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STATE OF MAINE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333

JOHN R. MCKERNAN, JR.
GOVERNOR

June 11, 1991

Ms. Jane Saxl
League of Women Voters
335 Water Street
Augusta, Maine 04330

Dear Ms. Saxl:

Thank you for your letter regarding the recent Supreme Court decision which will impact federally subsidized family planning clinics.

Maine's family planning clinics provide valuable education and health services to low income women and teens, and I believe these services are important for women to make informed decisions.

I appreciate your contacting me, and I will consider your views should I need to take any action with respect to these services.

Sincerely,

John R. McKernan, Jr.
Governor

JRM/mah



PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Meeting the Employment Needs of Women: *A Path Out of Poverty?*

Women in poverty

As more and more women and children enter the ranks of the impoverished, the implications for the future of our society become overwhelming. To ignore these implications is unconscionable negligence. The bodies, minds and spirits of millions of women and children are being inevitably and ineluctably affected by the dispiriting hand of poverty.

A Growing Crisis: Disadvantaged Women and Their Children,
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1983

Women and children first? In 1982, 80 percent of those touched by poverty's "dispiriting hand" in America were adult women and children. While the term "feminization of poverty" is not yet an everyday expression, for millions of American women and their children, it is a tragic, everyday reality. In fact, poverty is rapidly becoming a women's issue. The statistics are alarming:

- ☐ two out of three poor adults are women;
- ☐ 35 percent of female-headed households live in poverty, compared with 7 percent of families headed by men;
- ☐ 53 percent of black and 53 percent of Hispanic female-headed families live in poverty;
- ☐ 75 percent of the elderly poor are women.

While the causes of women's poverty are varied and complex, two factors are particularly significant: the increase in the number of single-parent families headed by women and the overwhelming disadvantages faced by women in the labor market—including occupational segregation, sex discrimination and wage discrimination—that combine to limit income and mobility. For minority women, racism constitutes a third factor to be considered.

Single-parent households

In 1984, the typical American family no longer consists of a home-maker, working husband and 2.5 children. More and more children are growing up in one-parent families—most of them headed by women.

Between 1970 and 1980 the number of female-headed households with children under the age of 18 increased by 82 percent in all families and by 92 percent in black families. It is estimated that 50 percent of all children will live in one-parent homes for a significant part of their lives.

Divorce and the increase in out-of-wedlock childbearing among teenagers are the principal contributors to the increase in the number of single women with children. Sixty-five percent of women raising children alone do not receive financial assistance from the children's father. The divorce that may free a man from the financial burden of his family often results in poverty for his ex-wife and children.

Teenage childbearing and the growing tendency of unwed mothers to keep their babies is also responsible for the increase in female-headed households. This trend has critical implications for future education, employment and poverty patterns. A 1978 Urban Institute report calculated that in 1975, households containing women who had borne their first child as teenagers received \$4.65 billion of the \$9.4 billion disbursed through the federal Aid for Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC). As reported by the National Institute of Health, "Early parenthood destroys the pros-

pect of a successful economic and family career not because most young parents are determined to deviate from accepted avenues of success or because they are indifferent to or unaware of the costs of early parenthood. The principal reason that so many young mothers encounter problems is that they lack the resources to repair the damage done by a poorly timed birth."

Limited earning capacity

Discrimination in the labor market—manifested in hiring and promotion decisions, pay inequities, occupational segregation and sexual harassment—also plays a large role in women's poverty. The earnings picture is far bleaker for women than for men; and for too many women, a job does not translate into freedom from poverty. Educational and vocational training systems perpetuate the problem, as girls and women continue to be tracked into low-paying jobs, and occupational segregation depresses the wages of even highly skilled female-dominated professions.

While this portrait of gender-based poverty is bleak enough, minority women suffer from the dual handicaps of sexism and racism. The upshot is that minority women as a group earn the least of all employed persons.

What chance is there to alleviate the feminization of poverty? To secure economic security for all women? Employment *may be* a path out of poverty. But too often the path is strewn with obstacles.

Women and work— status report 1984

The unabating influx of women into the paid labor force has focused public attention on women and work—on the kinds of work women do, on how the workplace could be structured to accommodate the needs of mothers and on why women have failed to achieve full economic equity.

The changes in the composition of the paid labor force in the past 30 years have dramatically affected the daily lives of most Americans. In December 1983, almost 49 million women (53 percent of women aged 16 and over) were in the labor force, compared with 30 million (or 46 percent) in 1974. Women accounted for a whopping 65 percent of the increase in employment from 1972 to 1982. It is predicted that women will represent two out of three of all new entrants in the labor market in the 1990s. Yet the vast majority of these new entrants continue to enter what are considered to be traditional women's occupations.

- ☐ In 1970, 40 percent of women with children under the age of 18 were in the labor force. But by 1983, the most recent year for which data is available, almost 60 percent of women with children were in the labor force.
- ☐ In 1982, 19 percent of all families with children under the age of 19 were headed by women.
- ☐ Twenty-one percent of women in the labor force had husbands whose earnings in 1981 were less than \$15,000 per year.
- ☐ Of the six million women whose earnings exceed those of their spouses, two million had husbands who were out of work.

One fact of women's employment has not changed since the early 1970s: the wages that women earn continue to be significantly less than those earned by men. The most current figures available from the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) show that women who have completed college earn less than men who have not completed high school — \$14,235 as compared to \$16,160. Women high school graduates earn less than men who never went beyond elementary school — \$8,715 as compared to \$9,929.

With the varied roles that many women fill simultaneously — employee, mother, housewife, spouse—what kinds of changes must there be in the workplace to sustain these women and their families? This publication examines some of the issues raised by this question, including:

- ☐ the need to end employment discrimination by decreasing occupational segregation and achieving pay equity;
- ☐ the need to provide access to job training;
- ☐ the need for affordable, quality child care; and
- ☐ the need to end discrimination in education that limits future career choices.

Employment discrimination: a continuing problem

Most people assume that the passage and enforcement of major civil rights legislation in the 1960s eliminated sex discrimination in the workplace. Unfortunately, this perception is not borne out by the facts. Both the Equal Pay Act—which requires equal pay for substantially equal work in the same workplace—and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—which prohibits discrimination in employment based on sex, race, religion or national origin—have been successful in eradicating some of the more blatant forms of sex discrimination. But women continue to be concentrated in a small number of occupations and they continue to earn only about 61¢ for every dollar earned by men, a figure that has barely fluctuated since the 1950s.

Occupational segregation

Women are barred from four out of every five occupational functions, not because of technical unsuitability, but because the attitudes which govern interpersonal relationships in our culture sanction only a few working relationships . . . and prohibit others on grounds that have nothing to do with technology.

The Sociology of Work
Theodore Caplow, 1954

Worth repeating in 1984? Unfortunately, while women are no longer legally barred from occupations, Caplow's observations are indeed relevant in 1984. Women today still hold jobs strikingly similar to those held by their employed mothers and grandmothers, about whom Caplow wrote 30 years ago. His remarks are strong testament to the persistence of occupational segregation, which has been called the most pervasive aspect of the American labor market.

Just how serious is the problem? Eighty percent of all women are

employed in only 25 of the thousands of available occupations — primarily in clerical, health, teaching, retail sales and service jobs. Not only are these jobs low-paying, they provide little opportunity for advancement, and they are occupations in which the risk of displacement is increasing due to technological advances.

In 1982, 98 percent of all secretaries were women, but only 1.6 percent of electricians and 1.7 percent of carpenters were women. In the health field, 89 percent of health technologists and technicians were women; 90 percent of health service workers and 96 percent of registered nurses, but only 15 percent of all doctors were women. And in fields that require scientific and technical skills, women's representation is considerably below that of men. In 1980, women represented only about 12.5 percent of all employed U.S. scientists and engineers.

Theories explaining the roots and causes of occupational segregation abound; the following are the most prominent:

- ☐ socialization results in different occupational expectations for men and women and in the perception that only certain jobs are appropriate for women;
- ☐ women choose or are directed to educational programs and vocational training programs that do not adequately prepare them for nontraditional jobs;
- ☐ women don't have information about nontraditional jobs or how to obtain access to them;
- ☐ women are aware of other options, but limit their labor-force participation because of actual or expected family obligations; and
- ☐ discrimination by employers results in real or perceived limits to women's access to jobs.

All of these theories have validity. And the economic reality is devastating because, quite simply, occupational segregation translates into low pay for women. More than half of all fully employed Hispanic women, 43 percent of black women and 37 percent of white women earned less than \$10,000 in 1980, compared to 12 percent of similarly situated males.

One means by which women can break the existing pattern of occupational segregation is to explore careers in those areas where occupational growth is likely to be greatest in the next 10 to 20 years — especially those areas where women are currently underrepresented. According to the BLS, the miscellaneous service sector — which includes medical care, business and professional services, and amusements and recreation — will account for more than 31 million jobs in 1995, almost one-fourth of the total employment. In addition, the rapid expansion of high technology, spurring the demand for scientists, engineers, technicians and computer specialists is expected to continue. Once again, the pitfall that women must avoid is ending up in the lower-paying job categories in these new fields.

And there is still another problem associated with nontraditional career paths. When men and women do the same work, women still take home lower paychecks than their male counterparts. BLS statistics show, for instance, that female doctors, lawyers, professors, engineers and health administrators all earn less than men in the same occupations.

Despite the obstacles that inhibit the choice—or the payoff—of a nontraditional career, it is vitally important that women have a choice and that this country move “full steam ahead” to eradicate occupa-

The double bind of minority women

It is impossible to examine the feminization of poverty without addressing the major role that racism plays in the poverty of minority women. For these women, the factors that contribute to poverty are complicated by institutionalized racism — both subtle and overt. Minority women must contend with the past and present effects of race and ethnic discrimination, including lack of opportunity and inadequate education.

Minority women suffer the poverty of the total minority community

—which is much greater than that found in the white community. For example, black women receive little or no child support. But for many black men, high rates of unemployment and limited financial resources make the question of sharing income with their children and the children's mother a moot issue.

Although this publication focuses primarily on issues related to gender, poverty from the perspective of minority women can only be examined against this dual backdrop.

tional segregation by attacking it both in the educational system and in the workplace.

Pay equity

Not only do women do different work than men, but also the work women do is paid less, and the more an occupation is dominated by women the less it pays.

Women, Work and Wages
National Academy of Science, 1981

A nontraditional job may not be the answer for all women. Discrimination still locks women out of many jobs, and mid-life career changes simply are not possible for those who have spent their adult lives in more traditional occupations and lack the credentials for other jobs. For many working women, then, the path out of poverty may depend on earning a more equitable wage for the work they are already doing. The goal of pay equity is rapidly becoming a major women's issue of the 1980s.

Studies of the wage gap between women and men have found that factors such as education, work experience, labor force commitment, or worker productivity usually account for less than a quarter but never more than one-half of the earnings difference. Pay-equity advocates attribute this unexplained wage discrepancy to sex discrimination and argue that the wages for female-dominated jobs must be raised to match the salaries of comparable male jobs.

In 1981, the Supreme Court held in *Washington County v. Gunther* that Title VII is not restricted to situations involving equal work and that it also prohibits sex-based wage discrimination where the jobs are comparable but not identical.

Encouraged by the *Gunther* decision, pay-equity advocates have undertaken a variety of initiatives to work toward the goal of achieving pay equity for women. These activities include:

- ☐ information and data collection;
- ☐ job evaluation studies;
- ☐ the development of pay equity policies and implementation strategies;
- ☐ pressure for enforcement of existing state and federal laws; and
- ☐ collective bargaining and nonunion organizing.

The National Committee on Pay Equity, a coalition of more than 170 civil rights and women's organizations (including the League of Women Voters of the United States), labor unions and individuals, has documented more than 100 state and local pay equity initiatives, most of them involving public-sector employees.

Job evaluations are a management tool frequently used to compare different jobs to determine their worth to an employer. All employers make decisions, either formally or informally, about the relative worth of jobs; pay-equity advocates are using formal job evaluation studies as a means of documenting wage inequities. To date, 18 states have completed or are in the midst of conducting such studies. The state of Minnesota moved voluntarily to phase in wage increases over a four-year period. As the table demonstrates, all of the studies so far have found wage discrepancies between female- and male-dominated jobs that have been evaluated as having equal worth to an employer.

Interest in working for pay equity has been further stimulated by a December 1983 federal district court ruling in *AFSCME v. the State of Washington* that the state discriminated against its female employees by paying predominantly female jobs less than predominantly male jobs that require an equivalent or lesser composite of skill, effort, responsibility and working conditions, as measured by the state's own job evaluation study.

Pay equity, or comparable worth, remains a controversial issue. In January 1984, *Forbes Magazine* maintained that "this kind of massive, arbitrary intervention in the labor market can only be destructive." However, a month later, the *New York Times* argued in its lead editorial that "[comparable worth] envisions no massive reappraisal of jobs to measure the 'value' of pitchers against that of professors. It aims to set standards by which to pay men and women

Comparable jobs: results from three job evaluation surveys

Job title	Monthly salary	Number of points
Minnesota		
Registered nurse (F)	\$1,723	275
Vocational ed. teacher (M)	2,260	275
Typing pool supervisor (F)	1,373	199
Painter (M)	1,707	185
San Jose, California		
Senior legal secretary (F)	1,441	226
Senior carpenter (M)	2,253	226
Senior librarian (F)	1,946	493
Senior chemist (M)	2,424	493
Washington State		
Licensed practical nurse (F)	1,030	173
Correctional officer (M)	1,436	173
Secretary (F)	1,122	197
Maintenance carpenter (M)	1,707	197

Source: *Equal Pay for Work of Comparable Value*, the National Committee on Pay Equity, 1983.

equally." Pay equity clearly is an issue that will not be resolved easily or quickly.

The role of affirmative action

Another tool used to increase employment opportunities for women is affirmative action—probably the least understood remedy available to eliminate employment discrimination.

Broadly defined, affirmative action includes any measures that take race, sex or national origin into account for the purpose of remedying discrimination. Such efforts may be undertaken voluntarily or as the result of a court order.

A wide range of affirmative steps are available, including:

- ☐ special recruiting efforts;
- ☐ revising selection criteria;
- ☐ considering race or sex as one of several positive factors in selecting among qualified candidates; and
- ☐ specifying that among qualified applicants a certain ratio or percentage of minorities or women to white males will be chosen.

Affirmative actions that resemble quotas or preferential treatment are the most controversial, particularly where there is a perceived negative impact on white male employees. Although there have been legal challenges to all sorts of affirmative action programs—most recently involving questions of who is retained and who is laid off—the courts have consistently upheld affirmative action efforts, including ratio or percentage selection systems. And in a 1979 landmark case, *United Steelworkers of America v. Weber*, the Supreme Court held that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 permits—even encourages—employers to voluntarily adopt affirmative action where there has been no finding of discrimination.

The term affirmative action is also used in connection with a presidential executive order that prohibits race or sex discrimination in the employment practices of businesses contracting with the federal government. Franklin Roosevelt first issued such an executive order (addressing race discrimination) on the eve of World War II. The antidiscrimination policy was significantly strengthened in 1961 when President Kennedy issued a new executive order requiring federal contractors not only to refrain from discrimination but to undertake "affirmative action" to ensure that equal employment principles were followed. In 1967 the ban was extended to include sex discrimination.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) in the Department of Labor is charged with enforcement of Executive

Order 11246 (as it is now known). Under the order, federal contractors are required to evaluate their patterns of employment of minorities and women in all of their job categories. Once this self-analysis is completed, the employer must identify obstacles that may account for any underrepresentation of minorities and women in any job classification and then develop an affirmative action plan to overcome those obstacles and eliminate the underrepresentation. Each plan contains affirmative action measures specifically tailored to resolve the employer's problems in achieving equal opportunity. The affirmative action plan also includes goals and timetables as a means of measuring the contractor's success in achieving full utilization of women and minorities. These goals and timetables are often confused with the percentage hiring requirements described above that are used as affirmative action measures. In this instance, the goals serve as targets. If they are not met, no sanctions are imposed as long as the contractor can demonstrate that good faith efforts were made.

While the Executive Order does not explicitly approve or disapprove of the use of ratio or percentage selection systems, OFCCP frequently negotiates such systems as a remedy when the employer has failed to make good faith efforts. And despite numerous challenges to its constitutionality, the courts have consistently upheld the legality of the contract compliance program.

What has affirmative action meant to women? In the 1982 report, *Women at Work: The Myth of Equal Opportunity*, the Women Employed Institute noted that Executive Order 11246 covers approximately 29,000 contractors who employ 31 million persons (one-third of the labor force). According to the report, "Settlements reached through contract compliance enforcement have resulted in the entry of women into the construction industry, coal mining, professional and executive positions in the financial industry, and higher-paying positions in educational institutions—all areas previously closed to them."

But the positive impact of the federal contract compliance program, voluntary affirmative action and affirmative action as a remedy in discrimination cases may be coming to an end. Budget cutbacks and policy shifts have seriously hampered OFCCP's ability to conduct thorough contract compliance reviews. And attacks on the use of court-ordered or voluntary affirmative action plans continue by both the Department of Justice and the newly constituted U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Without the firm commitment of the federal government to utilize all of the tools available to eliminate discrimination, little progress is likely to be made. While the door of opportunity appeared to open in the 1970s, it now appears to be closing—with a push.

Child care: a special need

The availability of child care lags so far behind the demand for it that approximately 7 million children 13 years old and under, or more than one in six, may be going without adult supervision for part of each day.

A Children's Defense Budget, 1984

Since the Industrial Revolution, when women first went to work outside of their homes, a portion of the American population has been forced to juggle economic survival and child-rearing responsibilities. For many years only a few women—primarily those who were divorced, widowed or abandoned—had to attempt this balancing act. But the influx of women into the work force, and the huge increase in the number of female-headed households has added a new dimension to the question: Who is minding the children? Traditionally, child-care arrangements have been primarily a woman's responsibility regardless of income. Increasingly, women must forego employment and training opportunities because of inadequate child care.

In 1983, more than 23 million children in the United States required day or after-school care. Federal support in meeting this de-

mand has been grossly inadequate and continues to decline. In 1982, there were federally subsidized day-care slots for only 500,000 children—a number that would not meet the needs of parents in New York City, let alone the entire country. The federal government seems sadly out of step with radically changing needs.

Historically, the government's role in providing child care has been tied to the economic and labor needs of the country. At the beginning of World War II, the Lanham Act was passed to facilitate women's entry in the labor force by providing funds to care for 1.5 million children in more than 3,000 centers. But after the war ended, federal support for day care dwindled, and by 1950 only 18,000 federally funded slots existed.

Efforts to enact comprehensive federal child-care legislation in the 1970s failed when, in the wake of strong opposition from conservatives, President Nixon refused to sign the Comprehensive Child Development Act.

In some respects, the nation seems to be heading backwards in terms of a national commitment to child care. In 1975, Congress enacted Title XX of the Social Security Act, which quickly became the major source of government funding for child care for low-income families. By 1980, Title XX contributed to the child-care expenses of 750,000 low-income families. But in 1982, federal funding was cut from \$3.1 billion to \$2.45 billion and the requirement that states match federal spending was eliminated. The Children's Defense Fund estimates that budget cuts have eliminated 150,000 children from federally subsidized programs. In 1982, Congress folded Title XX into a larger block grant program with the result that more programs must now compete for fewer funds.

The federal government also subsidizes child care through a dependent care tax credit. Parents may claim a tax credit—which ranges from 20-30 percent depending on income—for their work-related child-care expenses. The maximum allowable expense on which the percentage can be based is \$2,400 for one dependent and \$4,800 for two or more.

There are two major drawbacks to the tax credit as it currently exists:

- ☐ it is not refundable. Thus, low-income families with child-care expenses but little or no tax liability cannot take advantage of it; and
- ☐ the maximum allowable credit frequently does not come close to the actual child-care expenses of most families.

Private employers are slowly beginning to recognize the benefits to be derived from employer-sponsored child-care assistance for employees; in 1982 approximately 600 such programs existed.

Still, the result of the lack of adequate child care is that many poor women are caught in a Catch-22 situation. Too often they cannot accept a job or enter a job-training program because they cannot locate or afford child care. They cannot afford child care because they do not have a job.

Women will continue to enter the work force—even without satisfactory child-care arrangements—because of their economic needs. By failing to accept this reality and to deal with it, we are hurting our future—our children.

Employment and training programs: limited opportunities

... with the increase in the unemployment rate from 7 to over 10% (in 1983), the President has chosen to respond by cutting funding for employment and training activities during the same period of time by 70%.

Inequality of Sacrifice: The Impact of the Reagan Budget on Women, 1983

Three basic federal job training programs are available to poor women, but each has drawbacks.

The Job Training Partnership Act

In October 1982, Congress passed the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). JTPA is now the nation's major employment-training program. Title II, its largest component, is designed to provide job training to the economically disadvantaged. Ninety percent of the funds spent under Title II must go for training the disadvantaged. Up to 10 percent of the funds may be spent to train those who are not disadvantaged but face other employment barriers (such as displaced homemakers or teenaged parents). At least 40 percent of the funds must be spent on youth (those under age 22). Thus the program should reach large numbers of poor women, including young women.

The major drawback to the program — at least as far as poor women are concerned — is the stipulation that no more than 15 percent of the funds can be spent on supportive services, which includes child care. While a governor may waive this 15 percent cap, no more than 30 percent of the funds can be spent on supportive services and the administrative costs combined. It is unlikely that many of the Private Industry Councils (PICs) charged with designing and implementing the local programs under JTPA would consider a reduction in overhead costs in order to free up funds for supportive services.

Thus, unlike CETA, which not only paid for child care for women in training, but also provided child-care workers through its public service employment component, JTPA leaves women wishing to enter federal job-training programs to cope with their own child-care arrangements.

Two other provisions of JTPA offer some hope to low-income women. Title III provides training and other employment services to dislocated workers (those laid off due to plant closings, the long-term unemployed and those who are unable to return to the same industry or occupation in which they formerly worked). And Title IV covers programs administered at the federal level — including displaced homemakers programs — thanks to an intensive lobbying effort by women's organizations on behalf of the displaced homemakers' network.

Still, all JTPA programs are severely handicapped by the low level of funding. Actual expenditures for JTPA in FY 1983 were \$3.9 billion, considerably less than the \$9-10 billion allocated for CETA in 1978-79 when the unemployment rate was much lower.

Workfare

While JTPA is an optional program for poor women (indeed, it was never envisioned to serve all those who are eligible), workfare may not be. A generic term that includes several different types of programs, workfare embodies the concept that recipients of public assistance (Aid for Families with Dependent Children, food stamps, etc.) participate in public service jobs for a specific number of hours each month until the benefit allotment has been worked off (at the minimum wage).

There are several different types of programs, all the source of considerable controversy. The Community Work Experience Program requires an adult AFDC recipient to work at a public service job in order to continue to receive a grant. The program makes no provision for related services such as job training, counseling or child care. The Work Supplementation Program permits states to provide paid jobs in lieu of benefits. A third type of program is job search, which requires an applicant for assistance to look for work while his or her eligibility for assistance is being determined.

Workfare supporters contend that these programs deter many people who have the ability to be self-supporting from seeking income assistance. However, opponents maintain that they do little to help those low-income Americans who want to work but need job training, transportation or child care. In addition, labor unions contend that workfare allows public agencies to employ workers at reduced wages and without having to pay for such work-related benefits as Social Security, unemployment compensation or medical in-

surance.

The jury is still out on the question of whether workfare reduces the cost of public assistance. But one thing is clear: poor women who are required to work at low-paying jobs without benefits will be unable to pursue either educational or job training opportunities that would enable them to free themselves for good from dependency on the public largesse.

The Work Incentive Program

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) is a relatively small (\$271 million in FY 1984) program created in 1968 to provide job services and support services to employable recipients of public assistance. Initially participants spent up to a year in the program and received a variety of educational training services. However, recently education and training have been reduced in favor of immediate job placements. Despite the moderate success that the program has enjoyed, its budget has been slashed by \$100 million since 1981. And essential support services such as transportation and child care have been drastically cut, making the program inaccessible to many poor women.

Education: a vital link to success

Education has indirect but long-term effects on a woman's well being. When a woman's education has not adequately prepared her for employment, she and her children may be destined to live in poverty.

A Growing Crisis: Disadvantaged Women and Their Children, 1983

Long considered a sure route out of poverty, education is an aspect of the American Dream that has not kept its promise to women. While higher education may mean higher wages for men, the economic returns are not comparable for women. A number of factors contribute to the wage disparity: chief among them is the difference in education and vocational training for men and women.

A sizeable body of research has documented the existence of sex-role stereotyping at all levels of education, including textbooks and curriculum materials, testing and counseling, teacher treatment and expectations of students. These variables contribute to different educational choices between girls and boys and ultimately result in different occupational patterns.

The link between education and employment is a crucial one, because research indicates that sex stereotyping in school leads to different career aspirations for boys and girls. According to a study by National Longitudinal Surveys, two-thirds of girls in grades 10 to 12 had occupational goals that could be classified into nine out of 297 categories (e.g., teacher, nurse, hairdresser, etc.). A Gallup survey found similar patterns of sex-segregated occupational goals. Clearly, sex stereotyping and segregation in education lead females to low-wage occupations and males to highly paid ones — one more source of income disparity between men and women.

Vocational education

The vocational education system has remained sex segregated in spite of federal initiatives designed to promote sex equity. In fact, the 1976 Vocational Education Amendments (VEA) have been called one of the most far-reaching pieces of sex equity legislation enacted. These amendments contain provisions requiring states to take steps to overcome sex discrimination and stereotyping in federally funded vocational education programs. Yet, sex segregation in vocational education courses continues to mirror the occupational segregation of the work force; here women and girls prepare for low-wage jobs. Enrollment data provide grim confirmation. In the 1979-80 school year, women were 87 percent of the students training to be nursing

assistants; 92 percent of those studying cosmetology and 92 percent of those training to be secretaries. And young women were greatly underrepresented in courses to prepare for higher-paying "traditionally male" occupations. They were only 4 percent of students in carpentry; 3 percent in electricity and 10 percent in electronics.

In 1980 the League of Women Voters Education Fund (LWVEF) launched a monitoring project to track state and local responses to the sex equity provisions of the VEA to determine whether the law was fulfilling its potential. The five-state study found that increases in female enrollment in courses preparing for traditional male occupations were small and mainly concentrated in areas that were considered "clean" and "light," such as graphic arts; applied design and electronic accounting. Girls had made few inroads into the more heavily sex-role stereotyped courses. As long as vocational education continues to track women into low-paying dead-end jobs, it serves only to perpetuate the poverty of working women.

Math and science education

Rapid technological advances and an ever-changing workplace raise questions about the economic survival of women. Is the education that women and girls are receiving keeping pace with the changing demands of industry? What will happen to "women's work" as old jobs become obsolete and new ones take their place?

In *Bridging the Skills Gap: Women and Jobs in a High Tech World*, Wider Opportunities for Women (WOW) examined the employment implications of advanced technology and concluded that while it poses new job opportunities, it also presents a triple threat, both for women seeking entry and for those already in the work force: (1) dislocation and displacement as technological advancements reduce the number of workers needed to perform tasks; (2) long-term unemployment because of inadequate training for technical jobs; and (3) tracking and segregation into new technical job ghettos. The question remains: Are women being trained or educated for these "new jobs"?

While some progress has been made, women's participation in math and science courses lags considerably behind that of men. In fact, girls' participation rates and achievement test scores in these areas begin to decline in junior high school, and by the end of high school, considerably more boys than girls graduate with four or more years of high school math. Research studies suggest that socialization and attitudinal factors and the influence of parents and teachers are related to boys' and girls' course selection and achievement. A variety of cultural and social influences may also account for different courses and career choices.

Moreover, while computers appear to be the wave of the future, research indicates that girls are not spending as much time on computers as boys, and that girls are conspicuously absent from computer camps and from video parlors where many young people get their initial introduction to computers.

Research by the LWVEF on math and science education (see *Math, Science and Technology: Adding It Up For Women*, LWVEF, Pub. #116) revealed that although women are entering college at the same rate as men, there are major differences in intended fields of study. Among college-bound high school seniors in 1980-81, three times as many males as females planned for majors in the physical sciences or related areas; 21.5 percent of males but only 3.2 percent of females planned to major in engineering.

The evidence appears overwhelming: For women to have viable career options in a rapidly changing and technological world, their education must be far more responsive to the opportunities and requirements of the workplace.

Order from:

League of Women Voters of the United States
1730 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
Publication No. 359, 85¢ (60¢ for members)
ISBN 0-89959-350-X

A path out of poverty?

Poverty among hundreds of thousands of women already working underlines the failure of the "job" solution. Of the mothers working outside the home who headed households with children less than 19 years old in 1978, more than one-quarter had incomes below the poverty level.

Women and Children: Alone and in Poverty
Diana Pearce and Harriette McAdoo, 1981

Women's poverty differs significantly from that of men. While the cure for male poverty may simply be a job, that prescription does not work as effectively for women. Only through recognition of the distinct and different nature of women's poverty can society begin to eliminate it. That recognition must be reflected in federal programs, policies and legislation that address both the individual and institutional barriers that contribute to the economic impoverishment of women. Such efforts should include:

- ☐ vigorous enforcement of federal laws that prohibit discriminatory practices in employment and education;
- ☐ a federal commitment to a national child-care policy (starting at infancy) with funds to support the commitment;
- ☐ child-care services as an essential component of social welfare and employment programs — not as a low-priority service to be decreased in time of budget cuts;
- ☐ legislative initiatives with adequate funding to improve employment and training opportunities, recognizing both the disadvantages that women face in the labor market and their role as primary wage earners; and
- ☐ improved and expanded programs to combat sexism in education.

While the current employment situation does not provide a path out of poverty for many poor women, the potential is there — if the roadblocks can be removed. Such an effort will take nothing less than a national commitment to real equality of opportunity.

Resources

A Growing Crisis: Disadvantaged Women and Their Children, 1983, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, DC 20425, free.

Women and Children: Alone and in Poverty, 1981, Diana Pearce and Harriet McAdoo, Center for National Policy Review, Catholic University Law School, Washington, DC 20064, \$2.00.

A Children's Defense Budget, FY 1985, 1984, Children's Defense Fund, 122 C Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20001, \$14.95.

Women, Work and Wages: Equal Pay for Jobs of Equal Value, 1981, the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20418, \$8.75.

The following LWVEF publications can be ordered from the LWVUS, address below.

Pay Equity: Equal Pay for Work of Comparable Value, 1982, Pub. #110.

Math, Science and Technology: Adding It Up for Women, 1983, Pub. #116.

Achieving Sex Equity in Vocational Education: A Crack in the Wall, 1982, Pub. #493.

Women and Vocational Training: A Step Up or a Come Down?, 1982, Pub. #408.

Researched and written by Nancy Reder, director, and Deborah Arrindell and Marsha Middleton, staff specialists, LWVEF Social Policy Department.

WOMEN & WORK 7

Pay equity: Equal pay for work of comparable value

■ A secretary with 18 years of work experience makes less than a parking lot attendant.

■ The average starting salary for a registered nurse at O'Connor Hospital in Santa Clara County, CA is \$7.90/hour; for a maintenance worker it is \$11.53.

These are only two examples of a problem that has been attracting a lot of attention in recent years—the wage gap between jobs that are held primarily by women and those held predominantly by men.

Most people assumed that with the passage and enforcement of major civil rights legislation in the mid-1960s, the battle to end sex discrimination in employment had been won. The Equal Pay Act of 1963 essentially mandates equal pay for equal work in the same workplace. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a broader proscription against discrimination in employment. Both laws are enforced by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). These statutes have eliminated some of the more blatant forms of employment discrimination. But the battle is far from won.

Why haven't these strong federal laws been successful in putting an end to sex discrimination in employment? Why do women continue to earn only 59¢ for every \$1.00 that men earn?

One reason is that most women don't work at the same jobs that most men do. Even though 52% of women over the age of 18 are in the labor force (with the percentage increasing every year), they are concentrated in only a few occupations, such as clerical and retail sales. Most of these jobs are low paying and have little potential for advancement. Women have only recently begun to enter high-paying, nontraditional occupations; therefore, they are concentrated in or near entry-level positions that are also lower paying.

Because women don't perform the same kinds of work that men do, the Equal Pay Act cannot always be used to seek legal redress. Women's organizations, labor unions and civil rights activists have turned to Title VII as a legal basis for obtaining equal pay for work of comparable value, utilizing the so-called comparable worth or pay equity doctrine.

The major contention of pay equity advocates is that jobs held primarily by women are undercompensated relative to those that are characterized by similar levels of skill, effort and responsibility but held primarily by men. Proponents of comparable worth maintain that this undervaluation of work performed by women constitutes overt sex discrimination under Title VII.

On the other hand, opponents of pay equity maintain that wages are currently, and should continue to be, set by the marketplace, which determines the worth of jobs to both employers and employees. Opponents are also concerned about the economic costs of raising salaries in "female jobs."

While the debate continues, advocates of equal employment opportunity are using a variety of tools in the hope of achieving their ultimate goal—pay equity for women.

Litigation strategies

Litigation activity on pay equity is on the upswing. Early cases focused on pay differentials between completely unrelated jobs that were filled mostly by members of one sex. Recent cases have concentrated on similar jobs.

In 1977, in one of the first cases ever brought, *Christensen v. State of Iowa*, female clerical workers at the University of Northern Iowa who were paid less than male physical plant workers—even though the university's own job evaluation study had placed the two categories in the same labor grade—sued their employer. The court ruled in favor of the university, saying that the women "failed to demonstrate that the difference in wages paid... rested upon sex discrimination and not on some other legitimate reason."

In 1978, Denver nurses were equally unsuccessful when they challenged the city's wage system that paid them less than tree trimmers and sign painters (*Lemons v. City and County of Denver*, 1978). In the *Lemons* case, the judge expressed his concern that the case was "pregnant with the possibility of disrupting the entire economic system of... America."

The turning point came in June 1981 when the U.S. Supreme Court opened the door for future pay equity litigation. *County of Washington v. Gunther* was initiated by female jail matrons whose work was similar to that performed by male guards, except that the women had responsibility for fewer inmates and performed clerical work as well. The women contended that a county study determined that they should be paid 95% of what male guards earned, but that they received only 70%. This study proved to be a critical factor in the Court's deliberations. The Court held that women bringing pay equity claims under Title VII are not constrained by the more rigid restrictions of the Equal Pay Act.

The Supreme Court's decision in *Gunther* made it clear that the justices will not necessarily apply the pay equity doctrine to wage discrimination claims where the jobs are as dissimilar as the proverbial apples and oranges. But the Court was explicit in saying that Title VII is not restricted to equal work situations. Having won the key technical point, the plaintiffs in *Gunther* are back in the lower courts attempting to prove their discrimination claim.

Even before the *Gunther* decision, the lower courts had begun to use the pay equity theory as a basis for finding that employment discrimination exists. One such case is *Taylor v. Charley Brothers, Inc.* Female employees at Charley Brothers' warehouses were paid less than male employees for jobs that required comparable skills. In addition, female applicants were not considered for positions in the all-male departments. A federal district court judge in Pittsburgh, PA held that the combination of classifying jobs into departments according to sex and the pattern of wage discrimination without justification violated Title VII. The case is under appeal.

Encouraged by the *Gunther* and *Charley Brothers* decisions, strategists are eager to develop a sound legal framework based on carefully selected cases that will broaden the application of the comparable worth theory. However, they hope to discourage the temptation to rush to the courthouse in order to avoid adverse legal decisions that could shut the door to future litigation.

Collective bargaining strategies

Labor unions are actively pursuing pay equity issues through member education, collective bargaining agreements and, if necessary, litigation. Some unions, such as the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE), began strategizing on this issue years ago. In November 1981, the AFL-CIO passed a policy resolution on comparable worth that "urges its affiliates to recognize fully their obligations to treat pay inequities resulting from sex discrimina-

tion like all other inequities which must be corrected and to adopt the concept of 'equal pay for equal work' in contract negotiations."

Members of the New England Health Care Employees Union recently signed a contract with the State of Connecticut that acknowledges the issue of pay equity. Under the contract, Connecticut will set up a "pay equity fund" equal to 1% of the health care workers' payroll. Initially, the fund will be used to correct pay inequities among the health care workers. The union hopes eventually to upgrade all of the health care salaries to bring them into line with those of male-dominated comparable jobs.

As a result of their 1980 contract negotiations, the Communications Workers of America (CWA) and American Telephone and Telegraph set up a committee of representatives from management and labor to research, develop and present a plan to the 1983 bargaining committee on job evaluations. The ultimate objective will be to examine where certain jobs fall in the hierarchical structure. Upgrading specific job categories may be the next step.

Strikes over pay equity issues are a recent phenomenon, guaranteed to become more prevalent in the future. In San Jose, CA, an independent assessment of the city's job classification system noted that female-dominated jobs were compensated from 2–10% less than the average pay rate for all city employees. After two years of education and organizing around the pay equity issues, members of Local 101 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) struck the city. The final settlement included a 15.5% pay hike and called for "special adjustments" to upgrade some job classifications held predominantly by women.

Some 1,700 nurses seeking pay equity at four hospitals in Santa Clara County, CA went out on strike in January 1982. The nurses want a 17% pay increase to bring their salaries more in line with other professional employees at the hospitals. An experienced registered nurse at one of the four struck hospitals earns approximately \$10/hour; a beginning pharmacist (a predominantly male job) earns over \$15/hour. Professional associations such as the American Nurses Association and the American Library Association are encouraging their members to bring up the issue of pay equity at their workplace and are likely to be sources of pay equity activity in the future.

Government initiatives

During the Carter administration the EEOC made pay equity a major public policy issue. Under the stewardship of Eleanor Holmes Norton as chair, the commission contracted with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) for an in-depth study of pay equity. NAS produced two reports. The first, published in March 1979, entitled *Job Evaluation: An Analytic Review*, looked at various job evaluation techniques as a first step toward determining "whether appropriate job measurement and procedures exist or can be developed to assess the worth of jobs." The final report, *Women, Work and Wages: Equal Pay for Jobs of Equal Value*, was published in September 1981. It concluded that "market wages incorporate the effects of many institutional factors, including discrimination. . . The [study] Committee is convinced by the evidence, taken together, that women are systematically underpaid. Policies designed to promote equal access to all employment opportunities will affect the underpayment of women workers only slowly. . . For these reasons the Committee believes that the strategy of 'comparable' worth. . . merits consideration as an alternative policy of intervention in the pay-setting process wherever women are systematically underpaid."

The conclusions of the NAS study are striking. But while pay equity advocates have seized upon the report as further ammunition, it is unlikely that EEOC itself will take any action on it. The report was published in a climate considerably different from the one in which it was conceived, and there are few pay equity advocates left at EEOC to pursue the issue. Indeed, severe budget cuts, coupled with the Reagan administration's delay in filling key EEOC positions, have hampered all aspects of EEOC enforcement activities, while reducing pay equity to a non-issue.

So far, only one state, California, has taken significant legislative action on pay equity. A new law passed during the summer of 1981 establishes a state policy of setting salaries for female-dominated jobs on the basis of the "comparability of the value of work." The

legislation also requires the California Department of Personnel Administration to undertake a study of pay equity.

Encouraged by their successes in California, pay equity activists will monitor implementation of the California statute, and push for similar legislation in other promising states.

The role of job evaluation studies

All employers establish some sort of ranking of their jobs in order to set compensation levels. Small employers do this on an informal basis, while large corporations may call in professional job evaluators. As the NAS final report noted: "Most job evaluation plans utilize market wage rates to determine the value of job components—such as skill, effort, responsibility and working conditions—identified as contributing to job worth. But if the market wage rates incorporate any bias based on sex, race or ethnicity, then alternate methods for determining job comparability, or means to remove the bias, must be developed."

Pay equity advocates maintain that existing wage differentials incorporate discriminatory elements. As an example, they point to the fact that nurses' wages have always been low, even though there has been a perennial shortage of nurses. Women's jobs are low paying, the argument continues, because the skills used in "female" occupations are not given due recognition.

Pay equity advocates view job evaluation techniques as extremely important tools for upgrading female-dominated positions, and they hope that researchers will be able to design bias-free evaluation and classification systems.

Several states have undertaken job evaluation studies, often in response to pressures from unions and women's groups. One of the earliest such studies was conducted by the State of Washington in 1973–74. In May 1979, the Connecticut state legislature, pressured by clerical workers and the Permanent Commission on the Status of Women, passed a statute that set aside \$30,000 to conduct an evaluation of jobs using objective criteria and to make recommendations for the implementation of objective job evaluation procedures. Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska undertook studies similar to Washington's, designed to document the extent of wage discrimination against women. Other states, such as Wisconsin, Iowa, Idaho and New Jersey, have also conducted job evaluation studies, although not primarily focused on sex discrimination. However, all too often the studies are shelved or only partially implemented because of the states' financial difficulties.

What's ahead?

Pay equity advocates have formed a National Committee on Pay Equity, of which the League of Women Voters of the United States is a member, to coordinate pay equity activities. Task forces are working on education, litigation, research, collective bargaining and federal employment. The committee (National Education Association Building, 1201 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036) serves both clearinghouse and organizing functions.

With the realization that groups cannot sit back and expect the federal government to take a lead role, activists will continue to meet, organize and strategize. Despite the challenges ahead, equal pay for work of comparable value—the younger sister of equal pay for equal work—has come of age.

Bibliography

The Comparable Worth Issue: A BNA Special Report, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1231 25th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, \$10.00.

Women, Work and Wages: Equal Pay for Jobs of Equal Value, National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20418, \$8.75.

Manual on Pay Equity: Raising Wages for Women's Work, Conference on Alternative State and Local Policies, 2000 Florida Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009, \$9.95.

Researched and written by Nancy Reder, staff specialist, Social Policy Department.

WOMEN & WORK 8

Math, Science & Technology: Adding It Up for Women

"You don't know what you're talking about!" cried Humpty Dumpty. "How many days are there in a year?"

"Three hundred and sixty-five," said Alice.

"And how many birthdays have you?"

"One."

"And if you take one from three hundred and sixty-five, what remains?"

"Three hundred and sixty-four, of course."

Humpty Dumpty looked doubtful. "I'd rather see that done on paper," he said.

Alice couldn't help smiling as she took out her memorandum-book and worked out the sum for him.

Through the Looking Glass, Lewis Carroll

Alice's ability to dazzle Humpty Dumpty with mathematical equations puts her on the right track for a career in the 1980s. Never has there been a greater need for persons with math, science and technological skills. Critical shortages are predicted in such fields as engineering, mathematics, the physical sciences and computer science. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that there will be a shortage of over half a million computer operators, systems analysts and technicians by 1990. The National Engineering Manpower Project of the Electronic Industries Association predicts that the demand for electrical and computer engineers will exceed the supply by almost 40,000 by 1985.

Such projections have heightened concern about the U.S. educational system's ability to meet the needs of a rapidly changing and increasingly technological society. Shortages of qualified math and science teachers are a nationwide problem. In a recent publication, *Today's Problems, Tomorrow's Crises*, the National Science Board states, "We appear to be raising a generation of Americans, many of whom lack the understanding and the skills necessary to participate fully in the technological world in which they live and work."

A quick look at the occupations in which shortages are predicted reveals that they are precisely the ones in which women have been traditionally underrepresented. The August 1981 issue of the Department of Labor's *Monthly Labor Review* lists a number of rapidly expanding occupations and projected employment increases for each. While considerable growth is expected in jobs such as data processing machine mechanic (148 percent) and computer systems analyst (107 percent), a much lower growth rate is predicted in the fields that have largely been the domain of women. Moreover, the Project on Equal Education Rights (PEER) has estimated that 80 percent of working women are concentrated in occupations that are rapidly *declining* or becoming obsolete as a result of technological advances and automation. The situation for these women is particularly grim: they face displacement and the possibility of long-term unemployment. The sad fact is that the majority of them lack either the scientific and high-technology skills necessary to qualify for the jobs of the not-too-distant future or the educational background to train for them.

Today's labor market clearly favors workers with scientific and technical skills—based on math and science preparation. In addition to greater availability of jobs, salaries for college-educated workers with scientific backgrounds are often twice those of workers versed in the humanities.

Education and employment

Studies indicate that girls start out ahead of boys in speaking, reading and counting abilities. In the early school years, girls' academic performance in math and science classes is equal to that of boys. In fact, boys do not consistently pull ahead of girls in math and science achievement until junior high school. As girls progress through school, their achievement-test scores and participation rates in these courses decline, while boys' scores continue to rise. By the end of high school, considerably more boys than girls graduate with four or more years of high-school math, and in 1982 girls scored an average of 50 points lower than boys on the Mathematical Achievement component of the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

Although computers are entering the classrooms in increasing numbers and hundreds of schools are making computer literacy an educational goal, a 1982 survey of California high schools found that the ratio of boys to girls in computer classes was 5:3. And in video parlors, where many young people are introduced to computers, boys represent about 93 percent of the players.

The disparity that begins in high school continues through college and into the workforce. Although women are entering college at about the same rate as men, there are major sex differences in intended fields of study. Among college-bound seniors in 1980–81, three times as many males as females planned for majors in the physical sciences or related areas (32.3 percent of males as compared with 10 percent of females). The greatest gap appeared in engineering, in which 21.5 percent of the males but only 3.2 percent of the females planned to major.

