative committees, or constitutional convention. The California Constitution should:
 - a. establish the framework and powers of the executive, legislative and judicial branches;
 - b. protect the rights of citizens through a Bill of Rights, suffrage, and the power of direct legislation;
 - c. provide for a Legislature apportioned substantially on a population basis with responsibility for decennial reapportionment clearly designated;
 - d. permit the Legislature and other elected officials to carry out their responsibilities with flexibility, unhampered by unnecessary restrictions, but with safeguards in the public interest;
 - e. provide for amendment or revision of the Constitution.
2. Removal from the Constitution of provisions which inhibit flexibility of governmental action to meet changing conditions including:
 - a. restrictions as to length of legislative sessions and provisions for recess;
 - b. highly detailed provisions including administrative and procedural detail.
3. Opposition to constitutional provisions which delineate tax sources and rates, which grant exemptions, and which earmark tax funds for specific services.

4. Improvements in orderliness and clarity, including elimination of conflicting, repetitive, and obsolete provisions.

5. Opposition to mandatory constitutional provisions for voter approval before a low-rent housing project may be developed, constructed, or acquired by a public body.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM PROCESS

Adopted 1984

Position in Brief:

Support citizens' right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum process.

POSITIONS

1. California should retain the referendum and direct initiative.
2. California should adopt an indirect initiative procedure as an optional alternative to the direct initiative.
3. DRAFTING:
 - a. Initiative sponsors should be required to submit draft proposals to an official review authority for advice on wording and possible constitutional problems;
 - b. Initiative proposals should be limited to a single subject, strictly defined and interpreted.
4. QUALIFICATION:
 - a. requirements should be retained for:

direct initiative statute:
valid signatures numbering 5 percent of the total vote for all candidates for governor in the last gubernatorial election, 150 days to collect signatures;

direct initiative constitutional amendment:
valid signatures numbering 8 percent of the total vote for all candidates for governor in the last gubernatorial election, 150 days to collect signatures;

referendum on a legislative statute:
valid signatures numbering 5 percent of the total vote for all

candidates for governor in the last gubernatorial election, 90 days to collect signatures.

b. the filing fee should reflect costs of processing initiative and referendum proposals;

c. no requirement for geographic distribution of signatures should be imposed.

d. solicitation of signatures and of campaign funds in the same mailing should be allowed.

5. CAMPAIGN:

a. realistic limits should be imposed on contributions by individuals and groups in initiative and referendum campaigns;

b. realistic limits should be imposed on expenditures by individuals and groups in initiative and referendum campaigns;

c. no public financing should be provided for initiative and referendum campaigns;

d. the Legislature should conduct public hearings on initiative proposals around the state, with adequate public notice;

e. ballot pamphlet analyses of initiative and referendum measures should be written for the reading level of the average voter.

6. ELECTION:

a. voting on initiatives should take place at primary and general elections but not at special elections;

b. an initiative statute or constitutional amendment, or a legislative statute appearing on the ballot as a referendum, should be approved by a simple majority of those voting on the measure to take effect.

7. POST-ELECTION:

a. approval by the voters should be required for any changes made by the Legislature in a statute adopted by initiative, unless the

statute permits amendment without the approval of voters;

b. initiative proposals which do not win voter approval should be allowed to appear on subsequent ballots without restriction, if they again meet qualification requirements.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

Adopted 1981

Position in Brief:

Support an efficient, effective and equitable balance of responsibility and authority among the levels of government with accountability to the public.

POSITIONS

1. A rational organization of powers and functions of the several levels of government:

a. based on economic efficiency, administrative effectiveness, political accountability, and fiscal equity;

b. determined by a process of review and recommendation that provides for both local and statewide representation;

c. providing for consolidation of functions between and among levels of government to deal with areawide problems, and to achieve cost savings that will not adversely affect, and wherever possible will improve, the quality of service.

2. Flexibility for local governments when administering state authorized and/or funded programs to determine needs, priorities, and the use of funds, consistent with state program objectives.

3. Clear definition of legislative intent in state-funded programs, including any provision for review or termination.

4. Procedures for state review and local accountability that are based on:

a. periodic review and evaluation of regulations;

b. reasonable reporting requirements;

c. appropriate, coordinated, and nonduplicative accounting and auditing procedures.

5. Applications for federal funds that are consistent with state and local priorities, when not in conflict with national goals; and which consider the dependability and continuity of funding.

6. Easy identification of all federal funds in state and local budgets.

7. Active participation by the public in state and local government, which entails the right and responsibility to be informed, to be heard, and to be involved not only in, but beyond elections; and which requires that officials make decisions openly and that they provide broadly publicized, convenient opportunities for participation by the public in the process.

REDISTRICTING

Adopted 1988

Position in Brief:

Support a state redistricting process and standards that promote fair and effective representation in the state Legislature and in the House of Representatives with maximum opportunity for public scrutiny. Support of a bipartisan commission as the preferred redistricting body.

POSITIONS

1. The redistricting process, regardless of who has responsibility for redistricting, should include:

a. specific timelines for the steps leading to adoption of the redistricting plan;

b. public hearings on the plan proposed for adoption;

c. an automatic non-judicial backup procedure in the event of deadlock;

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

adopted 1985

LWVC Position Summary: Support of citizens' right to direct legislation through the initiative and referendum process. Some portions are vertical—check *Positions Folder*.

Background

The initiative and referendum have long been an integral part of the California election process. However, because of the proliferation of these ballot measures, difficulties in comprehending their contents, spiralling costs of initiative and referendum campaigns and problems of constitutionality, the 1983 LWVC Convention adopted, as a not-recommended item, a one-year study of the initiative and referendum process. The study was completed the following year and the resulting position was approved by the LWVC Board in June 1984 and adopted by the LWVC Convention of 1985.

The material used for the study was published by LWVC in book form, entitled *Initiative and Referendum in California: A Legacy Lost?*

While members overwhelmingly supported the direct initiative, they also enthusiastically endorsed adoption of an indirect initiative procedure as an optional alternative to the direct initiative.

Action

Beginning in 1986, LWVC sponsored legislation to:

- require a non-binding review of initiatives prior to circulation for signatures for comment on form, clarity of language, and potential legal problems
- establish an optional indirect initiative procedure through an amendment to the state constitution and an accompanying statute with implementing details.

These bills were introduced in each succeeding session through 1991-1992. The precirculation review bill was passed by the legislature in 1991 but vetoed by the Governor; the indirect initiative bills were never successful.

The League has also applied the initiative and referendum position to other legislative advocacy. For example, LWVC supported legislation to:

- define standards for single subject for initiatives as each provision must be reasonably interdependent with others and germane to the purpose of the initiative.

LWVC opposed legislation to:

- provide that no initiative can become law unless it is approved by a majority of votes at an election at which at least 50 percent of the registered voters voted on the measure
- require that initiatives be signed by electors in at least 10 counties with no more than 10 percent of the total number of signatures coming from any single county.

In 1992, LWVC, as a plaintiff in a lawsuit, argued that a proposed initiative should not go on the ballot because it dealt with both the budget process and welfare, thus violating the law requiring initiatives to cover a single subject. The suit failed. The initiative went on the ballot as Proposition 165 in November 1992. LWVC opposed it and it was defeated by the voters.

In 1993, the League testified in public hearings held by the Citizen's Commission on Ballot Initiatives which later made recommendations to the legislature. The League continues to monitor proposed legislation and supports or opposes in accordance with our positions.

Action (continued)

In 1994, LWVC joined a lawsuit with other groups as amicus in *DeVita v. County of Napa*. The appellant, DeVita, who is supported by the Building Industry Association of Northern California and several Napa County landowners, challenged the validity of a 1990 initiative designed to protect agricultural lands. The defendant, Napa County, is supported by the Greenbelt Alliance and the Farm Bureau. Although DeVita failed to win in Napa County Superior Court and the Court of Appeals, the California Supreme Court agreed to review the case and, at that point, the Greenbelt Alliance asked the League and others to join an amicus brief. The League supports the right of citizens to amend general plans and make land use decision by initiative. The outcome will have broad implications statewide. If the high court upholds the lower court decisions, it will affirm that right; and leave in place what has been called "a settled assumption in California case law." If it sides with DeVita, however, one often-used avenue for direct citizen action to amend general plans will be cut off.

Action Forecast

We shall continue to take part in public presentations on initiative and referendum as an authoritative voice in this area, and will support or oppose legislation as our position indicates.

References

Initiative and Referendum in California: A Legacy Lost? (1984, reprinted 1987). LWVC. A study of direct legislation in California from progressive hopes to present reality. Now out of print; may be available in your League's files or local library.

Guide to California Government (1992). LWVC, 180 pp., \$8.95 (\$6.95 members). A concise, comprehensive paperback book on the structure and functions of state and local government. First published in 1940, this newest edition offers a chapter on the initiative and referendum process.

Consensus Reports: Government (1989). LWVC, 71 pp., \$5.50.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

McKinnell loses presidential bid

Incumbent defeats St. Paul woman

TOM WEBB WASHINGTON
CORRESPONDENT

A St. Paul woman was defeated Tuesday in her quest to become the national president of the League of Women Voters, following a spirited election that was decided by the group's membership.

WASHINGTON

**No Minnesotan has
served as president
of the League of
Women Voters
since the 1940s.**

ers, Carolyn Jefferson-Jenkins.

In the days before the vote, news reports focused on the tension between Jefferson-Jenkins and the group's national board of directors. Jefferson-Jenkins is the

The membership thought differently. League officials downplayed any tension Tuesday.

"It's the essence of democracy, which is what the League is all about," said Faye Cox, a national board member from Connecticut. Cox added that this isn't the first time the membership has voted for a different president than the board.

McKinnell, 59, was not immediately available for comment Tuesday. No Minnesotan has served as president of the League of Women



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**B² PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC.**

Wendy Burt • Jennifer Bagdade

TO:

DATE:

Judy Duffy
Committee for the Future of the League of Women Voters
505 Lake Avenue
Birchwood, MN 55110

July 11, 2000

Payable within 10 days of receipt.

Counsel and Services for the month of:

May

\$2,400.00

Out-of-pocket expenses:

Travel at 32.5¢ p/mile

\$6.50

5/4 - Meeting at the League office

5/18 - Meeting at the League office

\$6.50

Total: \$2,406.50

Amount Paid: \$1,200.00

Total Balance Due: \$1,206.50

*pd 7/11/00
1960*

July 11, 2000

To Wendy Burt and Jennifer Bagdade
B2 Public Relations, Inc.

