



League of Women Voters
Of La Plata County

VOTER

Volume 7, Issue 2

Sixty-one Years Serving La Plata County
80 members

September, 2007

www.lwv.org

www.lwvlaplata.org

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Inside this Issue

September meeting1

President’s Message.....2

Health Care Update3

Paycheck Away3

Desert Rock
Concurrence4

Immigration Issues5

Immigration Laws:
Chronology6

Air Quality Task Force....7

Legislative Action8

Kudos8

School Board Candidate
Education Day9

Calendar10

Board of Directors10

Membership Form....Insert

Welcome, new members!

*David Rich
Barbara Paeth-Haas*



Mark your calendars!

September Meetings

Health Care Solutions for La Plata County: Community Input

Monday, September 24

3 sessions:

**Sun Ute Community Center,
290 Mouache Circle, Ignacio
9 – 10:30 a.m.**

**Pine River Public Library, Bayfield
12 – 1:30 p.m.**

**The Peaks, Durango Recreation Center
5:30 – 7:30 p.m.**

Snacks will be served at each session.

Purpose: To present and seek community input on the options the Primary Health Care Community Coalition (PHCCC) and the JSI Research and Training Institute (JSI), consultants, have developed to address the primary health care issues in our county (more on page 3).
The three hearings are co-sponsored by PHCCC and the LWV.

September is Membership Renewal Month

Don't put it aside ---

Fill out the enclosed membership form
and return it with your check to:

Nadine Ancel, P.O. Box 2113, Durango, CO 81301

before September 30th !!



President's message

Notwithstanding an attempt to take a month or so off, this was a busy summer:

- We organized and co-hosted a School Board Candidate Workshop with the three La Plata School Boards. In attendance were the 3 board presidents and several board members, and the featured speaker was the Executive Director of the Colorado Association of School Boards. Although just a few new potential candidates attended, the room was full and the information proved to be very valuable to current board members, especially those considering a second term. We will no doubt repeat this effort in a couple of years. Planning is also underway for the Candidate Forums in October.
- Voter Registration activities were kicked off with a booth at the Farmer's Market. Our first Saturday was busy with 9 registered voters and a dozen or more residents picking up applications for the **permanent mail-in ballot** available this year from the State of Colorado, for all elections. If you would like to apply, pick up a form at our table at the Market on September 8 or 15.
- The Safer More Compassionate World program team met to continue planning for the November event, and the Immigration Study team has been meeting regularly; our representative to the Citizen's Health Care Advisory Committee has been actively following health care issues in the county.
- League members testified at the Desert Rock Environmental Impact Study and the La Plata County Land Use Code public hearings.
- The annual LWV-La Plata Board Retreat was held August 21. Based on input from members we concluded that our action focus this year will be on the following items:
 - Health Care
 - Environment and Climate Change
 - Voter services and reform
 - Global outreach

- Thanks to time donated by Ross Park we have redesigned and will unveil our new website in September. An informational meeting for members who would like to learn how to get the most out of it will take place later in the fall.

Our Back to League meeting this year will be a short lunch session on September 11 to agree upon a local statement from which we can take action on the Desert Rock plant. Next we will co-host **Community Input** sessions on September 24 with the Primary Health Care Community Coalition and JSI, the consultants hired to study the **Health Care Crisis in La Plata County**. They will present their findings and want feedback from the public before they finalize their recommendations.

Look for **School Board Candidate Forums** and an **Immigration Study** information meeting for members in October and our **Safer More Compassionate World Forum** in November. In December we are planning a **locally prepared Great Decisions** topic for members and all our GD attendees- this is in advance of the **2008 January-May GD series** sponsored by the Foreign Policy Association. And, keying off the League's national Immigration Study, we will have a "**Celebrate your Heritage**" social event on December 14.

Please check the calendar on the back page for details on all meeting times and locations.

September is membership renewal month, and as you know, we are dependent on dues and donations to fund our programs. Please take a moment to send in your form (included as an insert in this newsletter) with dues and any contributions that you feel comfortable giving. Our plans can only happen with your continuing support. Dues are payable by the end of September.

This will be a year rich with events and information and I am looking forward to seeing all of you at one venue or another! As always, we constantly need volunteers to help with planning and execution of events. Please contact me if you are available to help on a one time or frequent basis!