There are some signs of progress, however. In 1980 women represented 9.7 percent of the graduating class in engineering—up from 0.8 percent in 1970. It is projected that women will represent 14 percent of the graduating class in engineering in 1984, an impressive increase. The proportion of women earning doctorate degrees in science and engineering has risen from 7 percent in 1965 to 25 percent in 1980, even though much of this increase is attributable to increases in social and life sciences. These figures do suggest major inroads are being made, but Elizabeth Stage of the Lawrence Hall of Science at the University of California points out that even if the present trend continues, it will be 2020 before equal numbers of women and men earn engineering degrees.

Female representation in the labor force has lagged even further behind educational achievement. The 360,000 professional women scientists and engineers in the United States in 1980 represented about 12.5 percent of all employed U.S. scientists and engineers. Women are only 4 percent of engineers and 1.2 percent of electricians, despite the fact that they represent 43 percent of the workforce.

Clearly, there is a critical need for girls to have access to the full range of educational and career possibilities and to have help in making informed decisions about their futures.

Research and intervention

Why do girls opt out of courses that could result in high-paying technical jobs? What can be done to improve their participation? A sizeable body of research has been compiled and a surprisingly large number of projects have been funded to seek answers to these questions.

Research studies suggest that socialization and attitudinal fac-

tors and the influence of parents and teachers are related to boys' and girls' course selection and achievement. Early socialization, which results in sex differences in play, may mark the beginning of different exposure to math and science. While girls' games and toys generally focus on verbal skills and social relationships, boys' games and toys more consistently involve manipulating or grouping objects, building, or taking things apart. Boys' games, such as baseball and billiards, also characteristically involve "street mathematics," certain mathematical and spatial calculations that can prove useful in later learning. Research has linked exposure to different toys and activities to sex differences in both spatial skills and attitudes toward math and science.

A variety of cultural and social influences may also account for different course and career choices that boys and girls make. Among the factors that correlate with participation are: attitudes toward math, the perception of math as important for future career goals, the sex-typing of math and science, and the limited number of female role models (most high school math and science teachers are men). Both parents and teachers play an important role in girls' decisions to pursue math and science.

Because of the many obstacles, a number of intervention strategies designed to get more girls and women into math and science have been developed over the past 15 years. The American Association for the Advancement of Science has compiled an inventory, covering the mid-1960s through 1978, of more than 300 projects designed to increase the numbers and status of women in engineering, science and mathematics training and careers.

The program inventory documents a range of approaches to handling the dilemma, including projects aimed at career counseling, curricula and teaching methods, recruitment activities, workforce reentry and various combinations of these issues. Projects used museum exhibits, formal classes, workshops, in-service training seminars and many other innovative techniques to achieve program goals. Some noteworthy examples follow.

EQUALS (Lawrence Hall of Science, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720), an inservice program for teachers, administrators and counselors (grades K-12), is a good example of a program that uses multiple strategies to promote the participation of females in mathematics and computer science. Educators attend 10- or 30-hour workshops during the school year, collect and analyze research findings on sex differences in math participation and career aspirations, explore math-related fields of work and study, and participate in activities that promote improved student attitudes and understanding of mathematics. Evaluations show increased participation of girls in advanced math classes and increased interest in math-related fields.

A number of curriculum development efforts have produced materials designed to increase female's achievement and interest in math and science. *Multiplying Options and Subtracting Bias*, a series of videotapes available from Women in Mathematics Education, c/o Judith Jacobs, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030, aims to increase knowledge about sex-related differences in math and to improve attitudes about females as learners of math. The tapes are directed to junior and senior high school students, math and science teachers, parents and counselors.

The inventory report also reveals that universities and colleges were the most common sponsors of projects, while funding sources included industries and corporations, the National Science Foundation, federal agencies and other foundations.

The legislative agenda

Not since Russia's launching of Sputnik in the 1950s has there been such a widespread concern about the inadequacies of U.S. math and science education—and a push for legislation to do something about it. Three decades after Sputnik, national attention is focused on meeting the growing challenges of the technological explosion rather than competition from the USSR.

In Congress and state legislatures inadequate education and the shortage of math and science teachers have become priority issues. Statistics indicate that during the last decade the graduation of secondary teachers has declined by 78 percent in

mathematics and 64 percent in science. The schools are losing five times as many science and mathematics teachers every year to industry as to retirement. Because of the scarcity of qualified teachers, the number of mathematics and science courses being taught by people who are not trained in those fields is growing. In fact, the National Science Teachers Association reports that half of the teachers newly assigned to math and science classes in 1981 did not have appropriate credentials.

It is expected that the 98th Congress will move quickly to enact legislation to address the nation's science and engineering employment needs. The urgency was underscored by President Reagan's call, in the January 1983 State of the Union address, for a "substantial upgrading of math and science in the nation's schools." Successful bills will probably include funds to address deficiencies at the elementary, secondary and postsecondary levels, as well as funds for faculty retraining, research and laboratory equipment. At least 50 bills were introduced in the 97th Congress with provisions that are likely to be included in new legislation. These provisions would increase the pool of qualified precollege science and math teachers, reduce faculty shortages, retrain the existing skilled workforce for the changing demands of high technology industries and services, and improve the available training equipment in universities. Given the current emphasis on private-sector involvement, cooperative relationships with business and industry were also a major focus.

Organizations concerned with the education of women and girls, spearheaded by PEER, have been lobbying for provisions that will specifically encourage the increased participation of women and girls in science and math courses and jobs, ensuring that the educational system does a better job of meeting the needs of 51 percent of the American population.

Adding it up

The effects of sex-role stereotyping and sex discrimination on women and work have been well documented: the concentration of women in low-paying jobs, the undervaluation of women's work, the feminization of poverty and the persistence of a wide earnings gap between men and women. What is in store for the future?

For women, the imperatives of the technological revolution are two-fold. First, there is clearly a need for a substantial increase in the pool of high technology workers. But can that pool be increased without women and minorities, who together, though underrepresented in scientific fields, make up 60 percent of the workforce? As Dr. Cora Marrett, chair of the National Science Foundation's Committee on Equal Opportunity, has stated, "...without equality of opportunities, the very health of the scientific enterprise of this nation is threatened and the health of the nation in general...."

Of equal concern is the economic survival of women, who must have the skills necessary to prosper in a labor market that is increasingly technological. Women must be prepared to survive in a rapidly changing world, for in the 1980s it will not be "all the King's horses and all the King's men," but a well-trained, well-educated corps of engineers, scientists and computer technicians that will put Humpty-Dumpty together again. Alice must be there.

Resources

"Increasing the Participation of Girls and Women in Math, Science and Engineering," Elizabeth K. Stage, et. al. in *Achieving Sex Equity Through Education*, Susan Klein, Ed., publication pending. The chapter is available from Elizabeth Stage, Lawrence Hall of Science, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 (\$3.00).

Programs in Science, Mathematics and Engineering for Women in the United States: 1966-78, Aldrich and Hall, 1980. Available through Educational Resources Information Center at public and university libraries.

Commission on Pre-college Education in Math, Science and Technology, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550. Excellent source of general information and data.

Researched and written by Deborah Arrindell, senior specialist, Human Resources/Social Policy Department.

FYI Del June



STATE OF MAINE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SPEAKER'S OFFICE
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

JOHN L. MARTIN
SPEAKER OF
THE HOUSE

May 28, 1986

Marlee Coughlan, President
League of Women Voters of Maine
335 Water Street
Augusta, Maine 04330

Dear Ms. Coughlan:

This is to acknowledge your letter of May 21 in regard to an increase in AFDC funding. As you may be aware by now, the Governor has included this in his call for the Special Session.

Please be assured that I support this additional appropriation and agree with the position taken by the League. I very much appreciate your taking the time to share your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

John L. Martin
Speaker of the House

JLM/cp



State of Maine
Executive Department
Augusta Maine
04333

JOSEPH E. BRENNAN
GOVERNOR

June 23, 1986

Marlee Coughlan, President
League of Women Voters of Maine
335 Water Street
Augusta, Maine 04330

Dear Ms. Coughlan:

Thank you for your letter concerning an increase in AFDC benefits. As you know, the Legislature approved the 4% increase in AFDC benefits recommended by the administration. It will become effective in January of 1987.

Although Maine has provided steady increases in AFDC during the last decade - perhaps more than in any other state according to the House Ways and Means Committee - I agree with you that the program does not effectively deal with the growing problem of childhood poverty. I believe this will occur only when the program is reformed by the federal government. We intend to help promote such an effort in the next few months.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard S. Davies".

Richard S. Davies
Special Assistant

RSD/cd



**League of
Women
Voters of Maine**

335 Water Street, Augusta, ME 04330

(207) 622-0256

May 21, 1986

Sen. Charles Pray
President of the Senate
State House
Augusta, ME 04333

Dear President Pray,

The League of Women Voters of Maine was distressed to learn the Legislature refused to grant any increase in AFDC funding for the first time in seven years. We feel this oversight must be corrected during the upcoming Special Legislative Session.

The League of Women Voters believes income assistance should be provided to help meet the basic needs of all persons who are unable to work, whose earnings are inadequate or for whom jobs are not available. We also feel benefit levels should be sufficient to provide decent, adequate standards for food, clothing and shelter, and that they should be revised periodically to take into account changes in the purchasing value of the dollar.

Maine's AFDC recipients' benefits now equal only 72.5% of the 1975 standard of living. This figure is appalling. Since 1975 the cost of living has nearly doubled. Underfunding these kinds of programs will not help our citizens climb out of poverty. It barely will allow them to tread water, and many, especially the children, may drown.

The LWV urges you to use your leadership position to correct this error of the recent Legislature by supporting an increase in AFDC funding. Please don't let this great state's greatest resource, its people, be pulled further down by the undertow of poverty.

Sincerely,

Marlee Coughlan
President

Similar to:
Gov Joseph Brennan
Rep John Martin

Charles P. Pray
President of the Senate

1241 Bd June

Tel: (207) 289-1500



State of Maine
Senate Chamber
Augusta, Maine 04333

May 28, 1986

Ms. Marlee Coughlan
League of Women Voters
335 Water Street
Augusta, ME 04330

Dear Ms. Coughlan:

Thank you for writing regarding the increase in AFDC benefits.

As I am sure you know, we had great difficulty during the last session making funding decisions. As the federal government continues to deal with the appalling deficits, State's will face growing difficulties and challenges in finding dollars to support necessary programs.

We will be addressing the AFDC issue during the Special Session which began today. I will again consider the issue and make a decision based upon the available resources and the needs of Maine's citizens.

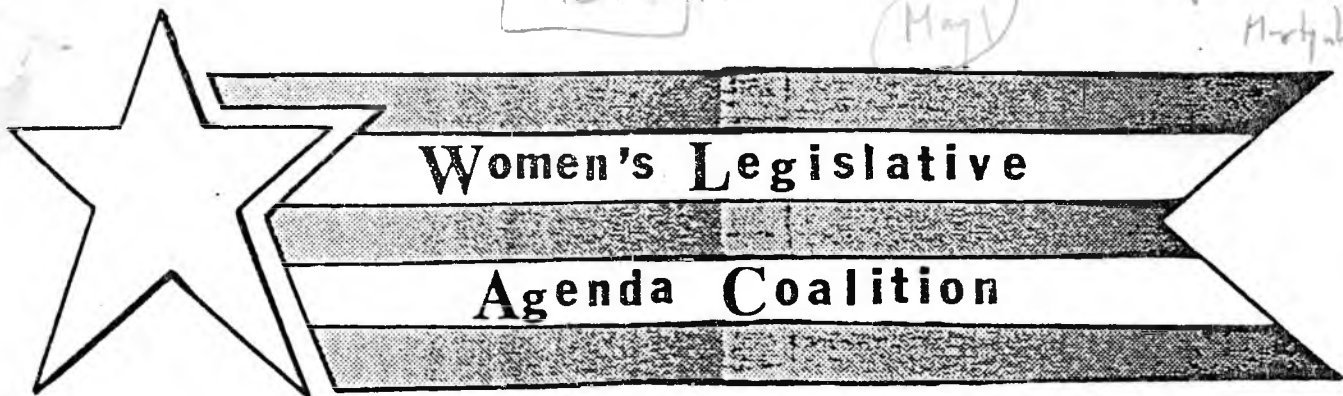
Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles P. Pray".

Charles P. Pray
President of the Senate

CPP/cc



TESTIMONY
IN SUPPORT OF

L.D.941 - An Act to Develop a Coordinated Local Response
to the Problems of Teen Pregnancy

Senator Pearson, Representative Carter, Members of the Appropriations:

I am Stephanie Martyak, state Director for Social Policy for the League of Women Voters of Maine. I am here today to provide testimony in support of L.D. 941 on behalf of the Womens Legislative Agenda Coalition - WLAC of which the League of Women Voters of Maine is a member. WLAC is a broad based membership organization comprised of 22 organizations whose advocacy efforts for 1987 focus on strengthening the social and economic wellbeing of Maine's families. (A list of WLAC members is attached). The decisions as to which issues and legislative initiatives will be persued by WLAC are arrived at by consensus among the 22 participating members. While determining priorities of unmet human needs is not a clear and simple task as you are aware, the members of WLAC have been able to put aside their special interests in order to collectively identify issues of paramount concern at this time. Teen pregnancy is such a priority.

Teen pregnancy is a matter of public policy because of the social and economic consequences not only on the teenagers themselves but on all citizens in this state - taxpayers, educators, service providers, healthcare professionals, and parents alike. It is a matter of public policy because of the high cost of programs and services necessary to mitigate these consequences. These costs, at least some of these costs, have been documented in the Governors Task Force on Adolescent Prgnancy (p.10):

- AFDC payments approximate \$50 million per year
- Health, medical and social service costs of adolescent pregnancy in Maine are at least \$60 million per year

The crisis of teen pregnancy cannot and will not be resolved by either the state or local communities alone. It will require drawing upon the leadership and resources on both the state and local level.

L.D.941 addresses the importance - th essentialness - of local community input and action on the issue of teen pregnancy recognizing that it is only through a state and regional partnership will there be any hope of reducing the incidence of teen pregnancy and providing support to those teens in need.

On behalf of the 22 WLAC organizations and their membership, I strongly urge you to support L.D. 941 to the full funding level requested. Thank-you.

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION
ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS IN SUPPORT OF L.D. 941

- Coalition for Maine's Children
- Common Cause
- Displaced Homemakers Project
- Family Planning Association of Maine
- League of Women Voters of Maine
- Looking Up
- Maine Association of Handicapped Persons
- Maine Association of Interdependent Neighborhoods
- Maine Civil Liberties Union
- Maine Coalition of Family Crisis Services
- Maine Coalition on Rape
- Maine Commission for Women
- Maine Division American Association of University Women
- Maine Federation of Business and Professional Women
- Maine Home Economics Association
- Maine Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance
- Maine State Employees Association
- Maine State Nurses Association
- Maine Women's Lobby
- National Council of Jewish Women
- National Organization for Women - Maine
- Southern MAine Association for the Education of Young Children

Act Fish Stephen

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

Legislative Document

NO. 941

H.P. 700 House of Representatives, March 25, 1987
Reference to the Committee on Appropriations and
Financial Affairs suggested and ordered printed.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

Presented by Representative CLARK of Brunswick.

Cosponsored by Senators GAUVREAU of Androscoggin, CAHILL
of Sagadahoc and Representative NORTON of Winthrop.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN

1 **AN ACT to Develop a Coordinated Local**
2 **Response to Adolescent Pregnancy.**
3

4 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as
5 follows:

6 **Sec. 1. 22 MRSA §1954 is enacted to read:**

7 §1954. Office on Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting

8 1. Office established. There is established
9 within the Division of Maternal and Child Health the
10 Office on Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting to pro-
11 vide policy-making leadership in the issues involved
12 in adolescent pregnancy and parenting.

13 2. Purpose. The office shall work with and sup-
14 port local councils, organizations and programs and
15 shall:

1 A. Develop policy planning and programming pri-
2 orities in the area of adolescent pregnancy and
3 parenting;

4 B. Intergrate statewide efforts to stimulate lo-
5 cal and community response to the problems of ad-
6 olescent pregnancy and parenting;

7 C. Coordinate existing resources in state and
8 local agencies to avoid duplication of effort;
9 and

10 D. Develop and maintain local action strategies
11 built upon existing resources and opportunities.

12 2. Staff. The office shall be managed by a co-
13 ordinator who shall report to the Director of the Di-
14 vision of Maternal and Child Health. The office may
15 employ such staff as the Director of the Division of
16 Maternal and Child Health determines necessary.

17 **Sec. 2. Appropriation.** The following funds are
18 appropriated from the General Fund to carry out the
19 purposes of this Act.

	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>
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HUMAN SERVICES, DEPARTMENT
OF

Division of Maternal and
Child Health

Office on Adolescent
Pregnancy and Parenting

Positions (1 1/2) (1 1/2)
Personal Services \$ 25,000 \$ 50,000

Funds to be used for
an office coordina-
tor position and 1/2
clerical position.

All Other 95,000 190,000

1	\$5,000	in the first	
2	year of the biennium		
3	to be used to com-		
4	pliment	the	
5	maternal-child		
6	health	resources	
7	lending	library.	
8	Balance of funds to		
9	be used to provide		
10	service grants of up		
11	to \$15,000 per com-		
12	munity for local ad-		
13	olescent pregnancy		
14	and parenting coun-		
15	cils, organizations		
16	or programs to stim-		
17	ulate		
18	community-based pro-		
19	grams to respond to		
20	adolescent pregnancy		
21	and parenting prob-		
22	lems.		
23			
24	Total	\$120,000	\$240,000

25 STATEMENT OF FACT

26 The State must assume a position of leadership in
 27 policy, planning and programming in the area of teen
 28 pregnancy and parenting. This bill provides that
 29 leadership by establishing an office within the De-
 30 partment of Human Services, the Division of Maternal
 31 and Child Health, to encourage and support local ac-
 32 tion councils, organizations and programs.

33 These local action councils, programs or organi-
 34 zations will work to develop plans and programs with-
 35 in the community, integrate statewide efforts to
 36 stimulate local response, coordinate existing re-
 37 sources to avoid duplication of work and build local
 38 action strategies built upon existing opportunities.

1 The state office will be staffed with personnel
2 trained to organize, assist and educate local groups
3 and organizations in the development of local action
4 plans.

5

1454030587

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

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STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN

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TEEN
PREGNANCY

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	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>
20		
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HUMAN SERVICES, DEPARTMENT
OF

Division of Maternal and
Child Health

Office on Adolescent
Pregnancy and Parenting

	(1 1/2)	(1 1/2)
Positions		
Personal Services	\$ 25,000	\$ 50,000
Funds to be used for an office coordina- tor position and 1/2 clerical position.		
All Other	95,000	190,000

1	\$5,000	in the first	
2	year of the biennium		
3	to be used to com-		
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 34 zations will work to develop plans and programs with-
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 36 stimulate local response, coordinate existing re-
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 38 action strategies built upon existing opportunities.

The state office will be staffed with personnel trained to organize, assist and educate local groups and organizations in the development of local action plans.

1454030587

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

Legislative Document

NO. 655

H.P. 488 House of Representatives, March 5, 1987
Reference to the Committee on Appropriations and
Financial Affairs suggested and ordered printed.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

Presented by Representative CARROLL of Gray.

Cosponsored by Senators DUTREMBLE of York, GILL of
Cumberland and Representative FOSTER of Ellsworth.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN

1 AN ACT to Appropriate Funds for New and
2 Existing Services for the Prevention
3 of Teen Pregnancy and to Reduce the
4 Adverse Effects of Teen Parenting.
5

6 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as
7 follows:

8 Appropriation. The following funds are appropri-
9 ated from the General Fund to carry out the purposes
10 of this Act.

11 1987-88 1988-89

12 HUMAN SERVICES,
13 DEPARTMENT OF

14 Bureau of Health

1	All Other	\$540,000	\$1,080,000
2	Funds for training for		
3	professionals, repro-		
4	ductive health care,		
5	and teacher education.		
6	Bureau of Social Services		
7	All Other	600,000	1,200,000
8	Funds for counseling		
9	services and teen par-		
10	ent programs.		
11			
12	Total	\$1,140,000	\$2,280,000

13 STATEMENT OF FACT

14 This bill appropriates funds from the Department
15 of Human Services.

16 1. The funds to be managed by the Bureau of
17 Health will be expended as follows.

18 A. Training for Professionals - \$100,000 in
19 1987-88 and \$200,000 in 1988-89 to be used for
20 community based services to provide adequate
21 training, through increased training programs of
22 all professionals who work directly with
23 teenagers and their families in the area of ado-
24 lescent development, sexuality, pregnancy and
25 teen parenting. This includes paraprofessionals
26 and volunteers.

27 B. Reproductive Health Care - \$400,000 in
28 1987-88 and \$800,000 in 1988-89 to be used for
29 reproductive health service providers to offer
30 specialized services for teenagers, including
31 weekend and evening service hours, locations of
32 services accessible to teens and counseling for
33 teens regarding sexual behavior and decision mak-
34 ing.

1 C. Teacher Education - \$40,000 in 1987-88 and
2 \$80,000 in 1988-89 to be used to assure education
3 for teachers to conduct properly a comprehensive
4 health education curriculum which includes family
5 life and sexuality education. The funds are to
6 be managed in cooperation with the Department of
7 Educational and Cultural Services.

8 2. The funds to be managed by the Bureau of So-
9 cial Services will be expended as follows.

10 A. Counseling Services - \$100,000 in 1987-88 and
11 \$200,000 in 1988-89 to be used to develop 2 pro-
12 grams to demonstrate counseling services for
13 pregnant teens, as well as parenting teens.
14 Counseling services may include: Nondirective
15 comprehensive pregnancy options counseling, peer
16 support; career; adoption counseling; premarital
17 relationship counseling or marriage counseling
18 and treatment for sexual abuse, substance abuse
19 and issues of self esteem.

20 B. Teen Parent Programs - \$500,000 in 1987-88
21 and \$1,000,000 in 1988-89 to be used for services
22 in the community for pregnant and parenting teens
23 and their children which may include drop-in cen-
24 ters, parenting classes, child care and
25 self-advocacy training, child birth classes, sup-
26 port groups, therapeutic groups and teaching and
27 tutorial services, employment and training and
28 housing programs.

29

1012022387

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION
FACT SHEET

*Teen Preg.
League Testimony*

Bill:	LD <u>941</u> , An Act to Develop a Coordinated Local Response to the Problems of Teen Pregnancy.
Legislative Sponsors:	Rep. Marge Clark, Brunswick Sen. Paul Garreau, Androscoggin (Lewiston) Sen. Pam Cahill, Sagadahoc (Woolwich)
Contacts:	Jeanne Bailey McGowan 622-7524 Mimi Marchev 622-5798
Committee of Reference:	Human Resources
Reason bill is Needed:	To assist local efforts to address the local issues related to adolescent pregnancy.
Purpose of Bill:	1. Provide \$120,000 in FY 88 and \$240,000 in FY 89 to stimulate local action to build on existing resources and opportunities. This would be done by awarding several short term "initiative" grants for local action plans. 2. To ensure integration and avoid duplication with existing efforts, a coordinator and a half time clerical person would be hired within the Department of Human Services to provide grants management.
Support for Bill:	WLAC Members Medical professionals Health and social service providers Educators Members of the Governor's Task Force on the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting.
Suspected Opposition:	Conservative religious organizations "right-to-life" organizations?
Relevant Statistical Data:	See other Adolescent Pregnancy Bill
4 Strongest Arguments in Favor:	1. Adolescent Pregnancy affects all of us, as family, community and taxpayers. 2. Local communities can build on statewide programs and focus on special issues/solutions at local level.

3 Most Prevalent
Arguments Against:

3. Communities can use some "incentive" money to get them organized and going, then go on their own using local and/or private resources.

4. Builds on the concept of "local control".

1. The money will only go to those secular humanist organizations who have already failed to solve the problem.

2. It encourages teens to be sexually active by providing information and services. It encourages pregnant teens to get pregnant again if we reward them rather than let them "live with their mistakes".

3. It undermines families/family values.

4. No money.

TEEN PREGNANCY * TEEN PREGNANCY * TEEN PREGNANCY * TEEN PREGNANCY *

There are two pieces of legislation which will address the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force on the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy:

LD 655 AN ACT to Appropriate Funds for New and Existing Services for the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy and to Reduce the Adverse Effects of Teen Parenting

Sponsor: Representative Donnell Carroll

Committee: Appropriations

Hearing:

Appropriation of \$1,140,000 for FY 87-88 and \$2,280,000 for FY 88-89 for the following purposes:

- 1) Training for Professionals - community-based services to provide training for all professionals who work directly with teenagers and their families in the area of adolescent development, sexuality, pregnancy and teen parenting. Includes paraprofessionals and volunteers. (\$100,000/\$200,000)
- 2) Reproductive Health Care - specialized services for teenagers including weekend and evening service hours and counseling for teens regarding sexual behavior and decision making. (\$400,000/\$800,000)
- 3) Teacher Education - training to conduct properly a comprehensive health education curriculum which includes family life and sexuality education. (\$40,000/\$80,000)
- 4) Counseling Services - funds to develop two programs to demonstrate counseling services for pregnant and parenting teens. Services may include: nondirective comprehensive pregnant options counseling, peer support, career, adoption counseling, premarital or marital relationship counseling, and treatment for sexual abuse, substance abuse and issues of self esteem. (\$100,000/\$200,000)
- 5) Teen Parent Programs - services in the community for pregnant and parenting teens and their children which may include drop-in centers, parenting classes, child care and self-advocacy training, child birth classes, support groups, therapeutic groups, teaching and tutorial services, employment training and housing programs. (\$500,000/\$1,000,000)

LD 941 AN ACT to Develop a Coordinated Local Response to Adolescent Pregnancy

Sponsor: Representative Marge Clark

Committee: Appropriations

Hearing:

622 28004

Appropriation of (\$25,000/\$50,000) to establish an office within the Department of Human Services, Division of Maternal and Child Health, to encourage and support local action councils, organizations and programs. The local action councils, programs or organizations will work to develop plans and programs within the community, integrate state-wide efforts to stimulate local response, coordinate existing resources to avoid duplication of work and build local action strategies.

Appropriation of (\$95,000/\$190,000) to be used to provide service grants of up to \$15,000 per community for local adolescent pregnancy and parenting councils, organizations or programs to stimulate community-based programs to respond to teen pregnancy and parenting problems

Total appropriation: \$120,000 for FY 87-88 and \$240,000 for FY 88-89.

* * * Because of the large amount of money involved, these bills will need lots
* * * of extra lobbying work in order to pass - - CALL MEMBERS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS
* * * COMMITTEE NOW ! ! ! ! THANK YOU.

SENATE

MICHAEL D. PEARSON, DISTRICT 6, CHAIR
GEORGETTE B. BERUBE, DISTRICT 16,
JEROME A. EMERSON, DISTRICT 9

STAFF

OFFICE OF FISCAL & PROGRAM REVIEW
BENT SCHLOSSER, DIRECTOR
JAMES A. CLAIR, PRINCIPAL ANALYST
(207) 289-1635



HOUSE

DONALD V. CARTER, WINSLOW, CHAIR
LORRAINE N. CHONKO, TOPSHAM
LAURENCE E. CONNOLLY, JR., PORTLAND
JOHN LISNIK, PRESQUE ISLE
GREGORY G. NADEAU, LEWISTON
PATRICK K. MCGOWAN, CANAAN
LINWOOD M. HIGGINS, SCARBOROUGH
RUTH S. FOSTER, ELLSWORTH
LELAND C. DAVIS, JR., MONMOUTH
JUDITH C. FOSS, YARMOUTH

STATE OF MAINE
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

May 28, 1987

Marlee Coughlan, President
League of Women Voters of Maine
335 Water Street
Augusta, Maine 04330

Dear Ms. Coughlan:

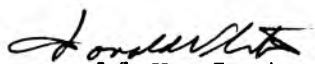
Thank you for your letter of May 5, concerning L.D. 655, "AN ACT to Appropriate Funds for New and Existing Services for the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy and to Reduce the Adverse Effects of Teen Parenting."

The Appropriation Committee had several bills dealing with this subject and a sub committee was created to deal with these issues. Based on the sub committee's report a New draft was reported out by the Committee. This new bill was reported out of Committee with a unanimous Ought to Pass report in a New Draft and under a New Title, L.D. 1682, "AN ACT to Appropriate Funds for New and Existing Services Relating to Teen Pregnancy." Enclosed is a copy of the New Draft for your information. The other bills were L.D. 655, L.D. 941, and L.D. 1233, which were reported out of Committee with an Ought Not to Pass report.

Please be aware that the bill now has to pass in both branches of the Legislature, and then compete with limited available funds at the end of the session.

Again, thank you for writing. If there is further information you will be needing, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,


Donald V. Carter
House Chairman

DVC/jn
enc.

*Campers must
bill
LWV
S. J. M.*

FVI
Return to Marlee

July sent this out

Action
File

March 17, 1986

Sen. Michael D. Pearson
Appropriations & Financial Affairs
State House
Augusta, ME 04333

Dear Senator Pearson,

The League of Women Voters of Maine urges you to support LD 2124, an ACT to Provide Community Education and Family Health Services.

The 1984 Convention of the League of Women Voters of the United States adopted a program which includes "Action to protect the constitutional right of privacy of the individual to make reproductive choices." It is upon this basis that the LWVME supports this bill.

The League feels the full funding of LD 2421 is necessary to maintain the current level of clinical services and to meet community requests for education services. Unless necessary funds are provided there will have to be reductions in clients seen, in clinic hours and in the number locations served. Also, community requests for educational services will be denied more frequently.

As the Governor's Task Force on Teen Pregnancy tours the state, we have become more acutely aware of the desperate need for family planning information for adolescents. In 1984 community educators served 18,268 individuals, 12,356 of them teenagers.

Although we agree parents should be the primary sex educators of their children, the reality is that many do not have that ability or choose not to tackle the subject. The League feels services which will enable parents to fulfill their role as sex educators, and which will supplement that role, are absolutely necessary in helping curb the growing tragedy of teen pregnancy. Children should not be bearing children.

Even though we know more money and innovative programs are needed to substantially lower the birth rate for adolescents, we feel full funding of LD 2124 is a small step toward that goal. Again, the League urges you to support this bill to provide community education and family health services.

Sincerely,

Marlee Coughlan
President LWVME

return 0 Soc Actu flh

SENATOR HENRY W. BLACK
DISTRICT 25



State of Maine
Senate Chamber
Augusta, Maine 04333

May 15, 1985

Marlee Coughlan, President
League of Women Voters of Maine
325 Garland Street
Bangor, ME 04401

Dear Ms. Coughlan:

Thank you for your letter pertaining to the abortion issues facing the Legislature.

undecided?
Your input is appreciated and helpful in my decision making process. However, I will wait to see the reports from the Committee and see if there will be a compromise.

Thank you again for contacting me. Please feel free to do so again if I may be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Henry Black
Henry W. Black

HWB/pmb



STATE OF MAINE

SENATE CHAMBER
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

CHARLES P. PRAY
PRESIDENT OF
THE SENATE

May 13, 1985

Ms. Marlee Coughlan
President
League of Women Voters of Maine
325 Garland Street
Bangor, ME 04401

Dear Ms. Coughlan:

Thank you for your letter and information of May 9 regarding LD 1113, An Act Relating to Parental or Court Consent Prior to Performing an Abortion on a Minor.

I have received many letters on this issue -- both in favor of and opposed to this legislation which would require parental consent for minors seeking abortion. I find this issue to be a very difficult and sensitive one particularly because of its extreme personal nature.

Undecided
→
I believe that every individual should be allowed the right to control their own life, to know what is right for them, and to follow the direction of their conscience. At this point, however, I can honestly say that I have not reached a decision on this very complex issue.

Thank you again for your letter.

Sincerely,

Charles P. Pray
President of the Senate

CPP/cas



Marital Rape

League of Women Voters of Maine

325 Garland St., Bangor, Me. 04401 • (207) 947-4737

May 13, 1985

Editor
Portland Press Herald
P.O. Box 1460
Portland, ME 04104

Dear Editor,

The League of Women Voters of Maine strongly supports LD 772, an act to amend the statutes on sex offenses.

The League has a long history of supporting legislation which allows all men and women equality before the law. Currently in Maine, women or men who are rape victims have less protection under the law if the crime was committed by a spouse or a voluntary companion.

Is it true that once a couple are married they give up equal access to the law? In marriage do we accept personal ownership of a spouse? Do women have the right to assault their husbands and receive protection under the law because they assaulted their spouse? There is an obvious inequality in this law. Why should it be legal for a person to sexually assault a spouse?

Rape is a violent crime, whether it occurs inside or outside of marriage. Twenty-three states and Washington, D.C. have recognized the criminal status of marital rape. It is time for Maine to make the same recognition.

Sincerely,

Marlee Coughlan

Marlee Coughlan
President LWVME



League of Women Voters of Maine

325 Garland St., Bangor, Me. 04401 • (207) 947-4737

May 13, 1985

Editor
Bangor Daily News
491 Main St.
Bangor, ME 04401

Dear Editor,

The League of Women Voters of Maine strongly supports LD 772, an act to amend the statutes on sex offenses.

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Sincerely,

Marlee Coughlan
President LWVME



League of Women Voters of Maine

325 Garland St., Bangor, Me. 04401 • (207) 947-4737

May 14, 1985

Editor
Bangor Daily News
491 Main St.
Bangor, ME 04401

Dear Editor,

The League of Women Voters of Maine strongly opposes LD 1113, an act to require parental consent for minors seeking abortions.

The LWV'S membership concurred, with an overwhelming majority, in 1983 that public policy in a pluralistic society must affirm the constitutional right of privacy to individuals making reproductive choices. We have consistently opposed restrictions on the right of privacy in reproductive choices including regulations requiring parental notification and consent.

We believe young women have the right to the most helpful setting when making a decision which will have life-long consequences. Will this legislation encourage a positive and less stressful situation for the teen and her family? Will legislation which puts potential barriers between the family physician, a person who could bring the family together, and the young teen be the best way to encourage positive family communications? The LWV thinks not.

The League urges Legislators to consider the following facts when voting on this bill:

- * During an eight month period in Massachusetts, where parental consent for abortion is mandated, 731 minors left the state to obtain abortions;

- * Teens obtaining abortion services out-of-state have limited access to follow-up services and fewer opportunities to establish a relationship with a physician for follow-up contraceptive care;

- * A similar law was passed in Minnesota and for the first time since the Supreme Court decision in 1973 there were five cases of infanticide in that state;

- * LD 1113 promotes government interference in private family relationships--Parent-child communication cannot be mandated;

- * Pregnant teens are seven times more likely to commit suicide than are other teens.

The LWVME urges Legislators and the public to oppose LD 1113. We believe it offers no community benefit and will greatly increase stress and expense to Maine teens and their families, while lessening the opportunities for personal medical care.

Sincerely,

Marlee Coughlan
President LWVME



League of Women Voters of Maine

325 Garland St., Bangor, Me. 04401 • (207) 947-4737

May 14, 1985

Editor
Maine Sunday Telegram
P.O. Box 1460
Portland, ME 04104

Dear Editor,

The League of Women Voters of Maine strongly opposes LD 1113, an act to require parental consent for minors seeking abortions.

The LWV'S membership concurred, with an overwhelming majority, in 1983 that public policy in a pluralistic society must affirm the constitutional right of privacy to individuals making reproductive choices. We have consistently opposed restrictions on the right of privacy in reproductive choices including regulations requiring parental notification and consent.

We believe young women have the right to the most helpful setting when making a decision which will have life-long consequences. Will this legislation encourage a positive and less stressful situation for the teen and her family? Will legislation which puts potential barriers between the family physician, a person who could bring the family together, and the young teen be the best way to encourage positive family communications? The LWV thinks not.

The League urges Legislators to consider the following facts when voting on this bill:

- * During an eight month period in Massachusetts, where parental consent for abortion is mandated, 731 minors left the state to obtain abortions;

- * Teens obtaining abortion services out-of-state have limited access to follow-up services and fewer opportunities to establish a relationship with a physician for follow-up contraceptive care;

- * A similar law was passed in Minnesota and for the first time since the Supreme Court decision in 1973 there were five cases of infanticide in that state;

- * LD 1113 promotes government interference in private family relationships--Parent-child communication cannot be mandated;

- * Pregnant teens are seven times more likely to commit suicide than are other teens.

The LWVME urges Legislators and the public to oppose LD 1113. We believe it offers no community benefit and will greatly increase stress and expense to Maine teens and their families, while lessening the opportunities for personal medical care.

Sincerely,

Marlee Coughlan
President LWVME



**League of
Women
Voters of Maine**

335 Water Street, Augusta, ME 04330

(207) 622-0256

Statement to Judiciary Committee
by Marlee T. Coughlan, President,
League of Women Voters of Maine

Testimony in Support of LD 602, An Act to include the term
"sexual orientation" to the Maine Human Rights Act.

I am Marlee Coughlan, President of the League of Women
Voters of Maine, speaking to you today to urge your support for
LD 602.

The United States, as one of the world's greatest
democracies, is a country with a history strewn with
disenfranchisement of certain people based on sex, race, and age.
This was the dark side of our history that our leaders have
wisely chosen to put right.

Based on the League of Women Voters' guiding principle,
" ... that no person or group should suffer legal, economic, or
administrative discrimination, I am here today to urge you to end
the legal discrimination of human beings who are gays and
lesbians.

The issue is discussed erroneously as a moral issue. I say
to you that what is immoral is not a person's sexual orientation,
but the continual, deliberate deprivation of basic rights - not
special rights - basic rights to citizens of this state, who are
taxpayers, constituents, doctors, lawyers, clerical workers,
factory workers, of business people, teachers, social workers,
clergy, of mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, grandmothers,
of our own children.

The League of Women Voters would like to emphasize that
elected officials have an obligation, not only to represent, but
to lead. To continue to allow legal discrimination under the
guise of majority rule is reprehensible, not representative
government.

The League of Women Voters of Maine calls on each member of
this Committee, and upon each of your colleagues, to provide the
necessary leadership to end legal discrimination of gays and
lesbians, your constituents, by voting to pass LD 602.

Thank you!

Tuesday May 11
(Meeting in Augusta)

gay rights 3/25

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

Legislative Document

No. 602

S.P. 221

In Senate, March 3, 1987

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN, Secretary of the Senate
Presented by Senator ANDREWS of Cumberland.

Cosponsored by Representative CONNOLLY of Portland,
Representative O'GARA of Westbrook, Representative RYDELL of
Brunswick.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN

1 AN ACT to Include the Term "Sexual
2 Orientation" in the Maine Human Rights
3 Act.
4

5 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as
6 follows:

7 Sec. 1. 5 MRSA §4552, as repealed and replaced
8 by PL 1975, c. 770, §28, is amended to read:

9 §4552. Policy

10 To protect the public health, safety and welfare,
11 it is declared to be the policy of this State to keep
12 continually in review all practices infringing on the
13 basic human right to a life with dignity, and the
14 causes of ~~such~~ these practices, so that corrective
15 measures may, where possible, be promptly recommended

1 and implemented, and to prevent discrimination in em-
2 ployment, housing or access to public accommodations
3 on account of race, color, sex, sexual orientation,
4 physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or
5 national origin and in employment, discrimination on
6 account of age; and to prevent discrimination in the
7 extension of credit on account of age, race, color,
8 sex, sexual orientation, marital status, religion,
9 ancestry or national origin.

10 Sec. 2. 5 MRSA §4553, sub-§9-A, is enacted to
11 read:

12 9-A. Sexual orientation. "Sexual orientation"
13 means having a preference for heterosexuality,
14 homosexuality or bisexuality, having a history of
15 such a preference or being identified with such a
16 preference.

17 Sec. 3. 5 MRSA §4566, sub-§6, as amended by PL
18 1975, c. 770, §29, is further amended to read:

19 6. Advisory groups. To create such advisory
20 agencies and conciliation councils, local or, as will
21 aid in effectuating the purposes of this Act. The
22 commission may itself or it may empower these agen-
23 cies and councils to study the problems of discrimi-
24 nation in all or specific fields of human relation-
25 ships when based on race or color, sex, sexual orien-
26 tation, physical or mental handicap, religion, age,
27 ancestry or national origin, and foster, through com-
28 munity effort or otherwise, good will among the
29 groups and elements of the population of the State.
30 ~~Such~~ These agencies and councils may make recommenda-
31 tions to the commission for the development of poli-
32 cies and procedures in general. Advisory agencies and
33 conciliation councils created by the commission shall
34 be composed of representative citizens serving with-
35 out pay, but with reimbursement for actual and neces-
36 sary traveling expenses;

37 Sec. 4. 5 MRSA §4566, sub-§10, as repealed and
38 replaced by PL 1975, c. 770, §30, is amended to read:

39 10. Publications. To issue such publication and
40 such results of investigations and research as in its
41 judgment will tend to promote good will, and minimize

1 or eliminate discrimination based on race or color,
2 sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap,
3 religion, age, ancestry or national origin;

4 Sec. 5. 5 MRSA §4566, sub-§11, as repealed and
5 replaced by PL 1975, c. 770, §31, is amended to read:

6 11. Reports. From time to time, but not less
7 than once a year, to report to the Legislature and
8 the Governor, describing the investigations, proceed-
9 ings and hearings the commission has conducted and
10 their outcome and the other work performed by it, and
11 make recommendations for such further legislation or
12 executive action concerning abuses and discrimination
13 based on race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
14 physical or mental handicap, religion, age, ancestry
15 or national origin, or other infringements on human
16 rights or personal dignity, as may be desirable; and

17 Sec. 6. 5 MRSA §4571, as repealed and replaced
18 by PL 1975, c. 770, §32, is amended to read:

19 §4571. Right to freedom from discrimination in em-
20 ployment

21 The opportunity for an individual to secure em-
22 ployment without discrimination because of race, col-
23 or, sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental hand-
24 icap, religion, age, ancestry or national origin is
25 recognized as and declared to be a civil right.

26 Sec. 7. 5 MRSA §4572, sub-§1, ¶¶A and B, as re-
27 pealed and replaced by PL 1975, c. 770, §33, are
28 amended to read:

29 A. For any employer to fail or refuse to hire or
30 otherwise discriminate against any applicant for
31 employment because of race or color, sex, sexual
32 orientation, physical or mental handicap, reli-
33 gion, ancestry or national origin or age, or be-
34 cause of any such reason to discharge an employee
35 or discriminate with respect to hire, tenure,
36 promotion, transfer, compensation, terms, condi-
37 tions or privileges of employment, or any other
38 matter directly or indirectly related to employ-
39 ment, or in recruiting of individuals for employ-

1 ment or in hiring them, to utilize any employment
2 agency which such that employer knows, or has
3 reasonable cause to know, discriminates against
4 individuals because of their race or color, sex,
5 sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap,
6 religion, age, ancestry or national origin;

7 B. For any employment agency to fail or refuse
8 to classify properly or refer for employment or
9 otherwise discriminate against any individual be-
10 cause of race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
11 physical or mental handicap, religion, age, an-
12 cestry or national origin or to comply with an
13 employer's request for the referral of job appli-
14 cants, if such the request indicates either di-
15 rectly or indirectly that such the employer will
16 not afford full and equal employment opportuni-
17 ties to individuals regardless of their race or
18 color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or men-
19 tal handicap, religion, age, ancestry or national
20 origin;

21 Sec. 8. 5 MRSA §4572, sub-§1, ¶C, as amended by
22 PL 1977, c. 565, is further amended to read:

23 C. For any labor organization to exclude from
24 apprenticeship or membership, or to deny full and
25 equal membership rights, to any applicant for
26 membership, because of race or color, sex, sexual
27 orientation, physical or mental handicap, reli-
28 gion, age, ancestry or national origin, or be-
29 cause of any such reason to deny a member full
30 and equal membership rights, expel from member-
31 ship, penalize or otherwise discriminate in any
32 manner with respect to hire, tenure, promotion,
33 transfer, compensation, terms, conditions or
34 privileges of employment, representation, griev-
35 ances or any other matter directly or indirectly
36 related to membership or employment, whether or
37 not authorized or required by the constitution or
38 bylaws of such that labor organization or by a
39 collective labor agreement or other contract, or
40 to fail or refuse to classify properly or refer
41 for employment, or otherwise to discriminate
42 against any member because of race or color, sex,
43 sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap,
44 religion, age, ancestry or national origin or to

1 cause or attempt to cause an employer to discrim-
2 inate against an individual in violation of this
3 section, except that it shall be lawful for labor
4 organizations and employers to adopt a maximum
5 age limitation in apprenticeship programs;

6 Sec. 9. 5 MRSA §4572, sub-§1, ¶D, as repealed
7 and replaced by PL 1975, c. 770, §33, is amended to
8 read:

9 D. For any employer or employment agency or la-
10 bor organization, prior to employment or admis-
11 sion to membership of any individual, to:

12 (1) Elicit or attempt to elicit any infor-
13 mation directly or indirectly pertaining to
14 race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
15 physical or mental handicap, religion, age,
16 ancestry or national origin, except where a
17 physical or mental handicap is determined by
18 the employer, employment agency or labor or-
19 ganization to be job related; or where some
20 privileged information is necessary for an
21 employment agency or labor organization to
22 make a suitable job referral;

23 (2) Make or keep a record of race or color,
24 sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental
25 handicap, religion, age, ancestry or nation-
26 al origin, except under physical or mental
27 handicap, when an employer requires a physi-
28 cal or mental examination prior to employ-
29 ment, a privileged record of such an exami-
30 nation is permissible;

31 (3) Use any form of application for employ-
32 ment, or personnel or membership blank con-
33 taining questions or entries directly or in-
34 directly pertaining to race or color, sex,
35 sexual orientation, physical or mental hand-
36 icap, religion, age, ancestry or national
37 origin, except under physical or mental
38 handicap, where it can be determined by the
39 employer that the job or jobs to be filled
40 require such that information for the well-
41 being and safety of the individual; nor will
42 this section prohibit any officially recog-

nized agency from keeping necessary records in order to provide free services to individuals requiring rehabilitation or employment assistance;

(4) Print or publish or cause to be printed or published any notice or advertisement relating to employment or membership indicating any preference, limitation, specification or discrimination based upon race or color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap, age, ancestry or national origin, except under physical or mental handicap when the text of such the printed or published material strictly adheres to this Act; or

(5) Establish, announce or follow a policy of denying or limiting, through a quota system or otherwise, employment or membership opportunities of any group because of the race or color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap, religion, age, ancestry or national origin of such that group; or

Sec. 10. 5 MRSA §4581, as repealed and replaced by PL 1975, c. 770, §35, is amended to read:

§4581. Decent housing

The opportunity for an individual to secure decent housing in accordance with his ability to pay, and without discrimination because of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental ~~handicap~~ handicap, religion, ancestry or national origin is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right.

