



the Bear Facts

the League of Women Voters of the White Bear Lake Area

It's time for
Policy & Pasta!
Bring a friend, your appetite
& your enthusiasm for policy

Hosted by the LWV WBLA
Program Committee

Saturday, Jan. 27 • 11:00 a.m.-1 p.m.

Donatelli's

2692 East County Road E
White Bear Lake, MN 55110
(just west of MN 120/Century Avenue)

RSVP by Monday, Jan. 22

Sign up at January Unit Meetings
or email santi004@umn.edu by
Monday, Jan. 22
so we can place the order in with the
caterer. Payment is collected at the event.

DON'T FORGET!



Our Menu

Baked Mostaccioli with Meat Sauce

Garden Salad with Italian Dressing

Garlic Bread

Non-alcoholic beverage

\$13 Per Person
Vegetarian, GF options
available upon request

This is your chance to:

- Brainstorm ideas for local Program topics and activities
- Consider suggestions for Program at the national level
- Discuss proposals for local & national position changes

Special Guest
Michelle Witte
Executive Director,
LWVMN

Come one, come all, to Policy and Pasta!

This is your chance to help set our direction for next year, to decide which topics to study and act upon given our Program for Action, and to make suggestions or recommendations for changes, updates, or additions to the Program at the local, regional, state, and national levels. This is the time to give us your ideas for the future, so don't miss it! The date is Saturday, January 27th. The time is 11:00 am to 1:00 pm. The place is Donatelli's Restaurant, 2692 Co Rd E, White Bear Lake, MN. The cost is \$13.00

Please see our present positions and adopted study programs starting on page 5.



January Study Topic
Give Us the Vote
by
Ari Berman
Book Discussion

Books offer a good basis for discussion and further understanding of important subjects and reading a book about voting rights with a group is an excellent way to raise awareness about the complex history and the continuing fight for the most basic of civil rights.

Give Us the Ballot by Ari Berman has two bookends: the passage of the Voting Rights Act (VRA) in 1965 under Pres. Johnson^{2***} and the Supreme Court's 2013 decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*, striking down a key section of the VRA.

The VRA's central provision was the requirement of "preclearance": The Justice Department or a federal court had to approve any change to the voting rules of states with a history of poll taxes and literacy tests. Berman writes that from 1965 to 2013, the courts and the DOJ blocked more than 3,000 new voting laws, many of them in the South. The federal government's response varied by administration. Backsliding began under Pres. Nixon, who reauthorized the VRA in 1970, but sought unsuccessfully to extend the pre clearance requirement to all 50 states, weakening its focus on the worst offenders. The Reagan administration went further, siding with southern states rather than minority voters in court. An attorney named John Roberts was one of the administration's most aggressive opponents of the VRA.^{*****} During George W. Bush's administration, DOJ Civil Rights Division career attorneys were replaced with political foot soldiers. John Roberts' hostility to the VRA endured and he wrote the USSC's *Shelby County* decision in 2013. He and a conservative majority struck down the provision listing the covered Southern states, effectively eliminating preclearance. North Carolina promptly enacted the most restrictive voter ID law in the country. In addition to limiting acceptable forms of voter identification, North Carolina's law restricted early voting and same-day registration, encouraged monitors to challenge voters' credentials, and forbade counties from extending polling hours in the event of long lines. It also rejected an interim challenge to a similarly harsh Texas law. We may assume at our peril that the right to vote is a safely won historical guarantee. We may assume at our peril that the right vote is a safely won historical guarantee while, in fact, it remains susceptible to manipulation.

^{2***} 12/12/17 Ari Berman tweeted @Ari Berman: Alabama is the birthplace of the (VRA). This is how hard it was to vote in the state before 1965: (he then quoted from p.17 in his book).

^{*****} see "Inside John Roberts' Decades-Long Crusade Against the Voting Rights Act" by Ari Berman in *Politico*, Aug.10, 2015.

