



League of Women Voters of Montezuma County

VOTER

Montezuma County, Colorado

www.lwvmontezuma.org Total Membership: 26

The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan political organization, promotes informed and active participation in government and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

Volume 3, Issue 1

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January-February, 2009

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Mark Your Calendars

General Meetings

- **Sat Feb 7**, “Legislative Lowdown”, General Meeting, Senator Jim Isgar and Representatives Ellen Roberts and Scott Tipton, Hampton Fellowship Hall, First United Methodist Church, Cortez 2 – 4 p.m. Bring cookies
- **Mon Feb 9**, Visitor’s Center Program Planning General Meeting, Visitor’s Center 11:00 a.m.

Board Meetings

- **Mon Feb 9**, Visitor’s Center 10:00am

Join the League!

Anyone of voting age may join the League. Discounted household memberships are available. Call Llois Stein at 564-9565 or Marcia Boon at 565-7668 for more information.

Reminder:

Now is the time to pay 2009 dues to Denis Boon. Please see back page for complete information.

President's Message

At the LWVUS Convention, which I attended last June, the delegates voted to have LWVUS study and adopt new positions on three topics: National Popular Vote (NPV), Climate Change and Health Care Reform.

The grassroots local Leagues study an issue and consensus questions are the basis of the national or state League Boards taking a POSITION. The POSITIONS are the basis for League action. It is important for our local League to participate in national studies because the national position is based on local League consensus discussion. Lobbying and advocacy efforts are justified by positions. Actions are based on positions.

We are embarking on the first and easiest of the studies with a NPV study consensus discussion March 26. LWVUS has provided us with study documents and consensus questions at the www.lwv.org.

The website also has several new climate change white papers. In addition, JoDee Powers has written a white paper based on her November 2008 presentation to us that we'll send out after our NPV study is complete.

LWVCO is asking Colorado local Leagues to review Colorado Positions - Positions that are more specific to the state and complement LWVUS. The LWVCO Board will determine the need for state studies based on program planning input from local leagues. Two League documents are necessary to have on hand when reviewing positions: LWVUS: "Impact on Issues," and LWVCO: "Program for Study and Action, Positions for Actions, 2007-2009".

Does the LWVMZC want to propose new topics for local Leagues in Colorado to study?

At our next Board meeting, February 9, at 11:00 AM we will discuss program studies to suggest to the LWVCO Board. We will also determine if there are any specific local issues we want to study.

Saturday, February 7th at 2pm, we'll host our legislators for a "Legislative Lowdown". Come show your interest in and appreciation for what our representatives do when the Colorado Legislature is in session. The meeting is contingent on weather allowing them to come home from Denver for the weekend.

No one from LWVMZC attended the LWVCO Legislative Conference, January 5, but Marilyn Brown of LaPlata County League shares her experience with us in an article in this newsletter. We missed a memorable experience. Next year I hope some of us can attend.

A few days ago The Environmental Protection Agency's appeals board agreed to consider objections to the Desert Rock Energy Project's air permit, dealing a blow to the proposed 1,500- megawatt coal-burning power plant. We must continue to be vigilant that objections our League raised in its seven page letter to the EPA and at public testimony are addressed adequately and accurately.

Consider attending State Convention May 15 and 16 in Golden. June 18 – 19 LWVCO Leadership Conference will be held in Frisco. This year let's have a car full attending!

— *Jodi Foran*

**The League of Women Voters
turns 89 on February 14, 2009!!**

**LWVCO Program Planning
LWVMZC
Recommendations??**

The League of Women Voters is a grassroots organization. At the local, state and national League levels, action on public policy can be taken only after member study and consensus or, alternatively, member concurrence, has led to a position. With this in mind, LWVCO has asked each local league to submit suggestions for possible review and/or study at the state level. These suggestions are reviewed at the State Board meeting in March. Those that are approved will be presented for adoption at the State Convention in May.

As an example the Montrose League is recommending the following to LWVCO Board for consideration:

Position Heading: Fiscal Policy

Position to Review: Revenue

Summary of Scope: Provide information on how the severance tax is collected, subsequent distribution of revenue formula, impact on individual counties, ramifications of raising or lowering the tax.

