



## League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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ANNUAL APPEAL/PHONATHON PROJECT DIRECTOR  
JOB DESCRIPTION

LWMNEF is seeking a project director for the 1990-91 Annual Appeal/Phonathon. The project director will be responsible for coordinating the campaign which will include: 1) personal solicitations; 2) the Annual Appeal mailing; 3) the Phonathon (planning, staffing, operation, evaluation). A \$3,200 stipend will be offered.

Planning will begin in June. The letter soliciting contributions from members, donors and friends of the League will be mailed in October. The Phonathon will be conducted in November and the project concluded January 31, 1991.

The project director will be responsible for:

June, July, August, September

- Working with the Development Committee to organize the Annual Appeal (mailing, personal solicitations),
- Locating sites for the Phonathon,
- Working on lists,
- Recruiting and scheduling volunteers (callers and clerical help).

October, November

- Training volunteers (preparing script, preparing donor information and pledge forms, refreshments, "how to" information, caller kits),
- Planning the follow up (sending pledge reminders, statistics, call backs, thank yous).

January

- Preparing the final report and evaluation.

The project director needs the skills to plan, organize and carry out a major project; the ability to motivate, recruit and work with volunteers; the capability to improvise and adapt; and a sense of humor.

Materials from our successful campaign in 1989-90 as well as information from the Illinois and Massachusetts phonathons are available. If you are interested, please call Kay Erickson at 612/934-2991 or the LWMNEF office at 612/224-5445.



# THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103  
PHONE (612) 224-5445

## BOARD MEMO

MARCH, 1990

### Calendar

(Note: MN Women's Building (MWB) is location of LWVMN office.)

- March 14 - LWVMN-EF Board Meetings, MWB, 11:30-3:30  
15 - Development Committee, noon, MWB  
- Electoral Jury Steering Committee, LWVMN office, 2 p.m.  
16 - BOARD MEMO mailed today or 3/19  
19 - Education Study Committee, MWB, 9:30 a.m.  
20 - CAPITOL LETTER issue #4 mailed  
22 - President's Mailing to LL presidents  
26 - Strategic Planning Information Survey due from LLs  
27 - CMAL Study Committee Meeting, LWVMN office, 1:30 p.m.  
31 - LWVMN,-EF fiscal year ends
- April 2 - Action Committee, State Capitol, 9:30 a.m.  
- Hope Washburn, Peggy Thompson Award deadlines  
3 - Strategic Planning Committee Meeting, LWVMN, 10 a.m.  
- CAPITOL LETTER issue #5 mailed  
4 - Council Registration Deadline  
- Voter Service Steering Committee, LWVMN office, 10:00 a.m.  
- Education Study Committee, MWB, 9:30 a.m.  
5 - CMAL Board Meeting, LWVMN office, 9:30 a.m.  
6 - Council Delegate packets mailed or on 4/9  
10 - First Day of Passover  
- CMAL Study Committee, LWVMN office, 12:30 p.m.  
11 - LWVMN Executive Committee, LWVMN office, 11:30 a.m.  
13 - Good Friday  
15 - Easter Sunday  
16 - Mental Health Steering Committee Meeting, MWB, 9:30 a.m.  
- Education Finance Focus Meeting Deadline  
17 - Fundraiser Committee, 9:30 a.m., LWVMN Office  
19 - LWVMN State Council and workshops, 10:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.  
"Are Miracles Forever? Financing Education in Minnesota" Focus  
meeting, 5-9:30 p.m., McGuire's Conference Center  
23 - LWVMNEF Financial Advisory luncheon and round table discussion, MWB,  
11:30-1:30 p.m.  
24 - CMAL Study Committee, LWVMN office, 12:30-2:30 p.m.
- May 1 - Voter Service Steering Committee, LWVMN office, 10 a.m.  
3 - CMAL Board Meeting, LWVMN, 9:30 a.m.  
8 - CMAL Study Committee, LWVMN, 12:30-2:30 p.m.  
9 - LWVMN, -EF Board Meetings  
15 - Board Memo mailed to LL Presidents, subscribers  
16 - Office Management Committee, LWVMN office, 11:30 a.m.  
17 - CMAL Annual Meeting  
- President's Mailing  
- Development Committee, LWVMN office, noon
- June 9-13 LWVUS Convention, Sheraton Washington Hotel



### ENCLOSURES

(Mailed third class to LL presidents, DPM subscribers; \*denotes mailed to DPM subscribers.)

