League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County
Saturday, February 7, 2015
Social time: 9:00; Program: 9:30
Las Fuentes, lower level Community Room
Can you believe that January is almost over? I hope you all have been enjoying the amazing weather we’ve been having. In case you missed it – our January meeting on Common Core Standards was our highest attended meeting with over 70 people in attendance! I would encourage members to get to our meetings earlier to make sure to get a good seat. The media coverage we received was outstanding, too. If you haven’t seen the article Sue Tone wrote in the Prescott Valley Tribune, check it out: Common Core standards are not curriculum, panel says.

Lynne LaMaster with Prescott e-News also provided video coverage, but I can’t find it on the site any longer.

In case you didn’t know, we are on Facebook as the League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County. I post articles, events and our programs on our page. So please “like” us, to keep current on what’s happening in our community based on our positions. Anything I post also goes to our Twitter feed (#LWVCYC).

Speaking of positions… Program is the League’s reason for being, the basis for both education and action efforts. Our February 7 meeting is our annual Program Planning meeting for members to come together to review our State and Local positions – deliberate on any ideas for local study, and learn about upcoming National studies we’ll be participating in for 2015-2016. Local Leagues work simultaneously on local, state, national and regional program issues. Issues reflect community concerns and range from local park facilities to international trade, from childcare to nuclear waste disposal, from air pollution to arms control, from mental health to energy policy. You name it, and the League somewhere, is involved!

So many issues cry out for attention in any community. The challenge is to select issues that are a priority both for us, our organization and for the community as a whole. These questions will help us narrow our focus while identifying the issues that pose the greatest opportunity for community-wide involvement:

- What are the most urgent issues facing our community – i.e. What issues demand attention NOW?
- What are the issues that most concern members of the groups you want to target – e.g. underserved citizens, youth?
- What issues offer you or our organization the greatest chance to collaborate with diverse groups or individuals in the community?
- What issues present opportunities for people to bring about real change and make the community a better place to live?
- What issues will benefit for you or our organization’s special expertise or perspective?

Barbara Robertson and Eleanor Eisenberg from the Metropolitan Phoenix League, and our State Lobby Corps will be on hand to discuss our state positions and the lobbying activities the lobby corps using those positions in 2014. I urge all members to attend to learn more about League advocacy in action. Thank you!
If considering a change/update/review/new study in program planning, ask yourself the following questions:

- Can it be solved by government action?
- Is it of interest to our members, to other groups, and to the larger community? Does it provide opportunities for League action?
- Am I willing to work on the study?
- How timely is it? How might the study be done? How much might it cost?
- Can the League make a difference? Will it raise our visibility and credibility?
- How many people are necessary to carry out the “platform”? Is our League willing to take the lead on the “platform?”

### Local LWVCYC Program Planning Form 2015-2016

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<th>Current Local Position</th>
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*Please explain any suggested update, re-study, or change.

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If you would like to propose a NEW LOCAL study, please be as specific as possible:

**Study:**

**Scope:**

Chair and committee members:

If you propose a new study, please sign your name so we can contact you if we have questions.

**SIGNED: ________________________________**
“Program Planning” is the establishment of the LWV AZ PLATFORM for the next two years. It no longer includes “retain” or “drop” suggestions, nor a review of each and every position. It is assumed that existing positions are “just fine” unless you ask for an update or review.

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Each local League may suggest only ONE issue for an Update/Review OR New Study OR Concurrence.

New Study Recommendations: Include suggested scope. Use back if necessary.

Priorities or Suggestions: ____________________________
GOVERNMENT

ARIZONA ELECTION LAW
The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports an accessible system of registration and election, with uniform and standardized procedures throughout the state. Therefore, the League supports:

- Mail-in registration procedures, but opposes Election Day registration at the polls as an invitation to fraud.
- Increase in pay for legislators.
- Four-year terms for State Legislators, with no limit on the number of terms which they may serve,
- An income tax check-off to provide partial funding of legislative elections through the subsidy of some television time for issue discussion by ballot qualified candidates.
- A requirement for complete financial disclosure by candidates for public office.
- A cap on gifts to public officials, and reporting of all gifts.
- Prohibiting elected officials lobbying for remuneration of any kind for at least one year after leaving office.
- Prohibiting election officials from using surplus campaign funds for personal use, or from taking them along when leaving office.
- All government agencies being required to report all their lobbying activities, expenditures and gifts to public officials.
- The monitoring of vote counting in state and local elections.

ELECTION SYSTEMS REFORM
Consensus 2005; Amended 2008, 2011
The League of Women Voters of Arizona believes in the election system principle of greater vote representation. The LWVAZ maintains that election system reform that provides a stronger voice for the greatest number of voters should have a positive effect on voter participation. Therefore, the LWVAZ:

- Supports changing the present election systems so that they more accurately represent the wishes of voters: Adopting the Instant Runoff Voting (IRV) system for single seat races; adopting proportional representation for multi-seat races, specifically Ranked Choice Voting.
- Believes that education of the voting public is important to election systems.
- Supports giving Arizona voters the option of more choice among election systems.

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING
The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports measures to ensure the regular redistricting of Arizona legislative and congressional districts on an "equal population" basis. The LWVAZ supports:

- The retention of an independent commission to redistrict legislative and congressional districts at regular intervals, subject to judicial review. The Legislature itself should not be the reapportioning agency.
- Legislative districts that provide more equitable representation, more accountability and responsibility, more competitive elections, and closer contact with constituents.

(Footnote: To allow for greater flexibility, this position was amended on March 5, 2005, by removing the words "single member." As background information, three points were made: 1) impacts may differ in rural and urban districts, 2) the change is neither an automatic endorsement for multi-member districts nor...
an automatic opposition to single member districts, 3) even members who strongly favor multi-member districts often do so only when such districts are accompanied by other electoral changes.)