-Ellen Park

Health Care Update

Our proposed health care forum in September has morphed into three community input meetings to be held in conjunction with PHCCC (Primary Health Care Community Coalition) and John Snow Inc. (JSI), the consultants hired by PHCCC to advise on solutions to the current health care crisis in La Plata County. These meetings were to have been held in late August, but the time table has slipped. Since we were already planning a meeting in September, the League was asked to organize these community meetings instead. They (PHCCC & JSI) will present their findings and ask for comments from the community. Such responses will be incorporated into the final recommendations, probably by early October. The League still plans to hold a forum to discuss the outcome later in October.

As many of you will remember, at the time the Health Services District (HSD) was being promoted, a local advisory board was nominated to work with Valley Wide as a liaison to the community. After the failure of the HSD campaign and the departure of Valley Wide, this board became the PHCCC in order to find another solution to the resulting crisis. (LWV La Plata member Missy Rodey is a leading participant in PHCCC). They were successful in working with Mercy Medical to set up the Health Services Clinic (also known as the Mercy stop-gap clinic) and in raising funds from the city and county to support this clinic and to hire consultants (JSI) to do a

detailed analysis and propose solutions. PHCCC met with JSI for two days in late July and the outcome of those meetings will be presented to the community on September 24th. So with this at stake, we hope you will attend these meetings on September 24th and give your suggestions.

Working toward the 2008 elections, we (the local League) are considering forming a group of interested members, and very possibly non-members as well, to do what we can to impact the outcome as it relates to promoting universal access to affordable healthcare. Participation in such a group would be non-partisan, and would not necessarily require any more than reading and responding to emails, although there would be more involved for those who wanted an active role. If any of you would like to be kept informed about the formation of such a group, please email me (jgpatton@frontier.net) or call me (385-4061)

-Jill Patton

Paycheck Away Project Hearing

The Paycheck Away Project is a coalition of 11 organizations advocating for community solutions to homelessness, hunger, and inadequate access to health care. This year's 'tour' will include hearings in six CO towns, including Durango on Monday, September 10, 5:30 – 7 p.m., Durango Recreation Center, 2700 Main Avenue. Tour organizers and Durango community leaders want to hear from southwest CO residents living below the poverty line. Check the Project website for more information <http://paycheckawayproject.org/>



Left: Ross Park and Doreen Hunter hard at work on Suzanne Becker's deck.

Right: Jill Patton, left, and Ellen Park, concentrating at the Board Retreat, August 21



Concurrence on Desert Rock

The Board of Directors has suggested that we as a LWV consider concurring with the position the Cortez-Montezuma LWV has taken on the Desert Rock Energy Project. In short, that LWV has stated that they oppose the Project as currently proposed; however, should the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Sithe Global Power LLC amend the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as suggested by the LWV in its comments submitted on the EIS, namely, by proposing a fourth alternative, the LWV would ‘seriously consider changing its position to supporting the Project.’

The fourth alternative as stated in its comment on page ES-2 of the EIS reads as follows:

‘Pg. ES-2, Proposed Project and Alternatives: There are three alternatives evaluated in the draft EIS. However, there is one glaring omission for an alternative that should have been included, but was not included. This alternative might be named the “Net Environmental Improvement Alternative”. Sithe and BIA should add an alternative to the Final EIS that incorporates those actions proposed under Alternative B (1500 MW plant and associated facilities and Navajo Mine expansion), *conditioned by a commitment that Sithe will agree to a package of emission reductions (sulfur dioxide and/or nitrogen oxides) at the two nearby existing coal-fired power plants that will mitigate the contribution of the two existing power plants to regional visibility impairment, while allowing the full scale Desert Rock Energy project to proceed at the 1500 MW level.*’

We might adopt a statement such as ‘The LWV of La Plata County joins with the LWV of Cortez-Montezuma County in opposing the Desert Rock Energy Project unless and until the Environmental Impact Statement is amended to include a fourth alternative, which commits the BIA and Sithe Global Power LLC to a package of emissions reductions, specifically sulfur dioxide and/or nitrogen oxides, at the two existing coal-fired power plants, such that there is a net environmental

improvement in the regional visibility impairment, while allowing the full scale 1500-megawatt Desert Rock plant to be built.’

What is concurrence? According to In League publication, the LWV Bible, which is posted in full on www.lwv.org, ‘concurrence is the act of agreeing with – or concurring with – a position. Concurrence has been a decision-making technique used by the League for some time. Concurrence can take place in many ways. Groups of League members or League boards can concur with:

- * recommendations of a resource committee or a unit group;
- * decision statements formulated by League boards;
- * positions reached by another League or Leagues.