YOU TUBE: Ari Berman's Keynote Address at LWVUS Convention (published June 20, 2016), and Ari Berman "Give Us the Ballot" (published Aug. 19, 2015).

Discussion

1. Did you learn anything new from Ari Berman?
2. Are there any things that really struck you?
3. What do you think is behind the wave of (old and) new voting restrictions?
4. What are some current efforts in place to limit voter registration and/or voting itself? What can be done to successfully support or change laws related to voting

Below is information about current legal cases involving Minnesota election law and is relevant to the discussion of the book “Give Us the Vote” that is the January topic. Kathy Tomsich

Minnesota Voters Alliance VS Minnesota Election Laws

Two Current Cases

There are two current cases, one at the state level and one at the national level, involving the Minnesota Voters Alliance that could have major implications for our election laws.

The Minnesota Voters Alliance, a conservative “election watch-dog” group, has sued Minnesota election officials numerous times over Minnesota’s election laws and procedures. Most have been unsuccessful. The MVA believes there is a significant problem with voter fraud and ineligible voting and would like to see stricter voting requirements, such as a photo ID requirement for voting or provisional ballots for challenged voters. Many “reforms” that they advocate would make it more difficult for people to vote and disenfranchise some voters.

National Level Case involves Freedom of Speech. In November 2017 the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear the Minnesota Voters Alliance’s free speech challenge to a Minnesota law prohibiting voters from wearing T-shirts, pins or other apparel adorned with overtly political messages inside polling stations during primary or general elections. The MVA is appealing a lower court’s decision to uphold the law as also barring campaign literature and material from groups with political views such as the conservative Tea Party movement or the liberal MoveOn.org.

Violators are asked to cover up or remove offending items, but officials are instructed not to bar anyone from voting. The MVA sued in 2010 claiming state officials turned polling places into “speech-free zones,” violating the U.S. Constitution’s First Amendment protection of freedom of speech.

Other states have regulations similar to Minnesota’s. The purpose of these regulations is to ensure that the poll site is a neutral zone and voters are not intimidated by people who may be trying to influence their vote. In rulings in 2013 and 2017, the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis upheld the Minnesota restrictions, suggesting the law helps maintain “peace, order and decorum” at polling sites.

The plaintiffs, represented by the Pacific Legal Foundation conservative legal group, appealed to the Supreme Court saying a total ban on political speech unrelated to candidates or ballot initiatives is overly broad. The high court has allowed states to ban campaign materials and active vote solicitation at polling places, but not all political speech, the plaintiffs said. No date has been set for this court case.

State Level Case involves private versus public data. In August 2017, the Minnesota Voters Alliance sued Minnesota Secretary of State Steve Simon after he refused their request for broad access to voter data in the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS). The S.O.S. maintains that under Minnesota's data practice laws, the requested data is private. The MVA asserts this information should be public to ensure that Minnesota's elections do not include any votes cast by ineligible voters, mainly felons and noncitizens. The court has not scheduled a hearing date for this case.

Currently, the public can access the names, addresses, year of birth and the voting history of every registered voter. For \$46, you can get this information on a CD-ROM or in other formats. The MVA wants this public data list to be expanded to include every voter's current status as well as any challenge to that status and it would also like to know when a voter has been removed from the rolls and the reason for removal.

Under current law, a voter's eligibility can be challenged for several reasons: felony conviction, guardianship where the courts have removed voting rights, citizenship, or questions relating to address or name. All of this is private data.

The SVRS is a database of over 5 million voters and is updated on a regular basis by the courts, corrections and other agencies. When the S.O.S. office receives information about a felony conviction and the felon's name matches a voter's name in the SVRS, that voter is marked as challenged. Similarly for other eligibility requirements. However, there have been errors in data matching such as where two different people have the same name and birthdate. There are also delays in posting changes to status. It can take up to 14 days after the S.O.S. office receives a report for it to be posted on the SVRS by the county. There is also human error in matching data. On any single day, this private data may not be correct for a voter. If it becomes public data, it could appear on the internet causing harm to the voter. There are concerns, this data could be used to intimidate voters at the polls.

