



The VOTER

LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS
of BERKELEY, ALBANY and EMERYVILLE

President: Sherry Smith

Dec. 2005 – Jan. 2006

Eds.: Chapman, Smith & Brandes

ENERGIZE FOR ENERGY!

Our Berkeley, Albany and Emeryville League is part of the effort of the League of Women Voters of California to update our 1980 energy position. *Roselyn Rosenfeld* and I co-chair the local study committee, and we are hoping you will join us in this fascinating and challenging experience.

In this issue, you can read an informative article (page 4) prepared by the State Study Committee, co-chaired by our own *Jane Bergen*. You can also join us in January on a Go-See Tour of the Lawrence Berkeley Lab (page 2). And most important of all, you can attend our February Units. (At "unit" meetings, study committee members present their report and those attending reach "consensus" on conclusions that are reported back to the League Board for ultimate transmittal to the State League).

The League needs this position update so that we can play a role in the many complex

energy decisions to be made in the coming decades.

Our 1980 Position permitted us to speak only on conservation, public health and safety, environmental protection, renewable sources, facilities siting, and tax incentives for conservation and renewables.

Now we need to address:

- Integration of energy policy -- from production to transmission to delivery
- Re-regulation or de-regulation - or something else
- State and federal regulatory conflicts
- Differing roles of investor-owned utilities (IOUs) and public utilities
- Issues of social equity
- The role of the public in planning
- Direct access for some users
- Distributed energy resources (DER)
- Emerging sources of energy - solar, wind, fuel cells and more

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(Energy Study continued from page 1)

On Thursday, January 19, 2006, we are sponsoring a **Go-See Tour of the Lawrence Berkeley Lab**.

- 9:30 a. m. Gather at the LBL bus stop adjacent to the Downtown Berkeley BART station for pickup and ride to the Lab.
- Lab tour of several energy efficient research projects.
- Presentation by Arthur Rosenfeld, California Energy Commissioner, on California's Electricity Policy. This background information should enable us to better address the consensus questions in February.
- 11:30 a.m. No-host lunch in the LBL cafeteria
- 1 p.m. Return by special bus to the LBL bus stop at the downtown BART station.

As invited guests of the Lab, security regulations require that we submit the names of all attendees before the event. Therefore, if you want to attend, please call the LWVBAE Office at 843-8824 no later than Tuesday, January 17, to reserve your spot. If you need a ride to the LBL bus stop, please ask the office volunteer to note this at the time you call to make your reservation.

Units (locations will be in the Feb. VOTER)

First Round (attend either one)

- Wednesday evening, February 15, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- Thursday morning, February 16, 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Second Round (attend either one)

- Wednesday evening, February 22, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- Thursday morning, February 23, 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Pat Kuhi, Co-Chair, Energy Update Study

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

The Special Election, mercifully just passed, called upon the League to perform its registration, education, and advocacy functions at a dizzying pace. Since it was not certain there would even be an election until sometime in August, it was all hurry, hurry! We can take pride in our response as we performed one of our key functions for our fellow citizens.

And we'll do it all again for the June Primary and the November General Election in 2006 – that's three elections in twelve months. We owe special thanks to Election Services Vice President *Jinky Gardner* and all those who worked with *Lenora Young* on voter registration, *Betty Hicks* on Pros and Cons presentations, and *Phoebe Watts* on the Emeryville Candidates Forum. It was fun and made better voters of us all. Program Vice President *Jo Ann Price* also put together a great Fall Membership Meeting that featured a panel of advocates for the League's ballot measure positions.

I want to also thank those of you who worked for the Registrar of Voters as precinct workers on Election Day. To those workers following the League tradition of donating their payment, we thank them as citizens and as donors. Whether or not you give your honorarium back to the League, I urge you all to consider signing up as a precinct worker with the Registrar's office – they are always looking for people to help at the polls. You are allowed to split the day with a colleague, as long as you sign up together.