Sec. 11. 5 MRSA §4582, as amended by PL 1985, c. 638, §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

§4582. Unlawful housing discrimination

It shall be unlawful housing discrimination, in violation of this Act:

1 For any owner, lessee, sublessee, managing agent
2 or other person having the right to sell, rent, lease
3 or manage a housing accommodation or any agent of
4 these to make or cause to be made any written or oral
5 inquiry concerning the race or color, sex, sexual
6 orientation, physical or mental handicap, religion,
7 ancestry or national origin of any prospective pur-
8 chaser, occupant or tenant of that housing accommoda-
9 tion; or to refuse to show or refuse to sell, rent,
10 lease, let or otherwise deny to or withhold from any
11 individual that housing accommodation because of the
12 race or color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or
13 mental handicap, religion, ancestry or national ori-
14 gin of that individual; or to issue any advertisement
15 relating to the sale, rental or lease of that housing
16 accommodation which indicates any preference, limita-
17 tion, specification or discrimination based upon race
18 or color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental
19 handicap, religion, ancestry or national origin; or
20 to discriminate against any individual because of
21 race or color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or
22 mental handicap, religion, ancestry or national ori-
23 gin in the price, terms, conditions or privileges of
24 the sale, rental or lease of any such housing accom-
25 modations or in the furnishing of facilities or ser-
26 vices in connection with that housing, or to evict or
27 attempt to evict any tenant of any housing accommoda-
28 tion because of the race or color, sex, sexual orien-
29 tation, physical or mental handicap, religion, ances-
30 try or national origin of that tenant;

31 For any real estate broker or real estate sales
32 person, or agent of one of them, to fail or refuse to
33 show any applicant for a housing accommodation any
34 such accommodation listed for sale, lease or rental,
35 because of the race or color, sex, sexual orienta-
36 tion, physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry
37 or national origin of that applicant or of any in-
38 tended occupant of that accommodation, or to misrep-
39 resent, for the purpose of discriminating on account
40 of the race or color, sex, sexual orientation, physi-
41 cal or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or nation-
42 al origin of that applicant or intended occupant, the
43 availability or asking price of a housing accommoda-
44 tion listed for sale, lease or rental; or for such a
45 reason to fail to communicate to the person having
46 the right to sell or lease that housing accommodation

1 any offer for the same made by any applicant thereof;
2 or in any other manner to discriminate against any
3 applicant for housing because of race or color, sex,
4 sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap, re-
5 ligion, ancestry or national origin of that applicant
6 or of any intended occupant of the housing accommoda-
7 tion, or to make or cause to be made any written or
8 oral inquiry or record concerning the race or color,
9 sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap,
10 religion, ancestry or national origin of any such ap-
11 plicant or intended occupant, or to accept for list-
12 ing any housing accommodation when the person having
13 the right to sell or lease the same has directly or
14 indirectly indicated an intention of discriminating
15 among prospective tenants or purchasers on the ground
16 of their race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
17 physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or
18 national origin, or when he knows or has reason to
19 know that the person having the right to sell or
20 lease that housing accommodation has made a practice
21 of that discrimination since that discrimination has
22 been prohibited by law;

23 For any person to whom application is made for a
24 loan or other form of financial assistance for the
25 acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair or
26 maintenance of any housing accommodation, whether se-
27 cured or unsecured, or agent of that person, to make
28 or cause to be made any oral or written inquiry con-
29 cerning the race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
30 physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or
31 national origin of any individual seeking that finan-
32 cial assistance, or of existing or prospective occu-
33 pants or tenants of that housing accommodations; or
34 to discriminate in the granting of that financial as-
35 sistance, or in the terms, conditions or privileges
36 relating to the obtaining or use of any such finan-
37 cial assistance, against any applicant because of the
38 race or color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or
39 mental handicap, religion, ancestry or national ori-
40 gin of that applicant or of the existing or prospec-
41 tive occupants or tenants;

42 For any person furnishing rental premises to
43 refuse to rent or impose different terms of tenancy
44 to any individual who is a recipient of federal,
45 state or local public assistance, including medical

1 assistance and housing subsidies solely because of
2 that individual's status as the recipient; or

3 For any form of public housing or any housing
4 that is financed in whole or in part with public
5 funds offering housing accommodations, containing 20
6 or more units, constructed on or after January 1,
7 1984, or begun to be remodeled or enlarged at an es-
8 timated total cost of more than \$100,000 after Janu-
9 ary 1, 1984, to not have at least one unit for each
10 multiple of 20 of those units designed so as to be
11 accessible to and useable by handicapped persons.
12 Plans to reconstruct, remodel or enlarge an existing
13 building when the estimated total cost exceeds
14 \$100,000 shall be subject to this section, when the
15 proposed reconstruction, remodeling or enlargement
16 will substantially affect that portion of the build-
17 ing normally accessible to the public. For purposes
18 of this section, a newly constructed housing unit is
19 deemed accessible to and useable by handicapped per-
20 sons if it meets the requirements of the 1981 stan-
21 dards of construction, concerning dwelling units,
22 adopted pursuant to Title 25, chapter 331. A
23 remodeled, renovated or enlarged housing unit is
24 deemed accessible to and useable by handicapped per-
25 sons if it meets the requirements of the following
26 parts of the 1981 standards of construction adopted
27 pursuant to Title 25, chapter 331:

28 1. Accessible route. Concerning accessible
29 route;

30 2. Doors. Concerning doors;

31 3. Adaptable bathrooms. Concerning adaptable
32 bathrooms; and

33 4. Tactile warnings. Concerning tactile warn-
34 ings on doors to hazardous areas.

35 Sec. 12. 5 MRSA §4583, as repealed and replaced
36 by PL 1975, c. 770, §37 is amended to read:

37 §4583. Application

38 Nothing in this Act shall be construed in any
39 manner to prohibit or limit the exercise of the priv-

1 ilege of every person and the agent of any person
2 having the right to sell, rent, lease or manage a
3 housing accommodation to set up and enforce specifi-
4 cations in the selling, renting, leasing or letting
5 thereof or in the furnishings of facilities or ser-
6 vices in connection therewith which are not based on
7 the race, color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or
8 mental handicap, religion or country of ancestral or-
9 igin, the receipt of public assistance payments of
10 any prospective or actual purchaser, lessee, tenant
11 or occupant thereof. Nothing in this Act contained
12 shall be construed in any manner to prohibit or limit
13 the exercise of the privilege of every person and the
14 agent of any person making loans for or offering fi-
15 nancial assistance in the acquisition, construction,
16 rehabilitation, repair or maintenance of housing ac-
17 commodations, to set standards and preferences,
18 terms, conditions, limitations or specifications for
19 the granting of ~~such~~ those loans or financial assist-
20 ance which are not based on the race, color, sex,
21 sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap, re-
22 ligion or country of ancestral origin, the receipt of
23 public assistance payments of the applicant for ~~such~~
24 the loan or financial assistance or, of any existing
25 or prospective owner, lessee, tenant or occupant of
26 ~~such~~ the housing accommodation.

27 Sec. 13. 5 MRSA §4591, as repealed and replaced
28 by PL 1975, c. 770, §38 is amended to read:

29 §4591. Equal access to public accommodations

30 The opportunity for every individual to have
31 equal access to places of public accommodation with-
32 out discrimination because of race, color, sex, sexu-
33 al orientation, physical or mental handicap, reli-
34 gion, ancestry or national origin is recognized as
35 and declared to be a civil right.

36 Sec. 14. 5 MRSA §4592, 2nd ¶, as repealed and
37 replaced by PL 1975, c. 770, §39, is amended to read:

38 It shall be unlawful public accommodations dis-
39 crimination, in violation of this Act:

40 For any person, being the owner, lessee, proprie-
41 tor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of
42 any place of public accommodation, to directly or in-

1 directly refuse, withhold from or deny to any person,
2 on account of race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
3 physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or
4 national origin, any of the accommodations, advan-
5 tages, facilities or privileges of such that place of
6 public accommodation, or for such that reason in any
7 manner discriminate against any person in the price,
8 terms or conditions upon which access to such the ac-
9 commodation, advantages, facilities and privileges
10 may depend;

11 Sec. 15. 5 MRSA §4592, 3rd ¶, as amended by PL
12 1985, c. 638, §2, is further amended to read:

13 For any person to directly or indirectly publish,
14 circulate, issue, display, post or mail any written,
15 printed, painted or broadcast communication, notice
16 or advertisement, to the effect that any of the ac-
17 commodations, advantages, facilities and privileges
18 of any place of public accommodation shall be re-
19 fused, withheld from or denied to any person on ac-
20 count of race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
21 physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or
22 national origin, or that the patronage or custom
23 thereof of any person belonging to or purporting to
24 be of any particular race or color, sex, sexual ori-
25 entation, physical or mental handicap, religion, an-
26 cestry or national origin is unwelcome, objectionable
27 or not acceptable, desired or solicited, or that the
28 clientele thereof is restricted to members of partic-
29 ular races or colors, sexes, sexual orientation,
30 physical or mental handicap, religions, ancestries or
31 national origin. The production of any such written,
32 printed, painted or broadcast communication, notice
33 or advertisement, purporting to relate to any such
34 place, shall be presumptive evidence in any action
35 that the same was authorized by its owner, manager or
36 proprietor; or

37 Sec. 16. 5 MRSA §4595, as repealed and replaced
38 by PL 1975, c. 770, §40, is repealed and the follow-
39 ing enacted in its place:

40 §4595. Right to freedom from discrimination solely
41 on the basis of age, race, color, sex, sexual
42 orientation, marital status, ancestry, reli-
43 gion or national origin in any credit trans-
44 action

The opportunity for every individual to be extended credit without discrimination solely because of any one or more of the following factors: Age; race; color; sex; sexual orientation; marital status; ancestry; religion; or national origin is recognized as and declared to be a civil right.

Sec. 17. 5 MRSA §4596, as repealed and replaced by PL 1975, c. 770, §41, is amended to read:

§4596. Unlawful credit extension discrimination

It shall be unlawful credit discrimination for any creditor to refuse the extension of credit to any person solely on the basis of any one or more of the following factors: Age; race; color; sex; sexual orientation; marital status; ancestry; religion or national origin in any credit transaction. It shall not be unlawful credit discrimination to comply with the terms and conditions of any bona fide group credit life, accident and health insurance plan, for a financial institution extending credit to a married person to require both the husband and the wife to sign a note and a mortgage and to deny credit to persons under the age of 18 or to consider a person's age in determining the terms upon which credit will be extended.

STATEMENT OF FACT

The purpose of this bill is to extend to all citizens regardless of their sexual orientation the same protections now guaranteed to others on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, physical or mental handicap. Discrimination in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and credit would be prohibited.

1427010787



*Return to:
Marion Holshouser*

May 2, 1983

bcc: Jaffe
Otwell
Rubin
Holmes
Reder
Laird
Parr
SP
CF

Shirley W. Eberly, President
League of Women Voters of
Metro Rochester
21 North Fitzhugh Street
Rochester, NY 14614

8/13/86

Dear Shirley:

RJ:bb/US

As Julia Holmes explained to you on the phone, I delayed responding to your letter until I could gather enough information to give you a complete and accurate answer. I hope the delay has not inconvenienced you.

National League positions, as you stated, do not deal directly with the issue of discrimination based on sexual preference. The HR position does state, however, that the League supports "equality of opportunity for education, employment and housing for all persons in the U.S." About five years ago, the National Board, in answer to questions from several state and local Leagues, agreed that this position can be interpreted to apply to discrimination based on sexual orientation as well as to all other kinds of discrimination that deny equal access to education, employment or housing. This interpretation was not announced generally but became the basis for answering those Leagues that requested guidance. Although the national League has never taken action on legislation dealing with this discrimination issue, several local and state Leagues have done so. The California and Seattle Leagues may be among them but I didn't think it was essential for your purposes to check out those facts since that would have delayed my response further.

It seems then that Mr. Sally has not been entirely misinformed when he states that the national League has a position opposing discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (although he probably doesn't have a clear idea yet how we arrive at positions and take action in the League). He would be incorrect, however, if he said that the national League has taken a position on the particular bills he cited in his letter--HR 427 and S 430.

The fact that the National Board has approved this broad interpretation of the HR position does not mean that the Rochester League is obliged to take action based on Mr. Sally's request. There are many more bills in Congress and state legislatures than we can possibly cover under our positions; at all levels of the League we must be careful priorities. If the bills in question were on the action agenda of either the national or New York State Leagues, we would expect them to be on the local Leagues' priority list also. As it is, you and your board members must make the decision according to your own League's priorities and your sense of your members' understanding of the issue.

Sincerely,

Bobby Jaffe, Coordinator
Human Resources/Social Policy

cc: Elizabeth B. Hubbard, President, LWVNY

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DOROTHY S. RIDINGS

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FYI

MAINE LESBIAN/GAY POLITICAL ALLIANCE

P.O. BOX 108
YARMOUTH, ME 04096

May 27, 1987

Marlee Coughlan
League of Women Voters
Rte 85 Box
Raymond, ME 04071

Dear Ms. Coughlan:

Thank You for your participation in our 1987 campaign for LD 602 "An ACT to Include the Term 'Sexual Orientation' in the Maine Human Rights Act." Securing protections in the areas of housing, credit, public accommodation and employment is at the core of MLGPA's agenda. And, thanks to people like yourself, that message is getting through to more members of the Maine Legislature. It is amazing, indeed, that after the sixth hearing of this bill some Legislators ask for more proof of discrimination.

I have been waiting for a determination of the fate of our gay civil rights in the 113th Maine Legislature before writing you. But, too much time has elapsed without you being properly thanked for your support. Whether this bill becomes law this year or in some future session, it will be through the efforts of right-thinking people like you. You are to be commended for your courage and integrity and your commitment to human rights.

Thank you for taking time to help us.

For the Alliance

Harry Gordon,
Secretary



League of Women Voters of Maine

325 Garland St., Bangor, Me. 04401 • (207) 947-4737

April 25, 1985

Representative Edward J. Kane
State House
Augusta, Maine 04333

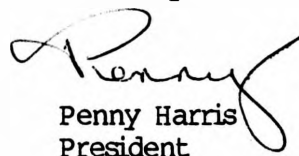
Dear Rep. Kane,

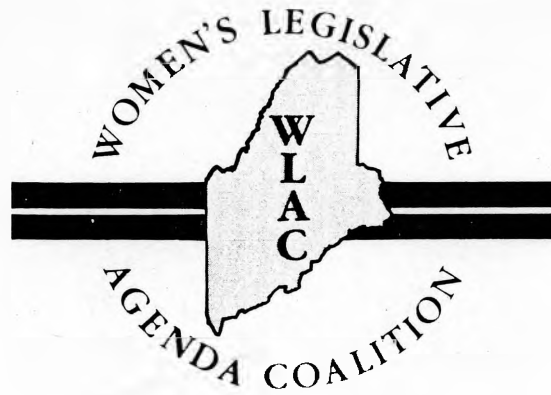
The League of Women Voters in Maine strongly supports LD 772- An Act to Amend the Statutes on Sex Offenses.

The League has a long history for supporting legislation which allows all men and women equality before the law. Currently in Maine, women or men who are rape victims have less protection under the law if the crime was committed by a spouse or a voluntary companion. Is it true that once a couple get married they give up equal access to the law? In marriage do we accept personal ownership of a spouse? Do women have the right to assault their husbands and receive protection under the law because they assaulted their spouse? There is an obvious inequality in this law by allowing such exemptions. Rape is a violent crime why should it be okay for a person to sexually assault a spouse? Twenty-three states plus Washington, D.C. have recognized the criminal status of marital rape. It is time for Maine to make the same recognition.

The League of Women Voters strongly urges you to support LD 772. This is your opportunity to continue bringing Maine laws into line with the goal of equal rights under the law.

Sincerely,


Penny Harris
President



WLAC

To: WLAC
From: Peg Ricker
Re: Legislation
Date: November 2, 1987

The Legislative Council met on Friday, October 30th. They decided which bills would be allowed into this session. Betsy attended and took notes on votes. I have attached a list of legislation that I thought would be of interest to WLAC. (Disclaimer: A full 2/3 of it looked relevant. I took a "hard line" approach.) If you have questions, call your sponsors or Legislative information at 289-1692.

IMPORTANT DATES

- November 13th - deadline for co-sponsors and draft language
- November 18th - appeal date for legislation which was not accepted on the first try.
- December 8th - WLAC meeting - 6:00 - 9:00 pm, MCW office, Hallowell

Judy
Harrison

We're off to an exciting start! See you on the 8th.

WLAC

Harris 12/1/11

**Accepted or
RejectedBills admitted that are of particular interest to WLAC

<u>R#</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>**A/R</u>	<u>ON WLAC AGENDA - Y/N</u>
1964	Kany	AN ACT to Provide Health Insurance for Part-Time Workers of any Company.	R	No
1751	Clark	AN ACT to Provide for Child Care and Child Development Training for Student Parents.	A	Yes
1911	Diamond	AN ACT to Increase the Minimum Wage.	A	No
1193	Bustin	AN ACT to Improve Child Care Services.	A	No
1390	Smith	AN ACT Relating to Harassment.	A	No
1033	Paradis	AN ACT to Correct Certain Inequities in the Domestic Violence Law.	A	No
1849	Baker	AN ACT to Establish On-Site Day Care at the Capitol Complex.	A	No
1224	Gill	AN ACT to Create a Day Care Demonstration Project as an Employment Incentive to Help Address Maine's Nursing Shortage.	A	No
1949	Gill	AN ACT Concerning Parenting Education.	A	Yes
1926	Kilkelly	AN ACT to Enhance the Provisions of Head Start Services in Maine.	A	Yes
1933	Kerry	AN ACT to Prohibit Discrimination in Housing on the Basis of Sexual Orientation.	R	No
1976	Stevens	AN ACT to Enable Part-Time Workers to Have the Option to Obtain Insurance Eligibility.	R	No
1014	Simpson	AN ACT to Require Employers to Develop and Implement Day Care Plans.	A	No
1134	Gauvreau	AN ACT Concerning Informed Consent and Counseling for HIV Antibody Tests of Patients in Certain Health Care Institutions.	A	No
1178	Clark	AN ACT to Ensure Family Leave in the State of Maine.	A	Yes
1064	Clark	AN ACT to Establish Child Care Availability for Individuals in the Substance Abuse Treatment System	A	Yes
1963	Gill	AN ACT to Provide for the Safety of Health Care Workers Involved with the Care and Treatment of AIDS Patients and Clarify the Ability of Hospitals to Recover Increased Costs Resulting from the Adoption of Recommended Treatment Protocols.	A	No

LR#	SPONSOR	TITLE	**Accepted or Rejected	
			**A/R	ON WLAC AGENDA - Y/N
4128	Reeves	AN ACT to Revise the Definition of Spouse under MRSA 5, Section 17001.	A	Yes
4131	Rydell	AN ACT to Clarify HIV Testing Procedures.	A	No
4132	Rydell	AN ACT to Prevent Reductions in Existing Child Care Programs Funded with Social Services Block Grants.	A	No
4138	Gauvreau	AN ACT to Fund Demonstration Projects for Day Care Services in Health Care Facilities.	A	No
4163	Priest	AN ACT Concerning Parental Leave.	R	No
4177	Allen	AN ACT to Amend Maine's Domestic Relations Laws.	A	No
4263	Martin	AN ACT to Increase Funding of Elderly Legal Services.	A	No
4313	Clark	AN ACT to Implement the Department of Human Services Long-Term Care Plan for the Elderly, Handicapped, and Citizens with Long-Term Care Needs.	A	Yes?
4314	Martin	AN ACT to Make Health Care More Accessible to Low- Income Elderly and Disabled Individuals, Pregnant Women and Children.	A	Yes
4382	Simpson	AN ACT to Make Licensed Day Care Home Providers Eligible for State Employee Benefits and to Strengthen Standards for Licensing.	R	No
4383	Simpson	AN ACT to Promote Day Care Through a Recognition Awards Program.	R	No
4384	Diamond	RESOLUTION to Make the Language of the Constitution Gender Neutral.	A	No
4400	Brannigan	AN ACT to Amend the Maine Tort Claims Act.	A	Yes
4432	Seavey	AN ACT to Establish Procedures for the Control of the Communicable Disease called AIDS.	A	No
4433	Seavey	AN ACT to Require the Department of Human Services to Notify School Officials of Students Infected with the HTLV-III Virus.	A	No
4434	Seavey	AN ACT to Establish a State AIDS Control Division within the Department of Human Services.	A	No
4435	Seavey	AN ACT Requiring AIDS Testing of Certain Individuals.	R	No
4437	Seavey	AN ACT to Permit Quarantine of Certain Individuals Infected with the HTLV-III Virus.	R	No

Child Care Bills Admitted

<u>LR#</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
3751	Kany	AN ACT to Provide for Child Care and Child Development Training for Student Parents.
4193	Bustin	AN ACT to Improve Child Care Services.
3849	Baker	AN ACT to Establish On-Site Day Care at the Capitol Complex.
4224	Gill	AN ACT to Create a Day Care Demonstration Project as an Employment Incentive to Help Address Maine's Nursing Shortage.
3926	Kilkelly	AN ACT to Enhance the Provisions of Head Start Services in Maine.
4014	Simpson	AN ACT to Require Employers to Develop and Implement Day Care Plans.
4178	Clark	AN ACT to Ensure Family Leave in the State of Maine.
4064	Clark	AN ACT to Establish Child Care Availability for Individuals in the Substance Abuse Treatment System.
4132	Rydell	AN ACT to Prevent Reductions in Existing Child Care Programs Funded with Social Services Block Grants.
4138	Gauvreau	AN ACT to Fund Demonstration Projects for Day Care Services in Health Care Facilities.

Write 2 letters
Check
Call Jeanne
for training
If away, call
Marilyn

2/25
ACTION

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION
FACT SHEET

Bill: LD _____, An Act to Appropriate Funds for New and Existing Services for the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy and to Reduce the Adverse Effects of Teen Parenting.

Legislative Sponsors: Rep. Donny Carroll (Gray)

Contacts: Jeanne Bailey McGowan 622-7524
Mimi Marchev 622-5798
Betsy Sweet 289-3417

Committee of Reference: Appropriations

Reason Bill is Needed: Adolescent Pregnancy is a serious issue facing Maine which effects the social and economic well-being of our teens and their families. It is a statewide concern that needs a coordinated, comprehensive response.

Purpose of Bill: See attached

Support for Bill: WLAC Members
Medical professionals
Health and social service providers
Educators
Members of the Governor's Task Force on the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting.

Suspected Opposition: Conservative religious and education groups.
"right-to-life" groups

Relevant Statistical Data: See attached.

Strongest Arguments in favor:

1. Adolescent pregnancy has serious, long-term effects on teenagers and their families. Ignoring it will not make it go away.
2. Beyond the human element, economically it makes sense to prevent adolescent pregnancies and if not prevent, then enable those young families to lead the healthiest most productive and self-sufficient lives possible.

3 Most Prevalent
Arguments Against:

3. Parents should be the primary providers of information and values to our children. This money provides support to enable those parents to fulfill that role and to serve as back-up when that base is not provided in the home.

4. In addition to parents other adults who work with teens need the information and skills to help when teens reach out to them.

1. Anti-family, pro-abortion.

2. Government should have no role.

3. We already spend money for some services and look what that's done to the situation.

4. No money.

TEEN PREGNANCY OMNIBUS BILL

AN ACT to appropriate funds for new and existing services for the prevention of teen pregnancy and to reduce the adverse effects of teen parenting.

	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>
Training for Professionals	100,000	200,000
Reproductive Health Care	400,000	800,000
Teacher Education	40,000	80,000
Counseling Services	100,000	200,000
Teen Parent Programs	500,000	1,000,000
TOTAL INVESTMENT	1.14M.	2.28M.

Definition of Budget Items

Training for Professionals - Funds for community based services to provide adequate training, through increased training program of all professionals who work directly with teenagers and their families in the area of adolescent development, sexuality, pregnancy and teen parenting. Includes paraprofessionals and volunteers. ~~(Funds managed by Bureau of Health)~~

Reproductive Health Care - Funds for reproductive health service providers to offer specialized services for teenagers including weekend and evening service hours, locations of services accessible to teens, and counseling for teens regarding sexual behavior and decision making. ~~(Funds managed by Bureau of Health)~~

Teacher Education - Funds to assure education for teachers to conduct properly a comprehensive health education curriculum which includes family life and sexuality education. ~~(Funds to be managed by Bureau of Health in cooperation with the Department of Educational and Cultural Services)~~

Counseling Services - Funds to develop two programs to demonstrate counseling services for pregnant teens as well as parenting teens. Counseling services may include: non-directive comprehensive pregnancy options counseling, peer support; career; adoption counseling; pre-marital and relationships or marriage counseling and treatment for sexual abuse, substance abuse and issues of self esteem. (Funds managed by Bureau of Social Services)

Teen Parent Programs - Funds for services in the community for pregnant and parenting teens and their children which may include drop-in centers, parenting classes, child care, and self-advocacy training, child birth classes, support groups, therapeutic groups, and teaching and tutorial services, employment and training and housing programs. ~~(Funds managed by Bureau of Social Services)~~

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION
FACT SHEET

Bill: LD _____, An Act to Develop a Coordinated Local Response to the Problems of Teen Pregnancy.

Legislative Sponsors: Rep. Marge Clark, Brunswick
Sen. Paul Gaudreau, Androscoggin (Lewiston)
Sen. Pam Cahill, Sagadahoc (Woolwich)

Contacts: Jeanne Bailey McGowan 622-7524
Mimi Marchev 622-5798

Committee of Reference: ~~Human Resources~~ Appropriations

Reason bill is Needed: To assist local efforts to address the local issues related to adolescent pregnancy.

Purpose of Bill: 1. Provide \$120,000 in FY 88 and \$240,000 in FY 89 to stimulate local action to build on existing resources and opportunities. This would be done by awarding several short term "initiative" grants for local action plans.

2. To ensure integration and avoid duplication with existing efforts, a coordinator and a half time clerical person would be hired within the Department of Human Services to provide grants management.

Support for Bill: WLAC Members
Medical professionals
Health and social service providers
Educators
Members of the Governor's Task Force on the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting.

Suspected Opposition: Conservative religious organizations
"right-to-life" organizations?

Relevant Statistical Data: See other Adolescent Pregnancy Bill

4 Strongest Arguments in Favor: 1. Adolescent Pregnancy affects all of us, as family, community and taxpayers.

2. Local communities can build on statewide programs and focus on special issues/solutions at local level.

3 Most Prevalent
Arguments Against:

3. Communities can use some "incentive" money to get them organized and going, then go on their own using local and/or private resources.

4. Builds on the concept of "local control".

1. The money will only go to those secular humanist organizations who have already failed to solve the problem.

2. It encourages teens to be sexually active by providing information and services. It encourages pregnant teens to get pregnant again if we reward them rather than let them "live with their mistakes".

3. It undermines families/family values.

4. No money.

¹⁹⁸⁶ From the report of the Governor's Task Force on the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting the problem

what the numbers tell us

Teenage pregnancy is a serious health, social and economic problem in Maine and in the nation. Each year over a million American teenagers will become pregnant, four out of five of them unmarried, and 30,000 under age 15. Although adolescent fertility rates have been declining in the United States, as they have in much of Europe, teenage fertility is still considerably higher in the United States than in the great majority of other developed countries. In fact, the abortion rate alone in the United States is about as high as, or higher than, the overall teenage pregnancy rate in many other countries. (Jones, et al., 1985)

Maine's adolescent fertility rate (or pregnancy rate) is 70 per 1000 women age 15-19, as compared to the U.S. rate of 96 per 1000. Though Maine's teen pregnancy rate is lower than the national rate, comparing states makes it clear that Maine has a serious problem: Maine ranks sixth highest in the country for births to single white mothers, age 15-19. Graphic 1

One in 14 of Maine teenagers become pregnant each year. Of the more than 3000 pregnancies every year, over one-third end with an induced abortion (1000), a very small percentage (3%) end in spontaneous abortion or fetal death, and the remaining 2000 pregnant teenagers (two-thirds) carry the pregnancy to term. Graphic 2

One in 21 of Maine teenagers become mothers. The majority of teen females who give birth become single mothers, more than 1100. Very few mothers choose adoption. Based on estimates from the U.S. Census which reports that only 8% of babies born to unmarried women under 25 are released for adoption, there are at most 80 teen mothers in Maine who choose adoption each year. The remaining teen mothers, less than 900, were married or became married at the time of birth. Often these marriages do not last: one out of five result in divorce during the first year; one out of three within two years.

The problem of adolescent pregnancy is not new. Although the adolescent birth rate has declined steadily since 1960, as has the total birth rate for all Maine women,

there remain two areas of concern for Maine. Graphic 3 The birthrate for Maine teens age 16 and younger has NOT decreased, and a steadily increasing number of young women are becoming single mothers. Graphic 4, 5 & 6 In fact, 1985 preliminary data reveals that on a percentage basis, the rate of birth to single teens is rising about three times faster than the rate of births to all teens is dropping. While some teens are able to meet the challenge of single parenting with few problems, for most being a single teenage mother becomes an emotional, social and economic hardship. This is particularly true for teenagers who have second or third or even fourth children while still in their teens, a group which accounts for about 18% of teenagers giving birth each year. Graphic 10 & 7

Most adolescent pregnancies are considered by the teen mothers to be either "mistimed" or "unwanted" according to 1983 national fertility data. While mothers in their twenties and thirties reported their infant's births to be planned in about 60% of incidences, mothers in their teens reported births to be planned only about 20% of the time.

The younger the teenage mother, the more likely that the baby's father will be listed as "unknown" on the birth certificate. Graphic 8 This is true for 64% of Maine teen mothers under 16. Of the percentage reported, more than 50% of the fathers were 19 and older. Among the mothers, age 16 and 17, 50% of the fathers were known; of that figure close to 80% were 19 and older. Graphic 9 This supports a consistent pattern of fathers being older than mothers with an age difference of 5-10 years being common. Very few of these men provide financial support for their children. A review of nearly 900 single teenage mothers on welfare in Maine found that only 15% had legal child support obligations from the fathers. Child support from a father who is under 19 is rarely provided.

Comparisons among Maine's counties are interesting. Not surprisingly, Maine's poorest county (Washington) also has the highest rate of teenage births. The least poor

counties (Cumberland and York) have the lowest teenage birth rate. To understand the extent of the problem in any county it is useful to compare the rankings of teenage birth rate, abortion rate and pregnancy rate. For example, Cumberland County has the lowest teenage birth rate in Maine. One significant factor is that it also has the highest rate for induced abortions. Better access to contraception may also contribute to the lower birth rate. Washington County, however, has the highest rate for both teenage births and pregnancies with the third highest rate for abortions. A teen in Washington County is more than twice as likely to become a teen mother than a teen in Cumberland County. Graphic II, 12, 17 & 14

Comparisons in other states reveal that while childbearing by all unmarried women is at an all-time high throughout the country, the rate for unwed teenage mothers, nationwide, went down in 1984 — for the first time in six years. Childbearing by all unmarried women rose between 1983 and 1984 to the HIGHEST levels observed since 1940, when national statistics were first collected. The growth in the population of unmarried women has outpaced that of all women because of the widespread tendency to delay marriage to increasingly older ages, as well as the increasing number of divorces. While many women have been delaying marriage, some seem to have decided to go ahead with having children, before they reach the age where childbearing may become physically risky or impossible. In addition, experts say, social pressure on single women to wed after becoming pregnant has declined in recent years as the stigma of having an out-of-wedlock child has lessened. (National Center for Health Statistics, 1986)

Although the reductions in the rates were relatively small, the rates of teenagers 15-19 years old dropped to the LOWEST levels observed in the United States since 1940. Between 1983 and 1984 the birthrate for even younger unwed girls (age 15 to 17) declined from 22.1 to 21.9 births per 1,000 girls; the first decline since 1978. Unwed 18 and 19 year olds had an increase. In Maine, births to single teens have consistently increased for every age group. The number of births from 1984 to 1985 among all teens (married and single) decreased by 3% while births to single teens increased by 8%.

Comparisons to other countries show those countries with lower teenage birthrates are generally more open

about sex, provide more learning about contraceptives in schools, and make free or low-cost contraceptives available to teenagers. The countries studied in the Alan Guttmacher Institute research were chosen because they were culturally and economically similar to the U.S., and because it is believed that sexual activity among young people in these countries is similar. Graphic 13 Of particular significance is that five of the countries studied — France, England/Wales, Canada, Sweden and the Netherlands — had a more equitable distribution of income for families at the bottom of the economic ladder.

"Poverty to the degree that it exists in the United States is essentially unknown in Europe." (Jones, et al, 1985) In addition, all the countries studied provide more extensive benefits to poor mothers that usually include medical care, food supplements, housing and family allowances, than the United States. In the United States one out of every five children is poor — more than 13 million American children. The younger the child the higher the poverty rate: Twenty-four percent in 1984 for children younger than six. Children living in female-headed, single-parent families experience even greater poverty, close to 54 percent. (CDF, 1986) Another study looked at median income in each of six western countries. It showed that the United States has a greater percentage of children in families whose income is less than one-half of the country's median income: 24.4% compared to Israel (18.6%), Canada (16.8%), The United Kingdom (10.4%), Germany (6.3%), Norway (5.6%), and Sweden (5.2%). (Kahn, 1986)

When teen parenthood, single-parent status and low-income combine, an endless spawning ground of serious health and social problems is created. (Petit, 1986)

what the numbers tell us about the costs

health costs:

The younger the teenager, the more likely her pregnancy will end in abortion. Pregnancies end in induced abortions about four times more often for teens under age 15 than for women over age 19. Of the 3000 teen pregnancies each year in Maine, approximately 1000 end in induced abortion. (Repeat abortions appear to account for a small percentage of cases. Of the total induced abortions among Maine teens in 1985, a reported 12% of the women had a previous induced abortion, and 9.6% had a previous live birth. These repeat pregnancies might be the result of contraceptive failure, since about 11% of women who contracept become pregnant.) Graphic 14

Pregnant teenagers are less likely to get prenatal care and good nutrition during pregnancy, increasing the risk of health problems for themselves and their babies. During 1984 in Maine, 88% of the first time mothers over age 19 received prenatal health care in the first three months (trimester) of pregnancy, compared to 70% of those age 17-19, and only 56% of those age 16 or younger. Graphic 15

Pregnant teenagers have a higher incidence of complications to pregnancy including eclampsia/preclampsia, anemia, urinary tract infections, and premature labor and delivery. The percentage of complications among teenage pregnancies in Maine was higher for those age 15 and under. An additional risk factor found was that mothers age 19 and younger were nearly twice as likely to smoke cigarettes as those over 20. A number of recent studies have shown that cigarette smoking increases the risk of spontaneous abortion and low birthweight babies.

Infants born to teenagers are more likely to be of low birthweight (less than 2550 grams) or very low birthweight (less than 1500 grams). (Over the past 15 years in Maine, teenage mothers have been about 30% more likely to have given birth to a baby of low birthweight, and 40% more likely to have given birth to a baby of very low birthweight than was the average mother.) These babies have a higher risk of cerebral palsy, epilepsy, mental retardation and other problems, as well as a higher infant mortality rate. Mothers less than 16 years old have greater risk of having low birthweight and very low birthweight babies. Mothers age 17 and older had newborns with characteristics similar to those of adult women. The pregnancy outcomes were less favorable for those who were not married at the time of delivery, whether or not they were married at the time of conception. This is probably due to lack of early prenatal care. (Makinson, 1985) Graphic 16

Infants born to teenage mothers have a lower APGAR score at birth, a measure of the infant's general condition which includes the infant's heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, irritability and color. In 1984 APGAR scores for babies of teen mothers in Maine were lower than for babies of mothers over age 19, a lower score more likely with youngest mothers.

Earlier studies have shown that the younger the mother, the greater the risk of maternal complications, low birthweight babies and infant mortality. Studies since 1970 suggest that these increased risks, especially to those over age 15, are associated more with poor prenatal care among teens than with factors specifically related to age.

educational costs:

Adolescent pregnancy is the major cause for teenage women dropping out of school. Nationally, no more than 50% of school-age parents graduate from high school. Of mothers under the age of 14, four in ten never even complete the eighth grade, nine in ten never finish high school. These young people lack the skills and

resources to enter the job market competitively, though with a child or children to support they are more in need of employment.

Mothers who give birth before the age of 18 are only half as likely to graduate from high school as those who have children later.

Teenage fathers are 40% less likely to graduate from high school than those who have children later.

Teenage mothers who complete high school education are less likely to suffer the social and economic disadvantages that often follow early childbearing.

economic, social and psychological costs:

Teenage mothers are more likely to be dependent on welfare, especially those who do not complete a high school education. Over half of the women currently receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) were teenagers when they had their first child. This

translates into \$4.5 billion invested nationally on these benefits.

In Maine, this translates to approximately \$50 million per year.

One measure of the economic consequences of teen pregnancy and parenting is to look at Maine women currently enrolled in the AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) Program.

A snapshot of the AFDC caseload taken January, 1986 showed both the cost of services to the current heads of households who were teenage parents as well as the women among the total population of AFDC clients who had given birth to their first child in their teens.

Of the more than 18,000 female heads of households in Maine enrolled in the AFDC program in January, 1986, 48% or 8730 had their first child as a teenager. If we look at the child population enrolled in the program, there were 17,000 or 52% of the total receiving AFDC whose mothers had been teen mothers. These women and children receive AFDC and food stamp benefits totaling \$4.2 million for the month of January. At this rate of expenditure these benefits alone would cost \$50 million annually.

Of that figure, there are 977 heads of households who are still in their teens, the majority of whom are older teens. Their total AFDC and Food Stamps cost \$380,000 in the month of January. Annualized that figure for teen parents alone is \$4.6 million per year.

family support costs:

Health, medical and social service costs of adolescent pregnancy in Maine are at least \$60 million per year.

Maine has no current methodology to determine the full impact of the cost of teen pregnancy and parenting

throughout the state. Government bears the burden of teen pregnancy in terms of welfare and family support expenditures. Because teen pregnancy can be linked to so many other problems in society, those costs must be figured in.

A State of Illinois study of the costs of teenage pregnancy and parenting looked at the current caseload of teen parents on AFDC and Medicaid including Birth and Newborn Care, day care costs for children of teen mothers who were working, regular medical care and support for non-welfare children, and prevention costs. If we extrapolate their costs to Maine's population, the costs would exceed \$60 million a year on the current population of pregnant and parenting teens. All of the substantial schooling costs and most of the social costs are excluded, therefore the \$60 million is a conservative estimate. In addition, there is no way to measure the loss of human potential from an early and unintended pregnancy.

Adolescent mothers encounter negative social pressure and experience alienation from their family members and peers. Early parenthood interferes with adolescent development by creating a conflict between the adolescent's need for independence and her continued dependency on the adult world.

Teenage parents who marry have a high rate of divorce: one in five teen marriages will break up within the first year; one in three within two years. According to U.S. Census data, teens are twice as likely to dissolve their marriages as couples who marry in their twenties.

Child abuse and neglect are higher among families which began with a teenage pregnancy, especially if other factors are present such as poverty, teen parents having been abused as children, unrelieved child care, low level of education or substance abuse. Children of teenage

mothers are more likely to suffer physical neglect such as inadequate nutrition and health care than to suffer abuse. However, the quality of mothering depends more on the mother's education and family supports than on her age alone.

In Maine during 1984, there were 246 families headed by a teenage parent receiving Child Protective Services from the Department of Human Services, representing 3% of the 8200 case total. Of cases involving teen parents, 199 or 81% were clients of AFDC and/or Food Stamps as well, supporting the idea that financial difficulties increases the likelihood of neglect and abuse. More children of teen parents were found to be victims of neglect than of abuse. Of 111 substantiated cases, 69 involved neglect, 33 physical abuse, and 9 sexual abuse. The link between child abuse and AFDC status is apparent in that the majority of child abuse cases are from AFDG families. Given the correlation between teen parenting and AFDC, the increased risks of child abuse and neglect can not be overlooked.



MINUTES
WLAC MEETING
April 28, 1987

LLW
MEMBERS PRESENT:

Stephanie chaired this
Tory Leuteman, Maine Women's Lobby
Betsy Sweet, Maine Commission for Women
Liz Crandall, Maine Home Economics Association
Jeanne Hammond, AAUW
John Marvin, Maine State Employees Association
Kathy Vezina, Maine State Nurses' Association
Beth Edmonds, NOW
Jeanne Bailey McGowan, Family Planning Association
Louckie Lofchie, Maine People's Alliance
Peg Ricker, Maine Coalition on Rape

The attendance list was done from memory - apologies to anyone who was missed.

M. J. 2
FIRST, there are many hearings scheduled in the next two weeks. Attendance of WLAC members is crucial! Please make a note of when hearings are scheduled and get people to them!

SECOND, the next WLAC meeting is Thursday, May 21st, at 6:00 PM at the Commission for Women. This is a very important meeting because the hearings will be over and we will need to discuss strategies for follow up on bills. Therefore, if your organization needs WLAC's assistance, please bring specific instructions including basic arguments to focus on and which legislators need to be contacted. The instructions don't need to be lengthy, but a basic description of what you need to have happen. Please bring copies for all WLAC members.

PHONE TREE

The phone tree is in place! A list was distributed which has each Appropriations Committee member, the WLAC contact who will initiate the calls to that member, and the people who are willing to do the calling. Please continue to contact your membership who live in the districts which have representatives who are members of the Appropriations Committee and ask them to do calling. If you have more names, send them to the Commission for Women and they will get them on the list. All contacts were asked to distribute the fact sheets for bills

that will be considered by the Appropriations Committee to the callers. If you need fact sheets, contact Betsy at the Commission (289-3417). It was agreed that callers would not be asked to call on every bill as this would dilute their effectiveness. We need to prioritize which bills will receive phone tree action and will discuss this at the next meeting.

UPDATE ON BILLS

All AFDC bills were heard on Friday, April 24th, before the Appropriations Committee. The hearing went well and the Committee appeared to be favorable, especially to continuing WEET funding. It will, as always, come down to money in the end. Chris Hastedt will let us know what's to be done next.

Adolescent Pregnancy bills are to be heard Friday, May 1st, before the Appropriations Committee. The bills WLAC is supporting as well as LD 1233, promoting abstinence among teens and LD 818, funding for Birthline, will all be heard at that time. DHS is expected to oppose all four bills. There will be low key opposition to LD 1233 and LD 818 by members of the Governor's Task Force on Adolescent Pregnancy.

CHILD CARE - Omnibus bill is to be printed very soon; no hearing scheduled.

LD 1137 - Foster Care placements only in traditional families. Hearing scheduled for May 12th, at 11:00 am, before the Human Resources Committee. Opposition is being organized. Call Rollin Ives to express your opposition!

LD 302 - Funding for Domestic Violence Programs

LD 439 - Funding for Community Response Programs and LD 623, Funding for Rape Crisis Centers will be heard May 7th by the Appropriations Committee. Please send letters of support addressed to the Appropriations Committee to Nancy Fritz, Family Violence Project, PO Box 304, Augusta, Me. 04330. She will deliver them to the Committee.

LD 641 - Funding for Displaced Homemakers - to be heard May 4th, at 1:00 pm, by the Appropriations Committee.

LD 602 - The Gay Civil Rights Bill will be heard by the Judiciary Committee May 11th, at 1:30 pm, in Room 113 of the State Office Building. Attendance is CRUCIAL! Get there early! There will be a gathering at Slate's in Hallowell following the hearing.

LD 1331 - An ACT to Revise the Harassment Law - it has been printed, but no hearing date has been scheduled. This provides protection against hate violence by making the violation of a harassment order a criminal rather than civil offense. Also provides a right of action for violation of civil rights. A Coalition has been formed to work for passage of this bill. Call the Commission for Women for more information.

That's it! Remember, next meeting is May 21, 6 pm. Bring what you need for follow up on bills. The chair will be Tory Leuteman, Secretary Kathy Vezina.