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM
Consensus: 1976; Reviewed 1995, 2003; Revised 2004
The League of Women Voters of Arizona believes in the constitutional right of the people to enact direct legislation (enacting, amending, or repealing legislative acts and amending the Arizona Constitution); therefore, the League supports:
- The requirement that only qualified electors (registered voters) may sign any initiative, referendum or recall petition.
- The reduction of the required number of signatures on a statutory initiative petition to qualify placing it on the ballot from ten per-cent to not more than eight per-cent of the votes cast for governor at the last gubernatorial election.
- The amendment of the constitution to limit the power of the Legislature to repeal or amend the initiative or referendum measures by means such as requiring more than just majority approval, or setting a minimum time limit before the Legislature can act on such measures, or some other limitation short of complete elimination of power.
- Removal of the governor's power to veto initiative or referendum measures.
- Funding sources (for initiatives) should be identified, if practicable.
- The disclosure of financial contributions to committees supporting and opposing an initiative and referendum.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT
Concurrence 1977; Reviewed 1995
The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports an amendment to the Arizona Constitution to permit counties to decide, by a vote of the people in each county, the governmental structure which best meets county needs. The LWV of Metropolitan Phoenix supports home rule for Maricopa County. The LWV of Greater Tucson supports a long term goal of consolidated government for Pima County. The League position supporting local option for county governmental structure gives the LWVAZ a position from which to lobby, but does not restrict other local Leagues from positions they may take regarding their own county government.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM
Consensus 1983; Reviewed 1995
The League of Women Voters of Arizona believes that the political process must be open, equitable and honest. The process must provide opportunity for maximum citizen participation. There should be limits on the size and type of campaign contributions. There should be full disclosure of contributions and expenditures to combat undue influence in the electoral and governmental processes.

ARIZONA EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT
The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports measures to strengthen the executive branch of state government, and to integrate its administration by centralizing authority and responsibility in the governor's office. The League of Women Voters of Arizona believes that a clear line of succession in the Executive Branch of the State of Arizona should be more obvious to the public than it is in the current system where the Secretary of State assumes the role of Governor in times of absence, removal, resignation, death or other such changes. To avoid mid-term changes in party, continuity problems or policy reversals, League of Women Voters of Arizona supports the creation of an Office of Lieutenant Governor with duties separate from that of the Secretary of State. In addition, the League of Women Voters of Arizona believes that the governor and the elected office, which is next in line of succession to the governor, should run on the same party ticket. If that office continues to be held by the Secretary of
State, League of Women Voters Arizona strongly believe that all partisan aspects of elections should be removed from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State and managed by an independent body/commission.

**ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION**

*Consensus 1983; Reviewed 1995; Revised 2011*

The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports adequate protection and representation of consumers, including residential consumers, in the Arizona Corporation Commission process and supports measures to encourage conservation as well as the development and use of renewable energy sources.

**JUDICIAL**

**JUVENILE JUSTICE**

*Consensus 1999*

The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports early intervention programs beginning in elementary schools with the help of:

- counselors, social workers, psychologists, volunteers in school programs and individualized programs, including those that foster self-esteem,
- clinics on parenting skill
- conflict resolution skills training,
- drug education. Funding for the above should come from federal, state, local, private and corporate sources.

The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports measures for adequate funding with emphasis on prevention, rehabilitation, incarceration and non-incarceration facilities, and intervention programs, trained personnel and education for parents of problem children. State funding should be dispersed to the local levels.

The League of Women Voters of Arizona believes that programs and policies should be adopted which promote rehabilitation and education within the Juvenile Justice system and should include:

- schooling while in detention,
- counseling for the family and the individual while in detention,
- alternative living and educational programs and experiences to prevent and discontinue gang involvement.

The League Women Voters of Arizona believes that for the protection of the community and schools, delinquent children should:

- receive swift and firm justice,
- be removed from dysfunctional homes after family intervention and long-term family counseling,
- and be treated as an individual according to the age, need and type of crime and be sent first to juvenile court.

The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports laws that include:

- swift punishment for weapon possession by juveniles,
- swift and harsh punishment of adults who provide weapons to juveniles,
- the exchange of records among schools, court and social agencies but not to the public or the media,
- a juvenile hearing before transfer to adult court.

The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports the concept of an approach to juvenile problems through Restorative Justice programs, which give priority to and accountability for wrongdoing by repairing the damage or harm done to victims and the community through a process of victim involvement, community participation, mediation and reparation. Skilled mediators should be involved in this process.
JUDICIAL SELECTION AND TENURE  
Consensus 1969; Reviewed 1995  
The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports the selection of judges by appointment, with voter approval for retention; adequate judicial salaries; longer terms; higher qualifications for justices of the peace and magistrates; a judicial nominating commission, responsible to the governor; and a competency review commission. To assure that our judges are free of political bias and possessed of the proper qualities of temperament and intellect, and yet retain ultimate control of the courts in the hands of the people; The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports:
   • Appointment of judges by the governor from list of qualified nominees submitted by a bipartisan commission of legal and lay members.
   • Retention of a judge in office, after an established period of time, only by a "yes" vote of the people, a "no" vote requiring a new appointment by the governor.
(This system of judicial selection and tenure was implemented in Pima, Maricopa and Pinal counties after they reached the constitutionally required population of 250,000. Counties not having reached that population can adopt merit selection by a vote of their electorate. Although we have basically accomplished our goal, we retain the position because in each session of the Legislature, there are efforts to return to the old elective system.)

LOWER COURT REFORM  
Concurrence 1983; Reviewed 1995  
The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports legislation which would give Arizona counties the option to consolidate their lower courts in order to promote uniformity in the administration and quality of justice, and effectiveness and efficiency in court administration.

REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE  
Concurrence 1983; Reviewed 1995  
The League of Women Voters of Arizona believes in the constitutional right of privacy of the individual to make reproductive choices.

SOCIAL POLICY  
HUMAN NEEDS  
Consensus 1971; Revised 1985; Reviewed 1995, Amended 2007  
The League of Women of Arizona supports a state system that provides for a positive program to assist the economically disadvantaged in obtaining a greater measure of financial, physical and personal well-being, with emphasis on meeting basic human needs rather than on maintaining minimum expenditures. In order to assist persons in need, to assure the basic essentials of health and adequate standards of living, reduce dependency, and break the welfare cycle, the state of Arizona should:
   • Assure supportive programs and services integrated with those for the general public on an available-to-pay basis, including legal services, comprehensive health care, child care, transportation, family planning, home management, family counseling, vocational training, and educational enrichment.
   • Work with private and public agencies, and utilize community services to the fullest.
   • Encourage recipients to work when possible, with child care, counseling, job training and financial incentives available and to participate in program development and implementation.
   • Disseminate information on welfare programs and interpret the needs of the community to the public.
   • Provide adequate funds for capable, qualified staff, manageable case loads, information and referral services, and accessible office facilities.
Administer funds and programs wisely, according to sound management and accounting principles, while preserving the rights and dignity of recipients

VICTIMIZATION OF CHILDREN AND INTRA-FAMILIAL ABUSE
Adopted 1985; Revised 1995
The League of Women Voters of Arizona believes that government, both state and local, including the state legislature and state and local agencies, should assure that necessary services are readily available to serve and protect the abused. These persons should be the focus of careful and timely long-range planning by these agencies and by the courts. Adequate resource allocations shall be made within child protective and state agency budgets, within police and law enforcement budgets, and within the court system to assure the proper training and education of those who deal with these issues. The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports violence prevention programs in all communities and action to support:
- Public and private development and coordination of programs that emphasize the primary prevention of violence.
- The active role of government and social institutions in preventing violent behavior.
- The allocation of public monies in government programs to prevent violence.