Elsewhere in this VOTER, you will see information on the State League Energy Update Study and on our annual Program Planning meeting, both of which I very much hope you will attend in January and February. Please turn to the back page for additional Calendar items that may interest you.

Please note that our next VOTER will reach you in late January or early February. Editors and contributors need a winter holiday too.

Sherry Smith, President

CLEAN MONEY FORUM, DECEMBER 3

The Alameda County Council of the League of Women Voters is inviting the public to a forum discussing the proposed California Clean Money and Fair Elections Act. The meeting will be held on Saturday, December 3, at 10 a.m. in Oakland City Hall's Hearing Room 2, 1 Frank Ogawa Plaza, in downtown Oakland.

The Clean Money Elections proposal, AB 583, was introduced by Assembly member Loni Hancock of Berkeley. The bill is scheduled for a hearing in the Bay Area on January 7, 2006. It provides public funding for election candidates who reject special interest campaign funds and abide by election spending limits. The bill's purpose is to diminish the importance of fundraising in political campaigns and to improve public confidence in the electoral system by reducing both real and perceived conflicts of interest. A speaker from the organization CA/Clean Elections will provide information at the December 3 meeting about the bill and the impact its passage would have on elections in California.

DONATIONS DURING OCTOBER

TO THE GENERAL FUND

<i>Eva Brecher</i>	<i>Babette Maccoby</i>
<i>Linda Burden</i>	<i>Fred Nachtwey</i>
<i>Susan Duncan</i>	<i>Julie Nachtwey</i>
<i>Patricia Kates</i>	<i>David Richardson</i>
<i>Erika Kunkel</i>	<i>Todd Smith</i>
<i>Eliza Linley</i>	

TO THE LWVB FOUNDATION TRIBUTE FUND

<i>Susan Schwartz</i>	In memory of <i>Anne Wallach</i>
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TO THE LWVB FOUNDATION

<i>Helen Canin</i>	<i>Barbara Renton</i>
<i>Babette Maccoby</i>	

Prepared by *Lenora Young*

This forum is free and is open to all. Oakland City Hall is close to the City Center/12th Street BART station. There is also free parking available at the city garage behind City Hall on Saturdays.

For more information contact Peggy Lowndes 510-339-1994 or peggylowndes@yahoo.com.

ORDER SUFFRAGIST NOTE CARDS

LWVBAE's handsome Suffragist note cards are now available in quantity for you and your gift-giving needs. They come in packages of 8 for a \$10 donation and make perfect hostess, birthday, and holiday gifts. The bonus with your order is that it's also a gift to the League. Call 527-0191 or 548-5206 now to order one or more packages.

Joyce Jackson

EVA ALEXIS BANSNER FUND FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES - UPDATE

The fund committee has been meeting regularly and has raised sufficient money to fund at least two grants to graduate students at UC Berkeley. One of these will go to a student in the Division of Society and the Environment of the Environmental Science, Policy and Management Department, School of Natural Resources. The second will go to a student in the Urban Design Department of the College of Environmental Design. Each student will be required to make a presentation to the LWV in the spring of 2006 and in the fall of 2006.

Tax deductible donations may be made to the Eva Alexis Bansner Fund for Sustainable Communities, LWVB FOUNDATION, 1414 University Ave., Suite D, Berkeley, CA 94702

Carol Stone

NEW MEMBERS

Our warmest welcome to our newest members:

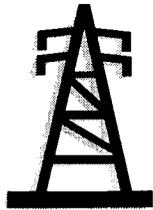
Ellen Borrowman

Eliza Linley

The entire series of four articles (plus additional materials related to the study) is available on the web at <http://ca.lwv.org/lwvc/edfund/citizened/natres/energy/>

Second in a series of informative articles for an Update of the LWVC Energy Position