- Fundraising Idea Exchange/Erickson
- Omnibus Tax Law, Report #3, "Tax Increment Financing"\*/Matross
- "Synopsis of the Twin Cities Ordinances on Environmentally Acceptable Packaging"\*/Sweery
- "Are Miracles Forever? Financing Education in Minnesota" Focus brochure\*/Blue, Lyngdal (also mailed to every member)
- LWVMN position statement on Firearms\*/Moeser

### BOUQUETS TO

- .Kay Erickson, LWVMN Development Chair, and the Fundraiser Committee for another successful fundraiser netting \$12,000, and a gigantic bouquet to a terrific committee: Bette Berube, St. Croix Valley; Jeanette DeVinney, MEPH; Paulette George, Edina; Mary Hepokoski, Golden Valley; Barb Hiles, St. Croix Valley; Connie Hondl, Edina; Robin Larkin, Edina; Ginny Levy, Golden Valley; Sue Reynolds, White Bear/North Oaks; Betty Sailer, Edina; Flora Shinkle, St. Cloud; Judy Smith, Edina; and Wendy Weden, Edina.
- .Sue Moeser, LWVMN Firearms Study Director and LWV-Duluth; Peg Gingerich, LWV-St. Louis Park; Mary Lewis Grow, LWV-Northfield; Polly Keppel, LWV-Mpls; Lynne Westphal, LWV-Edina, for the study and consensus on Firearms;
- .Polly Keppel and Susan Simmonds, LWV-Mpls, for long lobbying hours to defeat a bill to restrict the right to privacy.

### STATE BOARD HAPPENINGS

At its March 14th meeting your state Board:

- .accepted with deep regret the resignation of Jane McWilliams, as 2nd Vice President and Legislative Coordinator;
- .approved the appointment of Joan Higinbotham as Legislative Coordinator until the end of the 1990 legislative session;
- .approved the appointment of Anne Borgen, as 2nd Vice President, Voter Service;
- .approved the Firearms Position Statement;
- .approved a 4% cost of living salary increase for employees; and an increase from 3/4 time to full time for the Development/PR staff position effective July 1, 1990;
- .selected Beverly McKinnell, Kay Erickson and Dee Bowman as delegates and Anne Borgen as visitor to represent LWVMN at the LWVUS Convention '90;
- .endorsed the Fourth Annual MN Citizens Bee;
- .approved a donation of \$15 to the Sustainable Agriculture Policy Group where Dee Bowman represents LWVMN.

### LWVUS BOARD (Burkhalter - 612/935-3002)

I want to thank all of you for your work in bringing my name forward for LWVUS president. Your letters, calls and kind words were wonderful to hear.

The new slate will be published in the next National VOTER and when you see the names I hope you will feel as I do. It's an awesome team with a terrific president, Sue Lederman, LWV-NJ, and deserves enthusiastic support from all of us at LWVMN.



P R E S I D E N T  
(McKinnell - 612/646-3690)

LWVUS Convention: Now is the time to plan to send your delegate(s) to the National Convention, June 9-13, 1990 in Washington, D.C. National Convention is always a great time for learning, networking, deciding the course of the League for the next two years. Your local League will gain tremendously from the "boost" in enthusiasm that delegates experience. That is especially true of a Washington convention - lobbying your representatives in Congress and speeches by President Bush and other prominent people make it a once in a lifetime experience.

A new National Board will be elected, and opportunities for new studies and program priorities will be debated and decided. Some of the issues that were prominent in Denver in 1988 are still around. The Ad Hoc Committee will give its report on the Grassroots and future of relations between levels of League. Its recommendations are sure to be hotly debated.

Leadership development and other training opportunities will be available. Plan to send the full Minnesota delegation. We'll have a workshop at LWV MN Council 1990 for delegates to the convention.

Local League Boards: LWV-Roseville is trying a new Board organization by dividing the Board into committees with only one person from each having to attend Board meetings. They had problems, as many of you do in filling portfolios. We wish them well with this experiment.