Leagues in the same water basin have concurred with each others’ positions on management of water resources in their common basin. In area Leagues, an issue which relates specifically to one jurisdiction (of the geographical area covered by the League) is often studied by members living in that jurisdiction, and, after member agreement has been reached by those members, the other members of the League are asked to concur in the results.’

If you wish to be part of our discussion as to whether or not to concur with the position of the Cortez-Montezuma LWV, please join us from noon to 1 following our board meeting on September 11 at Christ the King Church, conference room W-4.

-Marilyn Brown

Celebrate Your Heritage !!

Bring a traditional dish
that represents your heritage as
we share a bit of our own family’s history
with each other !

December 14

4:30 – 7:30 p.m.

Christ the King Fellowship Hall
(Traditional dress optional)

Immigration Study Consensus Questions

Our federal immigration policy is a collection of policies and regulations around who and how many immigrants are allowed into the U.S. on a temporary or permanent basis and includes workers, refugees/asylum seekers, families reunifying, students and visitors. Most would agree that the current number of undocumented persons in our country is evidence of a broken system.

The national immigration committee has posted the consensus questions on the website www.lwv.org. Each LWV across the country will discuss the questions and determine whether they, as a group, have consensus either in agreement or disagreement with the answer choices or no consensus, which means the group couldn't agree one way or the other. We will have an informational meeting October 25, followed by our consensus meeting in January.

The consensus questions ask us to consider the relative importance of ethnic and cultural diversity; economic, business and service employment needs; environmental impact/sustainability; family reunification (how broadly to define family?) humanitarian crisis/political persecution; immigrant health and age; temporary worker programs in our immigration policy. The questions also explore our perceptions of the importance of improved technology to facilitate employer verification of employee status and for sharing information among federal agencies and employer fines for employer failure to adequately verify employee status. The

final two questions address the disproportionate costs borne by various states and localities for immigrant integration and coordination of immigration policy with foreign policy efforts to help improve domestic economies of nations with large emigrating populations.

As you read and watch the news between now and our October meeting, think about the following topics:

- * History of U.S. immigration (see related Chronology of Immigration Policy)
- * U.S. demographics (aging baby-boomers, slowing birth rate, need for sufficient workers to support social security and medicare entitlements)
- * U.S. economic competitiveness in a global economy
- * Humanitarian crises and political persecution throughout the world
- * Treatment of immigrant workers, especially the less skilled temporary workers
- * The impact of an increasing U.S. population adopting our energy- and carbon-intensive lifestyle
- * Public diplomacy successes of exchange programs and education of students who return to their home countries
- * Cost-effective ways to reduce the drive to migrate to this country, e.g., border enforcement v. foreign policy decisions that encourage economic development in the source countries
- * Appropriateness of anchor child policy (children born in this country to non-citizens are automatically U.S. citizens)

Immigration Study Resources

Primary Source: Immigration Study section of the LWVUS website (www.lwv.org)

The LWV has posted eight white papers and 'Immigration 101: The Basics', which is a bibliography of relevant books and reports, articles and websites.

Secondary Sources: Our LWV has collected a number of relevant books and papers for you to borrow. Contact Marilyn Brown, 259-3593 or marilbrown@aol.com for an email or paper copy of the list.

If you do not have access to the internet, please do not hesitate to call Marilyn Brown, 259-3593, for copies of resources you desire.

Chronology: Changes in U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Laws