Enclosed, please find the final installment for services for \$1,206.50.
Thank you for your assistance. We only wish the results had been different.

Sincerely,

Judy Duffy,
Committee for the Future of the League

Judy C. Duffy
505 Lake Ave. 651-429-9703
Birchwood, MN 55110-1631


17-50
910
9973679308

Date 7/11/00

1960

Pay to the Order of **B2 Public Relations, Inc.** \$1206.50

One thousand two hundred and 50/100 Dollars

 Northwest Bank Minnesota, N.A.
St. Paul Office
55 East Fifth Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
612-667-9378

Memo **Committee for the Future of the League** **Judy C. Duffy**



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B² PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC.

Wendy Burt • Jennifer Bagdade

May 31, 2000

TO: Judy Duffy
Committee for the Future of the League of Women Voters

From: Jennifer Bagdade
B² Public Relations, Inc.

SUBJECT: May Status Report – 00-1005

Enclosed is the May 2000 invoice. If you have any questions, please call me at 651-647-4911.

Project Management and Ongoing Counsel – 01/03 (8.75 total hours) \$1,162.00

- Provided project management in meetings, phone discussions and e-mail regarding the status and direction of convention issues and provided general counsel on developing and applying key messages regarding the League of Women Voters national convention in Washington, DC.
- Managed monthly billing, reviewed account invoice and calculated hours by person by projects.

Hours breakout

Wendy Burt	5 hours @ \$150/hour	\$750.00
Jennifer Bagdade	2.75 hours @ \$150/hour	\$412.50
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>\$1,162.50</u>

Drafting Key Messages/Q&A – 01 (925 total hours) \$1,237.50

- Prepared, reviewed and edited key messages and questions and answers on the following subjects: about the League, about Beverly McKinnell, Beverly and the slate's platform, fundraising, commitment to diversity and inclusiveness, unity and race.

Hours breakout

Wendy Burt	3.5 hours @ \$150/hour	\$525.00
Jennifer Bagdade	4.75 hours @ \$150/hour	\$712.50
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>\$1,237.50</u>

This month, we wrote off 2 hours (\$300.00) of phone calls, development and review of key messages and questions and answers, phone discussions, meetings and general counseling and support for the Committee for the Future of the League of Women Voters.



B² PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC.

Wendy Burt • Jennifer Bagdade

TO:

DATE:

Judy Duffy
Committee for the Future of the League of Women Voters
505 Lake Avenue
Birchwood, MN 55110

May 31, 2000

Payable within 10 days of receipt.

Counsel and Services for the month of:

May \$2,400.00

Out-of-pocket expenses:

Travel at 32.5¢ p/mile \$6.50
5/4 - Meeting at the League office
5/18 - Meeting at the League office \$6.50

Total: \$2,406.50

Previous Balance: \$0.00

Total Balance Due: \$2,406.50

6/12/00

1200.00



May 2, 2000

Beverly McKinnell, Board of Directors
The League of Women Voters of the United States

Judy Duffy, President
The League of Women Voters – Minnesota

Sally Sawyer
The League of Women Voters – Minnesota

VIA E-MAIL

Dear Beverly, Judy and Sally:

It was a pleasure meeting all of you Monday. The background information you provided was helpful in providing you with this proposed plan.

If we are selected to work with you, we will further work through this proposed strategy and start right away to provide you with the communications tools you need in your campaign. We believe it is a priority to work on developing your platform and discussing the issues and priorities of the delegates as soon as possible.

As we explained, our public affairs experience is well suited to helping you through these internal issues and developing a plan to prevent them from becoming external issues. We are interested and experienced in public policy, politics and government, and we hope that we can put that expertise to work for you. We would very much welcome the opportunity to work for The League of Women Voters.

If you have questions about the proposed plan, please call us. We appreciate your consideration and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Wendy Burt

Jennifer Bagdade



**Draft Public Affairs Proposal
For The League of Women Voters
May 2, 2000**

**B² Public Relations, Inc.
1721 Dayton Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55104
PH: 651-647-4911 • FX: 651-647-9890**

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The nominating committee of the League of Women Voters has nominated Beverly McKinnell to be president of the League of Women Voters of the United States at its June convention in Washington, D.C. In nominating Beverly, the nominating committee chose not to re-nominate the League's current president. The nominating committee's letter to delegates articulated leadership characteristics that guided its decision, and did not give a reason for not re-nominating Carolyn Jefferson-Jenkins. This situation requires the Minnesota Chapter and Beverly to communicate with convention delegates about your abilities, experience and agenda to be president.

You face difficult issues given that Ms. Jefferson-Jenkins is the first African-American president. In addition, resources are being spent on internal conflicts, rather than developing key policies that the League wants to articulate and influence in the public policy and lawmaking arena. The League also faces the need to change by implementing diversity goals and recruiting new members without alienating veteran members.

STRATEGY

Our recommended strategy is that you aggressively proceed with a positive campaign that emphasizes your vision, skills, talent and experience for the President's position. A positive, offensive strategy puts you in a better position in the event negative attacks are focused at you. In addition, by positioning yourself as an advocate for the organization's mission and platform of policies, negative attacks on you and the nominating committee will be less credible. You should also include in your campaign the benefits of the slate of candidates nominated to be officers and board members.

Based on the chapter, board and committee work you have done, we would compile a specific list of your accomplishments that can be used in communications. We would also work with you to develop clear messages that reflect your agenda as president.

We need to obtain supporters and motivate those who are yet unaware of the election contest with your agenda and issues – that is, what you will do as president. There is an opportunity to tap into what delegates want to see done, especially if Ms. Jefferson-Jenkins does not articulate positions or accomplishments until the convention. Ensure that the voting delegates base their decision on specific issues and your ability to provide leadership to implement the League's policy positions.

We recommend working with your campaign co-chairs to develop a "grassroots" campaign. Locking in supporters with phone calls and pursuing a campaign co-chair who can assist with the organization and "politics" will complement a campaign of letters, e-mails and phone calls from you and supporters. Consistent messages will be used in all of these communications. It would be helpful if the nominating committee could undertake some more proactive communication, although we understand that may not be possible based on the traditional role of the nominating committee. We also would like to see the slate of officers and directors who are supportive of you take individual steps, using key messages, to garner supporters and to provide your campaign co-chairs with information about the depth of your support, as well as where there is support for Ms. Jefferson-Jenkins.

We should be cautious not to create any opportunity for Ms. Jefferson-Jenkins or her supporters to attack you and your activities or to exploit or engage you in "brush fires" that detract from your positive messages about your agenda.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- Ensure the election of Beverly McKinnell and the slate of officers and directors at the June LWWUS convention.
- Disseminate positive communications to the convention's delegates that support Beverly's leadership abilities and experience.
- Position Beverly to advance the mission, platform and policies of the League after the convention.
- Develop a campaign agenda and messages that ensure that delegates make a decision based on the issues and Beverly's ability to lead the League.
- Ensure that external audiences perceive LWW as an effective organization informing the public on national, state and local public policy.
- Demonstrate responsiveness to delegates' issues by articulating how you will advance LWW issues once you are president.
- Articulate messages that include: unity, diversity, coalition building and teamwork.
- Show members that you will undertake a seamless transition, continuing the important contribution Carolyn has begun.

MESSAGE DEVELOPMENT

Messages should be further refined after an agenda of issues and priorities is defined. We can brainstorm with you to provide suggestions for a slogan to be used in your campaign that is representative of the following key messages that we are proposing:

- The League's nominating committee called Beverly McKinnell "the epitome of a team player with experience, honesty and respect for our organization and its membership."
- Beverly will communicate openly, consistently and continuously with League members on issues important to the organization as stated in the LWV's mission and agenda.
- Beverly will encourage unity among national, state and local chapters as well as between the board and staff through (what means?) ...
- Beverly will balance the need for continuity and stability with the need to attract new members and change required for the organization to grow and advance its agenda by (how) ...
- Beverly ^{working w. the staff and many volunteers,} has raised \$x for the League over the past x years and implemented ^{list of} policy recommendations on issues important to the League, including... ^{accomplishments} *training of state & local leagues in skills to raise awareness of*
- Beverly McKinnell is an experienced leader, having served on the national board for eight years, served as state chapter president for two terms and headed x ^{and local League Pres} League committees over the past x years. ^(LWV of St. Paul)

KEY AUDIENCES

Between now and the convention, communications will be specifically targeted to internal audiences. We may consider trying to obtain some print press coverage of the League's agenda in this election year if we believe it will be helpful to positioning Beverly as an agenda-driven president prior to the convention. This would not be without risk and would have to be carefully weighed.

At some point before the convention, we will have to determine whether we need to brief speakers, such as the First Lady's office or Sen. Wellstone's staff, about the internal issues facing the organization, in an effort to counter or pre-empt attempts by Ms. Jefferson-Jenkins to obtain endorsements or declarations of support from "influential" or visible outsiders.

- Delegates to the League of Women Voters Convention
- Members of the League of Women Voters

TACTICS

Platform/Agenda

✓ Develop and articulate your platform, policies and agenda to be used in these communication tactics.

Letter to delegates

Your first letter approaches delegates with information about your team. We recommend investing in a second letter to delegates that follows up with your agenda, priorities and articulates your platform.

Supporters/"grassroots" organization

Identify a base of supporters who can: grow the number of supporters for you; lend their names to a list of supporters; send e-mails and make phone calls on your behalf using the key messages; provide information about what Ms. Jefferson Jenkins' supporters are doing; and make a show of support for you at the convention.

Survey delegates

In a mailing to delegates, we recommend including a mail or fax back survey. The survey would include questions about issues and priorities that would become part of your agenda and platform. This shows responsiveness and gives the delegates a reason to support Beverly. By undertaking an activity that is interactive, it shows you reaching out to the delegates. The survey would invite delegates to "drop us a line" or "tell us what you think about the most important issues."

E-mail to delegates

Since e-mail is fast and will not consume your budget, this will be a primary vehicle of communication to delegates and potentially to members. We recommend laying out a schedule of issues about which to e-mail delegates over the next six weeks.