EDUCATION
PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE
Consensus 1975, 1979; Reviewed 1995; Revised 1997; Concurrence 1999; Restated 2000
The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports a funding plan for public education that enhances the equal opportunity of all students. Such a plan should:
- Provide for the equitable distribution of state funds, including capital funding.
- Establish criteria for a quality education for all students prior to determining the formula for the distribution of monies.
- Recognize the differences in the needs of school districts.
- Provide funds for the special needs of school districts.
- Include measures to equalize the ability of school districts to finance those portions of their budgets for which they are responsible on the local level.
- Require governmental entities that establish mandated programs to continue funding for duration of the project.
- Budget for transportation, social services and special education needs separately from base maintenance and operation support.
- Ensure that all schools using public funds, such as Charters are held as fiscally accountable as are schools in regular established public school districts.

FUNDING SOURCES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
The League of Women Voters of Arizona recognizes the inequities of the local school property tax. Therefore, the League supports these measures:
- Decrease reliance on the local school district property tax.
- Utilize statewide taxes for support of public school education.
- Require development impact fees to be paid to local school districts.
- Continue use of trust land monies.
- Maintain a policy of local control on spending decisions.
- New monies should be additional funds and not supplant present state funding.

The League of Women Voters of Arizona also supports the following aspects of funding for public schools:
- School districts in Arizona retain ability to bond for building or renovation of schools and for capital expenditures.
• School districts retain the ability to hold override elections.
• Bond and override elections are determined by a simple majority vote.
• Legislature levies taxes for schools by a simple majority vote.
• Realistic allowances are made for inflation.
• Continued centralized collection and distribution of funding to local school districts enabling distribution of these funds to provide: o a certain basic amount of money for each student, o financing over and above the basic amount to ensure equal opportunity for each child, o equal or equivalent maintenance of buildings, o equal or equivalent supplies, o strong leadership and quality teaching.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION
The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports the principle that the governmental entity closest to the school district constituency can best make decisions that will enhance the equal educational opportunity of all students. Therefore, the League suggests these policies:
• The state distributes public school funds equitably to school districts and set minimal general educational guidelines without inhibiting local decision making.
• Local school districts determine how funds are allocated in school district budgets.
• Citizen participation is essential, including funding and representative decision making. The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports policies and practices that encourage responsive government and informed citizen participation in the school district budgeting process. Therefore, the League supports the following:
  • The school district budget format should call for specific information, such as program detail, salary schedules, and capital improvement programs.
  • The school district budgeting schedule should include citizen input in time to allow for citizen influence on the allocation of funds in the budget.
  • Advisory committees, open to all citizens in the school district community, should provide citizen input into the budgetary process.

ADDITIONAL CONCERNS
The League of Women Voters of Arizona is also committed to these goals:
• Public funds should be used only for public schools and not for vouchers to private schools, including tuition tax credits, waivers, or direct payments to parents for school expenses of their children.
• Reorganization of any school districts should be to enhance the educational opportunities of all students.
• Funding for charter schools may negatively impact funds available to local school districts and standardized sequential curriculum may not be utilized.

CHARTER SCHOOLS
Concurrence 1999; Concurrence 2013
• Charter schools are public schools that are privately operated.
• Charter schools should be held to the same high standards as all Arizona public schools.
• All public schools should be permitted and encouraged to innovate. They must be allowed flexibility on class size, length of school day, teaching techniques, and special subject focus (such as science, the arts, technology).
• Charter schools need more initial direction as they are started and organized to comply with legal requirements.
• All public school teachers must be well qualified.
• The curriculum must comply with the Arizona State Standards. Test score results and school ranking must be easily available to the public.
• Academic evaluation of charter and traditional public schools needs to be equitable. However, there is still insufficient oversight of charter schools. The state staff should be adequate to monitor student achievement.
• Schools that close must arrange for an orderly transfer of students and return to the State available money and property that has been given to them from the State's General Fund.
• The Arizona Constitution states that all public schools must be funded for proper maintenance, improvement, and development. It is imperative that sufficient funding be provided to assure steady progress in teaching and learning. This would better prepare students with the tools to thrive in a competitive and changing world.
• Open enrollment has given parents and students more options for school choice. However, the availability of public information must be more accessible to all.
• A better tracking system of students is even more important due to school choice or open enrollment.

HIGH-STAKES TESTING (AIMS -Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards) Consensus 2005
The League of Women Voters of Arizona believes that no single "high-stakes" test (AIMS) should be the deciding factor for graduation from high school. The LWVAZ supports a diploma being awarded to students who satisfactorily complete their course work.
The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports the use of AIMS (or other government-mandated) for the following purposes:
• Identifying and alleviating students' academic difficulties, in a timely manner;
• Identifying necessary changes in curriculum, methods, and materials.
The League of Women Voters of Arizona believes it is important for government-mandated tests to be well-crafted, meaningful, and well-matched with the Arizona Standards. Therefore the LWVAZ supports the following:
• Utilizing Arizona educators from K-12 to develop and write the questions and educators from institutions of higher learning to evaluate the tests in their areas of expertise.
• Validating the tests to be sure they reflect the Arizona Standards and appropriate grade levels.
If "high-stakes" testing for high school graduation continues in Arizona, the LWVAZ recognizes that provisions need to be made for those who fail. Therefore, the LWVAZ supports retesting students who fail AIMS during their high school years. Curricula areas not specifically tested on AIMS (such as vocational/technical/career education, visual and performing arts, social studies, science, health and physical education) shall be encouraged and shall not be curtailed. (Concurrence 2005)