This situation is analogous to the data request issued by Pres. Trump's Voter Integrity Advisory Commission. Minnesota, along with most of the states, refused to hand over all of the requested data. The requested data included the same information sought by the Minnesota Voters Alliance.

[Please see place change for St. Croix Valley Unit](#)

Unit Meetings Times and Places

Jan 8- 7:00 PM. Mahtomedi Unit, WBL Unitarian Church,
328 Maple St. Mahtomedi, MN

Jan 10 - 12:30 PM North Oaks Unit, Incarnation Lutheran Church,
4880 Hodgson Rd, North Oaks

Jan 11 - 7:00 PM White Bear Lake Unit, White Bear Lake City Hall

* **Jan. 12 -10:00 AM - St. Croix Valley Unit, Stillwater Library
224 4st N. Stillwater**

LWV White Bear Lake Area Local Program Positions

Revised April 2017

1. Education

- a. Support a safe, fair and respectful educational climate for all K-12 students and groups. We support programs to counteract cultural and gender bias, which prepare students to thrive in our multicultural diverse society and work force. (1999)
- b. Support of continued emphasis on skill development in reading, writing, mathematics, science and technology, speaking and listening as the primary goals of K-12 schools.
- c. Support secondary student programs designed to meet their needs for more structure or more flexibility than the standard program provides.

2. Natural Resources

Private well water should be tested for safety. (1990)

3. Environmental Protection

Support of local ordinances requiring source separation and support of local contract and licensing requirements for source separation in waste collection.

4. Land Use

- a. Support comprehensive planning and orderly growth.
- b. Support programs to increase the availability of low and moderate income housing and housing for special groups by using tax increment financing (TIF where appropriate. (1972, 1973, 1978-79, rev. 1999)
- c. Support the need for safe non-motorized pathways. (1973, 1978-79)
- d. Development and support of a convenient transit service. (1973, 1978-79)

5. Representative Local Government

Support of open appointment process in public government bodies.

6. Representative Ramsey County Government

- a. The Leagues of Ramsey County support changes in the juvenile justice system with the major emphasis on primary prevention and early intervention with a strong family focus. We need to foster and support family relationships, restore community, and work to integrate family and community. When prevention fails, intervention should be individualized, swift, appropriate, and restorative, with punitive measures used only as a "last resort." A partnership among families, community, school health services, human services, and corrections is the most effective solution. (1975-76, Rev. 4/96)
- b. Continue to support the Ramsey County Charter.

7. Social Policy

Monitor Cable TV in the north suburban area. LWV believes public access channels are an important communication link in the area. These channels must be encouraged and protected. In order to facilitate maximum usage, the cable contract should require sufficient funding to support at least one well-equipped production studio, equipment, and facility for remote cablecasts and technical production assistance. LWV White Bear Lake Area 2 Program Positions Revised 4/20/2017

LWV White Bear Lake Area 1 Program Positions Revised 4/20/2017

White Bear Lake Conservation District Governance

The League of Women Voters of the White Bear Lake Area (LWVWBLA) undertook a study of the White Bear Lake Conservation District (WBLCD) and its management practices through a concern for protection and preservation of White Bear Lake, an important water resource in the east metro region. The positions and recommendations below summarize the findings of the WBLCD Governance study and its appendices.

The League of Women Voters (LWV) supports good government practice in all areas and levels of government as seen in a quote from its national position statement:
“The League of Women Voters believes that efficient and economical government requires competent personnel, the clear assignment of responsibility, adequate financing, and coordination among the different agencies and levels of government.”