Web site content ^{introduction?}

Web site content should include a list of your accomplishments; biography; information about the slate of officers and directors; information about how to support you; and your agenda as president. Your Web site could also include a place to respond to the survey questions. *sign-up on website option*

List serv

Explore whether your Web site designer can include an option for supporters to sign up for regular e-mails about the campaign and the Beverly McKinnell slate. You can use this to specifically ask supporters to take action during the campaign.

Brochure/Handout for distribution at the convention

Ms. Jefferson-Jenkins promised in her letter to provide a list of accomplishments for the convention. Without material of your own, your absence may send a message. We would try to create a handout that delivers your message and is visible without undertaking the expense of a "slick," glossy brochure.

Signs or placards

We would also assume that her supporters will have signs or placards to hold. Depending on what is traditional or customary at conventions, we should consider whether your supporters will need some kind of visible materials to show their support.

BUDGET

Professional Services

Strategic Counsel/Meetings	10 hours@ \$150	\$1500
Message Development - slogan?	6 hours@ \$150	\$900
Prepare written materials/letters/handouts	7 hours@ \$150	<u>\$1050</u>
		\$3450

DRAFT for a handout(?)

how do we handle repeating expense
- sks

Out of Pocket Expenses

Travel/Mileage	\$50
Fax / Mail / Long Distance Telephone	\$100

Material Design and Production

In addition to our fees and expenses

Total \$3,600

Our individual hourly rate is \$150. We estimate the fees for B² Public Relations to work with you on developing a strategy to take you through the convention, develop messages and materials for use in communicating with the delegates would be approximately \$3,000-\$4,000, depending on the intensity of the work and number of meetings we attend.

We understand your status as primarily a volunteer organization and campaign spending limitations. We understand the need to work as efficiently as possible and preserve your funds for mailing, printing and producing materials. Therefore we are willing to undertake this project through the duration of the convention for no more than \$3,600 in fees. Any additional fees incurred for our time will be absorbed, within reason, by B².

Any materials that need to be designed and printed would be in addition to these fees and expenses. We do not anticipate attending the convention and therefore did not estimate potential travel costs.

Post-it® Fax Note 7671		Date 5/15/00	# of pages 1
To Wendy Burt		From Judy DUFFY	
Co./Dept. B ² Public Relations		Co. LAVMM	
Phone # 651-647-4911		Phone # 651-224-5445	
Fax # 651-647-9890		Fax # 651-290-2145	

**B² PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC.
LETTER OF AGREEMENT**

This letter constitutes the agreement between B² Public Relations, Inc., and Committee for the Future of the League of Women Voters ("Client") regarding communications services provided to Client by B² Public Relations, Inc.

1. SERVICES

- a. **Professional Services:** As requested by Client, B² Public Relations, Inc., will provide professional services including but not limited to:
- Counseling;
 - Developing public relations strategy and plans;
 - Gathering information, conducting interviews, preparing news releases, articles, brochures, reports, public awareness/education campaigns, media materials, public announcements and information for distribution to media or the public;
 - Answering media questions and representing Client to media;
 - Writing and producing presentation materials, speeches, videotapes, charts and direct mail materials;
 - Staging and conducting meetings and other special events, and
 - Developing advertising and buying media.
- b. **Special Services:** In addition to the professional services specified in Section 1.a., B² Public Relations, Inc., may provide additional services for projects and products as requested by Client. Before additional services are undertaken, Client and B² Public Relations, Inc., will agree in writing signed by both parties upon the scope of services and estimated budget for all such additional services. Such writing will become an addendum to this agreement and shall be fully incorporated into this agreement, as need dictates.

2. COMPENSATION

Client agrees to pay B² Public Relations, Inc., for all fees and expenses incurred by B² Public Relations, Inc., in providing services requested by Client, as set forth in this section and according to billing procedures in section 3.

- a. **Monthly Billing Cycle:** B² Public Relations, Inc., will base its invoices on a monthly billing cycle.
- b. **Time Charges:** B² Public Relations, Inc. will invoice Client for work performed on an hourly rate.



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- c. **Out-of-Pocket Expenses.** Client will reimburse B² Public Relations, Inc., for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including but not limited to travel-related expenses.
- d. If Client, as part of the services agreed to, and B² Public Relations, Inc., use the services of an outside vendor or supplier in providing production-related services, including but not limited to graphic design or printing, B² Public Relations, Inc., will ask the Client to make arrangements to be directly billed for these services by the outside vendor or sub-contractor. If Client asks B² Public Relations, Inc., to be invoiced by the sub-contractor or outside vendor and to, in turn, bill the Client as part of an invoice for all the services provided, B² Public Relations will bill the Client for the cost of such services plus a 17.65 percent markup.

Production-related services are items such as mechanical art costs for graphic design, photography, videography, studio fees, talent fees, printing, including typography and comprehensive layouts, and audio visual productions costs, including talent, props, scenery, sound and lighting, rights, license fees and producers' fees.

- e. **Internal expenses.** Client agrees to pay B² Public Relations, Inc. for internal expenses that are above and beyond the normal course of business incurred in servicing Client's account. Such expenses include but are not limited to, bulk photocopies, long distance telephone charges, bulk mailings, desktop publishing, messenger and overnight deliveries.

3. **BILLING PROCEDURES**

- a. **Payment of Monthly Charges.** At or about the end of each month, B² Public Relations, Inc. will send Client an invoice for the actual fees and expenses incurred during the month. Payment is due on receipt of invoice.
- b. **Late Charges.** If Client fails to make any payment due under this agreement within thirty (30) days after it is due, Client will pay interest on the amount due at the prime rate of interest charged by Highland Banks as of the day the payment is due.

4. **OWNERSHIP OF MATERIALS**

All public relations materials submitted to Client by B² Public Relations, Inc., while this agreement is in effect, are the Client's property exclusively (subject to certain third party limited rights, such as licenses), provided that the Client pays for the materials and, before this agreement is terminated, the Client either uses the materials at least once or indicates in writing to B² Public Relations, Inc., its intention to use them. Otherwise, these materials are B² Public Relations, Inc.'s property exclusively.

5. **INDEMNIFICATION**

- a. **Client's Responsibility.** Client is responsible for the accuracy, completeness and propriety of information that it provides to B² Public Relations, Inc., concerning Client's products, services, organization and industry. Client is

responsible for reviewing and approving all publicity or other materials prepared by B² Public Relations, Inc., under this agreement to confirm that all representations, direct or implied, are supported by information possessed by Client, and to confirm the accuracy and legality of the descriptions and depictions of the products and services of Client and its competitors.

Client will indemnify and hold B² Public Relations, Inc. harmless from and against all losses, damages, liabilities, claims, demands, lawsuits and expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, that B² Public Relations, Inc., may incur or be liable for arising out of or in connection with any of the following, unless the loss, damage, liability, claim, demand, lawsuit or expense arises from the negligence of B² Public Relations:

- Any publicity or other materials prepared or placed by B² Public Relations, Inc. for Client, or any other service performed by B² Public Relations, Inc., for Client;
- Any alleged or actual defects in Client's products or services (including, without limitation, any claim for bodily injury or death); or
- Allegations that Client's activities violate or infringe upon the copyright, trademark, patent or other rights of any third party, or that Client's activities induce, promote or encourage the violation of or infringement upon the rights of any third party.

Client's obligations under this section 5 include payment for all time charges and expenses (including reasonable attorney's fees) incurred by B² Public Relations, Inc., in connection with any subpoena, discovery demand or other directive having the force of law or governmental inquiry the response to which Client does not object, served upon B² Public Relations, Inc. that relate to Client, its business or its industry that arises out of any litigation, proceedings or investigations involving Client.

The terms and conditions of this section shall survive the termination of this agreement.

- b. **B² Public Relations, Inc.'s Responsibilities.** It will then be the responsibility of B² Public Relations, Inc. to make certain that the necessary contracts or releases have been obtained with or from those whose name and likenesses, testimonials, scripts, musical compositions, or similar materials or rights are used in the materials prepared under this agreement, and B² Public Relations, Inc., agrees to indemnify the Client against any liabilities and expenses the Client may incur as a result of B² Public Relations, Inc.'s failure to obtain the above-mentioned contracts or releases. It is expressly understood that the foregoing indemnification by B² Public Relations, Inc., shall not apply in situations where the Client directly arranges or signs such contracts or release or agreements with third parties nor shall it apply where the claim arises from matters as to which B² Public Relations, Inc. has advised Client of the risks involved and Client has agreed to accept those risks in which case Client shall indemnify B² Public Relations, Inc.

- c. **Use of Information by Third Parties.** B² Public Relations, Inc. has no control over information once it has been issued to the media or another third party. B² Public Relations, Inc., cannot assure the use of any material by any medium - print or electronic - or the accuracy of what any third party publishes.

6. **CONFIDENTIALITY**

B² Public Relations, Inc., on behalf of itself and its employees, hereby agrees that it:

- a. Shall exercise reasonable care and caution to keep confidential any and all proprietary information concerning Client's business and operation which becomes known to B² Public Relations, Inc. by reason of the performance of its services on Client's behalf, and which information is clearly marked "confidential" or specifically identified in writing as confidential. Proprietary information includes, but is not limited to, corporate plans and strategies, new product samples, specifications, formulations, and pricing information;
- b. Shall not disclose any marked or identified information to any person outside of the employ of B² Public Relations, Inc., unless to do so is required in connection with the performance of its services, and in such event B² Public Relations, Inc., hereby agrees to advise said third parties of the confidential nature of said material; and
- c. Shall return to Client all such information then in its possession at the termination of B² Public Relations, Inc.'s services, except that B² Public Relations, Inc., shall be entitled to keep evidence of its work product.

It is further agreed that none of the above shall apply to the following:

- i. Information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to B² Public Relations, Inc., or that enters the public domain through no fault of B² Public Relations, Inc., or its employees;
- ii. Information that is in the possession of B² Public Relations, Inc., or its employees at the time of disclosure to B² Public Relations, Inc.;
- iii. Information that B² Public Relations, Inc., or its employees, receive from a third party under no obligation to confidentiality of Client; and
- iv. Information required to be released by B² Public Relations, Inc., in compliance with any court order or other directive having the force of law.

7. **OTHER RULES GOVERNING THIS AGREEMENT**

- a. **Duration.** This Agreement begins as of May 4, 2000. To terminate, written notice must be given at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of termination. Client will pay for all charges incurred under this agreement up to the effective date of termination. On that date, B² Public Relations, Inc., will give or otherwise transfer to Client all property in B² Public Relations, Inc.'s possession that belongs to Client, as provided by Section 4, and all contracts for materials and services entered into by B² Public Relations, Inc., for Client.