The LaPlata County League is recommending the following to the LWVCO Board.

Position Heading: Air Quality, Energy

Position to Review: General - Expand

Summary of Scope: Define measures the state of Colorado can undertake on its own or in concert with other states to mitigate the effects of climate change on the citizens of Colorado with emphasis on those projects which strengthen our economy, make our workforce more competitive, capitalize on our renewable energy resources and support the health and wellness of our

citizens This study might start by examining the things CA has done to see whether they are feasible for CO. Some items could include an increased mpg rating for vehicles registered in CO, a moratorium on building coal-fired plants, extension of public transit options, state taxcredits/subsidies for renewable energy/grid projects, etc

At our February 9, Board meeting at 11 a.m. all interested League members will meet to review and discuss current state and local League positions. We will decide to retain, discontinue, and undertake updates and/or action on certain issues. We will discuss proposals for any new study a member may wish to present. The results of this meeting will determine our local program for 2009–2010, given Board approval.

That is, we may recommend a Review of an existing state position, recommend a New Study, recommend a Concurrence or submit No Recommendation at all. Review the LWVCO booklet “Program for Study and Action, Positions for Action, 2007-2009” which all members should have.

ATTENTION LWVMZC MEMBERS

Our Positions on State and Local Issues:

- Which to Retain or Amend?
- Which to Drop?
- What to Add?

We are combining annual programming planning with the February 9 Board meeting. Come and help decide these important questions.

Legislative Lowdown – See you at the meeting!

Saturday, February 7, LWVMZC will hold a Legislative Lowdown Meeting. State Senator Jim Isgar and State Representatives Ellen Roberts and Scott Tipton will talk of what is occurring in Denver during the 2009 Legislative Session and will answer questions from the public. The event will be held in Hampton Fellowship Hall of the United Methodist Church from 2 – 4 p.m.

Legislative Newsletter

LWVCO has their first Legislative Newsletter in e-mail boxes. It is a great way to keep up on what is happening in the Colorado State Legislature and tracking bills that League supports or opposes. If you would like it to come to your in-box, register by sending \$20 to League of Women Voters Colorado, 1410 Grant St., B-204, Denver, CO 80203. It can also be accessed on www.lwvcolorado.org by going to League Positions in the menu, and then to Legislative Letter.

Join Us!

Join the League of Women Voters to help make your community a strong, safe and vibrant place to live. Help shape the important issues that affect you and your family. .

Memberships are \$50 per individual; \$80 for households. For more information call Marcia Boon or LLois Stein, our co-membership chairpersons or go to our website and print the membership form.

<http://www.lwvmontezuma.org/Join.html>

The League is extremely grateful to all of its members whatever their participation!

Calling All Members to ASK

The League is a different kind of organization and many folks are looking to become involved in a meaningful way; to discuss policy alternatives at local, state and national levels. Do you know a friend who might be interested in the League – just doesn't know exactly what kind of organization it is? Include in your purse League brochures and share them at appropriate times with a friend. Tell them what you've found interesting about the League and suggest that they might want to give us a try! Each of you is a membership recruiter! ASK what do you have to lose? Our League has everything to gain! Just DO it.

Electing the U.S. President

Electing The President will be our main topic in March 26 with a consensus vote taken. What do you think about the Electoral College process? Is it effective? Is it representative? Have you thought about the possibility of using a different method?

What is the National Popular Vote Compact?

It proposes to elect the U.S. President and Vice President by popular vote. This could lead to the ultimate dissolution of the electoral college. See the March newsletter for all the details.

The National Popular Vote: Selection of the President

Compact Background Paper

By Carol Mellor

The League's History

A League study of the presidential electoral process culminated in its 1970 position supporting direct election of the President by popular vote as an essential element of representative government. The League also has supported national voting qualifications and procedures for presidential elections to ensure equity for voters from all states and to facilitate the electoral process.

