League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA
PHONE (612) 224-5445
555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

BOARD MEMO

JANUARY 1987

Calendar

(Events as we have them on the calendar at the State League office)

January 15 - Deadline for Membership Annual Report to LWVMN & LWVUS
20 - Deadline for Citizen Lobbyist Conference Registrations (Absolute for meals; registration only open to 1/23)
- Board Memo mailed 1st class to LL Presidents and subcribers
22 - President's mailing and DPM subscribers (includes MN Children's Study, Part II)
- Capital Campaign Meeting, 1 p.m., LWVMN Office
24 - The Citizen Lobbyist Workshop, 9-2:30, Earle Brown Center, U of M, St. Paul
27 - Lobbyist Training, 9:30 a.m., LWVMN Office and Capitol
- MN Women's Consortium Celebration VII, 5-7:30 p.m., Town Square Park
28 - Capitol Letter, 1st issues mailed to subscribers, LL Presidents
29 - Prospects for Peacemaking final event (see IR for details)

February 1 - Registration deadline for February 10th Coalition of 15,000 dinner and program on teen pregnancy
2 - CMAL Executive Committee, 9:30 a.m., LWVMN Office
3 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., LWVMN Office
Funraiser Committee, 1 p.m., LWVMN Office
5 - LWVMN Budget Committee, 10 a.m., LWVMN Office
10 - LWVMN Executive Committee, 9:30 a.m., if necessary
- Spring VOTER Deadline
- Coalition of 15,000 dinner/program on Teen Pregnancy, AAUW, St. Paul
11 - Capitol Letter, issue #2 mailed
- Day on the Hill, 9 a.m.
12 - Deadline for Program Planning Proposals to LWVMN
- Planning and Support Committee, 12:30 p.m., LWVMN Office
17 - Deadline for receipt of proposed Bylaw Amendments
25 - Capitol Letter #3 mailed

March 2 - 4th Quarter PMP due from LLs to LWVMN
- CMAL Board Meeting, 9:30 a.m., LWVMN Office
3 - Action Committee Meeting, 9:30 a.m., LWVMN Office
10 - LWVMN & LWVMNEF Board Meetings, 9-2, LWVMN Office
17 - Board Memo mailed
19 - Presidents' Mailing (includes Part III of MN Children's Study, plus Convention Registration materials, Proposed Program, Budget & Bylaw changes)
31 - Spring Focus on the Legislature, Humphrey Institute, 4:30 p.m.

ENCLOSURES

(Mailed 3rd class to LL Presidents and DPM subscribers; *denotes mailed to DPM subscribers)

Container Deposit Information Packet*/Crampton
Day on the Hill flyer*/Greiling
Citizens in Action order form*/Greiling
"The League of Women Voters of Minnesota wants you as a lobbyist or observer..."*/Greiling
Capitol Letter order form*/Greiling
The Health of MN's Children: Investing in the Future*/Lucas, Keppel
Children's Health Discussion Guide and Consensus Questions*/Lucas, Keppel
Focus on the Minnesota Legislature sign-up sheet*/Reynolds
First Call to Convention*/Buffington
Memo to Metro LLs re Convention*/Buffington
Focus Planning Guidelines for Local Leagues*/Buffington
Public Relations Award Application*/Santi

BOUQUETS TO

.Janet Midtbo and members of the Planning and Support Committee for organizing the Annual Appeal for the LWVMNEF which has raised almost $4,000 for state and local League Education Funds to date.

.Kenni Friedman, Secretary-Treasurer of LWVUS, and Harriette Burkhalter, 2nd Vice President of LWVUS, for leading the January 13th LWVMN Board Retreat at Wilder Forest Retreat Center.

STATE BOARD HAPPENINGS

At its January 12, 1987, meeting your State Board:

*approved consensus questions for Part II of the MN Children's Study;
*approved a $50 donation to the Minnesota Women's Consortium Celebration VII;
*approved a policy and guidelines for sale and/or exchange of LWVMN's mailing list;
*approved as lobbyists for LWVMN: Joan Higinbotham, Mindy Greiling, Jeanne Crampton, Nancy Crippen, Judy Duffy, Polly Keppel, Peggy Lucas, Mary Santi, Marree Seitz, Lynne Westphal, Lorraine Fischer, Bettie Berube, Janet Cardle, Dorothy Foster, Katie Fournier, Anne Francis, Pat Gorecki, Gayle Hann, Carolyn Hendrixson, Mary Hepokoski, Lynn Johnson, Phyllis Letendre, Mertyce Mayne, Jane McWilliams, Lillian Meyer, Dorothy Pasket, Leola Rempel, and Janis Work.
*approved 1987 legislative priorities: Criminal Justice: Juvenile Justice Reform; Education: Funding (equity in funding/finance formula), Teacher realignment, Vouchers, Open Enrollment; Government: Tax Reform, Election Law Improvements (including Fair Campaign Practices recodification); Natural Resources: Container Deposit, Solid Waste/Recycling, Low Level Radioactive Waste, Water (specifically non-point source pollution); Social Policy: Welfare Reform, Child Care Sliding Fee, Child Health Sliding Fee (Right Start), Child Support; CMAL: Metro Council Legislative Package, Fiscal Disparities.

P R E S I D E N T
(Higinbotham - 612/926-9399)

State Convention: Convention this year will be a fast-paced and exciting experience. Plan now to send a full slate of delegates and visitors to Convention '87 in Winona, June 4-6. We are travelling down to the historic college town of Winona this year, and Leaguers there promise to show us what this Mississippi River Town has to offer its guests. One of the highlights of the convention will be the appearance of Carol Bly, who will speak to the convention Friday evening. Watch the Voter and other mailings for more highlights.

Move: LWVMN is starting to collect boxes and throw out unneeded papers; we are getting ready to move. According to MN Dept. of Transportation sources, 555 Wabasha will be a pile of rubble by July 4th! We are slated to move into our new and permanent home sometime in the fall. This means we will be in temporary quarters during the interim. We have been asked to move by April 30th, and are in the process of looking for new space in St. Paul, near the Capitol, with adequate parking and not too expensive. Any leads you have would be appreciated, and any help you would like to give with the move would be gratefully accepted.

Board Retreat: On Tuesday, January 13th, members of the State Board met at Wilder Retreat Center to evaluate our present and look to the future. Our leaders in the proces were Kenni Friedman, LWVUS Board Secretary-Treasurer, and Harriette Burkhalter, LWVUS Vice President. The retreat was a mini-version of the leadership conference held in Chicago in November. Participants said they felt it was a good opportunity to get together in a beautiful location and spend time talking about the future of the League. Some good ideas were generated, and now the most difficult part begins - carrying out the plans and doing what needs to be done to strengthen our organization at all levels. You will be hearing more about this, and seeing the results as well!!!

F I E L D S E R V I C E
(Buffington - 612/929-8168)

Regional reps have received their call #2 forms - so local League Presidents can expect to hear from your rep. in the next four weeks. If you have any concerns, questions or gripes, let them know. They are your direct link to the State Board and we need to know what your thoughts are about League - both good and bad.

Enclosed in this mailing is a Focus Planning Guide for local Leagues. The hope is that Leagues in the non-metro area will use this guide to plan their own Focus-style meetings in their areas. It is also helpful for all Leagues in planning general meetings.

Annual Meetings: Time has a way of sneaking up on you. It's not that long until annual meeting time. Local League Nominating, Budget and Bylaws Committees should be meeting now. Don't forget local League program making! If you have questions call or write to me. I'm here to help you, but I do need to hear from you first.

LWVMN Bylaws: If you have any recommendations for changes, be sure to let me know, preferably in writing, by February 16th. The State Board will be reviewing all proposals at the March Board Meeting.

M E M B E R S H I P
(Takkunen - 612/445-4218)

January 15th has been and gone. Yes indeed, January 15th has come and gone and if you did not send to LWVUS and LWVMN your up-to-date membership information on the forms provided by LWVUS, then do so IMMEDIATELY. The number which you send in, is the number by which your per member payments are billed. So it is important that it be accurate.

"So What Do I Do Now" Syndrome: If you're wondering what you do now that everyone is signed, sealed and delivered perhaps I can offer a few suggestions:

1. Take a well deserved break, not indefinitely, but enough to re-charge your batteries.
2. Check to see if the needs of your members, new and old, are being met. Perhaps formally or perhaps by random phone calls to a selected few.
3. Make sure the Nominating Committee understands the importance of finding a good Membership Chair. Don't let them get by without finding anyone.
4. Have new friends continue to bring their friends to League. Each new person provides you with that many more new contacts.
5. Drop me a note telling me how I can make your job easier.
6. Do exit interviews of those who did not re-join.

Membership Flyers and Orientation Filmstrip: I have looked into the possibility of making a recruitment/orientation video for local Leagues to use, but thus far the cost seems to be prohibitive ($1,000 per minute); therefore, I'm considering a comparable filmstrip and tape. Would that interest you? Would you like to help with the project? I also plan to have a new membership brochure ready for Convention '87. You will be there, won't you?

F I N A N C E / D E V E L O P M E N T
(McKinnell - 612/646-3690)

FUNDRAISER DATE CHANGE: APRIL 10, 1987

Due to a scheduling mixup by International Market Square, we have changed the fundraiser date yet again. The committee wishes me to extend their pledge to you that this is the final change and the April 10, 1987 date is written in stone.

A Brazilian theme has been chosen, and as usual, the committee has lots of entertainment and unusual auction items in store for a fun filled evening to benefit the LWVMN. Plan to get a group together from your League. The April date should bring good weather for Greater Minnesota and Metro Area Leaguers.

Capital Campaign: To date, we have received over $38,700 in pledges and gifts to the building fund. We will now begin our second phase of the campaign and will be contacting Leagues and every League member to be a part of the fund.

Education Fund Mailing to Individuals: Thanks to Janet Midtbo, LWV-Minneapolis, and her committee members, Norma Signorelli, LWV-Roseville; Juanita Peterson and Joann Buie, LWV-Edina; Mary Santi, LWV-White Bear Lake/North Oaks; Mary Hepokoski, LWV-Golden Valley and to LWV-Roseville volunteers for mailing the Education Fund Appeal to 4,000 League members and friends of the League. Returns so far are over $3,800 and we expect more to come in during the next few months.

FINANCE/DEVELOPMENT (cont.)

China Tour: The tour has reached the minimum number of 15 participants so it is definitely "on". Should you have League members or friends who are interested in going, please tell them to call the office immediately as the deadline for full payment is January 15, 1987.

A C T I O N
(Greiling - 612/490-0013)

Capitol Letter: The Legislature is back in session and the first issue of LWVMN's Capitol Letter will be mailed January 28th. An order form for last-minuters is included in the 3rd class mailing. It's a bargain at $5 for ten issues.

Lobbyists: The Action Committee is anxious to broaden our lobbying capabilities by training local Leaguers to help out by covering committee meetings, passing out flyers, and/or showing League presence by wearing THE button at the Capitol. See the form in the 3rd class mailing.

Legislative Interviews: Thank you to all Leagues meeting the deadline. We need those still out ASAP - the lobbyists are tabulating the responses.

Day on the Hill (Women Come to the Capitol: A Legislative Day on the Hill): Get your reservations in by February 1st for the February 10th dinner and program on adolescent pregnancy prevention at the St. Paul AAUW Clubhouse (see Winter Voter for details). Then just arrive - no registration required - the next day (February 11th) for Day on the Hill. The program is from 9-10 a.m., Room 181, State Office Building. Information will be available in that room from 9-12. After greetings from governmental leaders, workshop choices on pending legislation will be offered by LWVMN program chairs and representatives from other organizations. Time is reserved for touring the Capitol, observing committee meetings and lunching with your legislators. (Make an appointment ahead.) See the flyer in the 3rd class mailing for details on this must-attend event.

I N T E R N A T I O N A L R E L A T I O N S
(Duffy - 612/429-9703)

Prospects for Peacemaking: Our January 29th program will be the culminating event for Prospects for Peacemaking in Minnesota. It has been designed as a "team" day. Participants must belong to a community team, the members of which are teachers, school administrators, community leaders, business representatives, etc. These teams replicate the original cosponsors of P for P and the plan is for these teams to participate and then to take home their materials and design their own program. If you would like to participate, you will need to join a team. For assistance, call me or Jayne Maracek, the project coordinator at 612/349-2755.

N A T U R A L R E S O U R C E S
(Crampton - 612/926-8760)

YOU DON'T HAVE TO APOLOGIZE FOR SUPPORTING A CONTAINER DEPOSIT LAW IN MINNESOTA!!!: I recently attended (as an observer) a meeting at which a roomful of knowledgeable persons (educators, state agency solid waste types, governor's office reps., etc.) sat around discussing legislative goals for waste education, bemoaning the lack of money available to do so. After 45 minutes, when no one had mentioned deposit legislation, I asked the group, "WHY NOT?"

Natural Resources (cont.)

As an education tool, container deposit has no peer. It deflects a percentage of the waste stream from disposal, and could provide a fund (by retaining unclaimed deposits to the State) that would pay for waste education projects. Another LWV member who was present put her finger on the problem: Because container deposit generates rather intense opposition, we tend to approach it apologetically. Container deposit is a valid, rational, logical answer to a portion of the solid waste problem - and it opens up answers to other areas. IT'S TIME TO STOP PUSSYFOOTING AROUND. LET'S GET PUSHY. IT WORKS, IT'S TIME WE HAD IT. Please read the packet of material that will be in the 3rd class mailing and talk, write, buttonhole your legislators. (We keep hearing that the Governor is going to support us this time - keep your fingers crossed.)

Growl No. 2: On January 12, 3:30-9 p.m., I attended a state-sponsored Low Level Radioactive Waste Seminar presented for legislators specifically. (The seminar fee of $15, including dinner, was waived when some legislators complained of the cost.) So how many pre-registered? 23! I am unsure how many actually attended, but I do know that 12 or 13 left at 5 p.m. to attend a pig roast and North Star game to which they received free tickets. You might inquire (sweetly) of your legislators if they attended. Or what they attended. Siting legislation must be written before the session ends, whether MN is a host state or not. How many committee hearings will it take to educate those members who were too busy to attend the seminar? (Note to Winona: I sat at dinner with Senator Steven Morse - congratulations!)

If it's not too inconvenient, send me copies of letters written and received. At least, let me know of any "con" arguments advanced by legislators. (I have read the interviews.)

S O C I A L P O L I C Y

(Keppel - 612/823-3389)
(Lucas - 612/823-8544)

Part II of the Children's study is now a reality!! You will find it and the consensus questions and study guide in this mailing. A reminder that consensus on Parts II and III are due May 29th. Good luck on your unit meetings on Child Health, Part II. We hope you'll have good discussions and the study will generate lots of enthusiasm in local Leagues! Look for Part III, Child Care, in the March 19th Presidents' Mailing.

Many Leagues are in the midst of doing their survey work for the National Human Needs study. Hopefully the completion of the survey will help local Leagues to understand how needs are met in their communities. This should set the stage for meaningful discussion next year when the study and consensus are due.

If your League doesn't have time to do the case studies in this League year, consider using them as the basis of either a general or a unit meeting next year. The case studies provide an extremely interesting way for members to focus on how the current system works for real people. A meeting based on case studies should be extremely interesting and meaningful for local Leagues!!

League Communicators: Those of you who have signed up to be League Communicators for the MN Children's study will be notified of the training time as soon as we determine the best time for all of you. There is still room for more of you - just contact the LWVMN Office.

VOTER SERVICE
(Leppik - 612/546-3328)

Winter is the time for the Voter Service Chair to relax, recoup and review. How did your projects go? Did you write a summary (with timeline) for your successor? If not, now's the time before you forget the details that made projects successful and suggestions that will make them even better. If something didn't work, why not? Is there anything your League could do to make it worthwhile, or is resuscitation not worth the effort? These are things you or your successor may not remember two years hence but would help make the 1988 election season smooth and rewarding for Voter Service. The first step in a successful project is planning ahead, and good summary reports are invaluable planning tools.

I also do my review and summary at this time, using your Voter Service Reports to evaluate what's being done, what's working and what isn't. Unfortunately, I've heard from only one out of four local Leagues - that's ONE QUARTER of you. I need more than that! If you're dead in the water, I need to know that, too. Please, get your Voter Service Reports back to me, ASAP!

BULLETIN
(Santi - 612/426-5151)

A new edition of League Lines is included in the 3rd class mailing. Use your local League bulletins as you have space.

A reminder: Many people are interested in knowing what your local League is doing. Please be sure you are sending copies of your bulletin to the following:

1. Send one copy of your bulletin to LWVMN, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, 55102
2. Send one copy to me, Mary Santi, 5935 Otter Lake Road, White Bear Lake, 55110.
3. Send one copy to Minnesota's LWVUS liaison, Merilyn B. Reeves, Rt. 1, Box 252-143, Amity, OR 97101.
4. Send two copies to LWVUS, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
5. Send one to your regional representative on the LWVMN Board.
6. Send a copy to the president and/or bulletin editor of as many other Leagues in your region as possible. If that is not possible, send just to the other metro or Greater MN Leagues in your region. Feel free to establish exchanges with others in your county or legislative district. Exchanging bulletins is an excellent networking tool!

PUBLIC RELATIONS
(Santi - 612/426-5151)

An entry blank for the Public Relations Award is included in the 3rd class mailing. Last year's competition included some excellent entries. This past year, with election activities, was a wonderful time for PR. Did your League cash in on it? Entries are due to the state office by April 15, 1987.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102

MEMO TO: Local League Presidents

FROM: Joan Higinbotham, LWVMN President

RE: President's Mailing

DATE: January 21, 1987

ENCLOSURES

This mailing contains the infromation referenced in the Board Memo and is sent to Presidents and those who subscribe to the duplicate president's mailing. It was mailed to you 3rd class (hence its nickname the "third class mailing").

As you can see from the items enclosed, the League is gearing up to be an informed and active organization during the legislative session. Many items should be dealt with now to enable your League to participate fully in the session.

CONTAINER DEPOSIT INFORMATION PACKET - Read and pass to whoever will be in charge of action for your League. Publicize and keep for information during the legislative session. This is a top legislative priority for LWVMN.

DAY ON THE HILL FLYER - Use as possible to publicize Day on the Hill. Toss after Day on the Hill.

CITIZENS IN ACTION ORDER FORM - Send your order in as soon as possible. This is our handbook for citizen lobbyists. (See description on order form) You should have one for your Action person and order as many others as you think your membership would need.

"THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MN WANTS YOU" - Publicize in your newsletter and at meetings. This is for those who wish to sign up as lobbyists or observers. Return names of those interested to office as soon as possible.

CAPITOL LETTER ORDER FORM - You can still order the Capitol Letter. Send in the order blank now, so people can keep up with League legislative priorities.

THE HEALTH OF MN'S CHILDREN: INVESTING IN THE FUTURE - Part II of the study on Children. Read and pass to person in charge of state study in your League. Decide how many copies you wish to order and return the order blank (which is also in this mailing) to the office soon.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH DISCUSSION GUIDE AND CONSENSUS QUESTIONS - Pass to person in charge of study. Return consensus results to LWVMN office by May 29, 1987.

FOCUS ON THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE - March 31, 1987. Flyer and registration form will be sent to you under separate cover. Details have not been confirmed as of this mailing.

FIRST CALL TO CONVENTION - Announces dates and place of 51st State Convention of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota; it also includes excerpts pertaining to Convention from the LWVMN Bylaws. Read and keep for reference.

MEMO TO METRO LLS RE CONVENTION - Metro Leagues ask members if they would be willing to provide bed and breakfast. Return any names to office by March 1st.

FOCUS PLANNING GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL LEAGUES - Read and pass at Board Meeting. File and use when planning a public meeting.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AWARD APPLICATION - Fill this out and return to the office by April 15, 1987. You can be a winner!!! Please take part because you did all do some great PR during the past year.

LEAGUE LINES - Pass to Bulletin Editor to use as appropriate in your newsletter.

MAINE The Great Escape

MAINE STATE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE, 193 State St., State House Station 59, Augusta, Maine 04333 (207) 289-2656

July 1, 1985

Mr. Jonathan C. Puth
Director
National Clearinghouse for Deposit Legislation
Environmental Action Foundation
1525 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Puth:

Thank you for your letter of June 20th regarding the effects of Maine's bottle bill on tourism.

As far as I can determine, the effect has been positive. The quality of Maine's roadsides, picnic areas, and beaches are much less likely to be cluttered with bottles and cans. Since the passage of the Bottle legislation in Maine, Maine's scenic ambiance is much less likely to be compromised in the eyes of the traveller.

Another positive aspect of Maine's bottle law has been business and job creation. Although I cannot tell you definitely how many have been created, redemption centers have been established throughout the state. Many of these redemption centers have since expanded into beverage outlets and convenience stores. Pre-existing distributors of beverages, such as grocery stores, have hired additional employees; some have constructed additional storage and handling facilities... creating more jobs.

After the initial acceptance by wholesalers, retailers and consumers to returnable containers, adjustment has become matter-of-course. Maine has benefited both economically and environmentally... both directly and indirectly as a cleaner place to vacation.

Sincerely,

Wanda E. Plumer

Wanda E. Plumer
Director, Tourism Division

NOTE TO LOCAL LEAGUES: It appears that among the numerous arguments our opponents will use to discourage legislators about a container deposit law is a charge that such a law will kill recycling programs, and put recyclers out of business. Please read the attached information and cite the examples (Michigan and Oregon) when you write to legislators. If a legislator poses a question you cannot answer, please let me know, so that I can either give you the correct answer, or contact the legislator directly. In reading the legislative interviews, I am appalled at the fund of misinformation they seem to have already acquired! There appears to be some confusion about the handling fee to be paid to retailers/redeemers, and the fact that only unredeemed (containers not returned) deposit money would be retained by the state under the present proposals. If the deposit is 10¢, paid by the customer for a bottle of pop or can of beer, that full deposit will be returned to the customer at the time the container is returned. The "handling fee" will be paid either out of interest earned on the deposit money during the time it is held by the retailer or distributor, or possibly out of the unclaimed deposit fund. (Flash: It now appears that RIM will not be funded from unclaimed deposits, although the state still intends to retain the unclaimed deposit money. That will leave the way open to use the money for marketing & research of recycled material, recycling programs (curbside, for instance) and waste education projects, and household hazardous waste.)

Anticipated Problems

1) It was claimed that the law would drive whole product lines off the shelves. However, the Department has learned of only one product that was removed from the shelves because of the law. It was a 7 oz "throw-away" plasti-shield bottle of mixer (the larger sized packages of the same product remain on the shelves). Since the law went into effect, many brands of imported beers have been introduced to the shelves as have generic beers and light wines.

2) It was claimed that the law would drive cans off the shelves, however, the Department knows of only one major packaging change occurring after the law was passed. Poly ethylene terephthslate soft plastic 2 liter pop bottles replaced 1 quart refillable glass bottles. The Department was informed that the law had no impact on this change. The Department has been told that cans hold approximately the same market share as before the law.

3) It was claimed that people would quit drinking pop and beer. Sales figures for beer from the Iowa Beer and Liquor Department (Appendix C) show no decline in sales.

4) It was claimed that people would lose their jobs because of the law. Its true that any of the first three concerns could have cost jobs if they materialized, however, they did not materialize. On the contrary, handling empty containers requires additional staff on the part of both the retailers and distributors in counting, sorting, redeeming and transporting empty containers.

5) It was claimed that the law would raise prices. Retail grocery store prices did go up 2 to 3.3¢/container more in central Iowa than in out-of-state stores in cities bordering Iowa over the eight months preceeding through the eight months following implementation of the law. However, priced differences were closing at the end of the study suggesting that the price differences were transitory. (Price Survey-Appendix E)

6) It was claimed that litter would not be significantly reduced by the law. An Iowa Department of Transportation survey indicated reductions of 79% in the number of containers found along primary and interstate highways. This constitutes a 61% reduction in the total volume of litter found along these highways. (Appendix F)

7) It was claimed that the public would not redeem empties for a mere nickel. An informal survey made by the Department indicates that redemption rates appear to be in the mid 90 percentile. (More accurate figures are not readily available)

8) It was claimed that the public would be so upset that a equally disruptive repeal would be called for. It's true that a certain amount of "social griping" occurs and some real disgruntlement exist. However, the overwhelming majority of people contacting the Department support the law and are either seeking clarification or seeking to assure it is honored.

SWB:GW:bsb/SWN285F01.01-.02

TO: Container Conservation Coalition Members/Supporters; Local Leagues
FROM: Jeanne Crampton, January 5, 1987 (612)926-8760

The 1987 Legislative session will be underway by the time you read this. Will there be a beverage container deposit bill introduced in this session? Will it stand a chance of passage? Will the Governor support it this time? Well you may ask! First, a little recent history:

The League of Women Voters of MN and I felt that unless there were some substantial indications to the otherwise, filing a bill this year was useless. We were prepared to ask for a study. Then, in mid-October, we began hearing that "this was the year" to go for a deposit law. Counties, pushed by solid waste problems, were looking for answers, and container deposit appeared to be a feasible one. Staff at the MN Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) and the Waste Management Board (WMB) were looking into deposits. Last, but not least, we heard rumors (which remain just that) that the Governor might be interested. With that impetus, we have been meeting with interested parties, and recently testified at the MPCA Board Legislative subcommittee in favor of a resolution supporting a deposit law. (See copy enclosed.) The resolution has been laid over until the January meeting of the Board, but we hope that it will be passed at that time. (Some members are still concerned about the effect on labor---a real non-argument, but one that is hard to dispel.)

To make a long story short, it now appears that there will be a bill---with some major differences from historic deposit bills. Minnesota would like to retrieve the unclaimed deposits for state use, rather than allow them to be retained by the originators, traditionally either distributors or bottlers. It is estimated that unclaimed deposits (depending on the deposit amount, and number of containers redeemed) could amount to as much as ten million dollars a year. This fund could then be used to support curbside recycling programs, market and product development, and other environmental programs, such as RIM. Such a proposal is going to be greeted with screams of anguish by the industry, of course. It is also possible that instead of being a separate bill, container deposit would be included in an "omnibus" solid waste bill---probably a real asset to passage.

If such a bill is filed, expect to be swamped with adverse advertising and lobbying from the container industry, bottlers, distributors, retail grocer associations, and labor groups. Included with this mailing you will find a question and answer sheet that will attempt to define the arguments that will be used against us.

What can you do? Please contact your legislators! Then assure the Governor's office of your support. (You could just send copies of letters.) Check with the persons on the MPCA Board and WMB who represent your area; assure them of your support. Urge your county and township boards to talk to legislators about the positive aspects of container deposit. Lastly: Send us a bit of money, for postage, at least. Everyone responded nicely in 1983, and I managed to to make it this far before running out. The League has covered all the reproduction costs. To make it a bit easier to part with the money (I know how dear it is!) we do have buttons to pass along. For every $5 donation or higher, I will send 10 buttons (see reproduction) and you may pass them out as you see fit. That is, I will send them out for as long as 400 or so last. First come, first served!

Meantime, watch the media for some announcement of the Governor's position on container deposit. I hope we are not disappointed once again, but even if we are, there is good reason to think that passage of a container deposit law is possible before the end of the 1988 legislative session. It seems to be a concept whose time has come. Information from deposit states is building an affirmative picture, and there is good reason to think that if Minnesota adopts such a law, there will be a renewed push for a national law.

ST. Louis Park Sailor 12/22/86

Holiday Cheer!

During the weeks of December 21 and December 28, 1986, we will pay an additional 5¢/lb. for aluminum beverage containers.

Remember*

We also pay you for steel cans (8¢/lb.) and glass (1¢/lb.) brought in at the same time.

Free 6-pack of Soft Drinks**

MSD Recycle
3547 Xenwood Avenue
St. Louis Park, Minnesota 55416
484-5373
Tues, Thurs, Sat. – 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

RECYCLE

*Did you know that steel cans at 8¢ per pound are really worth more than aluminum cans since there are only half as many in a pound? Also glass at approximately a penny per container is worth about the same! So bring them all in and get paid twice as much!

**PLUS:
Get a free 6 pack of soft drinks with 50 lbs. of aluminum beverage containers recycled!

OUR OPPONENTS ARE GEARING UP!!

On December 15, the LWV testified at the MPCA in favor of a resolution supporting container deposits. It must be just coincidence that the above ad appeared just a week later.("MSD" stands for Minnesota Soft Drink", of course.)

Meantime, back at the ranch the Grocers have come up with this catchy phrase. Watch out for the "horror" stories about vermin in the grocery stores that appear with redeemed beverage containers. (There seems to be general unconcern about refillable containers that are presently redeemed, or reverse vending machines that collect used cans in some stores.)

AFFIRMATIVE ASPECTS OF BEVERAGE CONTAINER DEPOSIT LAWS

1. In 1982 we were told by a park manager in Michigan that there had been a reduction in glass-caused accidents in his park, after Michigan adopted a deposit law. Now, we have explicit documentation that his observation was probably accurate. In the American Journal of Public Health, Oct. 1986, Vol. 76, No. 10 is an article (written by doctors at Children's Hospital in Boston) entitled, "The Impact of 'Bottle Bill' Legislation on the Incidence of Lacerations in Childhood." The abstract says, "We studied the effect of legislation requiring deposits for beverage containers on the incidence of lacerations in urban children. Records of emergency room visits for lacerations and fractures were reviewed for three years pre-legislation (1980-82) and the immediate post-legislation period (1983). The incidence of total sutured lacerations did not change substantially after the legislation, but glass-related lacerations fell by 60 percent, due to a reduced incidence in lacerations occurring outside of the home." (I will be glad to send the two-page article out to anyone who wants it.)

2. One argument that the opponents will use is that container deposit is unnecessary because of the present rate of recycling, or that it would retard the development of curbside recycling. At present, aluminum cans are recycled at about 60 per cent, glass bottles at 5 or 6 per cent, and plastic at less than 1 per cent. In deposit states, all beverage containers (plastic, glass, metal) are redeemed at rates from 85 to 95 per cent. In curbside recycling, the "best guess" is that aluminum cans represent 2 or 3 per cent of the weight, but 12 per cent of the revenue. (Other unsubstantiated figures quote higher weights, and up to a 30 per cent revenue.) Obviously, if a large share of those cans are redeemed under a deposit law, a recycler could lose revenue. However, any MN deposit law would provide that recyclers could also become redeemers of beverage containers, and would thus be able to gain the 1 or 2 cent handling fee available to retailers. In deposit states, many recyclers have developed profitable additions to their businesses by becoming transporters of redeemed containers, collecting on a weekly or daily basis from retailers, bottlers, or distributors. Ultimately, all redeemed containers end up as recycled material.

Perhaps the best argument regarding recycling, curbside, mandatory, or voluntary, is that Michigan and Oregon (both long-time deposit states) are heavily committed to recycling, although with different approaches. Oregon has a "Recycling Opportunity Act" (enacted 1983, effected 1986) that mandates communities over 4000 population be provided with monthly curbside collection of recyclables, and smaller areas required to provide deposit depots at

transfer stations, landfills, or waste facilities. In Grand Rapids, Michigan, a local recycler has 33 voluntary recycle stations in two counties, most located in supermarket parking lots. It is estimated that 330 tons per month of recyclable materials are collected---including plastic milk jugs that are granulated and stored in large cardboard boxes before being shipped and sold to an Ohio manufacturer of agricultural drainage pipe.

3. What about jobs? Actual job loss due to deposit law enactment was extremely low. Job loss only occurs when there is a change in the container "mix", from throwaways to refillables. Present-day deposit laws do not make any distinction between containers, so the industry has no reason to switch. Statistics from deposit states bear this out. One thing that <u>has</u> lead to job loss has been the takeover by plastic in the glass container industry. Plastic now commands 17 per cent of the beverage container mix in Minnesota.

On the other hand, new jobs occur as a result of a deposit law, and many more could be generated with some forethought. A letter from Harold Flenke, Teamsters Union Local 586, Wethersfield, Connecticut, says, "The bottle bill has affected my Soda Plant Members in a positive way. Since its passage, the Drivers have received wage increases of an average of $40 per week. Also additional employees have been hired by the plants to handle the empties...Individual Companies are being formed that just help soda plant drivers pick up the empties. So, in my experience, the Bottle Bill has cleaned up the roadways, has resulted in extra income for many people and has provided increased employment."

We have always maintained that passing a container deposit law was only the first (and not the only) step in solving solid waste problems---and in generating new industries and jobs. Instead of shipping recycled material out of Minnesota, we need to be researching and developing new products and materials and establishing small industries that can use that material <u>here</u>. Why can't we have a series of small factories across northern Minnesota, for instance, that make lawn furniture (aluminum and plastic) and dock planking (milk jugs)? There is no question, of course, that new containers can be made from aluminum cans and glass bottles---but there must be a myriad other products that could be made as well. Why aren't we cashing in on uses for this raw material?

Note: Michigan added wine coolers into their deposit law in Sept. '86.

Michigan Natural Resources
December, 1986

Bottles Clutter Ohio Roadsides

Editor:

The people of Michigan should be proud of your fine and informative magazine. I have been a subscriber since Ohioans lost their DNR bulletin.

Being retired, my wife and I walk the trails of Ohio Metroparks two or three times a week in all weather. We always carry trash bags and estimate that in a little over a year we have picked up enough trash to fill a 2½-ton truck heaping full.

On many Ohio roads you run the risk of tire damage if you pull onto the berm when you have auto trouble or wish to stop, due to broken glass and bottles.

The foresighted Michigan voters have made it a pleasure to travel Michigan roadways by enacting the beverage container deposit law. Our hope is that someday soon Ohioans will do the same.

Bernard R. Schneider, Sr.
Toledo, Ohio

How Much Is Your Food Bill?

Think your family's grocery bill is too high? If yours is an average family of four with two grade-schoolers, you spend about $95 a week on groceries. Of that, about $9 goes to packaging. It then costs that same average family about $6.50 a month to have that trash hauled away!

GOVERNORS' REACTIONS

"An unqualified success"

Here is how the governors of the eight states with bottle laws feel about them:

Gov. Victor Atiyeh of Oregon: "One of the most important ways of measuring the success of any program is the manner in which it is received by the citizens. . . . I can say without reservation that the bottle law has had and continues to have a high level of public support and enthusiasm."

Gov. Madeleine Kunin of Vermont: "The bottle law is working so well in Vermont that you never hear anyone complaining about it anymore. Our roadsides are clean, and the public is pleased."

Gov. James J. Blanchard of Michigan: "A special legislative committee formed to study the bottle law showed that the reduction of solid waste amounted to 600,000 tons, or 6 percent by weight, of Michigan's total solid-waste burden. Since solid-waste disposal costs an average of $30 per ton . . . the cost savings amounts to about $18 million annually."

Gov. Terry E. Branstad, of Iowa: "It has proven extremely successful in reducing litter. A two-year study done before and after the law became effective showed a 79 percent reduction in the number of bottles and cans littering Iowa's roadsides."

Gov. Joseph E. Brennan of Maine: "Maine's bottle bill has been an unqualified success by dramatically reducing litter along roadsides and in parks, reducing solid waste at municipal landfills, encouraging beverage-container recycling, and cutting public costs for litter cleanup."

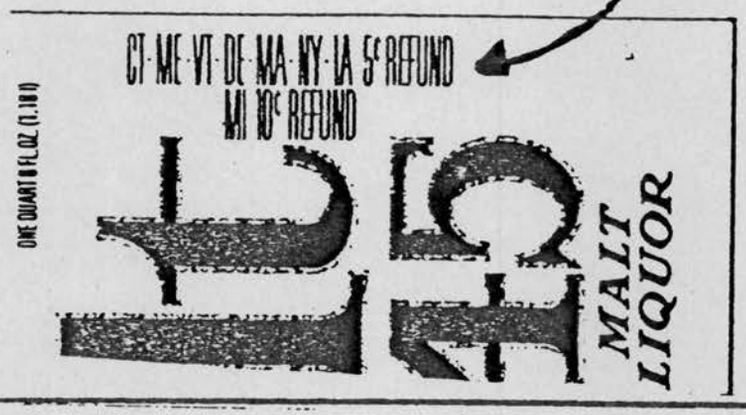
Gov. Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts: "The change in the streets of our cities and towns, roads and highways, parks, forests and beaches throughout the state since the implementation of the law in January 1983 has been dramatic."

Gov. William A. O'Neill of Connecticut: "Contrary to the predictions of some of the law's opponents, there have not been massive job losses and outrageous price increases."

Gov. Mario Cuomo of New York: "We did not expect this law to be implemented without a hitch; however, the problems we have seen are all manageable and are pale in comparison to the present and future benefits to New York state."

— *William Ecenbarger*

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
June 30, '85



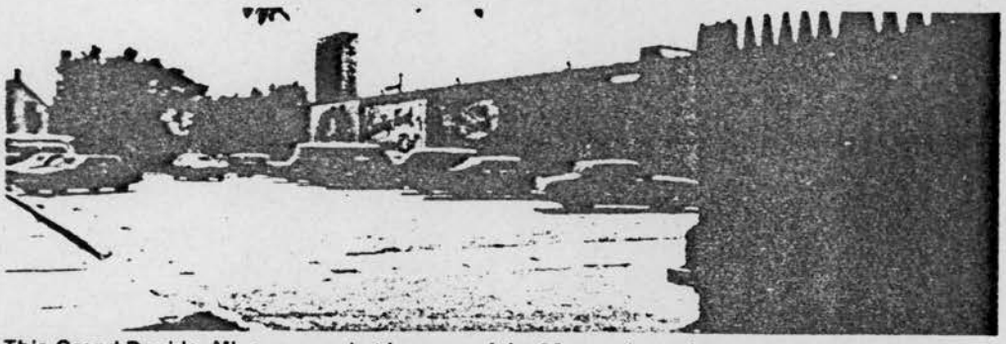
This shows how "universal" labeling for deposit is becoming. Label portion is from a beverage purchased in Michigan. Note other states listed. Also shows how easily such labeling is accomplishe Not the costly project the industry testifies to when opposing deposi laws!

← Buttons Available —
50¢ Donation to
Container Conservation Coalition

Will mail 10 Buttons
for $5 donation

Jeanne Crampton 4350 Wooddale Av. S.
St. Louis Park, MN. 55424 (612) 926-8760

Grand Rapids Residents Combine Recycling With Shopping (Michigan)



This Grand Rapids, MI, supermarket has one of the 33 recycle stations owned and operated by Recycle Unlimited in Kent and Ottawa Counties.

Debbie Brzezinski, Grand Rapids, MI, shows her daughter, Kristina , how to flatten plastic milk jugs before they are returned for recycling.

Recycling and supermarket shopping go hand-in-hand in Grand Rapids, MI, where supermarkets have strategically placed recycle stations in their parking lots. A growing number of consumers are returning recyclable materials — plastic milk, fruit juice and cider jugs, glass containers, newspapers, aluminum trays and metal cans — to the stores where they buy their groceries.

Recycle Unlimited, a nonprofit organization located in Grand Rapids, owns and operates 33 recycle stations in Kent and Ottawa Counties. Most of the recycle stations are located in parking lot spaces donated by supermarkets. Others are conveniently positioned at fire houses and churches.

"The smallest space donated by a supermarket is about two parking spaces (10′ x 24′)," says Stan Kiste, general manager, Recycle Unlimited. "Larger sites are 16′ x 44′."

The recycling stations are enclosed with a wooden stockade provided by Recycle Unlimited. "Each year the chemical industry contributes about 400 plastic or steel 55-gallon drums to be used as receptacles at the different collection points," says Kiste. "The drums are carefully cleansed of any residue before they are put into service. The receptacles are clearly marked for the type of recyclable material to be dumped into each one."

Plastic milk, fruit juice and cider jugs are part of the recyclable materials consumers are returning to Grand Rapids, MI, recycling stations located in supermarket parking lots, and at fire stations and churches.

Recycle Unlimited estimates they collect about 330 tons per month of recyclable materials that otherwise would have to be landfilled.

Residents are asked to rinse all types of containers before bringing them to be recycled. The high-density polyethylene (HDPE) plastic jugs must have any paper labels cut out, caps removed and the bottles flattened.

"We receive a tremendous number of plastic jugs." Kiste notes. "People are good about rinsing out the bottles so they are usually very clean. But sometimes the labels are not removed and this is critical to our market for HDPE containers."

Recycle Unlimited has a small, portable granulator that is used to shred the plastic jugs. The shredded plastic is stored in large cardboard boxes until there is a truckload to ship. Recycle Unlimited then sells the reclaimed plastic jugs to an Ohio manufacturer of agricultural drainage pipe.

Funded by both government and private industry, Recycle Unlimited has 13 full-time employees who work a 40-hour week. The recycler recently got a $136,000 grant from Michigan's Clean Michigan Fund program. Some of the money was used to purchase a trailer.

"We also lease four trailers and have two tractor cabs," says Kiste. "Pickups are made at the busier sites three times a week. the others are serviced once or twice a week."

The Kent County Resource Recovery Program has aided in educating consumers about the recycling program by printing and distributing literature. WOTV-TV, an NBC affiliate, is producing a series of five 15-second PSAs on each of the recyclable materials collected. The PSAs will show viewers how the different materials should be prepared in the home for recycling.

Plastic Bottle Reporter, Summer 1986

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

TO: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Board, Dec. 16, 1986
FROM: Jeanne Crampton, Natural Resources Director
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
RE: Container Deposit Legislation

A Container Deposit Law is not, nor ever will be, a total answer to the solid waste problem. As critics point out, its reduction of the solid waste stream amounts to about six or seven percent. But that six or seven percent is material that is not biodegradeable---it stays in landfills for a long time---and it is material that is extremely recyclable. To consign this important source of raw material to landfills, or worse, to mass burners would be a real mistake.

Won't voluntary recycling programs take care of it? To a certain degree, Yes. Minnesota is fortunate in that it has a number of recycling programs that function quite well. How does recycling compare with container deposit? Mr. Losey, from Minnesota Soft Drink Recycling indicates that his company retrieves 60 percent of aluminum cans. What he frequently neglects to mention is that only 3 or 4 percent of glass is recycled, and less than one-half of one percent of the plastic. What plastic is collected is usually burned rather than recycled. Conservative statistics from deposit states show that 80 to 95 percent of <u>all</u> beverage containers---glass, plastic, or metal---are redeemed and recycled. Anchor Glass, located in Eden Prarie, has said that present remodeling plans at their plant will allow them to accept any amount of clean glass for recycling. The plastic industry has indicated that recycling of plastic is very feasible <u>if</u> the plastic is returned in large enough quantities---which does happen in deposit states.

"Job Loss" is frequently cited by opponents as a reason for not adopting a deposit law. It is very unfortunate that this myth continues to be used as an argument. Job loss only occurs when there is a change in the container "mix", a situation which has not occurred in states which have adopted such a law in the past few years. Historically, deposit laws were enacted to maintain beverages in <u>refillable</u> containers, as in Oregon in 1971, for instance. Since that time, throwaway containers have flooded the marketplace, and the emphasis has shifted to retrieving the containers, either to be refilled, or recycled. Deposit laws <u>do not</u> affect the desireability of one type of

container over another. In 1984 glass industry employees (Brockway) testified that passage of a container deposit bill would cause them to lose their jobs. Proponents pointed out that glass industry jobs were being lost to inroads by plastic containers, not because of deposit laws, but the bill was killed. Eight months later, Brockway closed their local plant, and 450 people were out of work. Had a deposit bill passed, it would have made a lovely scapegoat. In remarks before the MPCA Legislative Committee on Dec. 15, 1986, Mr. Locey indicated that "PET" bottles (the two-liter plastic pop bottles) now account for 17 percent of the market share in Minnesota. A quick look at supermarket shelves will convince anyone that plastic is taking over. We need to have a framework in place to begin retrieving these containers before they hit the landfills and burners.

What about all that waste (much of it litter-producing) that a container deposit law won't affect? As indicated above, a deposit law is not the total answer to the solid waste problem. Deposit states indicate that such laws seem to have a salutary effect on citizens, causing them to be more aware of general recycling and litter reduction programs. Recycling programs, either voluntary or mandatory, co-exist very well with deposit laws. Witness the state of Oregon, which this year implemented an innovative new law, the "Recycling Opportunity Act". The Act mandates that everyone living in a city with 4000 or more population be provided with monthly on-route collection of source-separated recyclable materials. The law also requires that all residents of the state be given the opportunity to take recyclables to a depot located at a landfill or transfer station. Early indications are that it is working well.

Although legislation for a deposit law has not yet been drafted in Minnesota indications are that it would include an innovation not used in traditional deposit laws---the retention of unclaimed deposits by the state, rather than by the deposit initiator (usually bottler or distributor). The fund thus created would be used to develop products using recycled material, and markets for their sale, as well as recycling for other solid wastes. Depending on the amount generated in the fund, other environmental funding might be considered. Minnesota would, in other words, be able to establish a truly comprehensive method of retrieving recyclable material from throughout the state, develop industries using that raw material, and market those products throughout the world.

Minnesota has long had a reputation for creativity and concern when dealing with our environment. Serious consideration of a beverage container deposit law would be the first step to maintaining that reputation.

Jeanne Crampton (612) 926-8760
4330 Wooddale Ave. S. St. Louis Park, MN 55424

Should the Minnesota Legislature Enact a Mandatory Deposit Law?

YES

by Jeanne Crampton

Natural Resources Director
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

Container Conservation Coalition
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Minnesota Audubon Council
St. Paul Audubon
Minnesota Coalition of Bicyclists
Metropolitan Inter-County Association
Common Cause
North Star Chapter Sierra Club
Izaak Walton League of America
Minnesota Conservation Federation
Minnesota Public Interest Research Group
American Association of University Women of Minnesota
White Bear Recycling
Joint Religious Legislative Coalition
Poor Richard Inc.
S.P.E.A.C.

The costs of packaging and its proper disposal have long been hidden costs — the consumer has paid them in the prices of the product itself, in waste collection taxes or service fees, and in litter cleanup costs.

Beverage container deposit laws bring that cost out in the open. They guarantee that between 85 and 95 percent of all used containers (plastic, glass and metal) will be returned for recycling.

Under voluntary recycling, aluminum cans are returned at a rate of 50 to 60 percent, glass at 6 to 10 percent, and plastic at less than 1 percent. Deposit law states have a 6 to 8 percent waste stream reduction (by volume) to their landfills. Container waste is one of the least biodegradeable forms of refuse.

A container deposit law sets up a cycle between the beverage distributor, the retailer, and the consumer. Beyond that cycle, the government has little to do except see that the law is enforced. The originators of the packaging become responsible for its retrieval and proper reuse.

Nine states are living proof that the system works. Once enacted, no deposit law has ever been repealed. The laws are not exact in all nine states, and reflect variables considered important for implementation in specific areas.

Retailers, the container industry, and labor groups have long fought the enactment of deposit laws, charging increased consumer cost and job loss. Implementation of such laws does place a responsibility on the retailer to establish a routine for container redemption in stores, to increase storage space, and possibly hire additional employees. But these problems are not

continued on page 20

NO

by Joel Hoiland

Minnesota Industry-Labor Recycling Coalition
Beer Wholesalers
National Can Corporation
U.S. Brewers Association
Minnesota AFL-CIO
Can Manufacturers Institute
Minnesota Grocers Association
United States Steel Corp.
Glass Packaging Institute
Can Manufacturers Institute
Pillsbury Company
Can Manufacturers Institute
Teamsters
U.S. Brewers Association
Minnesota Soft Drink Association
Brewers Association
Miller Brewing Company
National Can Corporation
Minnesota Association of Commerce and Industry
General Mills
Steelworkers Local 7796
Contract Beverages

The Minnesota Grocers Association believes in maintaining a healthy environment and keeping Minnesota's natural resources litter free.

However, we believe that a mandatory beverage container deposit law addresses only a small portion of the total litter and solid waste problem.

It is wrong to put a deposit on a pop can and not on a paper container from a fast-food restaurant. It is wrong to pick on the beverage industry and ignore old newspapers, used oil, old tires, and more.

Our industry is probably the most competitive in the nation and increased prices due to a mandatory container law are felt by customers. In deposit states, increased costs are the result of significant increases in handling costs which must be assessed on customers. These costs appear at all points in the beverage distribution system. They are due primarily to:

- An increase in the cost of labor for handling the bottles,
- An increase in storage costs for storing bottles,
- An increase in pest control and sanitation costs,
- An increase in on-hand cash requirements for the deposit funds.

While children may be able to make a few dollars from collecting cans, it is their parents who end up subsidizing this new found vocation. Recent figures indicate that when a mandatory bill was enacted, beverage prices increased over twenty cents per can.

"Grocers not garbage collectors" was a slogan grocers used at a legislative rally three years ago. And that phrase sums up the major reason grocers have fought to keep a mandatory beverage container bill from becoming law. We handle millions of dollars

continued on page 20

YES

continued from page 15

insurmountable, and retailers find, once a deposit law is enacted, that wholesalers and distributors are eager to ease the transition to container redemption.

In deposit states, companies like Coca Cola and Pepsi vie to come in and set up a redemption process for their retailers. Most deposit laws include a "per container handled" payment to the retailer to help alleviate the cost of redemption, although the Michigan and Oregon laws do not.

One of the most exciting new developments in the deposit process is the reverse vending machine. The machine accepts deposit containers, uses a laser scanner to read the universal product code, tabulates the information by brand, and drops the crushed container into a bin. The retailer only need empty it once a day. With this innovation, much of the responsibility for redeeming empty containers is removed from the retailer. These machines are in limited use in Minnesota at present, for voluntary recycling.

Experience in other states has shown that prices do rise for a period of months after the enactment of a deposit law. However, by the end of twelve to eighteen months, prices once again become competitive with non-deposit states, and, in some cases, are even lower.

Deposit laws should never be considered the only answer to the solid waste problem, but they are an effective tool for reducing a specific segment of the waste stream, and encouraging the establishment of markets for recycled products.

One problem with voluntary recycling is that the recovery of material is not consistent. With a deposit law, long-term contracts can be used between recyclers and industry, since return rates can be depended upon.

Retailers, like everyone else, vary in their opinions. Most, prior to enactment, oppose deposit laws. Quite a number find, once they operate under a deposit law, that some of the "horror" stories are just that — fiction.

Minnesota should consider enacting a deposit law.

NO

continued from page 15

worth of bottled and canned beverages every year. Dirty bottles and cans stacked in the back room invite undesirable pests.

Maintaining a sanitary environment in a food store is essential and forcing customers to return containers to a food store is bad public policy.

In all of the states where a mandatory law exists the primary recycler ends up being the grocer. No matter what happens this is always the case.

A grocer is not going to say "your bottles and cans are dirty; I won't take them," or "that's not my brand; I won't take them." Grocers do not want to send customers to competitors, so they just take the cans whether they belong to them or not.

In a nut shell, the litter/solid waste issue is best dealt with on the whole rather than piece meal, consumers end up paying dearly for a mandatory system and substantial health concerns arise by forcing grocers to get into the recycling business.

Mandatory container laws do not work and should not be enacted in Minnesota.

From my personal experience in Michigan, my grocers in Michigan say and do exactly that! Many of them have signs by the door stating that they will not accept dirty containers, and in some cases, will not accept containers in plastic bags. No one, grocer or customer, seems to be too excited about the situation.

J.C.