1790	Naturalization is authorized for "free white persons" who have resided in the U.S. for at least two years and swear loyalty to the U.S. Constitution.	1952	The McCarran-Walters Act retains the national-origins quota system and continues to allow for deportation of "subversive" immigrants," despite Truman's opposition. For the first time, however, Congress sets aside minimum annual quotas for all countries, opening the door to numerous nationalities previously kept out on racial grounds. Naturalization now requires ability to read and write, as well as speak and understand, English.
1798	The Alien and Sedition Acts say the President can deport any foreigner deemed dangerous. Imposes fourteen-year residency requirement for prospective citizens.	1965	Congress eliminates racial criteria from immigration laws. Each country receives an annual quota of 20,000.
1802	Residency requirement for prospective citizens set at five years.	1980	The Refugee Act of 1980 sets up the first permanent and systematic procedure for admitting refugees.
1882	The Chinese Exclusion Act suspends immigration by Chinese laborers for ten years. This is the first time the U.S. has restricted immigration on the basis of race or national origin.	1986	The Immigration Reform and Control Act gives amnesty to about three million undocumented residents. Law punishes employers who hire persons who are here illegally. The purpose is to make it difficult for the undocumented to find a job. Side effect: employment discrimination against those who look or sound "foreign".
1891	The Immigration Act of 1891 created the Immigration and Naturalization Service to administer the federal laws relating to the admission, exclusion, and deportation of aliens and to provide for the naturalization of aliens lawfully residing in the U.S.	1990	The Immigration Act of 1990 raises the limit for legal immigration to 700,000 people a year.
1906	First language requirement is adopted for naturalization: ability to speak and understand English.	1996	The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act toughens border enforcement, closes opportunities for undocumented immigrants to adjust their status, makes it more difficult to gain asylum, expands grounds for deporting immigrants, strips immigrants of many due process rights and their access to the courts. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act makes citizenship a condition of eligibility for public benefits for most immigrants.
1917	Literacy requirement is implemented for all new immigrants: ability to read forty words in some language. Prohibits immigration from Asia, except Japan and the Philippines.	1998	Some of the provisions of the previous law are withdrawn. Some public benefits are restored for some elderly and disabled immigrants. American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act significantly raises the number of skilled temporary foreign workers that U.S. employers are allowed to bring in to the country.
1921	National-origins quota system is born. Admissions from each European country will be limited to 3% of each foreign-born nationality in the 1910 census. The effect is to favor Northern Europeans at the expense of Southern and Eastern Europeans. Most Asians continue to be excluded.	2000	Legal Immigration Family Equity Act permits immigrants with family or employer sponsors to gain legal status. Congress lets severely disabled immigrants become citizens even if they cannot understand the Oath of Allegiance.
1924	Johnson-Reed Act preserves America's "racial" composition. Immigration will be based on the ethnic makeup of the U.S. population as a whole in 1920.		
1950	The Internal Security Act bars admission to any foreigner who might engage in activities "which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or would endanger the welfare or safety of the United States." It permits deportation of non-citizens who belong to the US Communist Party or whose future activities might be "subversive to the national security".		

Immigration Chronology (cont.)

- 2001 PATRIOT Act tightens entry procedures for foreign-born arrivals to the US and establishes a monitoring system that involves law enforcement agencies at many levels. This act amends the entrance criteria for all foreign nationals to include security and terrorist concerns, health-related grounds, criminal history, indigence and previous removal.
- 2002 President Bush's Fiscal Year 2003 Budget restores food stamp eligibility to documented immigrants who have been in the country for five years. National Security Entry Exit Registration System (NSEERS) requires everyone from Iran, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, and Syria to comply with new monitoring requirements. Homeland Security Act splits the INS into an enforcement agency, the Bureau of Border Security, and a service agency, the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services Department. A major purpose is to block potential terrorists from entering the country.

(from the National Immigration Forum and other sources)

[This listing was produced by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota as part of their study "Immigration in Minnesota: Challenges and Opportunities" completed in December 2002 and updated in May 2006.]

Four Corners Air Quality Task Force

The penultimate quarterly session of the task force August 8 featured an update on proposed changes to ozone standards and a panel of state, federal and tribal officials discussing their progress on climate change issues. Our last meeting, to be held November 7, wraps up two years of work developing mitigation options for sponsoring agencies to use in their permitting processes.

Ozone: The current ozone standard (8-hour average) is 80 parts per billion (ppb). Due to rounding, this limit encompasses readings as high as 84. The EPA is floating a suggested lowering to a figure between 70.0 and 75.0 ppb (3 significant figures to eliminate the rounding). Since ozone is a regional pollutant and it only takes one monitor out of compliance to kick the region into non-attainment, a large area could be affected. In the Four Corners, we are in compliance with the current standard; however, at 75.0 ppb, the Navajo Lake monitor would register too high; at a 70.0 ppb standard multiple monitors would register too high. Non-attainment status would affect siting of new industrial sources, require emissions offsets, transportation conformity and federal operations conformity, such as tighter requirements on ski area expansion on federal lands.