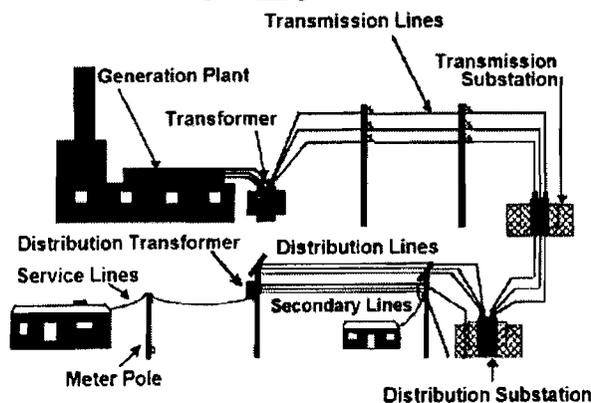
FLIPPING THE SWITCH The League and Energy



When we flip the light switch, we expect the lights to go on.

We expect **reliability**. To understand this, we must understand the three key elements of our electricity system; it is the operation of these elements that creates our expectation that the lights will come on when we flip the switch.

The three key elements are generation, transmission and distribution, as pictured below. Generation is the creation of electricity. Transmission is the movement of the electricity from generation to a delivery system. The distribution system delivers the electricity to your home so that when you flip the switch, the lights do go on.



Prior to 1996, all these elements were owned and operated by a utility – a vertically integrated monopoly. When you flipped the switch, you sent a signal to the utility to provide you with electricity. The utility had planned ahead for that demand for electricity based on historical trends, and economic and sociological forecasts. It built generating plants, transmission lines, and distribution lines, and operated the whole system. The utility had an **obligation to serve** you, the consumer, with **reliable, reasonably priced** electricity whenever you flipped the switch.

As a major element of its planning the utility had to learn about the usage patterns of all its customers – when households are likely to turn on their air-conditioners, when merchants will switch on their outdoor lights, when major industries will power up their major equipment. From this understanding, the utility developed a 20- year Load Forecast (how much electricity will be used on an hourly basis every day for the next 20 years!) Using this forecast, the utility judged what resources it would need to supply the demands of all its customers, including the resources needed to meet the peak demands – generally on hot summer afternoons when business and industry are in full swing and air-conditioners are humming in nearly every home.

These peak demands are met by peaking plants, or “peakers.” They run only at peak demand times because they are usually less efficient, thus more expensive to operate. Average demand is provided by what is called base-load generation – big, generally more efficient generators that hum along most of the time.

Californians are served by three investor-owned utilities (IOUs), 21 municipal Utilities (muni’s), three rural electric cooperatives (RECs), two federal agencies and 13 irrigation districts in California, all in the electric utility business and all engaged in one, two or all three aspects of the industry. As a consumer, it is good to know that the average retail price per kilowatt hour in 2002 was 13.4 cents, and it is forecasted to be 12.6 cents in 2005.

The format of our state’s electric industry changed radically in 1996. Seeking to foster competition, the state legislature passed AB 1890, which proved to be a deeply flawed attempt at “deregulation” by separating the pricing of wholesale and retail generation. Through this bill the Legislature “unbundled” the vertical utility, separating generation from transmission and from the delivery of

power. The hope was to make room for more players in the generation field. Each vertically integrated utility was knocked on its side, and was required to sell off its generation facilities (except for hydro and nuclear facilities).

Generation could now be provided by merchant generators, independent power producers, out-of-state utilities or aggregators (brokers of wholesale generation). Generation greater than 50 MW of capacity is still licensed by the California Energy Commission, but pricing of wholesale power is now monitored by the Federation Energy Regulatory Commission. **Reliability** is no longer the major criterion for the state's electric system, and even the jurisdiction of the CPUC with regard to pricing is limited.

Transmission became the responsibility of a new not-for-profit, quasi-governmental organization known as the California Independent System Operator (CAISO). CAISO has the competency and responsibility to measure congestion along the transmission lines, but there is some contention among the Energy Commission, CAISO and the Public Utilities Commission over the definition of need for new transmission lines, and whose responsibility it is to finance and build them.

The distribution system has remained the responsibility of the utility, and regulatory oversight has stayed with the California Public Utilities Commission. Part of the work of the distribution system is to reduce high-voltage electricity to a voltage safe for use in your home. This is usually done first at a distribution substation in your general area, then at a pole-mounted or perhaps underground transformer very near your home.