NATURAL RESOURCES

LAND USE Consensus 1975; Reviewed 1995
The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports:
• Action to achieve a physical environment beneficial to life, with emphasis on achieving an optimum balance between human needs and the carrying capacity of the land and its resources.
• Statewide land use planning which should include economic, social and environmental components, basic services, transportation, new concepts of community design, the best use of resource conservation measures in land use planning, with emphasis on the effects of population growth and distribution.
• Measures to preserve open space and natural habitat identify and regulate areas of critical concern, including fragile areas, historic areas, riparian habitats, renewable resource lands, and natural hazard lands.
- Statewide authority over areas and activities outside of local government jurisdiction, or which their governmental bodies fail to regulate.
- Protection of private property in accordance with the Fifth Amendment, but retaining the government's right to regulate the use of land through its power to protect the public health, welfare and safety, the decision whether a regulation constitutes a partial taking should be determined by the courts.
- Requirements for evaluation of economic, social and environmental impacts of major land use projects, whether initiated by government agencies or by private interests.
- Policies which assure the quality of the environment for people of all economic levels.
- Increased coordination and communication among land use agencies at all levels of government, and between those agencies and the public.
- Requiring any boards, commissions or agencies having authority or responsibility over land use planning to be comprised of individuals representing a balance of diverse citizen interests and concerns.
- Public input into all stages of planning and decision making.
- Increased technical and financial assistance to localities for growth management, encouragement of local communities to use innovative planning and regulatory techniques, and to incorporate measures to conserve energy, integrate transportation planning, consider availability of water and other resources.

**WATER**

*Consensus 1975, 1979; Revised 1995, Amended 2009*

The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports the following goals: Water resource management should ensure:

- The sustainability and long term productivity of water resources of the state and their future availability at reasonable costs. Reasonable cost is defined as costs that fairly and accurately reflect the value of this precious resource.
- The equitable utilization of water resources.
- Conservation of water resources.
- Prevention of harmful contamination of our surface and groundwater supplies from all sources.
- Coordination at all levels of government (federal, state and local) in planning for and managing water resources.
- Availability of detailed information on all groundwater withdrawal and hydraulic characteristics of aquifers.
- Energy consideration to be included as part of any water management plan.
- Public participation at all levels of water resource management planning. Arizona water laws should:
  - Reflect the hydrologic cycle and treat all water as interrelated.
  - Recognize and provide for physical differences between various areas of the state.
  - Define and quantify ground and surface rights.
  - Consider priority of use and coordination of planning for water and land if water rights are transferred.
  - Recognize riparian habitats as beneficial use.
  - Assure that riparian habitats and in stream flows are protected when any new water rights are granted, or when there are water exchanges or changed uses.
  - Clarify and strengthen in stream flow rights.
  - Provide for incentives for stream/habitat restoration.
  - Provide authority to: – Monitor water use; – Limit non-beneficial or wasteful use; – Limit new water uses in areas of long-term shortages; – Decide which users should have priorities in times of
shortages.
(The administration of the above should be determined at the state level, with emphasis on implementation and enforcement at the local or regional level.)
-- Require conservation of water by large individual users, such as large industries and agricultural entities, and encourage conservation by all other users. Tax incentives should be utilized.

**New Program for 2013-2015**

**State and Local Finance Study**
Scope: A study of state and local revenues sources and the allocation of revenues, using the League of Women Voters principles:
- that government must maintain an equitable and flexible system of taxation
- that efficient and economical government requires... adequate financing

Arizona Legislature's Strike-all Procedure
Develop a white paper on the use of "strike-all" bills by the Arizona Legislature and the alternatives, for concerted action by League of Women Voters of Arizona.

**End of Life Choices**
Develop a white paper on end of life choice and related legislation as it relates to the League of Women Voters' Health Care position.

Your input is important! Join other members of LWV to plan positions and areas of study for the next two years.
Summary Statement: The League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County encourages and supports the continuance and introduction of programs for children (birth to age 18) in the areas of health, mental health, care and supervision that are provided by parents, public, and voluntary agencies. These programs must be funded, timely, appropriate, coordinated, available, and accessible by public transportation.

POSITIONS: The League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County encourages and supports:

1. Funding of all mandated health, inpatient and outpatient mental health and substance abuse programs for underinsured and uninsured children.
2. Preventive and treatment programs for children in health, mental health care and substance abuse that are easily accessible, timely and appropriate.
3. Program of parent education and involvement, both in groups and individually, providing understanding of parenting skills, health and mental health of children and youth, sex education programs, educational programs for pregnant teenagers, teen development programs and classes in parenting skills.
4. Employment of at least one counselor in each school to address students’ needs and act as a resource to families and staff. In addition, schools are encouraged to provide sex education programs, educational programs for pregnant teenagers, teen development programs and classes in parenting skills.
5. Programs that provide protection and services to children. Such programs must be easily accessible by citizens and professionals, provide sufficient foster home placements for children and juveniles with different needs, enforce state laws, provide shelters for youths and stipends for older teens.
6. Recreational programs and after-school programs for children. In addition, teenagers must have access to locations offering information on teenage employment, community service, shelters, mentoring programs, medical services and distribution of food.
7. Community diversion programs and counselors available to school, police departments and other public and voluntary agencies.
8. Court coordinated community programs (such as Drug Court).
9. Policies and programs which treat all juvenile offenders with special consideration to age appropriate needs for mental and physical health care and treatment, safety and protection, and education with emphasis on rehabilitative services.

Summary Statement: The League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County encourages and supports the continuance and introduction of programs and services for seniors in the areas of health, care giving, jobs, recreation/socialization, transportation and affordable housing to be provided by private and public entities, the goal of these programs and services should be to pursue
coordination, build coalitions, educate the public, and to oversee and monitor the process and results.

**Position:** The League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County encourages and supports:

1. Adequate services in the areas of health promotion and wellness, mental health, dental health and palliative care, accessible to all seniors.
2. Adequate funding for Medicare, AHCCCS and ALTCS to cover comprehensive health services.
3. Medicare funding to be equally distributed between rural and urban areas.
4. Incentives and funding for recruitment, training and retention of health care providers by private and/or public institutions.
5. Adequate home and community based care giving services and programs to ensure the safety of patients and the support for and oversight of care givers.
6. Programs assisting seniors to update and enhance job and business skills, providing incentives for employers to utilize, train and incorporate seniors into the workforce, and for seniors to engage in entrepreneurial pursuits.
7. Adequate funds to develop community centers for seniors as focal points in order to provide information/referral services, socialization and recreation, nutrition, education counseling, and other professional services, physical services programs, and/or transportation to community services not on site.
8. An adequately funded, reliable public and/or private regional transit system.
9. A regional housing agency providing and administering affordable housing for seniors by planning and developing new housing and rehabilitating existing housing units.
10. A continuous source of funding for housing and home repair to meet the needs of low-income elderly, rural residents.
11. A central information referral system.