"Women Come to the Capitol"--
A Legislative Day on the Hill

Sponsored by
Minnesota League of Women Voters
Minnesota National Organization for Women
Minnesota Women's Consortium

Wednesday, February 11, 1987
State Office Building, Room 181
Fuller Ave. and Park Street, St. Paul, MN

9:00 a.m. Registration and Greetings from Presidents of sponsoring organizations

9:30 Greetings from Government Leaders
Lieutenant Governor Marlene Johnson
Senator Nancy Brataas (IR-Rochester)
Representative Lona Minne (DFL-Hibbing)

10:00-noon Issue Workshops (Choose 4)

- Child Support
- Child Care
- Container Deposit
- Juvenile Justice Reform
- Welfare Reform
- Teenage Pregnancy
- Sex Education
- Tax Reform
- Living Will
- Unemployment Benefits for Part-Time Workers
- Women's Reproductive Health Issues

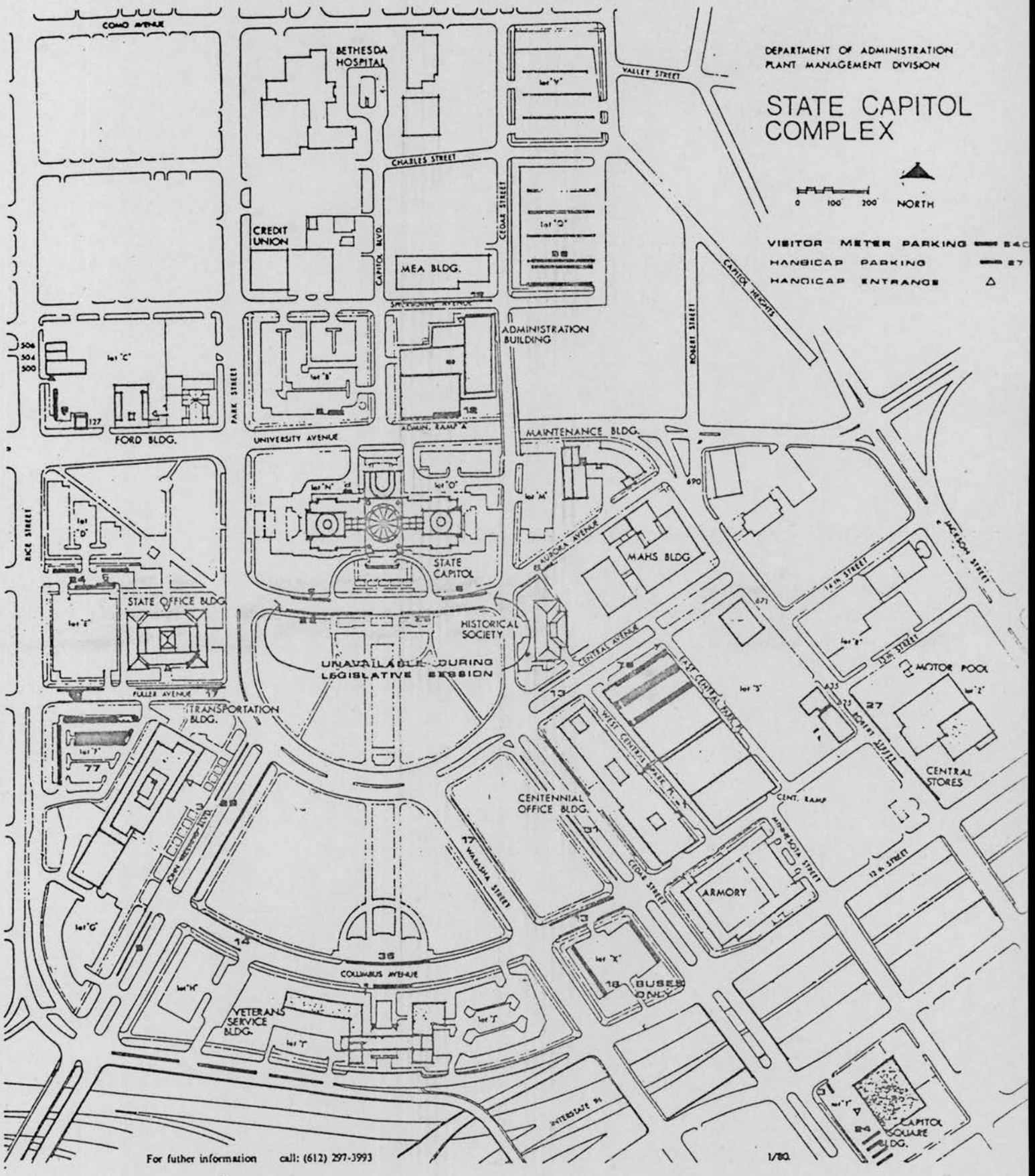
Noon - Lunch with your Legislator (call ahead to make plans)

1:00 - Tour of Capitol Available
Visit Committee Meetings

4-6 p.m. - Lieutenant Governor's Reception for Women
(Free and open to all women)

For Information, call LWVMN 224-5445

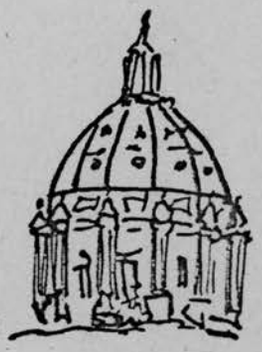
BUILDING LOCATIONS
STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX



For futher information call: (612) 297-3993

1/80

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - January, 1987



ORDER FORM

CITIZENS IN ACTION, a citizen lobbyist's handbook, published by LWVMN, 1987 edition.

Everything you need to know to make a difference in government: how-to guides and maps, explanations of the legislative process and executive branch, directories of legislators and Minnesota members of Congress.

Cost: $5.00 per copy
1.50 postage and handling, 3rd class
$6.50 total

(Bulk discounts: 11-50, 10%; 51-200, 20%)

# of copies	Name	Address

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

WANTS YOU

as a lobbyist or observer for our
Action campaign during the 1987
legislative session

Our 1987 legislative priorities were developed this month by the Action Committee with input from local Leagues. They are:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE: Juvenile Justice Reform

EDUCATION: Funding (equity in funding/finance formula), Teacher Realignment, Vouchers, Open Enrollment

GOVERNMENT: Tax Reform, Election Law Improvements (including Fair Campaign Practices Recodification)

NATURAL RESOURCES: Container Deposit, Solid Waste/Recycling, Low Level Radioactive Waste, Water (specifically non-point source pollution)

SOCIAL POLICY: Welfare Reform, Child Care Sliding Fee, Child Health Sliding Fee (Right Start), Child Support

CMAL: Metro Council Legislative Package, Fiscal Disparities

(LWVMN will not necessarily confine lobbying to these issues only; much will depend on the direction the legislature takes and other issues that might emerge.)

Tear off and mail to LWVMN as soon as possible.

OBSERVERS OR LOBBYISTS FOR LWVMN

LWV of _____

Name	Address	Phone	Area of Interest

A LOOK AT THE LEGISLATURE THRU THE EYES OF LEAGUE LOBBYISTS

SUBSCRIBE TO THE NEW

Capitol Letter

$5.00 FOR 1987

The CAPITOL LETTER is a publication issued by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota during the Minnesota legislative session.

The CAPITOL LETTER is issued every other week and includes a scorecard and a brief summary of the bills on the League Legislative priority list. After the session adjourns, there will also be a two-page wrap-up. What a bargain for $5!

How about ordering subscriptions for - your newspaper editor - your radio and TV commentators - your contributors as a "thank you" - your community leaders? These reports just might stimulate interest in state government!

Fill in the name and address of subscribers in the space below and mail to the state office along with $5 for each subscription. Be sure to fill in the complete mailing address, including zip codes. Deadline for order is January 15th.

NOTE: LL Presidents receive a CAPITOL LETTER subscription. Co-presidents; designate one.

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Health Care for Minnesota's Children:
Investing in the Future

League of Women Voters of Minnesota

Child Health Plan Goals

Minnesota Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics

Goal I:
All children should be wanted and born well to healthy mothers

Goal II:
All children should receive adequate and appropriate preventive health care which includes the prevention of death and disease and the promotion of physical, intellectual, social, and emotional health

Goal III:
All adolescents and youth should live in a societal setting that recognizes their special health, personal, and social needs

Goal IV:
All children with chronic handicaps should be able to function at their optimal level

Goal V:
All children should live in an environment that is as free as possible from hazards to their health and development

Goal VI:
All children should be educated about health and health care systems

—*The Minnesota Child Health Plan, 1984*

Cover drawings by Nicole Lenoir, Catherine McCabe and Nirmala Roche, first grade, Kenwood Elementary School, Minneapolis.

HEALTH CARE FOR MINNESOTA'S CHILDREN: INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

Prepared by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.
Published by the League of Women Voters
of Minnesota Education Fund.

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**For information about this publication or
the League of Women Voters contact:**

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The following twenty-one Leagues of Women Voters completed many of the interviews on which this study is based.

League of Women Voters of Alexandria
League of Women Voters of Bloomington
League of Women Voters of Brooklyn Park/Maple Grove/Osseo
League of Women Voters of Crystal/New Hope
League of Women Voters of Duluth
League of Women Voters of Fridley
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PREFACE

Members of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota voted at their 1985 convention to study children's issues. This study is the second in a series of three reports. The first, *Protecting Minnesota's Children: Public Issues,* was published in the spring of 1986. The third, on child care in Minnesota, will appear in early 1987.

Since its founding, more than 65 years ago, the League of Women Voters at the national, state and local levels has studied and lobbied on issues relating to children and to social welfare.

This report is based on interviews with more than 70 professionals and advocates concerned with child health services. Twenty-one local Leagues of Women Voters interviewed experts in their areas. We also benefit from a number of recent studies of health care in Minnesota. We relied particularly heavily on *The Right Start* by the Children's Defense Fund--Minnesota Project.[1].

Because of limitations of space and time, we must reluctantly exclude the important issues of adolescent health, chemical abuse and dependency and adolescent pregnancy, nor will we address the issues of mental health and out of home placement. Because of the crucial importance of prenatal care to child health, however, attention will be given to care available to pregnant women. The primary focus of this report is on low income and high needs children for whom public policy decisions are crucial.

INTRODUCTION

At first glance, concern for the health of children in Minnesota appears surprising. Minnesota, with the Mayo Clinic and the University of Minnesota Hospitals, ranks high among states in the level of sophisticated medical care. Minnesota's citizens are among the healthiest in the nation. Our life expectancy is second among the 50 states.

And, if we compare the health of Minnesota's children today with those of the early 20th century it is clear that we have made enormous strides. The development of vaccines against major infectious diseases, the spread of sanitation and the use of major miracle drugs have greatly increased the life expectancy of all children.

If health care for many Minnesota children is excellent, however, there is increasing concern about the adequacy of the health care delivery system to low income children. Of particular concern is the fact that deaths among black and Indian babies remain significantly greater than among white infants. Although Minnesota is a leader in high technology medicine for children—in liver transplants and in excellent neonatal intensive care—many low income women do not receive adequate preventive prenatal care. Professionals report unhealthy children who are not receiving regular well child care. The American medical system is geared toward acute care.

> ***"The cost of giving one child all recommended child health preventive services from birth to age 20 is approximately equal to the cost of one day in the hospital. Unfortunately, too often children's health needs are addressed only when they are acutely ill."***
>
> **—Dr. G. Scott Giebink**
> **Chairman, Minnesota Chapter,**
> **American Academy of Pediatrics,**
> ***Minnesota Pediatrician,* Fall, 1986.**

Nationally, advocates for the health needs of children, particularly low income children, have not enjoyed the same strength as lobbyists for the elderly. The United States has never developed and funded a comprehensive preventive medical care system for mothers and children. Public health programs serving children have been inconsistent, fragmented and underfunded. In many cases, services for children have been included in or tacked onto other programs, without consideration to their unique needs.

Number of Poor Children Rises

In 1983 14 million American children lived in poverty; this was 22 percent of all children, the highest level in the past twenty years.[1] According to one study, the number of poor children tripled between 1979 and 1984. More families with children are headed by single parents, usually women, and such families are much more likely to be poor.[2]

The continuing effects of the recession of the mid-1980s, the poor economy on the Iron Range and the ongoing farm crisis all contribute to poverty in Minnesota. In 1979 more than 10 percent of Minnesota children lived in families with incomes below the federal poverty level.[3]

In 1984 in Minnesota one of every five Minnesota school children in 40 counties qualified for free school lunches because their families had low incomes."[4]

Programs for Low Income Families Weaken

As the number of poor children increases, programs supporting their quality of life have been cut or are increasing less rapidly than inflation. Federal budget cuts since the passage of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA) have reduced services to poor women and children. Many families, especially the working poor, have been cut from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The actual value of AFDC benefits has declined as costs have increased. Reductions in public and subsidized housing programs and the consequent rise in housing costs for many low income families cut into budgets that are already strained.

Particularly serious is the evidence of inadequate nutrition among low income families. The federal Food Stamp program now pays only 49 cents for each person per meal. Minnesota food shelves and congregate eating programs report increasing regular use by families with children, although both were intended as temporary measures primarily not for families with children. In July 1985 twenty percent of families with children who used food shelves reported their children had skipped meals in the last month because there was not enough money to buy food.[5] Professionals report anemia and other conditions suggesting inadequate nutrition among low income children.

The Health Care Environment Changes

As the poverty of children increases, and as the overall service system for low income families weakens, health care has become less available.

The number of low income families with children who lack health insurance or who are underinsured is growing. At the same time, economic pressures make it harder for health care providers to give uncompensated or charity care. The public system of health care for low income women and children has been reduced by inadequate funding in recent years. Although Congress has attempted to create some safeguards for maternal and child health, efforts have been inconsistent and poorly coordinated.

The more competitive medical environment, the continuing rise of medical costs and constraints on public funds lead to a growing concern that medical care for poor children may be reduced further.

* * *

There are good reasons to work for improvement in the delivery of health care to pregnant women and children even in an era of fiscal restraint.

First of all, a society is judged by how it treats its most vulnerable citizens. There is widespread agreement in developed countries that all children deserve basic services ensuring a good start in life.

Second, the funding of better preventive services would substantially reduce later costs, resulting in an overall gain for taxpayers. Not all savings would be felt directly in the health system. Welfare costs and education costs would also be reduced by less need for expensive later intervention.

Thirdly, children are important resources for the future which must be carefully protected.

* * *

This report will 1) discuss health care problems for low income women and children, 2) review medical insurance coverage for low income women and children, 3) describe major public programs affecting children's health and 4) present some of the current proposals for improving the maternal and child health system.

In keeping with League of Women Voters practice, this report will describe problems and programs and list proposed solutions. Recommendations for specific legislation, however, will only be arrived at after discussion and agreement by League members.

HEALTH PROBLEMS

Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight Babies

> ***"Women who are poor, who are black or native American, who have no health insurance, who live in inner-cities or heavily rural areas—these women are much more likely to lose their children in the first year of life, simply because they don't have access to the proper health care or to the information telling them how to get it. In a nation that prides itself on equity and compassion, that is a crime."***
>
> **—Senator Dave Durenberger**
> **October 31, 1985**

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate in the United States has declined dramatically in the last 80 years: from 124 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1910 to 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1984. However, the rate of infant deaths is lower in 16 other countries. Moreover, the overall rate of infant deaths in the United States masks a serious discrepancy between the health of white babies and those of many minorities.[1] In 1986 Congress created a Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality. The commission is charged with recommending needed changes in federal laws and programs in one year.

Infant deaths have declined more in other countries than in the United States. In 1950-54 the U.S. had the 7th lowest rate of infant deaths; and in 1982, the 17th.[2] In 1984 Minnesota had the fifth lowest infant death rate among the states.

Moreover, the decline in the American infant death

rate slowed markedly in 1984.[3] The Minnesota infant mortality rate actually rose in 1983 to 9.8.[4] In late 1984 an official of the U.S. Public Health Service acknowledged that the national goal established in 1979 of nine deaths per 1,000 live births would not be reached by 1990.[5]

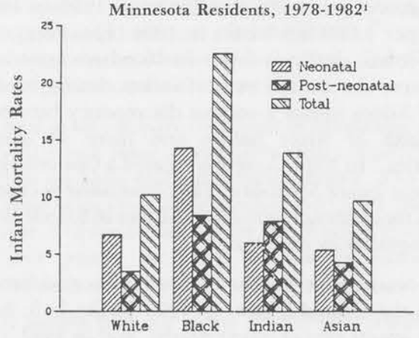
The main factor in reducing American infant deaths in recent years has not been an improvement in preventive care producing more healthy babies, but more effective treatment of the approximately six percent of American babies who are at high risk of death in new special high technology neonatal units.[6]

More Minority Infants Die

The infant death rate for white American babies is higher than those of similar socio-economic status in many developed countries, but the rate of infant deaths for several American minorities is almost twice that for white babies.[7] In Minnesota in 1983 the overall infant death rate approached 9.0 per 1,000 live births, but the infant death rate for black infants was 22.7 and for Indian infants 14.0.[8] It is unlikely that the U.S. Public Health goal set in 1979 to reduce the infant mortality rate to 12 or less per 1,000 for any racial or ethnic group by 1990 will be reached.[9]

As the following table from a recent Minnesota Department of Health report shows, black and Indian infants in Minnesota were more likely to die than white and Asian babies in the years 1978 through 1982. However, the patterns were different. A majority of Indian infant deaths occurred in the postneonatal period, between the first month and the first birthday, while most white, black and Asian infant deaths occurred in the neonatal period, during the first 28 days of life.[10]

Infant Mortality Rates by Race
Minnesota Residents, 1978-1982[1]



[1]Each rate is calculated using as the denominator total births by race which occurred during the surveillance period.

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, *Minority Populations in Minnesota,* p.30.

The discrepancy between infant deaths by race was also great in Minneapolis in the 1979-82 period. Infant deaths were 9.9 per thousand live births for white babies, 21.0 per thousand live births for black babies, 23.1 per thousand live births for American Indians and 13.6 for "other" who were almost all Asians.[11]

However, poverty offers a better explanation of high infant mortality than race. In Minneapolis 23 out of every 1,000 babies die before their first birthday in the poorer census tracts, but fewer than 9 out of every 1,000 infants die in the most affluent census tracts. The infant mortality rate for whites living in very poor census tracts was 14.3 per 1,000 live births, compared to 8.7 for whites living in wealthier areas. Blacks living in the poorest parts of the city had an infant death rate of 30.0 compared to only 11.4 among blacks living in the prosperous areas of Minneapolis.[12]

Indian babies whose mothers lived in the poorest neighborhoods in Minneapolis had an "astonishingly high death rate of 34.7 per thousand live births, almost three times as high as the rate among Indians living elsewhere in the city."[13]

Low Birthweight Babies

While infant mortality is a traditional measure, a more fruitful way to look at newborn problems is to examine the proportion of babies who are low birthweight (LBW), 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) and under at birth. Nationally the proportion of low birthweight infants declined from 7.6 percent in 1971 to 6.5 percent in 1983. In Minnesota, the proportion of LBW infants dropped from 6.0 to 5.0 percent.[14] However, twelve other countries, led by Sweden with 4 percent, report lower rates of LBW babies than the United States.[15]

Low birthweight babies are almost 40 times more likely to die in the first 28 days (the neonatal period) than normal-weight infants. During the postneonatal infant period, from the first month to the first birthday, low-birthweight infants are five times as likely to die.[16]

If they survive, LBW babies are at risk for a number of health problems including mental retardation, birth defects, blindness, autism, neurodevelopmental handicaps and respiratory tract conditions. Low birthweight babies are more likely to be rehospitalized during the first year than normal birthweight infants.[17]

Services to LBW babies are very expensive. "In 1984, cost of medical care for LBW babies provided through the state's Medical Assistance program alone was more than $6 million; the cost of care for all LBW infants in Minnesota was close to $60 million."[18]

More Black Babies Have Low Birthweights

The low birthweight rate among black infants is twice the rate among whites. In Minnesota, this ratio is growing. In 1979, 10.5 percent of black and 4.9 percent of white newborns were LBW; in 1983, 12.4 percent of black and 4.9 percent of white newborns were LBW.[19] Health Department data for 1978-1982 show that Indian babies compare favorably with white babies on a weight basis.[20]

The incidence of very low birth weight (1500 grams) is low for all racial groups in Minnesota but the rate is much higher for blacks. "One in 111 white births, one in 40 black births, and one in 100 Indian and Asian births results in an infant weighing under 1500 grams."[21]

As with infant mortality, however, LBW also correlates with poverty. In Ramsey County, more than twice as many LBW black babies were born to mothers in St. Paul, where one-fourth of the women were poor, than in suburban Ramsey County where only 4.2 percent of black women were poor.[22]

The disturbing reality in Minnesota is that not all groups share equally in the benefits of our health and social service system. "White and middle-class children in Minnesota are among the healthiest in the United States. . . while the poor and the minorities in Minnesota struggle to receive basic services and achieve a level of health that our society as a whole achieved over 20 years ago."

—Edward Ehlinger, M.D.
"A Strategy to Meet the Health Needs of Low Income Children."

Risk Factors for Poor Infant Health Can Be Reduced

The major risk factors associated with infant mortality and low birthweight have been known or suspected at least since 1912; most of them are factors associated with poverty.[23] The risk of low birth weight increases among all black mothers and among mothers who give birth when they are younger than 16 or older than 35. It is higher for women with poor prenatal care or none, whose diet is inadequate and who gain less than 20 pounds during pregnancy. Smoking, abuse of drugs and excessive consumption of alcohol are factors; so are stress, frequent childbearing and previous miscarriages. Babies whose mothers are unmarried are also at greater risk for survival, although the reasons are not altogether clear.[24]

Postneonatal deaths, after the first month and before the first birthday, are high among populations with low socioeconomic status, poor sanitation, unsafe housing and limited water supply. The rate is also high in households where the mother has had little education. The sudden-infant-death syndrome (the abrupt death of an apparently healthy baby) is the largest single cause of postneonatal infant mortality. Recent reports identify a particulary high rate of sudden infant death in households headed by unmarried mothers.[25]

Early and consistent prenatal care has been found to reduce the likelihood of infant death or low birthweight even in women with other risk factors. Although some commentators have tried to explain the United States infant mortality rate on the basis of the diversity of our population and/or inherent birth problems with black babies, there is strong evidence that inadequate preventive medical care to overcome conditions of poverty is largely to blame.[26]

Only 4.5 percent of women nationally, and 3.3 percent in Minnesota, obtain only late or no prenatal care. But a substantial number delay care until after the first trimester. In Minnesota in 1982, 71 percent of all pregnant women began prenatal care in the first trimester. But only 47 percent of black teenage mothers between the ages of 15 and 19 began in the first three months; 58 percent of white teenage mothers began early care.[27] Minority women were much more likely to be part of the small percentage of Minnesota mothers who waited until the seventh month or later for prenatal care in 1978-1982. "One in seven Indian and Asian mothers initiate care in the seventh month or later, as contrasted with one in thirteen Black mothers and one in 34 White mothers."[28]

Babies who are wanted are more likely to be born healthy. The American Academy of Pediatrics, Minnesota Chapter, stressed this in *The Minnesota Child Health Plan* in 1984: "Providing subsidized, effective family planning services to low income women should be a high priority objective for obtaining the goal of wanted, healthy children."[29]

Family planning services have been particularly useful for poor women and teenagers. In 1979 enrollment in publicly financed family planning programs prevented an estimated 417,000 unintended teenage pregnancies nationally.[30]

One study of the impact of all public health programs started between 1964 and 1977 reported that the increase in legal abortions and the use of organized family planning services by low income women was the most important factor in reducing neonatal mortality. Since then most states have stopped funding abortions. Family planning funding has been sharply reduced.[31]

Strong Programs Can Improve Infant Health

The 1985 Institute of Medicine Report, *Preventing Low Birthweight,* urges "a broad, national commitment to ensuring that all pregnant women in the United States, especially those at medical or socioeconomic risk, receive high quality prenatal care."[32]

Recent Minnesota Coalition on Health recommendations stress that greater investment in public prenatal care will prevent very high costs after unhealthy babies are born. "The estimated cost savings range from $2 to $11 in medical care costs for every dollar spent on prevention during pregnancy."[33]

"Nothing is as tragic as the unnecessary death or illness of a baby. To guard the lives and health of our infants, we can treat their diseases and handicaps after birth or we can prevent these conditions from occuring before birth. We have become extremely successful at treating ill newborns. We have been less successful in our efforts to assure babies are born healthy."

—Minnesota Coalition on Health,
***Investing in Healthy Babies: Preventing Premature and Low Birthweight,* 1986**

Governments in other countries which place a high priority on the birth of healthy babies by providing prenatal services have dramatically decreased infant deaths. Strong health policies adopted by Sri Lanka, a low income nation, greatly reduced infant deaths. Sri Lanka tries to provide basic services—education, nutritional supplements, family planning and prenatal care—to all. The programs are not elaborate or sophisticated, but they are available to everyone.[34]

The Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and other developed countries with extensive welfare and health-benefit systems, have achieved even greater success. France has recently reduced its infant death rate by offering cash payments to pregnant women when they participate in prenatal care featuring early identification of risks and stress reduction.[35]

Some experts attribute the recent slowing of the reduction in U.S. infant mortality rates to the 1981 cutbacks in health and nutrition programs for poor women. Data for the 1981-82 recession show a decline in the participation of pregnant women in prenatal care in those states hardest hit by the recession, consistent with the loss of Medicaid and insurance benefits and with the curtailment of support for public clinics. There were also reports of less prenatal care in areas with large minority populations.[36]

The infant death rate in the United States showed the sharpest decline in the 1970s which saw the great expansion and creation of social-support programs and an increase in the number of American women receiving early prenatal care. Dramatic advances were made in medical technology for the care and improved survival of infants born at extremely low weight. Infant health rates in several states improved in the late 1970s when social services expanded even in states severely affected by the 1974-75 recession.[37]

Special Programs May Be Necessary For Low Income Women

According to the Institute of Medicine study pregnant women who need more prenatal care but who are unable or unwilling to use the private care system "may be better served by public facilities offering a range of services than by physicians in private practice, who traditionally provide only medical care. The poor and the very young, as well as those not yet part of the mainstream culture, such as recent immigrants, may benefit especially from the outreach activities, social work, and nutritional counseling often provided in such settings." They stressed the importance of a "personal, caring environment in which to offer services" to low income women and children.[38]

Such public programs can help ensure that the non-financial barriers to receiving health care are overcome. Transportation, child care, culturally sensitive professionals are all important. Accommodation to clients who cannot read is crucial in some cases.[39] Providing consistent outreach and followup may be essential in reaching low income patients, particularly for preventive care.[40]

"From a public health standpoint, people need to receive health care; it is not enough merely for health care to be 'available'."[41]

Poor Health Among Low Income Children

Many professionals working with poor children report conditions suggesting poor health and nutrition. Other indications show that some conditions which could be remedied become chronic in poor children because of inadequate medical attention.

Anemia (iron deficiency) is a condition related to poverty and malnutrition. Complete data is not available for all Minnesota children. However, data from screening for eligibility for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) shows anemia in both low income women and children. In 1985 more than one in ten of the 47,400 low income women and children screened for the WIC program had some level of anemia. Among the 6,263 Ramsey County children screened, the incidence was 8.2 percent; among the 9,284 screened in Hennepin County the incidence was 9.3 percent. The incidence of anemia among low income pregnant and nursing women screened in Ramsey County was 21.9 percent.[42]

Lead poisoning, although less of a problem in Minnesota than in other urban areas, is heavily concentrated among the poor. Data from the Minneapolis Health Department show that almost all cases of elevated blood lead were concentrated in the same low income census tracts in the inner city since 1983.[43]

There is also concern about the effects of fetal alcohol syndrome, a condition of infants born to alcoholic mothers, in Minnesota children. It is reported as a particular problem in the Indian community. The syndrome can result in delayed walking and talking, learning disabilities and mental retardation.[44]

Acute otitis media, chronic middle-ear infections, among children is a major problem among Indian children in Minnesota. A screening of children at Andersen Elementary School in Minneapolis found that nearly half of Indian children showed evidence of chronic ear infections. Among similar, low income, non-Indian students, the incidence was only 20 percent.[45] Ear infections are now thought to lead to language lags, which may directly affect school performance.[46]

There are indications nationally that poverty correlates with accidents to children. Certainly the statistics of deaths among Minnesota minority children seem to bear this out.

After infancy the number of deaths of children in all racial groups is very small; most deaths are due to injury, but Indian and black children in Minnesota are much more than likely to die than white children.

Black and Indian children aged 1-4 were three times as likely to die as white children in 1978-1982. Homicide accounted for 17.2 percent (4 cases) among black children and for 30.2 percent, (5 cases) of all deaths of Indian children, and only 0.8 percent of all white deaths. Indian children aged 5-14 had a rate of death almost double that of white children, mainly due to injuries.[47]

MEDICAL INSURANCE FOR LOW INCOME WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Medicaid

Medicaid, also known as Medical Assistance (MA) or Title XIX of the Social Security Act, was created in 1965 to provide poor people financial access to the private medical system and do away with the two-tier medical system of private care for those who could afford it and charity care for the poor. MA is funded by federal, state and county funds. In Minnesota federal funds pay for 53 percent of all Medicaid costs. The remaining 47 percent is paid by the state, 42 percent, and the counties, 5 percent.

98,584 Minnesota children in families receiving AFDC and 10,850 other children were covered by Medicaid in 1981; in 1986 the figures had increased to 107,839 and 23,329. (There were 1,172,000 children under 18 in Minnesota.) In Minnesota, total Medicaid expenses for all services amounted to $1,020,449,602 in 1986, as compared to $321,575,493 in 1976.

Most Medicaid expenses, however, result from costs for nursing home care for elderly recipients in the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, serving aged, blind and disabled people, not from expenses for women and children. According to the most recent *Medicaid State Report* of the American Academy of Pediatrics, in 1984 Medicaid recipients in Minnesota under 21 constituted 50.5 percent of all recipients, but were responsible for only 14.5 percent of payments to vendors.[1]

Changes in Medical Assistance

In 1981 the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) reduced the federal Medicaid match to states for a three-year period, and eliminated nearly half a million families and 700,000 children from Medicaid coverage by modifying provisions of the AFDC "work incentive program."[2] An estimated 13,500 households lost Medicaid coverage in Minnesota following OBRA.[3]

However, since the 1981 reductions, Congress has broadened Medicaid coverage to include several categories of non-AFDC women and children who meet income eligibility levels, particularly pregnant women and newborn babies. As of January 1987, pregnancy and postpartum benefits will be extended for 60 days after delivery to all women who received Medicaid while they were pregnant.

In 1985 the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA) allowed states to provide pregnant women with additional services through Medicaid even if these benefits are not made available to other Medicaid recipients.[4]

In the Sixth Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (SOBRA), Congress authorized states to expand Medicaid eligibility for pregnancy related services and

to preschool children to 100 percent of the poverty line, considerably above the income levels for AFDC. For the first year children up to age one may be covered; another year of age up to age five may be covered each successive year.[5]

Because the Medicaid program has become increasingly expensive, Congress has gradually modified the traditional "fee for service" Medicaid model. By December 1985, 7,471 of Medicaid enrollees in Minnesota were enrolled in HMOs.[6]

Eligibility for Medicaid

"Even a small increase in family income or a few more hours of work which will yield enough additional income to finance needed medical care, can cost a family its entire Medicaid coverage. . . eligibility levels are so low in Minnesota that a single woman cannot work full-time at a minimum wage job and still qualify for Medicaid coverage for prenatal care. She must wait until her medical bills are large (usually after delivering the baby) before she can qualify for partial coverage as a medically needy beneficiary. And since it is very difficult to obtain medical care on credit, this means that she becomes eligible only after an emergency has occurred and the damage has been done."

—**Luanne Nyberg, Monica Herrera and Dana Hughes**
The Right Start

All states must provide MA coverage to everyone receiving cash benefits from the AFDC and the SSI programs. Minnesota has also extended coverage to many children and women who meet the income eligibility requirements for Medicaid, roughly 70 percent of the poverty level, but are not receiving AFDC. Children in Minnesota are covered up to the age of 21, rather than the mandatory 18. The Minnesota Legislature has elected to provide almost all optional Medicaid services. In 1985 the legislature increased coverage for families who lose AFDC benefits because the woman joins the work force from 9 to 12 months.

Medicaid also covers "medically needy" families whose medical expenses bring their income down to the Medicaid eligibility level. Families must first incur a certain amount of medical expenses and then spend down their income to the Medicaid eligibility level.*

*One exception to family income limits is the very small number of medically fragile children who would ordinarily require full-time hospitalization. These children are covered by Medicaid without consideration of parents' incomes even if they are maintained at home under the new waiver program (Community Alternatives for Children).

If Minnesota has extended coverage to families not receiving AFDC, however, it has failed to extend coverage to families whose incomes are up to the optional 133⅓ percent of AFDC eligibility levels permitted by federal regulation. Thirteen other states provide Medical Assistance to families with higher incomes than Minnesota.[7] In 1983, only 39 percent of Minnesota children with family incomes below the federal poverty level had Medical Assistance coverage.[8]

As the following table shows, only families whose incomes are less than 78 percent of the poverty line currently qualify for Medicaid health insurance in Minnesota.

1986 Federal Poverty and Minnesota Medical Assistance Eligibility Standards

(A) Family Size	(B) Federal Poverty Income Guidelines	(C) Medicaid Eligibility Standards	(D) (C) as a Percentage of (B)
1	$ 5,360	$4,200	78%
2	7,240	5,244	72%
3	9,120	6,384	70%
4	11,000	7,452	68%
5	12,880	8,364	65%

Note: Federal Poverty Guidelines are gross income. Medical Assistance levels are net, following allowable deductions.

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services

The poverty line is established annually by the Department of Agriculture on the basis of the cost for a "thrifty/economy food plan" for a certain number of people. This figure is multiplied by three, on the premise that a family spends one-third of its income on food.[9]

There is substantial agreement that poverty extends to families with incomes up to 200 percent of the official poverty level.[10]

Problems with Medicaid Coverage

There are some difficulties with Medicaid coverage for women and children.

First, Medicaid is primarily a mechanism for reimbursement. Generally speaking, MA has not created delivery systems tailored to the needs of specific groups.

A second difficulty is the lack of coverage of special devices and equipment necessary for disabled children. Medicaid does not ordinarily cover equipment such as electric or modern light wheelchairs or modern communication devices. These items are frequently very expensive, but, advocates argue, crucial for quality medical care for this high needs group.[11]

Another problem with Medical Assistance is the relatively low level of reimbursement to physicians and hospitals. Legislators often argue that physicians' incomes are high enough to absorb some costs and that hospitals should become more efficient; physicians and hospitals contend that they should not be expected to deliver care at less than cost and subsidize what should be a public obligation. Part of the argument hinges on what hospital costs can be legitimately charged to Medicaid patients. Federal regulations restrict cost categories contending that Medicaid should not underwrite profits for providers; providers maintain that most ongoing costs should be charged against Medicaid, just as they would be against private insurers.

If physicians refuse Medicais patients, however, or if hospitals or physicians give MA recipients less complete care than other patients, society will effectively ration care to the poor. This is a particular worry when very expensive, high technology medicine is keeping more fragile children alive.

Payments to Physicians

Medicaid reimburses physicians for Medicaid patients at 50 percent of all "usual and customary charges" for specific procedures. Rates are not readjusted annually. Since November 1985 rates have been based on physicians' fees in 1982. An estimate places the Medicaid payment level to physicians for prenatal and obstetrical care at approximately 69-75 percent of Blue Cross and Blue Shield reimbursement.[12]

The American Academy of Pediatrics interviewed more than 814 pediatricians in 13 states (not including Minnesota) about Medicaid in 1978 and in 1983. The vast majority of pediatricians continue to treat Medicaid patients. However, in 9 states "one-third to one-half of participating doctors now limit their Medicaid patient load in some way, for instance by taking only emergency cases, newborns, or referrals."[13]

Refusal of Medicaid patients by physicians was viewed as less of a problem in Minnesota than nationally in the 1984 *Minnesota Child Health Plan.*[14] Although instances of some physicians limiting their Medicaid Practice have been reported, this does not appear to be a major trend in Minnesota, at least where women and children are concerned.

There is particular concern that obstetricians may be unwilling to treat Medicaid patients in the future. Medicaid participation of obstetricians has declined in other states. The combination of increasingly high malpractice insurance rates, inadequate reimbursement and the fact that many Medicaid covered pregnant women fall into high risk categories may combine to produce increasing refusals.[15]

Payments to Hospitals

Medicaid reimbursement for pediatric hospital costs is an issue in Minnesota. In August, 1985, Minnesota adopted a payment system for Medicaid patients based on 36 diagnostic groups (similar to the 474 Medicare Diagnostic Related Groups [DRGs].) Hospitals are paid a specific sum depending on the diagnostic category, not the actual costs for a specific patient. Under the system Medicaid payment for infants in neonatal intensive care units amounts to approximately $830 per day although hospitals contend that costs reach $1400. Hospitals may appeal in the case of very expensive cases, which are called "outliers," but this is a cumbersome process and relief is not always available. The legislature did provide, however, that payments for "outliers" in the neonate category would be proportionately higher than for other diagnostic groups.

The shortfall in Medicaid reimbursement for the three major Twin Cities children's hospitals, Gillette Children's Hospital, Minneapolis Children's Medical Center and St. Paul Children's Hospital, where Medicaid patients constitute from 20 to 25 percent of all patients, exceeded $2,000,000. At Gillette, which specializes in children with disabilities, patients whose expenses are largely paid by Services to Children with Handicaps (SCH) (discussed below), which uses the MA payment scale, constitute an additional 15 to 20 percent of all patients.

Following legislation in 1986, the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Minnesota Hospital Association have hired a consultant to analyze pediatric reimbursement as a part of the entire Medicaid reimbursement picture and make policy recommendations. The possibility of adopting the special CDRGs for pediatric care developed by the National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions (NACHRI) will be reviewed.[16]

Lack of Adequate Insurance Coverage

Many low income women and children have no insurance coverage, either public or private, for medical expenses. Many children are underinsured for medical care.

It is estimated that the number of Americans who lacked health insurance increased 40 percent between 1977 to 1983.[17] An article in the American Academy of Pediatrics, *Child Health Financing Report,* for Spring

1986, estimates that as many as 20-25 percent of American children under 18 are uninsured for all or part of the year.[18]

More than 100,000 Minnesota children are uninsured; one-fourth of them are under six years of age.[19] Nearly one in five women between the ages of 18 and 24 have no medical or hospital coverage.[20]

In 1983, 43 percent of charity patients and 33 percent of "self-pay" patients (those with no health insurance) at Twin Cities hospitals, were admitted for services related to pregnancy, childbirth or newborn care.[21]

Two-thirds of uninsured children live in families with incomes below 200 percent of the poverty line. 38.0 percent of children below the poverty line are uninsured, and 27.3 percent of children between 100 and 200 percent of poverty have no insurance coverage.[22]

"My number one concern is with the families who are just above the medical assistance level. Because of the lack of money they don't take their children to the doctor unless it's almost an emergency and not for preventive care. Either you have to be very poor or have a good income (or good insurance) to receive adequate medical care."

—Jean Currier, Staff Nurse for Community Health Services, Maternal Child Health Coordinator, Goodhue County

Many Jobs Provide Inadequate Insurance

Forty-two percent of Minnesota's uninsured residents are jobless, but almost half of uninsured Minnesotans hold jobs for at least part of the year. Farmers are at great risk of being uninsured.[23] Increasingly people in part-time and minimum wage jobs receive no effective health insurance coverage through their employers. "Women are especially affected by this practice. A 1985 study of the working poor found that the occupations in which women tend to be concentrated have much lower rates of job-related insurance than those employing the working poor as a whole. Only 22 percent of persons employed in sales and only 24 percent of persons employed in the service sector were insured, compared to 40 percent of the working poor as a whole."[24]

Medical Care Too Costly for Most Uninsured

Health care is too expensive for most uninsured families on an out-of-pocket basis. Health care for a healthy baby may cost $400 a year and complete maternity care (prenatal plus hospital care) can amount to $4,000.[25]

"Ready access to medical care is especially important for poor children, since poverty itself has an adverse impact on their health status. Poor children are more likely to die before their first birthday and are more likely to suffer from one or more disabilities. They are twice as likely to be hospitalized and 20 times more likely to attend school irregularly because of ill health. Moreover, because of poverty and deprivation, poor children who are ill tend to be sicker for longer periods than non-poor children."

—Luanne Nyberg, Monica Herrera and Dana Hughes, *The Right Start*

Nor can poor families afford to buy an individual health insurance policy if the employer offers no coverage or if the employer's family coverage plan is costly. "A woman earning the minimum wage, working full time, and supporting two children in 1985 would have had gross earnings of $6,432 for the year. . .An average health insurance family plan purchased privately would have cost her about $1,200. One year's enrollment in a health maintenance organization would have cost her about $2,000."[26]

Uninsured Use Health Services Less

A number of studies document the fact that families without health insurance often go without preventive health care. A 1985 Minnesota study found: "Insured children under the age of six make almost twice as many ambulatory visits as uninsured children during the year—4.98 visits to 2.77. The ratio is only slightly less among school-age children.[27]

Testimony at hearings held by the Children's Defense Fund--Minnesota Project indicates that a number of Minnesota children are going without preventive care:

- In northwestern Minnesota, untreated dental problems for some children have required hospitalization. One little boy had to wait three months to be admitted to the hospital because the family had no way to pay until the father was laid off in the fall and became eligible for Medicaid.[28]
- Five-year-olds coming in for school entry immunizations in rural Minnesota have not seen a doctor since they were six months old.[29]
- School nurses see kindergartners with permanent hearing problems because the family could not afford doctors' visits to treat ear infections."

Many children throughout the state coming for the Early Childhood Screening offered to all children by the public schools have not been regularly seen for well child care. 46 percent of the two-thirds of the approximately 2,500 prekindergarteners in St. Paul had not had a medical checkup in the last year. Officials predicted that the percentage might be even worse among the remaining one-third whose parents did not bring them to the screening. [31]

"The group I am concerned about is the working poor. I think this group is slipping through the cracks; there is not enough income, no health insurance, too much pride in some cases to seek public help. They just go without."

—Dr. Scott Jensen, Legislative Chair, American Academy of Family Physicians Minnesota Chapter

Free and Reduced Health Care

Low income women and children without insurance must rely on a patchwork of "charity care" services. It may be difficult to find providers who give free or reduced care; patients may have to visit several providers to meet all their needs.[32]

Some care is available on a sliding scale basis. Arrangements may be made for partial payment by a public agency, like Services for Children with Handicaps (see below). Providers may agree to extended payments, or perhaps to waive the fee entirely. They may also refuse to serve the patient, however, particularly if it is not an emergency.

Families in greater Minnesota may find it particularly difficult to obtain care. Transportation can present serious problems and pediatric resources are heavily concentrated in urban areas. Most of the more than twenty community clinics in Minnesota, which provide subsidized primary health care, are in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

Uncompensated care is much more likely to be requested and offered when the situation is acute rather than on a preventive basis, especially from private providers. Low income families with very high medical expenses may eventually "spend down" and receive Medical Assistance. However, it may be difficult to arrange for relatively inexpensive preventive care. The greater willingness to grant free care in cases of acute problems is compounded by the stigma which many people associate with asking for charity.

Currently competitive forces in the health care industry make it harder for hospitals and physicians to offer free or reduced care. Insurers, government agencies and employers all demand that hospitals cut unnecessary costs, including charity care. Public hospitals and clinics, with a special mission to serve the poor, find it more difficult to compete for the business of HMOs.

The public teaching hospitals, subsidized by tax dollars, are major providers of care to low income people without insurance. St. Paul Ramsey Hospital and Hennepin County Medical Center receive county monies to care for low income patients. The legislature funds "University Papers" which, together with county funds, enable counties to send "poor people" to the University Hospitals and Clinics.

Public health clinics provided under the Community Health Services system as part of the Maternal and Child Health program (see below) are a particularly appropriate health care source for women and children; these offer preventive care at reduced cost at the county level.

The three private children's hospitals in the Twin Cities, Minneapolis Children's Medical Center, Gillette Children's Hospital and St. Paul Children's, provide a higher proportion of charity care than many private hospitals. All three have an "open door" policy for patients.

Shriners Hospital in Minneapolis, supported entirely by private dollars from the Shrine of North America, provides free care to a number of disabled children from a seven-state region.

One factor contributing to the relative scarcity of services available to the uninsured is the reluctance of large donors to support direct medical care. Although private donations help underwrite indigent care at private hospitals, it appears that foundations, corporate giving and the United Way in Minnesota do not generally support ongoing medical services. They "fund medical research, but not medical care, family planning but not prenatal care and delivery."[33]

Programs for Indian People

Indian mothers and children on reservations are eligible for free services from the Indian Health Service (IHS) of the United States Public Health Service. Federal monies are supplemented by Medicaid and other insurance reimbursement when possible.[34]

IHS clinics on the seven Indian reservations in Minnesota include family planning, prenatal and well child care. IHS administered hospitals on the Red lake and Leech Lake reservations offer general medicine, low-risk obstetrics and pediatric services. More extensive services are contracted from other health care providers.

A particular strength of IHS clinics is the Community Health Representatives who help to make medical treatment more acceptable and understandable to the community.

Some counties also offer special services to Indians on reservations, including staffing clinics and providing homemakers, through Community Health Ser-

vices. Hennepin County allocated $150,000 of county funds for calendar 1982 for Indian programs and provides an Indian advocate at Hennepin County Medical Center.

The extensive services available to Indian people on reservations do not follow Indians to urban areas.

The state helps fund urban health programs through the Special Native American Block Grant but the funds are too limited to serve all urban Indians. In 1982, $150,000 was divided among the St. Paul Urban Indian Health Center; the American Indian Fellowship Association, Duluth; and the Family Practice Clinic at Fairview Deaconnesss Hospital, the Community University Health Care Center, and the Indian Health Board in Minneapolis.

Indian Health Board clinics in Minneapolis serve more than 6,300 individuals annually, 55 percent are below the poverty level and only 4 percent are covered by private insurance.

Migrant Program

In 1986, 2,500 women and 3,000 children under 17 from migrant worker families used services provided by Migrant Health Services, Incorporated, located in Moorhead. This private non-profit agency provides health services to migrants in Minnesota and North Dakota from an overall budget of $800,000. Ten community based programs are offered during the two months when most migrants are in Minnesota. Interpreters are available at all clinics for the Latino workers. Funding is provided by federal allocations (80 percent) and from state health funds (20 percent). A voucher system is used for referrals to physicians.[4,5]

PUBLIC PROGRAMS

Maternal and Child Health Funds

The federal Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant has been a major source for funding preventive health care for low income women and children in Minnesota. MCH funds have the potential for creating a comprehensive system of preventive health services, but they are inadequate to meet the needs of low income mothers and children in Minnesota.[1]

Federal MCH funding has remained virtually unchanged since 1981, despite inflation. MCH funds were reduced in 1981 as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA), but Congress provided additional one-time dollars in 1983 through an amendment to the Jobs Bill. However, unlike Medicaid, which was protected from the Gramm-Rudman budget cuts, the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant was not "held harmless" under Gramm-Rudman. Last year the MCH block grant to Minnesota cut by 4.5 percent.[2]

"Prevention is the only way we will ever be able to attempt to control public health problems and hold down the excessive costs of health care."

—Anita Hoffmann, pre-school nurse,
Brown County Public Health Nursing Service

In Minnesota for 1985 federal monies for Maternal and Child Health totaled $7,467,800. In 1985 the State Legislature for the first time allocated state funds specifically for maternal and child health. $1,450,000 from the cigarette tax was earmarked for a new formula funding program to make MCH services available to every Minnesota county.

In addition to MCH grants, separate funding allocations support other programs closely related to the health of mothers and children. In 1984 federal Title X family planning funds totaled $1,287,006. The Minnesota Legislature appropriated $2,010,128 for 61 Family Planning Special Projects for the two-year period 1984 and 1985.

Federal Maternal and Child Health Policy

Since 1912 when legislation created the Children's Bureau congress has demonstrated a concern for the health needs of mothers and children. However, until 1935 the expectation was that the states would play the major role in providing direct health services to women and children.

Title V of the Social Security Act of 1935 provided financial assistance to states to create maternal and child health programs and crippled childrens services. Federal regulations specified how these services were to be provided. During the 1960s and 1970s Congress amended Title V to establish separate categorical programs. As part of the 1960s' emphasis on programs for inner cities, the federal government contracted directly with local agencies to provide services. All state MCH programs were required to support projects in each of the Categorical program areas:
Comprehensive Maternity and Infant Care Projects
Comprehensive Children and Youth Projects
Comprehensive Family Planning Services
Newborn Intensive Care
Dental Health
Sudden Infant Death
Crippled Childrens Services

However, amendments to the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981 changed Title V to the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant and caused a major restructuring of the federal-state maternal and child health program:

1. The seven separate categorical programs were consolidated into a single block grant;
2. States were given more flexibility to establish their own priorities and develop their own programs;
3. States were required to prepare a report describing intended expenditures, a statement of assurances, and an annual report on progress towards the goals and objectives presented in the report.[3]

"If there is a catastrophic need, there are many services one can turn to, but not for the run-of-the-mill services a child needs. . . There is more for the dramatic things."

—Lynn Wetherbee,
Parent Child Activity Coordinator,
Division of Public Health, Bloomington

Minnesota Maternal and Child Health Policy

Minnesota legislation in 1982 authorized the Maternal and Child Health Advisory Task Force to create a state plan.

The end of categorical grants protecting the original maternal and child health projects as well as Services to Children with Handicaps (see below) led to concern that services to high needs urban populations would be reduced in an effort to spread funds throughout the state. There was a danger that neither urban nor rural low income women and children would be well served. Moreover, there was concern that the needs of disabled or chronically ill children might be pitted against those of low income children. However, the state cigarette tax provided funds for CHS agencies in greater Minnesota without depriving the original projects through fiscal 1987.

MCH funds in Minnesota are currently divided roughly in three parts. One third of MCH funds are allocated to the six special MCH projects which had been funded under the categorical programs before 1981, the largest of which serve at risk urban populations; one-third go to family planning, prenatal care and services to high needs children provided by Community Health Services (CHS) in counties in greater Minnesota, and one-third support services in the Minnesota Department of Health and Services to Children with Handicaps.

In 1984 and 1985 appropriations to the six MCH preblock grant projects were as follows:

$1,495,715 to the Minneapolis Health Department for maternal and infant care, children and youth, the Community University Health Care Center, and family planning;

$728,431 to the St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center for maternal and infant care and adolescent health;

$36,816 to St. Mary's Hospital, Duluth, for perinatal intensive care;

$85,490 to Planned Parenthood of Minnesota for family planning services in the 12 counties in northwestern Minnesota;

$31,884 for dental health to the Goodhue-Wabasha Community Health Service, and

$58,652 to the Minneapolis Children's Health Center for a statewide Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDs) program.

Community Health Services

In 1976 the legislature established the Community Health Services (CHS) system. CHS agencies provide maternal and child health services as part of "an integrated system of community health services operating within state guidelines and standards focusing on the prevention of "illness, disease and disability." Most of the 48 CHS agencies serve one or more counties, but city health departments in Minneapolis, Bloomington and St. Paul are also local CHS agencies. The Minnesota Department of Health coordinates and plans for the CHS services system, analyzes health needs for the legislature and provides technical assistance.[4]

MCH grants to local CHS agencies are allocated according to a formula based on the proportion of mothers under 20 years of age or over 35, the proportion of infants whose birth weight is less than 2,500 grams, and the proportion of children who are on public assistance. MCH grants must be used for 1) family planning, 2) prenatal care to high risk mothers, and 3) high needs children.

Currently, MCH funds are inadequate for full maternal and child health services for the low income population. Other funding sources available to CHS agencies for services to low income mothers and high needs children include CHS state subsidies, patient payments, and Medicaid payments. Counties may also appropriate local funds to fill gaps. However, those counties which are most economically derpressed and most in need of intensive maternal and child health services are also those least able to spare county funds.

Every CHS agency must prepare a plan providing maternal and child health services, but counties differ greatly in the priority given to this population, in the services provided and in the degree to which the target population is reached.

All 87 agencies employ public health nurses and/or registered nurses and provide services in child growth and development through home visit programs or through clinics held in the counties.

Most counties provide screening services to children in hearing and vision (68 counties), scoliosis (56 counties), Early and Periodic Screening (56 counties) and Preschool Screening (67 counties). Most counties also provide services to children through Home Health Programs for congenital anomalies (68 counties); services to families with abuse problems (52 counties), services to pregnant women (73 counties), mothers with new babies (84 counties), maternity clinics (4 counties) and services in family planning (34 counties).[5]

1985 MCH funds to the Minneapolis Health Department supported a Maternal Health Program and Child Health Program for populations "at risk" because of "economic, physical, psychosocial, or environmental factors." Persons with incomes up to 172 percent of the poverty line were eligible.

- ***1,029 patients made 5,172 visits to the maternal health program.***
- ***4,253 children made 13,579 visits to clinics, located at four sites.***

More than 75% of patients had incomes below the poverty level.

Clinics included nutritional assessment and counseling, social service assessment and developmental screening and evaluation in addition to medical and nursing services.

—Minneapolis Health Department
Maternal & Child Health Programs
Performance Report for Jan. 1, 1985-
Dec. 31, 1985

CHS agencies also administer separate programs which impact maternal and child health including the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), Early Periodic Screening (EPS), immunizations and family planning services.

Since 1981 MCH funded projects in Minneapolis and St. Paul have been forced to reduce services. Income eligibillity for most Minneapolis Health Department Programs was reduced from 200 to 176 percent of poverty. The geographical target area was narrowed and child health clinics now focus on children birth through five and on adolescents. In 1985 the Minneapolis Health Department reduced the number of clinic sessions and eliminated one clinic site.[6] Minneapolis Health Department Clinics are so crowded that little outreach is attempted.