Today, generation is owned by a variety of providers but not typically by the distribution utility. Power flows over the transmission grid operated by CAISO. It is delivered to the distribution system operated by your local utility, which delivers it to your home.

With the passage of the deregulation legislation, **reliability** and the utility's **obligation to serve** gave way to power shortages and spiking prices. The "perfect storm" occurred

in 2001, as mentioned earlier. It certainly caused most of us to pay heed to a resource we thought to be **reliable**.

As the policy makers and regulators struggle to find a new model which will provide competition and choice and thus lower prices without sacrificing reliability, the League must understand these key elements, their interrelationships, and the policies and their impacts on the electric system. Local League members must **Flip the Switch** and turn the lights on our Energy Policy.

Resources for your use in learning more!

www.ferc.gov – The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

www.cpuc.ca.gov – The Calif. Public Utilities Commission

www.energy.ca.gov – The Calif. Energy Commission
www.caiso.com/SystemStatus.html – The Calif. Independent System Operator's statewide status of the electric system

www.cmua.org – Calif. Municipal Utilities Association
– see Links for more informative sites



LOOKING FOR MORE? EXPLORE THE WEB-BASED LEAGUE.

LWVUS: <http://www.lwv.org>

LWVC: <http://www.lwvc.org>

LWVBA: <http://www.lwvba-ca.org>

LWVBAE: <http://lwvbae.org>

FIND THE VOTER THERE TOO.

LWVUS

http://www.lwv.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Current_Issue

LWVC

<http://ca.lwv.org/lwvc/publications/voter/index.html>

LWVBA

<http://www.lwvba-ca.org/lwvba/VOTER/votertoc.html>

LWVBAE

<http://lwvbae.org/voter.htm>

ELECTION SERVICES

As I write these words of thanks, many of us are still busy doing the things we do so well at election time. However, by the time you read this they will have earned our heartfelt thanks.

Kicking off the season, the LWVBAE staffed a table at the Solano Stroll where we reminded people that even in an "off year" they should get registered and get out to vote. Thank you to *Nancy Bickel, Tom Coulter, Mim Hawley, Phoebe Watts, Jane Barrett, Pat Selmanoff, Jo Ann Price, Jeanne Klems, Lynne Cahoun, Betty Hicks, Lois Brubeck, and Jinky Gardner* for taking one or two shifts at the table, and to *Helene Lecar* for taking a stack of voter registration forms and working the crowds.

Two weeks later we staffed another table for the **How Berkeley Can You Be?** festival. Thanks to *Ursula Rolfe, Jane Barrett, Angharad Jones, Sherry Smith, Jody Bush, Phoebe Watts, Sue Sutton, and Jinky Gardner* for pulling off another day of public presence for LWVBAE.

Now on to the work directed specifically to the Special Election. First, we had to learn about the local measures on the ballot. *Jean Safir* researched Albany's Measure A, parcel tax for schools; and *Jinky Gardner* covered Emeryville's Measure C, increased minimum wage for hotel workers. *Jinky* wrote up Pros and Cons information sheets for both, and *Jody Bush* contributed her editing skills.

Fran Packard opened her home again this year for speaker training. Many members came and learned the facts about the measures; all they needed to know for their upcoming speaking dates. Our speakers this year included *Mim Hawley, Jody Bush, Cathy Lynch, Luanne Rogers, Sherry Smith, Angharad Jones, Jinky Gardner, Betty Hicks, Fran Packard, Eloise Bodine, Helene Lecar, Wilma Jordan, Ursula Rolfe* and *Mary Wainwright*. *Betty Hicks*, who went out as a speaker for the first time last year, coordinated the effort. Thank you all!

We also conducted a Candidates Forum for the three people competing for Emeryville's two open council seats. *Phoebe Watts* coordinated

the arrangements and contacted the candidates. The forum was taped, then shown several times on Emeryville's cable station. *Sherry Smith* moderated the forum, and *Phoebe Watts, Eloise Bodine* and *Jinky Gardner* covered questions – both collecting and timing.