Take a look at your Board now, during this time of choosing and electing a new Board. Plan to cut out the "fat" of portfolios that you no longer have member interest in, or whose time has passed, and put your Board members' emphasis on what needs to be done. Organize your Board in whatever way works (and fits your Bylaws). For ideas and assistance, contact Peggy Leppik, LWV MN Field Service Director.

F I R E A R M S  
(Moeser - 218/724-6120)

At the March 14, 1990 LWV MN Board Meeting a new Firearms position was approved as follows:

Action to support restrictions on the sale, possession and use of firearms by private parties in the state of Minnesota.

Detail:

- . Support for licensing of long guns, hand guns and assault weapons
- . Support for registration of long guns, hand guns and assault weapons
- . Support for a waiting period for the purchase of long guns, hand guns and assault weapons
- . Support for a waiting period as preferable to an instant computer background check
- . Support for a ban on the manufacture, sale and importation of assault weapons and assault weapon parts
- . Support for mandatory firearms safety training before the purchase of a firearm
- . Support for the concept of gun owner liability when others are harmed due to the owner's negligence
- . Support for stiffer and/or mandatory penalties for people who commit crimes with firearms

- . Support for the ability of local municipalities to regulate ownership and possession of firearms and ammunition more strictly than state law allows
- . Oppose an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota granting an individual right to bear arms

Background: LWVMN does not support or oppose an instant computer background check.

I would like to take this time to thank the members of the Firearms Committee for their hours of hard work as well as the many Leagues participating. The study was well received with 49 of our 56 Minnesota Leagues participating.

#### FINANCING EDUCATION

(Lyngdal - 612/937-2596)

(Blue - 218/388-7506)

The "Financing Education in Minnesota" committee has organized an Education Focus Meeting on April 19th at Council. The tentative agenda will be:

4:30 p.m. Registration

5:15 Keynote: "An Overview of Education in Minnesota"

Tom Nelson, MN Commissioner of Education

6:15 Dinner

7:15-8:15 Panel Discussion: Viewpoints on Financing Education

"Basic Program as Related to the Financing of Education," Wayne Erickson, Manager of Curriculum Services, MN Dept. of Education

"The Teacher's Perspective," Rose Hermodson, Legislative Director, MN Federation of Teachers

"Political Realities," Bob Brown, Professor of Education, College of St. Thomas

"The Legislative Viewpoint," Senator Randy Peterson, Chair, Education Funding Committee, MN Senate

8:30-9:30 Equity Lawsuit Discussion

Tom Fabel, Attorney, Lindquist & Vennum, Counsel for the plaintiff in the Equity Funding Lawsuit

Joellen Johnson, member, Moundsview School Board, Chairperson, Organization of Intervening School Districts

"Looking forward to seeing you there!"

#### EDUCATION

(Higinbotham - 612/926-9399)

Local School Boards must submit a written plan for multicultural and gender fair curricula to the state Department of Education by June 1, 1990. LIs are encouraged to contact their school districts to see how plans are progressing and to see if a team from the district will be attending the ECSU workshop in their area.

#### GOVERNMENT

(Matross - 612/646-5755)

The third report on the Omnibus Tax Law is in the President's Mailing. The topic is Tax Increment Financing. Prior reports provided an overview of the tax law and its effect on property taxes and state takeover of income maintenance programs. Future topics are the effect of the new tax law on financing of education and local government aid.

If you would like extra copies of the reports, please contact either the state League office or me at 612/229-2108.

I'm sorry that last month's memo about using line drawings and cartoons from published sources didn't indicate that I was simply passing along a note that had come from a bulletin editor in Michigan; I did not intend to imply that I had seen egregious violations of copyright in any bulletins I read.

DEVELOPMENT  
(Erickson - 612/934-2991)

Fundraiser: Many thanks to all of you who helped make the Fundraiser a success. From those who donated, to those who attended, to those who helped - your assistance was greatly appreciated. We netted close to \$12,000 thanks to all your support. That money will be used for studies, debates, the hotline and other Education Fund activities.