The Minnesota Health Department proposes for the next biennium to use $2.1 million accrued in Services to Children with Handicaps for SCH. This will free federal and state funds to ensure the same level of funding for the six pre 1981 projects and somewhat increase MCH funds for greater Minnesota counties. Because most of the SCH savings result from a one-time change in bookkeeping, and obvious economies in the state health department will all have been affected, it is not clear how this level of funding can continue beyond the next biennium unless federal and state appropriations increase.

"Something is wrong with society if we cannot feed the children."

—Dr. Henry Staub, Chief of Pediatrics,
Unity Hospital, Fridley

Nutrition

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

WIC provides vouchers for the purchase of specific food products to pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and children up to five who are income eligible and who are at either medical or nutritional risk.

In September 1986 WIC served 56,210 women and children in Minnesota: almost 47,576 infants and children and 8,634 women. The program was available in all 87 Minnesota counties.

Supported entirely by federal funds, the Minnesota WIC program received a grant of $24,731,193 in fiscal 1986. Unlike other programs, WIC funding has increased by 50 percent since 1981; WIC was specifically excluded from the Gramm-Rudman budget cuts.

However, current available WIC funds do not cover services to all eligible clients. The Department of Health estimates there are 110,000 women and children who would meet income eligibility guidelines for WIC, 185 percent of poverty level (the same as for reduced school lunch eligibility), but who are not being served. There is a waiting list of some 6,000 eligible applicants.

Particularly troubling is the concern that women and children at risk who would meet the income guideline, but who are not part of the welfare system, may not know about the program. Pati Maier, Minnesota WIC director, reports, "We're afraid that the woman working as a secretary for $15,000 a year and supporting two children may not have heard about WIC." A survey of food shelf users found some high needs pregnant women had not applied to the WIC program because they were unaware of it. WIC is awaiting the recommendations of a marketing study to reach target groups, particularly pregnant women, who have priority for service.

The WIC program is available at most Community Health Service agencies and at private agencies. Each month food vouchers are distributed and nutritional information is offered. Health referrals are also often made.

Vouchers pay for milk, iron-fortified formula, cheese, legumes, iron-fortified cereal and juices. The supplements amount approximately to $58 a month for infants, $22 for children and $32 a month for women.

If nursing mothers and babies achieve good medical and nutritional health, they graduate from the program.

Persons interviewed for the study were uniformly enthusiastic about WIC; however, frustration was expressed at the limited funding. National evaluations of WIC show that it is cost-effective; WIC resulted in fewer fetal deaths, higher birthweight, and better nutrition among participants. The greatest dietary benefits of the WIC Program were among children of highest risk.[1]

It is ironic that WIC, serving the most vulnerable population, is less widely available than the reduced or free school lunch program which serves all income eligible children in schools where the program is offered.

"I've been hearing from mothers who have been cut off from WIC because their babies are healthy—this is ridiculous!"

—Rosemary Byrnes
Southern Anoka County
Community Assistance

School Lunches

The federal government has offered a subsidized school lunch program since 1946. 432 of the 435 Minnesota school districts serve approximately 420,000 school lunches daily; 31.2 percent of all school lunches are free or at reduced rate. Free lunches are available to students whose family income is 130 percent of the poverty line or below; reduced lunches are available, usually for 40 cents, to children from families from 130 percent to 185 percent of the poverty line.

All school lunches are subsidized both by dollars and by commodity foods. Free and reduced lunches are almost completely subsidized.

School Breakfasts

Approximately 28 Minnesota school districts serve some 12,000 breakfasts, sometimes only in targeted schools, with high concentrations of low income students. 83.9 percent of all breakfasts are free or reduced.

Programs for Special Needs Children

Chronically ill children and those with disabilities often require special health services. The number of handicapped and very ill children in the community is increasing, both because modern medicine saves more children and because young multiple-handicapped children are no longer routinely sent to state institutions.

Services for Children with Handicaps (SCH)

Since 1936 federal funds have helped Minnesota serve children with special medical needs and handicapping conditions through Services for Children with Handicaps (SCH, formerly Crippled Children's Services). Conditions covered include congenital heart problems, deafness, spina bifida, cerebral palsy, cancer, mental retardation and cystic fibrosis.

In fiscal 1986, $2,756,398 state dollars and $1,711,484 federal dollars from the MCH grant program provided medical services for 7,940 Minnesota children. An additional 4,218 received information and referral services.

SCH is designed to make services for high needs children accessible throughout Minnesota. SCH staff are located in eight different health districts, in addition to the State Department of Health. Staff perform case management functions for many families, offer counseling,and provide technical advice to public health nurses and other caregivers on special needs children.

SCH provides evaluation for eligible children with potential handicaps or disabilities at no cost to parents. Evaluation frequently consists of a referral to a medical specialist or clinic.

SCH also arranges and pays for approved medical procedures for children who meet income levels, 60 percent or less of the state median income ($18,000 for a family of four in August 1986.) Families with higher incomes pay 1 percent for every additional $1,000. SCH payment for each child may not exceed $10,000 annually. SCH is a payor of last resort, available after insurance funds are used.

In 1986 SCH offered 265 field clinics at more than 30 locations throughout Minnesota. Different clinics

include hearing and speech evaluation, orthopedics, and intensive school clinics for children who experience severe problems of school adjustment.

SCH is preparing to charge families whose children visit field clinics. SCH also now consistently applies the Medicaid reimbursement formula for providers; some providers were previously paid at a higher level.

The $10,000 ceiling for each patient each year for medical services is often insufficient to pay for complex medical procedures, like heart surgery and treatment for leukemia, even up to the MA level.

Average Costs of Care for Selected Chronic Childhood Illnesses in 1984

	Average Cost per Patient (yearly unless noted)
Cystic Fibrosis	$ 6,191
Congenital heart disease	13,000a
Hemophilia	10,238b
Chronic renal disease	6,729c
	16,520d
Leukemia	1,900
Spina bifida	10,850e
	22,405f

a Includes only first full year of care
b Average over three year period
c Home dialysis
d Medical center dialysis
e First six years with low lesion
f First six years with high lesion.

Note: These figures do not include full costs to the family. Excluded are rapid transport to special hospital at birth, special supplies, counseling, respite care, day care, etc.

Source: James M. Perrin, M.D., and Henry T. Ireys, Ph.D., "The Organization of Services for Chronically Ill Children and Their Families," Symposium on Chronic Disease in Children, *Pediatric Clinics of North America,* Vol. 31, No. 1, February 1984.

Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association (MCHA)

In 1976 the Minnesota Legislature created the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association, an "assigned risk pool," to provide health insurance for persons who cannot obtain coverage elsewhere, usually because of chronic health conditions. In 1985 MCHA insured 1207 children and youth, 71 percent of whom lived outside the metro area. MCHA paid claims of $2,000,000 for children and youth.[1] Private insurance companies cover deficits incurred by MCHA.[2]

Applicants must show that they cannot find private insurance for a given condition and must wait six months before coverage for the condition begins. Each person covered is insured up to a lifetime ceiling of $200,000.

MCHA provides effective coverage for self-employed persons, including farmers, whose children have major inpatient hospital expenses or major ongoing expenses. It also serves families whose regular insurance puts caps on some costs. The somewhat higher premiums, the relatively high co-payment, 20 percent of services up to $3,000 each year; and the $500 or $1,000 deductible clause, make MCHA unaffordable for low income families.

School Based Programs

School Nurses

Ideally, school nurses monitor children's health, screen children for vision and hearing and refer students with problems to community resources, including private physicians. School nurses provide followup on known problems, meet with parents and persist until referrals are made.

During the 1981-82 Minnesota fiscal crisis the number of school nurses, counselors and social workers was reduced by 12 percent, compared to a drop in teachers of approximately 4 percent.Although the ratio has improved since, because the number of school nurses has remained constant and the number of students has declined, many school districts are far from meeting the ratio of 1 school nurse to 750 students recommended in the *Standards of School Nursing Practice of the American Nurses Association.*[1] Current Minnesota statutes do not require that school districts provide nursing services in public schools although they do mandate that school districts provide nursing services to non-public schools.

School districts vary widely, from $1.50 to $75 per child, in their spending on child health services. ($1.50 pays for the public health nurse to check vision and hearing.) Roughly half of the approximately 200 smaller school districts, with up to 550 students, contract with county public health nurses; one-half employ health aides without supervision or provide no regular service.

Many larger districts also provide sparse nursing services. St. Paul schools have a nurse to student ratio of 1-800, but in Minneapolis the ratio is more like 1 to 2,000. In some of the western Hennepin suburbs and larger districts in greater Minnesota, the ratio aproaches 1-6,000 or 1-10,000. Many districts have only one licensed school nurse who administers programs run by health aides in various schools.

Early Childhood Screening

Since 1977 Minnesota school districts have provided Early Childhood Screening for pre-kindergarten children. Intended partly to identify children with disabilities who may need special education services, this program also identifies other health and developmental problems.

Unlike the Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) or Early Periodic Screening (EPS), which provide periodic visits, the Early Childhood Screening program screens each child once at the age of 3 1/2 or 4. In addition to speech and hearing, and a developmental scale, the screening includes height and weight and a health history. In most districts, an interview with the parent also takes place. Until the 1981-82 legislative session, a physical, some lab work, a dental screening and a nutrition sample were also part of the procedure.

Originally, the state paid school districts all costs for Early Childhood Screening. Reimbursement rose to $28 per child in 1981. Reimbursement of $16.15 per child was appropriated for the scaled-down screening through the the 1985-86 school year. However in 1986 the legislature decreased funding to $8.15 per child; school districts are now expected to provide the remainder.

Although participation by families in the program is voluntary, 90 percent of eligible children were screened in some smaller school districts; average participation throughout the state was 80 percent. A number of conditions were detected and addressed as a result of the screening.

The Early Childhood Screening Program was originally criticised by physicians as duplicating the Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment program (EDSDT) available to MA recipients and the Early Periodic Screening (EPS) for low income children, and as unnecessary for those children with private physicians.[2]

However, participation in Early Childhood Screening has been much higher than for either EPS or EPSDT and children were seen who had not been seen "head to toe" since infancy. The familiarity with schools and, possibly, the lack of any stigma attached to a screening program for all children may contribute to this success. Screening presents an opportunity to refer parents to local programs and resources and to provide counseling on parenting before the children begin school.

A third public school program addressing child health is the Early Childhood Family Education program offered through Community Education. Designed for parents and children birth to five, the program places major emphasis on teaching parenting skills, including child development and nutrition and health practices.

Other Programs

Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT)

Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT), is a federally mandated program for children who are Medicaid recipients. Legislated by Congress in 1967, EPSDT called for a "comprehensive child health screening on a broader scale than had ever occurred or been envisioned in traditional health coverage."[1] Checkups are scheduled for 0-6 months, 9 months, 1 year, 18 months, 2 years, 4 years, and every three years after 4, through age 21. Each examination must include a health history, an assessment of physical growth, a physical examination and a dental inspection. Other procedures including vision, hearing and developmental screening are specified at certain ages. EPSDT providers, including physicians in private practice, physician supervised clinics and nurse supervised clinics (created to offer the EPS screening program), are located in every Minnesota county.

Congress established higher reimbursement for EPSDT than for most medical services under Medical Assistance. Rates are readjusted more frequently than for regular Medical Assistance procedures; maximum reimbursement is currently at the 75th percentile of "usual and customary charges" of Minnesota physicians.

Participation by Medical Assistance families in EPSDT is voluntary. Outreach is a part of the program and notices are sent to eligible families reminding them of services. In fiscal 1986, 29,380 of the potential 132,527 children aged birth to 21 in Minnesota were screened under the program. This figure is considerably below the 54,000 eligible recipients set as the 1979 target capacity as part of the settlement of a Legal Aid lawsuit brought in 1975.

Underutilization of EPSDT may be due to the availability of other preventive health services to MA recipients in Minnesota. (In many states, EPSDT provides the *only* means of obtaining preventive health care for children.) Another factor may be a certain amount of confusion about the program among providers, potential recipients and welfare workers.

Early Periodic Screening

Early Periodic Screening (EPS) was established by the Legislature to reach low income children not covered

by Medicaid. It is supported entirely by state funds and administered by CHS. EPS is a nurse-run program; nurses are trained by the Minnesota Department of Health. Although developed primarily for children not covered by Medical Assistance, EPS clinics also screen MA children and are then reimbursed by Medicaid.

Fifty-six Community Health Services offer EPS clinics. Participating counties differ in their outreach efforts, in the sliding scale for fees and as to their willingness to waive the set fee.

EPS does not serve the total target population. In 1983 EPS clinics screened approximately 9000 children, about one-third of whom were Medicaid elibible.[2]

Immunizations

The Minnesota Department of Health receives vaccines each year from the National Center for Disease Control. In 1986 Minnesota received $200,000 in cash for the program and $571,000 in vaccines.

The vaccines are distributed to counties and are targeted for children who have no third party insurance coverage. Some counties allocate a portion of their vaccines to physicians for this target population, others dispense all vaccines through county immunization clinics. Private physicians generally purchase their own vaccines.

Counties may charge a small administrative fee, some charge $3, but this does not reflect the actual cost of vaccines or the differences between different kinds of innoculations.

The price of most childhood vaccines has risen dramatically in recent years. Because of past and potential liability litigation, the cost of the DPT vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, has risen 3,200 percent in less than five years. The price of polio vaccine has almost quadrupled. The number of drug companies manufacturing vaccines has also been reduced which temporarily caused some shortage in the available supply; only two companies now manufacture DPT vaccine. The cost of immunizations charged by physicians has increased considerably.

Nationally the federal Childhood Immunization Initiative begun in 1977 to vaccinate children against the seven preventable childhood diseases resulted in more than 90 percent of kindergarten and first grade children being immunized each year in the United States. Since 1980 Minnesota statutes require that all children beginning in day care as well as kindergarten be immunized. The percentage of success is now in the "high 90's."

Immunizations are cost effective. It is estimated that for every $1 in federal funds spent on measles vaccine, an estimated $10 is saved 1) in hospital days and eliminated physician visits; 2) in cases of prevented mental retardation; and 3) in lives saved.

—American Academy of Pediatrics Government Liaison Office

The Gramm-Rudman Act eliminated funds for more than 65,000 children's innoculations in the 1986 fiscal year. This cut plus the higher costs caused fears that more parents would take their children to public health clinics "which are already overburdened, underfunded and understaffed" for their shots.[3] As yet, however, there does not appear to be a crisis in Minnesota.

The new 1986 Omnibus Health Bill provides for government payment for all medical expenses for vaccine-related injuries, although there is a cap of $250,000 on "pain and suffering" awards or death benefits. Parents may still sue in the court system. It is hoped that the bill will reduce the potential for liability to drug companies, result in lowering costs and eventually increase the supply.

PROPOSED REFORMS

National Proposals

Congress is awash with schemes to adjust the medical system. Most of these proposals would impact health care for children.

Some proposals, like that of the Council on Maternal and Child Health of the National Association for Public Health Policy, advocate a far-reaching reform of maternal and child health services. They urge the creation of a program of universal maternity care, similar to Medicare for the elderly, which would ensure nutritional supplements, prenatal and well child care to *all* mothers and children. They contend that our current fragmented system, even if better funded, is inadequate to solve the problem of maternal and child health care delivery.

Another suggestion is that insurance for low income women and children under Medicaid be separated from programs for the elderly. Not only would this enable a better focus on and understanding of maternal and child health programs, it would also result in less confusion for the elderly.

Some other proposals advocate reform of the current medical payment system to reward providers for preventive care rather than primarily for intervening at the acute stage.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) sponsored tax reform legislation—the Child Health Incentive Reform Plan (CHIRP)—would ensure that *all* children receive preventive health care. All businesses deducting insurance premiums as a federal tax credit, "must offer health plans that cover children's necessary preventive health care services."

A number of states have recently passed legislation, similar to the CHIRP proposal at the national level, which obligates private insurers to cover well child care.

Obviously, increased federal funds for existing programs, maternal and child health and WIC, particularly, would enhance service to target groups for good but inadequately financed programs.

Minnesota Proposals

At the state level, several legislative proposals would directly affect maternal and child health and, particularly, the problems of no insurance and underinsurance. In addition, augmented funding would obviously enhance a number of programs, like EPS and the adequacy of MA reimbursement. The Minnesota Association of Community Health Administrators (MCHA) advocates increasing Maternal and Child Health funds by $1 million in the next biennium.

Increase WIC

Two different proposals would add state funding to the federal grant to enlarge the WIC program:

- The Food First Coalition, led by the Minnesota Food Education and Resource Center, urges the appropriation of $22.2 million for the next biennium to provide WIC services to 50 percent of eligible households.
- The Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota Project advocates appropriating $3.1 million to enable WIC to serve all those on the current waiting list.

Extend Medicaid

Two formal proposals urge the extension of Medicaid benefits to 133⅓ percent of the AFDC level for all women and children, or to the newly approved 100 percent of the poverty level for pregnant women and preschool children. (The second option would be less expensive since fewer individuals would be covered.) The Minnesota Coalition on Health also recommends raising Medicaid eligibility.

The Department of Human Services, in its paper, "Report and Recommendations for Medical Assistance Prenatal Care Initiative," recommends:

- expanding the availability of Medical Assistance in Minnesota.
- risk assessment of all pregnant women receiving state funded prenatal care.
- making available additional services to high risk women including: case management; prenatal education, including pre-term birth, childbirth and parenting education; and nutrition education. These services would be billed in addition to regular prenatal care.
- Higher fees for providers of care to high risk mothers to encourage more visits if appropriate.
- Reimbursement for a second postpartum visit for all MA patients at approximately 3 to 6 months after delivery for health promotion.

A report by the Health Policy Analysis Group of the University of Minnesota's Division of Health Services Research and Policy also supports extending MA income eligibility. The report argues that such a policy could be budget neutral; the matching federal funds available for MA recipients would mean a cost saving for the state, since many of these people now receive state or county funded services, and many people covered would not be very costly since those with great medical expenses already qualify for Medicaid as "medically needy."

More Health Insurance

Two initiatives to address the problem of inadequate insurance coverage for the poor have been advanced.

- The *Right Start* initiative proposed by the Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota Project would provide health insurance coverage for uninsured and underinsured mothers and preschool children for preventive care up to 200 percent of the poverty line. The Right Start program would begin in 1987; by 1991 it would be extended to all children under age 18.

A fund would be established for those not eligible for Medicaid. This might be financed from general revenues, sin taxes, and/or special taxes on the health industry itself. The Right Start program would require $15,000,000 in state appropriations for the first biennium.

The recent recommendations of the State Welfare Reform Commission also urge providing insurance coverage for children up to 200 percent of poverty.

- The Right Start proposal might be coordinated with the *Healthspan* proposal recently introduced by the Financial Access Work Group and prepared by the Office of Health Systems Development in the Minnesota Department of Health. Healthspan would provide medical coverage to all uninsured persons under 200 percent of the poverty line. It would encourage enrollment in HMOs by administering agencies.

Healthspan would rely on new monies to insure families above Medicaid eligibility guidelines but not able to afford private insurance. A sliding method of payment for insurance coverage would be developed, paid for partly by government, partly by employers and partly by those to be covered, as their incomes rose above the poverty line.

The recent Governor's Commission on Poverty also recommends allocating $25 million for a sliding scale system to provide insurance coverage to families with children with incomes up to 200 percent of the poverty line.

CONCLUSION

It is clear that the patchwork of programs available to low income children in Minnesota are not the result of a carefully planned strategy to serve their health needs well. Funding levels are insufficient to cover medical needs, particularly to ensure preventive care. The lack of insurance coverage for many women and children, at a time when health costs require that persons be insured, is especially serious. However, insurance by itself will not meet all needs. Nutrition and programs incorporating education and outreach are also essential.

It is currently popular to blame Washington for all program gaps. In fact, however, Minnesota must assume some of the responsibility. The failure to provide Medicaid coverage to many poor women and children has serious consequences. The lack of support for the WIC program is also regrettable. Neither is consistent with a firmly held commitment to children and their future.

If we wish to create a system insuring the health and future productivity of our children, much remains to be done.

"Health care in America must be judged not only on its ability to cure sickness, but also on its capacity to keep people well. Nowhere is this more important than in the health of mothers and children. Preventive services for them will not only alleviate many deaths and much suffering, but more than pay for itself by giving these babies a fighting chance to grow up healthy and become productive citizens."

—Senator Dave Durenberger
April 17, 1986

APPENDIX A — COUNTY STATISTICS AFFECTING CHILDREN

	GENERAL				ECONOMIC HARDSHIP			HEALTH			
		Children[2]	Unemployment rate[3]		Single parent families[4]		K-12 students in low-income homes, 1984[5]	Percent change in 1982-83 farm income[6]	Number of 1983 births[7]	Percent no prenatal care in first trimester, 1983[8]	Percent of 1983 babies born under 5.5 lbs.[9]	1981-1983 infant death rate[10]
County	Population[1]	0-4	1984	1979	Number	Percent of all families	Number	Percent				
Aitkin	13,595	863	16.8	10.4	260	6.8	477	32.0	+6	200	29.1	3.0	8.4
Anoka	207,355	17,022	15.0	2.9	4,943	9.7	3,911	8.2	−265	3,544	18.4	5.5	8.6
Becker	30,972	2,328	13.4	8.2	680	8.8	1,527	30.7	+104	481	21.9	4.4	13.8
Beltrami	32,903	2,677	8.9	6.2	840	11.3	2,141	30.2	+25	583	22.4	3.9	15.4
Benton	26,434	2,512	8.4	5.6	502	8.1	805	18.2	−23	590	12.5	3.9	9.6
Big Stone	8,083	571	7.1	4.7	106	5.2	436	29.2	−42	111	22.0	5.4	8.3
Blue Earth	52,844	4,904	5.1	3.2	1,124	9.1	1,354	13.7	+24	805	16.7	4.3	11.9
Brown	28,617	2,394	6.6	4.0	561	7.7	717	12.3	−40	491	16.4	5.1	11.0
Carlton	29,342	2,377	11.2	6.6	729	9.3	1,500	22.9	+257	135	27.4	5.2	7.7
Carver	39,573	3,107	4.6	2.8	748	7.8	489	5.9	−23	645	14.0	5.1	11.3
Cass	21,344	1,593	10.8	7.0	487	8.4	1,465	37.5	+88	342	34.6	7.6	13.2
Chippewa	14,881	1,269	7.5	4.6	247	6.0	433	16.8	−16	203	27.0	4.9	12.4
Chisago	27,559	2,315	6.4	3.9	439	6.4	794	14.4	−54	464	32.2	5.0	11.6
Clay	49,203	4,262	5.5	5.0	1,089	9.3	1,282	18.1	−35	694	25.5	4.6	16.3
Clearwater	9,056	706	19.5	12.0	201	8.6	752	39.0	−25	134	21.2	3.7	4.7
Cook	4,286	280	11.3	6.9	90	7.9	141	20.9	NA	56	13.0	3.6	28.6
Cottonwood	14,178	1,014	6.9	3.9	263	6.3	479	17.4	−29	178	20.1	5.1	6.7
Crow Wing	42,287	3,343	10.2	7.1	1,028	9.1	2,161	27.1	−45	644	28.4	3.9	11.3
Dakota	208,308	18,206	4.6	3.2	5,047	10.1	2,739	6.2	−38	3,460	16.8	4.8	7.2
Dodge	15,744	1,502	8.4	4.6	244	6.1	550	15.3	−54	273	28.4	2.6	6.8
Douglas	29,505	2,372	6.9	5.4	455	6.1	1,041	19.1	−17	437	15.1	3.2	8.7
Faribault	19,218	1,332	6.2	3.9	364	6.8	548	11.5	−33	269	30.5	3.3	9.2
Fillmore	21,915	1,702	7.5	4.1	383	6.4	772	21.8	−38	317	28.3	2.2	10.0
Freeborn	35,398	2,727	8.0	4.8	821	8.1	762	12.9	−29	468	27.6	3.9	10.8
Goodhue	39,385	3,045	6.5	3.7	752	7.2	900	13.1	−9	598	21.1	3.7	12.2
Grant	7,209	525	6.7	4.2	120	5.9	298	20.9	+21	106	17.3	6.6	3.0
Hennepin	945,970	74,001	4.6	3.3	33,143	14.0	20,405	15.5	−31	14,614	19.0	5.8	9.5
Houston	18,774	1,618	6.0	5.0	399	8.2	468	14.9	−28	307	18.4	3.6	15.1
Hubbard	15,264	1,013	12.4	8.4	296	7.5	1,012	37.6	−11	235	27.2	4.3	13.6
Isanti	25,203	2,191	5.5	5.1	410	6.9	748	16.8	+55	416	32.7	3.8	12.3
Itasca	45,047	3,473	12.6	8.6	972	8.3	2,247	26.1	−27	633	20.9	4.1	9.8
Jackson	13,549	876	5.3	3.0	226	6.0	320	14.4	−47	190	17.3	4.2	4.8
Kanabec	12,366	1,153	11.4	6.8	261	7.9	475	20.8	+7	226	29.3	4.9	6.1
Kandiyohi	39,520	2,915	6.7	4.7	714	7.5	1,197	18.5	−162	606	24.8	5.3	12.9
Kittson	6,774	437	9.4	5.9	121	6.5	269	23.5	−31	92	30.3	3.3	0.0
Koochiching	16,759	1,430	10.3	7.2	404	8.6	843	23.9	−42	206	32.0	4.4	9.8
Lac Qui Parle	10,395	799	6.3	2.7	150	5.1	366	21.3	−7	133	22.2	9.1	6.1
Lake	12,740	936	16.4	4.0	214	6.0	558	20.1	NA	149	27.7	6.0	7.8
Lake O'Woods	3,925	290	9.3	5.0	72	6.7	200	32.6	+28	12	22.6	1.9	11.5
Le Sueur	23,585	1,994	9.1	5.0	422	6.8	619	13.2	−29	419	17.5	5.0	11.3
Lincoln	7,972	584	6.9	4.1	110	5.0	467	34.2	−48	106	31.1	1.9	2.8
Lyon	25,770	1,954	6.0	3.9	470	7.5	1,051	19.7	−33	403	25.8	4.2	9.8
McLeod	29,971	384	6.3	3.2	534	8.8	500	11.3	−27	494	11.7	5.3	11.9
Mahnomen	5,677	1,040	11.3	9.5	121	5.3	833	47.7	+25	97	19.6	4.1	9.8
Marshall	12,804	1,908	13.8	9.3	187	8.1	910	31.1	−27	179	23.0	3.4	8.5
Martin	24,669	2,049	6.3	3.4	524	6.7	558	12.8	−28	391	22.9	2.6	8.4
Meeker	20,920	1,727	10.0	5.3	357	6.4	997	20.0	−46	345	36.1	6.1	10.1

Continued

APPENDIX A — Continued

County	Population[1]	Children[2] 0-4	Unemployment rate[3] 1984	1979	Single parent families[4] Number	Percent of all families	ECONOMIC HARDSHIP K-12 students in low-income homes, 1984[5] Number	Percent	Percent change in 1982-83 farm income[6]	HEALTH Number of 1983 births[7]	Percent no prenatal care in first trimester, 1983[8]	Percent of 1983 babies born under 5.5 lbs.[9]	1981-1983 infant death rate[10]
Mille Lacs	18,316	1,633	9.0	5.7	375	7.6	1,418	25.3	NA	314	15.5	7.0	14.9
Morrison	30,046	2,517	10.7	7.3	560	7.5	2,515	36.2	-21	548	15.7	4.8	11.4
Mower	39,816	2,858	6.7	5.1	865	7.8	1,125	16.6	-42	554	37.3	3.8	8.9
Murray	11,441	865	8.2	5.1	174	5.5	254	16.4	-28	162	15.8	2.5	3.9
Nicollet	27,976	2,380	5.0	2.8	507	8.0	310	13.7	-37	370	15.5	4.6	14.9
Nobles	21,934	1,630	6.8	3.4	429	7.2	755	19.2	-36	320	20.7	4.7	12.0
Norman	9,534	665	7.0	4.5	157	6.2	475	28.8	-19	106	26.4	2.8	2.7
Olmsted	95,791	8,475	4.6	3.7	2,200	9.5	1,765	9.9	-21	1,750	23.9	5.9	8.2
Ottertail	54,864	3,825	9.9	6.2	892	6.3	2,143	25.4	-19	771	16.6	4.0	6.3
Pennington	14,036	1,282	9.1	5.4	389	9.7	867	30.7	-8	226	27.5	5.8	5.8
Pine	20,576	1,676	11.2	7.5	431	8.3	1,239	30.0	+6	340	33.4	2.9	6.9
Pipestone	11,405	799	5.1	4.9	195	6.2	564	22.1	-67	182	18.6	7.1	10.9
Polk	34,562	2,667	8.6	5.6	793	9.0	1,653	25.2	-30	550	23.1	5.3	9.0
Pope	11,854	884	7.5	4.7	183	5.7	444	23.7	-30	200	21.2	4.5	10.5
Ramsey	457,123	35,778	4.8	3.8	17,001	14.8	13,262	19.9	-58	7,710	24.3	6.0	11.3
Red Lake	5,340	413	15.2	10.3	87	6.2	499	42.5	-18	88	24.1	3.4	7.1
Redwood	18,835	1,518	5.3	3.3	350	6.8	576	15.6	-28	324	13.7	4.3	12.5
Renville	19,685	1,393	8.5	5.1	313	5.7	591	15.6	-42	340	14.8	4.1	6.1
Rice	47,012	4,029	7.5	4.9	865	8.1	1,164	8.1	-33	700	27.2	5.7	8.5
Rock	10,728	893	4.0	2.9	156	5.4	349	18.8	-45	160	12.4	7.5	6.1
Roseau	12,845	1,099	11.0	6.2	209	6.2	660	24.5	-14	198	23.8	5.6	18.7
St. Louis	213,662	3,660	12.2	5.8	6,451	7.7	9,018	26.9	NA	2,835	16.8	5.3	8.7
Scott	48,885	3,040	5.3	2.8	850	6.5	737	7.3	-20	793	18.2	3.7	9.4
Sherburne	33,258	1,229	8.0	5.0	485	5.5	599	8.6	-306	539	16.0	6.0	8.4
Sibley	15,671	16,326	7.3	4.4	232	11.1	408	15.4	-42	217	12.4	4.6	6.9
Stearns	113,815	11,334	8.0	5.9	1,995	8.2	4,526	17.6	-15	1,952	17.8	4.4	9.7
Steele	30,498	2,711	6.6	3.7	575	7.2	678	10.9	-25	500	43.3	4.6	11.9
Stevens	11,191	859	5.6	3.7	159	5.8	311	16.6	-66	140	7.8	4.3	3.8
Swift	12,776	988	9.5	5.0	231	6.7	670	24.5	-38	174	25.7	6.9	8.8
Todd	26,034	2,048	8.2	5.4	388	5.9	1,822	36.0	-28	431	26.4	6.1	11.5
Traverse	5,402	370	6.3	4.5	103	6.8	208	28.0	-76	83	26.9	3.6	11.7
Wabasha	19,178	1,732	8.4	4.2	350	6.8	629	14.9	-8	332	22.8	6.9	16.2
Wadena	14,001	1,124	9.4	5.4	290	7.8	1,153	33.9	NA	213	24.7	2.8	17.3
Waseca	18,711	1,838	5.9	3.3	352	7.3	514	13.2	-38	301	20.9	5.3	14.2
Washington	120,502	9,334	4.4	3.0	2,408	8.3	1,595	6.4	-61	1,852	17.3	4.6	8.8
Watonwan	12,046	1,000	6.7	3.3	226	5.6	401	18.6	-25	199	24.2	6.0	8.0
Wilkin	8,348	701	6.3	4.1	170	7.8	311	18.5	+10	106	16.3	1.9	13.4
Winona	46,478	4,129	7.8	5.3	1,044	10.1	1,113	14.5	-37	702	16.5	4.9	11.3
Wright	62,199	6,353	6.1	3.7	986	6.6	1,502	11.3	-25	1,156	18.2	4.2	9.1
Yellow Medicine	13,095	918	6.2	3.5	215	5.9	609	23.6	-18	230	29.1	4.3	14.2
STATE	4,145,607	335,104	6.3	4.2	107,271	10.3	122,943	16.7	-29	65,559	20.9	5.0	9.8

Source: Luanne Nyberg, Monica Herera and Dana Hughes, *The Right Start,* Children's Defense Fund, Minnesota Project, 1986.

NOTES

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League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102

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The League of Women Voters of Minnesota adopted as its study Minnesota's Children: Issues Concerning Their Health and Safety. The publication, Health Care for Minnesota's Children: Investing in the Future is intended for use in Part II of the study which focuses on Children's Health. The publication for Part III of the study on Child Care will be available in March, 1987. The study committee hopes and recommends that local Leagues will purchase copies for each of their members. The price of the publication is $1 for League members. The price for non-Leaguers is $3.00. Bulk discounts are listed below.

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DISCUSSION GUIDE
HEALTH CARE FOR MN'S CHILDREN:
INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

TO: Local League Resource Chairs

FROM: Peggy Lucas, 612/823-8544 (home), 612/332-5664 (work)

DATE: January 22, 1987

Purpose of the Study
The purpose of this study is to inform League members about the status of the Health of Minnesota's children.

This publication is the second of three LWVMN studies of the health and safety of children. The first study focused on Child Protection and the third study will focus on Day Care.

Resource Materials
In this mailing:
-Second publication and order form
-Discussion Guide
-Consensus Questions/report form

Planning the Meeting
Encourage members to read the study before the League meeting to be better prepared for discussion. The discussion guide is suggested to help in responding to consensus questions. If your League conducted local interviews or held a public meeting, have those who worked on those projects share some of their experiences and impressions. The time suggested for presentation and discussion is approximately 2 hours.

During the Meeting
The following are suggested discussion questions. Feel free to pick and choose. However, it is important to pick at least one question that relates to each consensus question.

1. Consider children as the "to be developed" capital of our society. How are we developing this capital? Are we making the kinds of investment in this resource that are necessary? Would public policy be different if children could vote? (Consider the gains made by seniors who are seen as a potent political force.)

2. Consider health care in a child's early years strictly from a cost and benefit approach. What are the long term benefits from investments in:
   . pre-natal care
   . good nutrition for mothers and infants
   . screening and immunization
   . access to insurance

3. Discuss the problem of Low Birth Weight. How frequent is it in your county? What are the potential consequences of low birth weight in the development of the child? (pages 2-5)

4. For low income families health means more than access to medical care. It also means safe housing, nutritious food, access to transportation. What percentage of families in your county are headed by single parents? What percentage of children in grades K-12 live in low income homes? What implications do these statistics have on the health of the children in your county? (Consult the charts on page 20 & 21.)

5. What are the problems with the lack of insurance? Why do people lack insurance? What would the implications be of the following legislative proposals:
   - .The Right Start
   - .Raising Medicaid eligibility to 200% of the poverty level
   - .Extending Medicaid eligibility to 18 months to those who work themselves off AFDC (they currently are eligible for 12 months). (Pages 6-9)

6. Many consider the WIC program to be a model because of its comprehensive approach to vulnerable mothers and children. Give special consideration to understanding why this is a program that works. What are the problems with the current program? How can the current program be improved? (Pages 13-14)

7. Suppose your child is born with cystic fibrosis. How would this impact your family:

   a) if you are on AFDC
   b) if your family income is 200% of the poverty level and uninsured
   c) if your family income is 200% of the poverty level and you are self-insured
   d) if you are middle class

   Consider how your responses would differ if you were a rural family? An urban family? (pages 14-15)

<u>Food for Thought Question</u>

It is not enough to offer good health care programs to children. These programs must be used if they are to be effective. In France the infant death rate has been reduced by offering cash payments to pregnant women when they participate in pre-natal care. Debate the pros and cons of this kind of approach. (Don't allow more than 10 minutes to be spent on the debate however. The idea is to stimulate discussion.)

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102

CHILDRENS HEALTH
LOCAL LEAGUE CONSENSUS REPORT

Name of League _____

Name of person preparing the report: _____

Phone: #_____

Total membership of your League_____

Number participating in the consensus_____

In your local League report to LWVMN, please record number of those responding to each consensus question.

DEADLINE: Please return your consensus report to the State League office as soon as possible after your League's consensus meeting. The report must be received in the state League office by May 29, 1987.

CHILDRENS HEALTH CONSENSES QUESTIONS

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

1. The LWVMN supports public policies that provide access to comprehensive pre-natal and child health care because we are convinced of the cost effectiveness of preventive health care for pregnant women and children.

   Yes_____ No_____

2. The LWVMN supports publicly supported health insurance for pregnant women and children with family incomes up to at least 200% of the poverty level.

   Yes_____ No_____

3. The LWVMN supports public and privately sponsored programs that insure adequate nutrition for pregnant and nursing mothers and young children.

   Yes_____ No_____

4. The LWVMN supports services to insure adequate care for children with disabilities and chronic illness.

   Yes_____ No_____

Comments:

RETURN THIS REPORT TO THE LWVMN OFFICE NO LATER THAN MAY 29, 1987.
NOTE: LWVMN will be in new temporay office space by April 30, 1987. When we know our new address we will notify you immediately.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - January, 1987

F I R S T C A L L T O C O N V E N T I O N

The 51st State Convention of the
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
will be held on
June 4, 5, 6, 1987
Winona State University

From the Bylaws:

ARTICLE VIII, Convention

Section 1. Place, Date and Call. A Convention of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall be held biennially at a time and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. The president shall send a first call for the Convention to the presidents of the local Leagues not less than four months prior to the opening date of the Convention fixed in said call. Thereafter the Board of Directors may advance or postpone the opening date of the Convention by not more than two weeks. A final call for the Convention shall be sent to the presidents of the local Leagues at least two months before the opening date of the Convention.

Section 2. Composition. The Convention shall consist of the delegates chosen by the members enrolled in the local Leagues, and delegates chosen by members-at-large of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, as provided in Section 4 of this article; the presidents of local Leagues or an alternate in the event the president is unable to attend; and the members of the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

Section 3. Qualification of Delegates and Voting. Each delegate shall be a voting member enrolled in a recognized local League in the State of Minnesota. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote only at the Convention even though the delegate may be attending in two or more capacities. Absentee or proxy voting shall not be permitted. The Convention shall be the sole judge of whether a delegate is qualified to vote.

Section 4. Representation. a) The members of the League of Women Voters of the United States who are organized into recognized local Leagues in the State of Minnesota shall be entitled to voting representation in the Convention as follows: Each local League shall be entitled to two delegates, in addition to the president of the local League or an alternate in the event the president is unable to attend; these additional delegates shall be chosen by the local League. The members in each local League having more than twenty-five members or major fraction thereof belonging to said local League on January 1st of said year. The record in the state office of paid voting members as of January 1st of said year shall determine the official membership count for this purpose. b) Members-at-large of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall be entitled to one delegate for each 25 members, chosen by a procedure determined by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

Section 5. Powers. The Convention shall consider and authorize for action a Program, shall elect officers and directors, the Budget Chairperson, Nominating Committee Chairperson and two Nominating Committee members, shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year, and shall transact such other business as may be properly presented.

Section 6. Quorum. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the delegates registered at the Convention provided that not less than ten local Leagues are represented.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA
PHONE (612) 224-5445
555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

FOCUS PLANNING GUIDELINES

Guidelines for planning a local League Focus plus conference with meal for the public.

Initial

1. Get Board approval for topic and type of meeting.
2. Recruit a committee.
3. Determine audience and purpose of event (Who are you trying to reach and what are you trying to tell them?)
4. Narrow scope of topic.
5. Meet with other chairs who will assist: publicity, volunteers, arrangements, development, etc.
6. Form list of deadlines and committee meetings.
7. Divide responsibilities.
8. Set date that will not conflict with other local or regional LWV events.

Early Decisions

1. Design format to best achieve purpose: tour, meal, time, panel, workshops, displays, keynote speaker, moderator, etc.
2. Cosponsor with another group? What are advantages? What are disadvantages?
3. Draw up budget and funding possibilities.
4. Read Education Fund guidelines. Submit Project Request Form if you decide to use Ed Fund.
5. Choose location, can tie in with subject.
6. Choose speakers to cover all aspects. Have alternatives.

Early Actions

1. Firm up date, location, mealtime, cost format.
2. Invite speakers - give date and time, your name and phone.
3. Seek contributions if necessary.
4. Make arrangements with college for CEU's if desired.
5. Plan publicity: Bulletin, radio, other newsletters, mailing list, unit sign-ups, other organizations, elected officials, flyers - design, print or xerox, number distribution.

Final Plans

1. Confirmation letter to speakers - date, time, place, directions, amount of time allotted, format, questions to address, theme and purpose. Ask for audio visual needs, biography, meal reservation, video release.
2. Prepare handouts, program background, evaluation forms.
3. Form a reservation system.
4. Carry out publicity: bulletin, publicity release for radio, TV, flyers, posters, mailing lists.
5. Assign hosts to speakers.

6. Send letter of needs to facility - registration area, rooms, meals, coffee, audio/visual, headtable.
7. Arrange video or audio reporting.
8. Arrange for division into workshops (if applicable)
9. Prepare remarks and introductions.
10. Request funds for expenses from Ed Fund (if appropriate).

Final Day

1. Bring signs, tape, nametags, handouts, evaluation forms, additional video release forms, remarks and introductions, registration list, cashbox, pens, pencils.
2. Check registration area, refreshments, headtable, audio-visual, operation of equipment, room arrangements, smoking policy, directions to rooms and restrooms.
3. Program - begin and keep on time
   welcome audience
   thank facility, committee, contributors
   review purpose, scope and format
   introductions
   program
   questions
   thank speakers
   remind to evaluate

After

1. Thank you letters to speakers with honorarium, facility with payments, committee.
2. Evaluate program and procedures.
3. Final budget accounting
4. Final report to Ed Fund (if appropriate)

SPEAKER CONTACTS

Invite by phone
- Ask if honorarium is expected
- Get complete mailing address
- Ask how to list them on program, i.e., title, name spelling, etc.

Confirmation letter
- Voucher
- Invite to lunch/dinner
  - Meal reservation
- Agenda with other speakers, topics, segment lengths
- Flyer for program, if available. If not, send separately.
- Purpose of meeting, describe audience expected
- What is speaker's part in program, where on schedule, time allowed.
- Ask for brief biography
- Ask for audio/visual needs
- Video release form
- Give phone number for questions

Thank you letter
- Evaluation summary
- Enclose check, if honorarium taken.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102

TO: Local League Presidents and Public Relations Directors

FROM: Mary Santi, LWVMN Public Relations

RE: Annual Public Relations Award

DATE: January 22, 1987

ANNOUNCING THE FOURTH STATEWIDE PUBLIC RELATIONS AWARD

The LWVMN Board is pleased to announce that a Public Relations Award will be presented to the local League doing the best job on public relations for the year of 1986-87. This award will be presented to the deserving League at Convention '87 amid much pomp and ceremony.

What kinds of activities should you submit? It could be anything - an action campaign, membership drive, get-out-the-vote message - any outreach to your community.

How to win: Fill in the attached form and submit it and any and all media contacts you have throughout the year. Send in news clippings, dates and a brief synopsis of TV/cable appearances, public relations spots, League-written columns, letters to the editor - whatever made your public relations the winner it is. Any original copies you send will be returned.

Send to: Mary Santi, c/o League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102.

Deadline: April 15, 1987

How will the entries be judged: The entries will be judged on quantity, quality, originality and documented results by a panel of unbiased, unbribable, unpaid judges.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - January, 1987

PUBLIC RELATIONS AWARD APPLICATION

LEAGUE: _____ DATE: _____

Describe Public Relations Activity:

Purpose of activity - reason it was undertaken:

Any measurable results from activity:

Person filling out application: _____

Phone number: _____

Deadline: April 15, 1987 NOTE: Watch for new LWVMN address!

League Lines

January, 1987

FUNDRAISER DATE CHANGED TO FRIDAY, APRIL 10

The date of the LWVMN fundraiser "Get With the Brazilian Beat," has been changed to Friday, April 10, allowing easier travel for greater Minnesota members and their guests. The Friday date will also give those staying overnight the full day on Saturday for shopping or other activities in the Twin Cities.

The theme "Carnival in Brazil" will be carried out in food, decor and entertainment with a Latin flair.

The Manfredo Fest Trio will give the evening its Brazilian Beat. Mr. Fest is a composer-arranger-performer with the Sergio Mendes groups. His wife, a professional dancer, will give instructions in the Samba for those who are interested.

Auction items include a picnic and entertainment on the shores of Lake Minnetonka, Twins tickets, Strikers tickets, a handmade basket, a stay for 6-8 adults at a lake cabin in Dresser, Wisc., an original watercolor by Edina artist Joan Hodges, a hand knit mohair sweater and much more.

Invitations will be sent to members at the end of February.

CAPITAL CAMPAIGN RAISES $38,000

There is still time to be a part of the Capital Campaign which is being conducted to buy a permanent home for League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

Fifty thousand dollars is needed by April 1 in order to proceed with the project to purchase a building near the state capitol for League and other women's groups.

Donors of gifts of $1,000 and above will be listed on a permanant plaque in the new building.

Checks should be made out to the LWVMN Education Fund and sent to the State Office.

AUCTION ITEMS REQUESTED

Auction items are being sought for the 4th Annual LWVMN fundraiser and auction to be held April 10.

Auction chair Mary Hartwig is looking for donations of tickets, use of vacation homes, theme dinners, products from local merchants, handcrafted or celebrity items to auction at the Carnival in Brazil fundraiser.

CONFERENCE ADDRESSES WOMEN & CITIZENSHIP

Justice Rosalie Wahl and more than twenty local and national scholars will headline a March 7 conference, "Women and Citizenship: A Bicentennial View of Constitutional Concerns" sponsored by Women Historians of the Midwest and co-sponsored by LWVMN.

The free, all-day conference will focus broadly on historical and current constitutional concerns of women. It will offer lectures by four nationally recognized scholars, panel response by well known local academics and other citizens. amd workshops and discussions on specialized topics.

Lecture topics include "Women as Citizens: An Historical Overview," "Feminism and Women's Political Participation in the Early Twentieth Century," "The Constitution and Family Issues" and "Difference amd Equality under the Law: An Historical Perspective.

NEW HANDBOOK EDITION GIVES LOBBYING HOW-TO'S

The new edition of "Citizens in Action," the LWVMN lobbyist handbook is off the press. The manual lists up-to-date information on how to contact state legislators as well as a wealth of lobbying tips and techniques.

Cost for the new edition is $5 plus $1.50 for postage and handling. Order from LWVMN, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA
PHONE (612) 224-5445
555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

BOARD MEMO

M A R C H 1 9 8 7

(Mailed 1st class to LL Presidents and Subscribers)

CALENDAR

March 17 - Board Memo mailed from State Office
- Funraiser Committee Meeting, 1:00 p.m., LWVMN Office

19 - President's Mailing, mailed 3rd class from LWVMN Office

20 - LWVMN Office closed for moving preparation (Volunteers who like to discard are welcome!)

24 - Focus on Legislature meal registrations deadline

25 - Capitol Letter produced and mailed from LWVMN Office

27 - Office closed for moving preparation

31 - Funraiser Committee meeting, 1 p.m., LWVMN Office
- Focus on the MN Legislature, Humphrey Center, 4:30 - 9:00 p.m.

April 3 - Deadline for Funraiser Reservations

6 - CMAL Executive Committee Meeting - 9:30 a.m., LWVMN Office

7 - Action Committee, 9:30 a.m., LWVMN Office
- Funraiser Committee, 1:00 p.m., LWVMN Office

10 - Funraiser "Brazilian Beat" - International Market Square, 7 p.m. to midnight

15 - Tentative moving date for LWVMN office
- Deadline for PR, Voters Service, Action Award applications

ENCLOSURES

(Mailed 3rd class to Presidents and DPM subscribers; Presidents, please distribute to appropriate portfolio chairs.)

-League Lines/Santi
-Voter Service Moderator evaluation form/Leppik
-Convention Poster on Marketing*/Buie
-Action Award Application*/Greiling
-Education Update*/Seitz
-Article on Rozanne Ridgeway*/Duffy
-Child Care Publication*/Keppel
-Child Care Discussion Guide and Consensus Questions*/Keppel
-1987 LWVMN Convention Packet:
  -Final Call to the 51st State League Convention*/Buffington
  -Information for Delegates and Visitors*/Buffington
  -Convention and Workshop Agenda*/Buffington
  -Local League Delegate Count*/Buffington
  -Delegate Credentials*/Buffington
-Invitation to Delegates and Visitors to Convention from LWV-Winona*/Nyseth
-Proposed LWVMN Program for 1987-89*/Buffington
-Proposed LWVMN Bylaw Amendments*/Buffington
-Proposed Slate of Officers and Directors for LWVMN for 1987-89*/Shinkle
-Proposed LWVMN and LWVMNEF Budgets for 1987-89*/Berg
-LL Board list form*/Sawyer
-Board Memo and DPM Subscription form*/Sawyer

STATE BOARD HAPPENINGS

At its March meeting, your state board:

.approved as lobbyists: Mary Bachman, LWV-Minneapolis; Linda Peck, LWV-St. Cloud; Peggy Schweizer, LWV-Roseville; Mary Thein, LWV-St. Croix Valley; and Ruth Schiller, LWV-Minneapolis;
.recommended adoption of a study of the mental health system in Minnesota, with particular emphasis on the availability and quality of community services as a new study for 1987-89;
.authorized Sawyer or Higinbotham to sign a nine month lease for interim office space pending review of the lease by the League attorney and the Office Management Committee;
.moved to present the League of Women Voters of Minnesota "Outstanding Citizenship Award" to KSTP-TV for its coverage of Debates '86;
.approved the budget proposed by the LWVMN Budget Committee;
.adopted consensus questions for part three of the "Minnesota's Children" Study;
.moved to facilitate the efforts of local Leagues which wish to concur with the LWV-Minneapolis position on Teenage Pregnancy by providing the study and some technical assistance to Leagues which request it.

BOUQUETS TO

.Polly Keppel and Peggy Lucas, Social Policy Chairs, and Barbara Flanigan, writer and editor, for producing an outstanding three part series on "Protecting Minnesota's Children" (Part 3 has just arrived from the printer);
.Margit Berg and the budget Committee for putting in many hours to produce a balanced and intelligible budget for LWVMN;
.Erica Buffington for tabulating responses and developing the State program recommendations while also chairing the bylaws committee;
.Barb Hiles, LWV of St. Croix Valley, for volunteering two days of secretarial work at the State League office while Rose was on vacation;
.Mary Santi, Peggy Leppik, Cathy Hegg, Harriette Burkhalter, Joan Higinbotham, Judy Duffy, and Connie Hondl for assisting with cleaning out the State Office in preparation for the April 15th move.

PRESIDENT
(Higinbotham - 612/926-9399)

THE LEAGUE'S NEW HOMES: Thanks to hard work by Board and Staff, LWVMN has found temporary headquarters near the Capitol. Plans now are to move in mid-April (after the fundraiser) and stay until our permanent building is completed in about nine months. During March the office will be closed on Fridays to allow the staff and volunteers to begin packing up for the move. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO VOLUNTEER TO COME IN ON A FRIDAY, CALL SALLY, WE WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE YOU!

In late February, I got my first inside look at what will be our permanent home on Rice Street. Right now the plaster is falling, the windows are broken out and pigeons have spent some time in the second floor rooms; however, to me it looked wonderful. There is enough space for us and a number of other organizations as well, and the Capitol is within easy walking distance.

LEAGUE COMMUNICATORS: The first meeting of League "Communicators" was held on March 11th. The program provided speaking tips for potential communicators and provided additonal information on the children's study, which is the topic on

which the Leaguers will be speaking. Present plans call for more workshops of this type for other League topics, so that we can provide speakers to League and community groups on a number of issues.

LEAGUE BENEFIT PLANS: The Funraiser Committee has been working extremely hard to produce an outstanding evening of fun, food and fellowship for League members and their friends. The music of Manfredo Fest will make you feel like you are down in sunny Brazil, and the many auction items will let you do a year's worth of gift shopping in one evening. Plan to attend and bring your friends.

FOCUS ON THE LEGISLATURE: Everyone has an opinion on how the Legislature can be changed to function more smoothly. Leaguers will have an opportunity on March 31st to hear a number of provocative speakers present their opinions and answer your questions on the subject. Sign up and bring a carload of new and prospective members.