The League of Women Voters of the White Bear Lake Area acknowledges and commends the many members of the community who have given countless hours of volunteer time, as well as knowledge and expertise, to the benefit of White Bear Lake and the Conservation District. The successes and achievements of the WBLCD are result of the dedication and efforts of the members of the board, its staff, and its committees. The study and its recommendations strive to make the function of the WBLCD even more effective and better prepared to meet the challenges facing White Bear Lake in the future. In the process of the LWV study of the WBLCD many resources were employed. Members of the study committee observed 22 regular monthly meetings of the Conservation District along with the corresponding Lake Use Committee meetings beginning with the regular June 22, 2010 meetings. Lake Quality committee meetings were also observed.

Other sources of information used for the report were the WBLCD website, the minutes of WBLCD, the WBLCD budget, the State of Minnesota Statutes governing the formation of the Conservation District, the website of the Lake Minnetonka Conservation District, reports given to the Conservation District by its contractors, the LWV of the United States. The LWVWBLA members also conducted interviews of past and present WBLCD Board and committee members and local officials who have worked with the Conservation District.

Three areas of the Conservation District were targeted for study by the LWV of the White Bear Lake Area: Operations and Structure, Transparency and Communications, and Finance. The members and Board of the League of Women Voters of the White Bear Lake Area support the following recommendations.

Operations and Structure:

Job descriptions are recommended for Board members and committee members as being essential for a better understanding of their responsibilities. New Board members should receive consistent orientation in a clearly outlined process, which should include the history, structure, and ordinances of the Conservation District. Periodic training for Board members and staff should encompass matters of importance for protection of the lake, as well as, improvements in Board function. Job descriptions, orientation, and Board trainings will aid recruitment, improve retention and communication and generally build the capacity of the WBLCD to provide effective management of the lake.

In order to enhance understanding of the various Board committees and their responsibilities, there should be rotation by the WBLCD Board to various committee assignments. Consideration should be

given to the interests of committee chairpersons in the topic/s of the committee when committee assignments are rotated. LWV White Bear Lake Area 3 Program Positions Revised 4/20/2017

The LWVWBLA supports an update of the 1999 Strategic Plan for effective long term lake management. The WBLCD Board should create an Annual Work Plan to set priorities and schedules for the year. The Annual plan would guide the work of the Board and staff. It would also facilitate understanding of the work of the WBLCD for the public as well as new Board and committee members. Accomplishments for each year and direction for the future could be identified by reviewing the tasks completed at the end of the year.

The LWVWBLA believes that increasing staff time could improve overall function of the Board. Staff skills should include a familiarity with the work of the Conservation District and the ability to facilitate the Annual Work Plan with the members of the Board. The Board needs to provide clear details of staff's responsibilities and regular reviews of staff and staffing needs.

There should be a standard process for Request for Proposals or bidding with contractor oversight being an important aspect to the process. The bidding process should be available to all.

Transparency and Communication:

The WBLCD Board could ensure there is a consistent communication effort being made by posting agendas and minutes of Board and committee meetings in a timely manner and making pertinent support materials available to the public either online or at the meetings (public packet). This information should include budgets, study materials, lake information, updates on Eurasian Water Milfoil and other Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS). Posting of job descriptions and openings available for volunteers and others in the community could help to attract new volunteers to apply for positions on the Board or its committees.

Improved communications with other "lake partners" including lake municipalities and organizations, regional, state and federal agencies such as Rice Creek Watershed, DNR, etc., is recommended. Opportunities for grants or other collaboration could be identified and pursued.

A written annual report would summarize the accomplishments of the Board during the year for the public as well as identify work needing to be placed on a work plan for the following year. The Annual work plan and review should be driven by the long-term Strategic Plan, which needs to be updated on a regular basis.

Finance:

It is strongly recommended that a finance Committee be established. The finance committee should develop a budget through a process that is transparent to the public. This would include the draft budget being available prior to its adoption. The Strategic Plan and the Annual Work Plan should drive the budget for program and projects. Reserve fund policies should be set by the Board and based on standard government practices. The Conservation District should establish a policy for regular audits.

Summary of Public Policy Positions League of Women Voters of the United States

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

Promote an open governmental system that is representative, accountable and responsive.