Many thanks to all those local Leagues and members who solicited and donated items ranging from dinners and boat trips to gorillas and home-made bread. The items donated by local Leagues and members are often the most interesting, fun and profitable.

We couldn't put on an event like the Fundraiser without many other people who aren't on the committee, but who helped in a variety of ways. This year that group included: Gene Sailer, Shirley Ungar, Carolyn Presby, Sue Levy, Cap Hiles, Mary Santi, Sandy and Allen Eliason, Sally Sawyer, Betty Johnson, Phil Kaercher, Muriel Miller, Elmer Ziemer, Virginia Sweeny, Janet Cardle, Roman Hondl and Beverly McKinnell.

Want to Know More about How to Save Your Hard \$\$ and Raise and Spend Education Fund \$\$\$: Then come to Council on April 19th and attend the Education Fund workshop. It's perfect for Presidents, Treasurers, Finance Drive Chairs and Study Chairs. You'll learn how to use the Education Fund to increase contributions and how to spend it once you have it. The Education Fund workshop will be Thursday, April 19th at 3:55 p.m.

Who's Doing What Survey: It's always nice to know what other Leagues are doing to raise money. We often get our best ideas from other Leagues. So in the third class mailing you will find a form asking you to list your fundraising and finance drive ideas. We will compile the results and send them to you in a later mailing. Please take a few minutes to fill out the form and send it as soon as possible to the state office. Thank you.

Possible Donor: Anoka/Blaine/Coon Rapids LWV has received an Education Fund contribution from the Edward B. Cutter post of the American Legion in support of ABC's public information meeting on sustainable agriculture. The post also opens its meeting facilities when needed. An American Legion post in your area may be a possible source of funding.

Advisory Board Meeting: We are planning our first ever meeting of the Education Fund's Advisory Board for Monday, April 23rd at the MN Women's Building. The purpose of this event is to provide an opportunity for the Advisory Board members to meet one another, to see the League office and the MN Women's Building, and to give us their ideas, suggestions, comments and criticisms regarding the League. Joan Higinbotham, our Strategic Planning Director, will lead a roundtable discussion so we can benefit from the board's areas of expertise and their outside perspective in order to help the League.



League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103

TO: Local League Presidents

FROM: Beverly McKinnell

RE: What to do with this mail!

DATE: March 22, 1990

1. Fundraising Idea Exchange - Give to your Finance Chair.
2. Omnibus Tax Law Report #3: "Tax Increment Financing" - Give to Action chair for files.
3. "Synopsis of the Twin Cities Ordinances on Environmentally Acceptable Packaging" - Give to Action Chair for files; and Bulletin Editor.
4. "Are Miracles Forever? Financing Education in Minnesota" Focus Brochure - Talk to your Board about attending.
5. LWVMN Position Statement on Firearms - Report to your Board; give copies to Bulletin Editor and Action Chair for files.
6. Equal Opportunity in Secondary School Athletic Programs - Give to Education or Action Chair and to Bulletin Editor.
7. Information for State Mailings - Complete and send to state office after annual meeting.
8. Minnesota Worldwide Women Brochure - A resource for a possible LL program; review with your Board if interested.

LWVMN Education Fund, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103

TO: Local League Presidents

FROM: Kay Erickson, Development Chair

RE: Fundraising Idea Exchange

DATE: March 21, 1990

Fundraising and finance drives are an important part of local League operation because member dues rarely cover the costs of carrying out all your activities for the year. Most Leagues have some kind of fundraising activity or event, from theater benefits to finance drive letters. Some of these activities are more successful than others. We would like to share your ideas with other local Leagues so that Leagues looking for ways to raise money will know what has worked for others.

If you would be willing to share your fundraising ideas and finance drive information, please fill out the survey below and mail it back to the LWVWNEF office, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103 by April 10, 1990. (Just fold this in thirds and staple. The address is on the back.) We will summarize the results and report back to you.

Please list all the fundraising activities scheduled for your entire fiscal year, 1989-90.