CONVENTION: It is going to be great! You asked for a "name" speaker and we complied: Carol Bly, respected Minnesota writer, will be the dinner speaker on Friday. Lwv-Winona is putting out the red carpet and will be our guide as we enjoy an evening on the river. Workshops have been chosen to meet the needs of your League and you personally. Come, and encourage your members to come as delegates or guests. Attending Convention is a great way to infuse your League with new energy and enthusiasm.

C I T I Z E N I N F O R M A T I O N
(Reynolds - 612/490-0338)

FOCUS ON THE MN LEGISLATURE: Remember that the deadline for meal reservations for the Focus is March 24th. "Focusing on the Legislature: Proposals for Change" will be held Tuesday, March 31, 1987, from 4:30-8:45 p.m. at the Cowles Auditorium of the Humphrey Center. It promises to be a provocative evening - so plan to join us!

FOCUSES FOR 1987-88: If you have suggestions for Focus topics for 1987-88, please contact me by May 1, 1987.

V O T E R S E R V I C E
(Leppik - 612/546-3328)

Several state Leagues have developed lists of qualified moderators for local League use. On the theory that anything that saves time is worth trying, I have adapted a moderator evaluation form from LWVNJ and included it in the 3rd class mailing. Please fill out a form for each moderator who has done a good job for your League. Thank you - I'm sure the ensuing list will be very helpful.

Don't forget to get your Leagues's entry in for the Voter Service Award. Deadline is April 15th.

C O M M U N I C A T I O N S
(Santi - 612/426-5151)

PR: Don't forget to apply for the PR Award to be presented at State Convention. Deadline if April 15th.

Bulletin: I've been asked to act as middleman for a clip art exchange. Here's how I think it would work: If your League has a collection of illustrations

appropriate for local bulletins, (including from computers) please gather the best together, make a good xerox copy and send to me at the State Office. I will compile them and have sets available at State Convention. They will be for sale at cost $1 or $2 per set.

M E M B E R S H I P
(Takkunen - 612/445-4218)

The "Good News" and the "Bad News" and the "Great News": Thanks to all of you who sent in your membership numbers promptly. We really appreciate hearing from you. And what did the numbers say? The good news is that 33 local Leagues were able to maintain or increase their membership. But, the bad news is that 27 Leagues lost members. Now on balance that's great. This is great when you compare it to a loss of some 200 members last year. So what does all this mean? I choose to think we've turned the corner. Our two largest Leagues in the state, Minneapolis and St. Paul showed no loss, on the contrary a net gain of six. This obviously has come about through tremendous effort and also, I hope, an implementing of the "Bring a Friend" strategy. It is people that bring people to League, and it's their new friends that keep them there.

Membership Growth Recognition: It is my hope that I will have the opportunity to meet each and every Membership Chair and President at the '87 Convention. I would like to personally share your successes and also get involved in helping you solve your membership problems. Lunch on Saturday, June 6th, will be highlighted by presentation of the membership awards. So please be there.

Mini-Membership Drives: May I suggest that Annual Meeting time can be a great time for a mini-membership drive. Ask your members to bring their friends and share lunch or dinner with them.

Your PMP: Your PMP is based on the number of members you have as of January 1st. In the '87-'89 budget for LWVMN, it is recommended that your PMP for the next two years be based on your January 1, 1987 numbers. The reason for this is to eliminate changes in the budget or PMP during a non-convention year. Please discuss how this might affect you and your League. If you grow, it is truly to your advantage. No dues increase will come about in a non-convention year. Might you consider a two year dues package for your members? How about having it coincide with election years--the best time to keep and gain members.

M A R K E T I N G
(Buie - 612/941-7979)

LAUNCH '87 with your ideas and enthusiasm - come to convention with yours to share - and we'll be there to support, encourage and offer some good ideas for you to take home. PR and better communications are the main areas we will work on in our Membership/Marketing workshop.

Cookbooks: Don't forget them. The People's Choice has kept LWVMN afloat for four years. Pick up books at convention so you have them on hand for new members, workshops, gifts, etc. Have any checks to send in?

F I N A N C E / D E V E L O P M E N T
(McKinnell - 612/646-3690)

Brazilian Beat Funraiser, April 10, 1987: This year's party promises to be even bigger and better than previous years' offerings. Some of the exciting auction features are:

HOTEL LUXEFORD CLASSIC SUITE WEEKEND PACKAGE - six people can enjoy downtown Minneapolis. Breakfast, complimentary newspaper and complimentary downtown transportation are included.
8 TWINS BOX SEATS
8 MINNESOTA STRIKERS TICKETS
8 MINNESOTA MONARCHS TICKETS
CANTERBURY DOWNS CLUb HOUSE ADMISSION AND SEATING FOR 4
HOUSEBOAT PARTY ON THE ST. CROIX. 3 LEAGUES - 3 BOATS!
CAJUN DINNER FOR 8
GREEK DINNER ON LAKE MINNETONKA
PETER DENEEN POTTERY: LARGE POT
LADIES WATCH
6 POUND PEANUT BUTTER CUP!
ICELANDIC MOHAIR PULLOVER
AFGHAN FOR BABY
QUILT
THEATER TICKETS
RESTAURANT MEALS
GIFT CERTIFICATES
AND MUCH, MUCH MORE!

Plan to come with your friends from League. Table reservations may be made by sending your check and reservation form to the office. We'll see you there.

Capital Campaign: Our total to date is $41,882.91;! With a goal of $50,000, we are now asking Leagues and League members to send their tax deductible gifts and become part of a permanent home for the League. Presidents, there are several ways that your League can be counted in the total: you can make a general appeal at your annual meeting (How about asking your members to give a dollar or two for every year of League membership?); or your Board can vote to make a gift; you can transfer money from your LWVMN Education Fund account (a good use for your unused Ed Fund$). Several Leagues have already made donations to the Capital Campaign. Both Arden Hills/Shoreview and Winona have sent in contributions. We'd like to recognize your League too. If you would like to have a presentation to your Board or members just call Beverly McKinnell at the above number or at the office. I'd love to come.

China Tour: Sixteen Leaguers and friends plus the tour leader are preparing for their trip to China. We'll have a full report in the next Voter.

Convention Country Store and Consignment Shop: We plan to have a Country Store at Convention so that everyone can go home with goodies made by other Leaguers. Please plan to bring homemade jams, pickles, baked goods, crafts and anything else that you think would be covered by others.

LWVMN will also sell your League's items for you on consignment at Convention. We will staff the store and charge 10%, leaving your delegates free to participate in Convention.

Planning and Support Committee gets new Chair: Mary Hepokoski, LWV-Golden Valley, has been named by the Board as chair of this Education Fund Committee. She will replace Jan Midtbo, LWV-Minneapolis, who is retiring with commendation from the Board after serving on the committee since its inception.

New Publications Order Policy: The Board has adopted a policy upon the recommendation of the Planning and Support Committee to set a minimum of $25 per Ed Fund Publications order from local Leagues. The staff costs for the processing of small orders often amount to significantly more than the LWVMNEF income from the 5% fee.

A C T I O N
(Greiling - 612/490-0013)

LWVMN Lobbying: League lobbyists are hard at work. Read your Capitol Letter for a breakdown on action! Thanks to all of you for promptly responding to Times for Action.

Action Award: The deadline for Action Award entries is March 31, 1987. Send in the enclosed form so we can applaud your local action campaign at convention.

A G R I C U L T U R E
(Duffy - 612/429-9703)

Study on Federal Agriculture Policy: "Sow" what? We are now beginning to "cultivate" our membership to "raise" a committee of "fertile" minds to study these issues. We hope those interested in joining us will be willing to learn about these issues and develop communicating skills to assist local Leagues with this study. Minnesota can play a key part in this national study as one of the leading agriculture states in the country. We need help from anyone interested in the issues but particularly need you who live in rural areas. This is your opportunity to make an impact on League study and position on these critical questions. Let us hear from you. We are forming our committee now!

E D U C A T I O N
(Seitz - 218/525-5647)

Enclosed in the Presidents' mailing is a copy of LWVMN's 1987 Legislative Priorities in Education. Please read and keep on file as background for the 1987 legislative session.

I N T E R N A T I O N A L R E L A T I O N S
(Duffy - 612/429-9703)

Prospects for Peacemaking: On January 29, the public side of our Minnesota project was wrapped up. About 200 people took part in our day-long event centering on the theme of conflict resolution. Despite the only snow storm of the season, teams of citizens from around the state came to learn more of the techniques on conflict resolution offered by Bill Ury, author of Beyond the Hotline and Rozanne Ridgeway, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs, as well as others. Thanks to all you Leaguers who took part. Copies of news articles covering the event are enclosed.

Our nearly four year long involvement with this Coalition has been beneficial to all of us. It blended perfectly with our LWVUS studies on national security and gave the League some great publicity and contacts. I hope many of you participated in some way. All of the Prospects videotapes with discussion guides, books and papers are available to any group wishing to put together a program on these issues. Call me for more information.

An update on our national outreach by the Prospects cosponsors: It appears the group in Cleveland is ready to move on a project there. Their big problem has been to draw defense contractors into the program. There is considerable interest there now and March will be a decisive month for them. We were approached by a group in Los Alamos, New Mexico (site of the nuclear testing laboratories that exploded the first nuclear device in 1945) who would like P for P assistance in a conference they are planning for June called the Trinity Conference. It will utilize much of the Prospects model with the citizens and specialist/expert dialogues. Their project intends to educate participants to

make issues of national security Presidential Campaign issues in 1988. Seattle is proceeding with another program this spring building on one presented last May, under the P for P auspices. Groups in St. Louis and New Jersey are progressing at different rates in developing projects. The Leagues in these areas are all very much involved. Certainly the Prospects model of engaging citizens in dialogue on national security topics has generated much attention and interest. We continually experience the difficulty of drawing different factions together into joint programs and then continually realize it's the only way to begin to build national consensus on these issues of vital importance.

Great Decisions: Remaining Topics

March 26 "Egypt and the U.S.: Uneasy Relations"
April 9 "Pakistan and Afghanistan: Storm over Southwest Asia"
April 23 "Foreign Investment in the U.S.: The Selling of America?"
May 14 "Dealing with the Revolution: Iran, Nicaragua and the Philipines."

All meetings 9:30-11:30 AAUW Clubhouse, 2115 Stevens Avenue So., Minneapolis.

Beyond the Hotline, by William L. Ury, is in LWVMN's library. LLs/members may borrow.

N A T U R A L R E S O U R C E S
(Crampton - 612/926-8760)

Container Deposit: On Monday, March 9th, a press conference was held in the Governor's reception room at the Capitol to announce the new beverage container deposit bill. (Filing is set for March 12, and bill numbers will be noted at the end of this memo, if possible.) Authors will be Senator John Marty, DFL-Roseville, and Rep. Phyllis Kahn, DFL-Minneapolis. Lt. Governor Marlene Johnson will head the executive office support for the bill. MPCA head Tom Kalitowski spoke in support, with Waste Management Board Chair, Joe Pavlich, Steve Thorne, DNR, and Lani Kawamura, State Planning also present. County Commissioners were present and spoke in support of the bill. We are facing a hard fight, and are definite underdogs at this point. The opposition was present at the press conference, busy buttonholing reporters to refute our facts and figures! Labor has been most active to date, but with bill filing, we can expect the retailers groups and beverage and container industries to step up the pace. It is imperative that legisatators, particularly those on the House and Senate Environment Committees, receive letters or cards from constituents. We'll be sending out a Time for Action, probably at the end of the week, and will include the names of all committee members. Urge members and the public, writing as individuals, to contact legislators. (If phone calls are used, people may wish to indicate that "no return call is necessary." Some legislators feel that they must return every call they receive. If you feel it's necessary to talk to your legislator personally, do so of course.)

Minnesota was designated as one of four states in the Midwest Low Level Radioactive Waste Compact that will be considered in the funding for a Waste facility. The Host state will be named about May 1st. Whether they are chosen or not, and whether they stay in the Compact or not, one of the things this session of the legislature must do is pass some minimum siting legislation. (If they stay in the Compact, the agreement among the states demands such siting law, and if we pull out, we will have to "go it alone" and a site will be mandatory.) So far, we have no indication what the legislature will do. MPCA is pushing to remain within the Compact, because of the economic benefits that will be lost if we pull out, as well as the absolute certainty that we

will then have to develop a waste site as soon as possible. At the moment, since both Michigan and Ohio generate more waste than we do, it seems reasonable to think that one of those states will be chosen as the first host state. Keep tuned.

S O C I A L P O L I C Y

(Keppel - 612/823-3389)
(Lucas - 612/823-8544)

Child Care in Minnesota: Public Issues, Part III of LWVMN's children's study, consensus questions and suggested study guide are included in this mailing. Good luck with your League meetings. Remember, consensus of Parts II and III are due May 29. Our new positions will be presented at state convention in June!

If your League has sponsored public meetings, invited speakers to address your members, hosted cable TV programs, etc. on any of the three topics included in the children's study between fall of 1985 and June, 1987, please let us know. A postcard to the LWVMN office by April 30th, listing your League's activity and the date will be greatly appreciated! Our funders need to be reassured that local Leagues are sponsoring public forums and community education and you can help update our information.

For those of you looking at child care in your community and finding no school age (latchkey) child care available, here is your chance to become involved. MN Dept. of Education is sponsoring the following workshops to help start or expand before/after school programs: April 8, Marshall; April 24, Waseca; April 29, St. Cloud, May 7, Twin Cities; May 11, Fergus Falls, May 14, Duluth. Call Mary Jo Richardson, 612/296-1436 at MDE or Polly Keppel at the above number for more information or call your local community ed.

FYI: LWVMN has computerized its membership/Voter list, so....we are selling our scriptomatic addressograph machine along with a small supply of cards and four drawers to hold cards. Bargain priced at $25! Call Sally at 224-5445 if you are interested.

"Clouded Land", an hour-long documentary about the White Earth land issue, will be shown at 8 p.m., March 28th, at UC Video, Electronics Arts Gallery, 413 North 1st Avenue, 2nd floor, Minneapolis. "Clouded Land" was filmed and produced by Randy Croce, a professional photographer who contributed photos to the 4th edition of INDIANS IN MINNESOTA. Mr. Croce presents the issues surrounding the White Earth Land dispute from four different viewpoints: a white Mahnomen County farmer, a white anti-Indian activist, an urban Indian and a White Earth Reservation Indian. A panel discussion will follow the showing and will be moderated by Elizabeth Ebbott, LWV-Mahtomedi, author of LWVMN's INDIANS IN MINNESOTA. For further information, call UC Video at 627-4444.

Plan Now!

You'll want to bid on these exciting '87 fundraiser Auction Items!

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Black
Hills
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"Houseboat Party on the St. Croix"
Two boats - and possibly three -
rafting together for
Cocktails and dinner -!

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102

TO: Local League Presidents

FROM: Joan Higinbotham

RE: The President's Mailing

DATE: March 19, 1987

We promised "slimmer" Third Class mailings, but the Convention issue is an exception! Please take the time to go through it carefully, and make sure that all Board members get the information they need as soon as possible.

LEAGUE LINES - Pass to Bulletin Editor.

VOTER SERVICE MODERATOR EVALUATION FORM - Pass to Voter Service Chair. Have her/him complete and return to the state office by May 11.

CONVENTION POSTER ON MARKETING - Pass at Board meeting and show to Convention delegates.

ACTION AWARD APPLICATION - Complete - you did some great action - and return to LWVMN by April 15, 1987.

EDUCATION UPDATE - Pass to Education Chair.

ARTICLE ON ROZANNE RIDGEWAY - Pass to International Relations Chair.

CHILD CARE PUBLICATION - Read and pass to Social Policy Chair. Order for each member.

CHILD CARE DISCUSSION GUIDE AND CONSENSUS QUESTIONS - Pass to Study Committee Chair. Return consensus results to LWVMN office by May 29, 1987.

CONVENTION INFORMATION

- 1987 Convention Packet
- Invitation from LWV Winona
- Proposed Program for 1987-89
- Proposed Bylaw amendments
- Proposed Slate of Officers and Directors for LWVMN for 1987-89
- Proposed Budgets for 1987-89

Read and discuss at Board meeting, select Convention delegates and encourage members to attend as visitors. Return Reservation Form to LWVMN by May 15, 1987.

Carol Bly's Bio - use for Convention promotion in your League or to promote just the dinner. Use as a press release.

LOCAL LEAGUE LIST FORM - Complete and return to LWVMN office by June 1, 1987.

BOARD MEMO and DPM SUBSCRIPTION FORM - Determine how many subscriptions you will need and return forms to office by June 1, 1987.

LAUNCH '87

Make your plans now to network at Convention '87 !

Bring to our Marketing Table your league's:

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SHARE → SHOW OFF → SELL

Joann Buie

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA
PHONE (612) 224-5445
555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

action

ACTION AWARD

TO: Local League Presidents and Action Chairs

FROM: Mindy Greiling, LWVMN Action Chair

RE: LWVMN ACTION AWARD

DATE: March 10, 1987

Every year at State Council or Convention, LWVMN presents an Action Award to a particularly impressive local League action campaign. Winners of the Action Award receive "We know how to act" buttons for every members of their League.

The action campaign may be based on League's principles or positions at the national, state or local level, but it must have been initiated and carried out at the local level. The campaign must have been completed since April 15, 1986. To be eligible, a League must file the attached form at the state office by April 15, 1987. The winner will be determined by a state board committee chaired by the state Action Chair.

Entries will be judged on:

Planning
Member involvement
Originality
Visibility
Work with others to achieve the goals
Timeliness
Degree of success: Did community attitudes change? Was a law implemented or stopped? Did you make a difference?

Resource: For information on "How To Do It," see national publication, ACTION, #161 $1; also LWVMN publication, CITIZENS IN ACTION, $5 (plus $1.50 postage and handling).

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - March 1987

1987 LWVMN ACTION AWARD ENTRY

(Deadline April 15, 1987
(Feel free to attach additional information)

1. Brief description of the Action Campaign:

2. Was the action taken under a local, state or national position or League principle?

3. Describe how the plan was carried out:

4. Duration of campaign:

5. How was the membership involved?

   Percent of members involved:

6. Approximate amount of money spent:

7. Was there a periodic evaluation? Explain:

8. Summarize the outcome, successes and failures of the campaign:

9. Assessment:

Name of League _____

Report prepared by: _____ Date: _____

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

1987 Legislative Priorities in Education

The League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan organization which encourages the informed and active participation of citizens in government and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

Study and discussion precede LWV action. In 1983, after a two year study of the Minnesota School Finance Law, the League arrived at the following position:

"All Minnesota Children should have equal access to a good education. A student's access to a good education should not depend on the wealth of his or her school district nor upon the willingness of local voters to tax themselves. State funding for education should be at a level that makes programs of comparable substance and quality available to all.

. The League of Women Voters of Minnesota supports the concept of the foundation formula program. Any revisions in the current school finance law should:

- support provision of adequate funding to meet the real costs of education
- support encouragement of financial efficiencies
- support continuing the concept of state-provided categorical aids for children with physical and mental problems, and children with other learning disabilities. Support of funding for gifted and high potential students
- support reorganization of districts with extremely low enrollments
- support allowing local districts to raise a limited amount of additional funds for supplemental programs through local levies to maintain local choice and to ensure local accountability
- support using income tax as the mainstay of school funding
- support maintaining most social and recreational services now offered at schools but seek alternate funding sources for many.

. League members are opposed to continuation of the current tuition tax deduction."

The League supports the concept of student/parent enrollment choices for 11th and 12th graders, based on League's support of equal access to education and increased state responsibility in creating equal public educational opportunities for all Minnesota children. Equality of educational opportunity means the provision of educational

(Over)

that meet individual needs and interests of all children so that they may develop fully their own potential, whatever it may be, at the rate and in the environment in which they learn best.

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota opposes "educational vouchers" which could be redeemed at private educational institutions of a student's choice. This, and the position on tax deduction for tuition are taken because of League's opposition of the use of public monies for private uses.

During the 1987 Legislative Session, League observers and lobbyists will monitor legislation dealing with school funding, enrollment choice programs, desegregation programs and school district reorganization.

Players find art of negotiation is no game

By Jim Dawson
Staff Writer

The issues ranged from the threat of nuclear war to a fictitious competition between companies for a drug that was urgently needed to save thousands of lives.

After Vessey argued for the program and Casper challenged it, the two found, under Ury's guidance, that they agreed on many aspects. Both agreed that SDI, a program to build a space-based defense against Soviet intercontinental missiles, would be expensive, technologically difficult to

the Thursday session, she said.

Ridgway strongly defended President Reagan's handling of the arms control negotiations in Iceland, saying that the president was well briefed and handled the situation properly. She said the two-day summit was not

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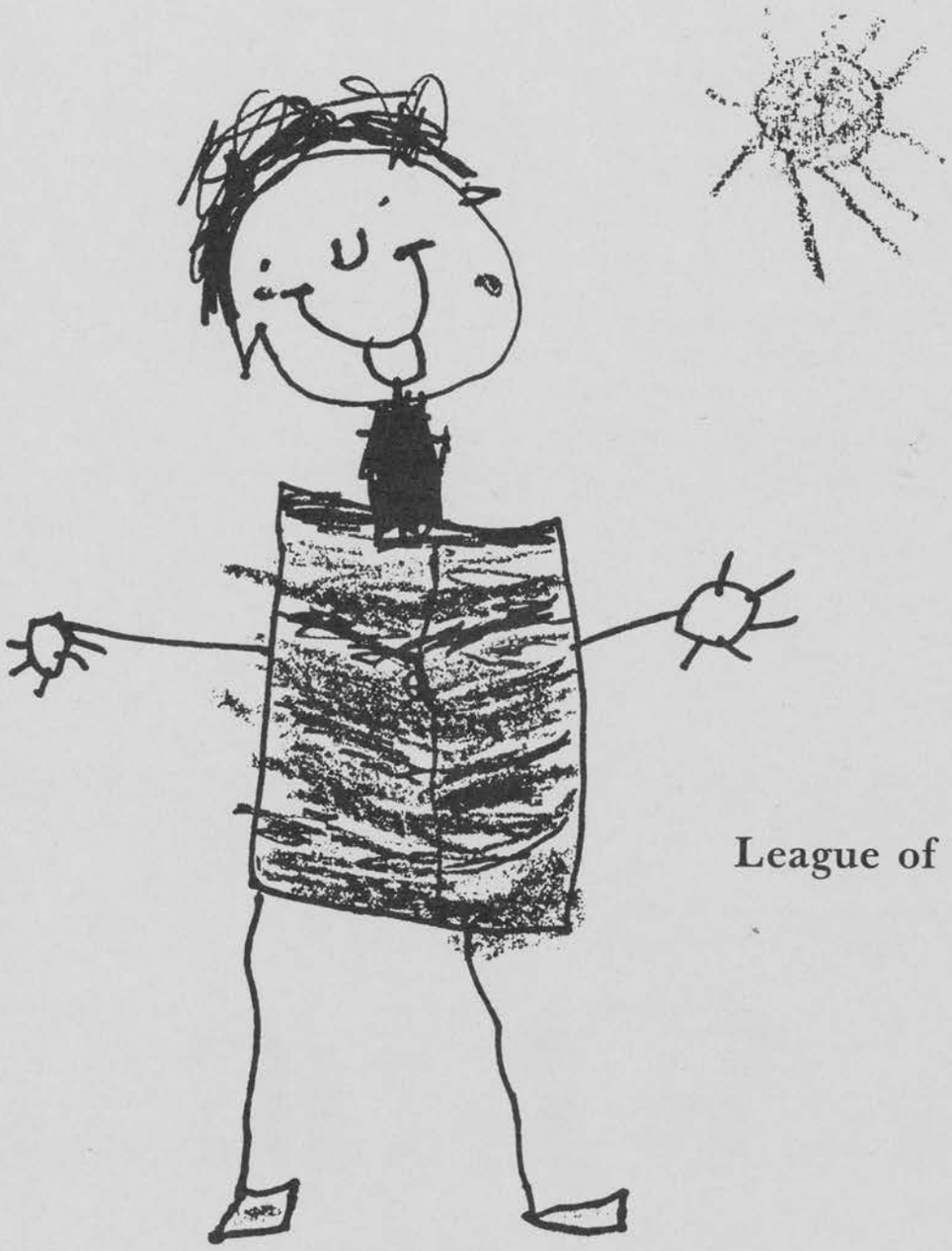
Child Care in Minnesota:
Public Issues



League of Women Voters
of Minnesota

Cover drawing provided by Especially For Children Child Care Center, Minneapolis

CHILD CARE IN MINNESOTA: PUBLIC ISSUES

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The following twenty-one Leagues of Women Voters interviewed experts and supplied information for the study.

League of Women Voters of Anoka/Blaine/Coon Rapids
League of Women Voters of Buffalo/Monticello Area
League of Women Voters of Detroit Lakes
League of Women Voters of Duluth
League of Women Voters of Freeborn County
League of Women Voters of Mankato Area
League of Women Voters of Marshall
League of Women Voters of Minneapolis
League of Women Voters of Minnetonka/Eden Prairie/Hopkins
League of Women Voters of New Brighton
League of Women Voters of Northern Dakota County
League of Women Voters of Northfield
League of Women Voters of Richfield
League of Women Voters of Robbinsdale
League of Women Voters of Rochester
League of Women Voters of Roseville
League of Women Voters of St. Cloud Area
League of Women Voters of St. Paul
League of Women Voters of Wayzata/Plymouth Area
League of Women Voters of White Bear Lake/North Oaks
League of Women Voters of Willmar

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FOREWARD

Members of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota voted at their 1985 convention to study children's issues. This is the final report in a series of three. *Protecting Minnesota's Children: Public Issues* was published in the spring of 1986. *Health Care for Minnesota's Children: Investing in the Future* appeared in early 1987.

Since its founding more than 65 years ago, the League of Women Voters has studied and lobbied on issues relating to children and social welfare at the national, state and local levels.

This report is based on interviews with more than thirty-five persons knowledgeable about child care by members of twenty-one local Leagues of Women Voters.

"The availability of child care is essential to the welfare of the state. . . "

INTRODUCTION

Out-of-home child care has become a major business and an accepted part of American life. The Minnesota Legislature, in the 1986 Child Care Services Act, declared "the availability of child care is essential to the welfare of the state . . . It is the intent of the legislature that child care standards and regulatory methods facilitate the availability of safe, affordable, quality child care throughout the state."[1] Eighty-eight percent of those responding in a national Louis Harris poll released September 1986 approved of the government providing day care services for the children of poor working mothers. Fifty-four percent of these strongly approved, and another 34 percent said they somewhat approve. Seventy-three percent are willing to pay more taxes to enable this support.[2]

Both as a result of the women's movement and as a result of economic necessity causing women to work outside the home, there is increasing acceptance of the idea that young children may be cared for by persons other than their parents on a regular basis.

This acceptance marks a dramatic change from an earlier period when child care was widely resisted as a threat to the American family, typified by President Nixon's 1971 veto of a national child care bill. Currently the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis, hardly an anti-family organization, has organized a task force to explore ways for churhes to particpate in providing child care.

However, perhaps because we are still in a transitional period, the support system, both public and private, is inadequate to create or sustain enough child care openings and programs of high quality to meet the increasing demand. Minnesota subsidizes care for many low income children but waiting lists are long. The absence of substantial grants, loans and technical assistance to providers and centers to help new programs start and good programs flourish is a serious gap. An additional problem is the lack of strong leadership for child care at the state level. At present, with the exception of staff in the licensing division of the Department of Human Services, there is no unit of professionals in state government to coordinate and plan for child care.

This is particularly worrisome because the situation promises to worsen before it improves. The percentage of Minnesota women working outside the home grew from 34.4 percent in 1960 to 54 percent in 1980. The projected percentages for the years 1990 and 2000 are 59.7 percent and 62.1 percent, respectively. Yet the number of openings in licensed day care in Minnesota remained static in 1986.[3]

Several issues are of particular concern. First, there is the question of quality. Licensing ensures certain minimal standards. However, many family day care homes in Minnesota are not licensed and some of them are of very low quality. And, so long as subsidies for low income children are inadequate, some parents are forced to choose cheaper unlicensed care or drop out of the workforce. While excellent programs exist, there is concern that some licensed programs may not adequately address the developmental needs of young children. This is particularly serious for low income children, because of the strong evidence that positive intervention in the preschool years is crucial.[4]

Second, there is the issue of helping women move off public assistance and into the workforce and of keeping low income women currently in the work force off AFDC. If this is to be accomplished, it is crucial that there be a consistent, substantial allocation fo public dollars to help cover the cost of child care for low income children.

Thirdly, there is the question of the low status, low pay and inadequate benefits accorded to child care providers and staff. Treating these workers, mostly women, as "only babysitters" and paying them accordingly contributes directly to the very high turnover rates among child care staff and the particular drain of experienced and well-trained workers. This high turnover, in turn, directly lowers the quality of care, since it makes impossible the consistency which young children need. To some extent child caregivers constitute a new economic underclass, an irony since they help make possible the fulfillment of many well educated working mothers. It will probably be impossible to raise their pay, however, without more support from government or business, because of the low wages many working women earn and their inability to pay higher child care fees.

Child care has gained acceptance, but the necessary supports for its effective functioning are not yet in place. Judged against the societal commitment to universal public education, and the salaries of school employees, child care has a long way to go. A greater commitment

is crucial if the optimal development of the many young children in child care is to be assured.

DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this report, *day care* or *child care* means care for children on a regular basis for less than 24 hours a day.[1]

Family day care and *group family day care* are provided in a home setting. A family day care home may care for "up to 10 children," a group family day care home for "11 to 14 children." A second adult is required if more than three of the children cared for are infants or toddlers.

Center-based day care is day care provided in a nonresidential setting. Day care centers can serve a larger number of children than day care homes. Daycare centers are required to have different classrooms, with children grouped by age.

Child care centers may serve infants, toddlers, preschoolers, and school age children before and after school. Most centers offer full-day programs, although some offer part-time care. Child care centers can be nonprofit, sponsored by a community group, school, welfare agency or church; or for-profit, proprietary centers, many of which have expanded into national chains.

Another form of child care, discussed less in this report, is *in-home care,* where a professional provider is employed by the parents to give care in a child's home. This "nanny" care is often very expensive, $50 per day, and out of the reach of most working women. However, it may be a practical alternative for families with more than one child.

In *shared-care* several families employ a provider to care for their children in one of their homes.

Another significant distinction is between *licensed* and *unlicensed* family day care. Licensed family day care providers are inspected to ensure they meet certain state requirements.

An additional category, *legal but unlicensed,* refers to family day care providers who care for the children of one family other than their own and are not required to apply for licensure.

Some working parents use *informal care,* relying on families, friends, and spouses to care for their children.

Experts estimate that there is one unlicensed day care home for every licensed home. The proportion of unlicensed to licensed caregivers is approximately the same in the metropolitan area and in greater Minnesota. Similarly, the proportion of informal to formal care is approximately the same throughout the state.[2]

Frequency of Different Kinds of Child Care

Nationally, the largest percentage of children are cared for in family day care homes, especially infants and children under three years old. About 75 percent of care is given by non-relatives, and about 25 percent is provided by relatives.[3]

Working parents in the United States use the following kinds of child care:

40.2% in another's home,
14.4% other arangements,
14.8% child care center,
30.6% in own home.[4]

In Minnesota, one expert estimates, one-third of children in child care are in licensed centers or homes, one-third are in unlicensed care and one-third are cared for by relatives.[5]

CHILD CARE IN MINNESOTA— AN OVERVIEW

The Need for Child Care Grows— The Supply Remains Constant or Declines

"While the need for more child care is growing rapidly, the present child care system is shrinking. Unless this trend is reversed, Minnesota will not have enough child care to meet the needs of working families with children." Thus begins the executive summary of *Making Child Care Work* the report of the Child Care Task Force of the Council on Children, Youth and Families to the 1987 Minnesota Legislature.[1]

Nearly half of mothers with children under one year are now in the labor force.

More Mothers Work

The number of working mothers continues to increase. The percentage of women working outside the home in Minnesota is the third highest in the United States. Two Twin Cities suburban areas, the Third and Sixth U.S. Congressional districts, have the highest percentage of families with two or more workers of all 435 Congressional districts.[2] The trend is not limited to the metropolitan area. The highest percentage of working women in Minnesota were in LeSueur, Olmstead, Dodge, Rice, and McLeod counties according to the 1980 census. The rate at which women join the labor force is expected to continue to increase through the year 2000.[3]

Between 1970 and 1980 the percentage of Minnesota mothers of preschoolers and school-age children working outside the home increased by 29 percent and 15 percent respectively. By 1980 half of the mothers of preschoolers and two-thirds of mothers of school-age children were in the labor force.[4]

Twenty-five percent of mothers in the workforce were the sole support of their families. By 1984, more than half of all mothers with children younger than six were working.[5]. Nearly half of mothers with children under

one year are now in the labor force.

Demand for Child Care Likely to Increase

The number of young children is increasing. Minnesota children under age six increased by 35,879, a 10 percent rate of growth, from 1980 to 1985. The number of Minnesota preschoolers is expected to continue to increase slightly between 1985 and 1990.[6]

The rise in the number of single-parent and dual-earner families also contributes to the need for more day care. The number of single-parent families in Minnesota increased by 85 percent between 1970 and 1980. By 1980, single parent families represented 14 percent of all Minnesota families with children under 18. 85 percent of these families were headed by women.[7]

Child care is also needed by many structurally unemployed parents who are undergoing training or retraining.

While some working women rely on informal arrangements with relatives and friends, 62 percent of working women with children under 6 reported that they needed to make child care arrangements in a 1977 survey.[8]

Child Care Openings Not Keeping Up With Demand

Child care has become an extensive business in Minnesota. More than 9600 licensed family day care providers and nearly 1000 licensed child care centers in Minnesota care for 147,000 children. Estimates are that 20,000 people are employed in direct child care services.[9]

While the demand for child care is increasing "the supply of safe, affordable, and quality child care is not." Available day care openings in Minnesota increased by 20 percent between 1980 and 1981, but the increase in 1982 was only seven percent. The growth rate slowed to three percent each year between 1982 and 1985. The number remained static in 1986.[10]

"In some part of this state, parents must take whatever they can get. . . because the supply of licensed care is very limited. And in other parts of the state, no licensed care is available at all."[11]

The shortage of child care is particularly severe for certain groups of children. There is a serious shortage of quality care available for infants and toddlers, school age children who need before and after school care (latchkey programs), sick children and children with special needs. Parents also have trouble finding care on a part-time basis (less than 40 hours a week nine to five). Parents who work nontraditional hours also have trouble finding care for their children.

Why the Shortage of Care?

First of all, the dramatic increase in the demand for day care would overwhelm the supply temporarily even if there were strong incentives for creating more day care. However, a number of factors make starting new day care programs or working in day care centers an unattractive proposition.

Potential Pool of Family Day Care Workers Shrinking

Many family day care providers care for children as a way to subsidize staying home with their own children until they reach school age, despite the relatively low pay. However, many women who would traditionally have provided family day care are themselves going directly into the work force while their children are preschoolers.

A recent article by David Allen of Resources for Child Caring, in St. Paul, published in the Citizen's League *Minnesota Journal* reports:

"In 1950, 14 women were potentially available to care for the children of every two women working outside the home. In 1990, the ratio of the potential pool shrinks from 14:2 to 1:2. As the demand for child care continues to increase, the traditional supply will continue to decrease."[12]

High Burnout and Turnover Rates

The rate of "burn out" and turnover among child care workers and providers is high. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the national turnover of child care providers is comparable to that of gas pumpers and dishwashers. Almost 42 percent of all child care workers in centers left their jobs in 1980-81. Forty-three percent of all aides had less than one year's experience; 93 percent of all aides had less than five years experience. Eighty-five percent of all assistant teachers had less than five years experience, as did 69 percent of all head teachers.[13]

This high turnover is serious for child care because of the importance of continuity of care for young children. "Such a high turnover rate among a child's care providers can destroy the stable and continuous relationship a child needs from caregivers, negatively affecting the growth of a child's trust and independence, ability to cope with stress, and social and intellectual development."[14]

According to a report by the National Commission on Working Women, the high rate of staff turnover affects the entire industry. "Workers with education and training are siphoned off by other professions offering higher pay, better benefits, improved working conditions, and increased respect. This constant exodus of trained workers creates further stress for those who remain on the job."[15]

Low Pay and Poor Benefits

Low pay for both family day care providers and center workers is a major concern. Family day care providers and center-based child care workers are among the lowest 10 percent of all wage earners in the United States. Nor have the wages of family day care providers kept pace with the increased cost of living. According to one estimate, a family day care providers with a full complement of children would only make $11,000 per year *before expenses.*[16]

Two out of every three center-based caregivers earn below poverty level wages.

The Children's Defense Fund estimates that two out of every three center-based caregivers earn below poverty-level wages, regardless of their experience, training, or education.[17] According to statistics from the Child Care Workers Alliance, the average head teacher in a child care center has a college degree and makes $10,600 a year for full time work. Aides make an average of $7,600 annually. In addition benefits are often inadequate.

"•8 out of 10 child care givers *do not* receive even partial health care benefits.
•5 out of 10 *do not* have paid holidays.
•6 out of 10 *do not* have paid vacations.
•6 out of 10 *do not* have sick day benefits.[18]"

Wages are lowest at forprofit day care centers, although directors sometimes draw high salaries.

In effect, child care advocates argue, child care workers subsidize the child care system. If child care workers were paid on a scale comparable to public school teachers, the costs passed on to parents would be vastly greater. David Allen, in the *Minnesota Journal* article, reports, "Approximately $350,000,000 is paid out each year in Minnesota for child care services. Any attempt to assign comparable worth would easily value the services at half again or double that amount."[19]

Poor Self Esteem

The perception that family day care workers are babysitters and the problem of low pay and low status for a job society considers "women's work" contributes to this poor self image.

"In spite of strong contradictory evidence, the myths still remain that child care providers need no formal training; that providers are babysitters who love children or kindly grandmothers with time on their hands; and that caring for children is a job that requires few skills and comes naturally to most women. Even directors of child care centers are considered by some not to need special education or training."[20]

The Commission on Working Women attests, "In reality, child care providers are women and men who are required to have endless energy, creativity, patience, and skill; who work long hours in stressful conditions for pay that is often below minimum wage. They are faced with trade-offs between setting fees parents can afford, quality child care, and their own need for a living wage."[21]

Rising Liability Insurance Rates

Rising liability insurance rates are another deterrent to entering and continuing in the day care business. Child care centers in Minnesota report rises of 300 percent in liability insurance in the last few years. In a field with marginal profits at best, increased insurance rates make ventures even less financially attractive. A spokesperson for the Kiddy Karousel Child Care Center in Hibbing testified, at a child care hearing held by the lieutenant governor and the Minnesota Council on Children, Youth and Families, that their center's insurance had risen from $400 to $1,000 from one year to the next although they had never had a claim. A family day care provider reported that State Farm Insurance Company had raised the rates on the rider to cover a family day care home from $12.00 to $100.00 per year.[22]

Licensing Requirements

The costs and inconvenience of meeting licensing requirements and fire regulations are also cited as disincentives. Family day caregivers report spending from $300 to more than $3,000 to comply with requirements from the fire marshal, frequently involving fire doors between the garage and house and enlarging basement windows.

Centers for Low Income Children

Particular financial problems exist for centers where many children receive subsidized care. The limited sliding fee monies distributed by counties don't guarantee continued support for child care for all children. If a county exhausts its funds, subsidized children are forced to drop out. A current freeze on subsidies by Hennepin County, for instance, has greatly affected centers in Minneapolis. This pattern may also affect staff morale and tenure, because these centers also often lack funds for training and additional support. Staff may be forced to spend much time fundraising. Centers located in the inner city in Minneapolis and St. Paul have trouble attracting parents able to pay the full fee.

While counties must pay the median child care fees for children who are subsidized, and can go as high as 125 percent of the median fee level, this is not always sufficient to pay for high quality programs, unless the program is otherwise subsidized.

This is particularly serious since a number of low income children are referred to centers precisely because of special needs which make quality care particularly important. Hennepin County, for instance, funds care for children 1) if they have mild or moderate delays either developmentally or in social/emotional development, 2) if child care would facilitate the case plan of a parent, i.e., if the parent is in drug treatment or 3) if child pro-

tection believes child care would relieve stress in the home, possibly preventing out-of-home placement.

Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association (GMDCA) and the Child Care Resource Center on the Southside are working with a consortium of 14 inner city programs to help access foundation monies.

How Much Does Day Care Cost?

Although the wages of many day care workers and providers are very low, the cost of day care looms large for many working families. As the following table shows, costs are considerably higher for infant and toddler care.

Median Weekly Rates for Licensed Day Care in Minnesota, 1985

	Metro Area	Greater Minnesota City and Environs	Rural Minnesota
Preschool			
family day care	$55	$55	$45
center	66	55	47
Toddler			
family day care	$60	$55	$45
center	75	65	47.50
Infant			
family day care	$60	$56.25	$45
center	92	70	51.75

Source: Department of Human Services Survey of Day Care Providers, December 1985.

Unlicensed Family Day Care Ordinarily Costs Less

There is wide variation in the cost of before and/or after school (latchkey) care for school age children. Fees in the Minneapolis Public School Program, staffed by union members, are $67 monthly for before-school care; $67 monthly for after-school care ($134 if both are needed) and $102 monthly for the half-day that kindergartners are not in class. The St. Paul Public School program costs $24 weekly for afterschool care, $21 weekly for before school care. Care for kindergarteners costs $32.50 per week. The Edina Kids Club, however, costs $30 weekly, and $50 for kindergartners.[23]

Care for children who are ill costs much more. In-home sick care in the metro area ranges from $3.75 to $11.50 per hour for the mildest illnesses; the average is $9.00. Chicken Soup, a sick care center in Minneapolis, charges $35 per day, although there is a sliding fee scale. This is a heavily subsidized center.[24]

The cost of day care is so high that a single woman working full time even above the minimum wage often cannot afford to pay for care for two children and may be forced to stay on AFDC. Jeanne Raffesberger, quoted in an article in the *Minneapolis Star and Tribune,* found that, without some kind of subsidy, she simply could not afford to take a job. The job she was offered, at $6 an hour, would have provided no medical benefits or sick leave and with her day care expenses ($430 a month) she would not have cleared enough to pay the rent.[25]

High quality care also often costs more than the median rate. Although the most expensive day care centers are not necessarily those of highest quality, centers with a high quality program must ordinarily charge more than the minimum, unless heavily subsidized. A strong program means more expenses for equipment and supplies and higher pay and benefits for well trained staff to help ensure low staff turnover.

Who Pays for Child Care?

"The vast majority of fees paid, 80 to 90 percent, come from parents. Government is a minor partner, and employers pay less than one-half of one percent of the bill."[26]

A number of centers are subsidized in part by low fees or inkind contributions from schools, churches and other organizations. The National Council of Churches reports that up to 70 percent of all child care centers in the United States are in church buildings. Half of these programs receive free space, which involves multi-million dollar subsidies by congregations.[27]

United Way and the private sector also help support day care. In 1986 the Minneapolis United Way contributed $1,100,000 to child care in Hennepin County.

There are tremendous costs to poor quality care, some of which we won't see for 10-20 years.

Ensuring High Quality Child Care

Although protection from physical harm is the first priority in child care, there is widespread agreement that more than purely custodial care is necessary if children are to flourish and develop optimally.

Definitions of what constitutes high quality in child care vary, but experts on child development agree that certain determinants of care are necessary for good care:

"1. The size of the group of children
2. The ratio of adults to children
3. Caregiver qualifications
4. Planned program
5. Physical environment
6. Parent involvement."[28]

Shirley Moore, professor of child psychology, Institute of Child Development, University of Minnesota, stresses that studies of the effects of day care on young children report very different findings, due to varying quality of the programs.[29]

In addition to the objective criteria noted above, Moore states, "Centers rated high in quality appear to have children who are more contented, are more often occupied, have more time to talk with adults, and experience fewer directives, controlling statements and negative exchanges."[30]

Moore stresses, "Poor-quality environments do not adequately support the development of the children enrolled. Children who are already at risk for family stress, and then enroll in poor quality child-care environments, are quite possibly at serious risk."[31]

"There are tremendous costs to poor quality care," says David Allen of Resources for Child Caring, "some of which we won't see for 10-20 years, but the research on early childhood programs indicates that for each dollar we spend now to ensure that low income kids are in quality care we may save several dollars in the long run from reduced correctional, health, education and welfare services."[32]

Setting Higher Standards

One way to improve quality and help parents assess the quality of child care facilities is through an accreditation process which would recognize centers of high quality.

The report of the Child Care Task Force of the Council on Children, Youth and Families to the 1987 Minnesota Legislature recommends that the state allow "the establishment of differential payment schedules through its sliding-fee program that will recognize and reward child-care providers who have invested in education and/or training."[33]

However, some caution that differentiating between ordinary and high quality providers may cause the development of a two-tier system; a high quality system for middle class children and a lower quality system for poor children whose care is subsidized by public monies.

The Bush Foundation recently approved a two year grant of $144,000 for Resources for Child Caring to implement a new accreditation system for early childhood programs in Minnesota.

The National Academy of Early Childhood Programs, a division of the National Association for the Education of Young Children, grants accreditation to child care centers and early childhood programs that meet the highest standards of quality. Minnesota has the highest percentage of programs in the accreditation process of any state; more than 50 programs are now candidates for accreditation. A number of programs have already received accreditation.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

Public policy is key to the child care system. Funding and tax policies at the federal, state and county level are crucial to the adequacy and quality of the child care network and to parents' ability to afford care. Licensing requirements ensure minimal safety and health standards for child care facilities.

Public Funding

Public funding can support child care in two ways. First, public dollars may help communities develop and expand child care programs, through training, start up costs, and technical assistance. Second, public funds can subsidize care for individual children. Before 1981 most dollars for subsidies came from federal funds; states directed their child care dollars at developing facilities. Since the decline of federal subsidy dollars, however, Minnesota has shifted its child care support to subsidies, leaving little for helping providers and centers create new places and ensure quality.

The Federal Role

Title XX Funds

The major direct source of federal funding for child care comes through Title XX Social Services block grants.

Beginning in the 1960s child care was subsidized through Title IVA of the Social Security Act; in 1975 Title XX became the vehicle for funding child care for low income families. Before 1981 Title XX almost completely subsidized child care for children in families with incomes below 60 percent of state median income, including AFDC recipients. Since 1981, however, child care support must compete with all other social programs for children and adults for more limited federal dollars at the county level. Title XX was cut 21 percent in 1981 and subsequent appropriations have failed to keep pace with inflation. Minnesota received $48,263,400 in Title XX Block Grant Funds in fiscal year 1986; in fiscal 1987 Minnesota received $45,341,000.

Although counties may still use Title XX dollars for child care to non-AFDC recipients, they ordinarily apply them to AFDC recipients because the county saves money if these families become self sufficient.

Increasingly, state funds for the sliding fee program and local county dollars must bridge the gap.

Federal Child Care Food Program

More than 7000 family day care providers (81 percent of all licensed day care homes) and 330 child care centers (36 percent of the 900 licensed centers in Minnesota) participated in the Child Care Food Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in September 1986. The program reimburses each family day care provider an average of $185.00 per month, compared to the average $260.00 which providers spend per month for food for children in care. The food program was cut back in 1981 when a second snack was eliminated.[1]

Only licensed providers are eligible for the program.

A recent survey of family day care providers showed

great enthusiasm for the program which includes nutritional information and training for providers as well as money for food. Considerable paperwork is involved, however, since daily menus meeting USDA requirements and weekly reports must be completed.

The food program is more readily accessible to family child care than to child care centers; all family day care providers who complete the paperwork may participate in the program. All children in family day care are eligible. Child care centers, however, must demonstrate that 25 percent of the children they serve have family incomes eligible for Title XX funding and only food for those children is subsidized.

Federal Tax Policies Help Child Care

Dependent Care Tax Credit

The largest source of government support for child care is the dependent care tax credit on the federal income tax, used by 7.6 million families in 1984. Under this provision, parents may claim up to $2,400 for the cost of care of one child and $4,800 for two or more children. Tax credits range from $480 to $720 for one child and from $960 to $1,440 for two or more children from 20 to 30 percent of the claim, depending on income. In 1984 Minnesotans paid $36,000,000 less in federal taxes because of this credit.

The federal tax credit does not help all low income families. Although the tax credit is based on a sliding scale, there is no income cap and the rate is not sharply progressive. Moreover the credit is not "refundable." If low income parents pay for child care, their tax liability before the credit may be so low that they get little or no relief. This will be even more true after the 1986 federal tax reform since more poor families will have no income tax obligation. Very poor parents who cannot afford child care are not helped by the tax credit at all.

Salary Reduction Flexible Benefit Plan

An IRS regulation which helps to finance child care is the approval of the salary reduction flexible benefit plan whereby employers enable employees to pay for child care, up to $5,000, with pre-tax dollars instead of claiming the federal tax credit. Middle and upper income parents can save several hundred dollars a year. The plan does not benefit low income employees who would be better off claiming the federal tax credit.

Other Federal Programs Supporting Child Care

Earnings Disregard

AFDC recipients in the workforce qualify for an "earnings disregard" allowing families to spend $160 ($200 until 1981) of earned income per month for child care without reducing the family's AFDC grant. However, this support is inadequate to cover the entire child care cost.

Job Training Partnership Act

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), a federal program for on-the-job training for income eligible people, includes child care for participants.

Community Development Block Grants

Federal Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) to cities are also a source of limited child care monies. (CDGB grants have a 10 percent limit for all social service funding.) Some municipalities allocate CDBG funding to child care in the form of provider support services and parent assistance funds. Minneapolis, for example, spent $683,809 on child care in 1986 while twelve suburban Hennepin County cities allocated $128,863 to child care. However, CDBG money is declining very rapidly.

A small federal grant addressed child care needs in Minnesota by allocating $40,000 for resource and referral systems in three counties and $32,000 for addressing the needs of care for school age children.

Child Care Funding for Post-Secondary Students

Limited Federal Student Financial Aid funds are available for child care costs for students, including AFDC recipients, attending postsecondary institutions, including AVTIs, community colleges and four year institutions. Some money goes directly to the institution. Other federal funding, from the AFDC Special Needs category, is also becoming available.

Federal AFDC Special Needs Appropriations were originally considered only as an emergency fund for AFDC families (for costs such as replacing a refrigerator or paying a utility bill to prevent a shut off). However, federal policy within the last two years has permitted the use of funds for expenses related to job search, training or education including child care. Funds cannot be used for child care when the parent works, however.

Special Needs AFDC funds are an open appropriation; the federal government will "match" as much in funds as the state is willing to commit.

In an effort to maximize available federal funds for child care and help move families off public assistance through training, Governor Perpich and his budget planning staff see AFDC Special Needs funds as an important potential source. They will attempt to provide state funds for every eligible recipient to maximize federal dollars.

An estimated 5,600 AFDC students are currently enrolled in postsecondary training statewide. Some use federal dollars to help subsidize child care now; some use funds the institution provides as part of their scholarship fund; some of them use county sliding fee or other available monies.

Minnesota Support for Child Care

The Minnesota Child Care Facilities Act, in effect from 1971 to 1979, was considered model child care legislation. Funded in 1971 with an appropriation of $250,000, by 1979 the act appropriated more than $2,000,000 for child care programs. It allocated matching state funding to counties to expand and improve the supply and quality of child care. Funds were used to meet the costs of licensing improvements, to enable new providers to get started, for training and for resource and support for child care providers.

However, this program ended in 1980 when Minnesota adopted the Community Social Service Act providing for social service block grants to counties and ending many appropriations for specific programs. With the exception of a pilot Child Care Sliding Fee Program, child care was folded into the block grant with all other social services.

If Minnesota lost some of the advantages of a model child care program with the end of the Child Care Facilities Act, however, it has recently made a considerable commitment to child care through the child care sliding fee program.

The Child Care Sliding Fee Program is the primary state source of child care funding in Minnesota.

Child Care Sliding Fee Program

The Child Care Sliding Fee Program is the primary state source of child care funding in Minnesota. 10,568 families with 16,265 children were helped by sliding fee funds in 1986. Before its establishment as a pilot program in 1979, sliding fee child care programs were only available in Minneapolis, Duluth and Rochester.[2]

Funding for the program has significantly increased over the last few years, from $3.1 million in the 1983-1984 biennium to $10 million for 1986-87. Only 27 counties participated in 1984; all 87 Minnesota counties were mandated to participate in 1986. Eighty-two actually participated.