At the 2002 Convention, the League voted to expand and update its position. The League came to concurrence on a new position in June 2004. The new position takes into account the entire presidential selection process and supports a process that produces the best possible candidates, informed voters and optimum voter participation.

At the 2008 Convention, the delegates voted to adopt a new study, "The Advisability of Using the National Popular Vote Compact among the States as a Method for Electing the President."

The League's Actual Position

Statement of Position on Selection of the President, as Announced by the National Board, January 1970, Revised March 1982 and Updated June 2004:

The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that the direct-popular-vote method for electing the President and Vice-President is essential to representative government. The League of Women Voters believes, therefore, that the Electoral College should be abolished.

The League also supports uniform voting qualifications and procedures for presidential elections. The League supports changes in the presidential election system – from the candidate selection process to the general election. We support efforts to provide voters with sufficient information about candidates and their positions, public policy issues and the selection process itself. The League supports action to ensure that the media, political parties, candidates, and all levels of government achieve these goals and provide that information.

Explanation of the Position

The League strongly believes that the Electoral College should be abolished and not merely "reformed." One "reform" which the League specifically rejects is the voting by electors based on proportional representation in lieu of the present "winner-takes-all" method. Such a system would apportion the electoral votes of a state based on the popular vote in that state. Instead of making the Electoral College more representative, such proportional voting would increase the chance that no candidate would receive a majority in the Electoral College, thereby sending the election of the President to the House of Representatives where each state, regardless of population, would receive only one vote. Election of the President by the House further removes the decision from the people and is contrary to the "one person, one vote" principle. The League also does not support reform of the Electoral College on a state-by-state basis because the League believes there should be uniformity across the nation in the systems used to elect the President.

A Review of the Electoral College

Although the LWVUS has specifically adopted a position calling for the abolition

of the Electoral College, a short review of the mechanics of that system of Selection of the President is helpful to an understanding of the National Popular Vote Compact.

The Electoral College is a process established by the founding fathers as a compromise between election of the President by Congress and election by popular vote. In short, the people of the United States vote for electors who then vote for the President and Vice President.

Each state is entitled to a number of presidential electors equal to its total representation in the House and Senate. The District of Columbia is awarded a number of electors equal to that of the least populous state.

The founding fathers designed this constitutional plan to promote several principles they considered important. One goal was to ensure that smaller states had a role in the election of the President. Secondly, the emphasis on the power of the state as contrasted to the power of the individual voter fostered the principles of federalism which are the core of the governmental process. Finally, the use of electors rather than popular vote assuaged concerns that the electorate was not competent or knowledgeable enough to be entrusted with the direct election of important government officials, such as the President and Vice President.

The electors are selected, according to the Constitution, in the "manner" designated by the state's "legislature" (the Congress in the case of the District). At present, the "manner" chosen by every state is by popular election. Most of the states (and the District of Columbia) use a winner-take-all system, in which the candidate who receives a majority of the vote, or a plurality of the popular vote (less than 50 percent but more than any other candidate)

takes all of the State's electoral votes. In Maine and Nebraska, the winner of the popular vote in each congressional district wins an elector, and the remaining two electors are chosen based on the statewide vote.

On Election Day, the voters cast their ballots for electors, even though the names of the candidates for President and Vice President are often the names shown on the ballot. Each state's electors meet forty days after Election Day, and the formal balloting for president takes place at those meetings.

Many different proposals to alter the presidential election process by amending the Constitution, including direct nationwide election by the people, have been offered over the years. None have been passed by Congress and sent to the States for ratification.

Under the most common method for amending the Constitution, an amendment must be proposed by a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the states.

The Movement against the Electoral College

The most compelling argument against the Electoral College is that it prevents the direct election of the President by popular vote and is, therefore, contrary to modern principles of representative government. Studies show that more than 70 percent of American citizens favor the election of the President by popular vote. Beyond this basic theoretical objection is the very practical objection that the Electoral College system enables candidates who have not received the most votes cast by American voters to become President.