LWV: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

LWMN Education Fund  
550 Rice Street, Suite 201  
St. Paul, MN 55103





# THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103  
PHONE (612) 224-5445

## TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

### How the New Tax Law Affects Tax Increment Financing

#### PLUS

### Tax Increment Financing Bills before the 1990 Session of the State Legislature

Jeanne Matross,  
Government Chair  
612/646-5755

In the October 1989 Special Session, the Minnesota Legislature passed the Omnibus Tax Bill (SF 2, HR Chapter 1) that established a new policy for state-local program funding.

This article is the third in a series of articles about the new tax law. The first two articles, which were included in the January and February President's Mailing, gave a general overview of the restructuring of state-local fiscal relations and included details on the effect of the new law on property taxes and state mandated programs.

The new tax law also contained provisions affecting tax increment financing. This report is about those provisions.

#### Summary of the Provisions of the Act covered by this Report

1. Qualifying criteria for Redevelopment Districts have been modified.
2. A map of the tax increment financing district must be provided in the public hearing notice.
3. There are new reporting requirements with respect to tax increment financing districts. Cities must make detailed reports to the state Commissioner of Revenue.
4. Cities may specify a shorter duration for tax increment financing districts than the duration provided by law.
5. 90% of the tax increment revenues from a redevelopment district must be used to correct the blighting conditions that qualify areas as redevelopment districts.
6. Federal law income limits are applied to tax increment financed housing districts.

#### I. What is Tax Increment Financing

Tax increment financing is used by cities to encourage commercial/industrial or housing development in blight or underutilized areas of the city. Blighted urban areas tend to be expensive to prepare for development, i.e. require demolition of outdated or substandard buildings, may require extensive cleanup of contaminated soils, or may require complicated land assembly to create a viable site. Most developers would prefer to avoid these costs by acquiring raw land in suburban or exurban areas. In the case of development in the city, the project would not be economically feasible if the developer had to pay the up-front development costs.

The blighted urban sites are producing little tax revenue. Their property value is low thereby producing little by way of property taxes. No one is working on or selling goods on the site, thereby producing little or no income or sales tax revenue.

Under tax increment financing, the city pays for the up front development costs of assembling and preparing the urban site for development. The city usually does this by selling bonds. Once the site is developed, its value increases and it produces more in property taxes. Under tax increment financing the city uses these increased property taxes (called the "tax increment") for a limited time to pay back the bonds that financed the up-front development costs.

The public instead of the private developer has financed the up-front land development. The increased property taxes have been "captured" for a limited time by the city to pay the public costs of preparation of the site for development.

Cities can target blighted areas for tax increment financing as a way to attract private developers and the bond and financial markets.

There are five types of tax increment districts:

1. Economic Development District - Tax increment may be collected for eight years. An economic development district may contain any project not meeting the requirements found in the definition of the other type of tax financing districts which the economic development authority finds to be in the public interest because the project: (1) will discourage commerce, industry, or manufacturing from moving their operations to another state; or (2) will result in increased employment in the municipality; (3) will result in preservation and enhancement of the tax base of the municipality.
2. Redevelopment District - Tax increment may be collected for 25 years. The area must meet certain criteria defined by the legislature as a measurement of blight. At least 90% of the tax increment collected must be used to correct the blighting conditions that qualified the area as a redevelopment district.
3. Housing District - Tax increment may be collected for 25 years and must be used solely to finance the cost of housing projects. Housing projects must include a percentage of low/moderate income housing units.
4. Mined Underground Space Development District - Tax increment may be collected for 25 years. This type of district is designed to promote development of mined underground space. (None exist to date.)
5. Soil Condition District - Tax increment may be collected for 12 years. District must meet unusual terrain or soil conditions criteria.

## II. Major Provisions in the October 1989 Tax Law that Affect Tax Increment Financing.

### 1. Qualifying Criteria for Redevelopment Districts Modified

- a. The definition of redevelopment district no longer includes projects consisting of under-utilized air rights over public streets and industrial parks containing contaminated sewage lagoons.
- b. 70% of the area of the district must be occupied by buildings, streets, utilities or other improvement and more than 50% of the buildings must be structurally substandard to a degree requiring substantial renovation or clearance, or

70% of the area of the district are occupied by buildings, streets, utilities, or other improvements and 20% of the buildings are structurally substandard and an additional 30% of the buildings are found to require substantial renovation or clearance in order to remove certain conditions.