Counties must provide a 15 percent match for sliding fee funds, which may come from Social Service block grant monies, federal dollars, or local tax levies. A number of counties contribute a higher percentage. In fiscal 1986, Ramsey County received $544,277 in state sliding fee scale monies, and appropriated an additional $1,611,889 to serve 1,435 families. Hennepin County received $915,989 and appropriated an additional $4,775,730 serving 3,182 families. Olmsted County, including Rochester, got $84,911 in state monies and spent an additional $327,054 to serve 309 families.[3]

Counties may use sliding fee funds to subsidize care for children from families receiving AFDC, for children from families eligible to receive AFDC but not collecting it, and for children whose families earn too much to qualify for AFDC but less than 75 percent of the state median income. Originally the program was targeted primarily to families above the cutoff for Title XX funds (60 percent of the state median income.) Since the reduction of federal Title XX funds in 1981, however, many counties use the sliding fee scale monies for children of AFDC recipients. In 1986, 39 percent of the families served by the sliding scale fee program were on AFDC; 61 percent were not.

The child care sliding fee is indexed to a family's ability to pay. More than 90 percent of the families on sliding fee scale are single parents. In fiscal 1986, the average spent per family was $1,545 or $1,018 per child. (This figure may be somewhat low because some counties only began to use the program partway through the year.)[4]

Substantial increases in funding are necessary to serve the 2,658 families in 43 counties now on waiting lists for sliding fee scale funds. An estimated $29,176,911 state dollars would be required for the 1988-89 biennium to provide child care subsidies to families now receiving child care assistance and those on the waiting lists as of October 1986. Nor do the waiting lists accurately reflect all those wanting the service. Many counties do not maintain waiting lists or have closed them.[5]

Minnesota Child Care Tax Credit

Minnesota's Child Care Tax Credit differs from the federal tax credit. First, it is targeted specifically to help low income working parents with child care costs; it is only available to families with incomes under $24,000. Secondly, it is "refundable" which means the claimant gets the credit regardless of whether she owes any taxes. Residents with incomes below $24,000 are eligible for a credit of up to 30 percent of their child care expenses to a maximum of $720 for one child and $1440 for two or more children. The maximum credit declines as income increases above $10,000, so that at $23,800 the allowable credit is only $10. Projections are that 48,000 people will save $22,000,000 through the Minnesota tax credit in the 1986-87 biennium.

The Minnesota Child Care Tax Credit was the only source of assistance for many families in counties which did not participate in the sliding fee program until 1986 and for families who would have met income guidelines for sliding fee support but for whom there were no funds. The tax credit is also the only source of government assistance for families whose children are in unlicensed care.

Other State Programs

The Minnesota Emergency Employment Development Act (MEED), which subsidizes portions of salaries of those hired by private employers, pays for child care for enrollees until they qualify for other funding sources or for six months, whichever comes first. (The MEED pro-

gram may not be renewed by the 1987 Legislature.)

Higher Education and Training

Ten percent of parents using sliding fee scale subsidies are students. Students may only use sliding fee dollars for two years. Counties ordinarily do not permit the use of sliding scale funds in four year institutions.

Governor Perpich proposes a new source of child care support to be coordinated through the Higher Education Coordinating Board for the next biennium. $10,600,000 of state funds would be allocated. He hopes to access up to $6,360,000 in federal funds for AFDC recipients.

State institutions have had some discretionary money (from student activity fees, etc.) to use for child care subsidy. A few state institutions and AVTIs have opened on-site child care programs, especially important because of the part-time nature of students' hours, and the difficulty of arranging part-time care in the community since providers prefer full-time children to fill their openings.

At the County Level

Counties support child care through a combination of federal, state and local funds. State sliding fee dollars accounted for 23 percent of all child care assistance funds spent by counties in fiscal year 1986 (July 1985-June 1986) and 30 percent of all county child care assistance funds in fiscal year 1987. Federal and state block grants, other programs and local monies made up the remainder. Counties are not able to furnish a breakdown of the exact amount from each source, but total expenditures by counties for child care from all sources other than the sliding fee funds totaled $12,675,867 in fiscal 1986; comparable expenditures for fiscal 1987 are estimated at $13,000,000.[6]

Expenditures by counties in fiscal 1987 did not increase appreciably over the previous year, due in part to declining federal dollars. Some counties experienced economic difficulties and had fewer local tax dollars to spend on child care, or other social services. Counties contend that if increased public support for child care is desirable, it must come from state rather than county monies.

Counties vary widely in their allocations for child care, partly due to differences in resources and to the priority accorded child care by the county board. Hennepin County passed a $6.6 million child care budget in October 1986, including an allocation of $870,000 to serve an average of 250 high risk and special needs children. In 1987 Hennepin plans to budget $200,000 in grants to eleven centers to add staff to help support high risk, special needs children. Hennepin has been lauded for its support of child care. However, there are approximately 1,000 Hennepin County families, representing 1,500 children, on a waiting list for day care assistance.[7]

Licensing

Family day care providers are licensed by county human services inspectors; day care centers are licensed by state licensors.

The licensing of child care programs cannot guarantee quality but "it does ensure that supervision is adequate, that centers and homes are safe and have adequate space, and that child-care providers have the needed qualifications to care for children."[8] Minnesota established the first standards for day care in 1956.

There is widespread agreement among most providers and experts that licensing for both family day care homes and day care centers is desirable, although some states have only a "registration" system for family day care. There is disagreement, however, on how stringent standards should be and on exactly what aspects of child care should be addressed through licensing. Currently, efforts are being made to reconcile the concerns of the state on the one hand, that standards be strict enough to ensure health and safety and address the developmental needs of children, and, on the other, the concerns of providers that regulations not be vague, burdensome or costly to fulfill.

Effective licensing means reasonable and clear standards, consistent enforcement, and supports and incentives for those licensed.[9] The present Minnesota system is criticised because licensors are often so overworked that they have time only to look for infringements and not to provide technical assistance and support.

The Minnesota Public Welfare Licensing Act provides for licensing of out-of-home care for adults and children in Minnesota, except for programs located in public schools and Montessori schools which are currently exempt. (The Department of Education is developing standards for school age children care, which will be comparable to Department of Human Services standards. It is anticipated that the exception for Montessori Schools will be removed in the 1987 Licensing Act.) A new draft of the Licensing Act is being prepared for the 1987 Legislature. Specific regulations governing family day care providers are contained in Rule 2; requirements for child care centers are listed in Rule 3. Both rules contain numerous specifications including a square footage requirement for each child, staff qualifications and training, ratios of staff to children, and special provisions for infants, birth to 12 months; and toddlers, 12 to 30 months.

Rule 2, governing family day care, was substantially revised in 1984-85. A major objective of the revision on the part of the Department of Human Services was to clarify vague language and to ensure comparable standards throughout the state. Another objective was to modernize the rule; a particularly serious gap was the

absence of safeguards against child abuse. The department worked with an advisory committee and hearings were held. However, because of widespread opposition by day care providers, a new revision of Rule 2 was developed and circulated in 1986. Providers consider the new provisions "liberalized;" the Department of Human Services regards them as "watered down."

There were a number of changes between the drafts. Providers are no longer required to carry liability insurance, so long as parents are notified. More latitude is given in the ratios of infants and toddlers. Providers are given more discretion to define their policies for sick children. In addition, a section on "child development program" was amended; a list of necessary equipment was completely eliminated.

Rule 2 includes prohibitions against corporal punishment, limits on the time children may be isolated for disciplinary reasons, standards for indoor and outdoor play, and attention to the developmental and emotional needs of children. Training required for family day care providers includes six hours of first aid and CPR and six hours of training in child care and child development during the first year of operation and six hours of ongoing training each year in areas related to child care and child development. The new language reflects the concern about potential child abuse and disqualifies persons with a problem history.[10]

Although many day care providers are satisfied with the more recent version, it was challenged in court by family day care providers in Dakota County on the grounds that DHS had failed to comply with the requirements of the hearing process. The Minnesota Court of Appeals ruled in favor of the providers; the rule is in effect, however, pending action by the State Supreme Court.

Rule 3, governing day care centers, is currently being revised. Public hearings are scheduled for fall 1987. Two of the issues being closely examined are care for sick children and drop in care. Currently Rule 3 contains more specifics about physical requirements and also specifies more training and/or experience for staff than Rule 2. Teachers may qualify through various combinations of training and/or experience. Teachers must have degrees in child development or nursery kindergarten education, be certified by the Department of Education for nursery school or have training and/or experience and certification in a child development assistance program.[11]

Policymakers revising Rule 3 rejected a point system to rate centers. However, a plan which would set basic standards for education and training, but would also establish "advanced" or "model" standards, is being considered. Providers meeting the higher standards would be recognized by the state for their achievement.

Family day care providers are licensed by county human services inspectors; day care centers are licensed by state licensors.

In addition to revising specific licensing provisions, the state attempted to meet concerns of day care providers through the 1986 Child Care Services Act. A task force was established to develop recommendations on licensing and safety standards and other issues affecting the availability of child care. The act required the Department of Human Services to summarize day care rules in language understandable to the general public and to provide a summary to all licensed providers. An information service to interpret the rules was mandated. Several provisions will "sunset" in July 1987 unless explicitly readopted by the Legislature: required expenditures of family day care providers to meet fire safety regulations were limited to no more than $100; conditional and restricted licenses were established for providers; a standard of "substantial," rather than "full or absolute," compliance, was established.

A particular concern to providers, still to be resolved, is the question of whether state licensing specifications, as approved by the state fire marshal, have priority over more stringent local requirements. Family day care providers report having to make expensive alterations to comply with local directives.

Technically, it is a misdemeanor under Minnesota law to operate an unlicensed family day care home, serving the children of more than one family who are not related to the provider. However, in fact, sanctions are almost never enforced against unlicensed family day care providers. If an unlicensed provider is reported to the county, a letter is sent notifying them that they are operating illegally and asking them to initiate licensure within 30 days. If there is no response, the provider is referred to the county attorney. However, since illegal day care homes are not assigned a high priority by most county attorneys, they are rarely prosecuted. Access to several programs provides incentives to family day care givers to become licensed. The Child Care Food Program and information and referral services are only available to licensed care givers. Title XX and state sliding fee monies can only be used in licensed programs.

IMPORTANT ISSUES AND UNMET NEEDS

Infant and Toddler Care

There is a serious shortage of child care for infants and toddlers in Minnesota.

A particular deterrent to providing more care for infants and toddlers is the required ratio of children to staff; there must be 1 adult for every 4 infants and 1 adult for every 7 toddlers. This high staff to child ratio means less compensation for the provider than for preschoolers, since the somewhat higher rates charged do not reflect the actual costs.

63 percent of Minnesota counties reported a shortage of infant care in a recent survey.[1] According to Child

Care WORKS, fewer than half of the parents who contact referral agencies are able to find satisfactory infant care.[2] Many family day care providers report receiving at least one call a week for infant care.[3]

The kind of infant day care available is not always what parents prefer.

"With more mothers going back to work only weeks after their babies are born, the problem is not expected to ease, day care officials say. Women are returning to work earlier, often out of economic necessity or because they are afraid to lose their jobs in companies that have no parenting leave policies."[4]

This shortage poses a particular obstacle to teenage mothers who are trying to finish their education. Ninety-five young mothers and babies were on the waiting list for places in the Mother and Infant Continuing Education (MICE) programs in the Minneapolis Public Schools in September 1985.[5]

"There should be choice out there," said Tom Copeland, director of consumer services for Resources for Child Caring, Inc. "We're finding more and more that there is little choice for many parents in many neighborhoods. In the last two years it has gotten significantly worse for infant care."[6]

Moreover, the kind of infant day care available is not always what parents prefer. Although for profit day care chains are opening infant and toddler care, most parents prefer family day care in a small setting. This is almost impossible to find according to Zoe Nicholie, of the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association.[7]

A particular worry for infants and toddlers is concern about transmission of communicable disease in child care centers and regular group homes. According to the Journal of Pediatrics in 1984, infants and toddlers have "behaviorable characteristics that increase the risk of disease transmission. . . For these reasons. . . centers that care for infants and toddlers seem likely to be at greatest risk for transmission of infectious agents."[8]

Increasing Infant Care Options

Child Care Resource & Referral used a federal grant to establish a new model for infant care in the Rochester area in 1984. Individuals were trained to provide care in a shared care setting for a maximum of three infants of two or more families in one of the parents' homes. Parents share costs and benefits and provide somewhat better compensation to the caregiver. Nine base homes, with 18 infants, were operating by August 1985; five shared care homes continued beyond the funding period.[9]

Both caregivers and parents expressed satisfaction with the program. Infants in the project appeared to be ill less often than those in licensed family day care, unlicensed care, and child care centers.[10]

The Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association, assisted by a two year grant from the Bush and Gamble Skogmo Foundations, is attempting to improve the quality and availability of care for infants and toddlers through 1) metro-wide training, and 2) recruitment efforts in Hennepin County.

They are exploring a shared care model as well as expanded care for two babies, one of whom is the provider's child, the legal but unlicensed arrangement. GMDCA is also developing a handbook for parents and caregivers.

GMDCA is also using $50,000 in federal CDBG funds to help start family day care homes near Minneapolis high schools for the children of young student mothers.

Parental Leave

In Minnesota no law governs parental leave or disability leave for pregnancy.

A partial solution to the problem of infant care would be to expand parental leave policy, particularly since some experts now stress the benefits of parents staying with the baby when it is very young to established early bonding.[11]

"The U.S. is the only industrialized country in the world that does not provide some form of guaranteed maternity leave. More than 100 countries provide mothers with a paid maternity leave and job protection." Canada, for instance, includes maternity benefits in its unemployment coverage with up to 15 weeks of leave paid at 60 percent of salary. An additional 22 weeks of unpaid leave are available.[12]

No federal law currently requires employers to provide maternity or disability benefits, but five states require disability benefits for childbirth. Four states offer a specific job protection to female employees who have babies. In Minnesota no law governs parental leave or disability leave for pregnancy.

Most American employers do not provide extensive parenting leave. A 1984 Columbia University study found that 60 percent of working women had no paid maternity leave. Although larger companies tend to have more generous benefit policies than smaller ones, few of the Fortune 500 companies offered paid leave for new parents, except for disability leave granted to women for childbirth.[13]

Most companies offer paid leave only through the use of accrued vacation time.

More than half of the Fortune 500 companies give female employees some unpaid leave and more than one-third give males some leave time.

The pending Parental and Medical Leave Act, sponsored by Rep. Patricia Schroeder, (D. Co.) and Senator Christopher Dodd (D. Cn.), would provide workers up

to 18 weeks of unpaid, job-guaranteed leave for the care of a newborn, newly adopted, seriously ill child or dependent parent. It applies to employers with 15 or more employees.

Care for Sick Children

Regular child care is effectively closed to sick children. Licensed day care centers are prohibited by law from caring for sick children. Family day caregivers are allowed, but not required, to care for sick children under existing licensing regulations. Usually, family day care providers ask parents not to bring a child who is sick. Public schools provide no regular sick care services.

The alternatives are often for a parent to stay home with the sick child, to arrange for an in-home sick child care provider or to take the child to a sick care center, of which there are very few. A national survey reported that 2/3 of working mothers stayed home 1-5 days a year because of illnesses of their children; 17 percent stayed out 6-10 days and 5 percent stayed out for more than 10 days.[14]

There are wide variations in sick leave policy among employers. Some company policies permit parents to use sick days for children's illnesses. However, a number of companies refuse to permit the use of employees' sick days to care for a sick child. 68 percent of working mothers in the survey used their own sick or vacation days; only six percent had a "sick family day" allotment to use. 27 percent lost pay and 12 percent made up the time later.[15]

Services for Children Who Are Sick

The high average cost for in-home sick care services, $9.00 an hour, put them out of reach for all but highly paid workers.

Some special services have been developed for sick children. In Willmar, for instance, the pediatrics department of Rice Memorial Hospital provides care for children who are mildly ill. The service sends care providers, screened by the hospital and generally licensed practical nurses, to children's homes and can make them available in 45 minutes. Charges, on a sliding scale, range from $1 to $4 per hour, according to income. The service is subsidized by the Community Action Agency, Willmar United Way and other local foundations and businesses.

Chicken Soup, in Minneapolis, is a licensed day care center for moderately ill children. The center is subsidized by corporations and foundations and the United Way. Rates are $35 for a full day, $25 for a half day, although there is a sliding scale. The staff to child ratio is 1:4.

Sniffles Medical Day Care in Eagan, is a family day care home for sick children. Their ratio is 1:3.

Fourteen churches in south and southwest Minneapolis established the Trust Sick Child Care Service which gives parents names of trained caregivers. Charges range from $4 to $6 per hour, depending on the parents' income. Foundation grants help underwrite the program.

Before and After School (Latchkey) Care

In addition to child care for preschoolers, it is necessary to provide programming after, and sometimes before, school for many elementary aged children whose parents work. Called "latchkey" programs after the keys carried or worn around the neck by children who must let themselves into their homes alone after school, these programs are currently inadequate.

A survey by the U.S. Census Bureau in December 1984 found that, of the nation's 29 million children 5 to 13, only 1 child in 14 overall, and 1 in 7 when the mother worked fulltime, were regularly left unsupervised for any length of time. Even in families where mothers worked full time, the survey found that the proportion of latchkey children was only 13 percent in two-parent families and 15 percent in female-headed families.[16]

However, a recent study by Diane Hedin and associates of the University of Minnesota's Center for Youth Development and Research reports rates of children home without adult supervision "from two to 10 times higher" than other studies. The study concludes that about half of the children in grades K-3 and about two-thirds of fourth through sixth graders are home alone or with older siblings after school. The study was based on a sample of 1,212 parents of students in grades kindergarten through eighth and 1,281 students in grades fourth through eighth in Burnsville, Edina and Minneapolis.[17]

Hedin believes other studies may underestimate the number of unsupervised children because they relied on parents' reporting and "parents tend to underreport how much time their children actually are on their own, out of guilt or embarrassment." The Minnesota study is the only large latchkey study to survey children directly. There is also a higher rate of women employed in the Twin Cities metro area than in "any other metropolitan area in the country."[18]

Sheila Moriarty, executive director of the Minnesota Council on Children, Youth and Families, reports that children in rural areas are more likely to be left alone for longer periods. School superintendents in communities such as Mora and Braham have reported that many children in their schools are on their own from the time their parents leave at dawn until they return in early evening from commuting an hour and a half or more to and from jobs in the Twin Cities.[19]

Some Older Unsupervised Children Do Well

Not all children whose parents are not at home after school, at least grade four and above, *need* a formal latchkey program.

Hedin's study found substantial consensus on the age when children could be left at home on their own. Both parents and children agreed that 9½ year old children could be left for less than two hours. Parents agreed that children at 11½ could be left for more than two hours; children thought that children could be left on their own at 10½ or 11.[20]

The Minnesota study found that a strong majority of fourth- through eighth-graders like being home alone. However, fifty percent of "the lowest-income, minority, urban elementary children from single-parent families. . . said they did not like being home alone." They feared that someone would break into the home and rob or hurt them. This was particularly true of girls.[21]

Studies in other parts of the country show that many children do not appear to suffer without adult supervision. A study in Austin, Texas, concluded that there were no differences in the parents', the peers' or the children's own ratings on academic or social or general achievement, between children who went home to mother and those who were unsupervised.[22]

Laurence Steinberg of the University of Wisconsin found that children who went home to an empty house after school were only slightly more susceptible to peer pressure for antisocial behavior than children who went home to a parent.[23]

Programs in Minnesota

Many programs shut down in the summer just when children of working parents have the most time on their hands.

"More than 9,000 school age children, generally from ages five to 12, are. . . enrolled in extended day or "latch key" programs in Minnesota," according to a survey conducted by the School Age Child Care Initiative of the Minnesota Department of Education in November 1986. 6,500 of the 9,000 attend programs housed in public school buildings. This represents a marked increase in before- and after-school programs for school age children in Minnesota.

The survey was made possible by a federal grant of $32,000, which will also finance the preparation of a manual on latchkey services and workshops on establishing latchkey programs. The survey was sent to school districts, nonpublic schools and licensed day care centers.[24] (Family day care providers were not included)

But, according to Mary Jo Richardson, Initiative Co-director, "There are still many unmet needs in school-age child care. . . Many programs shut down in the summer just when children of working parents have the most time on their hands, and many areas in the state have very few programs available."[25]

Many parents report allowing their children to go home unsupervised because they can't find child care, or if they can, they can't afford it, according to an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch.*[26]

Several obstacles hamper the development of more programs. Problems cited most often in the Department of Education survey were "space," and "finances." "Marketing difficulties" were also listed as a problem by private centers.

Another substantial barrier to more and bigger programs is the difficulty of finding and retaining qualified staff because of low salaries and lack of benefits. The average hourly wage for child care "teachers" at public school sites is $6.15 per hour; hourly wages in private/non public schools and private centers are $5.87 and $5.57 respectively. (In contrast, the hourly rate paid teachers in the Minneapolis Public Schools is $16.56.)[27]

Transportation is also a problem for before and after school programs. Some families must pay an additional fee. Legislation has been introduced in the 1987 session allowing parents to list the child care location as a residence so that children may be transported to child care after school at no additional cost to parents.

Programs Use Variety of Models

In many communities the public schools, frequently though the Community Education Department, administer latchkey programs. "Minnesota is unique in the country with community education taking the lead in setting up school-based extended day programs," said Catherine Cuddeback, co-director of the School Age Child Care Initiative.[28]

The Minneapolis Community Education program illustrates some of the difficulties schools face in providing latchkey programs. In 1973 the Community Education Department of the Minneapolis Public Schools launched the School Age Child Care Program with federal, state and private funding. In 1981, the program served 1900 students, at 22 school sites, with various combinations of before school, after school, the "other half" day for kindergarteners, school release day and summer programming.

Since 1982, however, cutbacks from all funding sources, coupled with inflation, made it necessary to end the sliding scale fee program and to rely entirely on parent fees. In the 1986-87 school year, twelve sites will serve only 650 children and few of these will be low-income students. Since each site must now be self supporting a substantial pool of parents is required to keep it open; centers in poorer parts of the city were forced to close.[29]

Different Community Agencies Cooperate

The Robbinsdale Area Schools Adventure Club is considered a model program because of the excellent space,

the variety of available activities and classes and community support, according to Mary Jo Richardson.

In its tenth year, the program serves 600 children. The YMCA provides programs during the summer months.

Community education administers the program, working with the Park and Recreation Department on programming. The School board contributes space in two community education early childhood centers. Seniors from Armstrong High School volunteer as a social involvement project.

The St. Cloud Kid Stop program for school age children, begun in 1985, now serves 10 sites. The Boys and Girls Clubs administer the program which is generally housed in school buildings. A Community Education grant assists in funding. Many volunteers are involved, including the foster grandparents program, students from the work study program through area schools and early education students from the area's Vo Tech.

The League of Women Voters of New Brighton, with the Mounds View Community Education Department and the Ramsey County Child Care Council, was the key in mobilizing parents and community groups to establish "the Oasis" for school age children in the Mounds View School District. After two years under the New Brighton Parks and Recreation Department and one year with Mounds View Community Education, the program came under YMCA management.

In the Trimont School District high school home economics students help with the before school program and prepare a nutritious breakfast.

Resource and Referral

An important component of a strong day care system is a resource and referral system which can link parents and providers efficiently. In 1986 a $40,000 federal grant has helped establish resource and referral agencies for Washington, Dakota and Ottertail counties.

1986 Minnesota Child Care Resources and Referral legislation set minimum standards for child care resource and referral programs funded with state and federal money. No state funding was appropriated but the legislation made it possible for Minnesota to qualify for federal funds for resource and referral.

Resource and referral services offer information parents need on location of available care, current openings, licensing regulations, subsidy programs, types of care, ages served and costs. R and R services can also offer suggestions on how parents may evaluate child care facilities.

Resource and referral programs also benefit providers by facilitating recruitment and promoting licensed child care. R and Rs update their lists continuously so parents can be informed of which providers have openings and providers can fill them.

Currently only a fraction of Minnesota counties, mostly in the metropolitan areas of Rochester, Duluth and the Twin Cities, have child care resource and referral services.[30]

R and R services can be financed by a variety of sources. State funds can be used to leverage monies to support R and R programs. The new Dakota County Community Action Council Day Care Referral Program, for instance, combined a one-time $5,000 state "demonstration" grant with funds from several large businessess which contract for services for their employees, and $18,000 in county funds. Volunteers and a half-time staff person served 3,100 parents, 5,017 children, during the first full year of operation in 1986.

In greater Minnesota resource and referral systems may be most efficient at the regional rather than the county level. Recently a one-time state grant supported a new resource and referral service in Region 9, including Blue Earth and Mankato. The service shares space and a WATS line with the region's Council on Aging. The program received 71 calls in January 1987, the first month they were in service, without extensive publicity.

Family day care providers in the Hutchinson area have recently started an informal referral network.

Special Agencies

In Hennepin, Olmsted and Ramsey Counties, well established child care agencies offer a variety of coordinating services. The Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association, Resources for Child Caring in Ramsey County, and Child Care Resource & Referral, Inc., in Olmsted County, offer a variety of services, including resource and referral. They provide a variety of functions, such as administering the sliding fee program, administering separate grant programs and may administer the federal Child Care Food Program. They also provide training.

Nationally only 150 American companies provide child care facilities at the workplace or nearby.

The Role of Employers

Employers in the United States are very far from filling the gaps in day care. One recent study shows that employer-supported child care ranks as the least common of employee benefits. In 1985 only one percent of employees were eligible for child care and many fewer actually used them.[31]

A study by the Council on Economic Priorities reported that American corporations increased the number of child care programs they sponsored or paid for from 110 to 1978 to 2,500 in 1985. However, the report concluded that much more remains to be done by the 44,000 United States companies that have more than 100 employees.[32]

Company Day Care Centers

Nationally only 150 American companies provide child care facilities at the workplace or nearby. Hospitals house an estimated additional 400 child care centers.[33]

Some Minnesota companies provide model programs. Taylor Corporation in North Mankato built and supports the Golden Heart Child Care Center near its headquarters. The center enrolls 140 children, with a staff of 30 which exceeds the required state staff-to-child ratios. Although parents pay the going rate for child care in the Mankato area, the company subsidizes 40 percent of all center costs.

Miller and Schroeder, an investment banking firm in Bloomington, created a Safekeeping Korner in a nearby church for 22 employees' children. The company leases the space and provides a larger staff than required by state regulations.

Cardiac Pacemakers, Inc., in Arden Hills, provides on site day care for employees' children beginning at 15 months. They now serve approximately 30 children. All parents pay the full rate, but the fees are less than the market rate because the corporation provides the space.

A number of Minnesota hospitals also offer provide day care.

Some employers, including 3M, Cargill and the First Bank System, subsidize the cost of in-home sick child care for their employees. Cargill pays two-thirds of the cost of caring for employees' children who are mildly ill. A 3M pilot program reimburses employees on a sliding scale according to income. First Bank pays 75 percent of the cost of in-home sick child services.

Companies offer a variety of other child care services to employees. Cargill provides a list of licensed day care centers to employees. A child care information handbook is available and there are brown bag lunch seminars on day care.

Seventeen Twin Cities companies subscribe to resource and referral services for employees through the Child Care Information Network of GMDCA.

3M 1) offers a summer day camp for employee's children aged 5-12 for $42 a week; 2) makes available at no cost a computerized list of state licensed day care providers; and, 3) provides free seminars on childrearing.

A few businesses include child care as an option in a flexible benefit package.

Another way for employers to help with employees' child care is to set up a salary reduction flexible benefit plan. The cost to employers is minimal.

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

Governor Perpich's proposed budget for 1987-1988 includes several provisions relating to child care. First, the budget proposes renaming the current Sliding Scale Fee Program the Child Care Fund and increasing appropriations from $10 million in the last biennium to slightly more than $18 million for the coming biennium.

Second, the governor proposes a total of $10,600,000 in state funds for child care to be dispersed by the Higher Education Coordinating Board as part of a larger effort to help people move off welfare and gain independence and assist low income students with child care.

The need for a professional unit able to plan and coordinate child care policies would be partly realized through the proposed creation of the Office for Children, to be located in the State Planning Agency. $200,000 is requested for the biennium.

Advocacy Organizations Name Priorities

Child Care WORKS, a statewide child care coalition of more than 150 organizations, is the major organization advocating for child care in Minnesota. The coalition represents child care agencies, labor organizations, employers', women's and religious groups, social service agencies, and community and civic groups. It supports access to high quality and affordable child care.

ChildNet, a statewide education and advocacy organization interested in a broad range of children's issues, endorses a similar child care platform.

Child Care WORKS places highest priority on three objectives for the 1987-88 legislative session:

1. A significant increase for the child care sliding fee program.
2. Funding of pilot programs to implement child care resource and referral services.
3. Funding small business grant and loan programs for child care providers.

Child Care WORKS also supports efforts to:

- Ensure that state child care policies promote increases in wages and benefits for child care workers,
- Continue the Minnesota Child Care Tax Credit,
- Guarantee employed parents the right to a leave, job security, seniority and benefits at the time of birth or adoption of a child,
- Provide the availability of insurance for child care providers at reasonable rates based on actuarial data,
- Fund child care services for post-secondary vocational educational institutions.

Community Education Approach

Legislation introduced by Senator Jerome Hughes (DFL, Maplewood) would allow school districts to levy an additional $1.25 per person through the Early Childhood Family Education Program in Community Education. Monies could be used for the development of any type of child care services the community chooses. Funds could be used for a variety of expenses, including start-up costs for centers and family day care and resource and referral services.

Parental Leave

Representative Peter McLaughlin (DFL, Mpls) and Senator Donna Peterson,(DFL, Mpls) are co-sponsoring the proposed Minnesota parental leave bill. The bill would provide an unpaid leave of absence for up to one year for the parent of a newborn or a newly adopted child. It applies to employers with ten or more employees. Upon return to work employees are entitled either to their former position or to a position comparable in duties, hours and pay.

The bill also permits an employee to use sickleave benefits for the illness of a child on the same terms as the employee may use sick leave for his own illnesses.

If this bill passed, 25.6 percent of Minnesota businesses employing 86.6 of employees in the state would be covered.

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RESOURCES

Marie Rose Adams, Church Women United, Minneapolis
David Allen, executive director, Resources for Child Caring, St. Paul
Pam Bach, director, Young World of the Oddfellows Home, Northfield
Connie Bell, associate director, Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association
Mary Binek, employee assistance counselor, Cargill, Inc.
Mary J. Brosnan, child care consultant, Minnesota Department of Health
Karen Carlson, licensor, Minnesota Department of Human Services
Andrea Christianson, director, ChildNet
Tom Copeland, director of consumer services, Resources for Child Caring, St. Paul
Delores Dinzeo, director, Ramsey County Family Day Care Association
Lois Engstrom, early childhood/family education, Minnesota Department of Education
Ardith Force, president, Minnesota Church Women United
Randy Johnson, Hennepin County Commissioner
Bill Karich, administrative aide, Lieutenant Governor Marlene Johnson
Jim Korkki, program specialist, Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training
Peter McLaughlin, Minnesota House of Representatives
Carol Miller, supervisor, community resources/day care, Hennepin County
Dan Modeen, assistant director, child nutrition, Minnesota Department of Education
Beverly Moran, director, child care licensing division, Minnesota Department of Human Services
Sheila Moriarty, executive director, Minnesota Council on Children, Youth & Families
Jane Nelson, Appeals and Regulations Division, Minnesota Department of Human Services
Zoe Nicholie, director, Quality Infant and Toddler Project, Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association
Mary Ann Norris, elementary school coordinator, Catholic Education Center, Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis
Dru Osterud, Legal Services Advocacy Project
Mary Jo Richardson, co-director, School Age Child Care Initiative, Minnesota Department of Education
Barbara Roy, community affairs, First Bank, St. Paul
Maurice Sanderson, director, New Brighton Parks and Recreation Department
Tutti Sherlock, director, Child Care Resources and Referral, Inc., Rochester
Linda Sutherland, assistant director, Minnesota State Planning Agency
Larry Taylor, vice-president, Taylor Corporation, Mankato
Eleanor Weber, Appeals and Regulations Division, Minnesota Department of Human Services
Tom Wicks, director, Boys & Girls Clubs, St. Cloud
Sue Wilcox, Early Childhood Education, Detroit Lakes
Ruth Willius, director, Especially for Children, Minneapolis
Dorothy Zimmerman, community activist, Lincoln County
Faith Zwemke, governmental affairs coordinator, Child Care WORKS

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA
PHONE (612) 224-5445
555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

DISCUSSION GUIDE
CHILD CARE IN MINNESOTA:
PUBLIC ISSUES

TO: Local League Resource Chairs

FROM: Polly Keppel, 612/823-3389

DATE: March 19, 1987

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to inform League members about the status of child care in Minnesota.

This publication is the third of three LWVMN studies on the health and safety of children. The first study focused on child protection (March, 1986) and the second on children's health (January, 1987).

Resource Materials

In this mailing:

- -Third publication and order form
- -Discussion Guide
- -Consensus questions/report form

Planning the Meeting

Encourage members to read the study before the League meeting to be better prepared for discussion. The discussion guide is suggested to help in responding to the consensus questions. If your League conducted local interviews or held a public meeting, have those who worked on the projects share some of their experiences and impressions. The time suggested for presentation and discussion is approximately two hours.

During the Meeting

The following are suggested discussion questions. Feel free to pick and choose. However, it is important to pick at least one question that relates to each consensus question.

1. What reasons contribute to the increase in demand for child care in Minnesota? Discuss why the supply is not meeting the demand. Where do the most serious gaps exist? (pp. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11)

2. Assume that your son or daughter is considering a career in child care. Present the advantages and disadvantages of entering the profession, including compensation, hours, working conditions, meeting licensing requirements (for family day care providers) and value of the work. (pp. 3, 4)

3. What is the actual cost of child care to the parent? What role does the public sector have in subsidizing child care? Include the sliding fee program, federal and state tax credits, federal food program, etc. in your discussion.

   What role does the private sector have in supporting child care? For example: United Way, churches, employers, providers' "subsidies." (pp. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)

4. What are the advantages of having the coordination and planning for child care be a responsibility of state government? (pp. 15)

5. What should a parent look for in choosing good quality child care for her/his child? How does licensing contribute to a minimum standard of quality? What are the advantages of licensed care for the provider and the child/parent? (pp. 5, 6, 9, 10)

6. What kinds of support services (i.e. resource and referral) create and sustain quality child care programs? Why are the needs in many Greater Minnesota communities particularly acute? How would developing these resources help? (pp 9, 10, 14)

7. Role play between a small business owner (20 employees) and an employee who wishes to take an unpaid parenting leave of absence. Present concerns of both sides. (pp. 11, 16)

8. You are a personnel officer in a Minnesota corporation. How do you explain to company executives the different options that employers have in assisting with child care for their employees? You can also use examples from local employers. (pp. 14, 15)

9. Do you see any solutions to the dilemma of paying adequate wages to child care workers and maintaining quality, while keeping child care costs for parents affordable?

COMMENTS:

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102

CHILD CARE
LOCAL LEAGUE CONSENSUS REPORT

Name of League _____

Name of person preparing the report: _____

Phone: # _____

Total membership of your League _____

Number participating in the consensus _____

In your local League report to LWVMN, please record number of those responding to each consensus question.

DEADLINE: Please return your consensus report to the State League office as soon as possible after your League's consensus meeting. The report must be received in the State League office by May 29, 1987.

CHILD CARE CONSENSUS QUESTIONS

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

1. LWVMN supports coordinated public policies which ensure safe, affordable, quality child care throughout the state.

   Yes _____ No _____

2. LWVMN supports adequate funding of a child care sliding fee program to ensure quality child care for low income children.

   Yes _____ No _____

3. LWVMN supports public policies and adequate funding at the state and county level to create and sustain quality programs, including grants and loans and resource and referral services to meet the demand.

   Yes _____ No _____

4. LWVMN supports a unit of professionals in state government, independent of licensing, to coordinate and plan for child care.

   Yes _____ No _____

5. LWVMN supports policies in the public and private sectors that recognize the value of the child care professional and provide adequate wages and benefits to trained child care workers.

   Yes _____ No _____

6. LWVMN supports providing an unpaid parental leave of absence for the parent of a newborn or newly adopted child.

   Yes _____ No _____

NOTE: LWVMN will be in new temporary office space by April 30, 1987. When we know our new address we will notify you immediately.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102

ORDER FORM FOR
CHILD CARE IN MINNESOTA: PUBLIC ISSUES

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota adopted as its study Minnesota's Children: Issues Concerning Their Health and Safety. The publication, Child Care in Minnesota: Public Issues is intended for use in Part III of the study which focuses on Child Care. The study committee hopes and recommends that local Leagues will purchase copies for each of their members. The price of the publication is $1 for League members. The price for non-Leaguers is $3.00. Bulk discounts are listed below.

Using LWV Education Fund for publication purchase:

Remember, if you have money in your LWV Education Fund (LWVUS) account or LWVMN Education Fund account (or you can raise it quickly), you may purchase the publications with those funds. For LWVEF (national), use their "Project Request Form" and include plans to distribute in the community beyond your membership. You must receive project approval from LWVEF before ordering the publications. For LWVMNEF use Form A-4 (copy attached) "Project Request to Purchase LWVMNEF Publications" in your League's booklet, "How to Use your LWVMNEF: A Guide for Local Leagues." You must have enough money in your account in order to order the publications.

ORDER FORM

Child Care in Minnesota: Public Issues, March, 1987, $1.00

Bulk discounts: 11-50 copies - 10% discount
51-200 " - 20% "
201-over " - 30% "

League of Women Voters of _____

Send to: _____

_____

_____

Child Care in Minnesota: Public Issues, _____ copies at $1 each

(See discount rates listed above; LWVMN will bill your League.)

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102

Proposed LWVMN Program for 1987-89 51st State Convention
June 4,5,6, 1987
Winona State University

CHOOSING PROGRAM

HOW TO BE EFFECTIVE AT THE STATE CONVENTION or BECOMING A DYNAMIC DELEGATE*

Some of you feel strongly about a particular item and hope that others share or will come to share your views. There are effective ways in which you, as an individual member, can win friends for your cause and influence people to vote on your side.

Remember that a non-recommended item must have been submitted to the Board at least three months before Convention and requires a simple majority vote to be considered on the first day of Convention and a three-fifths vote to be selected on the second day of Convention.

League Conventions are marked by intelligent discussion, organization, timing, public relations, fair play and good humor. To start at the beginning:

1. Before going to Convention

   a. Check to see how many other local Leagues suggested the same item you are interested in. Some of them may want to help with organzation.

   b. Check to see what other items were suggested which might be related to yours in some way.

   c. Brainstorm ways to appeal to Convention delegates for support for the item you wish to have considered and enlist their aid in working for it.

   d. Set up a caucus the Friday evening of Convention. (Contact the state office so a room will be reserved for you.)

   e. Work up your arguments for your item and why you prefer it at this time. Think of ways in which the areas of interest in the other items could be tied into yours.

   f. Duplicate your information, and either mail it to each local League or be prepared to distribute it to all members as they arrive at the convention hall.

   g. Study up on your Parliamentary Procedure, especially making and amending motions, etc.

2. Final Plans

   a. Get out the vote - encourage all the local Leagues favoring your item to send their delegates and to go to your caucus.

   b. Be ready with a symbol related to your item to pin on others who agree with you.

c. Have a spokesperson selected - someone with enthusiasm, who projects well, and who is knowledgeable of your item - to present your item. Two seconding speeches are allowed.

d. Have people selected to ask particular questions for clarification. Read the Convention Rules in the workbook carefully for procedures and time limits.

e. In order to make certain all arguments are covered, make certain you have a number of people who are well informed on your item who will be ready to speak to your item. Selected speakers should sit close to the microphones and line up early.

*Many thanks to the LWVs of St. Paul and Houston

CRITERIA FOR CHOOSING A STATE PROGRAM FOR 1987-89

For the selection of League Program, two criteria should be met: (See IN LEAGUE: Guidelines for League Boards, p. 35)

1. Is governmental action needed?
2. Does the proposal fall within the Principles of the League of Women Voters?

Additional questions to consider are:

How much member interest has been expressed for the issue?
Is this the crucial time for the issue?
Is it a current topic of discussion in the community? Could community interest be developed?
Do the political realities permit effective action? Are local/state officials aware of the issue?
Is the issue one on which League members will spend time and effort?
Will the League's involvement make an impact?
Will the League be able to draw on allies?
Will League involvement increase the League's political influence and credibility?
What are the prospect for funding anticipated educational activities and/or action campaign?

Program Adoption

League members receive the program recommended by state Board, including the proposed new study if there is one. Information on non-recommended items is also included.

The wording of a proposed issue may be amended at the annual meeting or convention, provided the intent is not changed nor the scope enlarged. Only program issues submitted by the deadline may be considered. Since League program consists of issues specifically adopted by vote at the annual meeting or convention, issues previously on the program must be readopted in the same or amended form in order to continue to be part of the program.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102

51st State Convention
June 4,5,6, 1987
Winona State University
Winona

PROPOSED PROGRAM 1987-89

Criminal Justice

Support of a judicial system with the capacity to assure a speedy trial and equal justice for all.

Support of a correctional system responsive to the needs of the individual offender and society.

Support of sentencing decisions based on circumstances in relation to the crime, the offender and the effect on public safety, made by the judge within legislative guidelines.

Social Policy

Support of policies to insure equality of opportunity in employment, real property, public accomodations, education, and other public services for all persons.

Support of adminstrative enforcement of antidiscrimination laws.

Support of state responsibility for and responsiveness to Indian citizens.

Support for improved procedures for agencies dealing with family violence; support for improved services for the victims.

Support of stricter enforcement of court-ordered child support payments.

Study for 1985-87: Child Protection: Study of how Minnesota public policies affect the health and safety of children.
Note: the following support positions are those resulting from Part I of the study, focusing on child abuse and neglect issues. Positions for parts II and III of the study, Child Health and Child Care, will be announced at Convention.

Support of the assignment of a high priority to state and county level Child Protection Services to ensure adequate staffing and sufficient resources to provide meaningful services to families experiencing abuse and neglect.

Support of a Children's Trust Fund to support programs aimed at preventing the abuse and neglect of children.

Support of funding programs to promote good parenting and to provide support for parents, especially those in high risk groups, in order to prevent child abuse and neglect.

Support of modifications of juvenile and criminal court proceedings in cases of abuse and neglect, reducing the trauma to the child victim while still protecting the rights of the alleged abuser.

Education

Support of increased state responsibility in creating equal public educational opportunities for all Minnesota children through measures to correct racial imbalance and ensure adequate financing of public schools.

All Minnesota children should have equal access to a good public education. A student's access to a good education should not depend on the wealth of his or her school district nor upon the willingness of local voters to tax themselves. State funding for education should be at a level that makes programs of comparable substance and quality available to all.

Support of improvements in the collective bargaining and tenure laws of the state as they apply to K-12 teachers only.
Support for increased and restructured funding for public libraries.

Natural Resources

Support of a state role in the preservation and management of Minnesota's water resources through protection, allocation, conservation, pricing and interbasin transfer policies protective of Minnesota'a current and future needs.
Support of measures to reduce generation of solid waste.
Support of an overall land use plan with maximum cooperation and implementation at the regional and local level, with state help in developing and exercising land use management, with opportunity for maximum local decision making, and with regional planning and regulation for matters of more than local concern.

Government

Support of improvements in election laws regulating election procedures, voting and school district elections.
Support of improvements in election laws regulating campaign practices.
Support of improved structures and procedures for Minnesota Legislature and Executive Branch.
Support of an improved process for amending the Minnesota Constitution.
Support of apportionment substantially on population of congressional districts and of all elected state and local governmental bodies.
Support of the continuation of legislative initiative and compulsory voter referendum on constitutional amendments.
Opposition to most forms of voter initiative and referendum on statutes.
Opposition to recall by voters of members of the Legislature and state constitutional officers.
Support of strict procedural limits on any process of initiative, referendum or recall.
Support of a flexible Minnesota multi-tax system with emphasis on maintaining state services through a combination of spending cuts and increased taxation when state funds are short and decreased taxation when there is a budget surplus.
Support of using the Minnesota individual income tax as the elastic tax, making rates more progressive when increasing state revenue and lowering rates for all income levels when decreasing state revenue.
Support of state relief for property taxes.
Support of property tax reform.
Support for setting priorities in allocating state funds.
Support of state aids to local governments, especially local school districts and to the local governmental unit that provides the major portion of local services (County and/or city).
Support of more efficient state administrative and legislative expenditures.

NEW STUDY

The LWVMN Board recommends a new study as follows:

> A study of the mental health system in Minnesota, with particular emphasis on the availability and quality of community services.

Scope: This study would cover laws governing the mental health system in MN; the priority given to mental health services through state government organization and funding; and the availability and quality of mental health services provided by public agencies, including state hospitals and community facilities, both outpatient and residential. A comparison with services in other states would be made.

(Mpls., Golden Valley, Eastern Carver County, St. Paul, Roseville, Alexandria, Rochester, Shakopee)

Concurrence Option

The State Board recommends that the LWVMN facilitate the process for local Leagues who want to take concurrence on the LWV-Minneapolis position on Teenage Pregnancy. (The LWVMN Action Committee recommended that LWVMN concur with the Minneapolis position. Some LWVMN Board members expressed the concern that the position might not be applicable to all Minnesota communities. Under the concurrence guidelines, local Leagues can concur with another League's position and act locally.) LWVMN will provide technical assistance and available materials to local Leagues who wish to concur with the Minneapolis study.

1. LWVMN recommends that Minnesota Department of Education require school districts to collect date on drop-outs for reasons of pregnancy or adolescent parenting. (This information would force the state to recognize the problem of teenage pregnancy. With no statistics it is hard to convince people there is a problem.)

2. LWVMN supports increased prevention efforts in the public schools in order to lower the rate of teenage pregnancy. (According to the LWV-Mpls. study prevention programs can include sex education for both elementary and secondary students, development of decision-making skills, support groups, outreach for high-risk students and training for staff awareness.)

3. LWVMN supports teenage health clinics in public schools.

4. LWVMN recommends that health care providers publicize the necessity of prenatal care and the locations of free and low-cost health services.

LWV of Edina and LWV of Golden Valley have studied the topic in units this year using the Minneapolis study. Some studies, perhaps 100 out of the original 3,000, are available.

NON-RECOMMENDED PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

The following study items were recommended by some members in one or more local Leagues. Exact wording of some study items can be obtained from the report forms and will be available at Convention.

A "Study" is an examination or re-examination of an issue usually leading to consensus. An "update" is information on issues on which the LWV already has a position; does not lead to a new position. In some instances, requests for an update would lead to a new position, and those requests for updates have been listed under New Studies rather than Updates.

Criminal Justice

New Study
- Merit qualifications for judiciary (Owatonna)

Update
- Sentencing Guidelines (Roseville)
- Concern for victims (ECC, Mpls.)
- Prison Conditions (Mpls.)
- Juvenile justice - reform proposals (Mpls., No. Dakota County)

Social Policy

New Study
- Welfare reform - shelter for homeless, mentally ill and retarded (ABC, St. Cloud, Stevens County)
- Alternative housing and health care for aging. (St. Louis Park, Owatonna)
- Marriage dissolution laws (White Bear/North Oaks)
- Impact of HMO's (ECC)

Update
- Equal access to transportation (MEPH)

Education

New Study
- Illiteracy in MN (Mpls., Edina)
- Sex education in MN (Alexandria)
- State responsibility for higher education system (Duluth, Brooklyn Park/Osseo/Maple Grove)
- Curriculum development (Duluth)
- Re-study collective bargaining and teacher's rights (Northfield)

Updates
- Resource sharing (Mahtomedi Area)
- Voucher system, merit pay (Robbinsdale, Mpls., Fridley)
- Drop collective bargaining and tenure position (New Ulm, Mpls. a few members)

Natural Resources

New Study
- DNR organization (Fridley, Alexandria)
- Wetlands, marshlands, reclaimed and tilled farmland (New Ulm)
- Effects of non-point source pollution (New Brighton)

Updates
- Solid waste and land use (Roseville)
- Reduction of solid waste (Mpls.)
- Incineration of garbagbe (Stevens County)

Government

New Study
- Process for amending MN Constitution (St. Croix Valley)
- Feasibility of MN Presidential Primary (Woodbury/Cottage Grove)
- Proposed tax revisions (St. Croix Valley, Willmar, No. Dakota County, White Bear/North Oaks)
- Campaign practices (Roseville)
- Workers compensation (Woodbury/Cottage Grove, MEPH)
- Re-study FSG position (St. Louis Park, Northfield, Mahtomedi area, White Bear/North Oaks, Mpls.)
- Insurance costs (ABC)
- State sponsored gambling (Rochester)
- Unicameral legislature (Duluth, Red Wing)
- Economic problems - retaining and attracting business in MN (Rochester)
- Unemployment Conpensation (MEPH)
- Gun Control (Northfield)
- Gap between rural and urban economics in MN (Freeborn County)

Updates
- Garbage bills (St. Paul)
- School district elections (New Brighton)
- Campaign spending escalation - TV ads (New Brighton, Red Wing, White Bear/North Oaks)
- Drop Election laws, details 2 and 3.

PROPOSED WORDING CHANGES

Wording changes in existing positions were proposed by several Leagues. All proposed changes are stated below with Board recommendation to approve or not approve after each.

Criminal Justice

Corrections (p. 5)

1. Reverse position: "needs of society" first then "needs of the individual offender." (Rock County)

   The State Board recommends approval of this change.

2. Add "the needs of the victim" prior to "needs of the individual offender." (Owatonna, Rochester)

   The State Board does not recommend approval of this change. Victim is a part of society and is already included in the existing position.

Social Policy

Equality of opportunity (p. 7)

Change "Indian citizens" to "native American citizens." (Northfield)

The State Board does not recommend this change. Either one is appropriate.

Education

Collective Bargaining (p. 12)

Change "K" to "early childhood" (St. Croix Valley)

The State Board does not recommend this change. The study did not include early childhood and this would change the position. A new study would be required.

Natural Resource

Solid Waste (p. 16)

Add "and adequate disposal..." (Austin)

The State Board does not recommend this change. This is a LWVUS position and must be addressed at a national convention.

Land Use (p. 16)

Add at end "and should include the effects on development of the use of industrial revenue bonds and other direct and indirect methods of using public financing." (White Bear/North Oaks)

The State Board does not recommend this change. It would substantially change the current positon. A new study is required to make such a change.

Government

Election Laws (p. 20)

Add "support of registration for primary elections." (Richfield)

The State Board does not recommend this change. This is covered in the general phrase "improvement in election laws."

Campaign Practices (p. 21)

Add "Support public financing for all elections and set limits on campaign spending." (Richfield)

The State Board does not recommend this change. Not covered in original study. A new study would be necessary.

Financing State Government (p. 25-26)

1. Details: Add "oppose increase in sales tax."

   The State Board does not recommend this change. This would change our position.

2. Drop 4% reference. (Roseville, MEPH, White Bear/North Oaks)

   The State Board recommends approval of this change. The number reference is descriptive, removing it does not change the meaning of the detail statement.