**WATER**

LWVCYC Membership Adopted 1999 and Revised in 2006

**Summary Statement:** The League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County encourages and supports the effective use of water and effluent, controlled development and use of alternative water sources (all sources other than ground water) increased water conservation and education and cooperation of communities in Central Yavapai County.

**Position:** The League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County encourages and supports:

1. Public and private accountability of water usage and conservation.
2. Acquisition and development of water and sewage systems by local government.
3. Taxes and cost reduction incentives, which result in water conservation and effluent reuse.
4. The study, development of alternative water sources when effective use of available effluent has been made.
5. Public education that communicates the need for conservation and the results of regional water studies.
6. The regulation and effective use of effluent for recharge and direct public use.
7. Measures that stress or require water conservation in the planning and conversion of developments.
8. The cooperation of communities within Central Yavapai County.
9. The attainment of safe yield in the Prescott Active Management Area no later than 2025.

**WORKFORCE HOUSING**
LWVCYC Membership Adopted 2006, Revised 2007

Summary Statement: The League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County encourages and supports affordable housing for the workforce that provides vital community services in the areas of education, health care, public safety and retailing.

Position: The League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County supports continuance of existing development policies and introduction of additional new development policies that result in:
1. timely decisions on new development to minimize financing costs
2. local officials working with developers on development agreements that include incentives for diversity of zoning
3. variety in housing density and a reduction of exclusionary zoning which limits buyer’s choices
4. diversity of zoning that includes rental housing
5. housing within redevelopment projects
6. annexation development agreements which feature inclusive zoning
7. aggressively seeking companies whose wage rates relate to housing costs in the quad-city area

**PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION**
LWVCYC Membership Adopted 2007

Summary Statement: The League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County encourages and supports the establishment of an affordable and accessible regional public transportation system to serve the needs of residents and visitors in Central Yavapai County.

Positions: The League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County encourages and supports:
1. A public transportation system which meets the needs of “transportation dependent” residents and visitors, such as disabled, homebound, low income workers and residents, non-driving seniors and youth. In addition, the system provides options for workers, shoppers, tourists and students.
2. A public transportation system based on existing research results, environmental impact, demographics, population density, community support and cost/benefit analysis.
3. A regional transportation authority.
4. The establishment of a regional transportation system beginning with intercommunity service between the quad cities, to be followed by expansion of intra-community service and eventually extending the intercommunity corridor within Central Yavapai County.
5. A transportation system which stimulates economic development through improving mobility of workforce, creating jobs, reducing traffic congestion, improving traffic safety, extending longevity of road infrastructure, increasing consumer activity, improving access to educational opportunities, attracting retirees and enhancing community business image.
6. A regional public transportation system which is funded by all appropriate federal, state and local grants and resources including use of lottery money, a dedicated tax, fare box recovery, advertisement and public/private partnerships.
7. An accessible and affordable regional public transportation system, the accountability of which is reviewed periodically against updated research, environmental impact, ongoing cost/benefit analysis, ridership and community support.
8. A public transportation system that is integrated with other aspects of the inter-modal transportation network, such as carpools, agency vans, bike lanes, and park and ride facilities.
League advocacy is based on member study and agreement on selected issues and involves concerted efforts to achieve public policies consistent with League positions. League lobbying promotes or opposes specific pieces of legislation. The LWVUS public policy positions are the official statements of position for each program area and reflect the program adopted by the most recent national Convention.

The process used in formulating positions and in taking action at the grassroots level makes the League unique and sets the League apart from other organizations. The fact that we are members not only of a local League, but of a state League and the League of Women Voters of the United States as well, makes us a powerful force.

Advocacy is a broader concept than lobbying. While lobbying can be part of an advocacy strategy, advocacy does not necessarily include lobbying. Lobbying is defined as an attempt to influence specific legislation that has already been introduced in a legislative body and specific legislative proposals that the League or others may either oppose or support. Lobbying includes action that transmits a point of view on a specific piece of legislation to elected officials or their staffs, as well as action urging the public to contact their legislators about a specific piece of legislation. Lobbying activities must be funded through general operating funds.

Advocacy activities, on the other hand, can sometimes be funded with tax-deductible monies. (Ed Fund). This is the case even when only one side of an issue is presented, as long as no call to action on a particular piece of legislation is issued. Such activities can include: 1) developing public policy briefs that analyze issues and provide detailed information and recommendations for addressing them through specific reforms, and 2) providing forums for discussing issues and educating policymakers and the public.

**TAKING ACTION IN THE COMMUNITY**

Interpretation of a League position is the responsibility of the board that oversees that position. Local League boards are responsible for interpreting their own positions before taking action. Similarly, the LWVUS board interprets national positions, and state League boards interpret their own state positions. Uniform interpretation is essential for the League’s effectiveness.

A local League contemplating action on a community issue, should consider the following:

- Does the League have a position that supports the proposed action?
- Do members understand and would they agree with the proposed action?
- Is it a priority for the League?
- Does the League have a unique role to play or would the League’s assets (time and money) be better spent on other activities?
- Does is have a chance of success or make an important statement for the League?
- Are other organizations or a coalition already working on the issue?
- What action techniques would be most effective?
- How will the League deal with the controversy?
- How can members be involved in the proposed action?
- What kind of community involvement would best support the League’s efforts?

A local/state League may want to take action by using a national League position at the local/state level (i.e., not lobbying Members of Congress or the state legislature.) If the local/state League board judges that its members are knowledgeable and support the action to be taken, it can act without clearance.
from the LWVUS board. Leagues may wish to consult with the LWVUS Board or staff for background on action previously taken at all levels of the League based on a particular positions. Most state Leagues also do not require clearance for state positions to be used locally.

League members should be encouraged as individuals to contact their legislators regarding League priority issues. Members, of course, are always free to take action on any topic, as long as it is clear that they are speaking as individuals, not for the League (i.e. they should not mention that they are League members in their communications). It is important to remember that only the League president (or designee) speaks in the name of the League.

**SPEAKING WITH ONE VOICE**

“Speaking with one voice” is one of the most important tenets of the League. The national League is responsible for determining strategies and action policies that ensure that the League’s message on national issues in consistent throughout the country. Similarly, state Leagues are responsible for a consistent state message, and local Leagues must cooperate to ensure that regional issues are addressed in a consistent matter by neighboring Leagues.