The Sacramento League filmed a Pros and Cons session for its local PBS station, and then produced a CD for use by Leagues around the state. They got speakers from eight different Leagues to cover the state propositions. Our own *Angharad Jones* covered Proposition 76.

All this time, *Lenora Young's* group kept post offices and our other sites stocked with voter registration forms. This is behind the scenes, but vitally important work.

Now that the Special Election is over and the results are in, I hope you've had a chance to catch your breath. We need to be ready for action again in June. There's a primary coming.

Jinky Gardner, Election Services VP

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Our October 10 meeting focused on sustainable urban planning, with much discussion on the rebuilding of New Orleans. Richard Register, author of "Ecocities, Building Cities in Balance with Nature" (Berkeley Hills Books, 2002), and "Ecocity Berkeley" (Island Press, 1990) presented. To read the article, "Timeless Lessons for Rebuilding New Orleans: a 5-Point Strategy for Sustainable Rebuilding," or to learn of other interesting articles and ecocity news, log onto the website: ecocitybuilders.org. Contact Richard@ecocitybuilders.org, or call 510-444-4508.

On Monday, Dec. 12, at 7:00 p.m., we will host a pot luck for appetizers and desserts in the Bansner home, 1340 Arch St. at Rose in Berkeley. ECOlogical Calendar creator / artist Chris Hardman will discuss a calendar that shows the seasons, the stars, the phases of the moon, and interesting facts about how the plants and animals adjust to the changing seasons.

Gail Schickele, Co-Chair

HOW OUR VOTES GET COUNTED: OBSERVING THE SPECIAL ELECTION IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

Absentee ballots continued to pour into the Alameda County Registrar of Voters (ROV) Office a week before the Special Election. I had decided to learn about ROV activities the League way – to observe and report on aspects of the vote-counting process that are open to the public. As one of the Leaguers serving on the ROV's Election Advisory Committee, this seemed a useful part of fulfilling the committee's charge – to identify and address the causes of increasing citizen mistrust of our elections.

My first discovery: no other citizens were taking advantage of this opportunity. I was the only citizen who turned up to observe the "logic and accuracy test" and the only one who observed the first morning and afternoon of processing and tabulating absentee ballots. Although Acting Registrar Elaine Ginnold had provided the Election Advisory Committee with a list of dates of activities that could be observed by the public, other potentially interested citizens did not have easy access to this information; it was not posted on the ROV website. Such info could be added in future to the ROV website which already offers a wealth of pertinent information about registration, voting, upcoming elections, and election results. The cramped ROV offices would not, however, have room for a large number of observers during busy times.

If, like me, you haven't ever, or recently, observed how the Alameda County Registrar's office handles our ballots, I've posted a detailed description of what I observed and ROV staff responses to my questions on our page at http://lwvbae.org/acc_news.htm. Here I'll summarize what I saw.

Logic and Accuracy Test

At each election the ROV appoints four citizens to a Board of Logic and Accuracy—two from the Grand Jury and two from the League of Women Voters. The job of the Board

is to be observers of the election vote count, as representatives of their fellow citizens. The Logic and Accuracy Test is the Board's first opportunity to carry out this task.

Sukey Wilder, an LWV Oakland member and a computer systems manager, is one of the members and was present at this test. The Board members carry out a brief Logic and Accuracy Test, which familiarizes them with the vote casting and counting process that will be used at that election and enables them to observe that the system is functioning properly.

On election night, the four Board members are authorized to observe the ballot counting closely, to walk around the computer room and processing areas, to ask staff questions and to get answers. Other members of the public may only watch from behind barriers.