SUGGESTED GRAMMATICAL CHANGES
Fridley Program Planning, January 13, 1987

old Criminal Justice, Judiciary: Support of a judicial system with the capacity to assure a speedy trial and equal justice for all. (p. 4)

new Support of a judicial system which has the capacity to assure a speedy trial and equal justice for all.

old Criminal Justice, Corrections: Support of a correctional system responsive to the needs of the individual offender and of society. Support of sentencing decisions based on circumstances in relation to the crime, the offender, and the effect on public safety, made by the judge within legislative guidelines. (p. 5)

new Support of: 1) a correctional system responsive to the needs of both individual offenders and society; 2) sentencing decisions--made by the judge within legislative guidelines--based on the the effect on public safety, the circumstances relating to the crime, and the offender.

old Human Resources/Social Policy: Support of policies to insure equality of opportunity in employment, real property, public accommodations, education, and other public services for all persons. Support of administrative enforcement of antidiscrimination laws. Support of state responsibility for and responsiveness to Indian Citizens. (p. 7)

new Support of: 1) policies that insure, for all persons, equality of opportunity regarding employment, real property, public accommodations, education, and other public services; 2) administrative enforcement of antidiscrimination laws; 3) state responsibility for, and responsiveness to, Indian Citizens. (p. 7)

old Education, Equal Opportunity: Support of increased state responsibility in creating equal public educational opportunities for all Minnesota children through measures to correct racial imbalance and insure adequate financing of public schools. (p. 11)

new Education, Equal Opportunity: Support of increased state responsibility in creating equal public education opportunities for all Minnesota children through measures designed to correct racial imbalance and insure adequate financing of public schools. (p. 11)

old Education, Financing of Education: All Minnesota children should have equal access to a good public education. A student's access to a good education should not depend on the wealth of his or her school district nor upon the willingness of local voters to tax themselves. State funding for education should be at a level that makes programs of comparable substance and quality available to all. (p. 11)

new Education, Financing of Education: All Minnesota children should have equal access to a good public education. A student's access to a good education should not depend upon the wealth of his or her school district nor upon the willingness of local voters to tax themselves. State funding for education should be (adequate to make) ~~(high enough to make)~~ programs of comparable substance and quality available to all. (p. 11)

old Natural Resources, Land Use: Support of an overall land use plan with maximum cooperation and implementation at the regional and local level, with state help in developing and exercising land use management, with opportunity for maximum local decision making, and with regional planning and regulation for matters of more than local concern. (p. 16)

new Natural Resources, Land Use: Support of an overall land-use plan with: 1) maximum cooperation and implementation at the regional and local level; 2) state help in developing and exercising land use management; 3) opportunity for maximum local decision making; 4) regional planning and regulation for matters of more than local concern. (p. 16)

old Government, Organization of Government: Support of improved structure and procedures for the Minnesota Legislature and Executive Branch; support of an improved process for amending the Minnesota Constitution; support of apportionment substantially on population of congressional districts and of all elected state and local governmental bodies. (p. 23)

new Government, Organization of Government: Support of: 1) improved structure(s) and procedures for the Minnesota Legislature and the Executive Branch; 2) an improved process for amending the Minnesota Constitution; 3) the apportionment of congressional districts and all elected state and local governmental bodies which is (based substantially) (~~substantially based~~) on population. (p. 23)

old Government, Initiative, Referendum and Recall: Support of the continuation of legislative initiative and compulsory voter referendum on constitutional amendments; opposition to most forms of voter initiative and referendum on statutes; opposition to recall by voters of members of the Legislature and state constitutional officers; support of strict procedural limits on any process of initiative, referendum or recall. (p. 24)

new Government, Initiative, Referendum and Recall: Support of: 1) the continuation of legislative initiative and compulsory voter referendum on constitutional amendments; 2) strict procedural limits on any process of initiative, referendum or recall. Opposition to: 1) most forms of voter initiative and referendum on statutes ((~~at the state level~~)); 2) recall by voters of members of the Legislature and state constitutional officers. (p. 24)

These suggested grammatical changes were submitted by the League of Women Voters of Fridley and are recommended by the LWVMN Board.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102

PROPOSED BYLAW AMENDMENTS

State Bylaws Committee: Erica Buffington, LWV-St.Louis Park
Emily Schmitz, LWV-Northfield
Lynne Westphal, LWV-Edina

The following proposals are submitted to you for your consideration. They were discussed and voted on at the state Board meeting of March 10, 1987.

brackets [] mean delete
underlining_____ means new wording

1. The following changes were submitted by the League of Women Voters of Minneapolis and are intended to clarify the intent of the bylaws. These changes are recommended by the LWVMN Board for clarification and housekeeping reasons.

Article IV. Officers, Section 5. The Treasurer.

. . . to the Board at its regular meetings [and]. The Treasurer shall present an annual report. . .

Explanation: shorter sentences clarify.

Article IV. Officers, Section 5. The Treasurer.

The treasurer, or a duly appointed [assistant] representative, shall [collect and] receive all [monies] money due, [and] shall be the custodian of [these monies] such funds, [depositing] deposit them in a bank designated by the Board of Directors, and [disbursing the same] shall disburse them only upon order of the Board.

Explanation: clearer and more concise.

Article V. Board of Directors, Section 4. Powers and Duties.

. . .for the carrying out of Program and for promotion [in the local Leagues]of finance programs in the local Leagues. [to further work] Such local finance programs are requisite to further work. . .

Explanation: clarification of a very complex sentence.

Article VII. Finance, Section 3. Budget Committee.

. . . and a committee which shall be appointed by the Board for that purpose. . .

Explanation: clarifies who appoints the committee.

2. Article VI. RECOGNITION OF LOCAL AND PROVISIONAL LEAGUES

Add new section:

Section 3. State Units. a) State units are those which have been so recognized by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. b) The Board of

Directors of the LWVMN has responsibility for the establishment of new Leagues. For this purpose the Board may organize a group in a community in which no local League exists and shall recommend the group for recognition as a state unit when it meets the qualifying guidelines as set forth by the LWVMN Board of Directors. c) In the event of recurring failure of a state unit to meet these qualifying guidelines, the Board of Directors of the LWVMN may recommend that recognition be withdrawn. All funds held by state units from which recognition has been withdrawn shall be paid to the LWVMN.

Explanation: The State Board recommends approval of this by-law change. At the present time we have no provision in our bylaws covering state units. Since we have one very active state unit, it is necessary to add this section.

3. Article VII. Finance. Section 2. Budget.

The Board shall submit to the Convention for adoption budgets for the ensuing two fiscal years. These budgets shall provide for the support of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. The PMP amount shall be determined for the ensuing two fiscal years only by the delegates at the state convention. A copy of the proposed budgets shall be sent to each local League president at least three months in advance of the Convention.

Explanation: The State Board recommends approval of this bylaw change. It is similar to a bylaw change submitted by the League of Women Voters of St. Paul (see below). The State Board prefers this wording but agrees with the reasons put forth by the LWV-St. Paul for the change: the Council is not as representative of the total League membership; many local Leagues have already established their budgets; a two year budget should be a plan for two years.

Article VII, Finance, Section 2, Budget.

The Board shall submit to the Convention for adoption budgets for the ensuing two fiscal years. These budgets shall provide for the support of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. The PMP amount shall be determined for the ensuing two fiscal years by the Convention and may not be changed by the Council. A copy of the proposed budgets shall be sent to each local League president at least three months in advance of the Convention.

Submitted by the League of Women Voters of St. Paul. This wording is not recommended by the LWVMN Board.

4. Article IX. Council, Section 4. Quorum.

...for the transaction of business at a Council meeting. The number of members of the Board of Directors voting on any issue shall not exceed the number of non-Board members in attendance at the Council.

Explanation: submitted by the League of Women Voters of Minneapolis, to allow for equitable representation of the membership in deciding issues.

The LWVMN Board does not recommend this bylaw change. This is already covered by Article IX, Section 4, which reads, "A quorum shall consist of not less than twenty members other than the Board of Directors for the transaction of business at a Council meeting."

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102

LWVMN-EF OFFICERS

President: Joan Higinbotham, LWV-Minneapolis
1st Vice President: Beverly McKinnell, LWV-St. Paul
2nd Vice President: Candy Takkunen, LWV-Eastern Carver County
3rd Vice President: Peggy Leppik, LWV- Golden Valley
Secretary: Phyllis Brostrom, LWV-Marshall
Treasurer: Corrinne McDonald, LWV-Shakopee

DIRECTORS

Elected:
Regional Representatives: NE - Prudy Cameron, LWV-Duluth
NW - Dee Bowman, LWV-Detroit Lakes
SW - Betty Haats, LWV-Willmar
SE - Bobbie Megard, LWV-St. Paul

Mary Santi, LWV-White Bear Lake/North Oaks
Carolyn Hendrixson, LWV-Minneapolis
Polly Keppel, LWV-Minneapolis
Diane O'Conner, LWV-Eastern Carver County

Appointed:
Nancy Crippen, LWV-Northern Dakota County
Judy Duffy, LWV-Mahtomedi
Kay Erickson, LWV-Minnetonka/Eden Prairie/Hopkins
Linda Peck, LWV-St. Cloud
Margit Johnson, LWV-Northfield

Budget Chair: Joann Buie, LWV-Edina
Nominating Chair: Peggy Lucas, LWV-Minneapolis
Cathy Hegg, LWV-Alexandria
Nadeen Mutsch, LWV-Woodbury/Cottage Grove

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA
PHONE (612) 224-5445
555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

Proposed LWVMN Budget
for 1987-89

TO: Local League Presidents

FROM: Margit Berg, LWVMN Budget Chair

DATE: March 18, 1987

The Budget Committee has finally completed its proposed 1987-89 budget and it has been approved by the Board of Directors for submission to local Leagues for consideration with final adoption by delegates to the State Convention. We have also enclosed for your information the proposed 1987-89 budget for the LWVMN Education Fund because much of LWVMN's program is funded through the LWVMNEF. The LWVMN also provides LWVMNEF with office services for which it is reimbursed. The LWVMN Education Fund Budget is adopted by the Board of Directors at its annual meeting following the June, 1987, State Convention.

Developing the budget was a lengthier-than-usual process because of direction given at Council last spring. The direction asked that the Budget Committee consider the size of budget an organization like the LWVMN can support. Because of the larger scope of work, I made an effort to involve as many local Leagues as possible. I was pleased with the willingness of seven local Leagues to send representatives.

After spending the first two meetings comparing our organization with others, looking at recent trends in the LWVMN Budget, and becoming familiar with current goals of the organization, the Budget Committee decided that it should follow several guidelines in developing the budget. We decided that until membership stabilizes, we should not increase the budget by anything greater than the inflation rate which was estimated to be about 4% for 1987. We also agreed to be realistic in expectations and wanted to approximate the current ratio of the LWVMNEF Budget to the LWVMN Budget. We found that our dues are not out of line with other similar types of organizations, but we fast came to the realization that the League is somewhat different from others in that our local units actively support two additional levels of the organization. We will explain more of our background information at Convention.

The Budget Committee made several other decisions. We decided to budget allocated operating expenses which may make it somewhat difficult to compare past budgets with the present budget, but in the long run, it will make it easier for the Board of Directors to have a better idea of how well we're doing as we progress throughout the year. The Budget Committee also decided to recommend that if there is a need to revise the budget for the second year of the biennium, the Board should be able to do that instead of bringing it to the Council meeting. The Board of Directors could not raise the PMP.

I hope that our attempt to explain the line items in the LWVMN Budget (see Description of Budget Categories attached to Budget) is helpful to you. No such attempt has been made in recent years and we want to make the budgets as easy to understand as possible. Even with that I should probably point out the main differences from the past year's budgets.

(over)

1) I have already written you that the PMP is being proposed at $18 for both years of the biennium to be determined by your membership figures which were due in the LWVMN office on January 15, 1987. We think this is a proper incentive for local Leagues to increase their membership, the number one goal for our state organization.

2) We plan on increasing significantly the money raised from direct mail efforts. There will be four such mailings to individuals throughout the year.

3) We are further reducing expected income from the copier machine business because of the impending move.

4) There are some extra income and expenses in the first half of the biennium related to the move. We are being reimbursed by the Dept. of Transportation for most if not all of the expenses.

5) One regional workshop has been added to each year of the biennium in response to feedback from local Leagues.

6) There is a continued line item that calls for returning $4,000 to reserves to further build them up until they meet recommended guidelines for organizations like ours.

7) The main item to point out regarding the LWVMNEF Budget is that there will be three new projects in 1987-88 in addition to the new study if one is adopted. These new items balance nicely with the large election-related projects in the following year's budget. The new items are leadership training, an agricultural conference and citizen information. You will hear more about them at Convention.

Regarding the overall size of the budgets, if you exclude the large in-and-out income and expense which the organization incurs for the biennial convention (figured to be approximately $14,000 above the cost of Council), we come close to our 4% inflationary goal when averaged between the two years.

If we have not exercised as much restraint as you would like to have seen, we would like to explain to you our dilemma. The Budget Committee recognized that membership stabilization is the number one goal of this organization. We also took note of the fact that stabilization appears to be beginning. We would very much like to see this organization remain as visible and vital as possible during our membership focus. We felt that, to do this, we should not be reducing program. At the same time, there was concern expressed that if membership doesn't stabilize in this next biennium, it will become nearly impossible to continue to maintain a budget of this size. We are hopeful that the League of Women Voters will continue to attract a wide group of people that will support the laudable and timeless goals of this organization.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to have served in the capacity of Budget Chair. And thanks to those who helped develop the budgets. They are as follows: Margit Johnson, LWV of Northfield; Mertyce Mayne, LWV of St. Paul; Corrine McDonald, LWV of Shakopee; Joan Delich, LWV of Minneapolis; Vi Russell, LWV of St. Croix Valley; Pearl Sheps, LWV of Rochester; Mary Jean Smith, LWV of Freeborn County; and ex officio members from the Board of Directors; Erica Buffington, Field Service, LWV of St. Louis Park; Joan Higinbotham, President, LWV of Minneapolis; Connie Hondl, Treasurer, LWV of Edina; and Beverly McKinnell, Development, LWV of St. Paul.

There will be a Budget committee meeting open to all on Friday night of the Convention. I look forward to having as many of you come as is possible.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

DESCRIPTION OF BUDGET CATEGORIES - 1987-89

INCOME

Member and Public Support

0400 Memberships-LL PMP (local League per member payment) - 2,650 members at $18 each; 100 household members at $9 each; presumes a stable membership and a $1.50 increase in PMP. PMP for both years to be based on membership figure submitted in January, 1987.

0402 Memberships-MAL (members-at-large) - 75 members at $35 each in 1987-88; 100 members at $35 each in 1988-89. Difference based on more members in an election year.

0403 Memberships-CMAL Assessment - Council of Metropolitan Area Leagues pay for use of office; modest increase to help with relocation.

0404 Hope Washburn Contributions - being removed from budget because this money goes to reserves and is not to be spent.

0405 Memorials - cannot budget for this because it is too sporadic.

0410 Cash from Members and Local Leagues - result of direct mail appeals to individuals and special requests for contributions from local Leagues and misc. gifts. Goal set by Financial Options Committee. (FOC)

0411 Cash from Nonmembers - result of direct mail appeals. Goal set by FOC. This item is significantly increased.

0420 Non Cash from Members - contributions-in-kind, many of which are reimburseable expenses by Board and committee members. Expected to diminish because part now included in Ed Fund budget.

0450 Interest Income - assumes 5% interest on reserves of $7500 in 1987-88 and $11,500 in 1988-89.

Program Services

0501 Regional Workshops - assumes workshops in fall of 1987 and in spring of 1988; 100 attending each time at $15 each.

0502 DPM (duplicate presidents' mailing)/Board Memo Subscriptions - based on present subscriptions and modest increase; 30 DPMs at $15 each and 100 Board Memos at $5 each.

0503 Membership Brochure Sales - sales to local Leagues at minimum price.

0505 Local League Reimbursement - for cost of field service visits.

0507 Hope Washburn Interest - interest from Washburn Fund to be spent helping local Leagues.

DESCRIPTION OF BUDGET CATEGORIES 1987-89 (page 2)

0600 Publications - sale of non-Education Fund pubs to local Leagues and public.

0700 Voter - 15 subscriptions at $5 each.

0710 LWVMNEF Contribution: - 1/3 of Voter is Ed Fund related and Ed Fund reimburses LWVMN.

0801 Del State Conv 87/Council 88 - housing, food and registrations.

0901 Day on the Hill - food and registrations; assumes 70 at $15 each.

0902 Capitol Letter - assumes 100 subscriptions at $5 each.

1001-1500 - no non-Ed Fund income projected for these program areas.

1600 Voters Service ABC Reporting - key precinct reporting for state and national elections only.

1701 Speakers Bureau - stipends for speeches made by League members.

1702 Citizens in Action Sales - printed biennially with some sales in the off-year.

1751 Grant LWVUSEF Projects - with our own Ed Fund, we no longer need this.

Supporting Services

2001 Fund Raising - gross income from annual benefit/auction.

2002 Cookbook Administration - cookbook had a separate account from which LWVMN is reimbursed.

2003 Cookbook Profit to LWVMN - assumes selling approximately 450 cookbooks in 1987-88 and 300 in 1988-89 at $7 each.

2004 Convention Auction - auction to be held at state convention.

2010 Copier Service Business - assumes modest amount of copying to be done by local Leagues; no outside copying planned but would like to develop this in new location, if possible.

2012 Office relocation reimbursement - Dept. of Transportation will pay actual costs of one move.

Services Provided LWVMNEF

3001 Administration Local League Grants - 5% fee charged which does not completely cover costs.

3010 Administrative & Development Costs - office costs associated with administering and raising money for the Ed Fund.

3020 Grants Project Costs - office costs associated with particular Ed Fund projects.

DESCRIPTION OF BUDGET CATEGORIES 1987-89 (page 3)

EXPENDITURES

Program Services

4000 Discount and Bad Debts - 5% discount given to local Leagues for paying their PMP early; Lagues who disband often don't pay their PMP.

5011 Field Service Committee - committee member expenses.

5021 League Contacts-Calls - long distance phone calls for field service.

5031 League Contacts-Visits - expenses for field service visits.

5041 Membership Committee - committee member expenses.

5042 Membership Brochure - design and printing costs.

5051 Membership/Development Subcommittee - expenses for Board coordinating subcommittee composed of field service, membership, marketing and public relations chairs.

5061 Regional Workshops - expenses for workshops in fall of 1987 and spring of 1988.

5081 Provisional League - expenses for maintaining one provisional League.

5082 State Units-at-Large - rebates to units for members-at-large who join those units; dues collected by LWVMN.

6011 Purchase/Printing - purchasing LWVUS pubs; printing of misc. non-Ed Fund pubs; larger amount in first year is for printing Program for Action.

6021 Sales and Use Tax - sales tax collected for pubs and misc. items; includes tax on cookbook.

6031 Committee to Coordinate Pubs - no committee at present.

7011 Voter Committee - expenses of Voter editor.

7021 Printing - printing four issues of the Voter.

7031 Postage - mailing four issues of Voter.

8011 MN Convention 87, 89 - expenses of '87 Convention including lodging, meals, materials; planning expenses for '89 Convention.

8021 MN Council 1988 - expenses of probably one-day meeting including room rental, meal and materials.

8031 LWVUS Council '87/Convention '88 - expenses for two to attend Council and three to attend Convention; transportation, lodging, meals.

9011 Action Committee - committee expenses; active and large committee.

9021 Lobbying and Monitoring - expenses of lobbyists.

9031 Action Resource Materials - purchase of background materials, etc.

9041 Coalitions and Affiliations - membership fees for groups which change according to items being lobbied, i.e. MN Women's Consortium, MN Equal Rights Alliance.

9051 Day on the Hill - expenses of meals and materials.

10011-17091 - program items which are self-explanatory. Most of their income and expenses are in the Ed Fund budget.

Administration

20000 President and Board - expenses for attending meetings, travel to and from office on official business.

20001 Conferences for Board - educational meetings and opportunities for networking for Board members and their committees.

20002 LWVUS DPM (duplicate presidents' mailing) - subscription fee.

20003 Budget Committee - expenses of one meeting in '87-88, three in '88-89.

20004 Nominating Committee - expenses of one meeting in '87-88, three in '88-89.

20005 Bylaws Committee - expenses of one meeting in '88-89.

20006 Long Range Planning - expenses of maintenance effort.

20007 Audit Expenses - books are audited yearly.

20008 Office Management - committee of Board meets about quarterly to review needs and functioning of office; higher in 1987-88 because of move.

20010 Return to Reserves - Board goal is to rebuild reserves to the recommended guideline for non profit organizations (three months of operating expenses).

20011 Office Relocation - two moves at $1,000 each.

Development/PR/Marketing

30001 Financial Options/Development Committee - expenses of committee.

30003 Travel and Parking - being eliminated as a budget category as this is included in above item.

30006 Public Relations Committee - expenses of committee.

30007 Marketing Committee - expenses of committee and their activities; increase reflects adoption of marketing plan and greater role of LWVMN in membership efforts.

30008 Video Productions Committee - expenses of videotaping meetings for use by local Leagues and others.

Fund Raising

40001 Fund Raising - expenses associated with annual benefit/auction.

40002 Cookbook - postage and advertising expenses.

40003 Direct Mailing - postage and printing costs; expanded effort of about four mailings per year.

40004 Convention Auction - expenses associated with auction at state convention.

Miscellaneous

60000 Payment to LWVUS-PMP-MAL's - LWVMN pays LWVUS $3.50 for each member-at-large; 75 in '87-88 and 100 in '88-89.

60001 Payment to LL-State Member - LWVMN pays local League $3 for each member-at-large; 75 in '87-88 and 100 in '88-89.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses refer to those costs incurred in maintaining an office and a staff. They are quite self-explanatory. The staff keeps detailed records which enables them to know what expenses should be charged to which activity. This is what is referred to as allocating the operating expenses to specific program areas. LWVMN has not recently budgeted allocated operating expenses. However, because operating expenses are allocated on the treasurer's report, it is difficult to compare treasurer's reports with the budget. So this year the Budget Committee decided to try to budget allocated operating expenses. It was done based on history and changing Board priorities. You will notice that each program area has a line item for allocated operating expenses. Three items need further explanation:

50097 The Ed Fund contracts with LWVMN to do work on Ed Fund projects. This reflects the amount of work done for the Ed Fund.

60009 The Ed Fund is often unable to pay for all the allocated operating expenses for which it is billed. This line item allows for some non-payment or "forgiveness."

60010 Because operating expenses are shown as expenditures twice, once in the program areas as allocated operating expenses and once as line items under Operating Expenses, this item is an offsetting credit for the double accounting.

	LWVMN BUDGET	ACTUAL 1986-87 Feb. 28,1987		1987-88	1988-89
	INCOME				
	MEMBER & PUBLIC SUPPORT				
0400	MEMBERSHIPS -LL PMP	40,408.70	45,302	46,350	46,350
0402	MEMBERSHIPS-MAL	4,842.51	3,500	3,000	3,800
0403	MEMBERSHIPS -CMAL ASSESSMENT	250.00	250	275	300
0404	HOPE WASHBURN CONTRIBUTIONS	0.00	175	0	0
0405	MEMORIALS	30.00	0	0	0
0410	CASH FROM MEMBERS & LL'S	324.18	1,498	1,500	1,500
0411	CASH FROM NON MEMBERS	85.00	2,410	10,700	14,000
0420	NON CASH FROM MEMBERS	1,170.45	3,900	3,000	3,100
0425	STATE UNITS	467.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
0450	INTEREST INCOME	622.29	300	375	575
	TOTAL MEMB & PUB SUPPORT	48,200.63	57,335	65,200	69,625
	PROGRAM SERVICES				
	DIRECT SERVICE TO - LL				
0501	REGIONAL WORKSHOP	0.00	550	1,500	1,500
0502	DPM/BOARD MEMO SUBSCRIPTIONS	1,080.00	800	1,050	1,100
0503	MEMBERSHIP BROCH SALES	0	0	200	0
0505	LL REIMBURSEMENT	0.00	0	150	200
0507	HOPE WASHBURN INTEREST	99.41	0	150	175
	TOTAL DIR SER - LL	1,179.41	1,350	3,050	2,975
0600	PUBLICATIONS	790.45	2,400	2,000	1,000
0700	VOTER	56.00	30	75	75
0710	LWVMNEF CONTRIBUTION: 1/3	508.59	1,050	400	400
	TOTAL VOTER	564.59	1,080	475	475
0801	DEL STATE CONV 87/COUNCIL 88	3,205.00	3,500	15,500	1,500
	ACTION				
0901	DAY ON THE HILL	977.68	800	1,000	1,000
0902	CAPITOL LETTER	625.00	500	500	500
	TOTAL ACTION	1,602.68	1,300	1,500	1,500
1001	NATURAL RESOURCES	0.00	0		
1100	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	0.00	0		
1200	HR/SOCIAL POLICY	0.00	0		
1300	EDUCAITON	0.00	0		

LWVMN BUDGET		ACTUAL 1986-87 Feb. 28,1987		1987-88	1988-89
1400	GOVERNMENT	0.00	0		
1500	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	0.00	0		
1600	VOTERS SERVICE ABC REPORTING	3,913.86	4,000	0	4,000
	CITIZEN INFORMATION				
1701	SPEAKERS BUREAU	230.00	500	500	500
1702	CITIZEN IN ACTION SALES	759.50	2,500	1,000	2,500
	TOTAL CITIZEN INFORMATON	989.50	3,000	1,500	3,000
1751	GRANT LWVUSEF PROJECTS	42.80	300	0	0
	SUPPORTING SERVICES				
2001	FUND RAISING	18.12	14,000	18,500	18,500
2002	COOKBOOK ADMINISTRATION	148.86	500	280	200
2003	COOKBOOK PROFIT TO LWVMN	5,462.00	6,500	3,000	2,850
2004	CONVENTION - AUCTION		0	2,250	0
2010	COPIER SERVICE BUSINESS	1,797.46	3,000	1,000	1,200
2012	OFFICE RELOCATION REIMB	0	0	1,650	0
	TOTAL SUPPORTING SERVICES	7,426.44	24,000	26,680	22,750
	SERVICES PROVIDED LWVMNEF				
3001	ADMINISTRATION LL GRANTS	1,511.05	1,000	2,000	2,000
3010	ADMIN. & DEVEL. COSTS	15,765.53	14,000	16,500	18,500
3020	GRANTS PROJECT COSTS	18,856.01	30,455	28,000	28,950
	TOTAL SER PRO LWVMNEF	36,132.59	45,455	46,500	49,450
	TOTAL INCOME	104,047.95	143,720	162,405	156,275

EXPENSES

	PROGRAM SERVICES				
4000	DISCOUNT AND BAD DEBTS	974.72	0	1,000	1,000
	DIRECT SERVICE TO LL				
5011	FIELD SERVICE COMMITTEE	249.00	150	250	250
5021	LEAGUE CONTACTS - CALLS	212.88	200	250	250
5031	LEAGUE CONTACTS - VISTS	649.85	695	700	700
5041	MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE	0.00	100	200	200
5042	MEMBERSHIP BROCHURE	2.90	250	250	0
5051	MEMBERSHIP/DEV. SUB COMMITTEE	0.00	350	350	350
5061	REGIONAL WORKSHOPS	0.00	0	1,000	1,000
5081	STATE UNITS AT LARGE	75.70	100	200	200

LWVMN BUDGET		ACTUAL 1986-87 Feb. 28,1987		1987-88	1988-89
5082	PROVISIONAL LEAGUE	34.03	300	100	100
5091	ALLOCATED OPERATING	14,537.52	0	17,062	18,871
	TOTAL DIRECT SER TO LL	15,761.88	2,145	20,362	21,921
	PUBLICATIONS				
6011	PURCHASE/PRINTING	102.57	700	1,800	500
6021	SALES & USE TAX	63.79	200	100	100
6031	COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE PUBS	0.00	0	0	0
6091	ALLOCATED OPERATING	576.09	0	1,066	1,110
	TOTAL PUBLICATIONS	742.45	900	2,966	1,710
	VOTER				
7011	COMMITTEE	8.87	100	100	100
7021	PRINTING	1,209.02	1,800	1,850	1,900
7031	POSTAGE	710.94	650	900	900
7091	ALLOCATED OPERATING	765.43	0	2,132	2,221
	TOTAL VOTER	2,694.26	2,550	4,982	5,121
	DELEGATES & AFFILIATIONS				
8011	MN CONVENTION 87, 89	59.82	150	11,500	150
8021	MN COUNCIL 1988	2,390.92	2,500	0	1,000
8031	LWVUS COUNCIL 87/CONV 88	1,168.21	2,100	1,800	2,400
8091	ALLOCATED OPERATING	3,184.84	0	6,398	3,332
	TOTAL DELEGTES & AFFIL	6,803.79	4,750	19,698	6,882
	ACTION				
9011	COMMITTEE	54.47	950	950	950
9021	LOBBYING & MONITORING	60.98	800	1,000	800
9031	RESOURCE MATERIALS	0.00	25	25	25
9041	COALITIONS & AFFILIATIONS	20.00	100	150	150
9051	DAY ON THE HILL	678.55	250	750	750
9061	SEMINARS	0.00	0	0	0
9091	ALLOCATED OPERATING	1,530.79	0	6,398	5,554
	TOTAL ACTION	2,344.79	2,125	9,273	8,229
	NATURAL RESOURCES				
10011	COMMITTEE	36.06	100	250	250
10012	LOBBYING DEPOSIT COMPAIGN	0.00	100	150	150
10091	ALLOCATING OPERATING	339.12	0	213	222
	TOTAL NATURAL RESOURCES	375.18	200	613	622
	CRIMINAL JUSTICE				
11011	COMMITTEE	0.00	50	100	100
11091	ALLOCATED OPERATING	2.40	0	213	222
	TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE	2.40	50	313	322

LWVMN BUDGET		ACTUAL 1986-87 Feb. 28,1987		1987-88	1988-89
	SOCIAL POLICY				
12011	COMMITTEE	50.00	50	150	150
12091	ALLOCATED OPERATING	38.21	0	213	222
	TOTAL SOCIAL POLICY	88.21	50	363	372
	EDUCATION				
13011	COMMITTEE	37.18	300	100	100
13091	ALLOCATED OPERATING	2.99	0	213	222
	TOTAL EDUCATION	40.17	300	313	322
	GOVERNMENT				
14011	COMMITTEE	0.00	100	100	100
14091	ALLOCATED OPERATING	0.65	0	213	222
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	0.65	100	313	322
	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS				
15010	COMMITTEE	0.00	50	50	50
15011	CONF/RESOURCES	14.95	100	0	0
15012	WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL	10.00	10	10	10
15013	MINNESOTA INT'L CENTER MTGS.	0.00	25	25	25
15014	UN RALLY	66.60	25	15	15
15015	TRADE CONFERENCE	0.00	0	25	25
15091	ALLOCATED OPERATING	39.82	0	213	222
	TOTAL IR	131.37	210	338	347
	VOTERS SERVICE				
16011	COMMITTEE	11.04	200	50	50
16021	ABC PROJECT (ELECTION YRS ONLY	1,207.56	900	0	900
16091	ALLOCATED OPERATING	707.00	0	0	666
	TOTAL VOTER SERVICE	1,925.60	1,100	50	1,616
	CITIZEN INFORMATION				
17011	COMMITTEE	19.10	0	0	0
17021	SPEAKERS BUREAU (NEW FLYER)	0.00	250	250	0
17031	CIA PUBLICATION	285.86	100	0	1,500
17091	ALLOCATED OPERATING	247.43	0	533	555
	TOTAL CITIZEN INFORMATION	552.39	350	783	2,055
	C-I GRANT LWVUSEF				
17510	UNDESIGNATED	0.00	0		
17591	ALLOCATED OPERATING	0.00	0		
	TOTAL C-I GRANT LWVUSEF	0.00	0	0	0
	ADMINISTRATION				

LWVMN BUDGET		ACTUAL 1986-87 Feb. 28,1987		1987-88	1988-89
20000	PRESIDENT & BOARD	1,083.81	1,800	2,200	2,200
20001	CONFERENCES FOR BOARD	40.00	400	800	800
20002	LWVUS DPM	425.00	600	600	600
20003	BUDGET COMMITTEE	139.30	180	60	180
20004	NOMINATING COMMITTEE	23.51	180	60	180
20005	BYLAWS COMMITTEE	0.00	60	0	60
20006	LONG RANGE PLANNING	0.00	180	180	180
20007	AUDIT EXPENSES	1,550.00	1,450	1,800	1,800
20008	OFFICE MANAGEMENT	59.26	150	400	200
20009	ALLOCATED OPERATING	22,430.54	0	19,195	21,660
20010	RETURN TO RESERVES	0.00	4,000	4,000	4,000
20011	OFFICE RELOCATION	0	0	2,000	0
	TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	25,751.42	9,000	31,295	31,860
	DEVELOPMENT/PR/MARKETING				
30001	FINANCIAL OPTIONS/DEVEL COMM	22.70	75	75	75
30003	TRAVEL & PARKING	0.00	25	0	0
30006	PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE	21.75	100	120	120
30007	MARKETING COMMITTEE	114.65	175	600	600
30008	VIDEO PRODUCTIONS COMM	0.00	75	75	75
30009	ALLOCATED OPERATING	1,906.69	0	3,200	3,332
	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT/PR/MARK	2,065.79	450	4,070	4,202
	FUND RAISING				
40001	FUND RAISING	614.89	5,500	8,500	8,500
40002	COOK BOOK	7.50	3,570	280	200
40003	DIRECT MAILINGS	0.00	1,900	5,900	6,400
40004	CONVENTION AUCTION			250	0
40009	ALLOCATED OPERATING	392.83	0	1,279	1,332
	TOTAL FUND RAISING	1,015.22	10,970	16,209	16,432
	COPIER SERVICE BUSINESS				
50001	ALLOCATED OPERATING - RELATED	1,320.49	0	1,066	1,110
50002	ALLOCATED OP - UNRELATED	540.62	0	533	555
50003	DEPRECIATION-COPIER	802.73	0		
	TOTAL COPIER SERVICE	2,663.84	0	1,599	1,665
50097	EF ALLOCATED OPERATING	26,397.23	0	46,500	49,450
60000	PAYMENT TO LWVUS-PMP-MALS	699.00	600	1,120	1,500
60001	PAYMENT TO LL-STATE MEMBER	91.50	375	245	325
60009	CONTRIBUTION TO LWVMNEF	0.00	5,500	0	0
60010	ALLOCATED OPERATING OFFSET	(74,960.69)	0	(106,640)	(111,080)
	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENSE	16,161.17	41,725	55,765	45,195

LWVMN BUDGET		ACTUAL 1986-87 Feb. 28,1987		1987-88	1988-89
	OPERATING EXPENSE				
90001	SALARIES & WAGES	58,940.94	66,191	69,500	72,975
90002	PAYROLL TAXES	3,924.77	5,800	6,088	6,390
90003	OCCUPANCY	6,034.00	6,960	7,800	7,528
90004	RENTAL & MAINT OF EQUIPMENT	2,838.62	1,800	1,872	1,947
90005	POSTAGE AND SHIPPING	4,846.37	5,594	5,371	5,650
90006	COPIER RENTAL	6,057.65	6,500	6,760	7,030
90007	COPIER SUPPLIES, ETC	1,913.45	2,000	2,000	2,063
90008	TELEPHONE	2,442.90	2,500	2,500	2,604
90009	GENERAL OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,736.61	2,000	2,000	2,063
90010	INSURANCE	797.45	650	825	870
90011	ACCOUNTING SERVICE	503.94	800	832	825
90012	BANK CHARGES & MAINT	31.99	25	26	27
90013	MISCELLANEOUS FEES	28.17	25	26	27
90014	EQUIPMENT	21.23	650	520	540
90015	COMPUTER SUPPLIES & SOFTWARE	391.93	500	520	541
	TOTAL OPERATING	90,510.02	101,995	106,640	111,080
	TOTAL EXPENSES	106,671.19	143,720	162,405	156,275
	NET INCOME (LOSS)	(2,623.24)	0	0	0

LWVMNEF ACCT.#	BUDGET	ACTUAL FEB. 28,1987	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	INCOME				
	LOCAL LEAGUE ACCT ADMIN				
0400	LOCAL LEAGUE DEPOSITS	7,720.70	12,000	12,000	13,000
0490	INTEREST LL DEPOSITS	465.95	220	400	400
0495	ADMIN FEE LL	257.18	350	350	350
	SUBTOTAL	8,443.83	12,570	12,750	13,750
	UNASSIGNED CONTRIBUTIONS				
0500	MEMBERS	3,209.75	3,800	4,000	4,000
0505	NON-MEMBERS	1,220.00	1,000	1,050	1,100
0510	CORPORATIONS-FOUNDATIONS	16,769.50	10,600	15,000	15,000
0515	LWVMN	0.00	5,500	0	0
0520	INTERST	366.42	1,000	200	200
0525	MEMBER NON-CASH	993.81	250	1,000	1,000
0530	PLANNED GIVING - MEMBERS	0.00	500	0	0
0535	PLANNED GIVING - NON-MEMBERS	0.00	300	0	0
0540	NEW FUNDRAISER - TRIP	4,300	2,500	3,000	3,500
	SUBTOTAL	**26,859.48**	**25,450**	**24,250**	**24,800**
	MISC. PROJECTS				
1000	LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	8.50	0	18,500	2,000
1005	CITIZEN INFORMATION SERVICE			3,200	3,200
1010	REGIONAL AGRI. CONFERENCE	0.00	1,000	8,000	0
	SUBTOTAL	8.50	1,000	29,700	5,200
	NEW STUDY				
1100	SALES/FEES	0	0	1,000	1,000
1105	GRANTS	0	0	14,000	10,000
	SUBTOTAL	0	0	15,000	11,000
	SOCIAL POLICY				
1200	INDIANS IN MN-SALES	1,315.42	4,000	4,000	2,000
1205	INDIANS IN MN-GRANT	0.00	0	0	0
1210	INDIANS IN MN-ROYALTIES	516.05	400	300	100
1220	CHILDREN'S HEALTH/CARE SALES	2,699.19	1,000	1,500	300
1225	CHILDREN'S HEALTH/CARE-GRANT	20,504.06	14,000	0	0
	SUBTOTAL	25,034.72	19,400	5,800	2,400
	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS				
1500	WORLD TRADE	0.00	0	0	0
1505	WORLD TRADE - GRANT	0.00	100	0	0
1510	MISC. PROJECTS	(18.35)	0	0	0
	SUBTOTAL	(18.35)	100	0	0
	VOTERS SERVICE				
1600	DEBATE TASK FORCE	16.70	3,000	1,500	0
1610	DEBATES '88	23,702.53	12,000	2,000	22,000

LWVMNEF	BUDGET	ACTUAL FEB. 28,1987	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1620	VOTERS GUIDE - SALES	5,360.09	6,000	0	6,000
1625	VOTERS GUIDE - GRANT	750.00	4,000	0	0
1630	ELECTION HOT LINE	500.00	5,000	0	5,000
1640	'88 ELECTION FLYER & PSAs	0.00	1,500	0	1,000
1670	PCT CAUCUS FLYER-VIDEO DIST	115.00	0	0	1,000
	SUBTOTAL	30,444.32	31,500	3,500	35,000
	CITIZEN INFORMATION				
1700	FALL FOCUS - MEALS	700.00	850	500	500
1701	FALL FOCUS - ADMIN	923.76	1,600	1,000	1,000
1705	FALL FOCUS - GRANTS	500.00	1,800	1,500	1,500
1710	SPRING FOCUS - MEALS	0.00	850	500	500
1711	SPRING FOCUS - ADMISSIONS	0.00	1,600	1,000	1,000
1715	SPRING FOCUS - GRANTS	0.00	1,800	1,500	1,500
1720	CIA MEALS	414.00	820	500	500
1722	CIA ADMISSIONS	1,175.00	1,000	1,000	1,000
1725	CIA GRANTS	1,350.00	1,400	1,400	1,400
1730	ROAD SHOW	0.00	600	0	0
1740	PUBLICATIONS - AV SALES	138.39	400	100	100
	SUBTOTAL	5,201.15	12,720	9,000	9,000
	TOTAL LWVMNEF INCOME	$95,973.65	$102,740	100,000	101,150
	EXPENSES				
	LOCAL LEAGUE PROJECTS				
4000	LOCAL LEAGUE GRANTS	5,400.91	12,000	12,000	13,000
4095	LL ADMIN - LWVMN SERVICES	1,504.91	1,000	2,000	2,000
	SUBTOTAL	6,905.82	13,000	14,000	15,000
	LWVMNEF ADMINISTRATION				
5000	EF BOARD EXPENSE	1,408.45	1,300	1,200	1,200
5001	CONFERENCES	0.00	0	800	800
5005	DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES	955.99	250	250	250
5006	LWVMN SERVICES	25.60	0	0	0
5007	ANNUAL FUND DRIVE	0	0	800	800
5010	EF ANNUAL REPORT	0.00	0	300	0
5015	EF LEGAL FEES	0.00	300	300	300
5020	STATIONERY & PERM SUPPLIES	248.90	350	400	350
5025	SUBSCRIPTIONS & RESOURCES	37.00	200	200	200
5030	LWVMNEF AUDIT	1,100.00	800	1,200	1,200
5035	OTHER DIRECT EXPENSES (COMPUTER)	375.10	400	450	450
5040	LWVMN SERVICES	14,077.51	14,000	16,500	18,500
5045	PLANNED GIVING EXPENSES	190.17	300	300	350
5050	LWVMN SERVICES	868.14	500	0	0
5055	TOUR EXPENSES	3,662.91	0	600	600
	SUBTOTAL	22,949.77	18,400	23,300	25,000
	PROJECTS/DEVELOPMENT				

LWVMNEF	BUDGET	ACTUAL FEB. 28,1987	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
6000	LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	0.00	4,500	11,100	1,500
6001	LWVMN SERVICES			7,400	1,500
6010	CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICES			500	100
6011	LWVMN SERVICES			2,700	2,100
6020	REGIONAL AGRI. CONFERENCES			4,300	0
6021	LWVMN SERVICES	8.10	7,000	3,700	0
	SUBTOTAL	8.10	11,500	29,700	5,200
	PROGRAM: MISC. PROJECTS				
10000	PROJECTS	0.00	0	0	0
10001	LWVMN SERVICES	0.29	0	0	0
	SUBTOTAL	0.29	0	0	0
	NEW STUDY				
11000	NEW STUDY EXPENSES			8,000	6,000
11001	LWVMN SERVICES			7,000	5,000
	SUBTOTAL	**0**	**0**	**15,000**	**11,000**
	SOCIAL POLICY				
12000	INDIANS IN MN	267.07	2,200	250	250
12001	INDIANS SERVICES	305.32	2,000	250	250
12002	INDIANS IN MN -SALES TAX	66.52	120	200	100
12005	INDIANS IN MN - FREE DISTRIB	3.65	0	50	50
12006	LWVMN SERVICES	0.00	0	50	50
12020	CHILDREN'S HEALTH/CARE	4,804.53	11,000	1,200	200
12021	LWVMN SERVICES	4,160.34	4,000	300	100
	SUBTOTAL	9,607.43	19,320	2,300	1,000
	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS				
15000	WORLD TRADE	0.00	100	0	0
15001	LWVMN SERVICES	0.00	0	0	0
15010	MISC PROJECTS	147.24	0	0	0
15011	LWVMN SERVICES	177.87	0	0	0
	SUBTOTAL	325.11	100	0	0
	VOTERS SERVICE				
16000	DEBATE TASK FORCE	33.40	1,300	850	0
16001	LWVMN SERVICES	40.69	1,700	650	0
16010	DEBATE '88	12,136.16	8,000	700	12,000
16011	LWVMN SERVICES	10,215.26	4,000	1,300	10,000
16020	VOTER GUIDE	3,917.88	3,000	0	3,500
16021	LWVMN SERVICES	1,326.34	2,000	0	2,500
16030	ELECTION HOTLINE	409.22	2,500	0	300
16031	LWVMN SERVICES	547.27	2,500	0	2,000
16040	VOTE '88 FLYERS & PSAs	0.00	0	0	500
16041	LWVMN SERVICES	23.37	1,500	0	500
16061	PICK CAND. VIDEO LWVMN SERVICES	0	1,000	0	0
16070	PRECINCT CAUSUS VIDEO	45.00	0	0	500

LWVMNEF	BUDGET	ACTUAL FEB. 28,1987	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
16071	LWVMN SERVICES	13.77	0	0	500
16080	MISC	0.00	0	0	0
16081	LWVMN SERVICES	9.11	0	0	0
	SUBTOTAL	28,717.47	27,500	3,500	32,300
	CITIZEN INFORMATION				
17000	JUV JUST FOCUS - MEALS	855.12	825	450	450
17001	LWVMN SERVICES	0.00	50	50	50
17005	JUV JUST FOCUS - MEETING	650.90	1,750	1,000	1,000
17006	LWVMN SERVICES	1,104.81	1,650	1,500	1,500
17010	SPRING FOCUS - MEALS	0.00	800	450	450
17011	LWVMN SERVICES	0.00	25	50	50
17015	SPRING FOCUS - MEETING	75.00	1,750	1,000	1,000
17016	LWVMN SERVICES	228.26	1,650	1,500	1,500
17020	CIA MEALS	226.35	790	450	450
17021	LWVMN SERVICES	0.00	30	50	50
17022	CIA - MEETING	247.03	1,200	1,000	1,000
17023	LWVMN SERVICES	1,546.78	1,200	1,400	1,400
17030	ROAD SHOW	0.00	450	0	0
17031	LWVMN SERVICES	1.58	150	0	0
17040	PUBLICATIONS - AV LIBRARY	172.96	100	50	50
17041	LWVMN SERVICES	251.41	0	300	300
17045	MN VOTER	258.40	0	400	400
	SUBTOTAL	5,618.60	12,420	9,650	9,650
20000	LWVMNEF RESERVES	0.00	500	2,550	2,000
	TOTAL LWVMNEF DIRECT EXP	$74,132.59	$102,740	100,000	101,150
	NET INCOME (LOSS)	21,841.06	0	0	0

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - March 1987

TO: Local League Presidents and Board Members

FROM: Erica Buffington, Field Service

RE: Board Memo and DPM subscriptions for 1987-88

DATE: March 19, 1987

It's time to order your League's subscriptions for Board Memos and DPMs.

It is not necessary to order the Board Memo for yourself; however, this year in an effort to cut costs, each local League will receive only two copies of the Board Memo. One is for the use of the President and one is to be separated and distributed to other Board members. This is a very important League resource. Please consider entering a subscription for each Board member.

As President, you will also receive a 3rd class President's Mailing automatically. (Order a second subscription for Co-President)

Please list all subscriptions for Board Memo and Duplicate Presidents' Mailing on the spaces below and return the form to the LWVMN office, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 no later than June 1, 1987.

Board Memo subscriptions cost $5/year for six issues mailed first class directly to the subscriber's home. The Duplicate Presidents' Mailing, consisting of Board Memo, selected enclosures, and one complimentary copy of each new LWVMN publication, costs $15/year for six issues mailed third class directly to the subscriber.

Subscriptions for 1987-88:

(Use other side of this form if more space is needed.)

League of Women Voters of _____

Total number of Board Memos ordered _____ x $5 = $_____

Total number of additional DPMs ordered _____ x $15 = $_____

Check number _____ in the amount of $_____ is enclosed.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA
PHONE (612) 224-5445
555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

51ST STATE CONVENTION

FINAL CALL

to the
51ST STATE CONVENTION
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
June 4, 5, 6, 1987
WINONA STATE UNIVERSITY

. . Take part in the Rivertown Ramble.

. . . . Join in the Mississippi Mingler.

. . . . . Gather delegates and visitors for the trip to Winona.

Never turning our backs on success, we will again this year launch Convention '87 with a series of general interest workshops along with the Presidents' Workshop, and those workshops will be repeated that same afternoon in order to give everyone the opportunity for variety. And, variety there will be with outside experts conducting many of the workshops (see workshop descriptions on agenda).

Thursday evening everyone will want to join in the Rivertown Ramble (see Winona letter). The LWV of Winona has a fantastic evening planned. Immerse yourself in the history of this river town and the magic of the Mississippi River. Enjoy one of Winona's good restaurants at your leisure, and later - well, if you've never listened to Dixieland being played on the shore of the Miss', you have a real treat in store.

Highlights of the Convention will be the series of workshops, a chance to "rap with your rep.", the presentation of the Hope Washburn Award as well as special awards for membership, VS, PR, and Action, and the appearance of a very special speaker - Carol Bly, author, lecturer, citizens rights advocate.

Included in this Convention packet is the delegate count list, registration forms, credential forms, Convention Information, the Convention Agenda, and a request slip to participate in the Marketplace.

Come to Winona - nowhere else can you get three action packed, fun days, two nights lodging and six meals in a city by the river with all it has to offer (the flyers are just teasers) for the price being offered.

Come to Winona - the drive alone is worth the trip for everyone coming from anywhere north - the river, lock and dam #5, Lake Pepin, etc., etc.

Come to Winona - join with delegates from all over the state to make the plans that will help the League be ready to charge into the '90's.

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS

51st STATE CONVENTION

Winona State University

June 4,5,6, 1987

FINAL CALL — This is the final call for all local Leagues in Minnesota to send delegates to the Fifty-first state Convention of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota to be held at Winona State University, Winona MN, June 4,5,6,1987. The purpose of the state Convention is to consider and authorize for action a Program for the next two years, to elect officers and directors and to adopt a budget.

Directions for registration are detailed on this sheet and on the attached registration blank.

CREDENTIALS — Enclosed are the credential forms for the delegates from your League to the 51st state Convention. If you plan to have two people sharing one delegate seat, please list both their names.

Delegates: — Local Leagues are entitled to the number of delegates provided for in Section 4 of Article VIII of the state bylaws. Admittance to the Convention floor is by badge only. Delegate credentials and badges are transferable. This is to aid local Leagues in keeping a full delegation throughout the Convention. When we speak of "each, a, the" delegate, we refer to one delegate seat. As stated above, if that seat is to be shared, indicate so on the credentials form.

Visitors & Observers — Visitors and observers may attend all Convention activities. The visitors and observers do not have a voice or vote during the Convention but do have the valuable opportunity of seeing the League in action. Visitor and observer badges are transferable.

ADVANCE REGISTRATION — Credential forms for each delegate and a check covering the cost for each person attending should be returned with the completed registration blank, including workshop selections, to the state office by May 15th. If a delegate seat is to be shared, send the information requested on the registration blank for only the person who will arrive there first. That person will receive the Workbook. The same is true for visitors if they are sharing a package. Visitors attending individual events may be registered individually. Early return of this information to the state office will facilitate the advance preparation of badges and other Convention materials and the mailing of Workbooks. For those who find it impossible to register in advance, there will be a Delayed Registration desk at the college next to the Advance Registration desk.

DELEGATE TRANSFER — When two people share a delegate seat, the person who will arrive first is the one registered, the one who will receive the Workbook, who will check in at advanced registration to receive the badge. It is the responsibility of the two sharing the seat to make the transfer. The second person has to receive the badge and Workbook. She can either use that badge or turn it in at the registration desk for one of her own.

DELEGATE CHANGE — There is no provision for "alternate" at Convention. The most satisfactory way to handle any last minute change, in the event a delegate is unable to attend, is to request the change through the state office up until May 28th. After that date, changes may be made at the Advance Registration desk at the University. The person replacing the delegate must bring a letter signed by the president or secretary of the League declaring accredited delegate status.

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS — After workshops, the first business session will begin promptly at 1:00 p.m. Friday, June 5th with Joan Higinbotham giving the State of the League address. Following dinner that evening, the Hope Washburn Award for 1987 will be presented, and Carol Bly, well known author and activist, will speak.

THE WORKBOOK — Workbook material will include proposals for Program, bylaw amendments, slate of nominees for officers and directors, state budget expenditures and income, and a review of parliamentary procedures. Each delegate will have a copy for pre-Convention study. BRING THE WORKBOOK WITH YOU TO CONVENTION.

In the case of a shared delegate seat, the Workbook will go to the person who will arrive first, the one whose name appears on the registration form. Additional Workbooks, $6.00 each, may be ordered.

MEALS — All meals will be on the meeting room level and will be served cafeteria style. There are vending machines in the lower level of the dormitory, and you will be provided with a listing of Winona restaurants.

SUGGESTIONS FOR COMFORT — You may wish to bring hangers, an alarm clock, soap, etc., even a desk lamp, as the rooms will provide nothing but linens. Rooms will be assigned as delegates arrive.

Clothing will be informal. Air conditioning can be unpredictable, as can weather, in June, and the "layered look" is usually most practical.

CAUCUSES — Meeting rooms will be available to delegates interested in discussing Program items or other matters of concern after the scheduled events every evening. All plans for meetings will be announced at the Convention. Arrangements should be made ahead of time. Contact the Convention chair, Erica Buffington, through the state office.

MISCELLANEOUS — Meetings start and end on time. As a courtesy, smoking is not permitted during Convention sessions. During sessions, admission to the floor is only at times designated by the chair.

The registration fee for all delegates and visitors will be refunded only if we are notified in advance by May 22 that they cannot attend. See registration blank for complete information on costs.

PREPARING YOURSELF AS A DELEGATE — By the time you reach Winona, you should be fully prepared for your role as a delegate from your League. If registration is completed in advance, you will have the advantage of receiving your Workbook ahead of time so that you can become familiar with its content and therefore participate in discussion with more understanding.

Delegates should have all Convention materials that come from the state office and all publications on present state Program. It is important that delegates are fully aware of member thinking about Program choices and all other matters to come before the Convention. Although delegates go uninstructed and cast their votes after careful consideration of Convention discussion, they start from and continue to bear in mind the thinking of the members whom they represent.

League presidents should brief delegates on the powers and authority of the Convention, on the duties and responsibilities of delegates - to be fully informed, listen and discuss. Briefing on parliamentary practices should be part of this preparation. Experienced delegates can describe the atmosphere and procedures of Convention and can give practical advice as well. Plan to get acquainted with members from as many other Leagues as you can.