Climate change activities: Officials from New Mexico, CO, the Southern Ute tribe, the BLM, Forest Service, our EPA Region 8, and the National Park Service summarized their activities relative to climate change. New Mexico appears to be out ahead, with Colorado, under the new administration, hitting the ground running. The federal agencies recently discovered a last minute rule signed by Bruce Babbitt on January 19, 2001 and so far not reversed by Bush, indicating that 'global climate change is occurring...' and that Interior departments should take it into account in their long-range planning. The BLM and Park Service, held on a 'short leash' prior to discovery of this order, are affected by this ruling but not the Forest Service, which is under the Dept of Agriculture. Panel members felt that they had lost six years by not knowing about this order and will include such planning from now on.

Pat Cummins, of the Western Governors Council, spoke briefly about the Western Regional Climate Action Initiative, of which New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Utah and Washington are founding members. Colorado and the Southern Ute tribe currently have observer status. British Columbia and Manitoba are members and the Mexican state of Sonora is an observer. This organization seeks to identify, evaluate and implement ways to collectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the region. The initiative requires partners to set an overall regional goal to reduce emissions, develop a market-based, multi-sector mechanism [actually a cap and trade system] to help achieve that goal, and participate in a cross-border greenhouse gas (GHG) registry.

A side conversation with Carl Daly of EPA8 (Denver) about the recent Supreme Court ruling directing the EPA to consider carbon dioxide a pollutant revealed that the current administration is not putting any pressure on the EPA to hurry in their review, that because carbon dioxide is a new type of pollutant, the EPA will have to develop a new process to decide if it needs to be regulated and if so, what standards or limits to set. All this could take a very long time.

Modeling Mitigation Options: A two-hour session preceding the task force meeting solicited suggestions for five scenarios of mitigation options to be modeled by a contractor. The results will show how well our suggestions could work in the Four Corners area and are the first real use of our product by the agencies sponsoring the task force.

A tour of the Shamrock Air Monitoring Station near Bayfield followed the meeting. This station includes ozone, nitrous oxide and particulate matter monitors for lower altitudes of the Weminuche Wilderness area and includes a camera, which photographs the southwestern horizon three times a day. The visit included an interesting discussion of the geology San Juan Basin.

-Marilyn Brown

Local Legislative Action

At the LWVLPC general meeting this spring, members were asked to list the issue of greatest concern to them. The issues receiving the most 'votes' included health care, voting rights and election reform and global warming and environmental protection. Our League is also involved in the national LWV's immigration study. As our League's Legislative Action Officer, I have agreed to monitor the national League's and the Colorado State League's positions on legislation affecting these issues.

Periodically the national and state Leagues issue Action Alerts calling on Leaguers to communicate with legislators supporting the League's positions on legislation being debated. My job is to pass along to you the Alerts relevant to the issues that our League has assigned the highest priority. These Alerts include easily accessed links to our legislators' websites and a space in which to record brief messages.

I urge you to respond to these Alerts. While it's true that our legislators probably don't themselves read all the messages they receive, their aides do keep a tally of constituents' responses. Most of us, I think, yearn for a revitalization of our nation's democratic principles and practices. You can play your part by lending your voice to the Leagues' calls for Action. The Board would like to know the extent of our members' responses to these Alerts. Please take a moment to let me know when you participate in this Action Alert process. You can reach me at canyonstrider@gobrainstorm.net.

-Doreen Hunter

Kudos to Montezuma County LWV

A front page article in the Cortez Journal August 14th announced the addition of ozone monitors in four locations across Montezuma County in addition to one in Mesa Verde National Park. As mentioned in the article, much of the credit for these monitors goes to Mary Lou Asbury, Judy and Jack Schuenemeyer, Sylvia Oliva and Eric Janes, who over the years have persistently petitioned for monitors. Congratulations, Montezuma Leaguers!

-Marilyn Brown

Congratulations!

To Lois and Ken Carpenter, Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year, whose 157 acre tree farm has been under a written forest management plan since 1995

To Mary Barter, recipient of Educational Excellence in Leadership Award from the Education Research and Development Institute. Mary donated her \$5000 award to the Durango Foundation for Educational Excellence

To Judith Reynolds, whose book, Nordenskiold of Mesa Verde, a collaboration with her late husband David, has been named one of three finalists in the history section of the CO Book Awards

Who says League members don't have a life??



Marilyn Brown, second from left, and Ellen Park, right, staffing the LWV Voter Registration Booth at the Farmers Market Saturday morning, August 20. Leaguers will conduct voter registration drives at the Market September 8 or 15.