- b. **Agent/Client Relationship.** In purchasing materials or services on Client's behalf, B² Public Relations, Inc., acts as Client's agent, and may state this relationship in contracts and orders.
- c. **Jurisdiction.** This agreement is governed by the laws of Minnesota and will be construed accordingly. The parties hereto submit to any state or federal court in Minnesota as the exclusive jurisdiction for any actions arising hereunder or as a result of any relationship among the parties.
- d. **Headings.** Headings in this Agreement are for reference only. In case of a conflict between a heading and the content of a section, the content controls the meaning.
- e. **Entire Agreement.** This letter constitutes the entire agreement with respect to the matter it contains. It can be modified or amended only by a written document, which is enforceable only if signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought.
- f. **Authority to Execute.** The person executing this Agreement on behalf of client has the client's authorization to do so. That person is executing this Agreement on behalf of client as its representative and is not executing this Agreement in her/his own right. Any obligations imposed upon client by this Agreement are its obligations alone and are not those of the person executing this Agreement. B² Public Relations, Inc. acknowledges that this contract is binding only upon client and not upon client's agent executing this Agreement.

B² Public Relations, Inc., and Client indicate their acceptance of this agreement by having their respective duly authorized representatives sign in the spaces provided below.

B² Public Relations, Inc.

By: _____ Date: _____

AGREED:

Client

Committee for the Future of the League of Women Voters

By: Judy Duff Date: 5/15/00

Title: Committee Co-Chair



B² PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC.

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

MEDIA RELATIONS

CRISIS COMMUNICATIONS

MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS

CAPABILITIES

Wendy Burt · Jennifer Bagdade
1721 Dayton Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104
T: 651-647-4911 · F: 651-647-9890

www.b2publicrelations.com

ABOUT B² PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC.

**When you hire a consultant, you should
gain expertise and perspective.**

B² Public Relations, Inc., was founded in March 2000 with the belief that clients deserve the highest quality work from smart, seasoned professionals who bring big picture perspectives based on real world experiences.

B² Public Relations offers a complete range of public relations and marketing communications services for single projects or on a continuous basis. B² Public Relations principals, who have both public and private sector communications experience, believe that tactics must be guided by strategy to achieve specific objectives. B² Public Relations will offer clients an honest assessment of your situation and direct talk.

B² Public Relations' clients will receive senior level service from public relations professionals who have been on both sides of the table. Wendy Burt and Jennifer Bagdade have been clients in addition to consultants. Clients can be assured that we will personally oversee the development of your strategic communications plans and the day-to-day implementation. We will personally service your account and be accessible and available to you 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

We can join with your in-house communications professionals, your legal counsel or other consultants to deliver results that meet your objectives.

STRATEGOS - OUR VISION FOR YOUR FUTURE

Strat-e-gy: 1 a: (1.) the science and art of employing the political, economic, psychological and military forces of a nation or group of nations to afford the maximum support to adopted policies in peace or war. 2 a: a careful plan or method b: the art of devising or employing plans or stratagems toward a goal. (Webster's)

With today's fast-paced, global economy, breaking news 24 hours a day, the Internet and legislative or regulatory pressures, it sometimes seems we have to wage war to be heard, surpass the competition or deliver the product.

That's why a strategy is important. *Strategos* is our commitment to achieve a result for our clients. Tactics alone may not achieve a desired position, but tactics guided by strategy will deliver you to your goals.

Tac-tics: 1 a: the science and art of disposing and maneuvering forces in combat b: the art or skill of employing available means to accomplish an end. (Webster's)

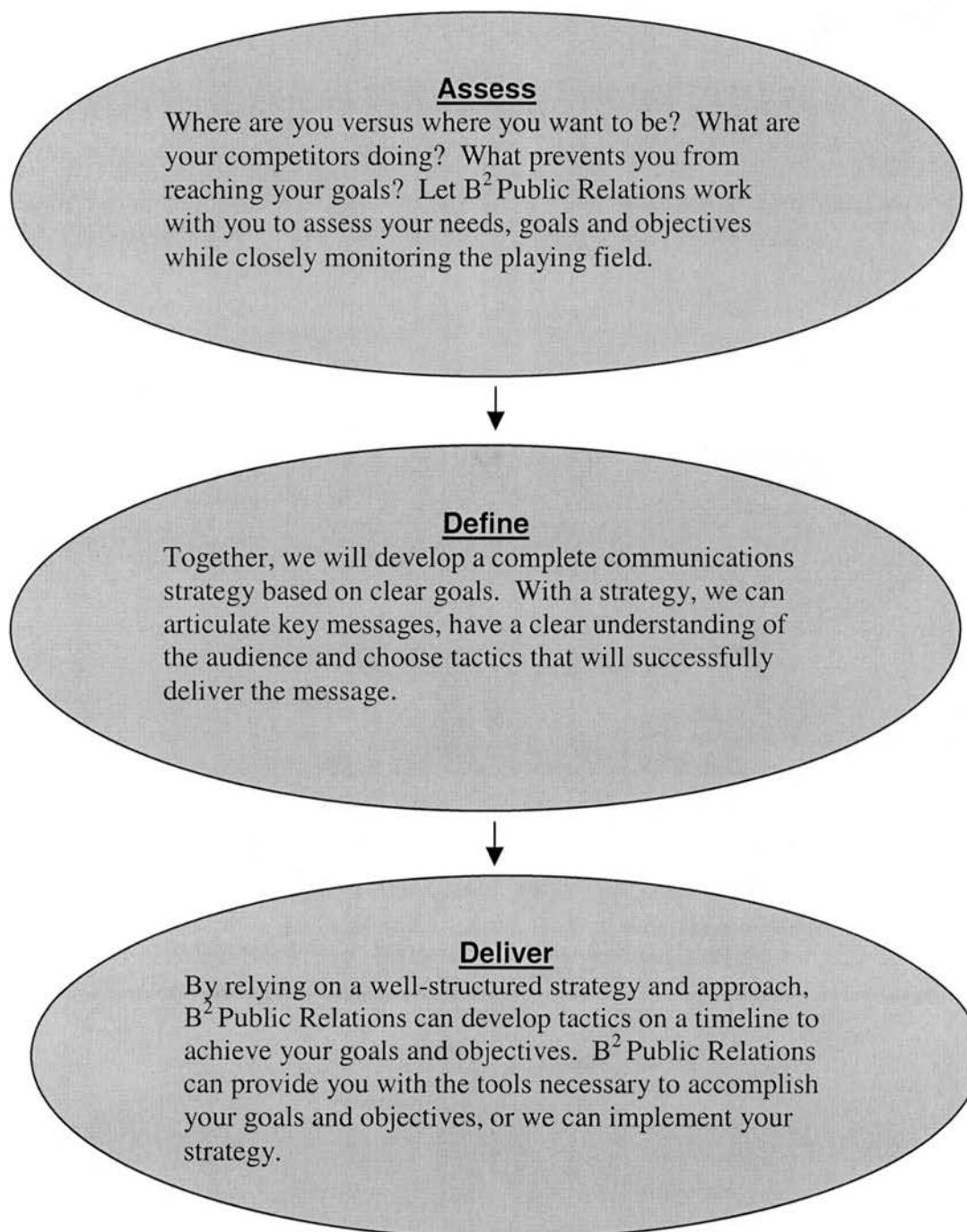
PR AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL

We believe public relations is most effective in positioning an organization's service, mission or product when viewed as a management tool. B² Public Relations carefully chose the word *Strategos* to represent our approach to developing strategic communications plans for you.

Your business or organization has a vision. You have created a corporate mission statement. That vision and mission should apply to all aspects of your business venture, from finance to operations to communications.

STRATEGOS - CUSTOM COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

B² Public Relations' three-pronged strategic communications planning process will develop, implement and ensure you maintain a strategy that delivers results.



PRACTICE AREAS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS PLANNING/COUNSELING

B² Public Relations partners will bring creativity and strategic thinking to your management and communications teams. We will work with you to establish communication goals and objectives that support your business strategy. We will provide you with an honest assessment of what strategy and tactics are needed to achieve your goals. We will develop clear messages and provide counsel on policies, positions and the impact of your decisions on public perception. We will plan ways to communicate those positions and decisions to your key audiences.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

State or federal regulatory agencies or legislative committees scrutinize activities of your industry or business. Proposed legislation may impact you. In a political environment, organizations can influence public policy or legislative decisions by generating third-party support, endorsements and validation. Working with government relations experts, we will develop a strategy to put your organization in a better position before regulatory or media scrutiny. Some companies try to keep a low profile when a proactive plan is what is needed to reach out to opinion leaders, influential community members and elected officials. Together, we will develop key messages and a plan to build a base of grassroots or constituent support. Our mission is to get credit in your "goodwill bank" during good times to be used when your organization faces criticism or endures difficult times.

MEDIA RELATIONS

We have developed strong relationships with national, local and trade reporters. As part of a communications strategy, we will implement tactics that include: pitching media interviews to specifically targeted reporters and media organizations, writing media materials such as news releases, talking points for interviews, backgrounders, fact sheets and media kits. We will help you manage the media and prepare for interviews. Equally important, we will monitor media reports for how they cover your business or organization, take immediate corrective action when needed, and watch for trends or emerging issues that may affect your reputation or the public's perception of your organization.

ISSUES MANAGEMENT

To us, issues management is also known as "don't-put-your-head-in-the-sand-on-tough-issues; they don't go away." Anticipating issues that will affect your company or organization's reputation is increasingly important with new media outlets, 24-hour news cycles and the Internet. Failing to anticipate problems that may impact the public's perception puts you behind the curve. By training staff and managers to look for red flags, we can develop plans to minimize potential missteps, take corrective action and develop communications and messages in advance of actions and decisions.

MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS

B² Public Relations principals have developed communication plans that sell ideas, products and services through the use of media materials, publicity, direct mail, advertising, signage, video, brochures (both print and electronic), web sites and displays. Marketing a new product or service, whether traditional or e-commerce, requires the development of names and themes and consistency in materials. To create customer loyalty and recognition, branding of your unique product or service is increasingly important to stand out.