Voting Rights

Citizen's Right to Vote - Protect the right of all citizens to vote; encourage all citizens to vote.

DC Self-Government and Full Voting Representation - Secure for the citizens of the District of Columbia the rights of self-government and full voting representation in both houses of Congress.

Election Process

Apportionment - Support apportionment of congressional districts and elected legislative bodies at all levels of government based substantially on population.

Redistricting - Support redistricting processes and enforceable standards that promote fair and effective representation at all levels of government with maximum opportunity for public participation.

Money in Politics - Campaign finance regulation should enhance political equality for all citizens, ensure transparency, protect representative democracy from distortion by big money, and combat corruption and undue influence in government. The League believes that campaign spending must be restricted but not banned. The League supports public financing, full disclosure, abolishing SuperPACs and creating an effective enforcement agency.

Selection of the President - Promote the election of the President and Vice-President by direct-popular-vote. Support uniform national voting qualifications and procedures for presidential elections. Support efforts to provide voters with sufficient information about candidates.

Citizen Rights

Citizen's Right to Know/Citizen Participation - Protect the citizen's right to know and facilitate citizen participation in government decision-making).

Individual Liberties - Oppose major threats to basic constitutional rights.

Constitutional Amendment Proposals - In addition to League positions, consideration should be given to whether a proposal addresses matters of abiding importance, makes our political system more democratic or protects individual rights, could be achieved by less difficult legislative or political approaches, and is more suited to a

constitutional and general approach than to a statutory and detailed approach .

Constitutional Conventions - Concerned that there are many unresolved questions about a Constitutional Convention. Certain conditions must be in place: limited to a single specific topic, full transparency, delegates selected by population, and voting by delegates not by state.

Public Policy on Reproductive Choices - Protect the constitutional right of privacy of the individual to make reproductive choices.

Congress and the Presidency

Congress - Support responsive legislative processes characterized by accountability, representativeness, decision making capability and effective performance.

The Presidency - Promote a dynamic balance of power between the executive and legislative branches within the framework set by the Constitution.

Privatization

Ensure transparency, accountability, positive community impact and preservation of the common good when considering the transfer of governmental services, assets and/or functions to the private sector.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Promote peace in an interdependent world by working cooperatively with other nations and strengthening international organizations.

United Nations

Support a strong, effective United Nations to promote international peace and security and to address the social, economic and humanitarian needs of all people.

Trade

Support U.S. trade policies that reduce trade barriers, expand international trade and advance the achievement of humanitarian, environmental and social goals.

U.S. Relations with Developing Countries

Promote U.S. policies that meet long-term social and economic needs of developing countries.

Arms Control

Reduce the risk of war through support of arms control measures.

Military Policy and Defense Spending

Work to limit reliance on military force. Examine defense spending in the context of total national needs.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Promote an environment beneficial to life through the protection and wise

management of natural resources in the public interest.

Natural Resources

Promote the management of natural resources as interrelated parts of life-supporting ecosystems.

Resource Management

Promote resource conservation, stewardship and longrange planning, with the responsibility for managing natural resources shared by all levels of government.

Environmental Protection and Pollution Control

Preserve the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the ecosystem with maximum protection of public health and the environment.

Air Quality - Promote measures to reduce pollution from mobile and stationary sources.

Energy - Support environmentally sound policies that reduce energy growth rates, emphasize energy conservation and encourage the use of renewable resources.

Land Use - Promote policies that manage land as a finite resource and that incorporate principles of stewardship.

Water Resources - Support measures to reduce pollution in order to protect surface water, groundwater and drinking water.

Waste Management - Promote policies that reduce the generation and promote the reuse and recycling of solid and hazardous wastes).

Nuclear Issues - Promote the maximum protection of public health and safety and the environment.

Public Participation

Promote public understanding and participation in decision making as essential elements of responsible and responsive management of our natural resources.