Bud Guffey, Robin Duffy-Wirth, Floyd Patterson listen to Ken Delay, CASB

School Board Candidate Education Day

Although only a few potential candidates took advantage of our candidate education day, those two candidates, seven sitting board members (several of whom are running for re-election), two district superintendents, one assistant to a superintendent and six LWV members in attendance all learned a great deal about the role of a school board member and the trials, tribulations, joys and rewards a board member actually faces. The presidents of each of the school boards formed a panel along with Ken Delay, executive director, CO Association of School Boards (CASB).

Bayfield School Board president Robin Duffy-Wirth, who is term-limited, candidly described a board member's duties, broken down into legal, ethical/moral and 'other' categories. Under legal duties she included following school policy and procedures; interpreting policy; following state and federal legislation; observing confidentiality as relates to issues discussed in executive session; setting policy, calendar, budget; trusting and listening to the board's lawyer. She stressed that the board has only one employee, the superintendent, and that board members must follow the chain of command and avoid micromanaging.

Under ethical/moral, she included the ability to listen and respond diplomatically, attending CASB meetings and training; honesty to others and to yourself; doing your homework; communicating

with board members, community, superintendent and staff, media, other boards and policy making entities and CASB; trust building; learning to agree to disagree, self-control and respecting each other for the values and strengths each board member brings to the board. Under 'other', she stressed that fun should be a part of it. Board members, whose paths might not have otherwise crossed, become very good friends due to their mutual commitment to the education of kids. Celebration of success and excellence is also very important.

Bud Guffey, Ignacio School Board president, also term-limited, reaffirmed much of what Robin said and admitted that he had started out as a one-issue candidate but had quickly broadened his perspective once on the board. His 'issue' didn't come up until nearly the end of his first term.

Both Robin and Bud stressed that the effectiveness of a school board is enhanced by its diversity. They also agreed that the most difficult tasks of the board are those dealing with personnel issues, and underlined the need for complete confidentiality in these instances. Because Floyd Patterson, 9-R president, may run for a second term, he limited himself to answering questions.

Ken Delay, executive director of CASB, provided theoretical and historical perspective on school board service focusing on the 'core work' of school boards: relationships, student achievement, leadership (or governance) and school finance. He distributed a folder of useful materials for candidates. He also invited any school board candidates to attend a two-hour session at the Cortez Conference Center, September 26 as part of CASB's Fall Regional Meeting.

The meeting closed with a good discussion of ways the LWV can help generate more interest in serving on one of our county school boards. The session was co-sponsored by all three school districts and our LWV. Leaguers involved included Pam Patton, Sue Herbst, Sally Bellerue, Stephanie Huss, Marilyn Brown, Marilyn Sandstrom and Ellen Park.

Calendar



LWV La Plata County
www.lwvlaplata.org
 650 Hermosa Cliffs Road
 Durango, CO 81301

September

10 Mon	Paycheck Away Project: Public Hearing, Durango Recreation Center, 5:30 – 7 p.m., (see article on page 3)
11 Tues	Board meeting, 9-12, W-4, Christ the King Church, 495 Florida Road 12-1 Discussion of Desert Rock Concurrence ALL MEMBERS WELCOME!
12 Wed	Safer, More Comp World team mtg., 10-12, W-4, Christ the King Church
24 Mon	Health Care Solutions: Community Input Ignacio: Sun Ute Community Center, 9-10:30 Bayfield: Pine River Public Library, 12-1:30 Durango: Recreation Center, 5:30-7:30

October

2 Tues	Board meeting, 9-12, W-4, Christ the King Church, 495 Florida Road
6 Sat	LWVCO League Day, Mary Wilson, LWVUS President, speaker; Ann Allott, immigration Lawyer, speaker, Park Hill Golf Club, 4141 E. 35 th Ave, Denver
16 Tues	Ignacio School Board Candidate Forum, 6 p.m., Adult Education Center, Ignacio
17 Wed	Bayfield School Board Candidate Forum, 6 p.m. Pine River Valley Library, Bayfield
18 Thurs	9-R (Durango) School Board Candidate Forum, 6 p.m., Durango City Council Chambers
25 Thurs	General meeting on Immigration Study, 12-2 Christ the King Church

November

6 Tues	ELECTION DAY – Mail-in only
10 Sat	Safer, More Compassionate World Town Hall, FLC CUB Ballroom, 9-3
13 Tues	Board meeting, 9-12, W-4, Christ the King Church, 495 Florida Road

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

Join the League! Anyone of voting age may join the League of Women Voters. Others may be associate members. Discounted household memberships are available. Call Sue Herbst at 382-9446 for more information.

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