RESEARCH

Research is the base upon which a strategic communications plan is developed. Knowing how your key audiences perceive your organization is important to enhancing or changing those perceptions. B² Public Relations can build on research your company has undertaken, or we can partner with professional research firms for survey research. We have used surveys, focus groups and conducted communications audits, where we conduct in-depth interviews with your key audience members and peers, and make judgments, strategy and messages based upon those perceptions.

NEW MEDIA/E-COMMERCE

The Internet has created new business opportunities, but it has become increasingly difficult to make your company's voice heard when selling products on-line or providing web-based services in an overcrowded marketplace. B² Public Relations can develop, write and design web site content, and develop and implement a marketing plan that includes a web site rollout. We will specifically target on-line publications for publicity and promote your e-commerce products to the right audiences – on-line and traditionally.

CRISIS COMMUNICATIONS

It is your good fortune that we have had more experience with crises than any two people deserve. If needed, we can put that kind of tested experience to work for you. In addition to developing plans in advance to communicate in the event of a crisis, when disaster cannot be foreseen we will quickly respond to where you need the help. From natural disasters to labor strikes, B² Public Relations partners have responded to crises and planned for how to handle communications and manage media in the event of emergencies and high-profile situations.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Events designed to obtain media coverage or to mark milestones create goodwill among your constituents, customers, audiences and employees. We have experience arranging groundbreaking events, ribbon cuttings, grand openings, news conferences, rollouts and news-making speeches.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

With the Internet and direct mail, businesses and organizations can disseminate messages directly to members of an organization, target audience or your community to break through competing messages. Companies and organizations that make contributions to the community should ensure that they receive the necessary and appropriate recognition.

TACTICS

Some of the tools to implement your strategy:

- ✓ Public awareness/education/information campaigns
- ✓ Brochures
- ✓ Newsletters
- ✓ Pitching stories to the media
- ✓ News releases
- ✓ Media kits
- ✓ Media training/interview preparation
- ✓ Message development
- ✓ Speechwriting and presentation development
- ✓ Satellite media tours
- ✓ Video scripts
- ✓ News conferences
- ✓ Web site concept development and content
- ✓ E-commerce marketing
- ✓ E-mail
- ✓ Advertising
- ✓ Direct mail
- ✓ Crisis communications planning and management
- ✓ Branding
- ✓ Special events
- ✓ Annual reports

STAFF PROFILES

**B² Public Relations is founded by
two experienced and media savvy professionals –
Wendy Burt and Jennifer Bagdade.**

In 1998 and 1999, Wendy Burt and Jennifer Bagdade won 11 awards on behalf of the Metropolitan Airports Commission from the Airports Council International and Public Relations Society of America-Minnesota Chapter for integrated communications programs and program elements, including: an annual report, newsletter, a media guide, preparations for the Northwest Airlines pilots' strike and a public education effort regarding the MSP 2010 airport development plan.

We have experience in a wide range of issues including transportation, real estate development, engineering and construction, politics and technology.

WENDY BURT
PRESIDENT

Wendy Burt has 15 years of experience in public affairs and media relations in high profile organizations. Most recently, Burt was the public information officer for the Metropolitan Airports Commission in Minneapolis-St. Paul where she directed the external and internal communications for the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport and six reliever airports. In addition to managing media relations and serving as a spokeswoman, Burt developed public relations programs, planned for and managed crisis communications, events, community relations, web site and advertising.

Prior to joining the Airports Commission in 1997, Burt served in President Clinton's administration as the associate director for public affairs of the U.S. Department of Transportation in Washington, D.C. Burt developed and implemented public relations initiatives, handled media relations and crisis communications on issues including highway safety, aviation and transit. From 1993 to 1994, Burt was a public affairs specialist for the U.S. Secretary of Defense, handling media interviews and arranging the Secretary's public appearances and international travel.

In addition, Burt sharpened skills in preparing special events as part of White House advance teams that made detailed, logistical arrangements for international and domestic visits by the President and First Lady.

Before joining the Clinton administration, Burt was the director of the media center for the 52nd Presidential Inaugural Committee. Prior to the 1992 election, Burt traveled nationally, advancing campaign appearances for then-Governor Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

In Minneapolis from 1989 to 1992, Burt was a public relations consultant for Himle Horner Inc. Prior to that, Burt served for five years as the communications director and scheduler for the Minnesota Attorney General.

Burt is a journalism and political science graduate of the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul.

JENNIFER BAGDADE
PARTNER AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

Jennifer Bagdade most recently was the assistant public information officer for the Metropolitan Airports Commission where she developed and managed external communications programs for the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport and six reliever airports. Bagdade managed day-to-day activities and longer-term public relations strategies and issues, serving as a spokesperson for the media, planning special events, overseeing the airport's MSP 2010 construction communications program, Web site, implementing a tenant newsletter and providing communications planning. Bagdade developed the agency's plan for responding to the 1998 Northwest Airlines strike.

Prior to joining the Airports Commission, Bagdade was a public relations consultant at Shandwick International's Minneapolis office where she planned and implemented public and media relations programs for high-technology companies locally and internationally.

From 1996 to 1997, Bagdade was marketing manager for Willis & Kaplan, Inc., an aviation-related consulting engineering company in Illinois, where she developed and implemented the company's marketing, advertising, web site and public relations initiatives. Additionally, her marketing skills doubled the company's business and broadly increased the customer base. At the same time, she consulted for an electronics communications company, preparing a web site and overseeing its marketing strategy.

Bagdade also brings a global perspective to the business. She has traveled extensively throughout the world and held internships with the United States Information Agency in Washington, D.C., the French Government Tourist Office in Chicago and the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France.

Bagdade has a master's degree in international communication from American University in Washington, D.C., and a bachelor's degree in history and French from Indiana University.

FEES

B² Public Relations will establish an estimated budget for implementing communications plans. Clients will be billed for the number of hours we work in addition to expenses.



B² PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC.

Wendy Burt • Jennifer Bagdade

Public Relations:

- Is the practice of developing communications to key audiences to achieve a business or organization's goals.
- Includes articulating goals and objectives; developing and implementing a strategy and tactics; developing key messages; conducting research; identifying the key audiences and measuring the results of a program.

Public Affairs:

- Is specifically the practice of influencing a public policy issue; communications that involve a political issue; mobilizing a grass roots campaign; or communicating on behalf of a government agency informing its public or constituents.
- Involves managing issues to achieve a desired outcome.

Expertise is based on:

A combined 20 years of experience in the public relations and public affairs practices:

- Public relations agencies;
- State of Minnesota and Federal governments;
- Issues including transportation, development, construction and politics;
- Managing communications in a time of crisis;
- Extensive local, national, trade media relations experience.

Role of B² Public Relations:

- Develop a communications strategy that achieves the project's goal of electing Beverly McKinnell as president of the League of Women Voters.
- Provide counsel and support for the project's communications to its key audiences, including developing and disseminating key messages, identifying and developing a platform and a grassroots campaign to achieve the project's goal and writing content for brochures, handouts, surveys and e-mail when it is appropriate to use these tools.
- Ensure that if Beverly is elected, the delegates and members realize her commitment to unifying and building the League.

CAMPAIGN POLICIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR LWVUS OFFICE

adopted by the LWVUS Board of Directors
October 16, 1994

1. The convention parliamentarian will act as the liaison for candidates nominated by the LWVUS nominating committee and any alternate slate or individual candidates.
2. All mailings will be at the expense of LWVUS nominees, alternate slates and individual candidates except for the VOTER article and any other official announcement of the LWVUS nominees.
3. LWVUS nominees, alternate slates and individual candidates may purchase a mailing list and labels of state and local League presidents at a cost determined by Member Services according to current policy.
4. Solicitation of funds within the LWVUS is limited to individual members only. State Leagues, local Leagues and Inter-League Organizations (ILOs) shall not contribute to a campaign. Individual contributions shall not exceed \$50 per candidate per election (including candidate).
5. Campaign expenditures shall not exceed \$500 per candidate per election. Expenditures shall include mailings, brochures, buttons and any other campaign materials promoting a slate or individual for national office of the LWVUS.
6. Prior to the opening plenary session, LWVUS nominees, alternate slates and individual candidates shall file with the parliamentarian a preliminary report listing revenues received and expenses incurred as of three days before Convention. Candidates shall file reports on the form available from the parliamentarian.
7. Within 30 days after the convention, candidates shall file a final report on forms available from the parliamentarian. A summary report will appear in the next *Post Board Summary*.
8. The convention committee will provide tables (in the convention areas) for all nominees, alternate slates and individuals to place their campaign materials.
9. Signs and distribution of campaign items shall be allowed in the designated campaign areas as listed in the "Convention Rules."
10. Candidates shall be responsible for removal of all signs and visual displays as set forth in the "Convention Rules."
11. Only LWVUS nominees nominated by the LWVUS Nominating Committee may be reimbursed by LWVUS for convention costs.
12. Candidates shall be asked to sign a "Fair Campaign Practice" form to be submitted to the parliamentarian. As members of the League of Women Voters, it is assumed that "Fair Campaign Practices" are a norm. (See below.)
13. Policies for candidates to national office do not apply to issue campaigns.
14. The parliamentarian shall issue a ruling on any dispute arising from implementation of these policies.

FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICE PRINCIPLES

The League of Women Voters believes that candidates for national office should conduct campaigns in accordance with the following principles:

- o Candidates will conduct a campaign for the LWVUS Board of Directors or LWVUS Nominating Committee openly and fairly. The candidates will discuss the issues and participate in fair debate with respect to her/his views and qualifications.
- o The candidates will neither engage in nor be involved with unfair or misleading attacks upon the character of an opponent, nor will the candidates engage in invasion of personal privacy unrelated to fitness for office.
- o Candidates will not be part of any appeal to prejudice.
- o Candidates will neither use nor be involved with the use of any campaign material or advertisement that misrepresents, distorts or otherwise falsifies the facts regarding an opponent. Candidates will clearly identify (by name and address) the source of all advertisements and campaign literature published or distributed.
- o Candidates will publicly repudiate support deriving from an individual or group whose activities would violate these "Fair Campaign Practice Principles."