To: Members of WLAC

From: Peg Ricker, Minute taker of 4/9/87 meeting

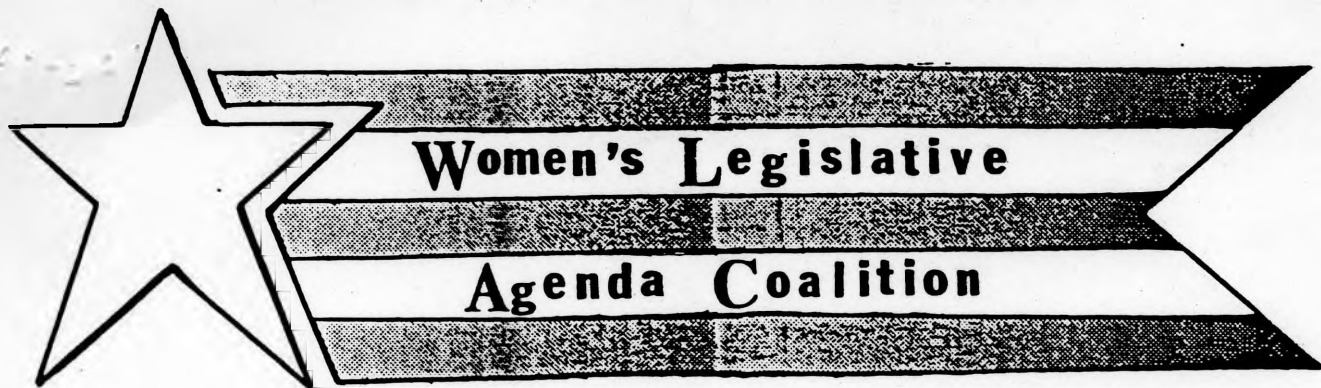
Re: Enclosed minutes

Date: April 16, 1987

MINUTES: These minutes are very cryptic notes regarding updates on many of the bills being monitored/sponsored by WLAC. If these notes only create more questions for you, please contact the bill's organizational sponsor.

FACT SHEETS: Many fact sheets have not yet been sent in to the Commission for Women. It really is to your advantage to have these sheets distributed among all WLAC members.

ACTION NOTES: In the minutes, when action has been requested by an organization, I have so indicated by the marks ### on the line requesting action.



MINUTES OF THE
WLAC MEETING OF APRIL 9, 1987

PRESENT:

Stephanie Martyak, League of Women Voters
Jill Duson, Maine Committee on Aging
Debbie Curtis, Maine Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance
Mimi Marchev, Maine Women's Lobby
Beth Edmonds, Maine NOW
John Marvin, Maine State Employees Association
Tory Leuteman, Maine Women's Lobby
Elizabeth Snider, Maine State Nurses Association
Louise Hinckley, Business and Professional Women's Clubs
Liz Crandall, Maine Home Economics Association
Romaine Turyn, Committee on Aging
Jeanne Bailey McGowan, Family Planning Association
Marge Clark, NOW
Audrey Daigle, Displaced Homemakers
Peg Ricker, Maine Coalition on Rape

Amendments: LD 655 is going to the Appropriations Committee, not Human Resources.

PHONE: Phone Tree, rehashed: in minutes, the statement about sending names of phone lobbyists to the Maine Commission for Women is NOT just for the people listed on the right. It is for everyone. The people listed on the right are to be the final recipients of the information. They will be responsible for activating the phone trees.

The question was asked which would be most effective when making lobby calls -- to call as a member of WLAC, a particular organization or as a constituent. After discussion, it was the opinion of the group that calls from individual constituents would be most effective.

There were suggestions about the calls to the Appropriations Committee members:

- *be as gracious as possible
- *acknowledge any prior commitment or support on the part of the legislator to "our" issues

DEADLINE FOR PHONE TREE INFORMATION TO BE SENT INTO THE MAINE COMMISSION
FOR WOMEN, STATE HOUSE STATION #93, AUGUSTA, 04333, IS APRIL 20th.

WLAC STATIONERY

Next Monday, Peg Ricker will get the logo to Marge Clark, who will arrange for a union shop to print stationery. To be printed at WLAC expense: 1000 sheets of the first page, 500 of the second page, and 1000 envelopes.

TREASURY REPORT

Originally collected \$465. One check bounced, spent \$60 for WLAC sign and post office box, and owe \$50 to person who designed the logo. The balance is \$405.

LEGISLATION - PREVIOUSLY NOTED

Child Care Bills - not printed yet. No new developments.

Mandatory Mediation Exception, Family Crisis Services, bill withdrawn by Coalition.

LD #194 - Dependent Care Tax Credit, hearing 3/10, no opposition, no work session yet.

LD #293 - Employer Supported Day Care, looks like it will be included in Governor's budget. Upon confirmation of inclusion, bill will be withdrawn.

LD #302 - Funding for Battered Women's Shelters - no hearing set yet.

LD #439 - Community Response bill by Family Crisis Services Coalition - no hearing set yet.

LD #602 - amendment to Human Rights Act to include sexual orientation. SECOND HEARING DATE CHANGE: Now scheduled for May 11, 1:00 PM, Judiciary Committee, Room 113, State Office Building.

LD #623 - Funding for Rape Crisis Centers, no hearing set yet.

LD #641 - Displaced Homemakers funding, no hearing set yet, but best guess is late April, after the 22nd. Bill is to fund 5 new positions needed to replace 10 VISTA workers. (SPECIAL NOTE: Gilda had a baby boy, Daniel, on April 1st. Mom and babe doing fine!)

LD #655 & LD #941 - Teen Pregnancy bills. Both bills will be going to Appropriations, but no date has been set.

Please get letters of support to Family Planning very soon! Both bills can be addressed in one letter. However, people presenting testimony are requested to prepare two separate pieces.

LD #653 - Job Training

LD #656 - AFDC Increase

LD #664 - AFDC Indexing

> will be heard April 24th

LD #692 - AFDC Special needs bill - *will be heard April 24th*

LD #795 - Looking Up funding, no hearing yet.

LD #945 - Apprenticeship Bill, passed as amended

LD #974 - High Risk Insurance. Hearing April 23rd at 1:00 PM, Banking and Insurance Room

###LD #1083 - Voluntary Social Companion Bill. Hearing Date, Wednesday April 29, 1:30 PM, Judiciary Committee Hearing Room
Organizations are requested to send letters of support to: Peg Ricker, Maine Commission for Women, State House Station #93, Augusta, Me. 04333. Fact sheets available upon request.

NEW LEGISLATION OF CONCERN

LD #884 - Adoption Alternative Bill. Hearing Monday, April 13. Several WLAC members are going to oppose, individually.

Bill requires physicians to give a talk to pregnant women seeking abortion regarding the benefits of adoption. The doctor must send in a certificate to the State verifying that he/she made appropriate referrals. The certificate would include name of pregnant woman.
It gets worse. Read the bill.

WLAC chose not to take a position. There is already much organized opposition.

LD #1137 - Foster Child/Traditional Families bill. This bill will require that foster children be placed in homes with "traditional" (read Norman Rockwell) family environment. The Bill establishes priorities:

- 1 - relative or extended family
- 2 - married couple with parenting experience
- 3 - person or persons without experience
- 4 - person without experience. To place a child in a non-traditional family would require approval of the Commissioner. The investigation would include questions about the sexual preference of the prospective foster parent(s). No hearing has been set; it will go to the Human Resources Committee.

###Again, WLAC as an organization has decided to not take a position, but individual organizations are urged to respond.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE

The Governor was asked to add representatives of: women, low income, Washington County and environmental groups. He addressed the issue of Washington County and said it was closed. Currently, 3 women out of 40 people serve on the Task Force.

Write to complain immediately.

NEXT MEETING - April 28th, 6:00 PM; Chair-Stephanie Martyak, Secretary, Tory Leuteman

ALERT

MINIMUM WAGE

MINIMUM WAGE

MINIMUM WAGE

MINIMUM WAGE

LD 1170 is An Act to Increase the Minimum Wage from

\$3.65 to \$3.75 in 1988
\$3.85 in 1989
#3.95 in 1990.

WLAC has not taken a formal position this year, but we have in the past.

The HEARING DATE is Monday, April 27, at 1:30 PM before the Labor Committee.

IT IS CRITICAL THAT ALL OF OUR ORGANIZATIONS TESTIFY, ATTEND AND/OR
WRITE OFFICIAL LETTERS OF SUPPORT. (We must fill the Hearing Room!)

The opposition will be fierce and well organized!!

Any questions call Chris Hastedt 623-2971
Mimi Marchev 623-1220
Betsy Sweet 289-3417

UPCOMING HEARINGS

(Please alert your members to attend. Attendance and show of support has been weak!)

April 23 - Health Insurance Bills - Banking and Insurance Committee, 1:30 PM
LD 974
LD 757

April 24 - 9:00 AM - ATTENDANCE CRITICAL
All AFDC Bills and WEET Bill
LD 664
656
692
653

April 27 - Minimum Wage - Labor Committee, 1:30 PM
LD 1170

April 29 - Voluntary Social Companion Bill - Judiciary Committee 1:30 PM
LD 1083

May 11 - An Act to Amend the Human Rights Act to Include Sexual Orientation.
LD 602



MAINE LESBIAN/GAY POLITICAL ALLIANCE

P.O. BOX 108
YARMOUTH, ME 04096

April 13, 1987

Dear *members of MLGA.*

I thought you would be interested in seeing the latest mailing of the Christian Civic League. It illustrates that the CCL has a public and a private face. We saw the public face last December when Jack Wyman attempted to cut a political deal swapping his help on AIDS for MLGPA withdrawing the Amendment to add "sexual orientation" to the Maine Human Rights Act (LD 602). The enclosed letter and memo is an example of what Jack Wyman says when he thinks no one will hold him accountable. Please take a moment to read it. I have highlighted the paragraphs that seem particularly unreasonable to me.

For instance, it is interesting that a man who in December seemed very eager to help in the fight against AIDS, is now spreading AIDS hysteria and fostering fear of gay people. Shouldn't he be helping to educate the League membership about what they should be afraid of: sharing needles and having unprotected sex.

Also of concern is Wyman's continued use of the stereotype of gays and lesbians as child molesters. He uses this each year the Amendment to the Human Rights Act (LD 602) comes up before the Legislature. You will not hear him say it this way in public because he knows the statistics prove that this view of gay people is a myth. Ninety-eight percent of child sexual abuse occurs between heterosexual males and young girls. It will be interesting to see how he couches this myth when he speaks of the CCL sponsored bill entitled An Act to Require that Children Under the Custody of the Department of Human Services be Placed in Homes with Traditional Family Settings (LD 1137). This bill angers me very much. The CCL is disregarding the interests of the children in order to further their crusade against lesbians and gay men. LD 1137 is a bill imported from Massachusetts. It mirrors Gov. Dukakis' ill-advised policy, currently under challenge in the courts.

If there is anyway that you can contribute to truth and accuracy in these important debates, we would appreciate it. The hearing for LD 602 is May 11 at 1pm in room 113 of the State Office Bldg.

Sincerely,

Dale
Dale McCormick,
President

THE CHRISTIAN CIVIC LEAGUE OF MAINE

"Connolly said the early head counts show the [gay rights] bill clearing the Senate by a slim one or two vote margin. He said he also senses some sympathy among freshmen in the House. 'But they haven't yet experienced the wrath of the Christian Civic League and the pressure from constituents,' he said, referring to the conservative and vocal group that has lobbied effectively against the bill in the past and intends to do the same this session."

Kennebec Journal, March 4, 1987
Quoting State Rep. Larry Connolly

[REDACTED]

Once again, the people of Maine face one of the most critical moral issues of our time. Homosexuals in Maine are again attempting, through the force of law, to impose a social, political, and legal acceptance of their immoral lifestyle.

And once again, as in the past ten years that the so called "Gay Rights" bill has been before the Legislature, there is one statewide Christian organization that stands prepared to fight homosexual rights - The Christian Civic League of Maine. By God's grace and strength - and in His power alone - we have defeated this proposal five times in a row.

But every year, the battle grows more difficult. This year, in the 113th Legislature, we may face our toughest fight yet. The last two times the homosexual bill was introduced in the Legislature, it passed the Maine Senate. As you can see from the above newspaper quote, it will probably pass the Senate again this year. In fact, the bill's chief sponsor is a Portland Senator named Tom Andrews.

It is absolutely essential that we stop homosexual rights in the House of Representatives! Although Governor McKernan strongly opposed special privileges for homosexuals during his campaign, his press secretary has stopped short of saying that the Governor would veto the bill if it passes the Legislature. Very clearly, homosexual activists are well-organized and they are determined to see this bill become law.

[REDACTED] we have our work cut out for us. It will not be easy, but let me speak to you very candidly: nothing is more important to Maine Christians in 1987 than the defeat of the homosexual rights bill. American society is on a moral roller coaster. We struggle with such issues as surrogate parenting, handing out free needles to drug addicts, using tax money to pay for abortions, handing out condoms to teenagers in school. But there is no greater threat to our families than the public acceptance of homosexuality.

Let us make one thing perfectly clear: God has a deep and abiding love for homosexual persons. Homosexuals, like all people, are created in the Divine image. Jesus Christ our Lord, died on the Cross as much to save homosexuals as He died to save any of us. God has commanded us to demonstrate our compassion and Christian love for all people, regardless of who they are or what they have done. He has commanded us to love the sinner, including the homosexual.

He has also commanded us to hate sin. Not just to dislike it, not just to not prefer it, or not to do it. He has told us to hate sin. That includes the sin of homosexuality. We never demonstrate true biblical compassion by excusing, condoning or accepting immorality in order to show our love for the person who commits that immorality.

To win this critical battle against homosexual rights this year, we need your help today. The Bible tells us that "to one who knows the right thing to do and does not do it, to him it is sin." (James 4:17).

I believe with all my heart, that the very future of our families is at stake in the outcome of this battle. Make no mistake about this, apathy and complacency - indifference in the face of great injustice and unrighteousness - is every bit as much a sin as the sin of homosexuality.

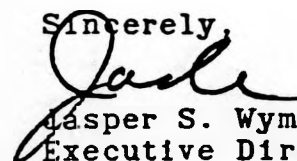
We need your help on this issue more than we have ever needed your help before. We need to know that you stand with us, that you support us, and that you are praying for us in the public stand we have taken on this critical moral question. We must prepare printed materials to mail to all our 186 state senators and representatives. This material will explain our position on the homosexual rights bill, and it will share with our lawmakers the truth about the homosexual rights movement in Maine.

The Christian Civic League has no wealthy endowments. The only money we have to carry on this fight is the money you send us. We don't like asking for money and we never have. I don't think anyone enjoys asking people for money. But unless we have financial resources, the Christian Civic League will not be able to carry this important message to the men and women who will be deciding the outcome of this moral struggle. Without money, I cannot go to our State Capitol in Augusta, and speak up for you and for your loved ones.

Thank you for listening to this plea from the heart. Thank you for all your past steadfast support. We look with all faith and hope for your positive reply. Yes, the challenge of these times is great. Yet we know that with our Sovereign and Almighty God, nothing is impossible.

P.S: We
ARE Praying that
You will be able
to help us!
-1.

Sincerely,


Jasper S. Wyman
Executive Director

SPECIAL MEMO YOU NEED TO READ

AIDS is a deadly worldwide plague. U.S. Health and Welfare Secretary Otis Bowen has predicted that as many as 100 million people could be infected with the AIDS virus by 1997 - in just ten short years. AIDS is a terrifying menace which has spread from the homosexual community to the general population. It directly threatens thousands of innocent men, women and children. Here in Maine, there may be as many as 2,500 AIDS carriers.

Despite this direct threat to the health of innocent Maine people, Ms. Dale McCormick, President of the Maine Gay/Lesbian Political Alliance was recently in Rockland, Maine stating that before homosexuals will cooperate in fighting AIDS, they want the homosexual rights bill enacted. The Bangor Daily News called McCormick's statements "social and political blackmail." Ms. McCormick was also recently at Colby College in Waterville, denouncing the Equal Rights Amendment because it would exclude gay rights. She said what is needed is an all inclusive "sexual choice, sexual rights bill." She also said that AIDS would now force conservatives to recognize homosexuality.

But we have one answer to Dale McCormick and the other leaders of the homosexual rights movement in Maine: NEVER!

How dare homosexuals attempt to exploit the tragedy of AIDS, which is quickly becoming the most serious health epidemic facing our world since the European plagues. How dare homosexuals in Maine hold the people of this state hostage to the AIDS crisis. It is clear that homosexual leaders are prepared to pay any price, even the price of the death of innocent people, in order to win special privileges under the laws of our state.

When Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts recently visited Portland, Maine, he was greeted by more than two dozen protesters from the Maine Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance. These homosexuals were protesting the Massachusetts policy, supported by Governor Dukakis, which requires that foster children be placed only in homes with traditional family settings. Shouting "Foster Equality Now," homosexuals waved signs at Dukakis which read "Duke, You Make Me Puke," and "Gay Parents Make Good Parents". One protester serves as a foster care worker with the State Department of Human Services in Portland. He said: "The policy in Massachusetts removes the best interests of the children..." Another protester admitted he is gay and told reporters he has thought of becoming a foster parent someday. "A gay person can be just as good a parent as a straight one," he declared. What these homosexual protesters do not know yet, is that the Christian Civic League is proposing a similar law here in Maine, and we are prepared to work vigorously for its enactment.

It should shock and outrage every Christian in this state that homosexuals would seek to gain the right to care for foster children.

The issue of homosexuality has become nothing less than an issue of life and death. For the Maine Legislature to enact a homosexual rights bill would be tantamount to approving the very immoral and unsanitary conduct which is spreading this fatal disease of AIDS.

This must never be. We must resist such legislation with every ounce of strength and courage God gives us.

We should pray for homosexual persons, that they may come to repentance, that they may come to know Jesus Christ in a personal way, and that they might experience, through His life working in them, the sweet release from the bondage of their immoral behavior.

For 17 years of her life, Patty was a lesbian. Not long ago, she testified before the Legislature that, by the power of Christ working in her, she had been set free from the sin of homosexuality - and that she had experienced, for the first time in 17 years, peace, joy and contentment. It is the Divine power of that deliverance that we must pray will touch the lives of homosexual people. And we, as Christians, must always be seeking ways to present the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the troubled homosexual. Yet, while we do that, we must also take a bold and uncompromising stand against the sin of homosexuality.

Take a moment to look into the faces of your children, your grandchildren, your nieces and nephews; into the faces of smiling, happy and innocent children. And then ask yourself this simple question: If homosexual rights should become the law of this state, if it becomes illegal to discriminate against homosexuals in any way, if our churches are sued and lose their tax exemption because they refuse to hire a homosexual or a lesbian, if homosexuals gain the legal right to work in occupations that involve small children, then ask yourself this question: What will the future be for our children? And for their children?

The homosexual rights bill will soon be presented for public hearing before the Legislature. We need you to attend that public hearing, even if you do not speak. Your very presence will be essential. We need you to write your state Legislator and we need you to get on your knees and pray to God that this bill will be once again resoundingly defeated.

We hope you believe the Christian Civic League of Maine deserves your support. We have been working tirelessly for nearly 90 years for a better tomorrow for all of us, especially for our children. If there was ever a time when we need you, the time is now, and if Christians in Maine are so indifferent that they will not stand up and speak out on an issue such as this, then there is indeed little hope left for the Church of Jesus Christ in America.

When His disciples asked the Lord when it was that they saw Him naked and clothed Him, or when it was that they saw Him in prison and visited Him, or when it was that they saw Him hungry and fed Him, Jesus responded: "Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these my brethren, you have done it unto Me."

Those of us who have reached full adulthood are not likely to be influenced by homosexuality. But thousands of the "least of these" could be morally corrupted by this immoral lifestyle unless we take action to see to it that the approval of homosexuality never becomes the public policy of this great state.

Are you with us? Will you pray with us? Will you send the financial resources that we need? If you are, and if you will, then I promise you, before God, that the Christian Civic League of Maine will do its utmost to insure that the homosexual rights bill is defeated. And if you will stand with us, in all the days that lie ahead, we give you our personal promise that the Christian Civic League will fight homosexual rights legislation until Hell itself freezes over. And then we will put on ice skates and we will keep right on fighting.

Through His power which worketh in us, we will never surrender - ever.

RESPONSE SHEET

To: Jack Wyman, The Christian Civic League of Maine

Thank you for informing me of the homosexual rights bill coming up in our Legislature. It is absolutely essential that we stop homosexual rights in the House of Representatives, and I wholeheartedly support the efforts of the Christian Civic League.

We must not let the Gay/Lesbian Political Alliance influence the Legislature into passing special privilege laws for homosexuals. Our future, and the future of our children and grandchildren, has never been so threatened. We must stop the Gay Rights Bill NOW!

To help you in getting out the message to our Legislators and the citizens of Maine, I am sending the following contribution:

____ \$10 ____ \$25 ____ \$50 ____ \$100 ____ Other

NAME Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms _____

Street/RFD/Box # _____ City _____

State _____ Zip _____ Tel. # _____

Please return this form to the Christian Civic League of Maine, P.O. Box 5459, Augusta, Maine 04330. Thank you so much for your support!

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"right" of children not to wear seat belts?

That's the strategy behind a bill sponsored by Rep. John Diamond, House majority leader, and Rep. Thomas Murphy, House minority leader. It would require people under 18 to wear seat belts. A fall-back bill requires the same for children under 12. Both are merely an extension of the current law requiring safety seats and belts for children under 4 years of age.

Adults may have a "right" to risk their lives, but they do not have a "right" to risk the lives of their children. That's a powerful argument. It may get a compromise seat-belt law passed this year.

Its impact might be wider than expected. First is its educational value. Anyone who regularly wears a seat belt eventually feels naked without one. The law would create a new generation of seat-belt addicts.

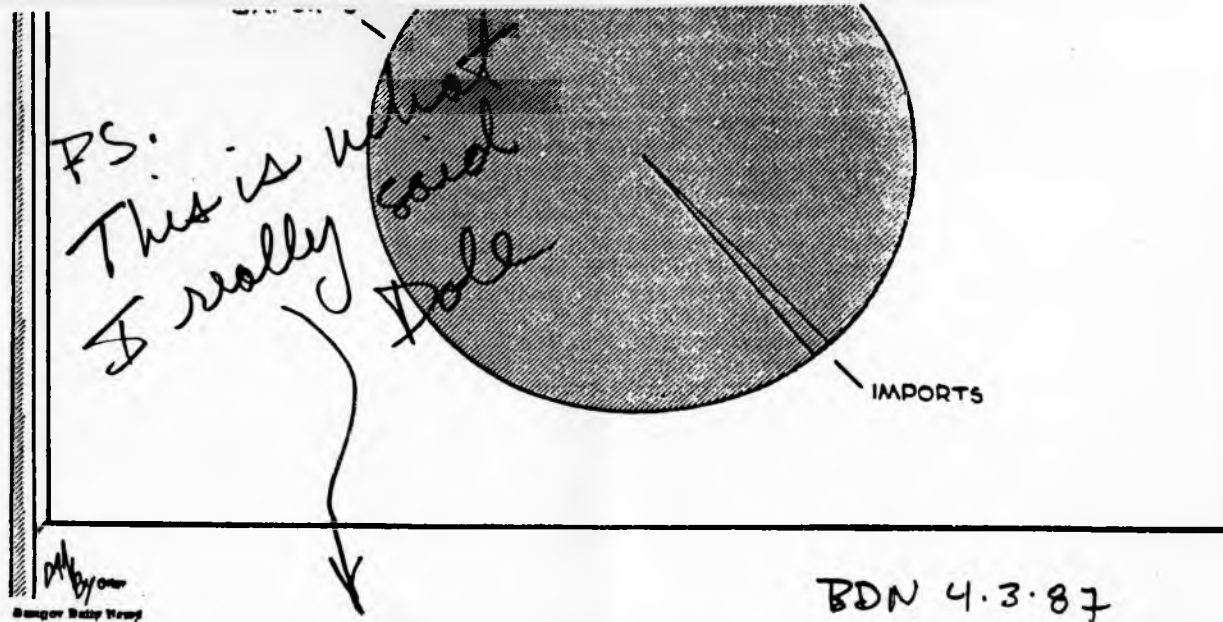
The second effect: Any parent who has ever ordered his children to buckle up and then left his own seat belt unbuckled knows the results. A shrill little voice says, "Daddy (or Mommy), why do I have to wear my seat belt when you don't?" Good question. In most families such a question has as much, if not more clout than a universal seat-belt law.

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more intangible human terms either. The beneficiaries of this change are people who need light. Scientists conducting esoteric tests have established the link between the lack of light and depression. The connection between depression and disease is well known. Any Mainer in mud season can attest to such links.

Ben Franklin, one of the first to ponder the daylight problem, humorously suggest-



Uniting in the fight against AIDS

The lack of civil rights protection for gays and lesbians is impeding the fight against AIDS. Both straight and gay people engaged in combating the disease have noticed that it is very difficult to gain access to a group of people who hide their sexual orientation to protect their jobs and homes. Asking gay and bisexual men to come forward for AIDS education or testing has little effect when they may lose their jobs if they do.

That is what I said in a speech I gave in Rockland on March 25. The article that appeared in the NEWS the next day and your editorial, "The AIDS Menace," in the weekend edition misstated my position and turned it 180 degrees. I did not say, nor have I ever said that the gay and lesbian community will not cooperate with prevention programs until we get civil rights. We are cooperating.

How can you imply that the gay and lesbian community, which has been coping with AIDS longer than any other community and understands the suffering associated with

Another Viewpoint By Dale McCormick

AIDS, would stand in the way of any program that might halt its spread? Do you know so little about AIDS in Maine? The gay and lesbian community started most of the prevention programs in this state. We have organized educational programs for ourselves and for the general public. We are the backbone of the fight against AIDS.

The organized gay and lesbian community in Maine has been engaged in the fight against AIDS for four years. Unfortunately, many gay people stay away from openly gay and lesbian people because they fear discovery. These are the gays who still need to be reached with AIDS education materials, and it will be difficult because they are hiding. They are hiding because they could lose their jobs, homes or stature in

their local communities if it became known that they were gay. It's understandable.

You, too, would hide if the laws of Maine did not protect you from discrimination, if the Supreme Court ruled, as it did in July of last year, that you couldn't make love with your partner in the privacy of your own home, and if, as the pope said recently, violence against gays and lesbians is "understandable." The policies of this state and nation toward gay people encourage us to hide and this is impeding the battle against AIDS. That is a fact, not a threat. Ask any health educator.

I am delighted that heterosexuals are becoming concerned with AIDS. I am also delighted to see the NEWS publish editorials about AIDS. (I just have a thing about being quoted correctly.) We all must work together in the fight against AIDS. This battle will be one in which all people on the earth can unite despite differences in race, politics or sexual orientation.

Dale McCormick is president of the Maine Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance.

League is part of this

Women's groups list legislation requests

By KIM CLARK
Guy Gannett Service

AUGUSTA — A coalition of 22 groups representing women, poor people and civil rights activists unveiled a legislative agenda Tuesday, seeking more welfare benefits, family planning services and child-care programs.

The Women's Legislative Agenda Coalition said it will push for new laws to protect women on dates from rape, put health clinics and counselors in public schools to prevent teen pregnancy, and increase state aid to poor families.

The group has won about 85 percent of its past wish lists, including bills to ban marital rape, create a rape crisis center in Augusta, expand businesses' pregnancy benefits, and increase welfare benefits, said Peg Ricker, who is assistant director of the Maine Commission for Women.

This year's agenda may face more opposition, however, since it is one of the most expensive ever, and it comes at a time when Gov. John R. McKernan has pledged not to raise taxes.

The women's groups will lobby for passage of 18 bills this year, with a total two-year price tag of more than \$16 million.

Highlights of their agenda include proposals to:

- Increase Aid to Families with Dependent Children by 10 percent and tie future increases to the cost of living.

- Give Maine's poor more than \$1 million for a one-time purchase of children's winter clothing.

- Make the punishment for rape of a date as severe as for other sexual assault charges.

- Spend \$7 million on a wide-ranging program aimed at preventing teen pregnancy. The money would fund school counselors, child care, education and clinics.

- Provide money to Medicaid to pay for sterilizations, vasectomies and abortions.

- Create new child-care programs for \$1.9 million.

- Give adults who take care of incapacitated parents or relatives the same day-care tax break that parents receive.

The members of the coalition insisted that their legislative package is "integral."

"You can't choose" between the parts, said Jean Bailey McGowan, director of the Maine Family Plan-

ning Association.

"The state is spending \$60 million a year on the results of unwanted teen pregnancy in AFDC, health benefits" and the like, she said.

"You've got to look at short-term costs versus long-term benefits," she said.

McGowan said the state ought to pay for the package through increased state revenues and cuts of other programs.

McKernan, who made child care one of the top issues of his campaign, won't comment on specific proposals until an accounting of available money is ready, said press secretary Willis Lyford.

But Lyford said McKernan is likely to oppose putting health clinics in schools.

McKernan has opposed the use of state funds for abortion except in cases of rape, incest and a danger to the life of the mother, Lyford said.

Groups such as the Christian Civic League will oppose the school health clinics because they might hand out contraceptives to students, said Jasper Wyman, executive director of the fundamentalist group.

Wyman said his group also will oppose state funding for abortions.

The group probably will remain silent on potentially divisive issues such as proposals to increase AFDC payments and expand child-care services, he said.

"Some of our more conservative members are dead set against child care because they think women should be at home with the children," Wyman said, explaining that other members support the idea.

The conservative group will support additional funding for programs to help incest and abuse victims, as well as the proposal to strengthen the penalties against "date rape," Wyman said.

The Christian Civic League will give the women's group one of its biggest battles when the league turns in petitions asking for a law to require minors to obtain parental consent before having an abortion.

Wyman said his group is only a few thousand signatures short of the minimum necessary to send its proposal to the Legislature for a vote.

The women's groups have said defeating the parental consent bill, which will be presented either this year or in 1988, will be one of their top priorities.

WLAC GL
(FYI clipboard
March 25)

Family Planning Association of Maine



MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Women's Legislative Agenda Coalition (WELAC)

FROM: Jeanne Bailey McGowan, Executive Director
Family Planning Association of Maine

DATE: March 9, 1987

RE: Letters of Support for Legislation

This is a reminder that letters of support for the Adolescent Pregnancy Omnibus Bill and the Local Action for Teen Pregnancy Bill are due by March 16. If Jacqie Clark has asked that you send these letters to Pam Plumb and you have done so, please ignore this request.

We ask that you send a separate letter of support for each bill, because each will be reviewed separately by two different committees. Your letter should present a particular perspective that reflects the goals of your organization and outlines the bills' benefits in terms of issues such as civil rights, adolescent health, and education and training.

I will be out of the office until Monday, March 16. If you have any questions this week, please contact Jane Fisher at 622-7524.

JBM:md

An Act to Develop A Coordinated Local Response
to he Problems of Teen Pregnancy

Submitted to Human Resource Committee

This act will provide for 1 1/2 personnel within the Department of Human Services to work to stimulate local action plans and to provide grant funds to support the initiation of local action plans. The grants will be available for not more than 1 year and will total less than \$15,000 per community. The effort will ensure integration and avoid duplication with existing efforts.

PROPOSED BUDGET

	FY 88	FY 89
Personnel	45,000 (only half expended)	45,000
All Other:		
Resource Lending Library	2,500	2,500
Funds to Local Action Plans	95,000	192,500
TOTAL	120,000	240,000

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION
FACT SHEET

Bill:	LD _____, An Act to Develop a Coordinated Local Response to the Problems of Teen Pregnancy.
Legislative Sponsors:	Rep. Marge Clark, Brunswick Sen. Paul G ^W vreau, Androscoggin (Lewiston) Sen. Pam Cahill, Sagadahoc (Woolwich)
Contacts:	Jeanne Bailey McGowan 622-7524 Mimi Marchev 622-5798
Committee of Reference:	Human Resources
Reason bill is Needed:	To assist local efforts to address the local issues related to adolescent pregnancy.
Purpose of Bill:	1. Provide \$120,000 in FY 88 and \$240,000 in FY 89 to stimulate local action to build on existing resources and opportunities. This would be done by awarding several short term "iniative" grants for local action plans. 2. To ensure integration and avoid duplication with existing efforts, a coordinator and a half time clerical person would be hired within the Department of Human Services to provide grants management.
Support for Bill:	WLAC Members Medical professionals Health and social service providers Educators Members of the Governor's Task Force on the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting.
Suspected Opposition:	Conservative religious organizations "right-to-life" organizations?
Relevant Statistical Data:	See other Adolescent Pregnancy Bill
4 Strongest Arguments in Favor:	1. Adolescent Pregnancy affects all of us, as family, community and taxpayers. 2. Local communities can build on statewide programs and focus on special issues/solutions at local level.

3 Most Prevalent
Arguments Against:

3. Communities can use some "incentive" money to get them organized and going, then go on their own using local and/or private resources.

4. Builds on the concept of "local control".

1. The money will only go to those secular humanist organizations who have already failed to solve the problem.

2. It encourages teens to be sexually active by providing information and services. It encourages pregnant teens to get pregnant again if we reward them rather than let them "live with their mistakes".

3. It undermines families/family values.

4. No money.

TEEN PREGNANCY OMNIBUS BILL

AN ACT to appropriate funds for new and existing services for the prevention of teen pregnancy and to reduce the adverse effects of teen parenting.

	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>
Training for Professionals	100,000	200,000
Reproductive Health Care	400,000	800,000
Teacher Education	40,000	80,000
Counseling Services	100,000	200,000
Teen Parent Programs	500,000	1,000,000
TOTAL INVESTMENT	1.14M.	2.28M.

Definition of Budget Items

Training for Professionals - Funds for community based services to provide adequate training, through increased training program of all professionals who work directly with teenagers and their families in the area of adolescent development, sexuality, pregnancy and teen parenting. Includes paraprofessionals and volunteers.

Reproductive Health Care - Funds for reproductive health service providers to offer specialized services for teenagers including weekend and evening service hours, locations of services accessible to teens, and counseling for teens regarding sexual behavior and decision making.

Teacher Education - Funds to assure education for teachers to conduct properly a comprehensive health education curriculum which includes family life and sexuality education.

Counseling Services - Funds to develop two programs to demonstrate counseling services for pregnant teens as well as parenting teens. Counseling services may include: non-directive comprehensive pregnancy options counseling, peer support; career; adoption counseling; pre-marital and relationships or marriage counseling and treatment for sexual abuse, substance abuse and issues of self esteem.

Teen Parent Programs - Funds for services in the community for pregnant and parenting teens and their children which may include drop-in centers, parenting classes, child care, and self-advocacy training, child birth classes, support groups, therapeutic groups, and teaching and tutorial services, employment and training and housing programs.

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION
FACT SHEET

Bill:	LD _____, An Act to Appropriate Funds for New and Existing Services for the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy and to Reduce the Adverse Effects of Teen Parenting.
Legislative Sponsors:	Rep. Donny Carroll (Gray)
Contacts:	Jeanne Bailey McGowan 622-7524 Mimi Marchev 622-5798 Betsy Sweet 289-3417
Committee of Reference:	Appropriations
Reason Bill is Needed:	Adolescent Pregnancy is a serious issue facing Maine which effects the social and economic well-being of our teens and their families. It is a statewide concern that needs a coordinated, comprehensive response.
Purpose of Bill:	See attached
Support for Bill:	WLAC Members Medical professionals Health and social service providers Educators Members of the Governor's Task Force on the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting.
Suspected Opposition:	Conservative religious and education groups. "right-to-life" groups
Relevant Statistical Data:	See attached.
Strongest Arguments in favor:	1. Adolescent pregnancy has serious, long-term effects on teenagers and their families. Ignoring it will not make it go away. 2. Beyond the human element, economically it makes sense to prevent adolescent pregnancies and if not prevent, then enable those young families to lead the healthiest most productive and self-sufficient lives possible.

3 Most Prevalent
Arguments Against:

3. Parents should be the primary providers of information and values to our children. This money provides support to enable those parents to fulfill that role and to serve as back-up when that base is not provided in the home.

4. In addition to parents other adults who work with teens need the information and skills to help when teens reach out to them.

1. Anti-family, pro-abortion.

2. Government should have no role.

3. We already spend money for some services and look what that's done to the situation.

4. No money.

WLAC

Women's Legislative Agenda Coalition
Minutes of Meeting
February 25, 1987

In attendance: Nancy Fritz, Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services
Beth Snider, Maine State Nurses' Association
Jeanne Bailey McGowan, Family Planning Association
Betsy Sweet, Maine Commission for Women
Jeanne L. Hammond, American Association of University Women
and Business and Professional Women
Dale McCormick, Maine Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance
Debbie Curtis, Maine Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance
Romaine Turyn, Maine Committee on Aging
Chris Hastedt, Maine Association of Interdependent
Neighborhoods
Audrey Daigle, Displaced Homemakers
Barbara Collier, Office of Child Care Coordination,
Department of Human Services
Janet Rice, Looking Up
Stephanie Martyak, League of Women Voters
Mimi Marchev, Maine Women's Lobby
Peg Ricker, Maine Coalition on Rape
Loukie Lotchie, Maine People's Alliance
Marge Clark, National Organization for Women
Emily Searle, Coalition for Maine's Children
Tory Leuterman, Maine Women's Lobby

Chair: Mimi Marchev

Minute Taker: Nancy Fritz

The agenda for the meeting was set with the following items:

Legislative Update	Wyman's Invitation
Testimony Assignments	Meeting with Rollin Ives
New Legislation	Other
Other Related Legislation	Announcements

Legislative Update on WLAC Bills

Voluntary Social Companion Bill: Bill is running into rough waters. Judges and District Attorneys split down the middle on whether this would be good bill or not. Coalition on Rape has decided unanimously to go forward with bill.

Child Care Omnibus Bill: Since McKernan now has child care in his part II budget, a new bill has been put together which provides funds for dislocated workers to pay for child care costs for up to six months; new position in Department of Education to work on child care issues for school age children; new position in new Department of Environmental Development to work on development of policy and action on child care issues; office of Child Care Coordinator; and increased salaries for child care workers.

Teen Pregnancy: There are now two bills. One bill, the omnibus bill, provides monies for existing and new services for pregnancy prevention, and services to pregnant and parenting teens. The other bill provides funds for a handful of communities to address local needs. NOTE: Each WLAC organization is asked to send a letter of endorsement for both bills. The letter for the first bill (monies for service providers) should be addressed to the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature. The other letter should be addressed to the Human Resources Committee. Each letter is to be written from your organization's perspective on why the State should be involved in teen pregnancy issues. Send letters, by March 15, to Jeanne Bailey McGowan, Family Planning Association, P.O. Box 587, Augusta, ME 04330. Jeanne will get them to the Committees.

Medicaid Funding For Abortion: Have tentatively decided to drop the bill. This is because of a compromise bill passed two years ago which requires the Department of Human Services to put together a list of doctors who will provide free or low-cost abortions to victims of rape and incest. This list has not been developed, but is now in process.

WEET Bills: Were two bills, but now one bill which is an act to insure job training assistance to all AFDC recipients. Bill has a \$250,000 per year price tag.

AFDC: Three AFDC bills still exist. They are: 1) indexing of AFDC payments to cost of living annually; 2) an act which would increase AFDC payments by 10% in each year of the biennium; and 3) an act to provide an ongoing monthly amount of up to \$100 per month to AFDC recipients whose rent is more than 75% of their income.

Mandatory Mediation Exception: This bill probably will be withdrawn, with the emphasis in the next biennium going towards educating folks about the "exceptional circumstances" clause that was added to the mediation law in the last legislative session.

Displaced Homemakers Bill: The funds requested are exactly what had been requested in the Part II budget -- \$105,636 for FY88 (8 months) and \$143,234 for FY 89 (12 months).

Age Cap on Apprenticeship Programs: Public hearing has been held already on LD 123 before the Judiciary Committee. There was lots of opposition from both management and unions. There have been two work sessions on the bill. Now is the time to contact legislators for support.

Testimony Assignments

The group went through all the bills on the WLAC slate and assigned each member organization to testify on one WLAC bill other than their own. Persons testifying are reminded that you are testifying on behalf of WLAC, that each testifier should bring 15 copies of testimony to the public hearing, and that all testimony should begin by stating what WLAC is. Also, staple a list of WLAC members to each copy of the testimony.d

Mimi and Betsy said they would let each person know when hearings are scheduled. it is the testifier's responsibility to show up and testify. If you have a conflict, it is your responsibility to get someone else to testify in your place on behalf of WLAC.

Testimony assignments are:

ECONOMIC SECURITY BILLS

Medicaid Community Spouse Protection Act - Peg Ricker from Maine Coalition on Rape
Dependent Tax Care Credit - Audrey Daigle from Displaced Homemakers.
Child Care - Emily Searle from Coalition for Maine's Children
Displaced Homemakers Funding - Chris Hastedt from Maine Association of Interdependent Neighborhoods
WEET/Job Training Assistance - someone from Southern Maine Association for Education of Young Children
AFDC Bills - Betsy Sweet from Maine Commission for Women

PERSONAL SAFETY BILLS

Statewide Community Response to Reduce Spouse Abuse - someone from American Association of University Women
Funding for Expanded Services for Battered Women and their Children someone from AAUW
Expanded Services for Victims of Sexual Assault - Jeanne Bailey McGowan from Family Planning Association
Voluntary Social Companion Bill - someone from National Organization for Women.
Funds for Treatment and Support of Incest Victims and Survivors Nancy Fritz from Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services

HEALTH CARE BILLS

Teen Pregnancy (for funding service providers) - someone from Maine State Nurses' Association
Teen Pregnancy (local community projects) _ Stephanie Bartyak from League of Women Voters

New Legislation

Revision of Harrassment Statute (anti-bias crime)

WLAC decided to support this bill with at least a 2/3 majority in favor and no one blocking consensus. WLAC will do a press release. Mimi Marchev will testify on behalf of WLAC.,

Amendment to Maine Human Rights Act (also known as gay rights bill)

WLAC decided to support with at least a 2/3 majority in favor and no one blocking consensus. WLAC will do a press release.

John Diamond Tax Credit Bill

Public hearing on this bill, which gives a tax credit to employers who spend dollars to meet employees' child care needs, will be before the Taxation Committee on March 10. WLAC added this bill to its slate. Looking Up will get someone to testify on behalf of WLAC.

Other Related Legislation

Alcohol Premium Money -- Hearing was today on removing the dedication and putting money into general fund.

High Risk Insurance - hearing was today. This bill would create a pool for high risk people, such as AIDS and cancer patients, and persons with other chronic ailments.

Wyuman's Invitation

Jasper Wyman of the Christian Civic League sent Betsy Sweet a letter asking for a copy of our slate and also suggesting we meet together. Betsy wrote to him from the Maine Commission for Women and explained the difference between MCW and WLAC. The group decided to make no further response.

Meeting with Rollin Ives

Some representatives from both the Women's Lobby and WLAC will be meeting with him this week at his request.

NEXT WLAC MEETING WILL BE MONDAY, MARCH 23, AT 6:30 P.M. CHAIR WILL BE JEANNE BAILEY McGOWAN. MINUTE TAKER WILL BE DEBBIE CURTIS.

Remember, whoever shows up for the meeting will make the decisions. The Women's Commission is no longer taking responsibility for keeping track of who is and isn't coming and deciding whether to have meetings. The meeting will be held. If there is a storm, it's okay to call the Commission to check for cancellation.

LOBBY CAMPAIGN '87

Anti-Violence Legislation

- 1) An Act To Enhance and Expand Services Provided To Victims of Sexual Assault
- 2) An Act To Remove Statutory Protection From Those Who Sexually Assault Voluntary Social Companions

The "Campaign" effort is 3-fold.

- A) Letters To Editor
- B) Letters/phone calls to Appropriations and Judiciary Committees
- C) Letters/phone calls to Local Senators and Representatives

A) LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

- 1-Explain who you are, what is your affiliation and why you are interested in the bill.
- 2-State your support of the bill.
- 3-Make 1 or 2 points (MAX.) why you support the bill.
- 4-Closing--"If you are interested in this bill and would like more information, please don't hesitate to call the director of _____ center at _____."

Sign name and town

- It would be a good idea to call you local major daily or weekly and ask if they will run a letter lengthier than the normal letter to editor as a guest editorial.
- Don't forget the minor publications and professional newsletters. Blanket your area. No publication is too small or insignificant.

B) LETTERS/PHONE CALLS/VISITS TO MEMBERS OF APPROPRIATIONS (for the money bill) AND JUDICIARY COMMITTEE (for the voluntary social companion bill)

- If a member of either the Appropriations or Judiciary Committee is from your district, write to her or him, as a constituent.

* * LETTER TO LEGISLATOR FORMAT * *

- 1) Introduce yourself, affiliation; why you are interested.
- 2) State your support of bill.
- 3) Give 2 reasons why you support bill.
- 4) If this is your local legislator, mention specific community benefit.
- 5) Ask her or him to vote in support of the bill.
- 6) Offer to discuss issue with her or him or provide her or him with any requested information.

--Basically use the same format for personal visits or phone conversation.

--If there is a legislator you know well, ask her or him to "speak to the bill" when it reaches the floor of the House or Senate. Offer to get information or prepare brief remarks.

--Get one or two people from your district to make follow-up calls after a letter has been sent. "Just wanted to know if there was further information I could provide you. How do you feel about the bill? Do you think you will vote for it?"