Registrar Ginnold says she thinks of the Logic and Accuracy Test as a snapshot of the election, a run-through of the basic process of counting votes from the touch screen machines. The Logic and Accuracy Test attended by the Board and open to the public is, she reports, only a small part of the array of tests of the system carried out by the ROV staff. These tests cover both votes on touch screen machines and on absentee paper ballots. Nevertheless, Ginnold says, even this simple procedure has, in the past, caught a problem which she was then able to have corrected before the election proper.

At 4 p.m. on Thursday, October 27, 2005, Acting Registrar Elaine Ginnold, several staffers, including Thomas York, Manager, Information Services, and Charles Corum, Manager, Election Services, and three members of the Board of Logic and Accuracy met in the central computer room in the ROV's basement offices. The Board members were sworn in, vowed to uphold the constitution, signed an oath.

During the Logic and Accuracy test, the Board members, with the help of staff, did a few test votes on touch screen voting

(continued on page 8)

(ROV observation, continued from page 7)

machines. They "cast" three votes on test ballots in each of seven different precincts. During this test they were directed to cast one "yes" vote on all items, one "no" vote on all items and to vote in a specified pattern for all candidates on each of the ballots.

The Board members selected the precincts to be tested from a list of all the precincts. The Registrar made sure that each of the seven precincts was an example of one of the seven types or formats of ballot that will be used on November 8. All precincts voted on the state special election items, but several cities and school districts were electing candidates and several had ballot measures.

The process takes place in a computer test mode, so that the test votes could not accidentally be counted in the real election. The testers use the same processes to open and close each test polling precinct and to cast their test votes as are carried out by the voters and election boards at each polling place on Election Day. The participants carefully check the totals at each stage and, at the end, report that all the totals checked out.

How meaningful is this as a test of the logic and accuracy of current voting methods? Not very. It was created for earlier days and simpler methods. Still, if the machines on which we vote operate without intentional fraud and do not have subtle programming errors, even this modest test might reveal errors or problems which could then be corrected before the election itself.

The role of the Board of Logic and Accuracy as citizen observers of vote counting on election night may be more significant. Sukey Wilder, who has served on the Board since the days of punch card voting, reports that every election night is different. An unanticipated problem comes up and is addressed. At the next election, she finds that the process has been improved to prevent the previous problem. She regards service on the Board as useful and interesting. She generally stays through election

night until she is sure that nothing more is going to happen, which is sometimes until the early hours of the following morning.

Are tests of our election systems adequate to insure an accurate, secure election? This is a question for another day, but one that all citizens really want answered. I hope that the more extensive tests carried out by the ROV and her staff on both the absentee and the touch screen voting systems before the election are comprehensive and effective. As a non-expert I would not be able to evaluate them even if I had observed them. We can all urge government and experts to do better: to establish adequate safeguards and oversight; to ensure that the tests and evaluation carried out at the state and national levels to certify election systems are adequate and that they become increasingly comprehensive and thoughtful. The work of ACCURATE, the new national consortium of university computer security experts, should provide further scrutiny and safeguards. As citizens we can keep looking, asking questions and urging improvement.

What Happens to Your Absentee Ballots: Processing and Counting

The Registrar had announced Tuesday, November 1, 8:30 a.m., as the start of the count of absentee ballots. When I arrived at 9:30 a.m., staff were still preparing the ballots to be counted. All the procedures combine hard work by temporary and permanent staff and use of specialized machines. A surprising amount of the work is done by hand.

The old and awkward basement layout of the Registrar's office does not permit an easy logical flow of documents; many spaces have multiple uses. In addition, I was told, all absentee ballots at all stages of processing are loaded on big carts and wheeled into the computer room each night for security and returned to the appropriate work area the next morning. The carts and trays of ballots are moved often—to put them in the right place, to

(continued on page 9)

(ROV observation, continued from page 8)

get them out of the way, to do the next step of the process, to bring them back to wait for the following step of the process. Despite the crowded and awkward basement setting and the rather tedious nature of the work, the work environment seemed friendly and cheerful. The processing system seems well thought out and carefully carried out, so as to avoid any problems that might otherwise be created by the awkward back and forth movement of the ballots. When problems come up, supervisors give new instructions clearly and pleasantly to fix the problems.