Agriculture Policy

Promote adequate supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices to consumers and support economically viable farms, environmentally sound farm practices and increased reliance on the free market.

Federal Agriculture Policies - Provide financial support to subsidize agriculture in specific instances, enforce federal antitrust laws to ensure competitive agricultural markets and apply clean air and water regulations to all animal and aquaculture production. The federal government should fund basic agricultural research to provide adequate safety of our food supply.

SOCIAL POLICY

Secure equal rights and equal opportunity for all. Promote social and economic justice and the health and safety of all Americans.

Equality of Opportunity

Education, Employment and Housing - Support equal access to education, employment and housing.

Equal Rights - Support ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and efforts to bring laws into compliance with the goals of the ERA.

Federal Role in Public Education

Support federal policies that provide an equitable, quality public education for all children pre-K through grade 12.

Fiscal Policy

Tax Policy - Support adequate and flexible funding of federal government programs through an equitable tax system that is progressive overall and that relies primarily on a broad-based income tax.

Federal Deficit - Promote responsible deficit policies.

Funding of Entitlements - Support a federal role in providing mandatory, universal, old-age, survivors, disability and health insurance.

Health Care

Promote a health care system for the United States that provides access to a basic level of quality care for all U.S. residents, including behavioral health, and controls health care costs.

Immigration

Promote reunification of immediate families; meet the economic, business and employment needs of the United States; be responsive to those facing political persecution or humanitarian crises; and provide for student visas. Ensure fair treatment under the law for all persons. In transition to a reformed system, support provisions for unauthorized immigrants already in the country to earn legal status.

Meeting Basic Human Needs

Support programs and policies to prevent or reduce poverty and to promote self-sufficiency for individuals and families.

Income Assistance - Support income assistance programs, based on need, that provide decent, adequate standards for food, clothing and shelter.

Support Services - Provide essential support services.

Housing Supply - Support policies to provide a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family.

Child Care

Support programs and policies to expand the supply of affordable, quality child care for all who need it.

Early Intervention for Children at Risk

Support policies and programs that promote the well-being, development and safety of all children.

Violence Prevention

Support violence prevention programs in communities.

Gun Control

Protect the health and safety of citizens through limiting the accessibility and regulating the ownership of handguns and semi-automatic weapons. Support regulation of firearms for consumer safety.

Urban Policy

Promote the economic health of cities and improve the quality of urban life.

Death Penalty

The LWWUS supports abolition of the death penalty.

Sentencing Policy

The LWWUS believes alternatives to imprisonment should be explored and utilized, taking into consideration the circumstances and nature of the crime. The LWWUS opposes mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenses

Human Trafficking

Oppose all forms of domestic and international human trafficking of adults and children, including sex trafficking and labor trafficking

PRINCIPLES

Whatever the issue, the League believes that efficient and economical government requires competent personnel, the clear assignment of responsibilities, adequate financing, coordination among levels of government, effective enforcement and well defined channels for citizen input and review.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Please note that starting January 2018, the St. Croix Valley Unit will be meeting at 10:00 AM on January 12th at the Stillwater Public Library instead of Boutwells Landing.

Holiday Party Photos



I to r
Joan Neumiller
Heidi Boyd
Liz Lauder

Mary and Manley Johnston
Lisa Larson



President's Message

Welcome to the New Year! I hope you were all able to enjoy time with family and friends, taking part in your holiday traditions. Thanks again to the White Bear unit for hosting such a wonderful holiday gathering! Special thanks go to those volunteers who worked by helping to set up, take down, clean, take money, and provide food and drink. I enjoyed seeing people in the different units sitting and talking together.

This month, we will have another chance to sit and talk with each other over food as we come together for the annual Policy and Pasta event at Donatelli's restaurant on January 27th. This is our time to review our positions on local issues to see if updates or changes need to be made, or if there is an opportunity for action on our positions at the community level. I urge you to all to review our local Program for Action with an eye toward these goals. We will also likewise be reviewing national positions. Any substantive changes to League's positions are required to follow a process of study and consensus.