--Also, it is helpful, once a person has said they support a bill, to ask them to lobby other legislators--especially those on appropriate committees. (Appropriations and Judiciary)

MAINE RAPE CRISIS CENTERS

Philosophy

The Rape Crisis Centers in Maine were organized at the grass-roots level in response to the needs of Maine citizens. Until 1982, there were two Rape Crisis Centers in the state, one in Portland and one in Bangor. By the fall of 1986, there were nine centers providing local services and networking statewide through the Maine Coalition on Rape.

The centers were developed for the purpose of responding to the problem of sexual violence in our society. Their major focus is divided into two areas. The centers strive to eradicate the crimes of rape and incest. They also work to alleviate the suffering of the victims of these crimes, returning to them a sense of control and empowerment. They accomplish this

by assisting victims in recovery, both physical and emotional, through crisis intervention;

by encouraging the legal prosecution of perpetrators, and becoming advocates for the victim in the court process;

by working together, through the Maine Coalition on Rape, to change existing laws;

by educating the community at large about the realities of rape and incest, in order to change current attitudes that condone and tolerate sexual violence.

Program Objectives, 1986-1987

I. Continue program development and expansion.

- A. Increase staff time and benefits
- B. Seek permanent office space

II. Provide service delivery throughout the entire state.

- A. Install 800 numbers
- B. Concentrate on creating a rural presence
- C. Strengthen and develop the Maine Coalition on Rape

III. Increase the funding base for rape crisis programs.

- A. Develop new funding sources, both public and private
- B. Seek to increase present state funding

IV. Stabilize and strengthen existing rape crisis centers.

- A. Continue to network through the Maine Coalition on Rape
- B. Provide technical assistance to programs
- C. Provide Board training to Boards of Directors of local programs

V. Seek legislative reform.

- A. Develop a planning process for proposing legislation
- B. Foster good working relationships with decision-makers on state and local levels

MAINE COALITION ON RAPE STATEWIDE STATISTICS

YEAR	83-84	84-85	85-86	3 Year Total
TOTAL CALLS	1817	2759	2351	6927
TOTAL CRISIS CALLS	712	674	707	2093
INFORMATIONAL CALLS	1105	2085	1644	4834

COMPLETED ASSAULTS VICTIMS AGE 16 AND OVER	517	396	413	1326
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COMPLETED ASSAULTS VICTIMS AGE 15 AND UNDER	167	182	189	538
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ATTEMPTED ASSAULTS VICTIMS AGE 16 AND OVER	26	19	22	67
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ATTEMPTED ASSAULTS VICTIMS AGE 15 AND UNDER	10	17	19	46
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TOTAL SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS - ALL AGES - COMPLETED AND ATTEMPTED	720	614	643	1977
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TITLE: An ACT To Remove Statutory Protection From Those Who Sexually Assault Voluntary Social Companions

PRIME SPONSOR: Representative Pat Paradis
Representative Ruth Joseph

CONTACT: Peg Ricker, Legislative Chair for Maine Coalition on Rape
289-3417

MRSA, Title 17A, § 252-3

3. Rape is a Class A crime. It is a defense to a prosecution under subsection 1, paragraph B, which reduces the crime to a Class B crime that the victim was a voluntary social companion of the defendant at the time of the crime and had, on that occasion, permitted the defendant sexual contact.

MRSA, Title 17A, § 253-4

4. Violation of subsection 1 is a Class A crime. It is, however, a defense to prosecution under subsection 1, paragraph A which reduces the crime to a Class B crime that the other person was a voluntary social companion of the defendant at the time of the offense and had, on that occasion, permitted him sexual contact.

STATEMENT OF FACT:

Currently, under Maine law, (MRSA 17-A, § 252-3 and 253-4) if an individual has permitted some type of sexual contact with an acquaintance and subsequently is raped by that same person, the severity of the crime is reduced from a Class A rape to Class B.

These clauses make the statement that:

1. If a person has permitted some sexual contact and is subsequently raped by this same individual, the rape is somehow less traumatic;
2. victims are in part responsible for the rape; and
3. rapists are victims of their own uncontrollable passions.

From 1983-1986, the Maine Coalition on Rape has assisted 2000 victims of sexual assault. The Coalition has found that knowing the assailant has made the rape more traumatic, not less. For that reason, it is the opinion of the Maine Coalition on Rape that rape is a crime which cannot be broken into degrees. The emotional violation suffered by a victim is total, irrespective of whether the assailant was a friend or a stranger.

It is the intent of this legislation to remove the voluntary social companion clause from the rape statutes. This change will return the responsibility for the crime to the perpetrators and will make a clear statement to society that sexual violence is unacceptable and without excuse under any circumstances.

TITLE: AN ACT To Enhance and Expand Services Provided to Victims of Sexual Assault

PRIME SPONSOR: Senator Nancy Clark

CONTACT: Peg Ricker, Legislative Chair, Maine Coalition on Rape, 289-3417

APPROPRIATION: The following funds are appropriated from the General Fund to carry out the purposes of this Act.

HUMAN SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>
Bureau of Social Services:		
-Purchased Services		
All Other	\$150,000	\$150,000

These funds to be used for Rape Crisis Centers':

- expanded staff hours
- rental of office space
- toll free hotlines for victims
- administrative and training materials

STATEMENT OF FACT:

The Rape Crisis Centers in Maine were organized at the grass-roots level in response to the needs of Maine citizens. Until 1982, there were only two rape crisis centers in the State, one in Portland and one in Bangor. By the fall of 1986, there were nine centers, networking Statewide for advocacy and organization through the Maine Coalition on Rape.

Each center operates primarily through the use of trained volunteer counselors. The time donated by volunteers alone (computed at minimum wage) constitutes a contribution in excess of \$250,000 annually. From 1983-1986, the existing centers responded to 6027 informational phone calls, 2093 crisis calls and 1977 victims of sexual assault.

The centers were developed for the purpose of responding to the problem of sexual violence in our society. Their major focus is divided into two areas. Through public education and legislative activity, the centers strive to eradicate the crimes of rape and incest. They also work to alleviate the suffering of the victims of sexual assault, returning to them a sense of control and empowerment. This is accomplished by assisting victims in their recovery, both physical and emotional through crisis intervention; by encouraging the legal prosecution of perpetrators; and by becoming advocates for the victim in the court procedure.

It is the intent of this bill to provide funds to adequately staff and operate the existing rape crisis centers in Aroostook; Augusta; Bangor; Bath/Brunswick; Farmington; Lewiston; Norway/South Paris; Portland; Presque Isle; and Waterville. The funds requested in this bill would also be used to establish a tenth rape crisis center in the Ellsworth area. Bangor Rape Crisis Center, being the oldest and best known of the centers, has accumulated such a large clientele, it is necessary to reallocate that geographic area in order to insure continuation of quality services to victims.

WOMENS' LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION

F A C T S H E E T

BILL:

An ACT to Remove Statutory Protection From Those
Who Sexually Assault Voluntary Social Companions.

LEGISLATIVE SPONSORS:

Prime: Representative Pat Paradis
Representative Ruth Joseph

NON-LEGISLATIVE SPONSORS:

Maine Coalition on Rape
Womens' Legislative Agenda Coalition

CONTACTS:

Peg Ricker, Legislative Chair for Maine Coalition of Rape
289-3417

COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE:

Judiciary

REASON BILL IS NEEDED:

Currently, under Maine law, (MRSA 17-A, § 252-3 and 253-4)
if an individual has permitted some type of sexual contact
with an acquaintance and subsequently is raped by that same
person, the severity of the crime is reduced from a Class A
rape to Class B.

This clause makes the statement that:

1. If a person has permitted some sexual contact and
is then raped, the rape is somehow less traumatic;
2. victims are in part responsible for the rape; and
3. rapists are victims of their own uncontrollable
passions.

PURPOSE OF BILL:

It is the intent of this legislation to remove the voluntary
social companion clause from the rape statutes. This change
will return the responsibility for the crime to the perpetra-
tors and will make a clear statement to society that sexual
violence is unacceptable and without excuse under any circum-
stances.

SUPPORT FOR BILL:
(other than sponsors)

Maine Coalition on Rape
Womens' Legislative Agenda Coalition
Some District Attorneys
Some Judges

SUSPECTED OPPOSITION:

Some District Attorneys

RELEVANT STATISTICAL DATA:

-From 1983-1986, the Rape Crisis Centers statewide assisted 2000 victims of sexual assault. The Rape Crisis counselors report that knowing the assailant makes the trauma MORE severe, not less.

5 STRONGEST ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF LEGISLATION

- Rape cannot be separated into degrees like some other felonies, i.e. robbery - stole \$10.00 vs. \$10,000, or assault - a broken nose vs. hospitalization. Rape is total violation.
- Knowing the assailant makes rape worse, not easier.
- Consenting to some sexual contact is not consenting to intercourse.
- Separate the idea of rape being a logical extension of petting or foreplay. Steer away from the idea that rape is sex. Sex and rape are only remotely related.
- We want Maine law to adequately reflect the attitude that rape is totally inexcusable and unacceptable under any circumstances.

3 MOST PREVALENT ARGUMENTS AGAINST LEGISLATION:

- There will be more acquittals. Juries will not hand down a Class A conviction when a woman has permitted sexual contact on that occasion.
 - This clause allows the judge to educate the jury by saying "In Maine the law is.... Just because this victim initially allowed sexual contact does not mean she gave up her right to deny intercourse." If this specific instruction is not given, the juries will be allowed to incorporate their own beliefs and prejudices.
- District attorneys will frame lesser charges, like assault or unlawful sexual contact. D.A.'s use this as a safety net. They might indict a person on a Class A, knowing if they can't persuade a jury of Class A, they have this clause to fall back on. Without the clause they will be more timid in prosecution, select only those cases where it is unarguably clear the woman was raped.

REBUTTALS TO ARGUMENTS:

- There are D.A.'s and Judges who say this is not true. The VSC clause is to be used only in determining sentences.
- Judge and Prosecutor should do this anyway.
- If the facts and evidence are clear, a D.A. will go for the highest reasonable charge.

WOMENS' LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION

F A C T S H E E T

BILL:

AN ACT to Enhance and Expand Services Provided to Victims of Sexual Assault

Legislative Sponsors:

Prime: Senator Nancy Clark
Co: Senator Henry Black
Representative Ruth Joseph
Representative Guy Scarpino

NON-LEGISLATIVE
SPONSORS:

Maine Coalition on Rape
Womens' Legislative Agenda Coalition
Maine Commission for Women

CONTACTS:

Peg Ricker, Legislative Chair for Maine Coalition on Rape
289-3417

COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE:

Appropriations

REASON BILL IS NEEDED:

The Rape Crisis Centers have gained significantly in recognition. Most have only enough funding to employ ½ time directors. This is no longer adequate to meet community requests for training, victim services and public presentations.

PURPOSE OF BILL:

It is the intent of this bill to provide funds to adequately staff and operate the existing rape crisis centers in Aroostook; Augusta; Bangor; Bath/Brunswick; Farmington; Lewiston; Norway/South Paris; Portland; Presque Isle; and Waterville. The funds requested in this bill would also be used to establish a tenth rape crisis center in the Ellsworth area. Bangor Rape Crisis Center, being the oldest and best known of the centers, has accumulated such a large clientele, it is necessary to reallocate that geographic area in order to insure continuation of quality services to victims.

SUPPORT FOR BILL:

Rape Crisis Centers
Certain law enforcement groups
Community social service providers

OPPOSITION:

None known to Date

RELEVANT STATISTICAL DATA:

- Currently 9 rape crisis centers operating in Maine.
- From 1983-1986, the centers assisted 1977 victims of sexual assault; handled 2093 crisis calls; and responded to 6927 Informational calls.
- Centers received 1/3 or less of their operating costs from the State. Communities supply the rest.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR

Expanded Staff Hours

- Directors/Coordinators are unable to meet all current demands for training and public speaking.
- Expanded hours would allow more community involvement--more time to do prevention and education work in schools, hospitals, etc.
- Time to establish support groups for victims.

Toll Free Hotlines

- Privacy--some victims cannot allow phone number to show on bill.
- Cost factor to low-income.
- Increased availability to victims in rural areas.
- The few centers that already have hotlines are swamped--they have to refer calls back to appropriate center--extra cost for calls--extra time to respond when calls are relayed.

Office Space

- People currently operate off dining room tables.
- Community needs focal point for identification purposes.
- No permanent space for center activities, training, agency contacts, meetings for volunteers, or to see clients.

Additional Center

- Bangor was the first rape crisis center and the territory it covered included from the Aroostook border, Washington, Hancock, Waldo, Penobscot counties and down as far as Rockland. This is too large a territory to manage effectively. A coastal center, located in Ellsworth, would more equitably and adequately distribute services.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- Hotlines--too many hotlines already exist
- Too expensive

REBUTTALS

- Yes, many hotlines already exist. Yes, maybe there is a way to consolidate services. However, that is another Bill for another session. There is no legitimate reason to screen out this particular group for exclusion when other services receive state funding for hotlines. Rape Crisis victims deserve equal treatment with Fuel and Housing Emergencies.
- Victims of sexual assault receive no compensation. They should at least be allowed necessary treatment.

Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services

FACT SHEET

BILL:

A Bill to Fund Increased Insurance Costs, Children's Programs, Rural Outreach Programs, and Minimal Standard Requirements in the Nine Member Agencies of the Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services.

LEGISLATIVE
SPONSORS:

Representative John Lisnik
Senator Georgette Berube

NON-LEGISLATIVE
SPONSORS:

Maine Women's Lobby

CONTACTS:

Sue Patneau	795-4020
Bob McLaughlin	474-2658

COMMITTEE OF
REFERENCE:

Appropriations

REASON BILL IS
NEEDED:

To match the level of funding with the demand and provision of services, increased operating costs, staffing needs, and minimal standards in the nine member agencies of the Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services.

SUPPORT FOR BILL:
(other than sponsors)

Women's Legislative Agenda Coalition

SUSPECTED OPPOSITION:

None suspected

RELEVANT STATISTICAL DATA:

During last year (1985-86), each member agency of the Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services was faced with rising liability and fire insurance costs despite the fact that no claims have ever been made against any of their policies. In most cases, the increase costs were over 400% and are expected to further increase during the upcoming years. Current levels of funding do not allow for these dramatic increases.

During the FY 1985-86, the nine member agencies of the Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services established Children's Programs in order to reduce the devastating effect domestic violence has upon the children of these households. Studies by the University of New Hampshire have shown that children living in an abusive environment have a greater tendency (85%) to grow up to be abusers of victims of abuse, and that in 13% of spouse abuse cases, the children have also been assaulted. During the past year 889 children were sheltered throughout the State of Maine for a total of 8,434 beddays. Several hundreds more were served outside of shelter through individual counseling, support groups and other services. At the present time there are six full-time and three part-time workers providing this service across the State. Funds from this bill would allow for the three part-time workers in Rockland, Machias and Dover-Foxcroft agencies to be full-time workers, and to pay for the fringe benefits of all nine workers.

Outreach programs have been established in Houlton, Calais, Milo, Dexter, Ellsworth, Belfast, Waldoboro, Skowhegan, Farmington, Brunswick, Windham, and Saint John Valley during the FY 1985-86. These efforts were initiated by the nine member agencies of the Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services in order to better serve battered women and children in previously underserved areas of the State. These efforts were made possible by a grant from the federal government for the expansion of domestic violence services, and funds will not be forthcoming to maintain these services in the future. In all cases, the outreach offices have been successful in reaching battered women. In Houlton alone, the satellite office served over 100 abused women and children in a four month period. It is the purpose of this bill to support the outreach and the increased costs associated with these programs.

The nine member agencies of the Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services all fall short in meeting the minimal standards for staffing, salary and fringe benefits requirements. In some shelter programs, three staff members have the entire responsibility of maintaining the 24 hour emergency shelter service. Most staff positions are paid less than \$6.00 and \$5.00/hour for responsibilities which involve a high degree of stress and physical danger. Some agencies cannot afford to pay fringe benefits (health insurance, unemployment insurance) for any of their positions.

STRONGEST ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF LEGISLATION:

1. Contracting services to the nine programs of the MCFCS is far more cost effective than creating a State bureaucracy to provide services to victims of domestic violence. Although programs may disappear for lack of funding the problem will not go away and must be dealt with.

2. Federal cut-backs have placed the responsibility for funding on States. Municipalities can no longer bear their fair share of the burden.

3. The state of the economy is affected by domestic violence in lost work hours and productivity. It is estimated that in this Country about 1 million people per day fail to report to their jobs because of injuries sustained in a family dispute.

4. 42% of all police injuries are sustained in domestic dispute intervention. Police deserve community support and intervention options when dealing with volatile situations.

5. Minimal funding for children's programs by the 112th Legislature provided funds for staff salary only with no funds for fringe benefits, travel, phone costs, training or children's program materials and supplies.

6. Rural communities have to-date been vastly underserved. 12 newly established outreach offices are currently supported by funds from the Federal Victims of Crime Assistance Act which will soon be phased out.

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION

FACT SHEET

<u>BILL:</u>	L.D. 412 <u>An Act to Promote Equity in Determining Medicaid Eligibility for Institutionalized Care</u>
<u>LEGISLATIVE SPONSORS:</u>	Rep. John Martin, Eagle Lake Rep. John Lisnik, Presque Isle Rep. Jean Dellert, Gardiner Sen. Nancy Clark, Cumberland
<u>NON-LEGISLATIVE SPONSORS:</u>	Maine Committee on Aging Legal Services for the Elderly, Inc.
<u>CONTACTS:</u>	Romaine Turyn 289-3658 Tim Vogel (?) 775-6503
<u>COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE:</u>	Committee on Human Resources
<u>REASON BILL IS NEEDED:</u>	Method of determining how much of family income will support institutionalized spouse often leaves spouse in the community (usually the wife) impoverished.
<u>PURPOSE OF BILL:</u>	Requires the state, in determining eligibility for medicaid participation, to assume that each spouse has a marital property interest in half of the total monthly income of both spouses at the time of application, and only the half interest of the applicant spouse shall be considered available to that spouse in determining eligibility for Medicaid, leaving the spouse in the community with half of the family income.
<u>SUPPORT FOR BILL</u> (other than sponsors)	MCOA Legal Services for the Elderly Inc AARP's - aging organizations
<u>SUSPECTED OPPOSITION :</u>	? maybe DHS

RELEVANT STATISTICAL DATA:

gathering it now

5 STRONGEST ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF LEGISLATION

recognize the contribution of women toward family income in instances the woman did not work outside the home
treats marital income equally
humane to spouse (usually a woman) in the community

3 MOST PREVALENT ARGUMENTS AGAINST LEGISLATION

- could hurt the income of some men in the community whose spouse is in the nursing home
- may jeopardize Medicaid program — until federal legislation is passed

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS, IF ANY:

Draft

Presented by Representative Charles Priest of Brunswick,
Cosponsored by Senator Nancy Clark of Freeport

AN ACT to Increase the Availability and Improve the Quality of Child
Care in Maine.

Section I. \$ Funds for Dislocated Workers

Funds shall be appropriated to the Department of Labor annually for dislocated workers who wish to enroll in employment training programs or who are seeking other employment or education, for the purchase of child care for up to six months time.

Allocation

Funds shall be allocated at up to \$65 per child care slot per week for a period of up to six months time via vouchers administered by the Department of Labor.

	Fiscal Year 1988	Fiscal Year 1989
All Other	\$500,000	\$500,000

Institutions, businesses and/or programs providing training for dislocated workers as well as child care programs may apply for funds for the start-up and operational costs of child care programs for those workers.

	Fiscal Year 1988	Fiscal Year 1989
All Other	\$300,000	\$300,000

Section II. \$Department of Educational & Cultural Services

The Commissioner shall establish a position in the Department of Educational and Cultural Services to:

1. work on the development of policy and action on child care issues for school-age children, and
2. provide technical assistance to communities on the utilization of school, municipal and community space as well as school transportation for child care programs.

Allocation

	1988	1989
Department of Educational and Cultural Services		
Positions	(1)	
Personal Services	26,681	29,025
All Other	3,200	3,000
Capital	450	
TOTAL	\$30,331	\$32,025

Section III. § Child Care Position in the Department of Economic Development

As the Department of Economic Development is created, the Governor and appropriate Commissioners shall include in that department a position whose primary responsibility is to:

- 1) work on the development of policy and action on child care issues, and
- 2) provide technical assistance to the private sector on meeting the child care needs of their employees.

Section IV. § Coordination

The Office of Child Care Coordination assisted by the Child Care Advisory Committee shall coordinate an interdepartmental effort among the Department of Human Services, the Department of Educational and Cultural Services and the Department of Economic Development and meet regularly with those representatives to facilitate the development of a responsive child care system for Maine.

Section V. § Appropriation To Increase Salaries of Child Care Workers

An appropriation of \$619,000 to supplement the contracts between the Department of Human Services and the 35 agencies with whom it contracts to provide child care services to Social Services Block Grant funded clients for the purpose of increasing salaries of child care workers in these agencies by 15%.

	Fiscal Year 1988	Fiscal Year 1989
All Other	\$620,000	\$650,000

STATEMENT OF FACT

Dislocated Workers

A critical need exists for child care funds to be made available to displaced workers who wish to enroll in employment training programs or who are seeking other employment or education. Ninety-six (96) percent of Title XX-eligible families needing child care slots do not receive them.

Currently, state funded child care slots will only cover a time period of up to eight weeks while a worker who has lost his/her job is seeking other work.

With the sudden loss of employment for Maine workers in such fields as the shoe industry or in the manufacture of clothing, there is a growing need for dislocated workers to be trained in new forms of employment, to seek other employment, or to further their education. These funds would make child care vouchers available for a time period of up to six months.

In addition, the Maine Child Care Needs Survey indicated that in nearly 25 percent of Maine households with young children, one or more adults was forced to quit work, was unable to take a job, or was unable to continue training or education because of lack of child care.

Department of Educational and Cultural Services

Schools, whether currently operating or closed, can be appropriate sites for various types of child care programs, not only because transportation costs and problems may be minimized, but because they are familiar surroundings and can involve the same community of children. In addition, use of the schools for child care for school-age children before and after school can reduce school and community vandalism. Children who have supervised activities during these times are less likely to get hurt and to get into trouble.

Many of Maine's school buses are frequently idle after school hours. Many after-school child care programs would like to use these vehicles for transporting children from school to a child care program at the end of the day. To allow these programs to rent school vehicles is a relatively low-cost way to increase the availability of child care.

- . An estimated 25,000 Maine children age 6 through 12 spend some time caring for themselves each week.

- . Nearly one-third of the parents of children age 5 through 12 want more before and/or after-school programs at their child's school. According to surveys conducted by the Child Care Task Force in 1984, both parents and school administrators view the school as potential locations for child care programs.

- . Almost one-third of Maine's parents of children age 5 through 12 would like to see before and/or after-school programs in their child's school.

- . Approximately 75 percent of the responding school administrators surveyed recognize a need for child care in the school's service area.
- . Over 40 percent of school administrators responding indicated that they had space available for before and/or after-school care.
- . Approximately 35 percent of responding administrators might be willing to provide space to an outside agency to operate a child care program.
- . Over 25 percent of those responding might be willing to share the cost of the operation of a child care program with an outside agency.

Economic Development

Child care is a critical component of economic development. Without concurrent growth of Maine's child care system, Maine's economy cannot grow. As long as child care needs go unmet, workers are less productive, have more absenteeism, and higher job turnover. This position will insure that child care is considered a critical component of any economic development plan.

Salary Increases

A child care program's level of quality and effectiveness depends upon an adequate number of trained staff members committed to providing care that meets the developmental needs of each child.

The U.S. Department of Labor classifies parking lot attendants and child care teachers in the same occupational category. Child care workers, however, earn less than parking lot attendants, bartenders, and fast-food workers. Nationally, two thirds of child care workers earn poverty level wages and the turnover rate is twice as high as other human service workers. Research shows that based on qualification requirements, child care workers are among the nation's most underpaid occupational group.

Directors of child care facilities in Maine complain that they cannot attract or keep qualified employees. Low salaries and demanding job responsibilities make it difficult to attract and retain the high caliber staff necessary to provide quality child care. Because consistency of care is such a major issue in developing a quality program, salary levels of child care workers are an acute concern of the child care community.

- Go
- IV. Press Conference - Is scheduled for Tuesday, January 20, 1987 at 11:00 a.m. in room 113 of the State House. Tory Leuteman is contacting the press; Beth Edmonds is doing follow-up calls. Also, Legislators are being invited. A press packet will be given to all media, including:

WLAC Statement of Purpose
Membership list
List of Titles of 18 pieces of Legislation
as it now stands.

There will be three major categories of bills and the general emphasis will be on "Strengthening Maine's Families" for our agenda image.

1)

Economic Security Slate

"Medicaid Community Spouse Protection Act."
(MCoA) John Martin - Sponsor

"An Act to Establish a Dependent Care Tax Credit"
(MCoA) John Martin - Sponsor

"An Act To Remove the Age Limitation Requirements for Apprenticeship Programs." (MCoA) John Martin - Sponsor

"An Act to Increase the Availability and Improve the Quality of Child Care in Maine." (Southern Maine Association for the Education of Young Children and the Coalition for Maine's Children)
Charlie Priest - Sponsor \$1,951,890

"An Act To Encourage Employers to Assist Their Employees in Meeting Their Child Care Needs."
(Maine Women's Lobby) Judith Foss - Sponsor

Displaced Homemakers Bill - Part II Budget (Maine Association of Interdependent Neighborhoods)
John Lisnik - Sponsor

"An Act to Ensure Job Training Assistance to All AFDC Recipients." (MAIN) John Lisnik - sponsor
No new money - reallocation of existing funds.

"An Act to Provide Annual Decreases in the AFDC Standard of Need." (MAIN) Nancy Clark - Sponsor
FY '88: \$458,744 FY'89: \$995,659

"An Act to Decrease the AFDC Standard of Need."
(MAIN) Larry Connolly - Sponsor
FY '88 \$3,266,400

"An Act to Provide Special Needs payments to AFDC Recipients for Excess Housing Costs and Children's Winter Clothing." (MAIN)

Larry Connolly - Sponsor

FY `88: \$1,025,695 FY `89: \$1,118,957

Personal Safety Slate

"An Act to Create an Exception to Mandatory Mediation for Abused Persons." (Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services) Pat Paradis - Sponsor

"An Act to Fund Statewide Community Response Programs to Reduce Souse Abuse in Maine." (MCFCS)

Pat McGowan - Sponsor \$250,000

"An Act to Fund Expanded Services for Battered Women and Their Children in Maine." (MCFCS)

John Lisnik - Sponsor \$250,000

"An Act to Enhance and Expand Services Provided to Victims of Sexual Assault." (Rape Coalition)

Nancy Clark - Sponsor \$150,000

"An Act to Remove Statutory Protection for Those Who Sexually Assault Voluntary Social Companions." (Rape Coalition) Pat Paradis - Sponsor

"An Act To Provide the Continued Treatment and Support of Incest Victims and Survivors."

(Looking Up) - Sponsor

FY `88: \$88,769 FY `89: \$98,000

Health Care Slate

"An Act to Appropriate Funds for new and Existing Services for the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy and To Reduce the Adverse Effects of Teenage Parenting." (Family Planning Association - WLAC Member, for Citizen's Advisory Council) Don Carroll - Sponsor \$7million

"An Act to Preserve the Right to Reproductive Health Care for Persons Otherwise Eligible Under Medicaid." (Maine Women's Lobby) Bev Bustin - Sponsor

PLEASE CALL OR WRITE BETH EDMONDS WITH FURTHER UPDATES
AND INFORMATION.

Beth Edmonds
9 Guptill Ave.
Freeport, ME 04032
865-3869

PLEASE CALL THE COMMISSION FOR MAINE'S WOMEN THE
MORNING OF THE PRESS CONFERENCE TO BE SURE IT IS
PROCEEDING AS SCHEDULED. 289-3417

The group agreed that WLAC funds may be spent to have some posters printed to use at the press conference. Romaine Turyn will assist with material for graphics.

The spokesperson for the press conference will be Mimi Marchev. Beth Edmonds will be the alternate speaker. REPRESENTATIVES FROM WLAC MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS MUST ATTEND TO BE AVAILABLE TO GIVE DETAILED INFORMATION.

Mimi Marchev, Kit St. John And Liz Crandall offered to help Beth Edmonds write the press statement.

- V. Lobby Training is set for Thursday, January 29, 1987 from 6:00 - 9:00 p.m. in Room 113 of the State House.
- VI. The Governor will have Alan MacEwan meet with WLAC at some point. Hopefully, sooner rather than later. A Copy of our agenda will be sent to Governor McKernan by January 16th.
- VII. Maine Progressive Newspaper

Larry Danzinger wants a copy of the agenda ASAP (he'll be sent one) and wants an article on WLAC history, goals and purposes for the March issue. We think the deadline would be mid-February. Larry can be reached at 872-3107
- VIII. Fact Sheets - MUST BE DONE - A sample is enclosed.
- IX. Next Meeting

Tuesday February 10, 1987, 6:30 p.m. at the Maine Commission for Women Conference Room.

FACT SHEET

BILL:

L.D. 1907 AN ACT to Improve Access to Child Care Services

LEGISLATIVE SPONSORS:

Sen Nancy Clark, Cumberland
Sen Paul Gervreau, Androscoggin
Rep Larry Connolly, Portland
Rep Charles Priest, Brunswick

NON-LEGISLATIVE
SPONSORS:

Maine Women's Lobby

CONTACTS:

Mimi Marchev	622-5798
Betsy Sweet	289-3417
Deb Deatrick	239-2361

COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE:

Appropriations and Financial Affairs

REASON BILL IS NEEDED:

Critical Lack of safe, affordable, accessible child care in Maine

PURPOSE OF BILL:

1. Requires schools, businesses, state agencies, hospitals or health facilities receiving state funds or state-administered funds over \$200,000 for building expansion, renovation or new construction to establish a written policy concerning assistance provided employees in meeting child care needs and to submit this policy to the Office of Child Care Coordination.
2. Appropriates \$50,000 for grant program for pilot programs for before-school and after-school child care

SUPPORT FOR BILL-
(other than sponsors)

Coalition for Maine's Children
Maine Child Care Advisory Committee
Department of Human Services
Maine Day Care Directors Association
Child Care Connections
WLAC
Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union
AFL-CIO

SUSPECTED OPPOSITION:

Employers
Maine School Management

S-A-m-P-I-E

RELEVANT STATISTICAL DATA: Between 1970 and 1982 the numbers of Maine children under 18 with mothers in the work force grew from 39.5 % of all children to 55%
Project that in 1990 more than 57% of all mothers with children under age 6 will be employed and 67% of all 2-parent families will have both parents in the labor force
In 1984 there were 16,063 child care slots in registered and licensed day care homes.
54,000 children live in households in which all adults work full-time.
25,000 children age 5 to 12 spend some time each week caring for themselves.

5 STRONGEST ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR LEGISLATION:

- Part I
1. Time has come for employers to take some responsibility for child care needs - day care is a legitimate and urgent employee need
 2. Requiring employers to develop child care policy is a positive step that doesn't cost the state money
- Part II
3. Urgent need for before/after-school programs
 4. Grant program would support new programs and encourage community involvement

3 MOST PREVALENT ARGUMENTS AGAINST LEGISLATION:

1. "There's no money"
2. It's really a "do-nothing" bill
3. The Office of Child Care Coordination can't handle it.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS, IF ANY:

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION 1987

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>PRESIDENT (DIRECTOR)</u>	<u>1987 WLAC REPRESENTATIVE</u>	<u>ADDRESS & PHONE</u>	<u>ALTERNATIVE, ADDRESS & PHONE</u>
Coalition for Maine's Children	Cushman Anthony, Pres.	Emily Searle	Maine State Housing Authority, P.O. Box 2669 Augusta, ME. 04330 (W) 623-2981	
Common Cause	Ralph Conant	Ralph Conant	P.O. Box 5005, Waterville, ME. 04901 (H) 872-0552	
Displaced Home- makers Project	Gilda Nardone, Dir.	Audrey S. Daigle	Stoddard House, UMA, Augusta, ME. 04330 (H) 696-3022, (W) 622-7131 Ext. 337	Caroline Clavel, Look House Basement, UMF, Farmington, ME. 04938 (W) 778-9050
Family Planning Association of Maine, Inc.	Jeanne Bailey McGowan, Ex. Dir.	Jeanne Bailey McGowan	12 Pike St., Augusta, ME. 04330 622-7524	
League of Women Voters of Maine	Marlee Coughlan, Pres.	Judy Harrison	27 Poplar St., Bangor, Me. 04401 (H) 942-1545	Stephanie Martyak, 3A Middle St., Hallowell, ME. 04347 (H) 626-0757
Looking Up	Gayle M. Woodsum, Executive Director	Gayle M. Woodsum	RFD#1, Box 3360, MT. Vernon, ME. 04352 (H) 293-2750,	Gloria Jameyson, 78-26 Glenridge Dr., Augusta, ME. 04330 (H) 623-1982 (W) 289-3071
Maine Association of Handicapped Persons	Darrell Brooker, Pres.	Darrell Brooker	237 Oxford St., Portland, ME. 04101 (W) 774-4360	
Maine Association of Interdependent Neighborhoods	Judy Guay	Chris Hastedt	Pine Tree Legal, P.O. Box 2429, Augusta, ME. 04330 (W) 623-2971	Bob Philbrook, 295 Capisic St. Portland, ME. 04102 (H) 772-5636 (W) 775-0105
Maine Civil Liber- ties Union	Sally Sutton	Sally Sutton	97 A Exchange St., Portland, ME. 04101 774-5444	

Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services	Sue Patenaude, Pres.	Nancy E. Fritz	P.O. Box 304, Augusta, ME. 04330 (H) 623-3738 (W) 623-3569	
Maine Coalition on Rape	Peg Elath, Chair	Peg Ricker	Station House Station #93 Augusta, ME. 04330 (H) 623-1289 (W) 289-3417	
Maine Commission for Women	Mary Cathcart	Betsy Sweet	State House Station #93 Augusta, ME. 04330 (H) 582-2759 (W) 289-3417	Peg Ricker, State House Station #93 Augusta, ME. 04330, (H) 623-1289 (W) 289-3417
Maine Division American Associa- tion of University Women	Marge Erhardt	Jeanne L. Hammond	11 Gilman St., Waterville, ME. 04901 (H) 872-2560 (W) 872-3500	
Maine Federation of Business & Professional Women	Clare Burgess	Louise Hinkley	RR1, Box 277, Newcastle, ME. 04553 (H) 563-8232 (W) 289-2301; 3328	Patti Bourgoin, 280 State St., Augusta, ME. 04330, (H) 582-4175 (W) 623-2705
Maine Home Ec- onomics Asso- ciation	Ramona Carson	Liz Crandall	34 Belmont St., Bruns- wick, ME. 04011 (H) 729-3051	Jeanne Nason, Central Maine Power, 8 Water St., Waterville, ME. 04901 (H) 873-4425, (W) 873-4201
Maine Lesbian/ Gay Political Alliance	Dale McCormick	Dale McCormick	62 Church St., Gardiner, ME. (H) 582-2759 (W) 784-2385	Debbie Curtis (H) 626-1561 (W) 289-2674
Maine State Em- ployees Associa- tion	Phillip Merrill	John H. Marvin	65 State St., Augusta, ME. 04330 (W) 622-3151	
Maine State Nurses' Association	Jean Murray Fallon, Executive Director	Kathy Vezina, Chair, Legislative Committee	RR#1, Box 149, New Glouc- ester, ME. 04260 (H) 926-3545 (W) 780-4114	Elizabeth Snider, 161 Pine St., Portland, ME. 04102 (H) 761-2081
Maine Women's Lobby	Deb Deatrick	Tory Leuterman	Box 270, RFD 2, Gardiner, ME. 04345 (H) 582-6269 (W) 1- 800-521-1262 or 594-2551	Mimi Marchev, P.O. Box 92, Hallowell, ME. 04347 (H) 626-0984 (W) 622-5798
National Coun- cil of Jewish Women	Lisa Cohen	Lisa Cohen	11 Drew St., S. Portland, ME. 04106 799-8222	Linda Rogoff, 27 Coyle St., Portland, ME. 04103 772-2317

National Organization for
Women - Maine

Betheda Edmonds

Joanne Dauphinee

87 Sunset Strip, Brewer,
ME. 04412 (H)989-3306

Marge Clark, 5 Quarry Rd.,
Brunswick, ME. 04011 (H)729-4378

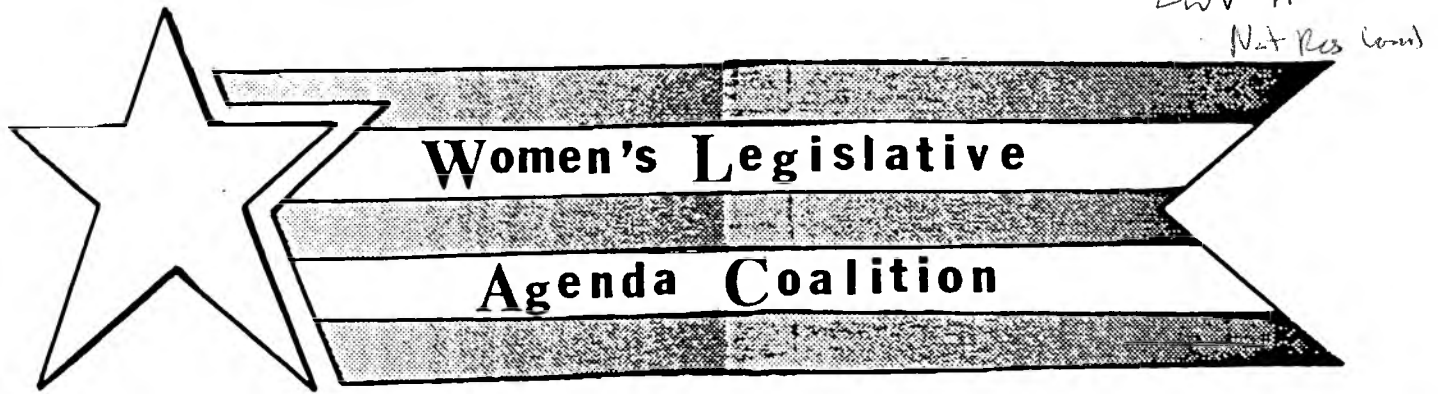
Southern Maine
Association for
the Education
of Young Children

Jane Freedman

Kathryn J. Stead

Child Care Connections,
87 High St., Portland, ME.
04101 (W)871-7449

Irving Williams, Maine Department
of Education & Cultural Services,
State House Station #23,
Augusta, ME. 04333 (W)289-5950



TO: WLAC Organizations

FROM: Peg Ricker, Commission for Women *[Signature]*

RE: Fact Sheets (Deadline: Feb. 6) for Legislation

DATE: January 16, 1987

A very useful lobbying tool developed by WLAC is the legislative "fact sheet". Each organization which is submitting legislation is responsible for producing a fact sheet about each bill.

The MCW traditionally has taken responsibility for working on the sheets. Once all fact sheets are sent in to our office, we copy them and send out packets to all WLAC members. This way, each member has the best information available about each bill. This aids lobbying tremendously. As the Women's Lobby and the MCW tend to work all the bills, the value of the fact sheets is immeasurable to us.

I have enclosed a copy of a bill from a previous year to be used as an example for format.

As final wording and sponsors have to be in by January 30th, I thought a February 6 deadline for fact sheets seems reasonable. The week of Feb. 9th, we will mail packets to WLAC. If your fact sheet is not in our office, it will be up to you to distribute it.

FACT SHEET

BILL:

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LEGISLATIVE SPONSORS:

Sen Nancy Clark, Cumberland
Sen Paul Gervreau, Androscoggin
Rep Larry Connolly, Portland
Rep Charles Priest, Brunswick

NON-LEGISLATIVE
SPONSORS:

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CONTACTS:

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COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE:

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(other than sponsors)

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Maine Child Care Advisory Committee
Department of Human Services
Maine Day Care Directors Association
Child Care Connections

SUSPECTED OPPOSITION:

WLAC
Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union
AFL-CIO

Employers
Maine School Management

S-A-M-P-I-E

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- Part I
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2. It's really a "do-nothing" bill
3. The Office of Child Care Coordination can't handle it.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS, IF ANY:

W L A C
WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION
MEETING
THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1987

PRESENT:

Peg Ricker, Coalition on Rape
Christopher St. John, Maine Association of
Interdependent Neighborhoods
Romaine M. Turyn, Maine Committee on Aging
- Janet Rice, Looking Up
Beth Edmonds, Maine Chapter of National
Organization of Women
Emily Searle, Coalition for Maine's Children
Ralph Conant, Maine Common Cause
Kathryn Vezina, Maine State Nurses' Association
- Liz Crandall, Maine Home Economics Association
Nancy Fritz, Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services

I. Introductions were done by all present

II. Minutes - Minutes were reviewed and accepted.
Nancy Fritz asked that the initials of the
organizations be spelled out. Beth Edmonds asked
that a complete list of the WLAC
member organizations be typed up. They will be
soon, says Peg Ricker.

III. Updates

Membership and dues. Clarification on membership
dues; they are desired, not required.

Logo - WLAC is looking for a logo. Suggestions
are welcome.

Group Updates:

Business and Professional Women (BPW) - They are
endorsing the whole agenda, except the gay rights
bill and the protection from harassment bill
based on sexual orientation.

Maine Association of Interdependent Neighborhoods
(MAIN) - Endorsing the entire agenda. Suggested
that the teen pregnancy bill increase the
emphasis on male responsibility.

Maine Committee on Aging (MCoA) - John Martin has
agreed to sponsor their bills.

1/20/87

Woman Legislature Agent Coalition Press Conference

113th Ses - Legislature

22 member WLAC rep 12,000 Maine People

4th Leg Session

More violence at home than on back alley

Q 18 legs prize 9.2 mil

Q Where \$ can be?

Save on Welfare rolls

Look at lay term, comprehension

Legs + Gov - need to see if this not integral

+ what State should be doing

Cost if don't pass the Legislature

Q Gov proposing freeze salary at last year level

-A But he fears child care etc.

Marlee,

Please fill this
out and send it to me
also Marlee's column for
Voter Nov. 12?

Nov. 22 - 7 P.M. Port. Museum of
Art - Ram Island Dance Co.
Join us?



WLAC MINUTES:

December 11, 1986

For next meeting: Minutes - Romaine / Chair - Beth Edmonds

Membership - \$350/ 2 organizations outstanding

Logo - in the process - Vivian Wadas will design

WLAC SLATE:

- Committee on Aging -
- * Community Spouse re: Medicare eligibility for community spouse
legislation compatible with Federal
50% of family income
minimum 125% of poverty
demonstrated need for additional expenses
 - * Dependent Care tax credits
pensions/benefits will be pursued through Gov's.
Task Force
 - * Get rid of age limitations in apprenticeship
programs

MCFCFS - Exemptions for mandated mediation for battered women

Office of Child Care - Question of strategy

- * Technical assistance for employers bill to be
submitted by MWL

SMAEYC
priority

- * Increasing salaries for child care workers would
like it to be tied in with at least Title XX slots
for private providers.

- * Omnibus bill to be created including all of
above to be introduced

MCW, Coalition for Me's Children and SMAEYC are willing
to put bill in - Barbara Collier will coordinate

Romaine Turyn brief the group on rent difficulties
at the child care center at AMHI

WLAC MINUTES:

Page 2

Displaced Homemakers - Increased funding for permanent staffing to replace VISTA volunteers (figures corrected)

Rape Coalition - \$150,000 bill for rape center full time staff - bill to remove voluntary social companion clause in rape statute

MLGPA - Revision of Harassment Laws of the State of Maine
a bill to address hate violence in Maine (distributed draft)

Amendment to Maine Human Rights Act "Gay Rights Bill"

Maine Women's Lobby - * Medicaid funding for reproductive health, vasectomy sterilization, abortion

* Technical Assistance for Employers (child care)

Family Planning Assoc. -

* Omnibus Bill for teen pregnancy (potentially including an AFDC increase)
7 million dollars over 2 years

* Remember to ask legislators for teen pregnancy task force report

M.A.I.N.-

WEET money to maintain services (replace Federal cuts) and increase appropriate services. Emergency (FY 87) make up FY 87 \$200,000 FY 88 , FY 89

Looking Up -

An Act to Provide the Continued Treatment and Support of Incest Victims and Survivors.

FY 88 - \$88,769

FY 89 - \$98,000

MAIN -

AFDC Indexing - An Act to Provide Annual Increase for AFDC

AFDC Increase Bill for FY 88-89 (5%)

AFDC Special Needs Allowance for Rent and Clothing

Expanded Day Care for Training and Work (WEET)

Funds and change way for Administering funds under AFDC special needs as opposed to straight WEET funds

WLAC MINUTES:

Page 3

MSNA - in supportive mode
adolescent pregnancy task force mode

Limitation of bills - Discussion of limiting bills ensued , we agreed to only limit the bills to the number supported by groups around the table

Press Conference - Tory agreed to coordinate press conference with Liz Crandall and BEth Edmonds - Date: Tues. Jan 20, 11:00 A.M.