Only the president (or designee) is permitted to speak for the League in an official capacity. However, members are encouraged to take action on League topics as individuals. For example, when responding to an LWVUS Action Alert, a local League president would send a message on behalf of the organization (i.e. on League letterhead); members might contact the same official as individuals (i.e., not mentioning their affiliation with League).

**STATE LEAGUE PRIORITIES FOR 2015**

1st Tier

**VOTING RIGHTS** – Voting rights continues to be a top priority legislative issue for 2015. Specific areas include opposing barriers to registering to vote, insure the integrity of the early voting process but not limit the ease and accessibility to the voting process, and challenges to the current independent redistricting process.

**CAMPAIGN FINANCE** – With the November election over, we saw over $29 million in dark money pour into our state elections. Voters are troubled by this trend and so is the League of Women Voters. We will work on legislation for better disclosure of campaign donors. And we will continue to support Arizona’s Clean Election Law and oppose attempts to limit or repeal this important campaign finance law.

**EDUCATION FUNDING AND EDUCATION STANDARDS** – A strong economy requires a public education system that is adequately funded and enhances the equal opportunity of all students. This is the League’s priority for education funding. The League of Women Voters believes it is important for government-mandated tests to be well-crafted, meaningful, and well-matched with the Arizona Standards. This is the standard we will use in determining our stand on any legislation to change the implementation of Common Core.

These top three legislative priority areas have League members who are champions for these issues. The champions will prepare a 1-2 page issue paper on the topic for guidance on potential AZ legislation based on LWV state and national positions. They will prioritize legislative bills for League action either in support, oppose and/or work in a coalition.

These League champions are looking for League members who are interested in working with them on these priority issues. Opportunities include: following proposed legislation through committees and be ready to comment on the legislation, and preparing articles or Action Alerts to encourage League member action. Interested members DO NOT need to be close to the capitol – work can be done by email, conference calls, and using the Arizona legislature’s “Request to Speak” system. Interested? Send an email with your interest to info@lwvaz.org.
LWVAZ other priorities include:

**WOMEN’S ISSUES:** Right of privacy of the individual to make reproductive choices; and equal pay for equal work.

**INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM** – LWVAZ believes in the constitutional right of the people to enact direct legislation.

**INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY** – Arizona’s Merit Selection system must be maintained and defended

These priorities also have League champions and are looking for other interested League members to work on any proposed legislation that may come forward.

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**Membership News**

Elisabeth Ruffner is to be inducted into the Arizona Women’s Hall of Fame as a Living Legacy on March 12, 2015 – along with Sandra Day O’Connor! For any members who do not know Elisabeth, she is a historian and writer who has spent decades promoting historic preservation, open spaces and the arts. She has been named a Culture Keeper as well as a History Maker by the Arizona Historical Society. In 2010, Elisabeth received the Governor’s Award for the Arts for individual achievements in promoting the arts and culture in Arizona.

The Arizona Women’s Hall of Fame program pays tribute to the remarkable women whose contributions to the arts, athletics, business, education, government, the humanities, philanthropy and science, have played a significant role in the history of Arizona and provide a significant contribution to the historical record of the State of Arizona. Currently, 84 women have been inducted. Women are inducted into the Hall of Fame every two years. To learn more about all the women in the Arizona Women’s Hall of Fame, visit the website at www.azwhf.org.

Elisabeth is indeed a remarkable woman! We are honored she is a member of the League, as well as actively involved in our community in so many ways. Congratulations, Elisabeth!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill #</th>
<th>Support or Oppose</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Why</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HB2268</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Rank Choice Voting; Permit RCV when ranking for contest in possible</td>
<td>The LWVAZ has a position on RCV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2389</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Voting Rights, Restoration, Felonies. Right to vote restored</td>
<td>The LWV position in support of voting rights for all. If all of their other rights have been restored, so should their voting rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2434</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Automatic Voter Registration, Driver License. Automatically registered if get new license or renewal.</td>
<td>Support efforts to insure continued compliance with the “Help America Vote Act”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCR2001</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>Constitutional amendment, need 60% to pass citizen initiative</td>
<td>LWV Arizona opposes HCR2001. LWVAZ believes in the constitutional right of the people to enact direct legislation; therefore, the League supports the amendment of the Arizona constitution to limit the power of the Legislature to repeal or amend the initiative or referendum measures by means such as requiring more than just majority approval. A minority of voters should not have a stronger voice in voting for or against a citizen’s driven initiative or referendum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCR2002</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>Judicial elections, 60%. Must have 60% of voting to keep judge job</td>
<td>LWV Arizona opposes HCR2002. LWVAZ supports the selection of judges by appointment, with voter approval for retention; and the retention of a judge in office only by simple a &quot;yes&quot; vote or &quot;no&quot; vote. This bill would undermine the current merit selection process that assures our judges are free of political bias and possessed of the proper qualities of temperament and intellect, yet retains ultimate control of the courts in the hands of the people with a simple majority of a “Yes” or “No” vote. Why would voting retention of judges need more than a simple majority when voting for candidates need only 50% plus 1?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC2005</td>
<td>Analyzing</td>
<td>Redistricting, 2nd member. Add another Independent commissioner</td>
<td>LWVAZ opposed this in the last legislative session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2081</td>
<td>Analyzing</td>
<td>Clean Elections, Cash contribution prohibited. Must be check or money order for $5 contribution</td>
<td>LWVAZ opposed this in the last legislative session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCR2004</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>Clean Elections Repeal, Education funding</td>
<td>LWVAZ opposed this in the last legislative session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCR1001</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>Clean elections, repeal, education funding. Gives money to Dept. Education</td>
<td>LWVAZ opposed this in the last legislative session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Policy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HCR2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratification, Equal Rights Amendment</td>
<td>From LWVUS: If Arizona has a bill to ratify the ERA, it would be great if LWVAZ supports. The time extension is the area where we don’t have a position and hopefully, will be considered during the course of the CA study. Time extension legislation would apply to any constitutional amendment, not just the ERA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>H2232</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>School, common core, prohibition - May not implement CC standards</td>
<td>LWV position in opposition:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide broad common standards developed by education experts upon which states and local education agencies can build;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide a national assessment that clearly informs teachers, parents and students how well the students have mastered the criteria.</td>
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</table>
The United States has lost ground among developed nations in promoting quality education for its students. To counter this troubling trend, the Council of Chief State School Officers and the National Governors Association worked to create a state-led program called the Common Core State Standards. Common Core is intended to ensure that all American children receive a quality, rigorous education. Although education policy is becoming increasingly uniform across the county, state school systems are still far from equal.