LWVMN CONVENTION '87 AGENDA

June 4-5-6, 1987

Thursday, June 4

10:30 a.m. Registration

12:00 - 1:00 Lunch

1:15 - 2:45 Leadership Training: New Presidents
"How to be Positive and Enthusiastic: The Art of Not Doing Everything Yourself"
How to avoid being stretched in too many directions. Strategies for getting it all together and keeping it there.

Membership and Marketing
"M & M's for Everyone: Membership and Marketing Ideas that Taste Good"
We will cook up a feast of ideas on how to use the recipes in the Membership Handbook to invite your friends to join you and to sell what you've got to your local communities.

Parliamentary Procedure
"Will The Meeting Come to Order: And Continue in Order"
Learn from an expert the how to's of Robert's Rules. Be able to take charge at meetings. From caucuses to conventions, they're more fun when you know Robert's Rules.

Agriculture
"How to Think About Agricultural Policy: Or, Why We Should Think About Agricultural Policy"
Steve Taff, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Agricultural and Applied Economics, U of M
The purpose of this workshop will be to provide a starting point for our LWVUS study to be conducted in three stages: U.S. farm policy including the most recent federal legislation; goals for U.S. farm policy; and means to achieve those goals, including policy options, and to arrive at a League position on U.S. agricultural policy.

2:45-3:00 Break

3:00-4:30 Leadership Training: Continuing Presidents
"If I'd Known Then What I Know Now: Making Experience Work for You"
Exchange ideas, concerns, experiences. Planning for the future of your League.

Parliamentary Procedure
Repeat

Membership and Marketing
Repeat

Agriculture
Repeat

5:30 - The Rivertown Ramble: Winona's reception will begin at 6 p.m. at the Steamboat Center. Your time is your own - eat early, eat late, ramble along the riverfront and enjoy! (See Winona letter.)

9:00 Caucuses - Local League Sponsorship of Primary Debates
Call the State League Office to make arrangements for others
The Rialto: Videotapes available for viewing at your leisure
Popcorn available at the concession stand

Friday, June 5

7:30-8:30 Breakfast
8:15 Registration
9:00-10:30 Rap with Reps
10:30 Break

10:45-12:00 How to Have A Good Meeting
"Being the Recipient of Limited Hours: Or, How to Keep Them Coming To The Meetings"
Pacing and participation, teamwork and timing - all necessary if you're going to have a lively discussion and a good meeting.

Membership and Marketing
Repeat

Action
"To Act or Not to Act: For Those Who Sometimes Think 'Ladies" Don't ACT"
Observer Programs - Getting to know the players
Open Meeting Law - expectations
How to Act - testifying, letter writing, media events

12:15 Lunch (Action and PR Awards)

First Session

1:15 Organization of Convention
1:30 Roll Call
1:45 Treasurer's Report
2:00 President's Report - State of the League
2:15 Bylaws Committee Report and Action
2:30 Nomination and Election of Officers and Directors
2:45 Break
3:00 Presentation of Proposed Budget
3:45 Presentation of Proposed Program
Consideration of Non-recommended Program
4:45 Announcements
5:00-6:00 The Mississippi Mingler
6:00 Dinner - Carol Bly, Speaker
Hope Washburn Award
8:00-9:00 State Board Counterparts Meetings
9:00 Budget Committee
Caucuses
The Rialto

Saturday, June 6

7:30-8:30	Breakfast
8:30	Registration

Second Session

9:00	Report from the Budget Chair
9:15	Debate and Action on Program
10:30	Break
10:45	Continuation of Debate and Action on Program
11:45	Action Report
12:00	Announcements
12:15	Lunch (Membership and VS Awards)

Third Session

1:30	Action on Budget
2:45	Direction to the Board
3:00	Adjournment

51ST STATE CONVENTION

June 4, 5, 6, 1987

Winona State University

Winona

Total number of delegates (including presidents) per League for the 1987 Convention:

"Each local League shall be entitled to voting representation in the Convention as follows: each local League shall be entitled to two delegates in addition to the president of the local League or an alternate in the event the president is unable to attend; these additional delegates shall be chosen by the local League. The members in each local League having more than 25 voting members shall also be entitled to one additional delegate for each additional 25 members or major fraction thereof belonging to said local League on January 1st of said year."

Members-at-Large:

"Members-at-Large of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall be entitled to one delegate for each 25 members, chosen by a procedure determined by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota."

--Bylaws, LWVMN

Note: Official membership count used taken from Part A, Membership Section, of the Local League Annual Report except in the case of Leagues not submitting reports by late February; those counts were taken from printouts or card files in the state office.

	Delegates	Membership 1/15/87 (does not include MALs)
Alexandria	4	62
Anoka/Blaine/Coon Rapids	4	38
Arden Hills/Shoreview	3	32
Austin	3	35
Battle Lake	3	10
Bemidji Area	4	44
Bloomington	3	33
Brooklyn Center	3	7
Brooklyn PK/Osseo/Maple Grove	3	19
Buffalo/Monticello Area	3	8
Cannon Falls State Unit	2 observers	15
Cass Lake/Walker Area	3	20
Crystal/New Hope	3	36
Detroit Lakes	3	36
Duluth	6	101
Eastern Carver County	6	93
Edina	7	145
Freeborn County	3	35
Fridley	3	36
Golden Valley	4	50
Grand Rapids Area	3	14
Hibbing	3	14
Hutchinson	3	14
Jackson Area	3	13
Mahtomedi Area	3	35
Mankato Area	4	43
Marshall	3	20
Mid-Mesabi	3	19
Minneapolis	18	414
Minnetonka/Eden Prairie/Hopkins	5	66
Moorhead Area	3	27
Morrison County State Unit	2 observers	8
New Brighton	3	29
New Ulm	3	31
Northern Dakota County Area	3	36
Northfield	4	56
Owatonna	3	31
Red Wing	3	34

	Delegates	Membership 1/15/87 (does not include MALs)
Richfield	4	43
Robbinsdale	3	36
Rochester	4	55
Rock County	3	13
Roseville	4	57
St. Anthony	3	10
St. Cloud Area	4	58
St. Croix Valley	4	41
St. Louis Park	4	44
St. Paul	8	154
St. Peter	3	10
Shakopee	4	40
South Tonka	3	28
Stevens County	3	22
Wayzata Area	3	21
Westonka	3	30
White Bear Lake/North Oaks	4	61
Wilkin County	3	18
Willmar	3	33
Winona	4	42
Woodbury/Cottage Grove	4	39
Worthington	3	23

CMAL	2 visitors

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - March 1987

CONVENTION WORKSHOP SELECTION

Please return to LWVMN by May 15, 1987.

Indicate the number of people intending to attend each workshop. Each person will choose one in each time slot.

Thurs. 6/4 1:15-2:45	Leadership Training New Presidents _____	Membership/ Marketing _____	Parliamentary Procedure _____	Agriculture _____
Thurs. 6/4 3:00-4:30	Leadership Training Continuing Presidents _____	Membership/ Marketing _____	Parliamentary Procedure _____	Agriculture _____
Fri. 6/5 10:45-12:00	How to Have a Good Meeting _____	Action _____	Membership/ Marketing _____	

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - March 1987

ADVANCE REGISTRATION

June 4, 5, 6, 1987 - WSU

FROM: League of Women Voters of _____

Total $ _____ enclosed for _____ (no.) delegates, _____ (no.) visitors/observers

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Complete Package: $77.00. Noon 6/4 - 6/6 p.m. - registration, lunch 6/4, 3 meals 6/5, 2 meals 6/6/, room for 2 nights.

Partial Package: $63.75. 6/5 a.m. - 6/6 p.m. - registration, 2 meals 6/5, 2 meals 6/6, room for one night.

Saturday Special: $25.00. 6/6 a.m. - 6/6/ p.m. - registration (does not include workbook), 2 meals.

Special Event 6/4: The Rivertown Ramble - $4.00.

Individual Events:

Convention Registration Fee - includes workshops, Convention Workbook - $43.25.
Workshops only Registration Fee - $10.00.
Lunches - $4.00 each.
Dinner - $5.00.
Additional Workbooks - $6.00. Workbooks are included in all Convention registrations except the Saturday Special.

REMEMBER:

- Cost of your room, double occupancy, is included in package prices. Those desiring a single room, add $7.50 per night and check appropriate column.
- Anyone wishing to check in the night before your package date begins, add $10.00 ($17.50 if a single is desired) for room and breakfast the next day before registration.
- Anyone wishing to lay over in St. Paul the night of the 3rd, check the appropriate column, and we will put you in touch with your hostess.
- The Rivertown Ramble is a special event and not included in the packages. It is an additional charge.

REGISTRATION BLANK

RETURN TO STATE OFFICE BY MAY 15TH, 1987

DIRECTIONS:

1. List president, other delegates, visitors and observers - names (first names, please) and address and check appropriate columns. When paying for packages, check just that column, not individual registrations and meals.

2. If a delegate seat is to be shared, send name and address of delegate who will arrive first. That person will receive the Workbook. Additional Workbooks may be ordered.

3. Register and pay for your number of allotted delegates and any visitors. If there are to be delegate transfers, they arrange for all exchanges - keys, Workbooks, badges. New badges may be obtained by turning in the original at the registration desk.

4. Enclose check/checks payable to LWVMN covering packages, and/or individual events, extra lodging and Rivertown Ramble.

5. Enclose credential slip for each delegate.

6. Remember to enclose the workshop selection sheet. You can always change, but this helps us to gauge attendance.

NAME	ADDRESS	Complete Pkg.	Partial Pkg.	Saturday Special	Rivertown Ramble	Single Room	St. Paul Layover	Room 6/4, Brkfst 6/5	Room 6/5, Brkfst 6/6	Registration only-Conv.	Registration only-Wkshp.	Lunch 6/4	Lunch 6/5	Lunch 6/6	Dinner 6/5	Amount Paid	Delegate	Visitor/Observer

LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS of WINONA
WINONA, MINNESOTA 55987

1330 West Broadway
Winona, Minnesota 55987
March 1987

Dear Minnesota Leaguers:

The League of Women Voters of Winona hopes to see you June 4, 5 and 6 in Winona! This is our first chance at hosting the State Convention and we're very excited!!

Already, we've made plans for Thursday evening, June 4th. First check in at Winona State University, then walk (or drive) the few blocks to beautiful downtown Winona (on the Riverfront), and have an evening we know you'll enjoy. We have plans for a cheese and wine reception (cash bar also available), and from 7 - 11 o'clock p.m. you'll enjoy music by our own Gate City Jazz Band on the Julius C. Wilkie Steamboat Center, Levee Park. The Wilkie is an actual size replica of a steamboat. Our reception will be held both indoors and out (weather will permit), for an up-close view of Ol' Man River. You'll watch the sun set behind the bridge for a site you'll long remember.

You can eat (at your leisure) at any one of Winona's fine restaurants, take a ride on our paddlewheeler (The Hiawatha), and even hear a performance by our local chapter of the Sweet Adelines.

We hope that you're willing to meet other leaguers and share ideas. Remember, the three days will not only be educational, but relaxing and entertaining.

As the League of Women Voters of Duluth so appropriately stated in 1985, "Invest in yourself and in the League. We don't want you to miss it, as we'd really miss you!" Plan to attend the 1987 Convention in Winona.

Sincerely,

Carol A. Nyseth

Carol A. Nyseth
LWV-Winona, President

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul MN 55102 March 1987

HEAR YE! HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

MEET AT THE MARKETPLACE AT CONVENTION!

Just for fun (well, maybe for money, too!) we're going to have a "marketplace" at Convention. We hope to have various items to sell, donated by local Leagues, and also items on consignment from local Leagues, such as the Minneapolis mugs, Roseville notepaper, etc.
What we need from you:

#1. Items your members would be willing to donate - to make money for the state League. Any type of crafts, homemade candy, cookies, jam, pickles, etc. Just bring them to the registration desk when you come to Convention. PLEASE have them PRICED. The person donating the item probably has a fair idea of what the item should be worth.

#2. If your League sells an item for profit and would like to have it available at the MARKETPLACE, please let me know what the item is, how many you want to sell, and the price. Use the attached form.

RAFFLE*RAFFLE*RAFFLE*RAFFLE*RAFFLE*RAFFLE*RAFFLE*RAFFLE*RAFFLE*

We also plan to have a raffle with at least three chances of winning various items or gift certificates, so bring your gambling spirit along, too!

Any questions? Contact Barb Hiles
1303 S. 6th St.
Stillwater MN 55082
(h) 612-439-6221
(w) 612-439-6341

The LWV of _____ wishes to sell

_____ (how many) _____ (item) at _____ (price)

We will donate _____ (how many) _____ (item)

_____ (how many) _____ (item)

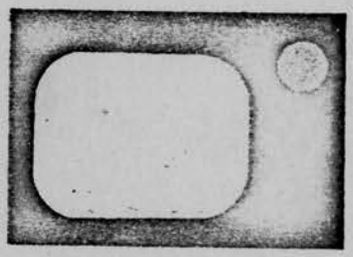
_____ (how many) _____ (item)

Return to state office by MAY 15th.

THE RIALTO

AKA

VIDEO ROOM



After you have rambled around rivertown, return to the Video Room and check out Minnesota video tapes, as well as local League productions.

The Video Room will be open Tursday night and Friday night.
Popcorn will be available.

ATTENTION LOCAL LEAGUES:

WE NEED YOUR VIDEOS! BRAG ABOUT YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS! BRING YOUR VIDEOS TO CONVENTION.

- -

LWV OF _____

Video Title _____

Return to LWVMN by May 15th.

CAROL BLY TO SPEAK

Carol Bly, noted Minnesota author, teacher and citizens rights advocate, will be the featured speaker at the LWVMN State Convention at Winona State University. She will speak at the Hope Washburn Award dinner, June 5th at 6:00 p.m.

Author of SOIL AND SURVIVAL co-authored with Joe and Nancy Paddock; BACKBONE, a book of short stories; BAD GOVERNMENT AND SILLY LITERATURE, an essay on the relevance of writers' work to USA; and LETTERS FROM THE COUNTRY. She has also written numerous short stories and essays.

She received the 1987 "Minnesota's Marvelous Women Award" from the Governor.

Currently a movie is being made of three of her short stories. The stories will be combined into one film script by Judith Guest (author of ORDINARY PEOPLE). It will appear on PBS's AMERICAN PLAYHOUSE in 18 months. Title - RACHEL RIVER.

Despite all of the above, Carol Bly says, "The nicest thing about my bio is that Hope Washburn was my aunt, and was such a marvelous marvelous friend that I still miss her sadly, even though a person has a right to die at 95."

(Last paragraph can be deleted if the promo is to be used as a press release.)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA
PHONE (612) 224-5445
106 COMO AVE. • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55103

BOARD MEMO

AUGUST 1987

CALENDAR

August 17 - CMAL Meeting, 10 a.m., LWVMN office
18 - Board Memo mailed from LWVMN office
20 - President's Mailing to LLs (see listing of enclosures below)
25 - Fundraiser Committee Meeting, 11 a.m.
26 - ERA Rally and Picnic at State Capitol, meet 5 p.m., LWVMN office

September 1 - 2nd Quarter PMP due to LWVMN office
- Action Committee meets, 9:30 a.m., LWVMN office
3 - Mental Health Study Committee meets, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Christ Lutheran Church, Park & University Ave., on Capitol Hill
7 - Labor Day, Office Closed
8 - Primary Election Day
- Fall VOTER deadline
- Leadership Development Committee Meeting, 10 a.m., home of Beverly McKinnell
17 - Signing of U.S. Constitution - Bicentennial Observances
22-23 - Minnesota World Trade Conference, Radisson St. Paul Hotel
23-25 - Rosh Hashanah
30 - Fall VOTER mailed
- Fall Focus brochure mailed to every member
- Mid to late September, Meeting Basic Human Needs publication available from LWVUS

October 2 - Eve of Yom Kippur
6 - Action Committee Meeting, 9:30 a.m., LWVMN office
12 - Columbus Day, LWVMN office open
13 - LWVMN, EF Board Meetings, 9:30 a.m. - 2 p.m.
14 - Mpls. Briefing on Meeting Basic Human Needs, 7:30-9 p.m.
15 - CMAL Quarterly Meeting
20 - Board Memo mailed
22 - President's Mailing
U.N. Rally
29 - Fall Focus; "AIDS: Public Policy Response to a Killer", 4:30-9:00

ENCLOSURES

(Mailed 3rd class to LL Presidents and to Duplicate President's Mailing (DPM) subscribers; *denotes materials enclosed in DPMs; Presidents, please distribute to appropriate portfolio chairs.)

-Application for 1989 LWVMN Convention Site/McKinnell
-Minnesota's Children Position Statement*/Keppel
-Adolescent Pregnancy Concurrence Guide andd response form*/Hendrixson, Keppel
-Adolescent Pregnancy Concurrence LL participation response form/Hendrixson/ Keppel
-Adolescent Pregnancy Kits for LLs not receving them earlier/Keppel
-Minnesota World Trade conference brochure/Duffy
-Update on Agriculture Study*/Duffy

Enclosures (cont.)
-LWVEF Conference "Redefining National Security"*/Duffy
-Update on Arms Control*/Duffy
-Education Issues in LL Communities/McWilliams
-Highlights of Omnibus School Aids Bill*/McWilliams
-LL Presidents' list*/McKinnell
-LWVMN Board list*/Higinbotham
-LWVMN Bylaws, revised Convention '87/Higinbotham
-Minutes of the LWVMN Convention, June 1987*/Brostrom
-Board Memo/DPM subscription order form
Note: A Fall Focus agenda and registration packet will either be enclosed in this mailing or will be mailed separately to LL Presidents the first week in September.

STATE BOARD HAPPENINGS

At its August 11th meeting your state Board acted:
.to approve the nominations of Polly Keppel and Bobbi Megard to the Nominating Committee;
.to change the topic of the Fall Focus from Meeting Basic Human Needs to Public Policy on AIDS;
.to approve telemarketing as a fundraising tool;
.to cosponsor a Presidential candidate's forum with the MN Nuclear Freeze Campaign;
.to use the Action Committee to review results of the concurrence on Adolescent Pregnancy;
.to pay $200 to Leadership St. Paul for Beverly McKinnell's participation in the program.

BOUQUETS TO

.Ginny Levy, LWV-Golden Valley, and 14 volunteers who helped to get out the LWVMN Direct Mail piece on container deposit legislation;
.Beverly McKinnell for being chosen to participate in Leadership St. Paul and for receiving a scholarship;
.Nancy Beach, LWV-Mpls, for presenting a workshop at the LWVMN Board Retreat on the Myers-Briggs choice index.

PRESIDENT
(Higinbotham - 612/926-9399)

Much has occurred since we met at Winona in June. I would like to bring you up to date on some of the happenings.

Presidential Debate: As you probably know by now, Minnesota will be the site of a League-sponsored debate in September or October of 1988! The announcement was made by Harriette Burkhalter at a press conference at the University of Minnesota, where the debate will be held. We will need literally hundreds of volunteers to work on this exciting project. Encourage any of your members who might be interested to contact the state League office.

MN Women's Building: The latest news on the Capital Campaign is that we will be moving into our new building about the first of May. The later date is due to the fact that the managing partners did not want to go ahead with architectural drawings until most of the funding had been secured. At this time most of the needed funds have been pledged, but additional contributions are still welcome. We have seen the preliminary plans for the League's space and it promises to be very useable and exciting.

President (cont.

Direct Mail: The 1987-89 budget included an income item for direct mail. The first direct mail letter went out on August 12th and you and your members will be receiving it soon. The Direct Mail Committee, chaired by Mary Hepokoski, feels that the letter will educate the public on an issue LWVMN is vitally concerned about (deposit legislation) and will also help us to raise badly needed funds for our advocacy agenda here in Minnesota. Many of us have objections to this kind of solicitation, but we also are aware of the fact that it is a very effective way of raising money to support our organization.

Fall Focuson AIDS: In July I attended a conference of AIDS titled "Confronting the Crisis in Minnesota". I returned from the conference and discussed with the LWVMN Board what the League might do to inform and educate its members and the public about this rapidly growing crisis. The consensus of the Board was that we should use the focus as an opportunity to do this, since sufficient information on the MBHN study could be provided in printed form and on videotape. I hope that you will encourage everyone in your community to take advantage of this opportunity to learn about an issue which will impact every community in our state.

B U D G E T
(Buie - 612/941-7979)

QUESTION: Who would be welcomed on the LWVMN Budget Committee?

ANSWER: Anyone who is interested in League's programs and financial stability.

PRODEDURE: Call or write Joann Buie, Budget Chair, at the LWVMN office. The committee will meet once in this fiscal year and three times in the next.

T R E A S U R E R
(McDonald - 612/445-6862)

FYI: Per member payments (PMP) are due to LWVUS for FY 1987-88 on April 1, July 1, October 1 and January 1. If one payment is made it is due at the beginning of the year.

M E N T A L H E A L T H S T U D Y
(Johnson - 507/645-5726)

The summer stretched out ahead of us in June when we voted at the state convention to study mental health services. In early August the study committee met to define the scope of the study, its timeline and budget. In a nutshell, we plan an exciting educational effort during 1987-88, focusing on mental illnesses, services provided (or not provided), effects of the recent Comprehensive Mental Health act and unmet needs.

Watch for requests, and assistance, to interview local county commissioners, providers and consumers of mental health services. Watch for serialized fact sheets which can be used as inserts in your local Voters, giving your members needed and readable background information. Watch for the Spring '88 focus meeting featuring the state study.

Mental Health Study (cont.)

During 1988-89 we plan to zero in on the implementation of the state legislation, training you in monitoring techniques and helping you train other interested citizens so they too can help monitor. Consensus will come in the second half of that year, with fact sheets and discussion guides tossed in for assistance.

The recent legislation is attempting to address serious gaps in basic services to the mentally ill. We look forward to working with local Leagues dotted all over the state, to monitor the implementation of that legislation and improve local services.

Your first chance to jump in is on September 3rd when our committee will interview heads of mental health lobbyist organizations. Watch for a postcard with details! and join us!

Any questions? Call me or leave a message at the state office.

F I E L D S E R V I C E

(McKinnell - 612/646-3690)

MAJOR OUTLOOK CALENDAR CHANGES:

August 20 - Information on Fall Focus on Aids & Public Policy changed from Meeting Basic Human Needs).
Mid-Late September - Meeting Basic Human Needs Study publication available from LWVUS
October 22 - Meeting Basic Human Needs study materials mailed from LWVMN; Legislative interview kits mailed
October 29 - Fall Focus on Aids and Public Policy
November 1 - Meeting Basic Human Needs video available from LWVMN
November - Human Needs Regional Meetings cancelled for lack of funds
January 15 - Deadline for Legislative Interviews (changed from December)
February 27 - Fundraiser at Hotel Sofitel
February 29 - Women Come to the Capitol
April 19 - State Council and Workshops; Focus on Mental Health

Please disegard the 1987-88 Voter list in the Field Service section of the OUTLOOK. We have found that with the Regional Rep system, it is no longer necessary to mail directly to designated Board members. I will alert them to pertinent information in your Voters. Do continue to send your Bulletin to your Regional Rep and the office.

I will keep you updated on calendar changes as they occur. Hopefully, it will be easier for you to find them all in this one spot in the Board Memo. Copies of the Board Memo mailed directly to your Board members are a valuable resource. In addition to the two copies sent to every League, you may receive additional subscriptions for $5.00 each. Just contact the office.

As the chair of your new Field Service team, I am anxious to meet you. Your Regional Rep and I are ready and willing to come to your aid, to help with problems, to hear and share your successes. In order to do so, we must keep contact. Please send us your calendar, bulletin and minutes, and call us as needed. Your Rep will call you in September to see how things are going.

Field Service (cont.)

By now, you must be in the midst of, or have completed your Board Orientation and calendar planning. Be sure that each Board member has a copy of OUTLOOK. If you need help or just an outside person to lead a Board Orientation or calendar planning session, give your Rep or me a call at home or the office. Board members are also available to make presentations, moderate and otherwise help you in their areas. Let us hear from you!

MEMBERSHIP LISTS: Please note that the November 15th mailing of your membership list to LWVMN will be different this year. In order to simplify things for you, just use the LWVUS list: mail one copy to LWVUS, one copy to LWVMN and keep the third copy for your records. We hope to save duplication for everyone. So you will not receive a separate membership list from LWVMN.

I N T E R N A T I O N A L R E L A T I O N S
(Duffy - 612/429-9703)

At the August LWVMN Board Meeting, we voted to cosponsor a public meeting with the Minnesota Freeze Campaign on October 24th at St. Catherine College, St. Paul. All presidential candidates have been invited to attend. Each candidate will be asked to respond to the question "What are you doing to reduce the threat of nuclear war?" Participants will also receive training on bringing nuclear issues to their precinct caucuses next February. Please watch for further information and let your members in on this event.

World Trade Week: This year's 2-day conference will be September 22-23 at the Radisson St. Paul Hotel and scheduled to coincide with the opening of the World Trade Center. More information will be in the President's mailing.

Also in the President's mailing, see an update on arms control and a report on the LWVUS conference "Redefining National Security."

Agriculture Study: Watch for update on study that will be in the President's mailing.

C I T I Z E N I N F O R M A T I O N
(O'Connor - 612/448-5706)

AIDS (Aquired Immune Deficiency Disorder) is a subject which inspires strong reactions from almost all people: fear, anger, repulsion, confusion and rejection among them. Because AIDS is a fatal communicable disease and a vaccine is still far in the future, we must all live with it in our midst. Of necessity our governmental agencies must respond to the threat of AIDS.

October 29th our Fall Focus will be "AIDS: Public Policy Response to a Killer". Dr. Michael Osterholm will be our keynote speaker and will define the risk to the public. We will discuss education policy, employment rights and ethical questions regarding AIDS. More detailed information will follow in the President's mailing. Meanwhile plan on attending and urge your friends to join you.

I realize this is a change in plans. The Fall Focus was originally to be on "Meeting Basic Human Needs" but the opportunity of opening discussion on public policy re: AIDS seems crucial. For those of you who were counting on meeting materials on "Meeting Basic Human Needs" a discussion guide and videotape are being prepared by Polly Keppel, Social Policy Chair and Peggy Lucas, member of the LWVUS Meeting Basic Human Needs study committee.

Citizen Information (cont)

Reaching your community: As you are planning for this year's program in your local League, keep in mind that if your members are concerned about a particular issue, there probably are a large number of people in your community who also are interested. Be thinking of innovative ways to present your information whether it be voter service or a local or state study.

Here are some suggestions on how to reach more of the public: Is there another organization or group who is directly affected by the topic of your study? If so, be sure to invite them to your meetings whether as listeners or to participate in a panel discussion, be a speaker, etc. You may even consider cosponsoring an event with another group, thus assuring better attendance at your program.

Or take your program on the road. Offer your information to another organization at one of their regularly scheduled meetings. Not only will you be doing citizen information, you will give your League visibility, credibility and hopefully new members.

Most local newspapers have a community calendar listing upcoming events. Find out the deadline for submission of information, and briefly describe the substance of your meeting. Include a statement saying League is a nonpartisan organization devoted to increasing citizen participation in government and that your meeting is open to the public.

Many Leagues would like to give something back to the community(s) that has supported them over the years. This is a "different" kind of citizen information. An example: for the past two years Eastern Carver County has sponsored a program for graduating young women at Chaska High School. It is their "gift" to the future. It is a day on which senior girls are released from their normal day at school and given a chance to reflect on the many changes they are experiencing and plan for the future. Workshops are given on self-esteem, women's health issues, sexuality and stress management. This year's keynote speaker talked about women in leadership positions. It is a rousing success! Again, the League is supplying information to the public and also planting seeds for future membership.

If I can be of any help to your local League please contact me. I'd also like to hear your success stories ~ they can be an inspiration to other Leagues.

A C T I O N
(Hendrixson - 612/925-5079)

Updated information for local League calendars:

October 22 - Legislative Interview Packet will be mailed from LWVMN in President's mailing

January 15 - Deadline (please!) for legislative interviews to be returned

Monday, February 29 - "Women come to the Capitol" the traditional LWV Day on the Hill - but bigger and better!

Action News: LWVMN is offering Legislative Internships beginning with the 1988 legislative session. Internships are open to any League member who desires first hand education about the legislative process and in-depth knowledge of legislative issues. Interns will receive training by experts in the Minnesota Senate and House and will be assigned specific bills to follow for LWVMN. The internship will last the six weeks of the legislative session - the hours are flexible. Watch for the application form in the October President's mailing. Consider applying and tell people in your League about this opportunity.

Action (cont.)

Legislative Interviews will have a new format this year. The interviews will be an opportunity for local Leagues to present the League position on specific legislative issues to legislators. After League members have "educated" legislators, the legislators will have a chance to respond. Strongly consider a cable television program for the interviews. Cable TV increases the chances the legislators will show up, allows for a wider audience and records legislators' responses on tape! You may want to begin to make plans for the new interviews soon. (See above for mailing dates.)

Women Come to the Capitol: "It will be a cold day in (St. Paul) when women take over the Capitol" - attributed to former MN legislator. February 29th will be a day full of education on the process, a briefing on issues, visits with legislators and inspiring speakers. Plan to encourage your members to set aside this day - find a babysitter; take the day off from work and plan to make a difference in government! (We are making arrangements for over 500 women.)

S O C I A L P O L I C Y
(Keppel - 612/823-3389)

Meeting Basic Human Needs: Hopefully local Leagues have scheduled time to discuss and take consensus on the MBHN study this fall or early winter. The Leader's Guide has been sent by LWVUS with a timetable and suggestions and techniques for completing the second phase of the study. The publication can be expected to be sent the middle of September (according to LWVUS). Advance order forms will be sent the end of August and will be filled when the pub comes from the printer. I share many of your concerns about the publication's "later than promised" arrival date and the fact that the consensus deadline has not been extended.

In addition to the materials from LWVUS, a selection of state materials will be included in the October 22nd President's mailing. These will include:

-a state version of a discussion guide developed from the national leader's guide for your use in planning unit meetings;
-an update on national and state welfare reform legislation; information on borrowing a 30-minute tape of a cable TV program on Meeting Basic Human Needs, moderated by Joan Higinbotham (copies will be available for borrowing after November 1st).

Although the October 29th LWVMN Focus will not have MBHN as its theme, the Minneapolis LWV has scheduled an October 14th briefing from 7:30-9:00 p.m. on Meeting Basic Human Needs. Information about the location and speakers will appear in the LWVMN VOTER in September. All Leaguers and the general public are welcome.

Please refer to the OUTLOOK for some additional information about the study and I will be happy to try and help with questions and concerns you and your League may have as you prepare for the study.

Teenage Pregnancy Concurrence: There was very strong support among delegates at the LWVMN state convention for local Leagues to take concurrence on Teenage Pregnancy this year. We are encouraging all Leagues to participate in this process! There are materials in the August President's mailing to assist you in planning for this concurrence, as well as packets of background information for those League not receiving them at convention.

Social Policy (cont)

A section of the Social Policy Board Memo will be reserved in the coming months for a Teen Pregnancy Mailbox. Feel free to contribute news about upcoming meetings for forums on the teen pregnancy issue your League is sponsoring, information your League may have collected on the problem in your community, or any other activity you wish to highlight. Contact Polly Keppel or the LWVMN office with your item. As we have mentioned in the President's mailing, materials, speakers and other technical assistance are available for local Leagues.

Both the LWV of Rochester and Northfield have scheduled public forums on Teenage Pregnancy this fall. Northfield will cosponsor its meeting with AAUW in October.

Children's Study: With new positions adopted at the 1987 state convention, (copy enclosed in the President's mailing) we must continue to use our new children's studies in educating our community, elected officials and policy makers through outreach. As a beginning, check and see that each of your county commissioners and director of social services receives a copy of each of the three children's studies. A cover letter from your local League will provide good PR as well as good information from the studies. LWVMN will provide the copies at no cost, if local Leagues will pay the postage. Please contact the office for studies or more information.

G O V E R N M E N T
(Crippen - 612/452-9117)

Bicentennial of the Constitution: Remember this is the calendar year to note the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. You can still order meeting ready materials ~ a leaders's guide, videotape and participant materials for a special "citizen forum" on the Constitution in units or other community groups. For more information or to order the materials contact Carolyn Hendrixson at 612/371-8752.

Other programs commemorating the Bicentennial of the Constitution will be held in the coming months. We will inform you about some of those which may be of interest to you and your members.

B U L L E T I N
(Santi - 612/426-5151)

As promised in the OUTLOOK, this month's President's mailing has a Bulletin Rating Sheet. The display of local VOTERS at State Convention was well received. I will collect them again and bring to State Council next spring. The best will be given awards in the following categories:

Best nameplate and masthead
Best in appearance
Best in information
Best in style

To be sure your VOTER is included in the display and competition you should be sending your VOTER to the state office. See pages 19-20 of the OUTLOOK for further distribution.

League Lines: A new edition of League Lines is included in the President's mailing. Copy as you see fit for your local bulletin.

VOTER SERVICE
(Leppik - 612/546-3328)

The busy season for voter service lies just ahead. As an off-year for statewide elections, this is a good time to try new formats, moderators, techniques and projects on the local level in preparation for next year's election crush. If you need help, I'm only a phone call away.

Look for the moderator evaluation form in the President's mailing. If you use a moderator this fall, please fill out one form for each moderator and return it to me at the LWVMN office. If you need a moderator, I can now provide you with names from my file.

At the state level, I am in the process of forming a steering committee for Debates '88 (for U.S. Senate). I would like representation from local Leagues, and especially from those Leagues which have participated or may be considering participating in statewide debates next year. Meetings will start in October and after January, will be approximately once a month through the debates next year. If you have a member in your League who would like to serve on this committee, please send her/his name and telephone number to me at the LWVMN office.

MEMBERSHIP
(Takkunen - 612/445-4218)

Fence-a-tional Brochure: A BIG thank you to the nearly 30 local Leagues out there who have ordered over 2,000 of our new membrship brochures. The brochure was an attempt to make your job easier by providing you with a high quality professional membership piece at what we hope are affordable prices. For those who have not already placed an order, the brochure sells for 10 for $2.50 and includes ten free brochures for every ten you order up to 50% of your membership. If you have 60 members and order 30 brochures for $7.50, you will receive 30 additional brochures at no cost. Order NOW!

Membership is a "Front Yard" Issue: The theme of our brochure may have to do with the back fence but in the fall, membership seems to move to the "front". By now I hope each of you has planned to have a membership event to which you will invite former members and members' friends and perhaps others who are new to your community or who have shown an interest in League. If you have not already done so, please refer to the Membership section of the OUTLOOK and to League on the Grow, a membership handbook, to help you with ideas and plan making.

One-to-One Help: As the Membership Director I can provide you with two kinds of help. One is the general or "generic" kind which you might read in a handbook or Board Memo. The other is specific and personal. If you would like help for specific ideas or would like me to visit with you, your Board or at a membership event, please call. I have enjoyed immensely the opportunities I've had to speak to local Leagues and look forward to many more in the future.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 106 Comc Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55103

WHAT'S IN THE PRESIDENT'S MAILING

This president's mailing includes a number of tools for you to use as you get started on the new League year.

1. Application for 1989 LWVMN Convention Site - Circulate to Board. Return to office by 9/25.

2. Minnesota's Children Position Statement: Publicize in bulletin and insert in Program for Action.

3. Adolescent (Teenage) Pregnancy Concurrence Guide and Response form: Pass Guide to Social Policy Chair or person who is working on topic for your League. Return response form to office when your League has completed concurrence - no later than 4/15; preferably 1/30.

4. Adolescent Pregnancy Concurrence LL participation response for (on goldenrod) - Return form to office by 9/15 to let office know if you are participating in concurrence.

5. Adolescent Pregnancy kits - If your League did not receive a kit at Convention, you will be receiving one in this mailing.

6. Minnesota World Trade Conference brochure - Pass to International Relations Chair or any other interested members.

7. Update on Agriculture Study - Pass to person with responsibility for Ag Study.

8. LWVEF Conference "Redefining National Security - Pass to IR Chair

9. Update Arms Control - Pass to IR Chair - Consider reprinting in your bulletin.

10. Education Issues in LL Communities - Some LLs completed this at Convention; if no one from your LL did complete a form, please complete this one and return it to the office as soon as possible.

11. Highlights of Omnibus School Aids Bill - Pass to Education Chair. Consider reprinting some of the information in bulletin.

12. LL Presidents List - Keep list and file. Use to do more networking!

13. LWVMN Board List - Keep and file. Let Board know you have it. Use it! Boarders want to help you.

14. LWVMN Bylaws - Keep and file. Replace old copies with the 1987 version.

15. Minutes of LWVMN Convention - File

16. Board Memo/DPM subscription form - If you have not done so, decide at Board meeting who should get Board Memo. Return form to office immediately after your Board Meeting.

(over)

17. Bulletin Rating Sheet - Pass to bulletin editor to complete. Help yourself to improve your bulletin.

18. League Lines - Pass to bulletin editor.

NOTE: A Fall Focus agenda and registration form will be mailed to LL Presidents in early September. Look for an every member mailing re the Fall Focus on AIDS in late September!

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 106 Como Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55103
8/19/87

1989 LWVMN CONVENTION SITE

If your League is interested in hostessing the 1989 State Convention you should start now to investigate possible locations in your community.

Facility requirements:

-available mid May to early June;

-large meeting room to seat 250 people, preferably at tables;

-rooms for 250;

-minimum of eight extra meeting rooms;

-dining facilities for 250.

People needs from your Leagues:

During the Convention help is needed for registration, timekeeping, monitoring the doors and people to serve as pages. As many as twelve people can be needed at any given time.

APPLICATION FOR STATE CONVENTION - 1989

Name of League _____

Description of Facility:

Approximate costs:

Reasons to have Convention in your community:

Please return to state office by September 25th.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 106 Como Avenue, St. Paul, MN - 55103 6/5/87

MINNESOTA'S CHILDREN: ISSUES CONCERNING THEIR HEALTH AND SAFETY

POSITION STATEMENTS

Child Protection (LWVMN Board approved at October 14, 1986 meeting)

1. LWVMN supports the assignment of a high priority to state and county level Child Protection Services to ensure adequate staffing and sufficient resources to provide meaningful services to families experiencing abuse and neglect.

2. LWVMN supports a Children's Trust Fund to support programs aimed at preventing the abuse and neglect of children.

3. LWVMN supports funding programs to promote good parenting and to provide support for parents, especially those in high risk groups, in order to prevent child abuse and neglect.

4. LWVMN supports modifications of juvenile and criminal court proceedings in cases of abuse and neglect reducing the trauma to the child victim while still protecting the rights of the alleged abuser.

Children's Health (LWVMN Board approved at June 5, 1987 meeting)

1. The LWVMN supports public policies that provide access to comprehensive pre-natal and child health care because we are convinced of the cost effectiveness of preventive health care for pregnant women and children.

2. The LWVMN supports publicly supported health insurance for pregnant women and children with family incomes up to at least 200% of the poverty level.

3. The LWVMN supports public and privately sponsored programs that insure adequate nutrition for pregnant and nursing mothers and young children.

4. The LWVMN supports services to insure adequate care for children with disabilities and chronic illness.

Child Care (LWVMN Board approved at June 5, 1987 meeting)

1. LWVMN supports coordinated public policies which ensure safe, affordable, quality child care throughout the state.

2. LWVMN supports adequate funding of a child care sliding fee program to ensure quality child care for low income children.

3. LWVMN supports public policies and adequate funding at the state and county level to create and sustain quality programs, including grants and loans and resource and referral services to meet the demand.

4. LWVMN supports policies in the public and private sectors that recognize the value of

the child care professional and provide adequate wages and benefits to trained child care workers.

6. LWVMN supports providing an unpaid parental leave of absence for the parent of a newborn or newly adopted child.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA
PHONE (612) 224-5445
106 COMO AVE. • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55103

Teenage Pregnancy Concurrence

TO: Local Leagues

FROM: Carolyn Hendrixson, Legislative Coordinator, 612/925-5079
Polly Keppel, Social Policy Director, 612/823-3389

DATE: August 19, 1987

At the State Convention in June, delegates from local Leagues agreed overwhelmingly to encourage local Leagues to concur with position statements on teenage pregnancy.

At its August meeting the LWVMN Board voted to adopt a new standard for concurrence. (This supersedes statement No. 9 on page w26 of Guide to Local Program.) The new statement is: "State concurrence may be achieved when 66% of local Leagues participating concur with a position. Such local Leagues are to be representative of LWVMN membership as a whole."

Local Leagues present at Convention received a packet of concurrence materials. Those Leagues who were not present should receive the information in this mailing. The packet included a definition of concurrence, suggested methods of concurrence, the teenage pregnancy positions, resource information on teenage pregnancy and a teenage pregnancy questionnaire for collecting local information on the topic. If you have not received the packet, please contact the LWVMN office.

Resources

A local League can prepare for concurrence by: 1) conducting a public meeting on the topic; 2) devoting unit study and discussion time to the issue; 3) including information for members in your local bulletin. Please reproduce any of the information in the packet for your members. A very limited number of copies of the original LWV-Mpls. study are still available. If your local League wishes to purchase copies of the study, contact LWV-Mpls. office, 612/333-6319.

LWV-Minneapolis has a speakers' committee on adolescent pregnancy and is willing to provide speakers (LWV-Mpls, Pam Berendt, 612/333-6319). LWVMN has a copy of the videotape of Dr. Barbara Yaun's (LWV-Worthington) presentation of her study of sexual activity of rural teens. Dr. Yaun would be a good speaker in person also. The Children's Defense Fund, 612/227-6121, has an adolescent pregnancy resource person, Beverly Propes, who could provide good information.

Please complete the attached form and return to LWVMN. Thank you!

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 106 Como Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55103

ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY

LOCAL LEAGUE CONCURRENCE REPORT

Name of League_____

Name of person preparing the report:_____

Phone #:_____

Total membership of your League_____

Number participating in the concurrence:_____

In your local League report to LWVMN please record number of those responding to each concurrence question.

Deadline: no later than April 15, 1988.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. LWVMN recommends that the Minnesota Department of Education require school districts to collect data on drop-outs for reasons of pregnancy or adolescent parenting.

   Yes_____ No_____

2. LWVMN supports increased prevention efforts in the public schools in order to lower the rate of teenage pregnancy.

   Yes_____ No_____

3. LWVMN recommends prevention curriculum that includes the legal and financial responsibilities of male teenage parents.

   Yes_____ No_____

4. LWVMN recommends that health care providers publicize the necessity of prenatal care and the locations of free and low cost health services.

   Yes_____ No_____

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 106 Como Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55103

Please complete and return by September 15th to LWVMN

ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY CONCURRENCE

Local League: _____

Local League contact person for adolescent pregnancy concurrence.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

We plan to participate in the concurrence. Yes____ No____

Our local League concurrence will be completed by:

____ January 30th (in time for 1988 legislative session)

____ April 15th

Our local League needs:

____ State concurrence packet

____ a League speaker

____ the videotape of Dr. Barbara Yaun. Date needed: _____

We plan to collect local data on adolescent pregnancy. Yes____ No____

Please send a copy of any local data collected to LWVMN, Attn: Polly Keppel.

LWVMN will include local League adolescent pregnancy information in the Board Memo. If you have information on the topic, programs in your community or local data you wish to share, include it here: (If you want, send it in later in the year to Polly Keppel.)

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 106 Como Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55103

UPDATE ON AGRICULTURE STUDY

August 1987

At this writing, four regional committees are being formed to carry out the regional agriculture meetings being planned for next winter. The meetings will be in Albert Lea, Alexandria, Anoka and Willmar and basically will consist of two parts. One part will be substantive, dealing with agricultural issues deemed most important by each committee in their own region, and the other part will be a leadership development component. The intent here is to invite certain community leaders, as well as the general public, to learn methods of discussion these issues within their own forums and thereby broaden the dialogue on the issues. This, I hope, will be the real service of the LWV's involvement in this topic. There are countless disparate voices speaking out on these issues and by bringing them together, perhaps a beginning to consensus building can occur to bring about solutions. It's clear that agricultural issues are only part of the larger, changing scene in rural America of today and finding solutions will necessitate the brainpower and creativity of many working in concert. The committees are, after a hot summer, just beginning to form and hopefully, their forums will take shape by early fall. My role will be to assist and oversee the project, allowing for as much individuality as possible.

The videotape of the agriculture workshop made at Convention, "Thinking About Agricultural Policy," I'm sorry to say will only be of limited use. The crew, Gayle Hann, LWV-Roseville and Anne Francis, LWV-Edina, did an excellent job of recording the session but due to a lack of equipment, there is a loud humming sound that permeates the entire tape. Working with Mary Beth Shannon of Roseville and Anne Francis, we attempted to remove the noise but discovered once there, it cannot be taken out. Use of the tape at a lower volume is possible but this precludes its use for larger groups where more volume is needed. It is a 60-minute tape that will be available after August 15th and does contain lots of good information. Again, I am sorry that the tape's use is limited but I am very grateful to Gayle Hann, Anne Francis and Mary Beth Shannon for their hours of work and expertise to produce the tape.

If time permits, I will attempt to outline the tape and circulate the information it contains.

On Sunday, July 26th, I traveled to Blooming Prairie, MN (otherwise known as Lake Woebegone), to participate in an Urban/Rural dialogue sponsored by the Minnesota Food Association. This is one of 26 such dialogues occurring in rural Minnesota over the summer in which participants are charged with discussing "Repopulating the Countryside."

It is an enlightening, interesting process to gain insights and understanding of everyone's perspectives. Small town communities are fighting for survival not just because of the agricultural problems but for other reasons as well. In September, there will be two conferences to summarize these dialogues and make the results known. I would like to have seen more League members involved in this process. I think it's a worderful educational opportunity.

Jean Tews and I have made two visits to seek funding: One, at Land O'Lakes seemed to be very encouraging and Bremer Foundation somewhat so.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 106 Como Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55103

Judy Duffy
August, 1987

LWVEF Conference "Redefining National Security"

On June 19-21, Diane O'Connor and I traveled to Washington, D.C. to the League sponsored conference on "Redefining National Security." It was, as usual, a well-done, thought-inspiring three days. True to form, every minute from early a.m. to late p.m. was packed with plenary sessions, workshops and impromptu gatherings.

The conference opened with a panel discussion on "Bridging the Gap Between the Public and the Experts." This session reinforced much of what we already know and that is there are really no "experts" as such but lots of people who speak authoritatively on the issues from a multitude of perspectives. Our role then is to demystify the discussions, bring them back to basics and to discuss the issues from a standpoint of values and goals to be achieved. We are the ones who need to define the parameters of discussion to achieve answers and to not allow the so-called experts to create the issues and the dialogue. That, in essence, was the charge to conference participants in designing community programs dealing with issues of our national security.

From there we proceeded to workshops to discuss various methods of bringing these issues to our communities large or small. A cross-section of issues threatening our national security ranging from the military to social/political to economic were discussed in workshops throughout the last days of the conference. The outcome of the conference is that grants will be offered to the top 25 applicants who submit plans for community programs on national security issues.

The real benefit of these meetings is to meet and talk with League members who are confronted with similar challenges and problems and learning from them. It is always energizing to attend LWV conferences and renew the enthusiasm to continue.

UPDATE ON ARMS CONTROL
August, 1987

As you know, the President is moving forward on seeking an accord with the Soviets on eliminating the intermediate range nuclear (INF) weapons from the European Contenent. It appears at this writing that previous difficulties have been worked out. Certainly LWV supports this move but sees it only as part of a much larger issue that needs to be resolved; that is, the need to reduce the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or Star Wars. The Soviets separated this issue from the INF talks last spring in order to move ahead in this area but the SDI issue will loom larger on the horizon as progress occurs.

LWV continues to seek reduced funding on SDI with an emphasis on adherence to the traditional interpretation of the 1972 ABM Treaty banning space-based nuclear weapons. While an accord on INF is welcome, its really only one step in a confidence-building process to move on to resolving the larger, more threatening systems that exist in our arsenals. So far, the U.S. is moving in accord with our NATO Allies and continued progress will be slow and painstaking but vitally important.

Any contact with any of our members of Congress should contain a reminder of LWV's stand on this issue.

HIGHLIGHTS OF OMNIBUS SCHOOL AIDS BILL

Article 1 Foundation and General Revenue

- 1987-88 formula allowance $1,720/pu, 22.5 mills, tiers intact.
- 1988-89 general education formula established - $2,735/pu, 35.0 mills. Tiers eliminated
  Contains "folded in" retirement aid, levies and aid for summer school, interdistrict cooperation, gifted and talented, arts education, chemical dependency, liability insurance, advanced placement & baccalaureate, and programs of excellence.
  Categorical reserve (1.85% of general revenue) must be spent for one or more of above programs.
  $10/pu dedicated to professional development (from general revenue).
  Secondary pupil weighting reduced from 1.4 to 1.35.
  Administrative cost freeze in districts without pay equity plans.

Article 2 Pupil Transportation

- Allows schools to designate day care facilities as alternate sites for transportation purposes.
- Changes desegregation levy to grants for Minneapolis/St. Paul

Article 3 Special Programs

- Requires special education services from birth-age 21. State Board of Education to adopt rules.
- State interagency council for early childhood special education established.
- Student IEP must include transition services.
- Community transition interagency committee established.
- Reduces state reimbursement for special education salaries, supplies, residential aid.
- Requires special education study to be done by legislative commission on public education.

Article 4 Community and Adult Education

- Requires State Board of Education to appoint CE advisory task force.
- Increases CE formula slightly.
- Provides additional 50¢ per capita in formula for youth development plans (begins in 1989).
- Increases state funds for adult literacy and handicapped adult programs.

Article 5 State Agency Services - Monies appropriated for:

- Teacher assessment plans, PER assistance, CAPP technical assistance and many other programs.

Article 6 Other Aids and Levies

- FY 89 Capital expenditure allowance increased, mill rate reduced. ($153/pu, 3 mills)

Article 6 Other aids and Levies, continued

- Desegregation grants for Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth.
- Delay school district aid payments if necessary to avoid state short-term borrowing.

Article 7 Miscellaneous

- Site management agreements allowed.
- Academic league authorized.

Article 8 Access to Excellence

- Education districts authorized along with program improvement grant and levy to enhance cooperation and coordination.
- Voluntary enrollment option for districts that choose to participate (K-12).
- Provides grant and levy program for technology cooperation and program improvement.
- Area learning centers authorized for secondary pupils and adults at risk.
- PER rewritten:
  State Board of Education to adopt state process and local district procedures, and model core curriculum.
  Local board to adopt annual PER policy, establish advisory committee, report learner outcomes, assessment results, improvement plans & progress.
  Local evaluation of testing programs required every 2 years.
  Assessments required yearly in at least 3 grades, part of review cycle.
- High school graduation incentives including open enrollment to serve dropouts and potential dropouts.
- Redesign of teacher education programs. Teacher mentorship program est.

Article 9 Libraries

- Requires all counties to belong to a regional library system.

Article 10 State Agencies

- Appropriation for Faribault Academies.
- School and Resource Center for the Arts.

OTHER EDUCATION-RELATED LEGISLATION

School District Election Law: Beginning in July, 1988, school districts must have trained election judges, follow general election law procedures for absentee ballots, use voter registration lists.

Fair Campaign Practices (H.F. 236, Linda Scheid, DFL-Brooklyn Park; S.F. 247, D. Peterson, DFL-Minneapolis) requiring school board candidates to comply did not pass. Watch for it during 1988 session.

Elimination of deduction for certain costs to parents of school children from taxable income was considered but not enacted as part of income tax reform legislation.

Prepared by J. B. McWilliams
5-22-87

June 5, 1987

MEMO: Education Issues in Local League Communities

TO: Local League Education Chairs and/or Presidents

FROM: Jane McWilliams

In order to help me become familiar with education issues in your communities, please complete the following questionnaire and return it to me (stick a stamp on it if you need to take it home for completion, and drop it in mail).

Thank you.