Liz, Jean, Betsy, Tory, and Beth will draft statement for the 8th

Spokesperson delegated by Jan. 8

If any organization does not agree with legislation- you must notify WLAC before Jan. 8

Getting Press - We need to write letters to the editor about our issues.
Also, need to pursue national press

Lobbying training - Thursday, Jan. 29, 6-9 - Olympia Snowe briefing - Feb 28 at UMA

**WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION
MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF NOVEMBER 19, 1986**

The following organizations were represented at the meeting:

Organization	Representative	Telephone
Maine Women's Commission	Betsy Sweet	289 3417
Looking Up	Gloria Jameyson	293 2750
Office of Child Care Coordination	Barbara Collier	289 5060
	Marcia Lovell	
MCFCFS	Nancy Fritz	623 3569
NOW	JoAnne Dauphin	989 3306
	Marge Clark	729 4378
MWA Committee on Aging	Romaine Turyn	289 3658
Maine Home Economics Assn	Liz Crandall	729 3051
Business & Professional Women	Louise Hinkley	289 4143
Maine Women's Lobby	Mimi Marchev	622 5798
	Tory Leuteman	594 2551
Common Cause/Maine	Ralph Conant	872 0552
AAUW	Mary Stratton	377 6068
	Jean Hammond	
So. Me. Assn for Young Children	Lauri Christman	772 5279
	Kathryn Stead	871 7449
Displaced Homemakers & Older Women's League	Audrey Daigle	622 7131 X337
League of Women Voters	Stephanie Martyah	622 7566
Rape Coalition	Peg Ricker	289 3417
Coalition for Maine Children	Carolyn D gge	

Betsy Sweet was chair for the meeting and reminded the group that the chair would be passed around to a different participant each meeting. Ralph Conant volunteered to take the minutes at this meeting. Tory Leuteman will chair the December meeting.

The meeting opened with setting a date for the next meeting: Thursday, December 11, 1986, 6:30PM, Women's Commission Office, Hallowell.

Press conference date will be set at the next meeting either for the week of January 12th or 19th.

Betsy Sweet reviewed the status of the WLAC membership list. \$25 or more to join; \$175 from memberships on hand. An account will be established at Key Bank with two signators: ~~Frances Hinkley~~ *Louise Hinkley* & *Stephanie Martyah*. Gloria Jameyson volunteered to take charge of a letterhead/logo.

Legislative Review:

Mimi Marchev reported on the recommendations of the pro-choice subcommittee.

a. Medicare funding for abortions should be introduced in the Legislature as ~~an independent~~ bill through the Human Resources Committee.

b. A comprehensive bill should be introduced to repeal all laws that have been ruled unconstitutional. The reason: In the event Roe v Wade is reversed, all state laws that were unconstitutional under that decision should not automatically be reactivated as good law. Suggest some organization other than WLAC sponsor the bill to avoid "flagging" as a pro-choice bill. Could that organization be Common Cause? Should Rep.

Charlie Priest of Brunswick be asked to sponsor such a bill?

c. Titles and sponsors to enact the recommendations of the Teen Pregnancy Task Force Report.

Legislative programs of WLAC organizations:

* Committee on Aging, Romaine Turyn

The Committee on aging will focus on dependent care tax credits and certain needed changes in medicaid programs.

* NOW, JoAnne Dauphine

NOW is generally reactive to legislation.

* MCFCS, Nancy Fritz

Maine Family Crisis Services will focus on a bill to create exemptions for battered women from mandated mediation, MCFCS will also put forward a funding bill to increase services in Maine for battered women (possibly)

* Office of Child Care Coordination, Barbara Collier

The legislative agenda for this office is detailed in an attached memorandum labelled "Exhibit A".

The question of strategy was discussed: would it be more effective to break down this proposed legislation and get different interested groups to sponsor parts, or get all interested groups behind a single omnibus bill? Kathryn Stead of SMAYC urged that all groups interested in promoting child care services get together behind an omnibus bill such as the one suggested by the Office of Child Care Coordination. Betsy Sweet favored separate bills by different groups to avoid the possibility of the Legislature turning down a single omnibus bill; several separate bills might stand a better chance since it would be difficult for the Legislature to turn down one child care bill after another. Betsy allowed that if Gov. McKernan were to give priority to child care services, then an omnibus bill might stand a good chance of passage.

* Displaced Homemakers & Older Women's League, Audrey Daigle

Exhibit B summarizes the legislative program of Displaced Homemakers.

* Rape Coalition, Peg Ricker

A bill for renewed funding, \$150,000 for full time staff at all centers. Revisions in the law re voluntary social companions. New Center in Ellsworth.

* Commission for Women, Betsy Sweet

The Commission will work on the child care legislation with the Office of Child Care Coordination.

* MLGPA will introduce an anti-bias crime bill (see exhibit C) and a gay rights bill.

* AAUC, Jean Hammond

The American Association of University Women will focus on dependent care and respite care, does not plan to introduce legislation.

* Maine Women's Lobby, Mimi Marchev

Mimi reported first on a recent meeting of the Maine Association of Independent Neighborhoods which is still sorting out a legislative program. Discussions have focused on welfare, housing, job training, and energy issues. There is strong feeling in the group on the need for child care services and facilities.

The Maine Women's Lobby has as yet not formulated a legislative program. Mimi expect titles to be entered on a number of issues: school-based health clinics; family life education; family planning; medicaid funding for abortion, child care, economic development.

* Business & Professional Women, Louise Hinkley

A major interest in BPW is the issue of benefits for the part-time worker. There was some discussion in the group on this topic, and Romaine told us that the Commission on Aging plans to ask Gov. McKernan to appoint a task force to study this and related issues.

* Maine Home Economics Assn, Liz Crandall

The Maine Home Economics Association is not planning a legislative program but is interested in child care and abortion.

* Betsy Sweet reported that the Human Rights Commission wants to get rid of age limitations in apprenticeship programs in Maine. These limitations have the undesirable effect of excluding women who are reentering the workforce after years of concentrating on family responsibilities.

* Betsy Sweet also reported that Commissioner Petit had asked for a meeting with WLAC to discuss the Human Services Budget and hiring him as a lobbyist. Betsy will invite him but with the understanding that WLAC is very interested in a training session, but is not likely to employ him.

* Looking Up, Gloria Jameyson

Looking Up plans to seek renewal of funds to maintain services for its clients who are victims and survivors of incest.

The legislative program reports having been given, Betsy Sweet asked: What do we do with all of this?

One answer is to take the concepts back to your organizations and prepare bills for submission to the Legislature.

Stephanie Martyak of the League of Women Voters commented that LWV needs to see proposed legislation before LWV can decide on which bills to support.

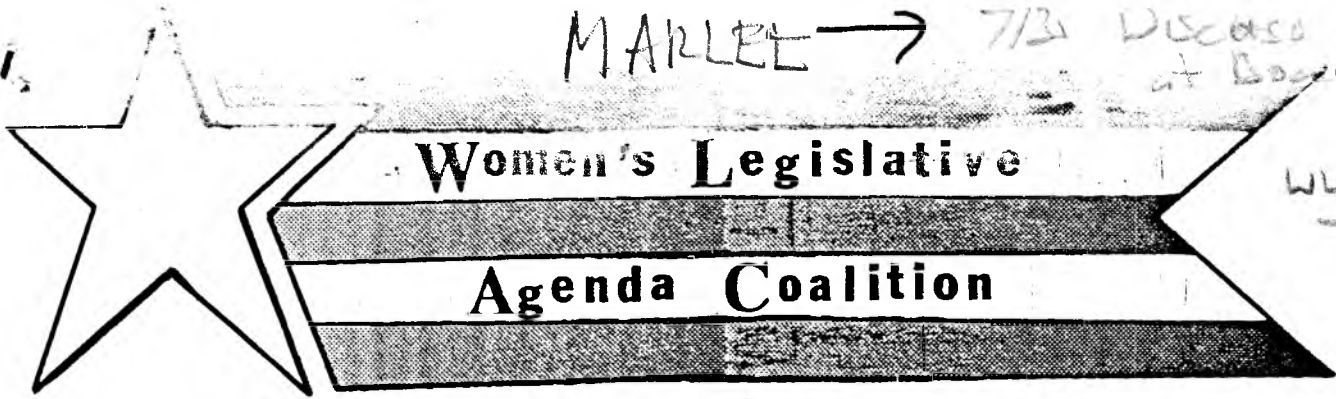
It was suggested that each organization should now set its own priorities so that WLAC can see as a group what priorities emerge. Than at the December 11th meeting, WLAC can decide on its priorities as a coalition. (It was commented that WLAC has not so far taken on abortion or gay/lesbian rights issues).

It was agreed that the minutes summarizing the presentations and discussions of this meeting should go out promptly as a guide for the different organizations in preparing their input for the December 11th WLAC meeting.

Betsy Sweet announced a legislative training session for lobbying and testifying for Thursday, January 29, 1987, 6PM to 9PM in the state house or state office building. Mimi will make the room reservation.

Congresswoman Olympia Snow will give a "legislative update" on February 28, 1987. (snow date: March 7).

Ralph Conant, Recorder.



TO: WLAC MEMBERS

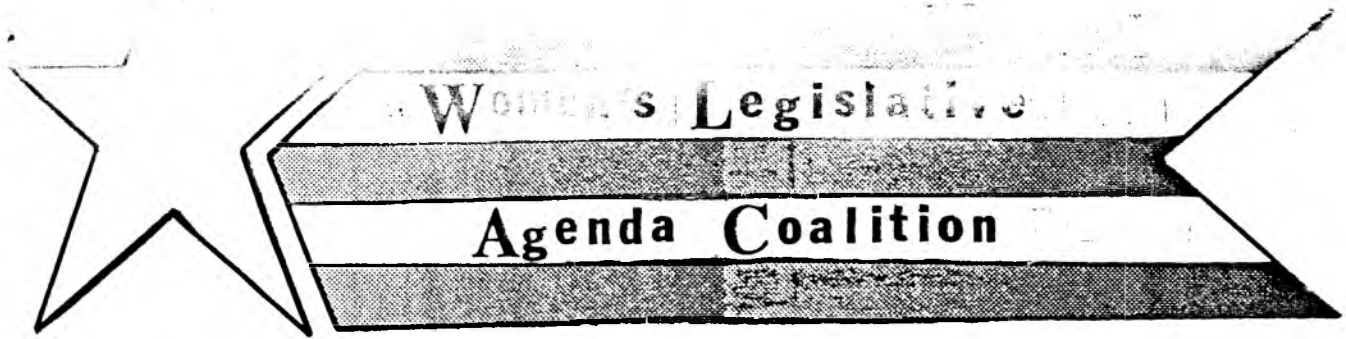
RE: Mission Statement, Membership and Operating Rules and Operating Procedures.

Enclosed please find the proposed mission statement, membership and operating procedures from our last meeting.

Our next meeting will be held August 21 at 6:30 PM in Hallowell at the MCW office.

At that meeting come prepared to state if your organization will continue to be a member of WLAC based on the enclosed policies. YOUR ORGANIZATION STATUS MUST BE DETERMINED AT THIS MEETING (For stationery purposes).

If you cannot attend, it is imperative that you call 289-3417 by August 21 if you wish to be a member of WLAC.



MISSION STATEMENT

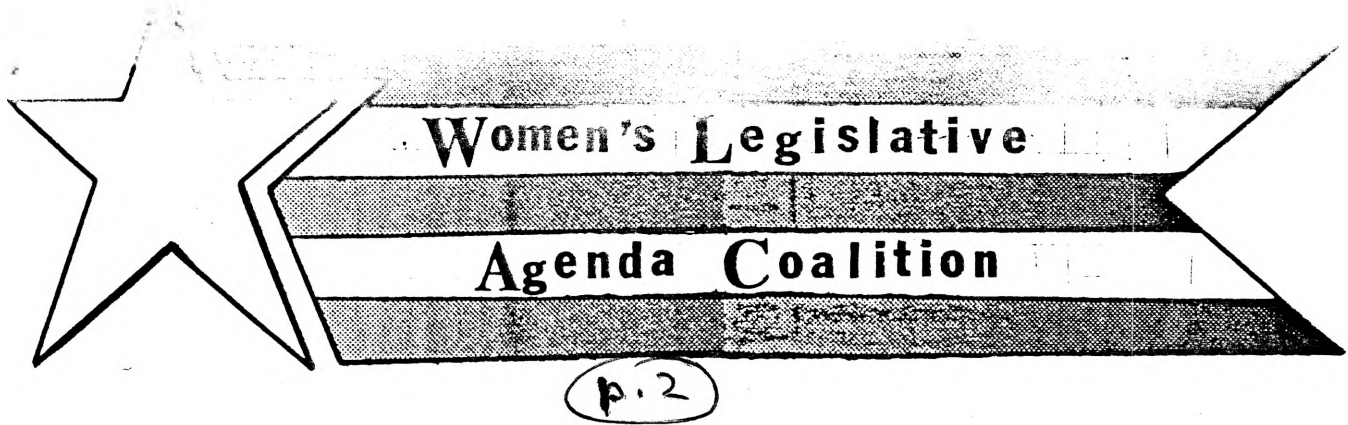
The Women's Legislative Agenda Coalition (WLAC) was formed in 1983 to improve the social, economic, and political status of women and to work for equality for all Maine citizens. WLAC will put forward a legislative agenda during each state legislative session that will improve women's immediate economic and social conditions and will institute laws and policies to enhance women's economic and social status. WLAC is comprised of a wide range of member organizations who agree with our overall objectives and who are willing to initiate legislation and to contribute to the research, lobbying and public education necessary to make our legislative efforts successful. Each piece of legislation WLAC supports will move all Maine citizens to the goal of full equality.

WLAC RECOMMENDED MEMBERSHIP AND OPERATING RULES

Membership

To qualify for membership in WLAC, organizations must:

1. Agree to WLAC's Mission Statement.
2. Pay Membership dues based on the organizations' ability to pay (with a recommended annual fee of \$25) to be used for operating expenses. No organization will be denied membership because of inability to pay.
3. Assign a member to testify on behalf of WLAC on one of WLAC's bills at a minimum of one hearing per legislative session.
4. Have a timely decision-making process to deal effectively with the speed of the legislative process.
5. Send representatives regularly to WLAC meetings.
6. Identify members to participate in legislative phone trees.



OPERATING PROCEDURES

WLAC members experienced in testifying and lobbying will conduct a workshop at the beginning of each legislative session for organizations' representatives inexperienced in lobbying and testifying.

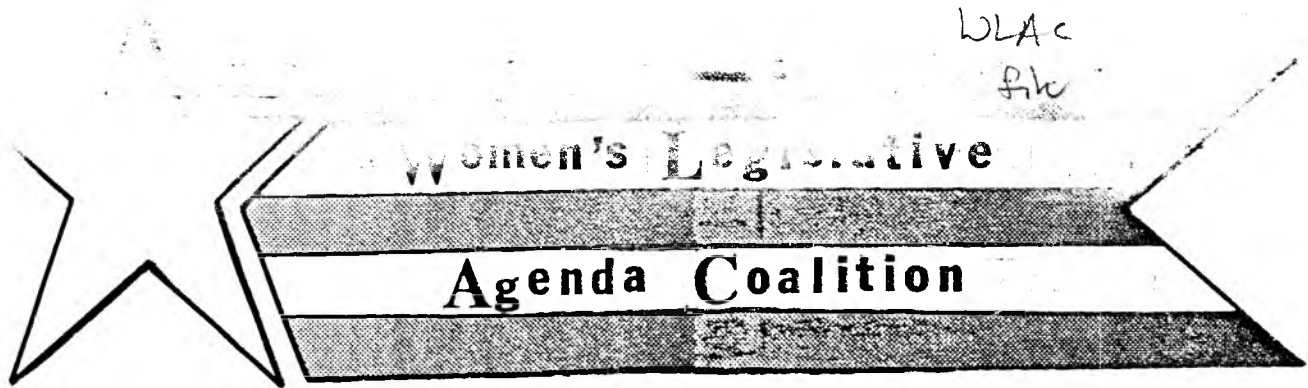
WLAC will set a legislative agenda by reaching consensus. All groups present must agree and those groups that are absent will be given a designated time period within which to respond. Those not responding are assumed to be in consensus with WLAC's position. All statements concerning the slate will be issued on WLAC stationery which lists member organizations.

WLAC also may support or oppose legislation if 2/3 of its member organizations agree to support the bill(s), and no member organization vetoes support because the bill(s) is in opposition to that member organization's principles. All statements concerning WLAC's position on such legislation will be released on WLAC stationery which does not list member organizations. However, member organizations which support the legislation will be listed in the statement.

If no member organization is willing to take the lead in organizing action on a particular bill, WLAC will not include the bill in its legislative package.

WLAC will be utilized as a forum for discussion of issues with the intent that the educational materials presented will be shared with the individual members of organizations represented.

2 sub statements
1 with all group names
1 with WLAC only



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May 2, 1983

bcc: Jaffe
Otwell
Rubin
Holmes
Reder
Laird
Parr
SP
CF

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Harriet Hentges

Shirley W. Eberly, President
League of Women Voters of
Metro Rochester
21 North Fitzhugh Street
Rochester, NY 14614

Dear Shirley:

As Julia Holmes explained to you on the phone, I delayed responding to your letter until I could gather enough information to give you a complete and accurate answer. I hope the delay has not inconvenienced you.

National League positions, as you stated, do not deal directly with the issue of discrimination based on sexual preference. The HR position does state, however, that the League supports "equality of opportunity for education, employment and housing for all persons in the U.S." About five years ago, the National Board, in answer to questions from several state and local Leagues, agreed that this position can be interpreted to apply to discrimination based on sexual orientation as well as to all other kinds of discrimination that deny equal access to education, employment or housing. This interpretation was not announced generally but became the basis for answering those Leagues that requested guidance. Although the national League has never taken action on legislation dealing with this discrimination issue, several local and state Leagues have done so. The California and Seattle Leagues may be among them but I didn't think it was essential for your purposes to check out those facts since that would have delayed my response further.

It seems then that Mr. Sally has not been entirely misinformed when he states that the national League has a position opposing discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (although he probably doesn't have a clear idea yet how we arrive at positions and take action in the League). He would be incorrect, however, if he said that the national League has taken a position on the particular bills he cited in his letter--HR 427 and S 430.

The fact that the National Board has approved this broad interpretation of the HR position does not mean that the Rochester League is obliged to take action based on Mr. Sally's request. There are many more bills in Congress and state legislatures than we can possibly cover under our positions; at all levels of the League we must be careful priorities. If the bills in question were on the action agenda of either the national or New York State Leagues, we would expect them to be on the local Leagues' priority list also. As it is, you and your board members must make the decision according to your own League's priorities and your sense of your members' understanding of the issue.

Sincerely,

Bobby Jaffe, Coordinator
Human Resources/Social Policy

cc: Elizabeth B. Hubbard, President, LWVNY

RJ:bb/US

1 FIRST REGULAR SESSION
2

3 ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH LEGISLATURE
4

5 Legislative Document

No. 1249

7 S.P. 446

In Senate, April 4, 1985

8 Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Sent down for concurrence and
9 ordered printed.

10 JOY J. O'BRIEN, Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator Najarian of Cumberland.

11 Cosponsored by Senator Bustin of Kennebec, Senator Baldacci of
Penobscot and Representative Connolly of Portland.

12 STATE OF MAINE
13

14 IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
15 NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE
16

17 AN ACT to Include the Term "Sexual
18 Orientation" in the Maine Human Rights
19 Act.
20

21 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as
22 follows:

23 Sec. 1. 5 MRSA §4552, as repealed and replaced
24 by PL 1975, c. 770, §28, is amended to read:

25 §4552. Policy

26 To protect the public health, safety and welfare,
27 it is declared to be the policy of this State to keep
28 continually in review all practices infringing on the
29 basic human right to a life with dignity, and the
30 causes of such these practices, so that corrective
31 measures may, where possible, be promptly recommended
32 and implemented, and to prevent discrimination in em-
33 ployment, housing or access to public accommodations
34 on account of race, color, sex, sexual orientation,
35 physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry

1 national origin and in employment, discrimination on
2 account of age; and to prevent discrimination in the
3 extension of credit on account of age, race, color,
4 sex, sexual orientation, marital status, religion,
5 ancestry or national origin.

6 Sec. 2. 5 MRSA §4553, sub-§9-A is enacted to
7 read:

8 9-A. Sexual orientation. "Sexual orientation"
9 means having a preference for heterosexuality,
10 homosexuality or bisexuality, having a history of
11 such a preference or being identified with such a
12 preference.

13 Sec. 3. 5 MRSA §4566, sub-§6, as amended by PL
14 1975, c. 770, §29, is further amended to read:

15 6. Advisory groups. To create such advisory
16 agencies and conciliation councils, local or, as will
17 aid in effectuating the purposes of this Act. The
18 commission may itself or it may empower these agen-
19 cies and councils to study the problems of discrimi-
20 nation in all or specific fields of human relation-
21 ships when based on race or color, sex, sexual orien-
22 tation, physical or mental handicap, religion, age,
23 ancestry or national origin, and foster, through com-
24 munity effort or otherwise, good will among the
25 groups and elements of the population of the State.
26 ~~Such~~ These agencies and councils may make recommenda-
27 tions to the commission for the development of poli-
28 cies and procedures in general. Advisory agencies and
29 conciliation councils created by the commission shall
30 be composed of representative citizens serving with-
31 out pay, but with reimbursement for actual and neces-
32 sary traveling expenses;

33 Sec. 4. 5 MRSA §4566, sub-§10, as repealed and
34 replaced by PL 1975, c. 770, §30, is amended to read:

35 10. Publications. To issue such publication and
36 such results of investigations and research as in its
37 judgment will tend to promote good will, and minimize
38 or eliminate discrimination based on race or color,
39 sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap,
40 religion, age, ancestry or national origin;

1 Sec. 5. 5 MRSA §4566, sub-§11, as repealed and
2 replaced by PL 1975, c. 770, §31, is amended to read:

3 11. Reports. From time to time, but not less
4 than once a year, to report to the Legislature and
5 the Governor, describing the investigations, proceed-
6 ings and hearings the commission has conducted and
7 their outcome and the other work performed by it, and
8 make recommendations for such further legislation or
9 executive action concerning abuses and discrimination
10 based on race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
11 physical or mental handicap, religion, age, ancestry
12 or national origin, or other infringements on human
13 rights or personal dignity, as may be desirable;

14 Sec. 6. 5 MRSA §4571, as repealed and replaced
15 by PL 1975, c. 770, §32, is amended to read:

16 §4571. Right to freedom from discrimination in em-
17 ployment

18 The opportunity for an individual to secure em-
19 ployment without discrimination because of race, col-
20 or, sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental hand-
21 icap, religion, age, ancestry or national origin is
22 recognized as and declared to be a civil right.

23 Sec. 7. 5 MRSA §4572, sub-§1, as amended by PL
24 1977, c. 565, is amended to read:

25 1. Unlawful employment. It shall be unlawful em-
26 ployment discrimination, in violation of this Act,
27 except where based on a bona fide occupational quali-
28 fication:

29 A. For any employer to fail or refuse to hire or
30 otherwise discriminate against any applicant for
31 employment because of race or color, sex, sexual
32 orientation, physical or mental handicap, reli-
33 gion, ancestry or national origin or age, or be-
34 cause of any such reason to discharge an employee
35 or discriminate with respect to hire, tenure,
36 promotion, transfer, compensation, terms, condi-
37 tions or privileges of employment, or any other
38 matter directly or indirectly related to employ-
39 ment, or in recruiting of individuals for employ-
40 ment or in hiring them, to utilize any employment

1 agency which such that employer knows, or has
2 reasonable cause to know, discriminates against
3 individuals because of their race or color, sex,
4 sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap,
5 religion, age, ancestry or national origin;

6 B. For any employment agency to fail or refuse
7 to classify properly or refer for employment or
8 otherwise discriminate against any individual be-
9 cause of race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
10 physical or mental handicap, religion, age, an-
11 cestry or national origin or to comply with an
12 employer's request for the referral of job appli-
13 cants, if such the request indicates either di-
14 rectly or indirectly that such the employer will
15 not afford full and equal employment opportuni-
16 ties to individuals regardless of their race or
17 color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or men-
18 tal handicap, religion, age, ancestry or national
19 origin;

20 C. For any labor organization to exclude from
21 apprenticeship or membership, or to deny full and
22 equal membership rights, to any applicant for
23 membership, because of race or color, sex, sexual
24 orientation, physical or mental handicap, reli-
25 gion, age, ancestry or national origin, or be-
26 cause of any such reason to deny a member full
27 and equal membership rights, expel from member-
28 ship, penalize or otherwise discriminate in any
29 manner with respect to hire, tenure, promotion,
30 transfer, compensation, terms, conditions or
31 privileges of employment, representation, griev-
32 ances or any other matter directly or indirectly
33 related to membership or employment, whether or
34 not authorized or required by the constitution or
35 bylaws of such that labor organization or by a
36 collective labor agreement or other contract, or
37 to fail or refuse to classify properly or refer
38 for employment, or otherwise to discriminate
39 against any member because of race or color, sex,
40 sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap,
41 religion, age, ancestry or national origin or to
42 cause or attempt to cause an employer to discrim-
43 inate against an individual in violation of this
44 section, except that it shall be lawful for labor
45 organizations and employers to adopt a maximum
46 age limitation in apprenticeship programs;

1 D. For any employer or employment agency or la-
2 bor organization, prior to employment or admis-
3 sion to membership of any individual, to:

4 (1) Elicit or attempt to elicit any infor-
5 mation directly or indirectly pertaining to
6 race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
7 physical or mental handicap, religion, age,
8 ancestry or national origin, except where a
9 physical or mental handicap is determined by
10 the employer, employment agency or labor or-
11 ganization to be job related; or where some
12 privileged information is necessary for an
13 employment agency or labor organization to
14 make a suitable job referral;

15 (2) Make or keep a record of race or color,
16 sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental
17 handicap, religion, age, ancestry or nation-
18 al origin, except under physical or mental
19 handicap, when an employer requires a physi-
20 cal or mental examination prior to employ-
21 ment, a privileged record of such an exami-
22 nation is permissible;

23 (3) Use any form of application for employ-
24 ment, or personnel or membership blank con-
25 taining questions or entries directly or in-
26 directly pertaining to race or color, sex,
27 sexual orientation, physical or mental hand-
28 icap, religion, age, ancestry or national
29 origin, except under physical or mental
30 handicap, where it can be determined by the
31 employer that the job or jobs to be filled
32 require such that information for the well-
33 being and safety of the individual; nor will
34 this section prohibit any officially recog-
35 nized agency from keeping necessary records
36 in order to provide free services to indi-
37 viduals requiring rehabilitation or employ-
38 ment assistance;

39 (4) Print or publish or cause to be printed
40 or published any notice or advertisement re-
41 lating to employment or membership indicat-
42 ing any preference, limitation, specifica-
43 tion or discrimination based upon race or

1 color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or
2 mental handicap, age, ancestry or national
3 origin, except under physical or mental
4 handicap when the text of ~~such~~ the printed
5 or published material strictly adheres to
6 this Act; or

7 (5) Establish, announce or follow a policy
8 of denying or limiting, through a quota sys-
9 tem or otherwise, employment or membership
10 opportunities of any group because of the
11 race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
12 physical or mental handicap, religion, age,
13 ancestry or national origin of ~~such~~ that
14 group; or

15 E. For an employer or employment agency or labor
16 organization to discriminate in any manner
17 against any individual because they have opposed
18 any practice which would be a violation of this
19 Act, or because they have made a charge, testi-
20 fied or assisted in any manner in any investiga-
21 tion, proceeding or hearing under this Act.

22 Sec. 8. 5 MRSA §4581, as repealed and replaced
23 by PL 1975, c. 770, §35, is amended to read:

24 §4581. Decent housing

25 The opportunity for an individual to secure de-
26 cent housing in accordance with his ability to pay,
27 and without discrimination because of race, color,
28 sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental ~~handicap~~
29 handicap, religion, ancestry or national origin is
30 hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil
31 right.

32 Sec. 9. 5 MRSA §4582, as amended by PL 1983, c.
33 437, §§2 and 3, is further amended to read:

34 §4582. Unlawful housing discrimination

35 It shall be unlawful housing discrimination, in
36 violation of this Act:

37 For any owner, lessee, sublessee, managing agent
38 or other person having the right to sell, rent, lease

1 or manage a housing accommodation, or any agent of
2 these to make or cause to be made any written or oral
3 inquiry concerning the race or color, sex, sexual
4 orientation, physical or mental handicap, religion,
5 ancestry or national origin of any prospective pur-
6 chaser, occupant or tenant of such housing accommo-
7 dation; or to refuse to show or refuse to sell, rent,
8 lease, let or otherwise deny to or withhold from any
9 individual such housing accommodation because of the
10 race or color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or
11 mental handicap, religion, ancestry or national ori-
12 gin of such individual; or to issue any advertisement
13 relating to the sale, rental or lease of such housing
14 accommodation which indicates any preference, limita-
15 tion, specification or discrimination based upon race
16 or color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental
17 handicap, religion, ancestry or national origin; or
18 to discriminate against any individual because of
19 race or color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or
20 mental handicap, religion, ancestry or national ori-
21 gin in the price, terms, conditions or privileges of
22 the sale, rental or lease of any such housing accom-
23 modations or in the furnishing of facilities or ser-
24 vices in connection therewith, or to evict or attempt
25 to evict any tenant of any housing accommodation be-
26 cause of the race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
27 physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or
28 national origin of such tenant;

29 For any real estate broker or real estate sales
30 person, or agent of one of them, to fail or refuse to
31 show any applicant for a housing accommodation any
32 such accommodation listed for sale, lease or rental,
33 because of the race or color, sex, sexual orienta-
34 tion, physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry
35 or national origin of such applicant or of any in-
36 tended occupant of such accommodation, or to misrep-
37 resent, for the purpose of discriminating on account
38 of the race or color, sex, sexual orientation, physi-
39 cal or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or nation-
40 al origin of such applicant or intended occupant, the
41 availability or asking price of a housing accommo-
42 dation listed for sale, lease or rental; or for such a
43 reason to fail to communicate to the person having
44 the right to sell or lease such housing accommodation
45 any offer for the same made by any applicant thereof;
46 or in any other manner to discriminate against any

1 applicant for housing because of race or color, sex,
2 sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap, re-
3 ligion, ancestry or national origin of such applicant
4 or of any intended occupant of the housing accommoda-
5 tion, or to make or cause to be made any written or
6 oral inquiry or record concerning the race or color,
7 sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap,
8 religion, ancestry or national origin of any such ap-
9 plicant or intended occupant, or to accept for list-
10 ing any housing accommodation when the person having
11 the right to sell or lease the same has directly or
12 indirectly indicated an intention of discriminating
13 among prospective tenants or purchasers on the ground
14 of their race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
15 physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or
16 national origin, or when he knows or has reason to
17 know that the person having the right to sell or
18 lease such housing accommodation has made a practice
19 of such discrimination since July 1, 1972 that dis-
20 crimination has been prohibited by law;

21 For any person to whom application is made for a
22 loan or other form of financial assistance for the
23 acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair or
24 maintenance of any housing accommodation, whether se-
25 cured or unsecured, or agent of such person, to make
26 or cause to be made any oral or written inquiry con-
27 cerning the race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
28 physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or
29 national origin of any individual seeking such finan-
30 cial assistance, or of existing or prospective occu-
31 pants or tenants of such housing accommodations; or
32 to discriminate in the granting of such financial as-
33 sistance, or in the terms, conditions or privileges
34 relating to the obtaining or use of any such finan-
35 cial assistance, against any applicant because of the
36 race or color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or
37 mental handicap, religion, ancestry or national ori-
38 gin of such applicant or of the existing or prospec-
39 tive occupants or tenants;

40 For any person furnishing rental premises to
41 refuse to rent or impose different terms of tenancy
42 to any individual who is a recipient of federal,
43 state or local public assistance, including medical
44 assistance and housing subsidies solely because of
45 such individual's status as such recipient; or

1 For any form of public housing or any housing
2 that is financed in whole or in part with public
3 funds offering housing accommodations, containing 20
4 or more units, constructed on or after January 1,
5 1984, or begun to be remodeled or enlarged at an es-
6 timated total cost of more than \$100,000 after Janu-
7 ary 1, 1984, to not have at least one unit for each
8 multiple of 20 of those units designed so as to be
9 accessible to and useable by handicapped persons.
10 Plans to reconstruct, remodel or enlarge an existing
11 building when the estimated total cost exceeds
12 \$100,000 shall be subject to this section, when the
13 proposed reconstruction, remodeling or enlargement
14 will substantially affect that portion of the build-
15 ing normally accessible to the public. For purposes
16 of this section, a newly constructed housing unit is
17 deemed accessible to and useable by handicapped per-
18 sons if it meets the requirements of the 1981 stan-
19 dards of construction, Section 4.34, Dwelling Units,
20 adopted pursuant to Title 25, chapter 331. A
21 remodeled, renovated or enlarged housing unit is
22 deemed accessible to and useable by handicapped per-
23 sons if it meets the requirements of the following 4
24 parts of the 1981 standards of construction adopted
25 pursuant to Title 25, chapter 331:

- 26 1. Accessible route. 4.3 accessible route;
- 27 2. Doors. 4.13 doors;
- 28 3. Adaptable bathrooms. 4.34.5 adaptable bath-
29 rooms; and
- 30 4. Tactile warnings. 4.29.3 tactile warnings on
31 doors to hazardous areas.

32 Sec. 10. 5 MRSA §4583, as repealed and replaced
33 by PL 1975, c. 770, §37, is further amended to read:

34 §4583. Application

35 Nothing in this Act shall may be construed in any
36 manner to prohibit or limit the exercise of the priv-
37 ilege of every person and the agent of any person
38 having the right to sell, rent, lease or manage a
39 housing accommodation to set up and enforce specifi-
40 cations in the selling, renting, leasing or letting

1 thereof or in the furnishings of facilities or ser-
2 vices in connection therewith which are not based on
3 the race, color, sex, sexual orientation, physical or
4 mental handicap, religion or country of ancestral or-
5 igin, the receipt of public assistance payments of
6 any prospective or actual purchaser, lessee, tenant
7 or occupant thereof. Nothing in this Act contained
8 ~~shall~~ may be construed in any manner to prohibit or
9 limit the exercise of the privilege of every person
10 and the agent of any person making loans for or of-
11 fering financial assistance in the acquisition, con-
12 struction, rehabilitation, repair or maintenance of
13 housing accommodations, to set standards and prefer-
14 ences, terms, conditions, limitations or specifica-
15 tions for the granting of ~~such~~ those loans or finan-
16 cial assistance which are not based on the race, col-
17 or, sex, sexual orientation, physical or mental hand-
18 icap, religion or country of ancestral origin, the
19 receipt of public assistance payments of the appli-
20 cant for ~~such~~ the loan or financial assistance or, of
21 any existing or prospective owner, lessee, tenant or
22 occupant of ~~such~~ the housing accommodation.

23 Sec. 11. 5 MRSA §4591, as repealed and replaced
24 by PL 1975, c. 770, §38, is amended to read:

25 §4591. Equal access to public accommodations

26 The opportunity for every individual to have
27 equal access to places of public accommodation with-
28 out discrimination because of race, color, sex, sexu-
29 al orientation, physical or mental handicap, reli-
30 gion, ancestry or national origin is recognized as
31 and declared to be a civil right.

32 Sec. 12. 5 MRSA §4592, as repealed and replaced
33 by PL 1975, c. 770, §39, is amended to read:

34 §4592. Unlawful public accommodations

35 It shall be unlawful public accommodations dis-
36 crimination, in violation of this Act:

37 For any person, being the owner, lessee, propri-
38 etor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of
39 any place of public accommodation, to directly or in-
40 directly refuse, withhold from or deny to any person,

1 on account of race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
2 physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or
3 national origin, any of the accommodations, advantages,
4 facilities or privileges of such that place of
5 public accommodation, or for such that reason in any
6 manner discriminate against any person in the price,
7 terms or conditions upon which access to such that
8 accommodation, advantages, facilities and privileges
9 may depend; and

10 For any person to directly or indirectly publish,
11 circulate, issue, display, post or mail any written,
12 printed, painted or broadcast communication, notice
13 or advertisement, to the effect that any of the accommodations,
14 advantages, facilities and privileges of any place of public
15 accommodation shall be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account
16 of race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
17 physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or
18 national origin, or that the patronage or custom
19 thereof of any person belonging to or purporting to
20 be of any particular race or color, sex, sexual orientation,
21 physical or mental handicap, religion, ancestry or
22 national origin is unwelcome, objectionable
23 or not acceptable, desired or solicited, or that the
24 clientele thereof is restricted to members of particular
25 races or colors, sexes, members having sexual
26 orientation, physical or mental handicap, religions,
27 ancestries or national origin. The production of any
28 such written, printed, painted or broadcast communication,
29 notice or advertisement, purporting to relate
30 to any such place, shall be presumptive evidence in
31 any action that the same was authorized by its owner,
32 manager or proprietor.

34 Sec. 13. 5 MRSA §4595, as repealed and replaced
35 by PL 1975, c. 770, §40, is amended to read:

36 §4595. Right to freedom from discrimination solely
37 on the basis of age, race, color, sex, sexual
38 orientation, marital status, ancestry, religion or national origin in any credit trans-
39 action
40

41 The opportunity for every individual to be extended credit without discrimination solely because
42 of any one or more of the following factors: Age;
43

1 race; color; sex; sexual orientation; marital status;
2 ancestry; religion or national origin is recognized
3 as and declared to be a civil right.

4 Sec. 14. 5 MRSA §4596, as amended by PL 1975, c.
5 770, §41, is further amended to read:

6 §4596. Unlawful credit extension discrimination

7 It shall be unlawful credit discrimination for
8 any creditor to refuse the extension of credit to any
9 person solely on the basis of any one or more of the
10 following factors: Age; race; color; sex; sexual ori-
11 entation; marital status; ancestry; religion or na-
12 tional origin in any credit transaction. It shall
13 not be unlawful credit discrimination to comply with
14 the terms and conditions of any bona fide group cred-
15 it life, accident and health insurance plan, for a
16 financial institution extending credit to a married
17 person to require both the husband and the wife to
18 sign a note and a mortgage and to deny credit to per-
19 sons under the age of 18 or to consider a person's
20 age in determining the terms upon which credit will
21 be extended.

22 STATEMENT OF FACT

23 The purpose of this bill is to extend to all cit-
24 izens regardless of their sexual orientation the same
25 protections now guaranteed to others on the basis of
26 race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin,
27 physical or mental handicap. Discrimination in the
28 areas of employment, housing, public accommodations
29 and credit are prohibited.

30 2075012685

- D 1249

Maj - O N T P 8

Min - O T P 5

~~He~~

4/9

6/7, 10

~~Sen~~

4/4

6/6, 7

ACTION COALITION GUIDELINES

(As approved June 1980)

QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED IN EVALUATING COALITION MEMBERSHIP:

1. Do the coalition's issues mesh with League program?
2. Are the aims of the coalition on those issues in line with League positions?
3. Are these issues and goals of the coalition of current priority with the League?
4. Are those issues and goals timely on the nation's agenda?
5. Are the other members or proposed members of the coalition in harmony with League positions?
6. Will coalition activity be more effective than the League acting alone?
7. Will the League be a visible member of the coalition?
8. Will the League be an active member of the coalition?
9. Do we have confidence in the leadership or proposed leadership of the coalition?
10. Will the demands on staff and volunteer time in the coalition be worth the investment?
11. Will any cash or non-personnel in-kind donations to the coalition be worth the investment?
12. Do we have expertise to provide the coalition or are we willing to simply lend our name in general support of the coalition?

EVALUATING THE ANSWERS:

1. This should be yes, recognizing that some coalitions have many issues, some may not be on League program. The major thrust of the coalition should be on League program, however.
2. This should be a clear-cut yes.
3. Evaluating this sometimes involves the nature of the coalition, whether it is a high-action coalition or informational only or a combination of the two. We also need to be somewhat futuristic in looking ahead to evolving League priorities.
4. This should elicit at least a qualified yes, recognizing that some currently backburner issues for the nation will become timely -- and some

issues are worth being involved in for the importance of the statement that they should be timely issues for the nation.

5. This can have a variety of answers but serves to get us to consider who our allies will be in the coalition. There are groups we've worked with for years that we know we can work well with again; the converse also is true. Also, it may be that some groups that are not traditional allies will be in the coalition, and this can have benefits (as well as drawbacks) of its own.
6. While coalition activity does not preclude the League acting alone on the same issue, there should be some added effectiveness to the ultimate goal(s) of coalition involvement.
7. A yes answer is preferable, unless the coalition is entered deliberately as a low-key participant (perhaps to gain information on an issue in which we're not actively involved at the present).
8. The "correct" answer is neither yes nor no but must be addressed in weighing the answer to question 10.
9. This should be answered affirmatively.
10. This is more critical than we have perhaps considered it in the past. We have to recognize that staff/board involvement in coalition activities mean less time devoted to something else.
11. On the other hand, we perhaps tend to over-emphasize this question. The monetary consideration should be taken into account but rarely, is it the deciding factor. We have perhaps tended to be more receptive to some "free" coalitions that we would have if they had required money. As former Action chair, Nancy Neuman pointed out, "Some of the 'free' ones are very effective; some may not be. The Leadership Conference (on Civil Rights) costs us the most and is important for us to belong to."
12. This need not be an either-or answer, and there are cases where we should be willing to do little more than lend our name. In every case, of course, we should be firmly committed to the League's name being attached to that of the coalition.

WLAC-



NON-PARTISAN WOMEN'S GROUP MARKS 50 YEARS KEEPING TABS ON LEGISLATURE

A watchdog group of women from all over the state has been shadowing the state Legislature from afar for 50 years now.

The non-partisan Women's Legislative Council currently homes in on the State House from ~~across the river~~, meeting monthly at the Capital Area Regional Vocational Center. The women include former lawmakers and present-day lawmakers' wives, but they all joined the council as delegates or leaders from a variety of women's clubs around the state.

The council was formed in 1936 as an information-gathering vehicle to "further the passage of good legislation and be non-partisan, non-sectarian and non-commercial," according to a statement of purpose.

Members take no positions as a group, but delegates from different clubs may find themselves enjoying a luncheon meeting together one day and lobbying opposite sides of a bill the next.

"Today they call it a coalition, and I suppose that's what it was," said President Jeanne Nason of Waterville.

Membership is up to 240, with more than 50 typical at meetings, many traveling great distances.

"We offer education," said past president Marguerite Smith of Falmouth, who said she was the first woman ever to serve on the Legislature's Appropriations Committee during her seven years as a state representative.

For the past decade the council has met at the vocational center with lunch provided by culinary students. The group annually provides a scholarship for further study for one of the students in the culinary program.

Club activists say good leadership over the years and the growth of women's organizations have helped boost membership. As for the lunch, Smith added, "That's been another great calling card since we've been coming here."

The events are as social as they are informative. A standard item of business is a call for any members deserving congratulations or get-well wishes.

Many of the delegates are of retirement age. That makes them better able to attend mid-day meetings, but their clubs have members of all ages.

Once a year they cross the river for a day at the Legislature, and an annual outing always accents awareness. This spring's trip is to the University of Southern Maine.

Clubs that affiliate pay a \$14 yearly dues, and \$5 individual memberships are only available to former club delegates who can't get the sessions out of their systems once their clubs send new representatives.

"We have to keep our minds busy," said Smith, a 30-year member. "If you don't, you stagnate."

"And maybe we change a few things," she added. "Who knows?"

(Portions of an article "Maine/Local"
written by Bob Datz, Guy Gannett Servie)



REPORTER: Kay Karst
Material Aids Secretary

What an old fashioned winter we are experiencing! I hope you, women, are busy working for your own church, Church World Service, your numerous Community Projects and all the other wonderful things you do!

The Women's Fellowship Advisory Council is meeting on February 28 in Augusta and I would like all the Association Directors to attend so I can speak to you on how to make out the Material Aid Reports.

I have a dream that some of our churches will initiate CROP Walks this year. For a few hours of walking, it bring great joy and an expression of love for those whom we will never know, but who are God's Children.

MISSIONS



THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO YOU

If none but you in the world today
Had to live in a Christ-like way,
Could the rest of the world look close at you
And find the path that is straight and true?
If none but you in the world so wide
Had found the Christ for her daily guide,
Would the things you do and the things you say
Lead others to live in His blessed way?
Ah, friends of the Christ, in the world today
Are many who watch you upon your way,
And look to the things you say and do
To measure the Christian standard true!
They read and admire the Gospel of Christ
With its love so unfailing and true,
But what do they say and what do they think
Of the gospel according to you?
You are writing each day a letter to them.
Take care that the writing is true:
'Tis the only gospel that some will read,
That gospel according to you.

"MISSION IS THE LIFE BLOOD OF THE CHURCH. WHEN YOU DO NOT DO MISSION
THE CHURCH BECOMES ANEMIC."

-Richard Nordgren



Maria Coughlin
LWV

655-7624

Women's Legislative Council of Maine

1986 - 87



*50th
Anniversary
1936-86*

PURPOSE OF THE
WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF MAINE

The purpose of the Women's Legislative Council of Maine is to further the passage of good legislation in the Maine Legislature and to protect the good legislation now in our statutes. It is a clearinghouse for the legislative work of member organizations. It does not itself endorse, promote, or propose any such measures. It merely provides the machinery by which member organizations interested in a given measure can pool their efforts without in any way involving other member organizations not actively concerned. It shall be non-partisan, non-sectarian, and non-commercial.