Clearly, the stakes for students are high, and the U.S. still has a way to go to develop an education system that best-serves its children. Based on this year’s edition of Quality Counts, released by Education Week, the United States received a score of C for its school systems. Among states, Massachusetts had the best school systems in the country, with a grade of B, while Mississippi had the worst with a grade of D.

Education Week’s grading framework incorporates three components: Chance for Success, K-12 Achievement, and School Finances. According to Sterling Lloyd, senior research associate at the Education Week Research Center, the new index looks at a range of factors to assess education’s impact from “cradle to career.” These are the states with the best (and worst) schools.

Income can play a major role in a child’s success in school. Lloyd explained that “we’re not talking about demography as destiny.” However, “research tells us that students who are in stable communities and in higher income families [tend to] have better educational success later on.” While the relationship is far from simple, children from wealthier families are often exposed to more enriching activities and often have greater stability within their family lives. Families making less than 200% of the national poverty level are generally recognized as low income. Education Week examined those living in families above that threshold. In all of the states with the worst school systems the percent of children in families earning incomes above the threshold was less than the national rate of 55.4%. In the states with the best schools, on the other hand, children were far more likely than most U.S. children to come from relatively wealthy families.

Parents play perhaps the largest role in the development of their children. Just as a higher family income may help increase the advantages for students, well-educated parents can also often improve a child’s chance for success. A child has “greater advantages when you can draw upon a foundation of knowledge and [when] teachers are not having to address deficiencies in learning once kids get to school,” according to Lloyd. Relatively few children in the states with the worst school systems had at least one parent with a post-secondary degree. In Nevada, less than 34% of children had a relatively well-educated parent, versus a national rate of 47.2% the lowest rate nationwide. Conversely, in all of the top states for education, more than half of children had at least one parent with a post-secondary degree.

More generous school budgets also often lead to stronger educational outcomes. Nationwide, school districts spent $11,735 per pupil in 2012, with 43.4% of children living in school districts with per pupil expenditures that exceeded that figure. In all but two of the states with the worst school systems, however, school districts spent less than $10,000 per pupil. The best statewide school systems tended to spend far more. Vermont, for example, led the nation with a per pupil expenditure of $18,882.

Yet, as Lloyd pointed out, “the precise relationship between funding and academic achievement is a perennial debate among researchers. There’s not a consensus among researchers.” For example, although Idaho had nearly the lowest average education expenditure, more than 38% of its eighth graders were proficient on national reading exams in 2013, better than their peers nationwide. Nevertheless, on the whole, students in school districts with greater resources performed better on national tests. At least 40% of fourth grade students in nine of the 10 top states were proficient on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) versus the national rate of 34%.

All of these factors contribute to a child’s chances of graduating from high school, pursuing further education, getting a job, and so forth. In eight of the 10 states with the worst rated school systems, students were
less likely to graduate from high school than their peers nationwide. In all but two of the top states, on the other hand, students had higher graduation rates than the national figure of 81% in 2012.

To identify the states with the best and worst schools, 24/7 Wall St. used Education Week’s Quality Counts 2015 report. The report is based on three major categories: Chance for Success, Finances, and K-12 Achievement. The Chance for Success category includes data on family income, parent education and employment, child schooling, and employment opportunities after college. Graduation rates are defined as the percentage of 9th graders who graduated high school in four years, and are for the class of 2012. All other data are for 2013 and are based on Education Week’s analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau. The finance category incorporates metrics on cost-adjusted per-pupil spending and how equitably spending was distributed across districts in the state in 2012. The K-12 Achievement category uses test score data from the NAEP. Test score data are for 2013. Each category was weighted equally in determining the final ranking.

**States with the worst schools**

5. Arizona
   > Overall grade: D+
   > State Score: 67.6
   > Per pupil spending: $8,101 (2nd lowest)
   > High school graduation rate: 77.0% (12th lowest)
   > Eighth graders proficient in math or reading: 30.6% (14th lowest)

School districts in Arizona spent $8,101 per pupil in 2012, the second lowest average expenditure nationwide. As in most of the worst-rated states, Arizona allocates relatively little tax revenue to education. The state spent just 2.5% of state GDP on education in 2012, nearly the lowest proportion of any state. On average, across the U.S. education expenditure accounted for 3.4% of state GDP. As in other states with high proportions of immigrants, many children from Arizona’s non-English speaking families may find instruction more difficult than their peers. Less than 78% of children had parents who were fluent English speakers, one of the lowest rates in the country. While more than 34% of eighth graders nationwide were proficient on reading exams, less than 28% in Arizona were, one of the lowest rates.

4. Oklahoma
   > Overall grade: D+
   > State Score: 67.6
   > Per pupil spending: $8,624 (7th lowest)
   > High school graduation rate: 79.0% (21st lowest)
   > Eighth graders proficient in math or reading: 25.0% (6th lowest)

More than 34% of eighth graders nationwide demonstrated proficiency on the NAEP in 2013. In Oklahoma, just 25% of eighth graders did so, one of the lowest rates reviewed. While high education expenditures do not guarantee better performance on national exams, relatively small school budgets in Oklahoma likely played a role in the students’ poor performance. School districts spent $8,624 per pupil in 2012, among the lowest average expenditures. Similarly, children from wealthier backgrounds can often count on more advantages than their less wealthy peers, and Oklahoma residents were relatively poor in 2013. Less than 45% of adults earned incomes at or above the national median, one of the lower proportions in the country.

3. New Mexico
   > Overall grade: D
   > State Score: 65.5
   > Per pupil spending: $9,736 (16th lowest)
   > High school graduation rate: 74.0% (6th lowest)
   > Eighth graders proficient in math or reading: 22.7% (4th lowest)

The four-year high school graduation rate in New Mexico was less than 74% in 2012, below the national graduation rate of 81%. New Mexico’s students also performed poorly on standardized assessment tests, with just 21.5% of fourth graders deemed proficient in either math or reading. Nationally, 34% of fourth graders were proficient in either subject. Poor test scores may be a reflection of insufficient funding. New Mexico’s school
districts spent an average of $9,736 per student in 2012, roughly $2,000 less than average spending level across the nation.