After seeing the process at first hand, I think Alameda County Leagues should consider further research and possibly future lobbying of the supervisors to supply better workspace and equipment for the ROV.

Processing and Counting

Signatures on the big yellow envelopes are compared to the signatures on registration cards. Envelopes with signatures that do not match at all are removed; the votes are not counted. A new registration card is sent to the voter to obtain a current signature. Next step: Envelopes are opened, ballots removed, unfolded, flattened, and sorted to identify good ballots and to group damaged ballots and ballots with handwritten write-in candidate names. Good ballots are counted into stacks of 500. Batches of 500, in groups of 50, are fed by staffers into ballot readers which look like flatbed copiers. Votes on each ballot are sent to the central computer for recording.

After reading, the batches of 500 are packed and sealed into boxes, so that they cannot be counted a second time.

Totaling and Reporting the Vote of the Absentee Ballots does not take place until after 8 p.m. on Election Day. Registrar Ginnold says that the one week currently allowed by the Election Code for counting the absentee ballots is really not enough to allow for processing the growing number of absentee ballots. The temporary and permanent staff

working on processing ballots was scheduled to work overtime and through the weekend to process as many as possible. The Registrar hopes that the Secretary of State will be able to get the counting period increased in a future clean-up bill.

Secretary of State Bruce McPherson actually visited the ROV and toured the facility while I was observing. When I was introduced, McPherson greeted me with the remark that he appreciates working with the League on the Easy Voter Guides.

The ROV staff seemed competent, unpretentious and low-key. Supervisors pitched in to share the tedious manual work to get ballots processed and ready for counting. They seemed punctilious in making sure workers took their morning, afternoon and lunch breaks and didn't work too long at repetitive jobs at machines, even as they announced evening and weekend overtime hours.

Visit http://lwvbae.org/acc_news.htm to read all the details.

Nancy Bickel, Chair, Alameda County Council of the Leagues of Women Voters

Save the Date!

Thursday, Jan. 26, 2006

7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

League Office

**Participate in the LWVUS
program planning session
in preparation for the
upcoming June national
convention**

Refreshments will be served
Questions? Call *Jo Ann Price* at 548-5206



LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS
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LWVBAE, Bay Area, State and National.
Dues and contributions
to the League are not tax deductible.
Contributions to the LWVB Foundation
are deductible, to extent allowed by law.**

CALENDAR

Berkeley addresses unless otherwise indicated

NOVEMBER

29 Tue. 7-9 pm Civics Education Study *J. Gardner, 548-5292*
(Note: for information on Civics Ed. Study meetings during December, January
and February, please call *Jinky Gardner* at 548-5292.)

DECEMBER

3 Sat. 10:00 am Clean Money Forum *S. Smith, 548-1769*
Oakland City Hall, Hearing Room 2
1 Frank Ogawa Plaza

7 Wed. 7-9 pm Board Meeting, LWVBAE Office *S. Smith, 548-1769*

12 Mon. 7:30-9:30 Environmental Concerns *C. Stone, 549-0959*

15 Thurs. 1:00 pm Action Committee *P. Watts, 525-6614*
19-30 League Office closed

JANUARY

4 Wed. 7-9 pm Board Meeting, LWVBAE Office *S. Smith, 548-1769*

6 Fri. noon Deadline for the Feb. VOTER *B. Chapman, 527-0827*

7 Sat. TBA Hearing, CA Clean Money Act *S. Smith, 548-1769*

9 Mon. 7:30-9:30 Environmental Concerns *C. Stone, 549-0959*

19 Thurs. 9:30 am Tour Lawrence Berkeley Lab *Office, 843-8824*
1:00 pm Action Committee *P. Watts, 525-6614*

26 Thurs. 7-9 pm Nat. Program Planning - Office *J. Price, 548-5206*

FEBRUARY

See the story on page 1 for the dates and times of Energy Study Unit meetings.
Monthly committee and Board meetings will occur on their usual schedules.