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Reservations for meal on meeting day
must be made one week prior to meeting.
Contact Mrs. Mildred Shelton, Augusta -
622-9344

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

Mrs. Jeanne Nason (Toby)
Central Maine Power Co
8 Water Street
Waterville, ME 04901 873-4425

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Mrs. Susannah French (Stanley)
HCR 1, Box 20 H 529-5143
Round Pond, ME 04564 *0 563-8001
(* - T&W 9-5, F 9-1)

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

Mrs. Lorenza Piper
RFD #1, Box 31 933-2176
Monmouth, ME 04259 247-5546

RECORDING SECRETARY

Mrs. Marion Abbott
P.O. Box 7
Wiscasset, ME 04578 882-7714

TREASURER

Mrs. Jane Campbell (Fred)

24 Elm Street

Freeport, ME 04032

865-4065

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Miss Charlotte Morrison

26 Thompson Road

Veazie, ME 04401-6953

942-8727

HISTORIAN

Mrs. Ina Weymouth

P.O. Box 73

East Vassalboro, ME 04935

923-3532

PARLIAMENTARIAN

Mrs. Ruth Pennell (Preston)

RFD #2, Box 7430

Winthrop, ME 04364

395-4233

PAST PRESIDENTS
PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP

- * Mrs. Noel C. Little
- * Mrs. Harriet Gray
- * Mrs. Frank F. Roberts
Mrs. Harold Fernald (Loebs)
39 Burleigh St., Waterville 04901
- Mrs. A. D. Nutting
Rt. 1, Oxford 04270
- Mrs. William Bennett
Long Beach, California
- * Mrs. J. Howard Waring
- * Mrs. Edward J. Holland
Mrs. George W. Tufts
518 College St., Lewiston 04240
- Mrs. Norman E. Ross
32 Frye St., Lewiston 04240
- * Miss Helen F. Dunn
Mrs. Joseph I. Craig
Lakeman Lane, Hallowell 04347
- Mrs. Robert E. Lindquist
34 Applegate Lane, Falmouth 04105

Mrs. Alva S. Appleby
West Front Street, Box 279
Skowhegan 04976

Mrs. Peter B. Aucoin
25 Rumford Ave., Rumford 04276

Mrs. Richard Adams
10 Chambers St., Brewer 04412

Mrs. Preston W. Pennell
RFD #2, Box 7430, Winthrop 04364

Mrs. Inman E. Carrigan
28 Prospect St., Skowhegan 04976

Mrs. Stanley B. Haskell
Mt. Desert 04660

Mrs. Albert G. Smith
14 Woodville Rd, Falmouth 04105

* - Deceased

COMMITTEES

ADMISSIONS

Chairman: Mrs. Lorenza Piper

RFD #1, Box 31 933-2176
Monmouth 04259 247-5546

Miss Margaret Stevens

Coveholm, Box 93
Glen Cove 04846 594-8886

Mrs. Lorraine Rossnagle (Donald)

29 Falmouth Street
Portland 04101 774-9523

LOOKOUT

Chairman: Mrs. Madeline Stevenson (Dana)

Stevenson Hill
Unity 04988 948-2515

Mrs. Clarice Mitchell (Seth)

RFD #1, Box 421
Dixmont 04932 234-2925

Mrs. Helen Meader

5 Hillside Avenue
Winthrop 04364 377-8011

FOLLOW-UP

Chairman: Mrs. Marie Borgese (Alfred)
Maine Lung Association
128 Sewall St H 582-5040
Augusta 04330 O 622-6394

Mrs. Betty Socec (Edmund)
102 Old Winthrop Rd
Augusta 04330 622-2042

Mrs. Marion Abbott
P.O. Box 7
Wiscasset 04578 882-7714

PROGRAM

Chairman: Mrs. Susannah French (Stanley)
HCR 1, Box 20
Round Pond, ME 04564 529-5143

Mrs. Lucy Appleby (Alva)
West Front St, Box 279
Skowhegan 04901 474-2649

Mrs. Mary Davis (Earle)
14 Cherry Hill Terrace
Waterville 04901 872-5272

PROGRAM - Continued

Mrs. Shirley Richard (Alexander)
210 Main Street
Madison 04950 696-3049

Mrs. Ethel Haskell (Stanley)
Rte. 308, Box 19A
Mt. Desert 04660 276-3277

Mrs. Dot Jenkins (Leon)
33 Granite Street
Auburn 04210 783-1230

BUDGET

Chairman: Mrs. Jane Campbell (Fred)
24 Elm Street
Freeport 04032 865-4065

Mrs. Maravene Gilman (Robert)
15 Jewett Street
Skowhegan 04976 474-9780

Mrs. Marguerite Smith (Albert)
14 Woodville Rd
Falmouth 04915 781-3348

BUDGET - Continued

Mrs. Jeanne Nason (Toby)
Central Maine Power Co.
8 Water Street
Waterville 04901 873-4425

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Chairman: Mrs. Alta Giroux (Arnold)
48 Drummond Avenue
Waterville 04901 872-6441

Miss Elsie Davies
22 Capri Street
Brewer 04412 989-4979

Miss Ruth Cluff
98 Lake Street
Auburn 04210 783-0495

HOSTESSES

Chairman: Mrs. Mildred Shelton (M.Tieche)
61 Winthrop Street
Augusta 04330 622-0344

Mrs. Eleanor Wilson (Robert)
Box
Jefferson 04348 549-7145

BYLAWS

Chairman: Mrs. Jean Carrigan (Inman)
28 Prospect Street
Skowhegan 04976 474-2958

Mrs. Florence Walker (Lester)
115 Main Street
Skowhegan 04976 474-9281

Mrs. Maravene Gilman (Robert)
15 Jewett Street
Skowhegan 04976

PROGRAMS FOR 1986-1987

THEME: THE MANY FACETS OF MAINE

Meetings will be held at the Capitol Area Vocational Center, Cony Street Extension, Augusta. Business session will convene at 10:30 a.m., unless otherwise noted. Meetings will be held the third Thursday of the month. Note change of date for December and February meetings.

October 16

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

Moderator: Susannah French

Sherry Huber
John R. McKernan Jr
John E. Menario
James E. Tierney

November 20

EDUCATION

Moderator: Shirley Richards

Role of the Chancellor

Dr. Robt Woodbury

Dr Paul Hochman

December 11

AGRICULTURE

Moderator: Nancy Godfrey

11:00 A.M. Current Status of Agriculture

Barbara Gottschalk
Commissioner of Agriculture

1:00 P.M. The Maine Potato Industry

Stanley Greaves
Executive Director
Maine Potato Commission

January 15

INSURANCE

Moderator: Mary Davis

11:00 A.M. A Legislator's Perspective
on the Insurance Industry

c. 70 print

Ruth Joseph *Waterville*
Representative, District 98

1:00 P.M. The Insurance Business
Perspective

Legislative and Administrative
Counsel to Insurance Groups.
Gerrity, Partner, Preti,
Flaherty and Beliveau

February 12

PRISONS

Moderator: Ethel Haskell

11:00 A.M. New Intensive Supervision

1:00 P.M. Overview of the Maine
Correctional System

Susan DeSchambault
Case Worker at South Windham
Women's Reformatory

March 19

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Moderator: Lucy Appleby

11:00 A.M. Long Range Development
Plan for Maine

Henry Bourgeois, President
Maine Development Foundation

1:00 P.M. FAME's Role in Stimulating
Growth in Maine

Stanley O. Provus, Chairman
Finance Authority of Maine

April 16

DAY AT THE LEGISLATURE

Moderator: Madeline Stevenson

May 21

ANNUAL OUTING

Coordinator: Marguerite Smith

The University of Southern Maine

A.M. A presentation with emphasis on
 new programs.
 Planetarium Show

Lunch and Installation

P.M. Optional Tour of Gorham Campus

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Abbott, Mrs. George (Marion)

P.O. Box 7, Wiscasset 04578

Adams, Mrs. Richard

10 Chambers St., Brewer 04412

Appleby, Mrs. Alva (Lucy)

W. Front St., Box 279, Skowhegan 04976

Auber, Mrs. Frank (Grace)

102 Highland Ave., Gardiner 04345

Aucoin, Mrs. Peter B.

25 Rumford Ave., Rumford 04276

Beliveau, Mrs. Margaret

631 Hancock St., Rumford 04276

Bennett, Mrs. William

Long Beach, California

Bridges, Mrs. D. Thurber (Jeannette)

34 Newson Ave., Kittery 03904

Cahill, Miss Louise

79 Patten St., Bangor 04401

Campbell, Mrs. Jane G.

24 Elm St., Freeport 04032

Carrigan, Mrs. Inman (Jean)

28 Prospect St., Skowhegan 04976

Chapman, Mrs. Clyde (May)

7 Condon St., Belfast 04915

Conn, Mrs. Linda J. (Jerry)

RFD #2, Box 124, Brewer 04412

Conquest, Mrs. Edward J. (Marie)

18 West Broadway, Bangor 04401

Craig, Mrs. Joseph I.

Lakeman Lane, Hallowell 04347

Dyer, Helen

14 High St., Winthrop 04364

Fernald, Mrs. Harold (Loebs)

39 Burleigh St., Waterville 04901

Flint, Mrs. Leigh (Marguerite)

40 Waltham St., Westbrook 04092

Forest, Mrs. M. Isabelle

66 Western Ave., Augusta 04330

Foster, Evelyn M.

Case Road, E. Winthrop 04343

Fuller, Mrs. Judith N.

80 Mt. Vernon St., Gardiner 04345

Gervais, Miss Elsie

386 Park Ave., Auburn 04210

Gilbert, Mrs. Edmond (Isabelle)

295 Riverside Dr., Augusta 04330

Gilman, Mrs. Robert

15 Jewett St., Skowhegan

Godfrey, Mrs. Robert (Nancy)
RFD #1, Box 1160, Oakland 04963

Gray, Mrs. Kenneth E. (Flora M.)
RR1, Box 286, Palmer Hill, Nobleboro 04555

Gremely, Mrs. Robert H. (Florence)
25 Wedgwood Rd, Auburn 04210

Haskell, Mrs. Stanley B. (Ethel)
Rte 308, Box 19A, Mt. Desert 04660

Harris, Mrs. Mona E.
78 Western Ave., Auburn 04210

Heistad, Mrs. Trygve (Shirley)
26 Old Winthrop Rd, Augusta 04330

Hill, Betty J.
17 McDonald Ave., Ellsworth 04605

Holmes, Mrs. Jacob S.
21 High St., Belfast 04915

Howard, Mrs. Elwin T.
RD 3, Box 3680, Winthrop 04364

Jillson, Mrs. Isabelle (Charles)
RFD 1, Box 688, Rockland 04841

Johnston, Miss Lucille
92 US Rt. 1, Falmouth Foreside 04105

Kember, Mrs. Frank A.
193 Granite St., Auburn 04210

Lindquist, Mrs. Robert E.

34 Applegate Lane, Falmouth 04105

Mason, Mrs. John C.

59 Green St., Augusta 04330

McAllister, Doris W.

149 Cony St., Augusta 04330

McAllister, Muriel A.

149 Cony St., Augusta 04330

Meador, Helen

Hillside Ave., Winthrop 04364

Miller, Mrs Norman (Sally Althea)

474 College St., Lewiston 04240

Mitchell, Mrs. Clarice (Seth)

RFD #1, Box 421, Dixmont 04932

Morgan, Miss Evelyn

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ So. Chestnut St., Augusta 04330

Ness, Mrs. John M.

79 Fairview Ave., Augusta 04330

Nutting, Mrs. Albert D.

Rt 1, Oxford 04270

O'Connell, Mary H.

39 2nd Ave., Augusta 04330

Oliver, Velma K.

20 March Circle, Bangor 04401

Partridge, Mrs. Pamela J.

RFD #1, Box 3922, No. Anson 04958

Paul, Mrs. E. Shepley (Hazel)

26 Josslyn St., Auburn 04210

Pennell, Mrs. Preston W. (Ruth)

RFD #1, Box 7430, Winthrop 04364

Pierpont, Leona

377 Broadway, Rockland 04841

Plourde, Mrs. Mae D.

16 Noyes Drive, Orono 04473

Quinn, Mrs. Rowland (Villa)

P.O. Box 1270, Roosevelt Trl,

No. Windham 04062

Reed, Coleen G.

16 Chamberlan Terr., Scarborou 04074

Reed, Miss Jane

RR1, Box 286, Nobleboro 04555

Rideout, Bertha

P.O.Box 321, Litchfield 04350

Ross, Mrs. Norman E.

32 Frye St., Lewiston 04240

Ross, Mrs. Robert L. (Annis)

68 Russell St., Lewiston 04240

Schurman, Val

RR 5, Box 282, Rt 112, Gorham 04038

Shelton, Mrs. M. Tieche

61 Winthrop St., Augusta 04330

(Telephone: 622-0344

Smith, Mrs. Albert G. (Marguerite)

14 Woodville Rd, Falmouth 04105

Sparrow, Mrs. William (Lynne)

Rt. #2, Box 110, Gardiner 04345

Stevens, Margaret F.

Box 93, Glen Cove 04846

Stevenson, Mrs. Madeline (Dana)

Box 1940, Unity 04988

Walker, Mrs. Lester (Florence)

115 Main St., Skowhegan 04976

Weymouth, Mrs. Ina H.

P.O. Box 73, E. Vassalboro 04935

Willock, Mrs. Roger (Marcia)

5 Stornoway Rd, Cumberland Fsd, 04110

Wilson, Mrs. Robert (Eleanor)

P.O. Box 246, Jefferson 04348

Woodbury, Mrs. Roger M. (Alice)

Rte 1, Box 113, Belfast 04915

Young, Mrs. Thelma Small

14 Ryder St., Lewiston 04240

Honorary Member: Hazel Gibbs

AMERICAN BAPTIST
WOMEN OF MAINE

President:

ANDROSCOGGIN RETIRED TEACHERS
ASSOCIATION

President:

Lorenza B. Piper
RFD #1, Box 31, Monmouth 04259
Telephone: 933-2176

Delegates:

Mildred Covell
RFD #1, Box 3350, Greene 04236

Helen Levesque
49 Hampton Ave., Auburn 04210

Alternates:

Helen A. Clark
4 Thornton Place, Auburn 04210

Doris Steward
181 Sabattus St., Lewiston 04240

BANGOR
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

President:

Mrs. Sandi Welch
4 Wingate Court, Bangor 04401
Telephone: 942-7075

Delegates:

Elsie Davies
22 Capri St, Brewer 04412

Inez Getchell
5 North Rd, Penobscot Terrace
Brewer 04412

Alternates:

Mary Ellen Maybury
1115 North Main St., Brewer 04412

Phyllis McDonough
229 Forest Ave., Bangor 04401

DAMARISCOTTA
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

President:

Jean Huber
P.O. Box 532, Wiscasset 04578
Telephone: 882-6589

Delegates:

Barbara Pinkham
RFD #1, Newcastle 04553

Susannah French
HCR 1, Box 20, Round Pond 04564

Alternates:

ELLSWORTH
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

President:

Candace J. Eaton
P.O. Box 62, West Sullivan 04689
Telephone: 422-3918

Delegates:

Dianne Kelley
RFD, Box 36, E. Sullivan 04607
Susanne Gallant
P.O. Box 301, Ellsworth 04605

Alternates:

Judith Bragg
P.O. Box 471, Ellsworth 04605
Betty J. Hill
17 McDonald Ave., Ellsworth 04605

ROCKLAND
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

President:

Mrs. Mildred Merrill
148 Cedar St., Rockland 04841
Telephone:

Delegates:

Miss Josephine Tolman
RFD #1, Box 701, Rockland 04841

Joyce Champlin
2 Orange St., Rockland 04941

Alternates

Mrs. Beatrice Grant
42 Beach St., Rockland 04841

Mrs. Joyce Morey
Box 75, Thomaston 04861

WATERVILLE
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

President:

Carol George
4 Union St., Waterville 04901
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Alta Giroux
48 Drummond Ave., Waterville 04901
Ms. Inza Foster
P. O. Box 383, Waterville 04901

Alternates:

Mrs. Patricia Sanborn
44 Joe Ave., Winslow 04902
Mrs. Marji FitzGerald
13 Ash St., Waterville 04901

BUSINESS WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN
CLUB OF PORTLAND

President:

Mrs. Percy W. Wallace
477 Cumberland Ave., Portland 04101

Delegates:.

Mrs. Cora L. Brown
203 Brackett St., Portland 04102

Mrs. Eleanor Samuelson
439 Congress St., Portland 04111

Alternates:

Mrs. Helen Smyth
30 Whittier St., Portland 04103

Mrs. Christene E. Barton
12 Basin Rd., No. Windham 04062

CHURCH WOMEN UNITED OF MAINE

President:

Mrs. Lorraine Rossnagle
29 Falmouth St, Portland 04101
Telephone: 744-9523

Delegates:

Mrs Harold Bragg (Trudy)
342 Garland St., Bangor 04401
Mrs. John H. Johnson (Patricia)
64A Elm St., Topsham 04086

Alternates:

Mrs. John H. Godfrey (Cartha)
RFD #1, Box 1430, Woolwich 04579
Mrs. Amy S. Lee
496 Riverside Dr., Augusta 04330

DELTA KAPPA GAMMA SOCIETY
ALPHA PSI STATE

President:

Mrs. Phyllis C. Small
2 Laurel Lane, Falmouth 04105
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Nellie Dunbar
1783 Broadway, So Portland 04106

Mrs. Elizabeth Kinney
St. George Rd, Thomaston 04861

Alternates:

Miss Theresa Johnson
77 Chapel St., So. Portland 04106

Miss Louise Housel
Belfast Road, Camden 04843

DELTA KAPPA GAMMA SOCIETY
BETA CHAPTER

President:

J. Elizabeth Pulkkinen
P.O. Box 1855, Windham 04062
Telephone:

Delegates:

Alternates:

Lucy Goggin
19 Briarwood Rd, So. Portland 04106

Evelyn Keith
613 Washington Ave., Portland 04103

DELTA KAPPA GAMMA INTERNATIONAL
EPSILON CHAPTER

President:

Mrs. Linda Lord
RFD #1 Box 360, Brooks 04921
Telephone:

Delegates:

2/16 Dorothy Kinney
31 Miller St, Belfast 04915
Harleth Davis
Searsmont 04973

Alternates:

Mary Proulx
8 Grove St, Belfast 04915
Charlotte Wilson
P.O. Box 24, Dixmont 04932

DEXTER WOMEN'S LITERARY CLUB

President:

Anna Crouse

Delegates:

Mrs. Helen Parsons
120 Lincoln St., Dexter 04930

Mrs. Helen Mobley
Box 229, Dexter 04930

Alternates:

Mrs. Avis T. Davis
17 Free St., Dexter 04930

THE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION
OF MAINE

President:

Mrs. Bernard Dennison
RFD 4, Box 172, Ellsworth 04605
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Sam Pachowsky
44 Mayflower Hill Dr.
Waterville 04901

Mrs. Edmund Socec
102 Old Winthrop Rd, Augusta 04330

Alternates:

Mrs. Gordon C. Oatway
RFD #5, Box 368, Augusta 04330

Mrs. Robert C. Rowell
41 Winter St., Waterville 04901

KENNEBEC COUNTY
WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB

President:

Mrs. Cheryl Edgecomb
46 Water St., Hallowell 04347
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Evelin Grover
128 Main Ave., Farmingdale 04345
Miss Geraine Hughes
78 Winthrop St., Augusta 04330

Alternates:

Mrs. Susan Plummer
73 Central St., Hallowell 04347
Miss Susan Hewett
RFD #1, Box 1040, Fayette 04344

LINCOLN COUNTY
REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S CLUB

President:

Miss Betsy Bakus
RFD #2, Waldoboro 04572
Telephone: 832-7091 (Home)
549-7641 (Work)

Delegates:

Mrs. Mary Alden
Box 133, Rte 130, New Harbor 04554
Mrs. Tina Albee
RD #1, Box 262, Wiscasset 04578

Alternates:

Mrs. Christina Tirrell
East Neck Rd, Nobleboro 04555
Mrs. Gertrude Florini
Box 298, Rt. 96, E. Boothbay 04544

MAINE ASSOCIATION OF
HOSPITAL AUXILIARIES

President:

Mrs. Marjorie Fralich
15 Stonybrook Rd, Cape Elizabeth 04107
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Mary Davis
14 Cherry Hill Ter, Waterville 04901
Mrs. Sandra Crehore
Box 1068, North End Rd, Westport 04578

MAINE CONFERENCE UNITED CHURCH
OF CHRIST WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP

President:

Mrs. Ruth Freeman
30 Lincoln St., Bath 04530

Delegates:

Mrs. Laura Bailey
3 Hillside Ave., Winthrop 04364

Mrs. Jane Gibson
Rt. 1, Box 1872, So. Paris 04281

Alternates:

Mrs. Beryl Reed
32 Roosevelt Ave., Waterville 04901

Mrs. Doris Glidden
RFD, Box 510, Newcastle 04553

MAINE CONFERENCE
UNITED METHODIST WOMEN

President:

Mrs. Rosemary Word
30 Angell Terrace
Cape Elizabeth 04107
Telephone:

Delegates:

Lillian Crowell
11 Odiorne Lane, Eliot 03903
Sara Cowan
300 Allen Ave., Portland 04103

Alternates:

Marjorie Sewall
101 Glenn St., Caribou 04736

MAINE DIOCESAN COUNCIL
OF CATHOLIC WOMEN

President:

Mrs. Johsephine Dunn
233 Hospital St., Augusta 04330
Telephone: 622-0430

Delegates:

Mrs. Margery Bellemare
P.O. Box 219, Winthrop 04364

Mrs. Antonio Paradis
1 Fuller St., Augusta 04330

MAINE FEDERATION OF
WOMEN'S CLUBS

President:

Mrs. Alexander Richard
210 Main St., Madison 04950
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Christian Schick (Miriam)
P.O. Box 233, Jefferson 04348
Mrs. Edward Howard (Judi)
P.O. Box 147, Bailey Island 04003

Alternates:

Mrs. Eugene Paradis (Cora)
P.O. Box 273, Stillwater 04489
Mrs. Arlene Thompson
97 S. Main St., Pittsfield 04967

MFWC
THE ARTS CLUB

President:

Kathy Raynes
10 Llewellyn St., Pittsfield 04967
Telephone:

Delegates:

Alice Pierce
66 Hartland Ave., Pittsfield 04967
Shirley Hanson
90 Birchwood Terr., Pittsfield 04967

Alternates:

Barbara Jones
2 Chalmers St., Pittsfield 04967
Laurelee Swift
22 Bates St., Pittsfield 04967

MFWC
FREEPORT WOMAN'S CLUB

President:

Mrs. Elizabeth Ring
P.O. Box 54, So. Freeport 04078
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Albert Bahrt (Jean)
RR 2, Box 85A, Freeport 04032
Mrs. Louis T. Plummer (Daphne)
Harraseeket Rd, Freeport 04032

Alternates:

Mrs. Louis Marstaller
RFD #4, Box 4553, Freeport 04032
Mrs. John Burwell (Marilyn)
Box 172, So. Freeport 04078

MFWC
THE HOUR CLUB

President:

Mrs. George Broadbent (Marjorie)
Newhall St., Fairfield 04937
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Hazel Pettengill (Vernon)
9 Winchester St., Fairfield 04937

MFWC
JEFFERSON WOMEN'S CLUB

President:

Carolyn Gray
RR1, Box 1980, Jefferson 04348
Telephone: 563-3578

Delegates:

Ethel Campbell
RR Box 2330, Jefferson 04348
Joan Levesque
P.O. Box 913, Jefferson 04348

Alternates:

Carol Weatherhead
Box 1660, Jefferson 04348
Virginia Garrett
RR1, Box 741, Coopers Mills 04341

MFWC
KENNEBEC SIDE CLUB

President:

Mrs. Lula L. Gifford
RFD #1, Green Rd, Fairfield 04937
Telephone: 453-6791

Delegates:

Elsie Rowe
RFD #1, Clinton 04927

Evelyn Caverly
RFD #2, Clinton 04927

Alternates:

Beverly Johnston
RFD #2, Clinton 04927

Levina McKechnie
RFD #1, Box 243, Fairfield 04937

MFWC
PAST AND PRESENT CLUB

President:

Mrs. Ethel Cairnie
R #2, Box 1420
Waterville 04901
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Virginia Ellis
R #4, Waterville 04901

Mrs. Martha Fitzpatrick
R #2, Waterville 04901

Alternates:

Mrs. Vivian Crabbe
Ridge Rd, Fairfield 04937

Mrs. Janice Hillman
Western Ave., Fairfield 04937

MFWC
PITTSFIELD TUESDAY CLUB

President:

Miss Louise Spinney
10 Cross St, Pittsfield 04967
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Charlotte Ames
22 Chester Drive, P ttsfield 04967
Mrs. Marietta Fletcher
96 So. Main St, Pittsfield 04967

Alternates:

Mrs. Novella Rogers
22 Highland Ave, Pittsfield 04967
Miss Frances Palmer
145 Main St, Pittsfield 04967

MFWC
SKOWHEGAN WOMAN'S CLUB

President:

Mrs. Norman Walker

RFD #1, Box 1376, Skowhegan 04976

Delegates:

Alternates:

MAINE HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

President:

Ramona Carson
162 Canco Rd., Portland 04103
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Jeanne Nason
8 Water St, Waterville 04901

Mrs. Mabel Fraser
Turner 04282

Alternates:

Mrs. Lorenza Piper
RFD #1, Box 31, Monmouth 04259

Dr. Elizabeth Crandall
34 Belmont St, Brunswick 04011

MAINE LUNG ASSOCIATION

President:

Clifford H. Goodall

Delegates:

Diana L. White

RFD #2, Box 433A, Gardiner 04345

Anita Blake

RFD #2, Belfast 04915

Alternates:

Marie Borgese

128 Sewall St., Augusta 04330

MAINE
WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

President:

Mrs. Henry Kelly
714 Congress, Portland 04102
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. John Tschamler (Willena)
30 High St, Augusta 04330
Mrs. Charles Annis (Ellen)
11 Plummer Court, Gardiner 04345

Alternates:

Mrs. Christene Barton
P.O. Box 729, No. Windham 04062
Mrs. Dallas Baker
26 Beech St., Gardiner 04345

NAT'L ASSOC. OF PARLIAMENTARIANS
MAINE DIRIGO UNIT

President:

Mrs. Marcia Willock (Robert)
5 Stornoway Rd
Cumberland Foreside 04110
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Jane G. Campbell
24 Elm St., Freeport 04032
Mrs. Betty Jean Braley
81 Essex St., Portland 04102

Alternates:

Mrs. Eileen Wyatt
363 Tuttle Rd, Cumberland 04021
Pauline Bogh

N A P
MAINE PENOBSCOT UNIT

President:

Mrs. Nancy Adams
213 Elm St., Bangor 04401
Telephone: 942-6152

Delegates:

Mrs. Geneva Allen
RFD #2, Box 1337, Hampden 04444

Alternates:

Mrs. Harriet Goodwin
126 Veazie St, Old Town 04468

Charlotte Morrison
26 Thompson Rd, Veazie 04401-6953

N A P
MAINE PINE TREE UNIT

President:

Mrs. Beatrice Hawkins (Norman)
RFD #1, Box 1790, No. Monmouth 04265
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Lester Walker
115 Main St., Skowhegan 04976

Mrs. Roger Willock
5 Stornoway Rd
Cumberland Foreside 04110

Alternates:

Mrs. Edmond P. Gilbert
295 Riverside Drive, Augusta 04330

Mr. Waldo Gilpatrick
RFD #5A, Box 267, W. Gardiner 04345

PARISH GUILD
HIGH STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
AUBURN

President:

Mrs. Polly Curry (Philip)
55 Poliquin Ave., Auburn 04210
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Helen Andrews (Warren)
264 Turner St., Auburn 04210

Miss Ruth Cluff
98 Lake St., Auburn 04210

Alternates:

Mrs. Dorothy Philbrook, Sr (Malcolm)
66 Dana Ave., Auburn 04210

Mrs. Margaret Plummer (Maurice)
57 Dana Ave., Auburn 04210

REDINGTON-FAIRVIEW
GENERAL HOSPITAL AUXILLARY

President:

Mrs. Diana Demmons (Carlton)
56 Spring St., Skowhegan 04976
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Alva Appleby (Lucy)
West Front St., Skowhegan 04976
Mrs.. Robert Gilman (Maravene)
15 Jewett St., Skowhegan 04976

Alternates:

WINTHROP
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

President:

Mrs. Ruth Pennell
93 Main St., Winthrop 04364
Telephone:

*Call it
can't come to
church*

Delegates:

Mrs. Marion L. Hewett
One Hillside Ave., Winthrop 04364

Mrs. Mary Gove
Highland Heights, Winthrop 04364

Alternates:

Mrs. Ruth Emerson
P.O. Box 237, E. Winthrop 04343

Mrs. Ruby Olson
Old Lewiston Rd, Winthrop 04364

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION
CENTRAL MAINE MEDICAL CENTER

President:

Mrs. Tonie Ramsey
169 Pride Rd, Auburn 04210
Telephone

Delegates:

Mrs. Doris Jenkins
33 Granite Street, Auburn 04210
Mrs. Elinor Goldblatt
95 Locksley Rd., Auburn 04210

Alternates:

Mrs. Marian Hood
44 Robinson Gardens, Lewiston 04240

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF BELFAST

President:

Mrs. Julie Gove
4 Elm Street
Belfast, 04915
Telephone:

Delegates:

Alternates:

Mrs. Ethel Ferguson
46 Congress St., Belfast 04915

WOMEN'S SOCIETY
UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH, LEWISTON

President:

Mrs. Ethel Hall
429 Main St., Lewiston 04240
Telephone:

Delegates:

Mrs. Laura Dow
45 McArthur Ave., Lewiston 04240
Mrs. Florence Duty
210 Lake St., Auburn 04210

Alternates:

Miss Audrey Bradford
43 McArthur Ave., Lewiston 04240
Mrs. Ruby Francis
29 Fairview Ct., Auburn 04210

MTC → In League - Ask Qs!
(in Voter, at Convention)

9/15/87

Rep. Ruth Joseph NOTES

(3rd term Waterbury)
July, Aug, Sept.

(45 min) 151 Legislators
35 Senators

Citizen
Legislature

Liability Insurance

Comparison to Reg. liability and ins.
Problems Why does ins. industry & DMV oppose?
(Ask Qs?) Why unavailability of liability ins?
Feels public is being held hostage
(Ins. cos are only place to get ins.)

Doesn't want state to be in re-insurance
"Tort" business

"Drum shop" law - alcohol seller not liable
"Deep pocket" cities, municipalities, professors,
have most ability to pay

Ins. Regulators should review plans
see from citizen viewpoints

Same to avoid giant out of business, "go bankrupt"

Crisis? NY Comm on liability ins says No
indep. bus. group - manufacturers crisis

Ins. cos used to get more profits

Ins. cos now more conservative - due to economic

Some states attempted reforms, ins. cos gave threat
of no ins.

Ins. cos caused problem 65

Possible Solutions

③ Regm Disclosure
 Increase Competition NOTES

Joint undertakings
 State - my new co? (don't want)

inter state comp

regulate vis. industry man

office of vis. advocate?

Prohibit pass through of ins. lobbyist

Limit attys on both sides

Prohibit similar actions as ..

Incentives + self system (eg. ^{Wicks} _{comp.})

Alter. ins + tort

We have had confidence in products

but severe damage - confidence eroded

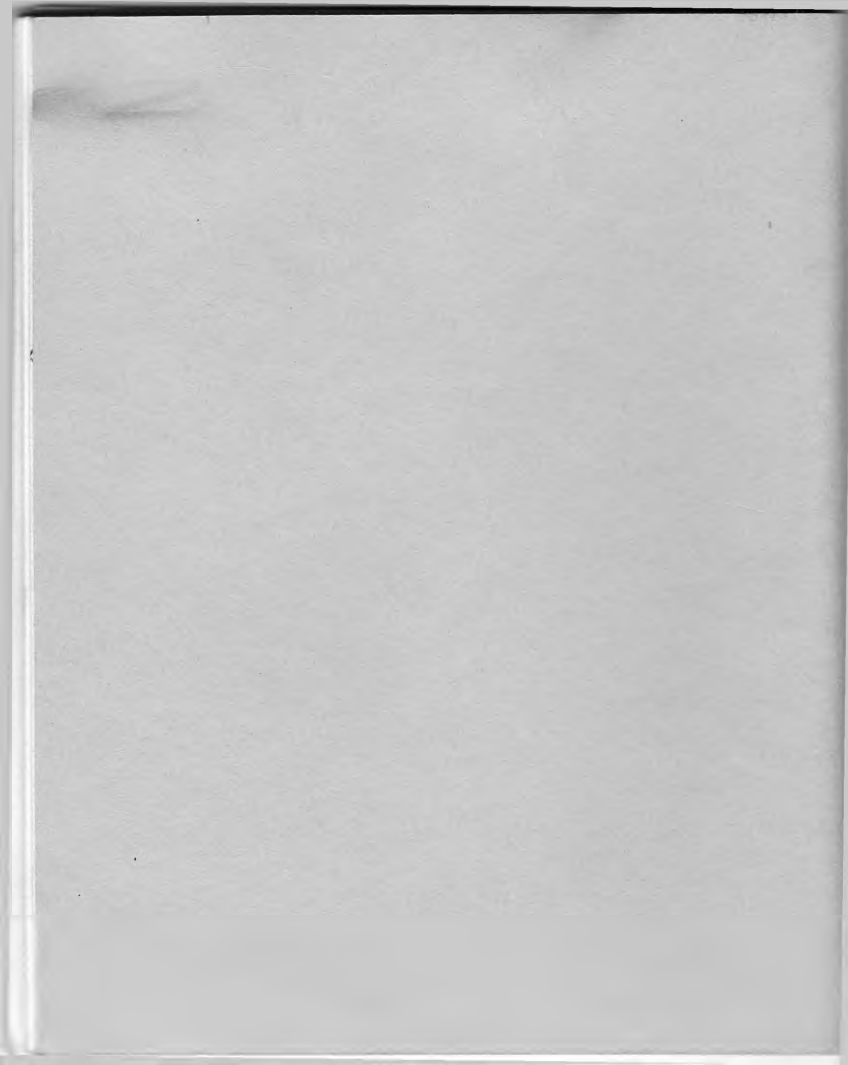
can we seek tort reform - Ostrich m.
 of sign, coffee prices

NOTES

Florence Hynes

338 2627

Belfast



WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF MAINE

EARLY HISTORY NOTES

By

Ruth Henderson

1982

The Women's Legislative Council of Maine was founded in Portland in 1936 by women representing six organizations, including the following: Mrs. John H. Huddilston, Orono; Mrs. Theresa Anderson (later wife of Judge Albert Stearns, Norway); Miss Abbie Buck, school health program director, all representing the Parent-Teacher Association; Mrs. Marden DeShon, Portland, a parliamentarian, representing the Maine League of Women Voters; Mrs. Frank Roberts, Westbrook, Maine Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Marie Preston, Bath, Crippled Children; Mrs. Harriett Dole Gray, Dover-Foxcroft, Court Recorder; and State Senator Hazel C. Lord, Portland.

The WLC was organized with the purpose "to further the passage of good legislation in the Maine Legislature and to protect the good legislation now in our statutes. It is a clearing house for the legislative work of member organizations. It does not itself endorse, promote or propose any such measures". (Quoted from the WLC By-Laws.)

Many serious problems involving our State Legislature were the deep concern of those early members. Passage of bills requiring pasteurization of milk and eliminating or stamping out Bangs Disease in cattle (both to prevent transmission of Tuberculosis to children) were measures urged by the Maine Lung Association.

The Parent-Teacher Association sought tenure for teachers, in as much as securing and retaining their employment required hand-outs to politicians. According to Mrs. George W. Tufts, Auburn, WLC president 1961-63, who furnished much valuable information in gathering notes for this WLC resume. "Incidentally, it may be interesting to know that impetus for establishing PTA in Lewiston and correcting these irregularities was provided by members of the Parents' Class of the United Baptist Church, Lewiston. Frank and Gladys Hoy, George and Nan Tufts and a few others were most effective in correcting this abuse in Lewiston, a state purpose of the WLC.

Down through the years the busiest women went into office to head up the WLC. Mrs. Gray, who succeeded Mrs. Little and served several years, was Piscataquis County register of probate for 29 years; clerk of the county Probate Court for six years; night telephone operator for 23 years in her home town. She was pinned by the American Red Cross for 25,000 hours of service. Mrs. Gray took the reins when the WLC was at a low ebb and brought it up to a credible standard. She said Mrs. William R. Pattangall "got me into the Council". The WLC found itself under Mrs. Gray's guidance. Mrs. Preston succeeded Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Roberts was the fourth chairman.

During the World War Two years WLC was kept alive through committees and there were no formal meetings.

The First Year Books were prepared for 1951-52, when Mrs. Gilbert I. Loebbs (later Mrs. Harold Bernald), Waterville was named president. This marked the change in the title from chairman to president.

Succeeding presidents were: Mrs. A.D. Nutting, Oxford; Mrs. William Bennett, Long Beach, California; Mrs. J. Howard Waring, Orono; Mrs. Edward J. Holland, Bangor; Mrs. George W. Tufts, Lewiston; Mrs. Norman E. Ross, Lewiston; Miss Helen F. Dunn, Augusta; Mrs. Joseph I. Craig, Hallowell; Mrs. Robert E. Lindquist, Falmouth; Mrs. Alva Appleby, Skowhegan; Mrs. Peter B. Aucoin, Rumford; Mrs. Richard Adams, Brewer; Mrs. Preston W. Pennell, Winthrop; Mrs. Inman E. Carrigan, Skowhegan.

For many years, Mrs. John M. Ness, Augusta, was the faithful keeper of the scrap books in which are filed the recording secretary's reports that are mailed monthly to the presidents and delegates of the organization members and to the individual members; newspaper publicity, which was generous in the past with front page stories, appearing especially in the Kennebec Journal.

WLC, according to the 1982 count has 61 individual members and 31 organizations--the latter including the president and four delegates each.

Other Council members with many years service was Miss Ruth Henderson, Augusta, public relations, recording secretary and editor of the monthly report mailed to members. The WLC scrap books are in the Maine State Library, easy access for reference only.

Early history also notes that because it was thought the National Council on State Legislation would benefit the WLC it was voted to join the organization and Mrs. Gray attended the National meeting in Columbus, O. in 1942. There were no funds in the WLC treasury after paying the National Council dues 1942 to 1947. A budget committee was named, including Mrs. DeShon, Mrs. Harriett B. Cole, Maine Chapter American Planning and Civic Association, and Miss Dunn and the Council officers in current office that latter year.

An early speaker at a WLC meeting, according to the files, was in 1941 and the speaker was Richard B. Kennan, executive secretary, Maine Teacher's Association. His topic was "Some Aspects of Juvenile Delinquency".

Mrs. John W. Ness (Edith Talbot Ness), Augusta, was one of five persons who demonstrated loyalty and devotion to the University of Maine at Orono and was given the Black Bear Award at the start of the traditional Homecoming activities on the Orono campus on October 4, 1974.

December 7, 1944, Mrs. Gray, retiring president, and Mrs. Kathryn M. Snow, Dover-Foxcroft, the latter remaining in office when Mrs. Marie Preston came into office, were honored. Mrs. Sumner Sewall commended them for their efforts in aid to the government when such help was needed. Mrs. Sewell said laws can

be written but unless there is action behind the laws they will have no effect no matter who started them. Mrs. Sewall gave Mrs. Gray Old Castle English plates and Mrs. Snow a glass blue flower paper weight. The Council gave Mrs. Gray Marion Bradshaw's "Nature of Maine".

In the 40s and down through the years the council met on many occasions for luncheon at the Augusta House. Price of the luncheon \$1.25. On special occasions, the price would be reasonable more.

Early speakers included the following and their topics: Agriculture Commission, Three-Point Plan for Better Rural Living Conditions; Dr. Marion Sweetman, Department of Home Economics, Pending Legislation "An Act to Require the Enrichment of Flour and Bread to Meet Certain Standards of Vitamin and Mineral Content".

Mrs. Horace Hildreth and the women legislators were honored at an Augusta House banquet in April, 1945. Mrs. Ruth Ellinwood, Rockland, a House member, outlined 15 steps in "How to Get A bill Enacted in Legislature". Mrs. Gray was named a regional vice president of the National Council on State Legislation in 1945.

Considered the most outstanding program on Conservation was given in October, 1945 by Carl Buckheister, vice president National Audubon Society. It was an illustrated lecture on "Conservation in New England".

January 28, 1946 the Equal Rights Bill came out of committee and it was recorded in the WLC notes the League of Women Voters' hoped it would be defeated.

It is interesting to note that in 1946 the Letter Shop, an Augusta small business, printed 100 copies of the WLC monthly reports (an 8 1/2 x 11 three-page item) for 35.75 each time. The job included stencils, cutting, supplying paper and the printing.

Governor Hildreth, speaker at a Worster House luncheon, commended the women for their interest in politics; depreciated the popular view that politics is a dirty business in which fastidious people do not wish to become associated.

These notes were compiled for reference by Ruth Henderson and used by President Mrs. Stanley B. (Ethel) Haskell when she was one of the featured speakers at the 1982 State Business and Professional Women's Club Convention in Bangor.

12 hr each week → Sherry Huber
VTT

Chancellor + Sherry discuss

take moments to night school hours

Develop new products for new markets

UBIE Radial cheese market

World products curriculum

Growth Management - explore, develop

U.M. - research expertise

Canada: \$ 000,000

U.S./Can

When set standards, need + pay for

Ed. Reform Ad Fund

* Leak up bill

(WV) Bus (resp. bill) could help + let us

Bus in NYC adapt school

Opposed prison End Issues

Thomson - Bored, Boring
Thomson press is not Maxim. Secured
Press

Re Women

Are many women here to oppose?

Pro pay equity

But pro comp. worth (over value of)
negotiating etc

Don't go 21

But child care for working women

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF MAINE
PROPOSED BUDGET 1986-87

ESTIMATED INCOME 1986-87

Individual Member dues @ \$4.00 per	<u>\$240.00</u>
Organization dues @ \$12.00 per	<u>540.00</u>
Registration	<u>100.00</u>
Interest on Savings Account	<u>75.00</u>
Total	<u>\$955.00</u>

ESTIMATED COST 1986-87

President	<u>\$ 25.00</u>
Treasurer	<u>50.00</u>
Corresponding Secretary	<u>15.00</u>
Program	<u>30.00</u>
Public Relations	<u>10.00</u>
Recording Secretary	<u>400.00</u>
Scholarship	<u>100.00</u>
Program Book	<u>300.00</u>
Misc.	<u>25.00</u>
Total	<u>\$955.00</u>

10/16/86
HET Day

10/17/86

Legality

Ory dues \$12.15 increase

C. 110
print
at nom

pg all pms \$12

John (Tari 29yo) Menario
1st Gen (Tara Menario)
BS in all fields

Orano Pub Hgt Solid
U. PA - M.S. intent Public
15 yrs

Sony challenge for state
blight + econ. welfare

Went Built land + built sec + Bus
7 yrs own business

work project - thy life always
live by your words
Good Indecision can still be compensated

1. Government for enterprise

Public people earn decent liv

Why? do you see the earnings issue
Facing the state?

Only Forum with the big purpose

Great off groups - How do you find our cause

1 Shrinking Fed. role
Public sector 32% jobs

2 Trade + Service sector = 3/4 of jobs
(up to 62% in 1960)
50% public sector jobs - 25% work more work

3 Increasing imp of world trade (Walt Fair)

Shocks, dev. of products loss in sch + price
Lumber, Fe 1/2c/lb sell
62% + grow

Prop tax must regress
Our life - Ed
entail local govt

① Med + Invest w/ educate

② Invest - Transport - Highway Corridors
economy falling w/ severe
crisis of 1995

+ RR, Air
+ Ports - crucial
Downing + World

③ Transport Infrastructure

TV, radio, Micro wave
(Be open to the technology)

④ Energy - Main Yankee - replaced power
in Canada Grande Project De
68% in Hydro Power
→ Negotiated in Canada (after the OPEC)

⑤ Developed Finance

⑥ Paper Taxation
1% of Sales tax → local cities

Jock not Hollywood, smart words
has experience by a past together
Not fighter but consensus builder
Meaning average pay is 48th in nation

Shelburne Shadforth (ask Kurtz)

Join Network?
(June Bond)

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF MAINE

MEMBER ORGANIZATION FORM

Name of organization LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MAINE

President Mrs. Marlee Coughlan

Name

Address

phone number

Delegate

Name

Address

Delegate

Name

Address

Alternate

Name

Address

Alternate

Name

Address

Affiliation

Comments

*** [REDACTED]

DUES: 1986-87

Please complete this form and mail with ORGANIZATION dues (\$12.00) to the Treasurer:

Jane G. Campbell, 24 Elm Street, Freeport, Maine, 04032

Please make checks payable to

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL of MAINE

10/4/86

→ I'll call Wilbur re "ready to H..."
Heckler = pay \$12.00

Warren Leggett Center

Vocational School

Upstairs

Floor Home

338-2627

LLV is a member L W ✓ - owes dues 85-86
→ 86-87 \$12

Flower will be glad to send

To further good legal

Cheng House for number orgs

Pool efforts of those concerned

My letter in Rega Daily News good

Sent 4 last yrs

Third Thanks

Oct 16

10-35-2



MEMORANDUM

TO: CONTINUUM MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN MILK AND DAIRY
PRODUCTS AGREEMENT No. 1130/H.P. HOOD, INC.