**2. Nevada**
- Overall grade: D
- State Score: 65.0
- Per pupil spending: $8,141 (5th lowest)
- High school graduation rate: 60.0% (the lowest)
- Eighth graders proficient in math or reading: 28.3% (10th lowest)

  Less than 34% of children in Nevada had at least one parent with a post-secondary degree, the lowest rate nationwide. Since parents play perhaps the most important role in a child’s chance for success, poor educational attainment rates among adults in Nevada were likely a factor in children’s relatively poor achievements in school. Similarly, early education can set the stage for a child’s entire academic career. Young children in Nevada were among the least likely nationwide to attend preschool or kindergarten. With the lowest high school graduation rate in the country, at 60% in 2012, young adults in Nevada were also far less likely to pursue further education than their peers in most states. While 55.1% of American young adults were enrolled in or had completed a post-secondary degree program, just 40.5% in Nevada were — nearly the lowest rate.

**1. Mississippi**
- Overall grade: D
- State Score: 64.2
- Per pupil spending: $9,587 (15th lowest)
- High school graduation rate: 68.0% (2nd lowest)
- Eighth graders proficient in math or reading: 21.3% (3rd lowest)

  Mississippi had the worst schools in the country in 2013, receiving a D on Education Week’s report. The state’s K-12 achievement was particularly poor — Mississippi was only state to earn a failing grade in the category. Less than 22% of fourth and eighth grade students were deemed proficient in either math or reading, far below the 34% of students considered proficient nationwide in each age group. Poor test scores may be a product of the state’s poverty. Roughly 58% of families earned incomes that were less than 200% of the poverty level in 2013, higher than the nearly 45% of families who did nationwide. Additionally, only 38.4% of children had at least one parent who had a post-secondary degree in 2013, one of the lower rates nationwide. Finances, too, were a major problem for school districts in Mississippi. On average, districts spent less than $10,000 per student in 2012. Although it wasn’t the lowest per pupil spending, it was just half as much as Vermont, the nation’s highest per-pupil spender.

Read more for the 10 best school states and the other five worst states: [States With the Best (and Worst) Schools - 24/7 Wall St.](http://247wallst.com/special-report/2015/01/09/americas-best-and-worst-school-systems/#ixzz3PP0YMPku)

*Imagine what national publicity like this does to encourage business executives to move their families and businesses to Arizona.*
You could win . . .

1-Week Vacation in this Show Low, AZ. home!

Raffle tickets: $20 each
(Only 100 tickets will be sold)

Property photos can be viewed online at www.vrbo.com (property # 458194).
Date of occupancy to be determined between the winner and property owner (excluding July, August, September 2015). Drawing will be held on Sunday, May 17, during the LWVAZ 2015 Convention at Yavapai College, Verde Campus, Clarkdale, AZ. Winner need not be present to win.
A refundable $200 damage deposit will be required prior to occupancy.

Proceeds to benefit the League of Women Voters of Arizona Education Fund (a 501(c)3 non-profit)

For tickets, contact: Perri Farneti
Please renew your membership, if you have not already done so!

IMPORTANT WEBSITE REFERENCES
LWVUS Website
www.lwv.org
LWVAZ Website
www.lwvaz.org
LWVCYC Website
LWVCYC.org

We recommend that you check these out monthly, or more often. Lots of good information! Bookmark them to save on typing, or go to lwvaz.org, where there are links to click on. Or Google LWVCYC!

Our website includes current and past VOTERS, and other great material. You can also find us on Facebook and Twitter.

Reminder – Members are always welcome to attend Board meetings. To request placement of an item on the Board agenda and/or to receive the Board agenda packet, contact the LWVCYC President a week in advance.

LWV MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION
2014-2015
Membership in the LWV is open to any person 18 and over who subscribes to the purposes and policies of the LWVUS. Dues for 2014-2015 cover payment for local ($16.00), state ($13), and national ($31.00) memberships.

Name: ________________________________
Address: ________________________________
City/Zip: ________________________________
Phone: __________________ Fax: __________________
Email: ________________________________

Note type of membership, and make check to “LWVCYC”:
________$60/Yr Individual Membership
________$90/Yr Household Membership

Plus suggested donation:
$________ Contribution to League (not tax deductible)

$________ *Contribution to Education Fund (tax deductible)
*Donations to the LWVAZ Education Fund must be made by separate check, to preserve tax deductibility. This supports our Webpage and Voter Service activities. Thank you!

Both new and renewal members, please include this form with your check.

New: ________ Renewal: ________

OR

Be a “Friend” of LWVCYC:
________$50/Yr Individual or ________$75/Yr Household
(open to businesses and individuals)

Please mail this form and all checks to:

LWVCYC
PO Box 11538  Prescott, AZ 86304-1538
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>TOPIC/PLACE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>Feb. 3</td>
<td>8-9:30</td>
<td>Board Meeting</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>Feb. 7</td>
<td>9-11:30</td>
<td>General Meeting</td>
<td>Local and State Program Planning, LWV Studies Review</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Las Fuentes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>Feb 19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Thursday Meet-Up</td>
<td>Coffee Hour/Starbucks on 69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>Mar 3</td>
<td>8-9:30</td>
<td>Board Meeting</td>
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<td>Sat.</td>
<td>Mar 7</td>
<td>9-11:30</td>
<td>General Meeting</td>
<td>Mental Health Courts</td>
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<td>Las Fuentes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>Mar 19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thursday Meet-Up</td>
<td>Happy Hour/Eagles Nest</td>
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<td>Sat.</td>
<td>Apr. 4</td>
<td>9-11:30</td>
<td>General Meeting</td>
<td>Legislative Update</td>
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<td>Las Fuentes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>Apr. 16</td>
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<td>Thursday Meet-Up</td>
<td>Coffee Hour/Starbucks on 69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>Apr 24</td>
<td>8-9:30</td>
<td>Board Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>10:30-</td>
<td>Annual Meeting</td>
<td>Election of Officers, Program, , Lunch, Speaker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>May 15-17</td>
<td></td>
<td>State LWV Convention</td>
<td>Yavapai College, Verde Campus, at Clarkdale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thu</td>
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<td>Thursday Meet-Up</td>
<td>Happy Hour/Eagles Nest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>June 6</td>
<td>10-4</td>
<td>Board Retreat</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>Thu</td>
<td>June 18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Thursday Meet-Up</td>
<td>Coffee Hour/Starbucks on 69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>July 16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thursday Meet-Up</td>
<td>Happy Hour/Eagles Nest</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Coffee & Conversation**

Join us at Starbucks at Frontier Mall Thursday, February 19th 10:00 a.m.
A nonpartisan membership organization, the League of Women Voters neither supports nor opposes political parties or candidates, but encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.