We have seen such an outcome four times in our history. The first time was the 1824 election which was won by John Q. Adams

even though he received fewer electoral votes and fewer popular votes than Andrew Jackson. (Adams won the election in the House of Representatives, with 13 State delegations voting for him, seven voting for Jackson and three voting for Crawford. This happened because there were more than two viable candidates, and would have been a less likely outcome in a two candidate race.) In 1828, Rutherford B. Hayes beat Samuel J. Tilden by one electoral vote, becoming President despite trailing in the popular vote by a count of 4,288,546 to 4,034,311. In 1888, Benjamin Harrison beat Grover Cleveland with an electoral vote of 233 to 168, despite Cleveland's popular vote margin of 5,534,488 to 5,443,892. Most recently, in the 2000 presidential election, George W. Bush received fewer popular votes than Albert Gore, Jr., but received a majority of electoral votes. The situation was almost reversed in 2004. Although President Bush received more than three million more popular votes than John Kerry, Kerry would have been elected President if Ohio's electoral votes had been cast in his favor.

These circumstances have prompted much discussion on the advisability and feasibility of reforming our election process to eliminate the Electoral College and to elect the President by direct election. This conversation is not new. Over the past 200 years, according to the National Archives, more than 700 proposals have been introduced in Congress to reform or eliminate the Electoral College. Indeed, several joint resolutions were introduced in the current Congress on this issue. The proposals, all introduced in the House of Representatives, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, where no action has been taken.

Against this background comes the National Popular Vote Compact Proposal (NPV).

Notes from 2009 Legislative Conference

Marilyn Brown, former President and spokesperson for LaPlata County League and LWVCO Board Secretary-Treasurer

Forget what you've been hearing about CO being protected from economic downturn by the new energy economy and oil and gas production. While CO has not been affected as much as other state, we face a \$604 million budget shortfall and this problem is eclipsing everything else the Legislature had hoped to consider. The overriding message of all speakers at the LWVCO 2009 Legislative Conference, held January 5 at the State Capitol, was that no bills that cost money will succeed this year. Déjà vu 2002.

Senator Peter Groff, president of the Senate, and Representative Terrance Carroll, speaker of the House, offered greetings and summarized the bad news. Unemployment will increase. The only area of the budget that can be cut is human services, including health care, and higher ed is just now back to where its budget was five years ago. We have 126 structurally deficient bridges. Rep. Carroll emphasized the role of transportation infrastructure in a healthy economy; each billion dollars invested in transportation infrastructure supports 47,000 jobs.

CO Election Reform Commission

Their report is due February 1. The three subcommittees are technical and auditing ('checkbox' issues, authority to use specific equipment), uniformity and simplicity (mail ballots, primary elections), and registration and database issues (ID issues, etc.). Carol Snyder, former state legislator and Adams County Clerk, concluded that machines, with a paper trail, can work appropriately and can be trusted; however, they must have adequate testing by outsiders. Poll watchers were one of the most difficult aspects of November elections. The real issues now are voter education and voter responsibility (making the

effort to educate themselves about the issues and candidates).

Russ Coolidge, Secretary of State's office, discussed the state wide electronic database and their goal of real time transfer of voter registration when voters move within the state. Q/A: is there adequate training for county clerks? Now, yes. Same day registration? Lots of issues, Coffman didn't support. Doesn't know how new SOS feels yet. Possibility of a federal law standardizing voting processes? Not practical, too difficult to sell, a step back for CO.

Transportation Infrastructure Issues

Russell George, head of CDOT, former legislator, gave a very interesting history of transportation infrastructure financing. Up to 1992 when TABOR passed, all funding came from gas tax. When more was needed, legislature upped the gas tax a cent or two. Legislature has gone to the public with gas tax increases unsuccessfully twice since. Legislature has looked to user fees, not subject to TABOR restrictions, since.

Colorado has 10,000 miles of roads and 3500 bridges. Of the 3500 CDOT employees, most are maintenance. CDOT does no construction, all of which is contracted out. Transit is not included in CDOT's mandate and George looks to Legislature to change that.

He noted that construction inflation has been twice consumer inflation, partly due to growing economies of China and India.