Under the old law 70% of the parcels had to meet the above criteria.

c. A new provision provides that a parcel is not occupied by buildings, streets, utilities or other improvement unless 15% of the area of the parcel contains improvements.

d. A new provision provides that for districts consisting of two or more non-contiguous areas, each area must qualify as a redevelopment district to be included in the district.

These provisions apply to districts which request certification after June 30, 1989.

2. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE PARCELS, SITES, SUBDISTRICTS

Clarifies that the development authority rather than the municipality will designate hazardous substance parcels and be responsible for obtaining removal agreements.

3. MAP MUST BE PART OF PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

Under existing law the municipality in which the tax increment district is located must approve the tax increment financing plan.

The municipality may approve the tax increment financing plan only after a public hearing announced by published notice.

A new provision requires that the published notice must include a map of the area of the district from which increments may be collected. If the plan permits spending in tax increment outside of the district, a map of the project area in which the increment may be spent must also be included. Effective Date: applies to all districts which request certification after June 30, 1989.

4. NEW REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The report is due in March of each year. Cities will be required annually to report to the Commissioner of Revenue the amount of outstanding bonds, principal and interest payments, captured value by district, the type of district, legal termination date of the district and whether the district's plan permits pooling of increments, i.e. whether the plan permits tax increments to be expended to pay bonds, the proceeds of which may be expended outside the district, for deposit in a common bond fund from which money may be spent outside the district, or to finance activities outside the district. Effective date: Day after final enactment.

5. DURATION OF DISTRICTS

Cities are allowed to specify a shorter maximum duration for a district than the length required by statute. Effective date: Applies to districts which request certification after June 30, 1989.

6. REDEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

Requires that 90% of the tax increment revenues from a redevelopment district be used to correct the blighting conditions that qualify areas as redevelopment districts. The principal use of these funds will be for acquiring and preparing sites containing substandard buildings to make them economically competitive with bare land sites. Qualifying costs include the cost of utilities, roads and paring ramps, acquiring adjacent parcels to assemble a developable site, and allocated administrative expenses.



Effective date: Applies to districts which request certification after June 30, 1989.

7. HOUSING PROJECT INCOME LIMITS

Imposes income requirements for TIF financed housing districts equivalent to the limits under federal law for housing projects financed with tax exempt bonds.

In the case of owner occupied housing, these limitations apply only to the initial purchasers of the property. In the case of rental property, higher income limits (50 percent of the units occupied by individuals with incomes above 80 percent of the area's median income) may be substituted for the federal limits. The limits apply for the duration of the district.

Failure to comply with the income limits results in reduction of the housing district's duration limit to that of an economic development district. The Commissioner of Revenue is authorized to waive insubstantial violations.

Interest rate reduction programs and districts in targeted, low income areas are not subject to the income limits. Targeted areas are census tracts where 70 percent of the families have income below 80 percent of the state median income. Interest rate reduction districts are subject to separate income limits and shorter maximum durations (12 versus 25 years.) Effective date: Applies to districts which request certification after June 30, 1989.

8. CERTAIN PROJECTS EXEMPT FROM CERTAIN OF THE NEW PROVISIONS

Certain projects in Falcon Heights, Lauderdale, Moorhead, Chanhassen, Brooklyn Park and Minneapolis are exempt from certain of the amendments.

III. The LWMN Position on Tax Increment Financing

The State League does not have a specific provision on tax increment financing. However, many local Leagues have extensively studied and taken positions on the issue.

The information on the 1989 tax law changes affecting tax increment financing and the following information on tax increment financing bills before the 1990 legislative session is for use of local Leagues in formulating your positions on tax increment financing.

IV. Tax Increment Financing Update - Two bills before the 1990 Legislative Session

1. Senate Bill SF 1760

SF 1760 (sponsored by Sen. Ember Reichgott, DFL-New Hope) imposes requirements and places limitations on the use of tax increment financing plans, including provisions for the creation of joint review boards to review tax increment financing plans proposed after April 30, 1990. The bill also (a) prohibits the use of tax increment financing in connection with city development districts, (b) requires municipalities to approve tax increment financing plans once the plans have been approved by joint review boards, (c) specifies that tax increment financed development or redevelopment activities must provide direct benefits to properties located within tax increment districts and (d) imposes a five-year limitation on an authority's ability to modify tax increment financing plans once the plans have received municipal approval.