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages > 2
To JUDY DUFFY	From BEVERLY	
Co.	Co.	
Dept.	Phone # 646-3690	
Fax #	Fax # 659-9493	



THE LEAGUE
OF WOMEN VOTERS®
OF THE UNITED STATES

April 2000

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Carolyn Jefferson-Jenkins, Ph.D.
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Vice-Presidents
Kay J. Maxwell
Greenwich, Connecticut

Barbara A. Foston
Atlanta, Georgia

Secretary-Treasurer
Mona Steele
Madison, Wisconsin

Directors
Margaret Brown
Laramie, Wyoming

Marie Brown
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Mary Ann Burt
Walterboro, South Carolina

Faye Justice Cox
White Plains, New York

Melissa Durr
Muncie, Indiana

Nancy Mahr
Rancho Palos Verdes,
California

Beverly K. McKinnell
St. Paul, Minnesota

Judy Poulson
Knoxville, Tennessee

Eleanor Revelle
Evanston, Illinois

Faye Harned Sinnott
Barrington, Illinois

Alison P. Smith
Portland, Maine

Executive Director
Jane Gruenebaum

To: State and Local League Presidents and DPM Subscribers
From: LWVUS Nominating Committee, D. Anne Wolfe, Chair
Re: Slate of Officers, Directors and Nominating Committee for 2000-2002

PLEASE DISTRIBUTE COPIES TO CONVENTION DELEGATES

We are very pleased to present the slate of Officers, Directors and Nominating Committee members that we will be recommending for election at the LWVUS Convention in June. To help you and your delegates prepare for this important decision, we want to outline the process we followed, detail the skills we identified as essential for an effective national board, and introduce the team that we believe will provide the leadership needed to enable the League to thrive in today's challenging environment.

The LWVUS bylaws provide for a seven-member Nominating Committee, four elected at national convention and three who are appointed members from the LWVUS Board (see Article XI, LWVUS Bylaws). It is the responsibility of the Nominating Committee to recommend a single slate to the delegates at national convention. The slate is composed of 12 Officers and Directors of the LWVUS Board of Directors, as well as the chair and three members of the Nominating Committee.

Our two-year search for leadership began right after Convention '98. The Nominating Committee observed the LWVUS board at its meetings and designed an outreach process encouraging nominations from members of our organization. Nomination forms were included in *The National Voter*, the LWVUS website and in Post-Board Summaries and mailings. We received 59 nominations from the grassroots via e-mail, website feedback and fax as well as the traditional paper letter and form. We read state and local newsletters and board reports to become acquainted with leaders and issues. We attended state and local meetings, when asked, and talked in person, by telephone or by e-mail to as many state and local leaders as possible.

We interviewed LWVUS board and senior staff members in October 1999. Six weeks before our February 2000 retreat, we began to interview the nominees, their references and relevant state and local League leaders. All nominees were made aware of time and financial commitments required, and the national roster was used to verify that they were members in good standing.

Messages for Committee for the Future of the League of Women Voters
May 22, 2000

League of Women Voters

- The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages the informed and active participation of citizens in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.
- The League, through education and encouraging participation, helps citizens ensure that their voices are heard at the local, state and national levels and through coalition building around shared issues.

About Beverly McKinnell

- The League's nominating committee called Beverly McKinnell "the epitome of a team player with experience, honesty and respect for our organization and its membership."
- Beverly McKinnell is an experienced leader, having been a member of the League for 25 years and serving on the national board for eight years. Beverly served as state chapter President for two terms and headed x League committees over the past x years.
- Beverly has demonstrated commitment to the League's goals and missions based on her involvement in local, state and national leagues for the past x years and her ability to include diverse viewpoints and backgrounds of her colleagues across the United States in her decision-making process.

Beverly and the Slate's Platform

- Building on the League of Women Voters history and commitment to increasing the number of engaged citizens in local, state and national politics, this 2000 slate is committed to advancing the League's mission; continuing to build a unified, vibrant, inclusive membership; and developing a strong financial base.
- As President, Beverly will advocate for forming a community organization model, which will include recruiting staff and volunteers who are community organizers. We believe such an effort will provide unity to our organization and expand our efforts to be more inclusive in our membership and to our constituencies. Local leagues, such as (where-example), that are using community organizers are succeeding.

- This nominated slate is dedicated to the fundamental mission of the League -- advocating to external audiences on important issues such as campaign finance reform, educating voters and inspiring turnout for the November elections.

Fundraising

- Among her accomplishments, Beverly, working with League staff and volunteers, has raised \$x for the League over the past x years and implemented policy recommendations on issues important to the League, including...
- Through teamwork and coalition-building, Beverly has been chairwoman of the fund development of the League of Women Voters overseeing all fundraising activities in the Vision 2000 capital campaign which to date has received more than \$x that has gone to support...
- Recognizing the important contributions of local and state Leagues to the national platforms, Beverly has chaired and assisted fundraising efforts in her home state of Minnesota throughout the 1990s to present.

Commitment to Diversity and Inclusiveness

- The 2000 slate is the most diverse slate in the League's history consisting of 15 women from different races, heritages, backgrounds, locales in the United States, occupations and, most importantly, experiences.
- Beverly and her slate are working to enhance diversity not only among the organization's membership but recognizing and communicating with diverse constituencies outside the League (consistent with the mission of the League to build an informed and educated citizenry who participates in the democratic process).
- This slate is working to move forward together. Every member of this organization contributes innovative thinking from diverse backgrounds. From our members in the east who (...need examples, characteristics or accomplishments) to our members in the south who... to our members in the west who..., this organization is built on diversity of mind and spirit. Beverly intends, as the President, to build upon this momentum and celebrate our differences so that they bring us closer together.
- If elected President, Beverly will reestablish the Diversity Implementation Task Force. The Diversity Task Force worked for nearly seven years before it was dissolved two years ago.
- While Beverly served on the Diversity Task Force from 1992-93, the Task Force placed an emphasis on the need for a more inclusive organization that represents different points of view among its membership and constituencies it serves.

- Among its achievements, 1) the Task Force sponsored health care forums in all 50 states, developing partnerships with members of Congress; 2) conducted programs in Spanish; 3) the Diversity Task Force also produced and distributed, through a grant from Texaco, a "how to" booklet and tool kit for local leagues.
- A Diversity Task Force is needed to help the organization achieves its goals of representing all points of view and backgrounds.

Unity

- As President, Beverly will consistently and continuously maintain contact with state and local organizations, responding to their desire for more communication between the board and national office.
- Beverly will encourage unity among national, state and local chapters as well as between the board and staff through communications and team-building on the local and state level.
- Beverly will balance the need for experience, continuity and stability with the need to attract new members and embrace new ideas. The League is in a time of transition; change is required for the organization to grow and advance its agenda.
- The success of the League of Women Voters depends on its grassroots contributions. In order to ensure the growth and continued unity of the League, affirming and supporting the successes of the state and local leagues will strengthen the network and enhance credibility and power of the organization.

Race

- The nominating committee made a decision after an extensive two-year search to nominate Beverly McKinnell because she, in the view of the nominating committee, best fit the profile of characteristics that would further the League's mission and fulfill its needs into the 21st century.
- Diversity is not solely about the color of a person's skin. This slate is the most diverse slate in the history of the League of Women Voters and counts x African-American women, x Asian-American women, x American-Indian women as well as people from many different backgrounds, experiences, locales and ages.
- The League of Women Voters is an organization based on pluralism and democracy. Establishing an opportunity for a new President and slate of officers invites all League members to provide important input and leadership. By its nature, the League depends on a diverse grassroots support system as the foothold of the organization.

- The success of the League of Women Voters depends on unity, not division. Beverly, as President, will include members of the slate and local and state Leagues to help pave the way to furthering the mission and goals of the organization.

Draft Q&A

Q. Was there something that Ms. Jefferson-Jenkins did that was a problem? Why did the nominating committee not re-nominate her? Why was Ms. Jefferson-Jenkins forced out?

A. The nominating committee listed a series of criteria and characteristics in evaluating the 2000 slate, including the President. The nominating committee asked me to be the candidate for President. I cannot address the nominating committee's considerations other than the criteria they used to evaluate me and the other officers.

Q. Did the nominating committee's decision have anything to do with race? How can the organization turn out the first African-American President?

A. The nominating committee detailed a list of characteristics they considered in nominating a slate. I cannot address the nominating committee's considerations other than the criteria they used to evaluate me and the other officers. Establishing opportunities for new leadership is in keeping with the League's mission. In addition, change keeps organizations strong, inclusive and growing

Q. Why should we think you will be in a position to enhance diversity?

A. I recognize that there may be perceptions among some members and constituencies that the League does not embrace change and thereby is not attracting new members of different points of view. I am committed to changing this organization to be relevant to a diverse membership and our constituencies. One thing I will do is re-establish the Diversity Implementation Task Force. Until the job is done, we need the emphasis on diversity that the task force provided.

The slate of which I am part is the most diverse slate of candidates – ethnically, geographically, age, experience from corporate to labor work experience, perceptions and ideas. Small local leagues to big city leagues in big states. While the emphasis has been on racial diversity, many leagues are also looking for inclusiveness in age and gender.

If our mission is to empower citizens to better their communities, we can't achieve that without strengthening our organization.

Q. What are you going to do to keep the organization from splitting apart along racial lines?

A. There are consequences of a contested election. It can hurt the unity that we are striving for as an organization, and it impacts our ability to implement our mission among our constituencies. In addition to our organizational, campaign and convention issues, we need to:

- Increase memberships in local leagues
- Build trust between the national staff and the state and local chapters/memberships

- Build contacts from the national organization to state and local leagues
- Implement get-out-the-vote and education efforts in this election year
- Advocate for campaign finance reform.

Q. What is the League's position on affirmative action?

A. The League supports affirmative action and our policy statement includes supporting diversity not only among races or gender but also among those who are economically disadvantaged and sexual preferences in employment, housing and education.

Q. Why did the League's nominating committee recommend you as the new President?

A. I believe its choice was based on my ability to fulfill the primary roles of the League President -- to lobby on issues and serve as the organization's spokesperson, based on a successful career in the League working on a multitude of issues on the local, state and national levels.

Q. Is there discrimination in the League?

A. No. The League of Women Voters and the nominating committee have made the need to include all voices and perspectives as part of our platform. Our slate of officers and directors plan to establish a leadership-training program to build skills in and commitment to diversity.

Q. Ms. Jefferson Jenkins says that she was not re-nominated because she is African American?

A. The nominating committee articulated a series of criteria which they considered in recommending the 2000 slate including Beverly as President. I don't feel that race is the issue in an organization that is built upon diversity of race, gender, background, expertise, education and more.