FROM: ERNEST P. BAUER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: PRICE REVISION EFFECTIVE September 29, 1986

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND SUBJECT PRICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE FORMULA SPECIFIED IN THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF
THE BID.

SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE
TO CONTACT US.

EPB/CMR
ENCLOSURE

AN AFFILIATE OF THE CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

110 BARNES ROAD ● P O BOX 90 ● WALLINGFORD, CONN 06492-0090 ● TELEPHONE (203) 265-7611

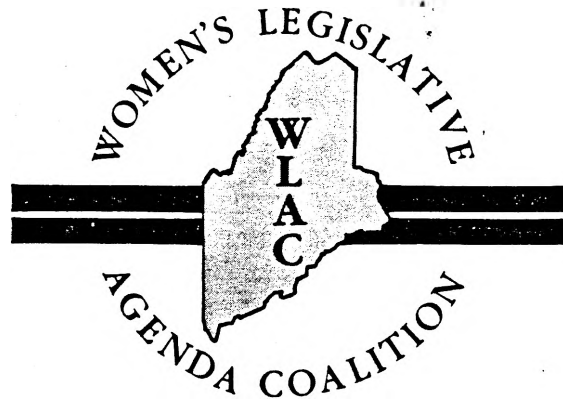
WOMENS' LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION

F A C T S H E E T

<u>BILL:</u>	LD 1949 RESOLUTION, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Maine to Make the Language of the Consitution Gender Neutral.
<u>LEGISLATIVE SPONSORS:</u>	 Rep. John Diamond (D), Bangor Rep. Ruth Foster (R), Ellsworth Sen. Nancy Clark (D), Cumberland Sen. Thomas Perkins (R), Hancock
<u>NON-LEGISLATIVE SPONSORS:</u>	 Women's Legislative Agenda Coalition Maine Bar Association Maine AFL-CIO
<u>CONTACTS:</u>	 Judy Harrison, League of Women Voters of Maine, 942-1545
<u>COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE:</u>	 State Government Committee Hearing at 1:30 p.m., Monday, Feb. 8, Room 334
<u>REASON BILL IS NEEDED:</u>	 Constitution now uses all male nouns and pronouns. Bill would use men and women, his and hers, individuals, etc.
<u>PURPOSE OF BILL:</u>	 Eliminate gender biased language from the state Constitution.
<u>SUPPORT FOR BILL:</u> <u>(other than sponsors)</u>	 Maine Council of Churches Portland Diocese
<u>SUSPECTED OPPOSITION:</u>	 Maine Christian Civic League Network of "Old Boy" Legislators

FACT SHEET ON LD 1949
"RESOLUTION, PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT
TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MAINE
TO MAKE THE LANGUAGE OF THE CONSTITUTION
GENDER NEUTRAL"

1. "Gender-biased" language is defined as those nouns and pronouns (e.g., "man," "men," "he," "him," "his," etc.) that are used to apply to both men and women.
2. "Gender-neutral" language is defined as those nouns and pronouns (e.g., "men and women," "individuals," "people," "persons," "his and hers," etc.) that are used separately and/or together to apply to members of both sexes.
3. In the last 15 years, much research has been conducted on the effects of gender-biased language, and the results, without exception, demonstrate that the use of male nouns and pronouns to describe both men and women distorts the reader/listener's interpretation.
4. The Maine Constitution contains 102 gender-biased nouns and pronouns; six instances of gender-neutral language appear, having been incorporated already through various amendments.
5. Amending the Constitution is not unprecedented; it has been amended 157 times in 168 years.
6. There would be no additional cost to the state to incorporate the proposed changes if they are adopted by the voters in November; the Maine Supreme Judicial Court has said that amending the Constitution can be absorbed with existing revenues.
7. Recent editions of dictionaries differ from older versions in that the generic use of male nouns and pronouns no longer is "conventionally accepted." The unabridged versions explain how use of gender-biased language is less prevalent in society, and that a more literal interpretation of the nouns and pronouns is more commonly accepted.
8. School textbooks are no longer featuring gender-biased language; most textbooks written in the last five years do not include the uses of male nouns and pronouns for both sexes as did earlier editions.
9. The American Psychological Association, whose writing stylebook is widely used in the humanities and sciences for academic writing, no longer accepts the generic use of male nouns and pronouns because their research has found such usage to be misleading.



PRESS STATEMENT
JANUARY 11, 1988

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION

Good morning. On behalf of the 23 member organizations of the Women's Legislative Agenda Coalition, I welcome you to our 1988 press conference, which marks our 5th season as the largest public policy coalition working with Maine's Legislature.

WLAC came together four years ago in the belief that all Maine people, regardless of economic privilege or social status, should participate fully and benefit equally from Maine's growing economy. Representing diverse interests, but speaking with a single voice on behalf of thousands of Maine citizens, we remain committed to that goal.

As we worked on this year's agenda, we realized all our issues focused on one central theme: addressing the needs of Maine families. For many years, the popular notion of "the family" has been the old Norman Rockwell model, with Mom at home and Dad as sole breadwinner, supporting 2.3 children in a suburban, single-family home.

In fact, that model represents less than 6% of all American families, with the remaining 94% no longer "fitting" the 1950's prime-time definition.

In fact, we are single parents, raising our children alone; we are merged families brought together by second marriages, supporting one another and sharing a home; we are teen parents, struggling to finish school and raise a child; we are seniors, consolidating household resources in order to maintain independence in our own homes; we are two young adults, with or without children or legal ties, investing our incomes towards the purchase of a first home; and, we are the traditional families.

As we prepared an agenda to reflect that reality, we used the American Home Economic Association definition of the family:

"...two or more persons who share resources, share responsibilities for decisions, share values and goals, and have commitment to one another over time. The family is that climate one comes home to, and it is this network of sharing and commitments that most accurately defines the family unit, regardless of blood, legal ties, adoption, or marriage.

In keeping with that definition, WLAC has developed and will support legislation that supports the economic security and independence of all Maine families.

First, we will fight for passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act, which will guarantee Maine workers unpaid leave for the birth or adoption of a child, or the serious illness of a child, spouse, or dependent adult. This bill best represents how work and family intersect our economic landscape and how our public policy must accomodate the critical interdependence between the two;

We will advocate funding for child care, and skills training for parenting teens. to help teach young men and women how to make good choices for themselves, their children, and their futures;

We will support funding for child care services for women entering substance abuse treatment programs, whose only option today is to place their children in foster care;

We will urge repeal of discriminatory provisions in the Maine State Retirement System and we will advocate a measure which will ensure all State employees, regardless of marital status, the right to freely designate a beneficiary;

We will vigorously defend Maine families' right to privacy by opposing passage of the "Parental Consent" referendum;

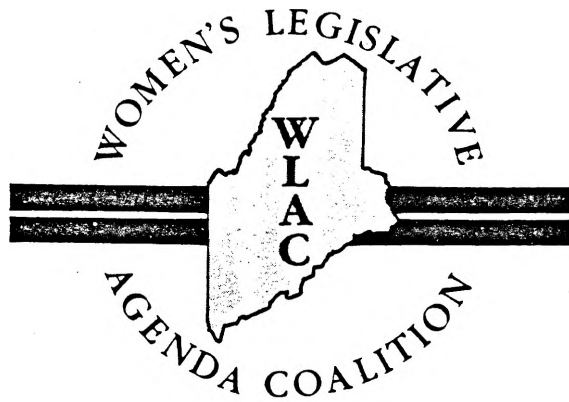
We will support legislation that will assure adequate health coverage for low-income and elderly Maine citizens; and

We will also continue our efforts to improve the quality of life and the standard of living for Maine's low-income families. We will propose a 10% increase in both the standard of need and the payment standard for AFDC families; and we will urge that AFDC benefits be indexed to the cost-of-living. In addition, we will support legislation that affords meaningful job training opportunities and benefits, and that ensures low-income families dignity, choice, and long-term economic independence.

Finally, we will support bills to make quality housing affordable for all Maine families.

We believe ours is a fair, sensible, and pragmatic agenda, one that squares public policy with family realities. These bills represent only a few of the many pieces of legislation we will offer this session. A more complete list is attached to your copy of the press statement.

We would like to thank the Maine families who have travelled here to be with us today. With their help, we will do our research and work with our members and with every member of the Legislature to assure passage of this agenda.



WLAC AGENDA 1988

- LR 4184 Sponsor: Rep. Bost/Orono
AN ACT to Appropriate 2.8 Million Dollars to Implement the Job Classification Study of the University of Maine
- LR Sponsor: Sen. Bustin/Augusta
AN ACT Establishing a Medicare Assignment Program
- LR 3751 Sponsor: Rep. Clark/Brunswick
AN ACT to Provide Child Care and Child Development Training for Student Parents
- LR 4064 Sponsor: Rep. Clark/Brunswick
AN ACT to Establish Child Care Availability for Individuals in the Substance Abuse Treatment System
- LR 4178 Sponsor: Rep. Clark/Brunswick
AN ACT to Insure Family Leave in the State of Maine
- LR 4284 Sponsor: Sen. Clark/Cumberland
AN ACT to Correct Inequities in the Maine State Retirement System
- LR 3911 Sponsor: Rep. Diamond/Bangor
AN ACT to Increase the Minimum Wage
- LR 4384 Sponsor: Rep. Diamond/Bangor
Resolution to Make the Language of the Constitution Gender Neutral

MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION

Coalition for Maine's Children

Clerical, Office, Lab and Technical Workers of the University of Maine

Displaced Homemakers Project

Family Planning Association of Maine, Inc.

League of Women Voters of Maine

Looking Up

Maine Association of Child Abuse & Neglect Councils

Maine Association of Handicapped Persons

Maine Association of Interdependent Neighborhoods

Maine Civil Liberties Union

Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services

Maine Coalition on Rape

Maine Commission for Women

Maine Division American Association of University Women

Maine Federation of Business & Professional Women

Maine Home Economics Association

Maine Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance

Maine People's Alliance

Maine State Employees Association

Maine Women's Lobby

National Council of Jewish Women

National Organization for Women - Maine

Southern Maine Association for the Education of Young Children

LR 4056

Sponsor: Speaker Martin/Eagle
Lake

AN ACT to Improve the Standard of Living for Maine's Low Income
Children

LR 4314

Sponsor: Speaker Martin/Eagle
Lake

AN ACT to Make Health Care More Accessible to Low Income Elderly
and Disabled Individuals, Pregnant Women and Children

LR

Sponsor: Rep. Rydell/Brunswick

AN ACT to Increase Work Incentive in the Unemployment Insurance
Partial Benefit Structure

General Assistance Reform Measures, including:

- Housing
- Special needs allowance
- AFDC Indexing

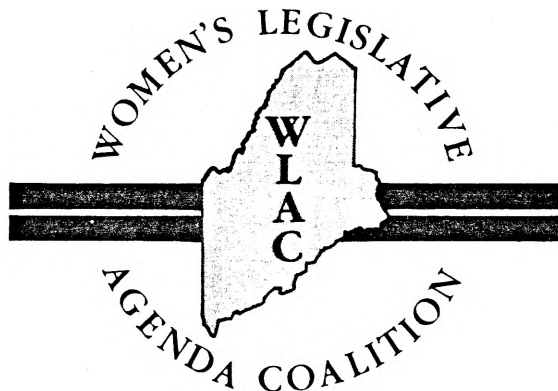
AN ACT to Provide Medicaid Coverage for Adult Dental Health

LD 412 (from last session)

AN ACT to Promote Equity in Determining Medicaid Eligibility for
Institutionalized Care

In addition, WLAC will be supporting a myriad of child care bills this
session. WLAC will also include housing bills in our final agenda.

Finally, we will work to oppose the parental consent legislation and
any efforts to enact that referendum into law without the say of the
voters.



MISSION STATEMENT

The Women's Legislative Agenda Coalition (WLAC) was formed in 1983 to improve the social, economic, and political status of women and to work for equality for all Maine citizens. WLAC will put forward a legislative agenda during each state legislative session that will improve women's immediate economic and social conditions and will institute laws and policies to enhance women's economic and social status. WLAC is comprised of a wide range of member organizations who agree with our overall objectives and who are willing to initiate legislation and to contribute to the research, lobbying, and public education necessary to make our legislative efforts successful. Each piece of legislation WLAC supports will move all Maine citizens to the goals of full equality.

WLAC RECOMMENDED MEMBERSHIP AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

Membership

To qualify for membership in WLAC, organizations must:

1. Agree to WLAC's Mission Statement
2. Pay Membership dues based on the organizations' ability to pay (with a recommended annual fee of \$25) to be used for operating expenses. No organization will be denied membership because of inability to pay.
3. Assign a member to testify on behalf of WLAC on one of WLAC's bills at a minimum of one hearing per legislative session.
4. Have a timely decision-making process to deal effectively with the speed of the legislative process.
5. Send representatives regularly to WLAC meetings.
6. Identify members to participate in legislative phone trees.

OPERATING PROCEDURES

WLAC members experienced in testifying and lobbying will conduct a workshop at the beginning of each legislative session for organizations' representatives inexperienced in lobbying and testifying.

WLAC will set a legislative agenda by reaching consensus. All groups present must agree and those groups that are absent will be given a designated time period within which to respond. Those not responding are assumed to be in consensus with WLAC's position. All statements concerning the slate will be issued on WLAC stationery which lists member organizations.

WLAC also may support or oppose legislation if 2/3 of its member organizations agree to support the bill(s) and no member organization vetoes support because the bill(s) is in opposition to that member organization's principles. All statements concerning WLAC's position on such legislation will be released on WLAC stationery which does not list member organizations. However, member organizations which support the legislation will be listed in the statement.

If no member organization is willing to take the lead in organizing action on a particular bill, WLAC will not include the bill in its legislative package.

WLAC will be utilized as a forum for discussion of issues with the intent that the educational materials presented will be shared with the individual members of organizations represented.

WOMENS' LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION

F A C T S H E E T

BILL:

LEGISLATIVE SPONSORS:

NON-LEGISLATIVE SPONSORS:

CONTACTS:

COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE:

REASON BILL IS NEEDED:

PURPOSE OF BILL:

SUPPORT FOR BILL:
(other than sponsors)

SUSPECTED OPPOSITION:

MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION

Coalition for Maine's Children

Clerical, Office, Lab and Technical Workers of the University of Maine

Displaced Homemakers Project

Family Planning Association of Maine, Inc.

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Maine Association of Interdependent Neighborhoods

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Maine Coalition on Rape

Maine Commission for Women

Maine Division American Association of University Women

Maine Federation of Business & Professional Women

Maine Home Economics Association

Maine Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance

Maine People's Alliance

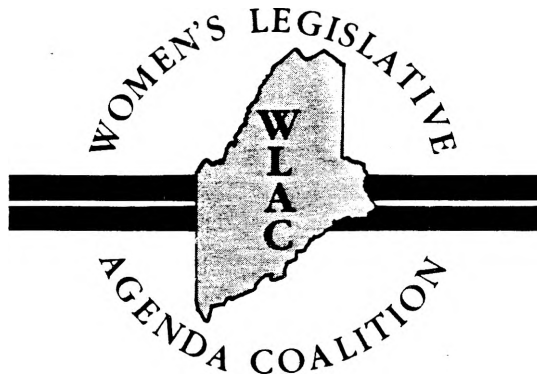
Maine State Employees Association

Maine Women's Lobby

National Council of Jewish Women

National Organization for Women - Maine

Southern Maine Association for the Education of Young Children



GOOD MORNING, AND WELCOME TO OUR 1989 PRESS CONFERENCE. THIS MARKS OUR SIXTH YEAR OF WORKING TOGETHER AS MAINE'S LARGEST -- AND POSSIBLY ITS MOST SUCCESSFUL -- PUBLIC POLICY COALITION WORKING WITH THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN INTRODUCING THIS YEAR'S AGENDA, WE WANT TO NOTE TWO FACTS: FIRST, THAT W.L.A.C. HAS GROWN CONSIDERABLY OVER THE PAST YEAR -- OUR MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS NOW NUMBER 32, REPRESENTING AN EVEN GREATER DIVERSITY OF MAINE FAMILIES SHARING COMMON GOALS OF EQUALITY, ECONOMIC SECURITY, AND PERSONAL SAFETY. THESE NEW MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDE THE AFDC ADVISORY COUNCIL, ST. JOHN VALLEY; MAINE FAMILY DAY CARE ASSOC.; ST. FRANCIS COMMUNITY; THE W.I.C. DIRECTORS' ASSOC. OF MAINE, AND THE MAINE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, AND WE WANT TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO FORMALLY WELCOME THEM INTO THE COALITION.

SECONDLY, OBSERVERS WILL, AS THEY DO EVERY YEAR, MARVEL AT OUR OPTIMISM AND THE AMBITIOUS SCOPE OF OUR AGENDA. OUR AGENDA IS MORE AMBITIOUS AND MORE EXPANSIVE THAN EVER. HOWEVER, AS IN THE PAST, WE ARE ADVOCATING WHAT WE BELIEVE TO BE ONLY THE MOST URGENT NEEDS OF MAINE WOMEN AND FAMILIES. OUR RECORD OF SUCCESS SHOWS THAT WE CHOOSE OUR BATTLES CAREFULLY.

LAST YEAR, WE TALKED ABOUT THE NEW DEFINITION OF THE MAINE FAMILY -- AND WE WORKED FOR THOSE INITIATIVES ALLOWING ALL FAMILIES TO PARTICIPATE FULLY IN AND BENEFIT FROM MAINE'S THRIVING ECONOMY.

THIS YEAR, WE BUILD ON THAT THEME BY JOINING THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE IN THEIR COMMITMENT TO ENSURE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL OF MAINE'S FAMILIES. TO THIS END, WE WILL SUPPORT EFFORTS TO PROVIDE AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND ACCESSIBLE HEALTH CARE FOR EACH AND EVERY MAINE CITIZEN. THESE INITIATIVES REPRESENT A FUNDAMENTAL FIRST STEP TO MEETING THAT COMMITMENT.

IN ADDITION, HOWEVER, WE WILL URGE THE LEGISLATURE AND THE ADMINISTRATION TO TAKE THAT COMMITMENT ONE STEP FURTHER. THE CHALLENGE FOR ALL OF US IS TO RECOGNIZE THAT WE CANNOT GUARANTEE QUALITY OF LIFE WITHOUT DEFENDING THE DIGNITY OF LIFE, THE PROTECTION OF LIFE, AND FREEDOM OF CHOICE. OUR PACKAGE OF 21 BILLS IS AIMED AT MEETING THAT CHALLENGE.

DIGNITY OF LIFE:

TO ENSURE DIGNITY OF LIFE FOR ALL MAINE FAMILIES, REGARDLESS OF ECONOMIC PRIVILEGE, WE WILL BE ASKING THE 114TH LEGISLATURE TO INCREASE THE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR MAINE'S LOW INCOME FAMILIES IN FOUR WAYS: BY PROVIDING A CLOTHING ALLOWANCE FOR AFDC CHILDREN, A HOUSING ALLOWANCE FOR THEIR FAMILIES, INCREASING PAYMENTS TO AFDC FAMILIES, AND TO RAISE THE AFDC STANDARD OF NEED UP TO THE POVERTY LEVEL.

IN ADDITION, WE WILL BE SEEKING FUNDS TO MAINTAIN SERVICES UNDER MAINE'S ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAM, NOW FACED WITH A LOSS OF FEDERAL SUPPORT; AND FOR THE WOMEN,

INFANTS, AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAM WHICH, AGAIN DUE TO FEDERAL CUTBACKS, IS NOW ABLE TO PROVIDE FOOD FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AND INFANTS FOR ONLY 40-50% OF MAINE'S ELIGIBLE FAMILIES.

PROTECTION OF LIFE

TO PROTECT THOSE WOMEN AND FAMILIES AT GREATEST RISK OF VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION, W.L.A.C. WILL PROPOSE A HALF DOZEN BILLS AIMED AT ENSURING PERSONAL SAFETY AND SECURITY. THEY WILL INCLUDE A MEASURE TO CLARIFY THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT LAW, ENSURING THAT A VICTIM WHO HAS BEEN AWARDED WORKERS' COMP DAMAGES NEED NOT SURRENDER HER RIGHT FOR REDRESS UNDER THE MAINE HUMAN RIGHTS ACT. WE WILL ALSO SEEK ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR FAMILY CRISIS SHELTERS, FOR ABUSED WOMEN AND CHILDREN, TO STRENGTHEN RURAL OUTREACH AND COMMUNITY RESPONSE PROGRAMS. WE WILL PROPOSE LEGISLATION TO STRENGTHEN MAINE'S RAPE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE LAWS, ORIGINALLY INTRODUCED OVER 12 YEARS AGO, TO REFLECT CURRENT KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE DEVASTATING IMPACT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE ON VICTIMS. W.L.A.C. WILL ALSO SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BLUE RIBBON TASK FORCE TO STUDY SEX DISCRIMINATION IN MAINE'S PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM, AND WE WILL URGE INCREASES IN FUNDING OF LEGAL SERVICES FOR MAINE'S SENIOR AND LOW-INCOME CITIZENS.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE

THE INCREASED THREAT TO REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS, NOW PROMINENTLY ON THE POLITICAL AGENDA, WILL GENERATE MUCH CONTROVERSY DURING THE MONTHS AHEAD. HERE IN MAINE, THAT DEBATE WILL BE WAGED AROUND MANDATORY PARENTAL OR JUDICIAL CONSENT LEGISLATION. WHILE PROPONENTS WILL ARGUE THE BILL AS A PANACEA FOR FAMILY COMMUNICATION, SUCH LAWS PASSED ELSEWHERE HAVE A DISMAL RECORD OF FAILURE: THEY FAIL TO ENHANCE FAMILY COMMUNICATION; THEY FAIL

TO ASSIST AND PROTECT TEENS IN CRISIS; THEY FAIL TO TEACH MINORS HOW TO MAKE CORRECT CHOICES; AND, THEY FAIL TO PREVENT MINORS FROM BECOMING PREGNANT OR FROM GETTING ABORTIONS. SUCH LAWS SUCCEED TO DO ONE THING ONLY: TO DENY PREGNANT TEENS ACCESS TO PROMPT, SAFE MEDICAL CARE, WHATEVER THEIR DECISION MAY BE.

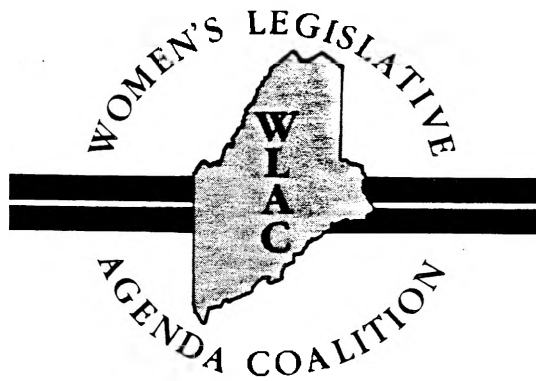
IN RECOGNIZING THE LARGER ISSUES -- AND THE REAL SOLUTION -- TO UNPLANNED, UNWANTED TEEN PREGNANCIES, W.L.A.C. WILL VIGOROUSLY SUPPORT LEGISLATION TO FUND NEW AND EXISTING EDUCATION PROGRAMS -- PROGRAMS THAT WILL PROVIDE TRAINING FOR FAMILIES, PEERS, SCHOOL PERSONNEL, CLERGY AND OTHERS IN THE AREA OF SEXUALITY AND RESPONSIBLE DECISION-MAKING.

IN ADDITION, WE WILL URGE THE LEGISLATURE TO INCREASE FUNDING TO MAINE FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF FEDERAL CUTBACKS. FINALLY, WE WILL WORK TO SECURE START-UP FUNDS FOR SCHOOL-BASED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS, THEREBY PROVIDING PREGNANT AND PARENTING TEENS THE CHOICE AND ABILITY TO CONTINUE AND COMPLETE THEIR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATIONS.

THE BILLS I'VE MENTIONED REPRESENT ONLY A FEW OF THOSE ON OUR AGENDA. A COMPLETE LIST IS ATTACHED TO YOUR COPY OF THIS STATEMENT, AND OTHERS WILL BE ADDED DURING THE COURSE OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION. OUR FOCUS IS TO ENSURE THAT ALL MAINE WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE SECURE IN LIVING THEIR DAILY LIVES, AND THAT MAINE IS THE BEST, FAIREST AND MOST EQUITABLE PLACE TO WORK AND RAISE A FAMILY.

OUR ORGANIZATIONS HAVE COME TOGETHER THIS YEAR TO TOP LAST YEAR'S RECORD SUCCESS OF 92%. AGAIN, WE WILL DO OUR HOMEWORK, ORGANIZE OUR MEMBERS, AND WORK WITH EVERY MEMBER OF THIS LEGISLATURE AND THE GOVERNOR TO ASSURE PASSAGE OF THESE BILLS.

I WOULD NOW LIKE TO INTRODUCE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF W.L.A.C., AND INVITE QUESTIONS ABOUT OUR PACKAGE.



WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION

1989 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

DIGNITY OF LIFE:

- An ACT to Provide Housing for the Homeless
 - to provide temporary and permanent housing for very low income people.
- An ACT to Provide a Clothing Allowance for AFDC Children
 - to provide a one-time clothing allowance of \$75 per child in August 1990 to families receiving AFDC.
- An ACT to Establish a Special Housing Allowance for the AFDC Program
 - to provide a supplement of up to \$100 per month to AFDC families whose total housing costs are 75% of their income.
- An ACT to Increase the AFDC Standard of Need Up to the Poverty Level
 - to increase the AFDC Standard of Need up to the federally defined poverty level on July 1, 1989, and each year thereafter.
- An ACT to Provide Greater Access to Health Care
 - to address access to health care problems in rural areas.
- An ACT to Support the Maine WIC Program
 - to protect this nutrition program for pregnant women and infants from cutbacks in federal funding.
- An ACT to Increase Displaced Homemakers Program Funding
 - to provide funding to maintain existing services such as employment counselling services, etc. for displaced homemakers.

PROTECTION OF LIFE

An ACT to Clarify the Law Relative to Sexual Harassment

- to protect the right of victims of sexual harassment receiving workers' compensation to sue for civil damages under the Maine Human Rights Act.

An ACT to Fund Rural Outreach Programs, Community Response Programs, Minimum Standards Requirements, and Increased Insurance Costs in the Nine Members of the Family Crisis Services

- to provide funds to continue delivery of services to families in crisis and to fund rural outreach and community response programs.

An ACT to Amend the Harassment Law to Correct Errors and Inequities

- to correct problems with the existing law.

An ACT to Create a Blue Ribbon Task Force to Study Sex Discrimination in the Public School System

- to investigate discrimination against women teachers in the public school system.

An ACT to Amend Existing Title 17-A Chapter 11 Sex Offenses

- to correct and amend existing rape laws.

An ACT to Increase Funding of Elderly Legal Services

- to provide funds to compensate for loss of federal funds and also to maintain services at current levels.

An ACT to Increase Funds for Pine Tree Legal Assistance to Maintain Legal Services at the Current Level for Low Income People

- to maintain services at current levels.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE

An ACT to Provide Funds for Start-Up of School-Based Child Care

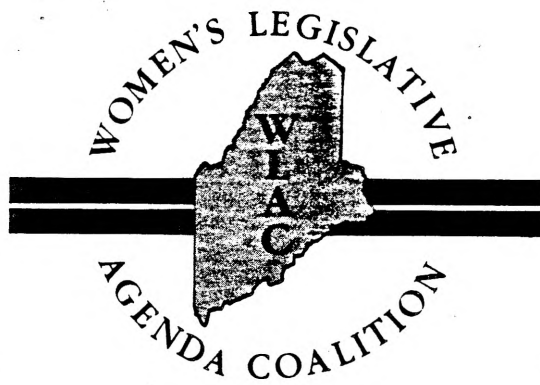
- to provide assistance to local school districts that wish to establish school-based child care.

An ACT to Improve Family Communications with Adolescents

- to provide funds to support existing and new programs to enhance family communication (this bill will be a mutually exclusive alternative to any bill proposing mandatory parental or judicial consent for minors seeking abortions).

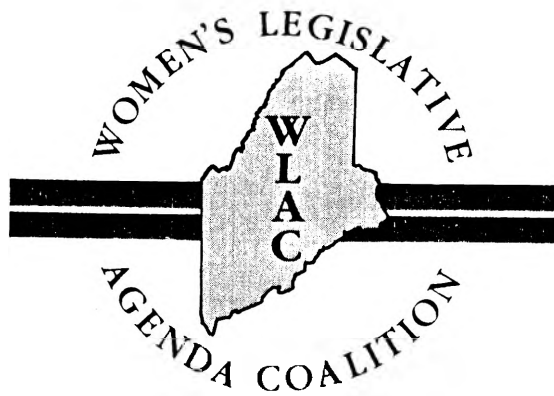
An ACT to Provide Increased Funding for the Family Planning Associations Basic Clinical and Educational Services

- to provide funds to continue existing levels of clinical and educational services.



MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Associated Classified Staff of the University of Maine - MTA
AFDC Advisory Council for the St. John Valley
Bath-Brunswick Rape Crisis Helpline, Inc.
Business and Professional Women, Maine
Coalition for Maine's Children
Displaced Homemakers Project
Family Planning Association of Maine
League of Women Voters of Maine
Looking Up
Maine Association of Child Abuse & Neglect Councils
Maine Association of Handicapped Persons
Maine Association of Independent Neighborhoods
Maine Civil Liberties Union
Maine Coalition for Family Crisis Services
Maine Coalition on Rape
Maine Commission for Women
Maine Committee on Aging
Maine Division - American Association of University Women
Maine Family Day Care Association
Maine Home Economics Association
Maine Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance
Maine People's Alliance
Maine State Employees Association
Maine State Nurses Association
Maine Women's Lobby
National Council of Jewish Women
National Organization for Women, Maine
Sam Shaw Chapter, Veterans for Peace
So. Maine Association for the Education of Young Children
St. Francois Community
We Who Care
WIC Directors Association of Maine



WLAC MEETING

February 9, 1989

PRESENT

Louise Hinkley, Business and Professional Women; Bob Philbrook, We Who Care; Lisa Polhmann, Coalition for Family Crisis Services; Sadhbh Neilan, MLGPA/MCW; Suzanne Hunt, St. Francis Community; Diane Curewitz, WIC Directors; Tory Leuteman, Maine Women's Lobby; Ann Knowles, Portland League of Women Voters; Lucky Hollander, Maine Association of Child Abuse and Neglect Councils; Chris Hastedt, M.A.I.N.; Loukie Lofchie, MPA; Liz Crandall, Maine Home Economics Assoc.; Jane Levison, Maine Coalition on Rape; Audrey Daigle, Displaced Homemakers; Peg Ricker, Maine Coalition on Rape; Mary Anne Turowski, Maine State Employees Assoc.; Betsy Mahoney, Family Planning; Joanne D'Arcangelo, Maine Women's Lobby.

WOMEN'S DAY AT THE LEGISLATURE

March 7th will be Women's Day at the Legislature, room 113, State House. For more information contact the Maine Commission for Women at 289-3417. Groups are encouraged to have a table. Maine People's Alliance, Maine Coalition on Rape, Displaced Homemakers and Maine Home Economics have signed up for tables.

AFDC PRESS CONFERENCE

February 22nd at 10:30 at the State House there will be an AFDC Press Conference to announce the agenda and "Report on Self Employment".

NEXT WLAC MEETING

The next meeting will be March 16, 1989. All groups sponsoring legislation must bring in a completed "WLAC Fact Sheet Form". This form should be an enclosure in the mailing of the minutes. Joanne D'Arcangelo will chair the next meeting, Peg Ricker will be note taker.

DISCUSSION OF LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

The following legislative items were added to The WLAC Secondary Agenda. It is the responsibility of the sponsoring group to clarify what groups are supporting their bill. For example, if your bill was questioned by Group B, please call Group B and clarify whether they should or should not be listed as supporting.

MAINE WOMEN'S LOBBY

An Act to Establish Occupational Health and Safety Standards for Operators of Video Display Terminals

H.O.M.E (ST. FRANCIS COMMUNITY)

An Act to Provide Funding for Homestead Land Trusts

MAINE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

An Act to Amend the Maine Human Rights Act to Prohibit Discrimination in the Areas of Employment, Housing, Access to Public Accommodations and Credit Extension on the Basis of Sexual Orientation

MAINE COMMITTEE ON AGING

An Act to Protect Consumers in Maine Nursing Homes

An Act to Provide Respite Care to Caregivers of Victims of Alzheimer's Disease

NEW BILLS

New bills to be considered are to be brought back to groups and voted on at the next meeting.

MAINE COALITION ON RAPE

A funding bill of \$250,000.

ASPIRE

An Act to Extend Med-Aspire and Clarify Certain Provisions of the Aspire Program

OLD BILLS

Old bills to be reconsidered at the next meeting will be:

MAINE PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE

An Act Authorizing the Public Advocate to Intervene in Proceedings Regarding Proposed Insurance Rate Increases

An Act Requiring Greater Data Disclosure by Insurance Companies to Better Determine Whether Rates are Excessive

An Act to Provide for a Strengthened Disciplinary System for Doctors in the State of Maine

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

An Act to Create an Education Bonus for Affordable (Subsidized) Housing

FY 90 - \$3,000,000

The purpose of this bill was further described as an incentive to create affordable housing by mitigating the additional education cost associated with the construction of new units. A one-time general fund appropriation of \$3 million is requested to provide a bonus to the municipality of \$2,000 for each unit of affordable housing (Governor's Task Force definition of "affordable") built. To qualify for the bonus the municipality must make some affirmative accommodation to enable the unit to be built.

MAINE NOW

An Act to Establish Child Care Availability for Individuals in Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

None of these bills presented was vetoed by any member organization.

The question of WLAC support for opposition to parental consent legislation was raised. At least one organization is unable to support opposition and another needed more time to poll its members. This issue will be discussed at the next meeting, but will not be included in press statement.

NEW BUSINESS

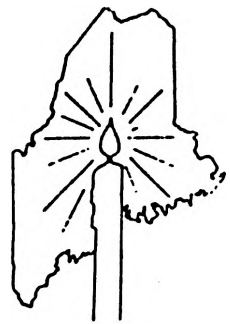
There was a veto of the Coalition for Maine's Children Act to Provide a Court-Ordered Assessment of the Children in Situations of Domestic Violence. It was brought to discussion by Lisa Pohlman of the Coalition for Family Crisis Service that this legislation was an example of victim blaming and could discourage women from seeking help in domestic violence situations. The attending members of WLAC generally agreed that this was a significant problem and that this piece of legislation should be taken off the agenda. Lucky Hollander of Maine Association of Child Abuse agreed to notify the Coalition of

Maine's Children of this decision on the part of WLAC members.

Joanne D'Arcangelo thanked WLAC members for supporting An Act to Improve Family Communications with Adolescents, the Women's Lobby bill alternative to parental consent legislation. She encouraged all WLAC members to ask their organizations to formally join the H.A.R.T. Coalition (Helping Adults Reach Teens), which has been specifically established to fight the mandatory parental consent bill. She noted that WLAC organizations will be receiving information in the mail on how to join H.A.R.T.

Maine Coalition on Rape

P.O. Box 5326, Augusta, ME 04330



SPONSOR: Senator Joseph Brannigan, *SEN PAT MCGOWAN*

LEGISLATION: AN ACT to Meet the Increased Need for Crisis Intervention and Community Education Services Provided by Rape Crisis Centers in Maine.

ORGANIZATIONAL CONTACTS:

Marty McIntyre, Chair, Maine Coalition on Rape, 784-5272
Peg Ricker, Legislative Chair, Maine Coalition on Rape -- 289-5060

ALLOCATION:

To the Department of Human Services, Bureau of Social Services, to provide funding for rape crisis centers.

Bureau of Social Services:	FY 90	FY 91
All Other	\$250,000	\$250,000

Funds to be utilized for staffing and operating expenses for the 10 Maine rape crisis centers to maintain and expand ongoing outreach, direct services and coordination of resources in rural areas of the State.

STATEMENT OF FACT

According to statistic provided by the State Police, UCR Division, reported rape increased 55.3% during the most recent reporting period. During this same period of time, sexual assault as reported to the currently existing 8 rape crisis centers, increased 159%. Acquaintance rape increased 187%; incest 138%; stranger rape 158%; marital rape 11%; and gang rape, 177%. Requests for victim counselling, volunteer training, support groups and community educational presentations have increased accordingly.

Lighting the way to understanding sexual assault and violence.

WOMENS' LEGISLATIVE AGENDA COALITION

F A C T S H E E T



BILL:

LEGISLATIVE SPONSORS:

NON-LEGISLATIVE
SPONSORS:

CONTACTS:

COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE:

REASON BILL IS NEEDED:

PURPOSE OF BILL:

SUPPORT FOR BILL-
(other than sponsors)

SUSPECTED OPPOSITION:



March 7, 1989



“We The People: Women’s Day At The Legislature”

Room #113 • State House • Augusta, Maine

- 8:30- 9:00 Registration
- 9:00- 9:25 Welcome and Overview
- 9:30-10:30 Tour of State House, View Legislature in Session
- 10:30-11:00 Overview of Women's Legislative Agenda, 1989
- 11:00-12:30 Workshops
- 12:30- 1:30 Bag Lunch with Legislators
- 1:30- 2:30 Observe Legislative Committee Hearings
- 2:30- 3:30 Blaine House Reception Honoring Women Legislators and Policy Makers

**Governor McKernan has been invited to meet the Presidents of Women's Organizations, Women Legislators and Leading Women In State Government.*

Workshops

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Women's Economic Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Preserving Reproductive Choice |
| <input type="checkbox"/> You Can Make A Difference: How to Lobby | <input type="checkbox"/> Family Policy: Taking the Initiative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Health Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Affordable Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Running for Office: Panel of Legislators | |

(Please check Workshop preferences)

Cost: ___\$3.00 Pre-Registration ___Bag Lunch \$5.00 (Optional, available only
 ___\$5.00 Registration at the Door with pre-registration)

___Enclosed is \$_____ for _____ people.

___I need child care (Available through advance notification no later than Feb. 22.)

Name: _____ Tel.: _____

Address: _____

Make check payable to **Maine Commission for Women**. Mail to MCW, State House Station #93, Augusta, ME 04333. For information call 289-3417. Scholarship money is available.

Sponsored by: The Maine Commission For Women, Maine Women's Lobby, Displaced Homemakers Project, Maine State Nurses Association, American Association of University Women, Maine Home Economics Association, Looking-Up, ACSUM/MTA/NEA, League of Women Voters, Family Planning Association, Maine Coalition For Family Crisis Sources, Coastal Enterprises Inc., BPW, National Council of Jewish Women (Portland Section), N.O.W., Maine Association of Child Abuse & Neglect Councils, Maine Coalition on Rape.



**APRIL 9, 1989 THE MARCH FOR WOMEN'S EQUALITY/WOMEN'S LIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

If you have not yet "marched" in the capital for an issue that you believe in NOW is the time you are needed to support Abortion Rights and the Equal Rights Amendment.

The April 9th March precedes the **Supreme Court** hearing of a case which begins to challenge Roe V Wade, the legal basis for abortion rights in the United States. If you believe in a woman's RIGHT TO CHOOSE abortion for herself, SHOW YOUR SUPPORT!

- * Participate in the march or encourage someone who can
- * Support organizations (with your time, money, letters) which work for a woman's right to choose abortion without qualification.
- * Contact your representatives (local, state), elected and appointed officials, let these people know that you support abortion rights for women, that you are against the Parental Consent Referendum and that you will stand up for the Equal Rights Amendment
- *Talk about these issues with others, frankly and often.

ANOTHER WAY TO BECOME INVOLVED

The Eastern Regional Commission for Women has formed a Reproductive Rights Preservation Committee which will be a coalition of private citizens and women's groups who will engage in a variety of activities in support of these rights.

Contact the Commission
Eastern Regional Commission for Women
P O Box 2095
Bangor, ME 04401

***A ROAST AND TOAST to honor MABEL WADSWORTH
April 11, 1989***

*This will be an evening of celebration of the past, present and future.
Donations will support the opening of office facilities for the
MABEL WADSWORTH WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTER*

if you wish to join us for dinner on the 11th, phone MWWHC at 947-5337.

COMING IN OCTOBER!

Mabel Wadsworth Women's Health Center Fall 1989 Conference
"HEALTH IN OUR HANDS" will be held October 21, 1989 at the Bangor Seminary
*****program information will be send in early summer*****

Thank you for taking the time to read this newsletter.

We do appreciate that many women with whom we share these happenings are already involved with many responsibilities. Help when you can in a way that is meaningful to you: talking with others is an important part of the work that needs to be done. Letter writing will encourage others to consider your views. Please feel that any contribution you make, in whatever way you can, is important and necessary.



*Mabel Wadsworth Women's Health Center
P.O. Box 20
Bangor, Maine 04401
(207) 947-5337*

The purpose of this newsletter is to share information with you about upcoming events which are important to us. We believe that judicial hearings and court cases addressing the issue of abortion require the attention of each of us and that organizations working to assure a woman's right to CHOICE must be supported in many ways. Please read this newsletter; share it with others. Help the efforts of others in any way that you are able.

EACH DOLLAR, LETTER, BODY AND VOICE IS IMPORTANT.

PARENTAL CONSENT HEARING

APRIL 6th, STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA

This critical bill - LD 622 - An Act to Require Parental Consent to a Minor's Abortion - will be heard by the Judiciary Committee of the Maine State Legislature on April 6, 1989 at 1:30 pm in Room 113 of the State House in Augusta. This action is significant and is the motivation for the Mabel Wadsworth Women's Health Center to send out a newsletter at this time.

The Judicial Committee will make a recommendation to the State Legislature based on the events of this hearing. The question being considered:

SHOULD WOMEN 17 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER BE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN CONSENT FROM A PARENT OR A JUDGE BEFORE SHE WILL BE ALLOWED TO HAVE AN ABORTION?

The enclosed brochure describes the parental/judicial consent issue. PLEASE read it carefully; share it with others who care.

The Mabel Wadsworth Women's Health Center stands behind the right of any woman, regardless of age or other circumstance, to consider and choose abortion for herself. This is local legislation and will directly affect your community if passed.

WHAT CAN AN INDIVIDUAL DO?

1. Contact your legislators and local newspapers, tell them that you do not support LD 622, let others know where you stand and help others to explore and understand the issues involved.
2. Become involved - join the H.A.R.T. (Helping Adults Reach Teens) Coalition (see brochure), challenge others to share such activities with you.
3. Attend the hearing on April 6th including the organizational meeting in the State House, Room 113 at 11:30 am on April 6th.

WHOTOCONTACT

your state senator
Maine State Senate
State House Station #3
Augusta, ME 04333
1-800-423-6900

your state representative
Maine House of Representatives
State House Station #2
Augusta, ME 04333
1-800-423-2900

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Thursday, February 9, 1989

P.O. Box 15, Hallowell Maine 04347

TO: All W.L.A.C. Member Organizations: Board Presidents and W.L.A.C. Representatives

FROM: Joanne D'Arcangelo, Maine Women's Lobby
622-5798 (O), 623-1220 (SH)

RE: W.L.A.C. POSITION ON MANDATORY PARENTAL CONSENT BILL AND
FAMILY COMMUNICATION BILL

It is our understanding that some of you (or your Board Presidents) have recently received a phone call from a representative of the Maine Right-to-Life Committee, claiming to have materials stating that W.L.A.C. has agreed to oppose the mandatory parental consent bill now before the Legislature.

Please assure your presidents and/or boards that this is completely inaccurate and misrepresents W.L.A.C.'s position. Specifically:

1. W.L.A.C. has not voted to oppose the mandatory parental consent bill now before the Legislature. W.L.A.C. organizations did, however, vote to oppose the mandatory consent bill last year (1988) when it was proposed via referendum. Please reference minutes of 1988-89 meetings to confirm these facts.

2. W.L.A.C. has voted to support AN ACT To Improve Family Communication with Adolescents, the H.A.R.T. Coalition's alternative to the mandatory consent bill. The list of bills included on W.L.A.C.'s 1989 primary agenda indicates that "this bill will be a mutually exclusive alternative to any bill proposing mandatory parental or judicial consent for minors seeking abortions." As discussed at WLAC's January meeting (cf. minutes), the Women's Lobby, which is the sponsoring organization of this bill, presents the measure as a "mutually exclusive alternative" to make clear to legislators that we do not intend this to supplement, or serve as a companion piece to, the mandatory consent bill.

3. W.L.A.C. organizations, as individual organizations, have been invited and urged to join the H.A.R.T. Coalition, which has been specifically organized to fight the mandatory consent bill (cf. minutes of February 9, 1989 WLAC Meeting, Pg. 4: "Joanne D'Arcangelo thanked WLAC members....")

Page 2.

Please urge your board members to call me (622-5798) or M.W.L. President Tory Leuteman (582-6269) if they have any questions or need clarification.

In addition, on behalf of the Women's Lobby, which, along with other H.A.R.T. members, is investing significant time, energy, and resources to defeat the mandatory consent bill, we have one request, regardless of your group's position on the issue:

*Please consider that W.L.A.C. has become a very effective, well-respected lobby at the State House. The Maine Right to Life Committee has much to gain by creating internal dissent among WLAC groups and diverting our attention and energy away from this and many other important bills on which all of us are working together.

Again, please do not hesitate to call us if you have any questions.

Enclosure