We must move away from our dependence on gas tax as source of revenue: hybrids, greenhouse gas emissions, less driving due to high cost of gas. Options: Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT), technology is there. Public acceptance may be a challenge. Congestion pricing could be conducted with VMT technology.

George referred frequently to the report of the Blue Ribbon Transportation Panel, which is available on the internet. <http://www.colorado.gov/governor/blue-ribbon-transportation-panel.html> and click on either executive summary or full report 'A Report to Colorado' towards the bottom.

Two new legislators gave their thoughts: Dickey Lee Hullinghorst, D-Boulder, and Mark Waller, R-CO Springs, Doug Bruce's replacement!

Betty Boyd, Senate president pro tem., brought a message about health care, emphasizing that although there is no funding, other types of legislation are needed and possible, for example, assuring a place at the table for representatives of behavioral health and who has the authority to provide what kinds of care, i.e., expanding the services non-doctors can provide. She mentioned that, at Governor Ritter's suggestion hospitals are exploring a per-patient fee that hospitals would pay to the state. This fee would increase federal matching funds and be used to expand eligibility for publicly funded health insurance programs without requiring more money from the general fund.

Chris Watson, LWVCO lobbyist

After lunch Chris discussed her expectations for the 2009 Legislative session. She emphasized the increasing importance of our Legislative Letter, as the media trims its coverage. She reiterated that no bills costing money will pass; however, enabling legislation will be possible. She expects pressure to postpone implementation of the new rules for oil and gas production. She thinks we'll see reproductive rights proposals and severance tax review, because the latter is a potential source for transportation funding. She indicated that the CO Guaranteed Health Care Act, initiated by Health Care for All CO, due to be introduced, will go nowhere. Separation of University of CO from the state system has been talked about but Chris doesn't think legislators will support it.

***CDOT Executive Director
Russell George) spoke at the
LWVCO Legislative
Conference***

Printed originally in the February 2009 Montrose Voter

Transportation infrastructure is more about the economy than dollars; it impacts jobs, quality of life and freedom of movement. The federal government decided early on to work cooperatively with other levels of government on transportation and no longer builds or maintains the federal highway system. CDOT's goal is an integrated system across jurisdictions; consequently, intergovernmental cooperative agreements are vital.

The original highway system developed at the county level; the state's role was primarily funding. The source of funds was a user fee derived from the fuel tax. The federal gas tax significantly increased in the 1950's to build the interstate system. (Today the state tax is 22 cents and federal is 18.44, per gallon.) In 1992 TABOR caused a dramatic change because the state could no longer raise the gas tax. Congress also was unwilling to raise the gas tax. In 1997 the state compromised and passed SB1 that dealt with other auto fees (tax on sale of vehicles, tires, parts, etc.); about 10% of the total sales tax revenues go into the general fund. The compromise was that revenue would go to CDOT only after every other state commitment was paid.

The past year's high fuel price decreased that tax revenue stream as usage dropped. Global warming awareness, resulting in more fuel-efficient cars, also reduced those revenues. The economic growth of China and India impacted availability of infrastructure commodities (copper, steel, concrete). CDOT's budget this year has the same buying power as in 1983! How

CDOT can maintain infrastructure quality under these conditions? Forty percent of the state gas tax revenue is passed through to counties and cities. The blue ribbon transportation commission report available online and in hard copy.

Solutions: \$1/day every day for the next 20 years is needed from each Colorado citizen to fund transportation needs, including mass transit. CDOT's revenues are already 20% less than forecasted six months ago (ca. \$400 million). CDOT projects have a 3-5 year lead-time on projects. Due to TABOR, CDOT has to look at fees for new sources of revenue.

Cultural issues: Is it OK to consume everything our parents gave us and not give our kids a dime? How do we change that mindset? Should we? Positive development: The public recognizes the problem. Transit: In the 1990's the legislature gave CDOT mass transit responsibility but didn't change the Constitution to allow fuel taxes to go to transit. Therefore, transit has to be funded at the local level, i.e. by local districts like RTD. Commuter rail: CDOT has no statutory role but anticipates state legislation this session to change that.