The Economic Development and Housing Committee is holding hearings on the bill. City administrators and council members from numerous Minnesota communities testified that the bill would eliminate tax increment as a financing tool by cities and towns because of the bills overly restrictive provisions. In addition, many witnesses arguing against the bill said that the review board would have an unfair veto power over local community planning decisions and that such a joint review board would be largely unaccountable to the public.

As proposed in the bill, the review board would include one representative appointed by the school board, one representative appointed by the county board, one representative appointed by the governing body of the municipality, one resident of the municipality and one employee of the Department of Revenue appointed by the Commissioner of Revenue.

Under the bill, no tax increment district may be created and no plans may be amended to effect a substantial modification of a tax increment financing district unless the board approves it within 30 days after the first meeting of the board.

The committee chair (Don Frank, DFL-Spring Lake Park) stated that the bill is aimed at closing loopholes in tax increment financing which is currently being abused by many municipalities throughout the state.

## 2. House Bill - HF 2209

a. Introduced by Rest, DFL-New Hope; Schreiber, IR-Brooklyn Park; Ogren, DFL-Aitkin, Simoneau, DFL-Fridley; Price, DFL-Woodbury, this bill creates a new category called renewal and renovation districts. It places restrictions on redevelopment and renewal project areas - project area must be contiguous and compact, geographic area must have a minimum of 30 acres (excluding streets and rights of way), parcels consisting of 50% or more of the area (excluding public parks and streets) were occupied by buildings, structures or other improvements during the previous five years.

For redevelopment and renewal project areas, the municipality must find and demonstrate that the project area meets two of the following requirements: 1. The fair market value of properties in the area, as determined for purposes of property taxation, has declined by 5% or more over the preceding five year period; 2. the area is characterized by one or more of the following: excessive vacant land on which buildings or structures had been located, vacant buildings, substandard buildings or delinquencies in payment of property taxes; 3. a substantial proportion of the buildings in the area contain residential units and 5% or more of the housing units in the area are contained in substandard buildings.

b. Provides that the city in which a redevelopment or renewal and renovation district is located must find that the unwillingness of private investors to develop or redevelop the site is not attributable principally to unrelated government restrictions such as zoning land use restrictions, lack of water and sewer, inadequate highway or road access.

c. Provides for a referendum on the tax increment financing plan in the municipality in which the tax increment district is located. The referendum is triggered by the city's receipt of a petition signed by a number of qualified voters in the municipality equal to 10% of the voters who voted in the last general election. The referendum must be held not less than 30 nor more than 90 days after receipt of the petition. The municipality's approval of the tax increment plan is effective only upon approval of a majority of the voters voting on the question.

d. Duration - Changed to 20 years for a redevelopment or housing district. Duration of 15 years set for renewal and renovation district.

e. Limits administrative expenses

f. Limits economic development districts to primarily manufacturing or production of tangible personal property or warehousing, storage and distribution of property and tourism facilities.

g. Lets limits on annual amount of tax increment financing for municipalities.

As of the date of this writing, this bill has been re-referred to the Committee on Taxes.

Mary Vik, a LWVN intern, attended a House Tax Committee hearing on March 6th. A number of county and city officials testified for and against the bill. Commissioner Parks, Hennepin County, favored the bill, stating that tax increment financing in Hennepin County rose from 1% in 1980 to 10% in 1990. A representative of the Minnesota Business Partnership of Metropolitan Municipalities supported tax increment financing in principal but also supported the limitations in the bill. A representative of St. Paul and the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities opposed the bill stating that some provisions would make TIF unworkable in central cities and some suburbs. He stated that TIF has been necessary to replace loss of federal dollars and that TIF has leveraged private investment almost \$1 public to \$3 private. Some specific objections were raised to shortening the duration of TIF districts, the minimum 30 acres size, the time required for reverse referendum which could kill a deal.

A representative of the Association of Minnesota Counties stated that it wants all taxes that should be due a county or a taxing district to be collectible by that district.