*Has CJD not been a good leader?
What are her leadership qualities*

Subj: **Fwd: Plain Dealer article**
Date: 6/13/2000 6:50:52 PM Central Daylight Time
From: BMcKinnell
To: Gandjduffy, Salsawtim@cs.com, Ejor dar
To: wburt@uswest.net

*Lali B.
Carol Kusch
Jeanne Matlock
Jessica
Kawrie
Sally*

Forwarded Message:

Subj: **Plain Dealer article**
Date: 6/13/2000 6:43:21 PM Central Daylight Time
From: er@revelle.net (Eleanor Revelle)
To: bmckinnell@aol.com, KayJMax@aol.com, jpoulson@compuserve.com, seberly@rochester.infi.net, mrb232@cs.com, Fmbrown@sandia.gov, maburtt@ibm.net, polloham@earthlink.net, joanpaik@aol.com, carolrw@aol.com, asmith3@maine.rr.com, HABERN922@aol.com, sheliarn31@yahoo.com, mrobertson@aol.com
CC: wolfeaj@earthlink.net, HABERN922@aol.com, barbara.foston@bellsouth.com, karenk@probe.net, gmat@concentric.net, KayJMax@aol.com, hmahr@pacbell.net

Here it is!

Panel snubs League president in bid for re-election

Tuesday, June 13, 2000

By TOM BRAZAITIS

PLAIN DEALER BUREAU

WASHINGTON -For the first time in the 80-year history of the League of Women Voters, its nominating committee has denied the incumbent president an endorsement for a second term, setting the stage for an emotional election that already has provoked tears and angry questioning.

Carolyn Jefferson-Jenkins, the first black woman to head the 130,000-member organization, does not intend to accept her rebuke without a fight at next weekend's convention here, where 1,100 delegates from chapters across the country will choose a president and board of directors.

Jefferson-Jenkins, a Cleveland native who taught in Cleveland and suburban public schools for 18 years, says she will contest the committee's hand-picked choice and predicts she will win.

"In the two years that I was president, there was a lot accomplished," Jefferson-Jenkins said. "But there's a lot still to be accomplished in the next two years, when I expect to continue to be president."

After nominating speeches and a debate over the weekend, the delegates will vote June 20 by secret ballot.

D. Anne Wolfe of New Jersey, who heads the seven-member nominating committee, said she broke into tears when she presented the committee's recommended slate to the national board in April. The committee nominated Beverly McKinnell, a social worker from St. Paul, Minn., who has been on the board for eight years.

"This was a sad decision, probably the most painful decision that any of us has had to make within this organization, because we love both women very much," Wolfe said.

Wolfe said when she called Jefferson-Jenkins to tell her the news, the rejected president "got off the phone" before she had a chance to explain the committee's reasoning.

"That's not my recollection of the conversation," Jefferson-Jenkins said.

She said Wolfe offered no explanation.

Once the general membership got word of the nominating committee's decision, Wolfe said she was deluged with phone calls and e-mail messages, many of them angry, wondering why Jefferson-Jenkins, whose stylish appearance and articulate manner presented a modern face for the league, had been dealt with in that way.

The League of Women Voters, formed in 1920, the year women got the right to vote, is a nonpartisan political organization that encourages informed participation by citizens in government. It works to educate the public on major policy issues and to influence policy at all levels of government. Men have been accepted as members since 1974 but are a small percentage of the total membership.

The funding factor The deliberations of the nominating committee are kept secret, even from league members. Wolfe would say only that McKinnell is a proven fund-raiser.

"Carolyn's expertise is not in that direction," she said.

The president presides over a staff of 51 and a budget this year of \$9.3 million but receives no compensation except expenses for travel, lodging and meals.

Jefferson-Jenkins said she is proud of having obtained several big-dollar grants for the league. She said the contacts she made in her first two years would enable her to raise even more money for the league's work.

Today she will announce a major get-out-the-vote project with the theme, "Take a friend to vote."

On Jefferson-Jenkins' recommendation, the league formed a business partnership with grassroots.com, a privately held nonpartisan Web site. In exchange for providing information about political candidates' positions, the league receives cash contributions from grassroots.com.

Wolfe said the arrangement is controversial among members because of a fear that the league will be tainted by commercialization. But the board had agreed to the arrangement, she said.

Jean Armstrong, president of the league chapter in Baton Rouge, La., summed up the views of Jefferson-Jenkins supporters, saying, "Frankly, I have not been given any reason - no reason at all - to

deter from the traditional practice of offering the president a second term."

Only once before has an incumbent league president served only one term. Susan S. Lederman held the presidency from 1990 to 1992. In her case, though, she invited the board to find a replacement so that she could return full time to her tenured teaching position at a New Jersey university.

Focus groups commissioned by the league revealed that the organization's image is of aging, middle-class, suburban white women, an image that league members say is embarrassingly close to the truth. As a black woman, Jefferson-Jenkins personified the league's commitment to diversity.

The defeat of Jefferson-Jenkins, combined with the resignation of the lone black woman on the board for an unrelated reason would leave the league with no black members in its hierarchy. McKinnell has proposed appointing two black women to the board if she is elected.

Wolfe said the nominating committee was "fully cognizant of the perception problem" that might be created by replacing Jefferson-Jenkins with McKinnell.

"It was not something that we took lightly," said Wolfe, noting that the nominating committee included two black women and an Asian American. The committee debated for 6* hours before reaching its decision, she said.

The race factor One of the black women on the committee, Barbara Foston of Atlanta, said, "A lot of people are trying to make this into a racial issue. It's not. Image was not our only consideration."

McKinnell said she has no reservations about running against an incumbent president.

"I respect and admire Carolyn," she said. "I think she's done a lot of things for the league. I'm not running against anyone. I'm running for the office of president."

Jefferson-Jenkins, one of six children in her family, grew up in the Buckeye neighborhood of Cleveland, graduated from John Adams High School, got a bachelor's degree from Western College (now part of Miami University) in Oxford, a master's in education from John Carroll University and a doctorate in urban studies from Cleveland State University.

She taught for a year at Shaw High School in East Cleveland, then in Cleveland high schools and junior high schools. She went on to become principal of Taylor Academy in Cleveland Heights. In 1995, she moved to Colorado Springs to become vice president of curriculum for Junior Achievement Inc. It was there that she met and married Kenneth Jenkins, a real estate broker.

Jefferson-Jenkins joined the Cleveland League of Women Voters in 1980 to get a ticket to the debate that October in Cleveland between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan. Having paid her dues, she decided to

find out what the organization was about and soon was playing an active role.

Jefferson-Jenkins has two published works on the voting rights of blacks: "The Road to Suffrage," a pamphlet distributed to 100,000 Ohio school children, and a book, "One Man One Vote: The History of the African-American Vote in the United States."

The co-presidents of the Cleveland chapter, both former teachers themselves, are solidly in Jefferson-Jenkins camp.

"She's a city girl, and she won't go down without a battle," says Shirley Babbit, one of the co-presidents. "We're behind her. The initiatives she has projected to bring us into the 21st century speak so highly of her." @@Barbara Sones, the other co-president, said breaking league precedent by removing Jefferson-Jenkins after one term would be "counter to the kind of thrust toward diversity we have been able to bring to the league under Carolyn. ...as national president, she has been a living role model." @@

----- Headers -----

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Date: Tue, 13 Jun 2000 18:42:18 -0500

To: bmckinnell@aol.com, KayJMax@aol.com, jpoulson@compuserve.com, seberly@rochester.infi.net, mrb232@cs.com, Fmbrown@sandia.gov, maburtt@ibm.net, polloham@earthlink.net, joanpaik@aol.com, carolrw@aol.com, asmith3@maine.rr.com, HABERN922@aol.com, sheli31@yahoo.com, mrobertson@aol.com

From: Eleanor Revelle <.er@revelle.net>

Subject: Plain Dealer article

Cc: wolfeaj@earthlink.net, HABERN922@aol.com, barbara.foston@bellsouth.com, karenk@probe.net, gmat@concentric.net, KayJMax@aol.com, hmahr@pacbell.net

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii" ; format="flowed"

Lali B.
Carol Frisch
Jeanne Matlock
Jessica
Gawriel Gally

Subj: **An Open Letter...**

Date: 6/12/2000 9:29:18 PM Central Daylight Time

From: softconf@mc.net (Faye Sinnott)

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An open letter to all League Presidents:

We have always appreciated the counsel of our own local League Boards when it came to issues dealing with the LWVUS Board. It's generally been on the order of "ignore them, and get on with the business of the League"! Somehow, that has always restored a comforting sense of perspective.. even while we are serving on the LWVUS Board!

This year is different.

This year, League Program is not the only game in town at Convention. This year the League has some critical choices to make in selecting the leadership of the LWV. The importance of these choices should not be underestimated. One the most valuable contributions a national board can make is to represent powerfully - on both a concrete and symbolic level - the values, convictions and thrust of the organization.

We both have some experience in marketing. Marketing makes one especially sensitive to opportunities for powerful symbolism, visibility and impact.

As current or former local league presidents and active leaguers, we are all too aware of the demographics of our membership. Though we believe we are very youthful in our outlook and energy, at first glance we appear to be an organization of generally older, middle to upper class women. We appear a rather homogeneous lot. When we come to Convention, there is a veritable sea of gray heads. Not surprisingly, we have been perceived as an aging power, perhaps past our prime, by law makers, funders, coalition partners, prospective members. Our mission, while fundamental to the health of our democracy, is cumbersome to say and lengthy to explain, often at a disadvantage in today's sound bite, media-based world. While our leaders have been exceedingly capable, it has often been difficult to stand out in the ever more competitive non-profit world. In recent years, we have had to husband our resources, focus our energies, sharpen our message (MDW), and initiate new membership campaigns and more targeted fund raising efforts.

Along came Carolyn.

Recruited to the Board by Becky Cain, Carolyn is an impressive League leader, a visible symbol for focus, change and energy. Now an 18 year League veteran, six with the LWVUS Board, Carolyn has had oversight responsibility for several comprehensive League initiatives. the Get Out the Vote campaign in 1996, which registered more than 50,000 people to vote, the Wired for Democracy project to increase Voter education and participation via the Internet (precursor to DNet), and the League's Future Plan which laid the ground work for revitalizing the National Voter, the Website, and beginning the LWV Clearinghouse.