CDOT has \$1.4 billion worth of projects across the state ready to "turn dirt" in six months (using the proposed federal stimulus package); and will try to evaluate which projects have greater economic stimulus. He guesses we'll only get \$250-400 million. The state Transportation Commission will decide how far down the list to go in each region of the state.

The Ports to Plains system (from Canada to Mexico through eastern CO) was started by the private sector in TX; the proposal includes some improvements ("super two" lanes) to US287, etc.

Revenue impact of conversion from fuel

burning to electric cars: We currently have a fuel-based funding system. The blue ribbon panel says the only solution is taxing by vehicle miles traveled (VMT). This requires a satellite system to track vehicles both by number of miles and time of day.

Climate Change and Energy

The LWVUS Climate Action Task Force continues to add position papers and articles to the www.lwv.org. Check out the following url to keep yourself up to date: http://www.lwv.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Climate_Change_Task_Force

Carbon Offsets: A Cautionary Tale. A look at the role of voluntary carbon offsets in addressing climate change plus tips for finding quality offset projects.

Curbing Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Two Approaches. A comparison of two market-based approaches to reducing U.S. greenhouse gas emissions: a cap-and-trade system and a carbon tax.

Lighting the Way to a Greener Environment. A review of the benefits of using fluorescent lights, with tips for finding the right bulbs and disposing of them properly.

Staying Warm and Living Green. Tips for analyzing the energy efficiency of your home's heating system and improving your home's energy performance.

[LWVUS Fact Sheets on the Climate Change](#)

[Water--Let's Use This Precious Resource Wisely!](#)

[Things You Can Do For Free \(Or Almost Free\) To Cut Your Use Of Gasoline, Diesel Fuel, Heating Oil, Propane And Electricity](#)

[Coal—The Great Hope, The False Promise Or A Disaster In The Making?](#)

[Do A Little. Change A Lot: A Biographical Sketch On Energy](#)

[FAQ on a 10-Year Moratorium on New Coal-Fired Electric Power Plants](#)

[Economic Effects Of Not Taking Action On Climate Change](#)

[Cities Take Action to Curb Global Warming](#)

[State Actions Address Climate Change](#)

[Moratorium on New Coal-Fired Electric Power Plant Is Imperative to Address Global Warming](#)

League Action on Climate Change

The LWVUS was at the forefront of efforts to curb climate changes this month, urging the incoming 111th Congress to [take quick and strong action by supporting a cap on greenhouse gas emissions](#) and demand a stronger proposal than that recently put forth by the [USCAP coalition](#). Additionally, the League released useful [fact sheets on climate change](#). www.lwv.org and click on League-eVoice.

A Must Read Book

Our League has been insisting on clean air for some time. LWVUS has adopted Climate Change as program issue to study and the national organization is publishing white papers which will be the informational foundation for our discussions locally at consensus meetings in a few months.

In the meantime, a very interesting must read book is [Hot, Flat and Crowded](#) by Thomas L. Friedman. The book begins in depressing fashion as it details with data after data the bleak future of a world with an exploding human population with a exponentially growing appetite for electrical power, disappearing species of flora and fauna, plus a climate that is heating up to an uncontrollable level – all within an interdependent global economy. The book's second half presents optimistically hopeful opportunities for us to save

ourselves from the hot and crowded which seems to be Earth's destiny if we do nothing but the same. To implement those opportunities will be challenging as we think globally and act locally.

Welcome New Members!

We welcome these new members to LWVMZC:

Dr. Marcus Higi
Laura Rice
Mitchell Toms
Lou Ann Burkett

The League of Women Voters of Montezuma County

www.lwvmontezuma.org

The League of Women Voters is *the* organization where hands-on work to safeguard democracy leads to civic improvement.

Our Mission

The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

Our History

Established in 1920, the League is one of the nation's most respected grassroots organizations. We explore issues from many points of view and take action on issues affecting our families and communities.