- -

1. Current local education positions:

2. Current local education study:

3. Local issues of interest to League members which might become targets for study/action:

4. We do do not have a regular school board observer (circle one).

5. We do do not have an education study committee.

6. Here are names of Leaguers who may be interested in being on state education committee, observing legislature, doing some lobbying:

7. Here are some ideas of ways State Board Education Chair can assist local Leagues with education study and action:

8. Here are some ways I/we think LWVMN can and should become involved in education issues:

9. Other comments or suggestions:

Signed _____

Address _____

LWV Position _____

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 106 Como Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55103

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6/87

LWVMN OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS - 1987-88

Joan Higinbotham 2749 Dean Parkway Minneapolis, MN 55416 LWV of Minneapolis	612/926-9399	President
Beverly McKinnell 2124 W. Hoyt St. Paul, MN 55108 LWV of St. Paul	612/646-3690	1st Vice President - Field Service
Candy Takkunen 1291 Bluff Creek Drive Chaska, MN 55318 LWV of Eastern Carver County	612/445-4218	2nd Vice President - Membership
Peggy Leppik 7500 Western Avenue No. Golden Valley, MN 55427 LWV of Golden Valley	612/546-3328	3rd Vice President Voter Service
Phyllis Brostrom 1009 Columbine Marshall, MN 56258 LWV of Marshall	507/532-4954	Secretary
Corrine McDonald 1826 West 13th Avenue Shakopee, MN 55379 LWV of Shakopee	612/445-6862	Treasurer
Dee Bowman Box 124 Detroit Lakes, MN 56501 LWV of Detroit Lakes	218/847-4389	N.W. Regional Representative
Prudy Cameron 10969 Stoney Point Drive Duluth, MN 55804 LWV of Duluth	218/525-4164	N.E. Regional Representative
Nancy Crippen 2140 Timmy Mendota Heights, MN 55120 LWV of Northern Dakota County	612/452-9117	Government
Judy Duffy 505 Lake Avenue Birchwood, MN 55110 LWV of Mahtomedi	612/429-9703	International Relations - Agriculture Study
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Betty Haats 702 Monongalia Willmar, MN 56201 LWV of Willmar	612/235-3899	S.W. Regional Representative
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Margit Johnson 613 Union Street Northfield, MN 55057 LWV of Northfield	507/645-5726	Mental Health Study
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Diane O'Connor 1405 Valley View Road Chaska, MN 55318 LWV of Eastern Carver County	612/448-5706	Citizen Information
Linda Peck 12299 Sauk River Road St. Cloud, MN 56301 LWV of St. Cloud	612/685-3365	Natural Resources
Mary Santi 5935 Otter Lake Road White Bear Lake, MN 55110 LWV of White Bear/North Oaks	612/426-5151	Voter - PR
<u>OFF BOARD</u> Joann Buie 6224 Braeburn Circle Edina, MN 55435 LWV of Edina	612/941-7979	Budget Committee Chair
Peggy Lucas 4427 East Lake Harriet Blvd. Minneapolis, MN 55409 LWV of Minneapolis	612/823-8544	Nominating Committee Chair

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA BYLAWS

As adopted by the 1947 Convention and as amended by
the 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967,
1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987 Conventions.

ARTICLE I

Section 1. The name of this corporation shall be the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. This state League is an integral part of the League of Women Voters of the United States.

ARTICLE II

Purpose and Policy

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government and to act on selected governmental issues.

Section 2. Policy. The League may take action on state governmental measures and policies in the public interest in conformity with the Principles of the League of Women Voters of the United States. It shall not support or oppose any political party or any candidate.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Eligibility. Any person who subscribes to the purpose and policy of the League shall be eligible for membership.

Section 2. How composed. The League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall be composed of members of the League of Women Voters of the United States who are, a) enrolled in recognized local Leagues within the state, or b) enrolled as members at large of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

Section 3. Types of Membership

a) Voting members shall be those citizens at least 18 years of age who are enrolled in recognized local Leagues or the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

b) Associate members shall be all other members who are enrolled in recognized local Leagues or the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

c) Members-at-large shall be members who reside outside the area of and are not enrolled in any local League. Dues shall be determined by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

d) Life membership may be granted to any voting member of the League of Women Voters who attains 50 years as a member of the League of Women Voters of the United States. No further dues will be collected, and all privileges will be retained as a voting member.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

Section 1. Enumeration and Election of Officers

a) The officers of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall be a president, a first vice-president, a second vice-president, a third vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer. They shall be elected by the Convention and shall hold office until the conclusion of the next regular biennial Convention or until their successors have been elected and qualified. Two individuals may be elected to share one position, or two positions may be held by one individual elected to the dual-position office.

b) The officers of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall constitute the executive committee. The executive committee shall confer when immediate action is necessary and a meeting of the Board of Directors is not feasible, and shall in those instances have the powers and duties of the Board of Directors for planning and directing the Program and carrying out organizational responsibilities.

Section 2. The President. The president shall preside at all meetings of the corporation and of the Board of Directors unless the president shall designate another person to preside. The president may, in the absence or disability of the treasurer, sign or endorse checks, drafts or notes. The president shall be, ex officio, a member of all committees except the Nominating Committee and shall have such usual powers of supervision and management as may pertain to the office of the president and perform such other duties as may be designated by the Board.

Section 3. The Vice-Presidents. The three vice-presidents, in the order of their rank, shall, in the event of absence, disability, resignation or death of the president, possess all the powers and perform all the duties of that office. In the event that no vice-president is able to serve in this capacity, the Board of Directors shall elect one of its members to fill the vacancy. The vice-presidents shall perform such other duties as the president and Board may designate.

Section 4. The Secretary. The secretary shall keep minutes of Convention, Council and of meetings of the Board of Directors. The secretary shall notify all officers and directors of their election and shall sign with the president all contracts and other instruments when so authorized by the Board and shall perform such other functions as may be incident to the office.

Section 5. The Treasurer. The treasurer or a duly appointed representative, shall receive all money due, shall be the custodian of such funds, deposit them in a bank designated by the Board of Directors, and shall disburse them only upon order of the Board of Directors. The treasurer shall present periodic statements to the Board at its regular meetings. The treasurer shall present an annual report, including a report of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Reserve Fund, to the Convention or Council. The books of the treasurer shall be audited annually and the report made available to the membership.

ARTICLE V

Board of Directors

Section 1. Number, Manner of Selection and Term of Office. The Board of Directors shall consist of the officers of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, eight elected directors and not more than eight appointed directors. The elected directors shall be elected by the Convention and shall serve until the conclusion of the next regular biennial Convention or until their successors have been elected and qualified. The elected members shall appoint such additional directors, not exceeding eight, as they deem necessary to carry on the work of the League. The term of office of the appointed directors shall expire concurrently with the term of office of the elected directors.

Section 2. Qualifications. No person shall be elected or appointed or shall continue to serve as an officer or director of this corporation unless this person is a voting member enrolled in a local League of Women Voters in the State of Minnesota.

Section 3. Vacancies. Any vacancy other than in the office of the president may be filled, until the next Convention, by a majority vote of the remaining members of the Board of Directors.

Section 4. Powers and Duties. The Board of Directors shall have full charge of the property and business of the corporation with full power and authority to manage and conduct the same, subject to the instructions of the Convention. The Board shall plan and direct the work necessary to carry out the Program on selected governmental issues as adopted by the Convention. It shall accept responsibility delegated to it by the Board of Drectors of the League of Women Voters of the United States for the organization and development of local Leagues, guidance of inter-League organizations, for the carrying out of Program and for promotion of finance programs in the local Leagues. Such local finance programs are requisite to further the work of the League as a whole, including transmission of funds toward the support of adequate state and national budgets. The Board shall create and designate such special committees as it may deem necessary.

Section 5. Regular Meetings. There shall be at least six regular meetings of the Board of Directors annually. The President shall notify each of the directors of all meetings at least one week before any such meeting. No action taken at any regular Board meeting attended by three-fourths of the members of the Board shall be invalidated because of the failure of any member or members of the Board to receive any notice properly sent or because of an irregularity in any notice actually received.

Section 6. Special Meetings. The president may call special meetings of the Board of Directors and shall call a special meeting upon the written request of five members of the Board. Members of the Board shall be notified of the time and place of special meetings by telegram or letter sent at least six days prior to such meeting. At the time of a Convention the president may, and upon the request of five members of the Board shall, call a special meeting of the Board by handing the members of the Board a written notice of the time and place of said meeting.

Section 7. Quorum. A majority of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum, and a majority of the members in attendance at any Board meeting shall, in the presence of a quorum, decide its action.

ARTICLE VI

Recognition of Local and Provisional Leagues

Section 1. Local Leagues.

a) Local Leagues are those Leagues which have been so recognized by the League of Women Voters of the United States.

b) The Board of Directors shall recommend to the national Board of the League of Women Voters of the United States that it recognize as a local League any group of members of the League of Women Voters of the United States in any community within the state, provided the group meets qualifying standards for local Leagues as adopted by the national Convention.

c) In the event of recurring failure of a local League to meet these qualifying standards, the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota may recommend to the national Board that it withdraw recognition from the local League. All funds held by a local League from which recognition has been withdrawn shall be paid to the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. In the event the non-qualifying League is merging with another local League, its funds would go to the merged League minus a reorganization fee paid to and determined by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

Section 2. Provisional Leagues.

a) Provisional Leagues are those which have been so recognized by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

b) The Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota has responsibility for the establishment of new Leagues. For this purpose the Board may organize a group in a community in which no local League exists and shall recommend the group for recognition as a provisional League to the League of Women Voters of the United States when it meets the qualifying standards for provisional Leagues adopted by the national Convention.

c) In the event of recurring failure of a provisional League to meet these qualifying standards, the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota may recommend to the national Board that it withdraw recognition from the provisional League. All funds held by a provisional League from which recognition has been withdrawn shall be paid to the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

Section 3. State Units

a) State units are those which have been so recognized by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

b) The Board of Directors of the LWVMN has responsibility for the establishment of new Leagues. For this purpose the Board may organize a group in a community in which no local League exists and shall recommend the group for recognition as a state unit when it meets the qualifying guidelines as set forth by the LWVMN Board of Directors.

c) In the event of recurring failure of a state unit to meet these qualifying guidelines, the Board of Directors of the LWVMN may recommend that recognition be withdrawn. All funds held by state units from which recognition has been withdrawn shall be paid to the LWVMN.

ARTICLE VII

Finance

Section 1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall commence on the first of April each year.

Section 2. Budget. The Board shall submit to the Convention for adoption budgets for the ensuing two fiscal years. These budgets shall provide for the support of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. The PMP amount shall be determined for the ensuing two fiscal years only by the delegates at the state convention. A copy of the proposed budgets shall be sent to each local League president at least three months in advance of the Convention.

Section 3. Budget Committee. The budgets shall be prepared by the elected chair and a committee which shall be appointed by the Board for that purpose at least six months in advance of the Convention. The treasurer shall be ex officio a member of the Budget committee but shall not be eligible to serve as chairperson.

Section 4. Distribution of Funds on Dissolution. In the event of a dissolution for any cause of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, all monies and securities which may at the time be owned by or under the absolute control of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall be paid to the League of Women Voters of the United States, after the Board of Directors has paid or made provision for the payment of all the liabilities of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. All other property of whatsoever nature, whether real, personal or mixed, which may at the time be owned by or under the control of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, shall be disposed of by any officer or employee of the corporation for such public, charitable or educational uses and purposes as may be designated by the then League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

Section 5. League of Women Voters of Minnesota Reserve Fund. The fund shall contain the $1,000 restricted principal of the Jane Grey Swisshelm Fund and all other monies, securities and property of whatever nature, which the League of Women Voters of Minnesota may receive by gift, bequest or otherwise, which the Board of Directors may designate as reserve funds. Expenditures of monies from the fund and of interest earned on monies in the fund shall be for League purposes as may from time to time be determined by the Board of Directors subject only to restrictions which may have been imposed by the donor at the time the funds were received.

ARTICLE VIII

Convention

Section 1. Place, Date and Call. A Convention of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall be held biennially at a time and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. The president shall send a first call for the Convention to the presidents of the local Leagues not less than four months prior to the opening date of the Convention fixed in said call. Thereafter the Board of Directors may advance or postpone the opening date of the Convention by not more than two

weeks. A final call for the Convention shall be sent to the presidents of the local Leagues at least two months before the opening date of the Convention.

Section 2. Composition. The Convention shall consist of the delegates chosen by the members enrolled in the local Leagues, and delegates chosen by members-at-large of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, as provided in Section 4 of this article; the presidents of local Leagues or an alternate in the event the president is unable to attend; and the members of the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

Section 3. Qualification of Delegates and Voting. Each delegate shall be a voting member enrolled in a recognized local Minnesota League whose State Per Member Payment is paid or be an at large member of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. The State Board may make an exception in the case of proven hardship. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote only at the Convention even though the delegate may be attending in two or more capacities. Absentee or proxy voting shall not be permitted. The Convention shall be the sole judge of whether a delegate is qualified to vote.

Section 4. Representation.

a) The members of the League of Women Voters of the United States who are organized into recognized local Leagues in the State of Minnesota shall be entitled to voting representation in the Convention as follows: Each local League shall be entitled to two delegates, in addition to the president of the local League or an alternate in the event the president is unable to attend; these additional delegates shall be chosen by the local League. The members in each local League having more than twenty-five voting members shall also be entitled to one additional delegate for each additional twenty-five members or major fraction thereof belonging to said local League on January 1st of said year. The record in the state office of paid voting members as of January 1st of said year shall determine the official membership count for this purpose.

b) Members-at-large of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall be entitled to one delegate for each 25 members, chosen by a procedure determined by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

Section 5. Powers. The Convention shall consider and authorize for action a Program, shall elect officers and directors, the Budget Chairperson, Nominating Committee Chairperson and two Nominating Committee members, shall adopt budgets for the ensuing two fiscal years, and shall transact such other business as may be properly presented.

Section 6. Quorum. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the delegates registered at the Convention provided that not less than ten local Leagues are represented.

ARTICLE IX

Council

Section 1. Place, Date and Call. A meeting of the Council shall be held in the interim year between Conventions, approximately twelve months after the preceding Convention at a time and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. A formal call shall be sent by the president of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota to the presidents of the local Leagues in Minnesota at least thirty days before the

opening date of a Council meeting. Special meetings may be called in the event of extreme emergency.

Section 2. Composition. The Council shall be composed of the Board of Directors of the League of Women Votes of Minnesota, the presidents of local Leagues or an alternate in the event the president is unable to attend, and one delegate chosen by each local League.

Section 3. Powers. The Council shall consider Program, and methods of work and review the budget as submitted to the Board of Directors. The Council is authorized to change the Program only in the event of an emergency, provided that notice of proposed modification of the Program shall have been sent to the presidents of the local Leagues at least two months in advance of the meeting of the Council, and provided also that a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council present and voting shall be required to adopt the modification. The Council shall review the budget for the ensuing year and may modify it to meet current needs and shall transact such other business as shall be presented by the Board.

Section 4. Quorum. A quorum shall consist of not less than twenty members other than the Board of Directors for the transaction of business at a Council meeting.

ARTICLE X

Nominations and Elections

Section 1. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall consist of five members, two of whom shall be members of the Board of Directors. The chairperson and two members, who shall not be members of the Board of Directors, shall be elected by the Convention. Nominations for these offices shall be made by the current Nominating Committee. Further nominations may be made from the floor of the Convention. The other members of the committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors immediately after the Convention. Vacancies occurring in the Nominating Committee shall be filled by the Board of Directors. The president of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall send the name and address of the chairperson of the Nominating Committee to the president of each recognized local League.

Section 2. Suggestions for Nominations. The Chairperson of the Nominating Committee shall request through the president of each local League suggestions for nominations for offices to be filled. Any member may send suggestions to the chairperson of the Nominating Committee.

Section 3. Report of the Nominating Committee and Nominations from the Floor. The report of the Nominating Committee of its nominations for officers, directors, chairperson of the Budget Committee, and the chairperson and two members of the succeeding Nominating Committee shall be sent to local Leagues two months before the date of the Convention. The report of the Nominating Committee shall be presented to the Convention on the first day of the Convention. Immediately following the presentation of this report, nominations may be made from the floor by any member of the Convention, provided that the consent of the nominee shall have been secured.

Section 4. Election. The election shall be under the direction of an Election Committee appointed by the president on the first day of the Convention. The election shall be by ballot, except that when there is but one nominee for each office, it shall be in order to move that the secretary cast the ballot for every candidate. A majority vote of those present and voting shall constitute an election.

ARTICLE XI

Program

Section 1. Principles. The governmental principles adopted by the national Convention and supported by the League as a whole constitute the authorization for the adoption of Program.

Section 2. Program. The Program of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall consist of:

a) action to implement principles, and
b) those state governmental issues chosen for concentrated study and action.

Section 3. Convention Action. The Convention shall act upon the Program using the following procedures:

a) Local Leagues shall make recommendations for a Program to the Board of Directors at least three months prior to the Convention.

b) The Board of Directors shall consider the recommendations and shall formulate a proposed Program which shall be submitted to the local League Boards at least six weeks prior to the Convention.

c) A majority vote shall be required for the adoption of the Program proposed by the Board of Directors.

d) Any recommendation for the Program submitted to the Board of Directors at least three months before the Convention, but not proposed by the Board, may be adopted by the Convention provided consideration is ordered by majority vote and on a following day the proposal for adoption receives a three-fifths vote.

Section 4. Council Action. The Council may change the Program as provided in Article IX.

Section 5. Member Action. Members may act in the name of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota only when authorized to do so by the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

Section 6. Local League Action. Local Leagues and inter-League organizations may take action on state governmental issues only when authorized to do so by the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. Local Leagues may act only in conformity with, and not contrary to, a position taken by the League of women Voters of Minnesota and/or the League of Women Voters of the United States.

ARTICLE XII

National Convention and Council

Section 1. National Convention. The Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, at a meeting before the date on which the names of delegates must be sent to the national office, shall elect delegates to that Convention in the number allotted to the League of Women Voters of Minnesota under the provisions of the Bylaws of the League of Women Voters of the United States.

Section 2. National Council. The Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall elect delegates to the meeting of the Council of the League of Women Voters of the United States at its meeting preceding such Council meeting in the number allowed the League of Women Voters of Minnesota under the provisions of the Bylaws of the League of Women Voters of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

Parliamentary Authority

Section 1. Parliamentary Authority. The rules contained in Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern the corporation in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these Bylaws.

ARTICLE XIV

Amendments

Section 1. Amendments. These Bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any Convention of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, using the following procedures:

a) Proposals for changes shall be submitted by any local League Board in Minnesota to the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota at least three months prior to the opening date of the Convention.

b) All such proposed amendments together with the recommendations of the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota shall be sent to the presidents of local Leagues six weeks prior to the opening date of the Convention.

c) The presidents of the local Leagues shall notify the members of their respective Leagues of the proposed amendments. Failure of a local League president to five such notice or failure of any member to receive such notice shall not invalidate amendments to the Bylaws of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
51st Convention

Winona State University, Winona, Minnesota June 5, 6, 1987

The 51st Convention of the League of Women Voters was called to order at 1:15 p.m. on June 5, 1985, in the Main Meeting room of the Commons Building at Winona State University, Winona, Minnesota, by Joan Higinbotham, President. Higinbotham welcomed delegates, visitors and special guests. She introduced Sharon Paulson, President of the League of Women Voters of Winona and Carol Nyseth, Convention Planning Chair.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION

With the consent of the convention, the President made the following appointments:

Parliamentarian: Muriel Miller
Tellers: Susan Dyer, Willmar; Judy Sherrell, Owatonna; Gloria Kuehn, Arden Hills/Shoreview; and Joy Tierney Wayzata/Plymouth Area
Committee to Approve Minutes: Mary Esterberg, Crystal/New Hope; Gail Huntley, Duluth; Ruth Ann Webster, New Ulm; and Lois Cheney, St. Louis Park
Timekeeper: Karen Siemers and Betty Lund
Pages and Ushers: members of the LWV of Winona, wearing distinctive identification
Credentials Committee: Carol Nyseth, Chair

Preliminary Credentials Report:
The Credentials Committee reported that there were 41 local Leagues registered, including 1 MAL, with 117 local League delegates, 20 State Board delegates for a total of 137 delegates and 15 visitors. The report was accepted, and the President declared a quorum present

Adoption of the Order of Business:
The Order of Business was changed to reflect that Action and Voters Service Awards would be given during the first session and Membership and Public Relations Awards and a report on the Capital Campaign would be given during the second session. There was no objection to the Order of Business. The President ruled the Order of Business adopted subject to emergency changes.

Convention Rules:
The first paragraph of the proposed rules was corrected to read: "NOTE TO DELEGATES: These are the Rules suggested for adoption by the Convention. The Convention Rules as printed may be amended by a majority vote and are adopted by a 2/3 vote. After adoption, the Convention Rules may be amended by a 2/3 vote." A standing vote was taken on adoption of the Convention Rules as printed in the Convention Workbook and the Rules were adopted as printed and corrected.

INTRODUCTION OF STATE BOARD

Higinbotham introduced members of the State Board: Erica Buffington,

Field Service, First Vice President; Beverly McKinnell, Development, Second Vice President; Mindy Greiling, Action, Third Vice President; Cathy Hegg, Secretary; Connie Hondl, Treasurer; Karen Beron, N.E. Regional Rep (unable to atttend): Dee Bowman, N.W. Regional Rep (unable to attend); Joann Buie, Marketing; Jeanne Crampton, Natural Resources; Nancy Crippen, Government (unable to attend); Judy Duffy, International Relations; Betty Haats, S.W. Regional Rep; Polly Keppel, Social Policy Co-chair; Peggy Leppik, Voters Service; Peggy Lucas, Social Policy Co-chair; Sue Reynolds; Citizen Information; Mary Santi, VOTER, PR (not present at that time but was at portions of Convention); Emily Schmitz, S.E. Regional Rep (unable to attend); Marree Seitz, Education; Candy Takkunen, Membership; and Lynne Westphal, Criminal Justice. She then introduced staff: Sally Sawyer, Peggy Thompson, Jean Tews and Rose Krauser and two members who have done extensive volunteer work at the office: Barb Hiles and Anne Francis.

The President announced that the Parliamentarian would be available for consultation with delegates prior to and after each business session or whenever seen, and that delegates should note pages seven and eight of the Workbook for aid in parliamentary procedures.

ROLL CALL OF THE LEAGUES

Secretary Cathy Hegg called the roll.

CONVENTION MINUTES

The Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota approved the Minutes of the June, 1985 State League Convention at its August 9, 1985 meeting.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer Connie Hondl presented the Treasurer's Report as printed in the Convention Workbook. She explained the relationship between the League of Women Voters of Minnesota report and the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund report and the rationale for forgiving a portion of the Ed Fund expenses, which amounted to $11,630 for 1986-87. Again, the Ed Fund has helped with the LWVMN cash flow problems and contributed close to $40,000, which is about $2,000 more than budgeted. While the net profit or loss is the most important number for a business, it is not always the best indicator for a nonprofit organization. Some better indicators are: (1) Reserves--our goal is reserves equal to three months operating expenses by 1988-89. We should have added $4,000 this year. We did not reach that goal, but may have been able to if the fundraiser had been in the 1986-87 fiscal year rather than the 1987-88 fiscal year; (2) Cash flow or ability to pay bills--our cash flow is always very tight. Tax deductible money is not getting any easier to obtain and we need other means to raise money. Since we started selling the cookbook we have added just over $20,000 to LWVMN treasury and given $6,150 to local Leagues. We now need to think of another major fund raising activity that will bring in that amount of money in the next

four years. Our budget is planned for two years. It is difficult to anticipate what will happen, so there are some areas where actual income or expenses vary from what is budgeted. Operating expenses are below budget, largely because of Sally Sawyer's careful management. We did most of the projects planned except the direct mail campaign, but it was always tight and until some grants came in there were contingency plans to cut projects. The only source of steady income is the PMP, which is about 28% of the total income.

Total Assets 4/1/86	$ 21,550.53
Total Liabilities & Fund Balance 4/1/86	21,550.53
Income 4/1/86 - 3/31/87	128,170.52
Expenditures 4/1/86 - 3/31/87	119,186.03
Net Income (Loss)	8,984.49
Total Assets 3/31/87	31,739.26
Total Liabilities & Fund Balance 3/31/87	31,739.26

The Treasurer's Report was filed for audit. There was no objection to the Board of Directors approving the auditor's report when it is completed in August.

STATE OF THE LEAGUE ADDRESS

President Higinbotham noted that her first Convention was at St. Olaf when Mary Ann McCoy was President and she never thought she would be President. Now she has completed a full term as President and is willing to take another term. League is a respected organization, even if many people don't know the correct name, and we can all bask in the reflected glow. Two goals which we have not yet reached are an increase in membership and a better financial picture. Our accomplishments in the past two years include four primary and two general debates for the gubernatorial election which required dedication, flexibility and hard work to produce, but gave us much good publicity and proved that we are the organization to do debates. Now we are working with the University toward a presidential debate in Minnesota. We are working with the Women's Consortium and Chrysalis to own a permanent home located on Rice and Charles near the Capitol. Lobbyists are quick to respond, but we need more staff support for action. We have plans for agriculture focuses and programs on meeting basic human needs around the state--programs prepared for local Leagues as you have requested. We are also working on leadership development to be done statewide. Membership continues to be a top priority. We have stopped the decline and had a net gain this year. We have a new brochure. Our activity continues to increase, providing opportunities for members. Where is the League heading? Higinbotham predicts in the next two years we will be comfortably settled in new headquarters; we will be media stars with the presidential debate; we will travel around the state to deliver training and programs and will leave new members in the wake; and we will have deposit legislation. We will have growth and financial stability.

In going over old records during the move, she noted that a League president in the mid-60's was only referred to as "Mrs. William Whiting," saying that the fact that Leaguers are no longer listed by their spouse's name marks a significant change in the status of women and she closed with a quote from Annette Whiting, "We are today where our thoughts of yesterday have brought us; we will be tomorrow where our thoughts take us, for what we envision, we create and what we anticipate, we become."

BYLAWS

Erica Buffington, Chair of the Bylaws Committee presented the report. There being no objection, because of the lack of time and our full order of business the proposed bylaw amendments were not read.

MOTION: To adopt the amendment to Article IV, Section 5.

Mover: Buffington Seconded
Vote: The amendment passes

MOTION: To adopt the amendment to Article IV, Section 5.

Mover: Buffington Seconded
Vote: The amendment passes

These are changes for clarification: The Treasurer. The treasurer or a duly appointed [assistant] representative, shall [collect and] receive all [monies] money due, [and] shall be the custodian of [these monies] such funds, [depositing] deposit them in a bank designated by the Board of Directors, and [disbursing the same] shall disburse them only upon order of the Board of Directors. The treasurer shall present periodic statements to the Board at its regular meetings [and]. The treasurer shall present an annual report, including a report of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Reserve Fund, to the Convention or Council. The books of the treasurer shall be audited annually and the report made available to the membership.

MOTION: To adopt the amendment to Article V, Section 4.

Mover: Buffington Seconded
Vote: The amendment passes

This is for clarification of a complex sentence: Powers and Duties. The Board of Directors shall have full charge of the property and business of the corporation with full power and authority to manage and conduct the same, subject to the instructions of the Convention. The Board shall plan and direct the work necessary to carry out the Program on selected governmental issues as adopted by the Convention. It shall accept responsibility delegated to it by the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of the United States for the organization and development of local Leagues, guidance of inter-League organizations, for the carrying out of Program and for promotion [in the local Leagues] of finance programs in the local Leagues. Such local finance programs are requisite to further the work of the

League as a whole, including transmission of funds toward the support of adequate state and national budgets. The Board shall create and designate such special committees as it may deem necessary.

MOTION: To adopt the amendment to Article VII, Section 3.

Mover: Buffington Seconded
Vote: The amendment passes

This clarifies who appoints the committee: Budget Committee. The budgets shall be prepared by the elected chair and a committee which shall be appointed by the Board for that purpose at least six months in advance of the convention. The treasurer shall be ex officio a member of the Budget Committee but shall not be eligible to serve as chairperson.

MOTION: To adopt the amendment to Article VI, Section 3.

Mover: Buffington Seconded
Vote: The amendment passes

This is a new section: Section 3. State Units. a) State units are those which have been so recognized by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. b) the Board of Directors of the LWVN has responsibility for the establishment of new Leagues. For this purpose the Board may organize a group in a community in which no local League exists and shall recommend the group for recognition as a state unit when it meets the qualifying guidelines as set forth by the LWVMN Board of Directors. c) In the event of recurring failure of a state unit to meet these qualifying guidelines, the Board of Directors of the LWVMN may recommend that recognition be withdrawn. All funds held by state units from which recognition has been withdrawn shall be paid to the LWVMN.

MOTION: To adopt the amendment to Article VII, Section 2.

Mover: Buffington Seconded
Vote: The Amendment passes

This is a change because Council is not as representative of the total League membership as Convention and because a two year budget should be a plan for two years: Budget. The Board shall submit to the Convention for adoption budgets for the ensuing two fiscal years. These budgets shall provide for the support of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. The PMP amount shall be determined for the ensuing two fiscal years only by the delegates at the state convention. A copy of the proposed budgets shall be sent to each local League president at least three months in advance of the Convention.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Flora Shinkle, Chair of the Nominating Committee, presented the slate as printed in the Convention Workbook and introduced the nominees. The Secretary read Article X, Section 3, of the bylaws dealing with

the election of officers and directors. The President called for nominations from the floor. There being none, the President ruled the nominations closed. The Secretaty read Article X, Section 4, of the bylaws dealing with the election of officers and directors.

MOTION: to have the Secretary cast an elective ballot for the slate as presented.

Mover: Shinkle Seconded
Vote: Motion Carried

The President instructed the Secretary to cast the elective ballot for the slate as presented. The Secretary cast the elective ballot for the following nominees:

For President - Joan Higinbotham
For 1st Vice President - Beverly McKinnell
For 2nd Vice President - Candy Takkunen
For 3rd Vice President - Peggy Leppik
For Secretary - Phyllis Brostrom
For Treasurer - Corrine McDonald
For Eight Directors - Prudy Cameron
Dee Bowman
Betty Haats
Bobbi Megard
Carolyn Hendrixson
Polly Keppel
Diane O'Connor
Mary Santi
For Nominating Committee - Peggy Lucas, Chair
Cathy Hegg
Nadeen Mutsch
For Budget Committee Chair - JoannBuie

The following will be appointed directors: Nancy Crippen, Judy Duffy, Kay Erickson, Anne Francis, Margit Johnson, Jane McWilliams, and Linda Peck.

PRESENTATION OF BUDGET

Margit Berg, Chair of the Budget Committee, presented the proposed budget as printed in the Convention Workbook and then asked for questions and comments. Berg explained that the Committee met five times, which is more than usual, because it was charged to consider what budget an organization the size of LWVMN could support. We have a very ambitious program for our size. Leagues such as NY, CA, IL and OH have about double our membership but a budget about the same as ours. The Committee feels that to cut program at this time would be unwise. Our program provides high visibility and vitality. Takkunen explained that based on the marketing survey very few people stated high dues as a reason for leaving LWV. McDonald spoke to revenue sources and the direct mail to non-members as a new means of additional income. In addition there is a need for a fundraiser to replace the cookbook revenues. Berg gave a brief history of the PMP, which started

in 1978 and was $14. Nine years later it is $18, an increase of $4, or the price of a movie ticket.

PRESENTATION OF PROPOSED PROGRAM

Higinbotham called attention to Article XI of the bylaws, relating to adoption of Program by the Convention, reminding delegates that the rules permit questions at this time but no debate. Following presentation of the Proposed Program motions will be entertained to consider non-recommended items.

MOTION: By the direction of the Board of Directors I move adoption of Criminal Justice as a Program item.
Support of a judicial system which has the capacity to assure a speedy trial and equal justice for all.
Support of: 1. a correctional system responsive to the needs of both society and the individual offender; 2. sentencing decisions made by the judge with legislative guidelines based on the effect on public safety, the circumstances relating to the crime and the offender.

Mover: L. Westphal Seconded

MOTION: By the direction of the Board of Directors I move adoption of the following Social Policy as a Program item.
Support of: 1. policies that insure for all persons, equality of opportunity regarding employment, real property, public accommodations, education and other public services; 2. administrative enforcement of anti-discrimination laws; 3. state responsibility for, and responsiveness to, Indian citizens.

Mover: P. Lucas Seconded

MOTION: By the direction of the Board of Directors I move adoption of the following Social Policy as a Program item.
Support of the assignment of a high priority to state and county level Child Protection Services to ensure adequate staffing and sufficient resources to provide meaningful services to families experiencing abuse and neglect.
Support of a Children's Trust Fund to support programs aimed at preventing the abuse and neglect of children.
Support of funding programs to promote good parenting and to provide support for parents, especially those in high risk groups, in order to prevent child abuse and neglect.
Support of modifications of juvenile and criminal court proceedings in cases of abuse and neglect, reducing the trauma to the child victim while still protecting the rights of the alleged abuser.

Mover: P. Keppel Seconded

MOTION: By the direction of the Board of Directors I move adoption of the following Social Policy as a Program item.

- Support of public policies that provide access to comprehensive pre-natal and child health care because we are convinced of the cost effectiveness of preventive health care for pregnant women and children
- Support of publicly supported health insurance for pregnant women and children with family incomes up to at least 200% of the poverty level.
- Support of public and privately sponsored programs that insure adequate nutrition for pregnant and nursing mothers and young children.

Mover: P. Lucas Seconded

MOTION: By the direction of the Board of Directors I move adoption of the following Social Policy as a Program item.

- Support of coordinated public policies which ensure safe, affordable, quality child care throughout the state.
- Support of adequate funding of a child care sliding fee program to ensure quality child care for low income children.
- Support of public policies and adequate funding at the state and county level to create and sustain quality programs, including grants and loans and resource and referral services to meet the demand.
- Support of policies in the public and private sectors that recognize the value of the child care professional and provide adequate wages and benefits to trained child care workers.
- Support of providing an unpaid parental leave of absence for the parent of a newborn or newly adopted child.

Mover: P. Keppel Seconded

MOTION: By the direction of the Board of Directors I move adoption of Education as a Program item.

- All Minnesota children should have equal access to a good public education. A student's access to a good education should not depend on the wealth of his or her school district nor upon the willingness of local voters to tax themselves. State funding for education should be adequate to make programs of comparable substance and quality available to all.
- Support of improvements in the collective bargaining and tenure laws of the state as they apply to K-12 only.
- Support for increased and restructdured funding for public libraries.

Mover: M. Seitz Seconded

MOTION: By the direction of the Board of Directors I move adoption of Natural Resources as a Program item.

Support of measures to reduce the generation of solid waste.
Support of an overall land use plan with: 1. maximum cooperation and implementation at the regional and local level; 2. state help in developing and exercising land use management; 3. opportunity for maximum local decision making; and 4. regional planning and regulation for matters of more than local concern.
Support of a state role in the preservation and management of Minnesota's water resources through protection, allocation, conservation, pricing and interbasin transfer policies protective of Minnesota's current and future needs.

Mover: J. Crampton Seconded

MOTION: By the direction of the Board of Directors I move adoption of Government as a Program item.
Support of improvements in election laws regulating election procedures, voting and school district elections.
Support of improvements in election laws regulating campaign practices.
Support of: 1. improved structure and procedures for the Minnesota Legislature and Executive Branch; 2. an improved process for amending the Minnesota Constitution; 3. the apportionment of congressional districts and all elected state and local governmental bodies which is based substantially on population.
In the details of "Financing State Government," drop the 4% reference.
Support of: 1. the continuation of legislative initiative and compulsory voter referendum on constitutional amendments; 2. strict procedural limits on any process of initiative, referendum or recall; opposition to: most forms of voter initiative and referendum on statutes; recall by voters of members of the Legislature and state constitutional officers.
Support of a flexible Minnesota multi-tax system with emphasis on maintaining state sevices through a combination of spending cuts and increased taxation when state funds are short and decreased taxation when there is a budget surplus. Support of using the Minnesota individual income tax as the elastic tax, making rates more progressive when increasing state revenue and lowering rates for all income levels when decreasing state revenue. Support of state relief for property taxes. Support of property tax reform. Support for setting priorities in allocating state funds. Support of state aids to local governments, especially to local school districts and to the local governmental unit that provides the major portion of local services (county and/or city). Support of more efficient state

administrative and legislative expenditures.

Mover: J. Duffy Seconded

MOTION: By direction of the Board of Directors I move adoption of the following as a new study: A study of the mental health system in Minnesota, with particular emphasis on the availability and quality of community services. Scope: This study would cover laws governing the mental health system in MN; the priority given to mental health services through state government organization and funding; and the availability and quality of mental health services provided by public agencies, including state hospitals and community facilities, both outpatient and residential. A comparison with services in other states would be made

Mover: E. Buffington Seconded

PRESENTATION OF NON-RECOMMENDED SUBJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Higinbotham again called attention to Article XI of the bylaws whereby any non-recommended subject may be voted consideration by a majority vote. Debate is limited to the issue of consideration and not on the topic to be studied.

MOTION: For consideration of concurrence by local Leagues on the following statements on adolescent pregnancy:

1. LWVMN recommends that Minnesota Department of Education require school districts to collect data on drop-outs for reasons of pregnancy or adolescent parenting.
2. LWVMN supports increased prevention efforts in the public schools in order to lower the rate of teenage pregnancy.
3. LWVMN supports teenage health clinics in public schools.
4. LWVMN recommends that health care providers publicize the necessity of prenatal care and the locations of free and low-cost health services.

Mover: P. Keppel Seconded: B. Flaten
J. Anderson

The motion was voted for consideration.

Announcements regarding the Mississippi Mingler, meetings, caucuses, etc. were given.

ACTION AWARD

M. Greiling presented the award, which is based on member involvement, originality, working with others, timeliness, etc. The award this year went to LWV-Minneapolis for action based on its study and work on funding for operating school based health clinics in high schools.

VOTER SERVICE AWARD

P. Leppik presented the award for the best voter service project,

either single event or series in a coordinated project. This year there was a tie and the award was presented to LWV-Minneaplis for its expanded election judge training with video tape and troupe of election judge helpers who roved around on election day, and to the Northwest Suburban Leagues (Brooklyn Center, Brooklyn Park, Crystal-New Hope, Robbinsdale and Wayzata-Plymouth) for its two-day marathon of presenting 60 candidates live on the cable network.

The meeting recessed until 9:00 a.m. the following morning.

SECOND SESSION

The second session of the Convention was called to order at 9:00 a.m. on June 6, 1987. Timekeeper for the session is Pat Burkley.

The Credentials Committee reported that 42 local Leagues and 2 MALs were present. There were 131 local League delegates and 20 State Board delegates for a total of 151. There were 21 visitors registered. S. Pillow, LWV-St. Paul, questioned the report based on the fact that some people who had registered had already left. She was assured there was still a quorum present under the bylaws. C. Hendrixson, LWV-Mpls., questioned whether the number needed to pass a motion was based on the number registered or the number present and was advised that it was based on the number present and voting. The report was approved.

REPORT FROM BUDGET COMMITTEE

M. Berg reported that discussion the previous evening had centered on new revenue sources and how successful they might be as well as discussion of the leadership training project and the direct mail campaign. C. McDonald had presented the possibility of having an art and craft fair in conjunction with a hot air balloon event (a Texas League has been successful with this fund raiser). There are no recommended changes to the proposed budget.

DEBATE AND ACTON ON STATE PROGRAM

The President read the proposed Program items and reminded delegates that each speaker would be allowed two minutes.

Criminal Justice

MOTION: to amend suggested grammatical changes in state program under Criminal Justice, Judiciary: strike the word "which" and insert the word "that".

Mover: B. Dick Seconded Carried
Main Motion: Carried as amended

Social Policy
There was no debate. The Motion carried

Education, including Libraries
There was no debate. The Motion carried

Natural Resources
There was no debate. The Motion carried

Government

MOTION: to amend suggested grammatical changes to State Program under Government, Organization of Government: striking the word "which" and inserting the word "that."

Mover: B. Dick Seconded Carried

MOTION: To delete our position "Opposition to most forms of voter initiative and referendum on statutes."

Mover: L. Jacobson Seconded Failed
Main Motion: Carried as amended

Proposed new study of Mental Health System in Minnesota

P. Gjersvik, LWV-Freeborn County, and M. Ueland, LWV-Mpls. spoke in favor of the study.

MOTION: to suspend the rules to allow unlimited time to debate.

Mover: S. Pillow Seconded

MOTION TO AMEND: to change "unlimited time to debate" to "three minutes per person."

Mover: C. Hendrixson Seconded Carried

Vote on Motion to suspend: Failed

Vote on Motion for new study: Carried

MOTION: to adopt concurrence by local Leagues on the following statements on adolescent pregnancy:
1. LWVMN recommends that Minnesota Department of Education require school districts to collect data on drop-outs for reasons of pregnancy or adolescent parenting.
2. LWVMN supports increased prevention efforts in the public schools in order to lower the rate of teenage pregnancy.
3. LWVMN supports teenage health clinics in public schools.
4. LWVMN recommends that health care providers publicize the necessity of prenatal care and the locations of free and low-cost health services

Mover: P. Keppel Seconded

MOTION TO SUBSTITUTE: to adopt a study of adolescent pregnancy in Minnesota.

Mover: M. Seitz Seconded

MOTION TO AMEND: that #3 of the concurrence on adolescent pregnancy language be revised to read: "LWVMN recommends prevention curriculum that includes the legal and financial responsibilities of male teenage parents." (The reference to teenage health clinics in public schools be deleted.)

Mover: M. Orr Seconded Carried

Discussion: Concurrence expedites action. Take advantage of what has already been done. Concern for an additional study based on budget constraints.

MOTION: To call the question.

Mover: H. Lubenow Seconded Carried

Motion to substitute: Failed

Main Motion as amended: Carried

LEGISLATIVE ACTION REPORT

M. Greiling reported that it was a good session, relatively speaking. P. Keppel reported that there was a slight move to welfare reform, an increase in appropriations for child care sliding fee, pilot mandatory wage withholding, Head Start and WIC received state money for the first time. J. Crampton reported there was a lot of misinformaton regarding deposit legislation and plans are underway for next session L. Westphal reported on activities under Criminal Justice. J. Duffy reported on International Relations and Government. J. McWilliams reported improvements in PER, special interest group influence and tuition tax deduction activity in Education.

MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

Awards were presented by C. Takkunen for increases in membership for the previous year. Twenty-three Leagues gained in membership. the biggest gainers in various-sized Leagues were: Brooklyn Center - 83%; Austin - 30%; Woodbury/Cottage Grove - 33% and Eastern Carver County - 16%.

PR AWARD

M. Santi presented the award to LWV-Crystal/New Hope for its video "Trash", as an educational tool in raising the issue and involving people in source separation.

CAPITAL CAMPAIGN

B. McKinnell reported that we have a goal of raising $457,000 with

the Women's Consortium and Chrysalis to buy and renovate a building near the Capitol. As of this time about $250,000 has been raised, with LWVMN having raised approximately $60,000.

DIRECTION TO THE BOARD AND RESOLUTIONS

P. Cameron, LWV-Duluth: It is with great pleasure that the League of Women Voters of Duluth moves that this convention body thank the League of Women Voters of Winona for their warm hospitality, hard work, and enthusiasm which made this convention possible and successful. We know how much work it is and we are grateful. We also want to thank Peggy Thompson and Erica Buffington because there would have been no convention without their long hours and hard work.

G. Huntley, LWV-Duluth, direction on Mental Health Study: 1) Give attention to the many facets of mental illness. Much of the publicity has been focused on the chronically mentally ill and the status of state institutions. Twenty percent of the U. S population suffers from mental illness. Of that 20%, 1% are chronically mentally ill (Information from Executive Director of the Human Development Center - Duluth). 2) Make sure patients, family and friends of patients are part of any interview process. 3) Public attitudes about mental illness should be addressed. 4) Advocacy for patients and different types of treatment could be looked at. 5) Could use the Meeting Basic Human Needs study as a model.

R. Guttormsson, LWV-Duluth, direction: You don't have to be a parent to know that the future of Minnesota depends on the education of its children. In spite of promises by members of the legislature of both parties--taxes were raised and services cut. In this past legislative session changes were made in the school aids formula and education funds were not forthcoming in some areas of the state. Teachers were laid off, class size will be up, and education programs will be cut. Our school district was just getting back in gear after cuts several years ago and now <u>again</u> has been hit hard: The funds expected aren't there... fluctuations occur every year and the quality of teachers and education are reduced. My direction to the LWVMN Board is this: observe closely what is happening in the next legislative session in the funding of education of children K-12. Lobby in support of incentives for reorganization of school districts with low enrollment. What has happened to Duluth funding may be faced in other school districts in the state. League should be alert and ready to lobby for education and look into the future for a possible study of new methods of financing public schools.

MOTION: to adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the increasing number of women living in poverty and the long-term implications of poverty are matters of grave concern in the state and nation, and

WHEREAS, 374,000 Minnesotans were living in poverty in 1980 and that approximately 74% were women and children, and

WHEREAS, poverty in Minnesota has grown dramatically in that approximately 475,000 Minnesotans presently live in poverty, and

WHEREAS, poverty destroys hope, ambition, and spirit, and

WHEREAS, the large number of children living in poverty means a future generation filled with despondencey and apathy, and

WHEREAS, the Minnesota Momentum for Women is a developing network of informed and concerned citizens focused on educating individuals, communities, and policy-makers about women and children in poverty and the long-term implications of that poverty, and

WHEREAS, the Minnesota Momentum for Women is seeking changes necessary for economically disadvantaged women to have better access to the Department of Jobs and Training programs, and

WHEREAS, the Minnesota Momentum for Women is seeking additional monies to be allocated to the Department of Jobs and Training to increase and expand programs designed to help low-income women achieve self-sufficiency, and

WHERAS, the League of Women Voters, is a national network - non-partisan, grassroots, multi-issue - and is a recognized force in the shaping of public policy, and

WHEREAS, promoting social justice by securing equal rights for all and combating discrimination and poverty is part of the League of Women Voters' national program ('86-'88), therefore let it be

RESOLVED, that during the 1987-1989 program year each local League be urged to have a minimum of one program, each year, regarding the "Feminization of Poverty" so that members become aware of and informed about this problem, and be it further

RESOLVED, that each member be encouraged to join the Minnesota Momentum for Women network, and be it further

RESOLVED, that each member be encouraged to write their legislators regarding the budgeting of money into programs that serve economically disadvantaged women.

Mover: L. Pattni Seconded Carried

BUDGET

MOTION: To adopt the printed budgets for 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Mover: M. Berg Seconded Carried

At 12:15 p.m. June 6, 1987, the President declared the 51st State Convention of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota adjourned, sine die.

Respectfully submitted

Cathy Hegg, Secretary

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - March 1987

TO: Local League Presidents and Board Members

FROM: Erica Buffington, Field Service

RE: Board Memo and DPM subscriptions for 1987-88

DATE: March 19, 1987

It's time to order your League's subscriptions for Board Memos and DPMs.

It is not necessary to order the Board Memo for yourself; however, this year in an effort to cut costs, each local League will receive only two copies of the Board Memo. One is for the use of the President and one is to be separated and distributed to other Board members. This is a very important League resource. Please consider entering a subscription for each Board member.

As President, you will also receive a 3rd class President's Mailing automatically. (Order a second subscription for Co-President)

Please list all subscriptions for Board Memo and Duplicate Presidents' Mailing on the spaces below and return the form to the LWVMN office, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 no later than June 1, 1987.

Board Memo subscriptions cost $5/year for six issues mailed first class directly to the subscriber's home. The Duplicate Presidents' Mailing, consisting of Board Memo, selected enclosures, and one complimentary copy of each new LWVMN publication, costs $15/year for six issues mailed third class directly to the subscriber.

Subscriptions for 1987-88:

(Use other side of this form if more space is needed.)

League of Women Voters of _____

Total number of Board Memos ordered _____ x $5 = $_____

Total number of additional DPMs ordered _____ x $15 = $_____

Check number _____ in the amount of $_____ is enclosed.

League Lines

LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIPS INITIATED

In-depth training on the legislative process from experts in the Minnesota Senate and House will be available to League members for the 1988 legislative session, according to LWVMN Action chair Carolyn Hendrixson. Interns will receive their first-hand experience with League lobbyists during the six week legislative session.

An intern may follow a critical League issue through the entire legislative process, Hendrixson said. By the end of the session, a conscientious intern will be using terms like "gov. op." and "General Orders" and will be a good prospect for a prestigious volunteer or paid lobbyist position.

Internships will begin February 9 with the start of the session. Hours will be flexible.

Applications will be included in the October mailing to League presidents. For more information contact Hendrixson at 612-224-5445.

AIDS TO BE TOPIC FOR OCT. 29 FOCUS

Mike Osterholm, Minnesota's renowned epidemiologist, will be the keynote speaker at an Oct. 29 LWVMN Focus "AIDS: Public Policy Response to a Killer." The 4:30-9:30 p.m. conference at St. Paul's Landmark Center is intended to address many of the public policy issues surrounding the disease.

Osterholm will lay the background of the issue, defining the risk to the public. Other speakers will address the task of the president's Aids task force, employment rights, ethical issues, and meeting the threat in the community. Speakers will represent state, county, local and school district officials, business and the medical community.

TWIN CITIES SELECTED AS PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE SITE

Northrup Auditorium at the University of Minnesota has been selected as one of four presidential debates sites LWVMN President Joan Higinbotham announced at a press conference July 28.

"As many are aware, Minnesota has a reputation as one of the 'votingest' states in the union," Higinbotham said. "This speaks to the interest which the citizens of our state have in the political process. This level of commitment will be a real asset in a project such as this. The Minnesota League and the Leagues of Minneapolis, St. Paul and 58 other Minnesota Communities are excited to be working cooperatively with the University Alumni Association to stage the first presidential debate in the Twin Cities.

Minnesota's was among 35 other debate proposals submitted to the LWVUS Education Fund. To merit consideration, proposals had to demonstrate strong community and League support, a commitment to raise at least $250,000 towards debate costs, a minimum of 300 volunteers, adequate theatre, transportation facilities and hotel space.

The Twin Cities debate has been endorsed by Governor Rudy Perpich Senators Boschwitz and Durenberger, and Representatives from all eight Minnesota congressional districts.

The League debates--three among nominees for president and one among vice-presidential candidates--will be held in September and October of 1988. The League has narrowed the debate dates down to seven, Higinbotham said. Exact dates will be announced next year.

Birmingham, Boston and Los Angeles will host the other debates.

BULLETIN RATING SHEET

In addition to being your own publisher, you can be your own critic. The following rating sheet was adapted from one used by other Leagues.

Give your bulletin one to five points (1 = poor; 5 = excellent) for each of the 50 items. Total possible points = 250 (plus extra credit).

APPEARANCE

Copyread; corrections made but don't show _____
Legible, clean and neat _____
Variety of attention-getting devices; enticing _____
Layout logical and well organized _____
Space used to best advantage _____
Professional looking _____
Illustrations used _____
Colored paper used to advantage _____
Not too long or too short _____
League name and date on every page _____

STYLE

Professional (not stodgy or cute) _____
Articles readable and direct _____
Articles accurate and relevant to League _____
Headlines imaginative and pertinent _____
Uniformly written _____
Avoids wordiness _____
Avoids exhortations, scolding, apologies _____
Creates feeling of pride in the organization _____
Uniform and correct use of capital letters and underlining _____
Correct spelling (including consensus and liaison) _____

NAMEPLATE AND MASTHEAD

Professional looking _____
League name, location, date _____
Names of president, editor (staff), membership director _____
Phone number of at least one officer or director _____
Attractive, enticing nameplate

LOCAL INFORMATION

Clear and conspicuous calendar _____
Information on unit and general meetings _____
Program information, studies in progress; consensus statements _____
Updates on Program _____
Membership information _____
Board meeting summary _____
Committee opportunities _____
Finance information _____
Action information _____
Voter Service information _____
Local publications notices, reviews _____
Observer reports _____
President's column _____
News of other Leagues, including CMAL and/or county ILO _____

STATE INFORMATION

League-sponsored meetings, events _____
League-relevant announcements from other organizations _____
Summaries of memos from LWVMN program chairs (State Board Memo) _____
Publication lists and reviews _____
Action information (from Times for Action, Capitol Letter) _____
Organizational data (from State Board Memo, president's mailing) _____

NATIONAL INFORMATION

Conventions, meetings _____
Program materials _____
Publication notices, reviews _____
Action information (from Report from the Hill, Spotmaster, Action Alerts) _____
Organizational data (from National Board Report, president's mailings) _____

EXTRA CREDIT

Advertising _____
Other - your category _____

SCORING

200-250 Excellent. You're doing a great job. Keep up the good work!

175-200 Good. What's missing?

150-175 Fair. Read your Outlook, State Board Memo, editing guides, exchange bulletins for ideas to improve.

150 or less Poor. You either underestimate yourself or you've got problems. Ask for help.