On a personal basis, Carolyn presents an amazing fit with League ideals. She is a recognized authority on the voting rights of African-Americans and is a published author on Black Suffrage. An educator and former principal, her fields include American History and Government, and Economics. She has been recognized and has won several awards for her volunteerism and civic involvement. She is an exceedingly effective speaker. Her powers of cultivation have brought results for the League with current and prospective funders (just ask the folks from the Ford Foundation)!

We can share with you that Carolyn came into a very difficult management situation. One always hesitates to share less than ideal news about one's organization. Yet how can we communicate the scope of Carolyn's contributions without sharing some aspects of the realities of the LWWUS office?

The League office was in need of a substantial people reorganization. A new executive director [ED] had been hired (in the League, the ED serves as the chief operating officer; the emphasis is on smooth internal operations. The League president, or her designee, is clearly identified as the chief spokesperson and chief executive officer for the League), and many long hours had to be spent orienting the ED to the League and to her responsibilities. Financial controls were stressed as important, as were organizational development and systems. Clear, spot-on accurate communications would be critical. The new ED was articulate and personable, and looked promising. The tasks were exceedingly challenging. Time would tell whether there would be a good match between the management skills required and capabilities at hand.

Over the next several months, some key League archival and reference files were found to be incomplete (and may have been incomplete for some time), and much valuable guidance that history and precedents could have provided was lost. Other files were sadly out of date. Policies and procedures were loose or needed to be created. The League was fortunate to have a president with Carolyn's experience in administration, instruction and leadership, and she provided clear instruction to staff for basic standard operating procedures, League procedures, and performance objectives. Carolyn's modus operandi was to give the ED a great deal of responsibility and authority and access to resources, and then to hold her accountable for performance. There was much to be done. At the Board level, we talked excitedly about our expectations for having a League office that would deliver "top quartile" performance to our member Leagues.

Fund raising had to be addressed immediately. Prior to her election in '98, Carolyn had been all but promised significant funding from Ford subject to submission of an acceptable proposal from the League. This turned out to be a one million dollar strategic planning grant received in 1999. Others grants, joint projects and funding opportunities have come along too, and there are more in the pipeline. In the non-profit world, the chief executive is a major resource used by the Fund Development staff. Carolyn is a very effective chief executive.

How was Carolyn's management style? We wish several of our bosses had been more like her! We saw high expectations, clear objectives, reasonable timeframes, access to resources, understanding of constraints, willingness to coach, open door and a readiness to listen but not to excuse from accountability. We saw demanding but fair. It was the kind of management style we'd expect in a highly professional organization, especially one with the needs and limitations the League has. We saw strength, leadership, vision, and a great understanding of leverage and synergy.

How did we find Carolyn as a Board President? Organized, objective, well prepared, careful not to prematurely share her thoughts until all from the Board had had a chance to share their views, quick to share "plum" assignments, careful to have opportunities for Board development at each meeting. Remember, this was a largely new Board! The last several boards had had only a couple of new members. Ours had almost two-thirds new members! Most of our Board meetings - even with very full agendas - finished ahead of schedule. Carolyn expected professionalism from us as well. If we needed help, or had issues, she expected us to say so - upfront, face to face, not in the parking lot! Early on, we had set the norms we wished to follow as a Board. Carolyn took us at our words, and set about the business of revitalizing the League. We thought she was leading us in the right direction!

We're voting for Carolyn when she is nominated from the floor at Convention. If you come to convention, we would encourage you to vote for her as well. For us, not only is Carolyn an effective symbol of a vibrant, vigorous League, but she also has a clear vision for a meaningful, effective future for the League, and she can lead us through the difficult choices that are essential to get there. We believe in the League, and we believe in Carolyn.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Melissa Durr and Faye Sinnott

LWWUS Board members

Central Message:

The League is continuing its 80-year tradition of making democracy work. Our convention will showcase democracy in action as we expect to have a spirited election for our own Presidency. We will have a candidates forum where delegates can interact and engage the candidates in a discussion of the candidates' visions for the organization's future.

The League of Women Voters is highly committed to diversity and inclusion. Its staffing and programs clearly reflect this priority. For example, at least half of the 53 person national staff are people of color, and the two most senior staff are women of color.

The candidates for leadership positions are highly committed to the organization and are working together to fulfill its important mission. I respect and admire the other candidate. We like each other. And this is a very positive campaign. The leadership, staff and members are fully committed to do what is in the best interest of the League and its mission, regardless of who assumes the Presidency. The programs and activities remain our primary focus.

Background Information

League of Women Voters Going Strong in its 80th Year

- We are looking forward to a spirited and open convention as the League of Women Voters celebrates its 80th Anniversary. This is what democracy and the League of Women Voters is all about!
- There are now 130,000 members and supporters, of the League of Women Voters nationwide, with 1,000 state and local Leagues.
- The League is making democracy work
- The League has been on the cutting edge in using technology to advance the principles of democracy. Using the Internet site www.grassroots.com, citizens can access information about issues, candidates and voting through Dnet, a partnership between the League of Women Voters and the Center for Governmental Studies. The innovative D-Net program will be used for online candidate debates for Election 2000.
- Take a Friend to Vote is the League of Women Voters' newest initiative promoting voter education and participation efforts aimed at underrepresented communities, including Asian, Hispanic, African American and American Indian voters. This nationwide voter education and outreach effort will be launched on Tuesday, June 13, 2000. Sponsors include Oldsmobile, Charming Shoppes, Conde Nast and Lifetime Television.
- The League of Women Voters serves as Fiscal Agent for and as a member of the coalition of Youth Vote 2000
- The League's Global Democracy Initiative is a multi-year effort designed to build democracy skills around the globe.
- League of Women Voters is working hard in coalition with other organizations on issues such as Campaign Finance Reform, gun control, Patients Bill of Rights, and voting rights for the District of Columbia

Nominating Committee

- deliberative process in keeping with League tradition
- Nominating Committee was diverse, including 2 African American women
- Bylaws stipulate that candidate information should be confidential
- Nominating Committee a long-term process that considers specific criteria based on the needs of the organization and the qualifications of the candidates in meeting those criteria
- Nominating Committee is diverse. Of the 4 elected members, 2 are people of color, and of the 3 Board

appointees, one is of color.

Diversity

- The League of Women Voters has a strong commitment to diversity.
- League of Women Voters' national staff is very diverse - in fact, at least 50% of 53 person national staff are people of color.
- The two most senior members of the national staff are women of color, one is Latino and one African American.
- The League of Women Voters has instituted a Global Democracy Initiative which provides leadership training and democracy development skills, working in 8 countries in Africa.
- League of Women Voters has established programs promoting voter education and participation efforts aimed at underrepresented communities, including Asian, Hispanic, African American and American Indian voters. Take A Friend to Vote, the League's newest voter awareness and outreach campaign, will be launched on Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Beverly McKinnell
Nominee for L WVUS president

June 7, 2000

Dear Minnesota Delegate:

I am very pleased and proud to be nominated for president of the League of Women Voters of the United States. I want to tell you a little about me and to ask for your support at L WVUS Convention.

I have been an active member of the St. Paul League since 1974, serving as president, vice president and finance drive chair. I have continued to help the St. Paul League with their fundraiser and workshops ~~when I can~~. On the Minnesota board, I served as vice president for Development and for Field Service, and as president. I still chair the investments committee. During 8 years on the national board, my service includes first vice president, secretary-treasurer and chair of Fund Development, the Vision 2000 Capital Campaign, strategic planning, bylaws and Future Plan.

The League of Women Voters is at a turning point in its illustrious 80 year history. Our nominated slate of officers and directors intends to meet the challenges before us and work together with Leagues at all levels to:

- Advance the League's mission.
- Build a vibrant, diverse membership.
- Develop a strong financial base.
- Build the organizational capacity of the League at all levels.
- Leverage the many talents of League leaders.
- Affirm and support the successes of state and local Leagues.

Please contact me at bmckinnell@aol.com or (651) 646-3690 with any questions or concerns. To find out more about the L WVUS nominees check out our web site at www.lwv2000.org (user group:lwv; password:carriecatt).

I look forward to seeing you at convention and hope that you will decide to support me for president.

Cheers,

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MEMBERS ONLY



THE LEAGUE
OF WOMEN VOTERS

CONVENTION

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Convention
2000 Preview

Board Nominations

Program Planning

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ONLINE
GRASSROOTS
NETWORK

OUR PRESIDENT

PROGRAM
DEVELOPMENT

Convention

Board Nominations

The LWVUS Nominating Committee will recommend the following slate for consideration and vote at Convention in June of 2000.

OFFICERS:

President: **Beverly McKinnell**, St. Paul, MN
First Vice-President: **Kay Maxwell**, Greenwich, CT
Second Vice-President: **Judy Poulson**, Knoxville, TN
Secretary/Treasurer: **Shirley Eberly**, Rochester, NY

LWVUS Nominees
→ 71 Lynwood Dr
Rochester NY
14618

DIRECTORS:

Margaret Brown, Laramie, WY
Marie Brown, Albuquerque, NM
Mary Ann Burt, Walterboro, SC
Janis R. Hirohama, Manhattan Beach, CA
Joan Paik, Clarksville, MD
Eleanor Revelle, Evanston, IL
Carol Woodward Scott, Oklahoma City, OK
Alison Smith, Portland, ME

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Chair: **Jean Matsuura**, Hillsborough, CA
Nancy Granda, Tampa, FL
Nancy Mahr, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA
Jan Wilbur, Houston, TX

Respectfully submitted by,

D. Anne Wolfe, Chair

League of Women Voters of the United States Nominating Committee

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Subject: Slate for 2000-2002 LWVUS National Board

Date: Sun, 9 Apr 2000 14:40:13 -0500

From: "Karren Kerr" <karenk@sr.radiks.net>

To: <lwvmn@mtn.org>

Judy Duffy, President, and members of the LWV Minnesota:

At the LWVUS national board meeting yesterday, the Nominating Committee recommended the slate for consideration and vote at Convention in June of 2000.

We thought all members of Minnesota would be proud to know that Beverly McKinnell was selected to be the nominee for the President's position.

Looking forward to seeing you at Convention,

Anne Wolfe, Jean Matsuura, Vanessa Abernathy and Karren Kerr
for the LWVUS Nominating Committee

*We are delighted with this news and congratulate
members of
the nominating Committee on their choice!*

*Judy Duffy
President*

*~~Robtina~~
Murray
Belanger*

Sent to LWUtopics on 4/12/2000