The League of Women Voters is nonpartisan. We do not support or oppose candidates. Many of League members are elected officials

LWVCO State Convention

The 2009 state convention is scheduled for May 16-17 at The Golden Hotel in the historic district of Golden. The Jeffco LWV's invitation to all of us notes that Golden was the territorial capital of CO in 1861, and an important waypoint for miners and western immigrants. The walkable town has creekside pathways, historic neighborhoods as well as the CO School of Mines and the Coors Brewery. Some expenses will be paid by our LWV and we will carpool and share rooms at the meeting. Contact Jodi Foran, or Eleanor Kuhl at ekuhl@frontier.net if interested in attending. This is a great opportunity to network and to understand how the League works at the state level.

Renewing Members

If you do NOT see your name on the list below, please take out your check book today and write a check to LWVMZC mailing the check to Denis Boon. It's as simple as that. Thanks for all of your continuing support!

Denis Boon	Marcia Boon
Pete Dumont	Chris Foran
Jodi Foran	Terri Helm
Julia Hesse	Nina Hogue
Dick Hoover	Lou Etta Hoover
Eric Janes	Betty Janes
Eleanor Kuhl	Nancy McGill
JoDee Powers	Judy Schuenemeyer
Jack Schuenemeyer	LLois Stein
Rani Williams	Susan Reed
Lorna Wilkes Ruebelmann	Ann Stevenson

Calendar

February	
Saturday, Feb 7	"Legislative Lowdown", General Meeting, Senator Jim Isgar and Representatives Ellen Roberts and Scott Tipton, Hampton Fellowship Hall, First United Methodist Church, Cortez 2 – 4 p.m. Bring cookies
Monday Feb 9	Board Meeting, Visitor's Center 9:30 a.m. Program Planning General Meeting, Visitor's Center 10:30 a.m.
March	
Monday, Mar 9	Board meeting, Visitor's Center 9:30 a.m.
Thursday, Mar 26	General Meeting, Visitor's Center 10:00 a.m. - 11:30 National Public Vote for Presidency – Consensus Discussion
April	
Membership Open House Coffee	TBD
Thursday, April 23	General Meeting, TBD, Climate Change Discussion and Green Networking
May	
Wednesday, May 6	LWVCO Board Meeting, Denver
Monday, May 11	Board Meeting, Visitor's Center 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 LWVMZC Annual Meeting & Brunch Potluck, Visitor's Center, 10:00 – noon
Friday & Saturday, May 15 - 16	LWVCO State Convention – Golden CO

Board

Membership.....	Marcia Boon 565-7668 marciaboone@msn.com
Membership.....	Llois Stein 565-9565 llois@msn.com
Health Care.....	Eleanor Kuhl 564-0708 ekuhl@frontier.net
Voter Services.....	Dick Hoover 565-7367 johnhoover@beyondbb.com
Environment.....	Eric Janes 533-1051 ejanes@frontier.net
President.....	Jodi Foran 882-2401 jodi@foran.net
President Elect.....	Eleanor Kuhl 564-0708 ekuhl@frontier.net
Secretary.....	Eric Janes 533-1051 ejanes@frontier.net
Treasurer.....	Denis Boon 560-0404 denisboon@msn.com
Newsletter Ed.....	Chris Foran 882-2401 chris@foran.net



**League of Women Voters of Montezuma County
2008- 9 Membership Form**

Name _____ Date _____
 e-mail _____
 Phone [h] _____ [w] _____ [cell] _____
 Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

The \$50 membership fee supports the League of Women Voters of the United States and the League of Women Voters of Colorado for their studies, voter education and advocacy on your behalf.

Dues are payable in September and renewed each year.

Dues Amounts:

Regular dues.....	\$50_____
Additional household member(s)* ...	\$30_____
Student regular dues.....	\$30_____
TOTAL.....	\$ _____

Please give names and email addresses of the other members of your household who are joining:

I would like to receive the Cortez-Montezuma newsletter (12 issues per year) via:
 e-mail..... ____ (This saves us money we can then allocate to community events)
 paper (mail) ____ (Only one sent per household)

Please make checks payable to “**LWVMZC**” and mail with this form to:
 Denis Boon, Treasurer
 LWV of Montezuma County
 14030 Rd 21, Cortez, CO 81321