Our unit meetings this month will focus on the importance of voting rights in this country and how tenuous and vulnerable those rights can be, especially for people of color. As I've been reading the book, *Give us the Ballot: The Modern Struggle for Voting Rights in America*, by Ari Berman, I've been amazed at the persistent ways in which those who are in positions of power have attempted to limit the voices of certain citizens of this country. This is still going on, and we as League of Women Voters members need to be speaking knowledgeably about it and engaging in civil discussions with those who hold different points of view. I'm looking forward to the discussions!

Liz.

American Potato Salad Recipe

Bring to a boil in a large pot with enough salted cold water to cover:
2 pounds red or other waxy potatoes

Reduce the heat and simmer, uncovered, until the potatoes are tender when pierced with a fork, 20-25 minutes. Drain, peel if desired, and cut into bite-sized pieces.
In a medium bowl, toss the still-warm potatoes with:

1 medium celery stalk, diced
2 Tbsp. finely snipped fresh chives, or 2 scallions, minced, or 2 Tbsp. minced red onion
¼ cup minced fresh parsley

Stir together:
¾ to 1 cup mayonnaise
1 Tbsp. milk or red wine vinegar

Add the mayonnaise mixture to the warm potato mixture and toss gently to coat. Season with salt and pepper.

Requested recipe served at Holiday Party from *The Joy of Cooking* by Irma Rombauer and Marion Rombauer Becker.

WELCOME TO SARAH AMUNDSON

Sarah Amundson spent the early years of her life in Kansas, but has lived in various states such as Oregon, Idaho, and Missouri. She graduated from the College of the Ozarks, a liberal arts college located near Branson, Missouri. She moved to MN 16 years ago after she received an offer to work at Northwest Airlines. She went on to work at U.S. Bank where she met her husband, Dennis. When Sarah was asked what job she enjoyed the most of all, she stated that working for 10 years in Minneapolis at J.P. Morgan was her favorite.

Sarah moved to Mahtomedi 5 years ago. She and her husband, Dennis, have a delightful 9 year old daughter, Sally, who attends school at O.H. Anderson in Mahtomedi. Sarah currently has a part time job working as an administrative assistant in Marketing and Administration for an insurance broker. This job is ideal for her because she can work at home. Sarah loves to read, travel, and spend time with her family. One of the trips she was most enthusiastic about was one to Banff in the Canadian Rockies where she found the scenery to be incredibly beautiful. She joined the League of Women looking for a way to participate and learn more about government. Some of the topics that interest her are voting rights, health care, and family leave.



Treasurer's Report

November 8, 2017

Elizabeth Nordling, Treasurer

		Current	YTD
Income:	Dues	\$195.00	\$3005.00
	Donations	\$69.00	\$546.00
	Meetings (socials)	\$	\$580.00
	Service	\$	
	In-kind donation	\$	
	Voters Service	\$212.00	\$362.00 (includes return of \$200 deposit for forum)
	Calendars	\$415.00	\$426.00
	Bank interest	\$	\$0.25
	Total:	\$891.00	\$4919.25
Expenses:	Meetings (socials)	\$	\$630.72
	2016 National convention	\$	\$100.00
	LWVMN PMP	\$	\$1587.50
	LWVUS PMP	\$	\$2032.00
	Meeting site	\$	
	Voters Service	\$81.30	\$656.57
	Program (includes publicity)	\$	\$124.13
	Bear Facts copying/printing	\$	
	Calendars	\$	\$304.67
	Membership (communication, recruiting & recognition)	\$	\$48.06
	Total:	\$81.30	\$5486.65

Opening balance from Oct 11, 2017:	\$3194.71
Income	+ \$ 891.00
Expenses:	- \$ 81.30

Current balance: **\$4004.41**

Ed fund CD: **\$5033.30**

2017-18 Paid Members: 41 @ \$60
7 @ \$75

Total: 58 (including our 3 lifetime members)