Minnesota Association of Realtors supports the bill on the premise that a vote for the bill equals a vote for lower property taxes.

Association of Metro School Districts and a representative of Ramsey County testified in favor of the bill.

State Department of Revenue supports the bill in general.

There has been extensive testimony in both the Senate and House Committee against the bills by cities and municipal organizations.



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA  
SYNOPSIS OF THE TWIN CITIES ORDINANCES ON  
ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE PACKAGING

In April, 1989, Minneapolis and St. Paul passed companion ordinances stating that food packaging sold in stores or served in restaurants in the Twin Cities must be REUSABLE, RECYCLABLE or DEGRADABLE by July 1, 1990. The City Councils then created a joint Advisory Committee on Environmentally Acceptable Packaging to advise them as to how the ordinance should be implemented.

The Committee membership included representatives of municipal bodies, retail grocers, restaurants, food companies, container manufacturers, plastics industries, environmental groups, recyclers and the public. In February, 1990, the Advisory Report was presented to both City Councils. The Councils were then contacted by industry lobbyists, some of whom had been on the Committee, and urged to grant a year's delay.

The City Councils accepted all Committee recommendations with the exception of the implementation date, which they delayed six months, to January 1, 1991. Since the Committee's implementation plan includes a six-month phase-in period, no enforcement action is expected before July 1, 1991.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SYNOPSIS OF THE TERMS OF THE ORDINANCES AND THE  
COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE ORDINANCES

Is this a plastics ban?

No. The ordinances say that a package has to be reusable, recyclable or degradable. No substance is banned; if plastic is returnable or is part of a recognized recycling program, it is acceptable.

What is meant by "reusable, recyclable or degradable"?

1. "Reusable" means it can be returned to the store to be refilled.
2. "Recyclable" means "currently collected for recycling in a municipally approved program within the City".
3. "Degradable" covers only paper-based products: "degradable plastic" is not acceptable.

What packages are covered by these ordinances?

The ordinances cover all food packages but not other kinds of products. Therefore, anything food is sold in or served on is covered, but things like detergent containers or shampoo bottles are not be included.

What is NOT included in the ordinances?

Flexible plastics (Saran-Wrap type material and bags) are exempt.

Items used in hospitals and nursing homes are also exempt from the ordinances.

What about fast food restaurants?

All eating establishments are covered. Any kind of restaurant, take-out stand, catering company or cafeteria (including those in schools) must use reusable, recyclable or degradable containers. (The one exception is plastic forks, knives and spoons, which still can be used.)

Who will enforce the ordinances?

The Health Department already licenses and inspects food establishments (grocery stores and restaurants) and already has inspectors visiting all these places, so they will enforce the ordinances.

Who will decide what is acceptable and what is not?

The Health Commissioner. The two City Councils created a joint Advisory Committee to make recommendations about how acceptability should be determined. If the City Councils accept the Committee's recommendations, the Health Departments will use them to create the rules which will delineate acceptability. Packages will be handled by category, not by individual item, and there will be a process for applying for exemptions.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

How does the Committee recommend enforcement begin?

The Committee suggests phasing in enforcement over a six-month period according to a 3-tier system of priorities.

Tier 1 contains high volume products including plastic milk and water jugs, plastic pop bottles, yogurt and frozen dessert containers; also the high-visibility containers used for dine-in food service. Together, Tier 1 containers account for about 90% of food-related packaging.

Tier 2 contains products that are being sold presently in both recycled and non-recycled containers (paper or glass and plastic), including margarine, honey peanut butter, eggs, fresh meat, condiments, oils, syrups. Also included is packaging used for take-out and catered food service. And two sub-classes include items that can feasibly be replaced with acceptable alternatives using current technology.

What implementation periods are recommended for each tier?

In order to prevent businesses from being in technical non-compliance the day the ordinances go into effect, the Committee recommends a blanket exemption for all products until their Tier is to be enforced.

If retailers, distributors or manufacturers wish to apply for an exemption, application for Tier 1 products must be made within 3 to 6 months from the effective date of the ordinances. Tier 2 high priority items would be considered in the following 3 months and Tier 2 sub-group items in the next 3 months.

In total, therefore, the Committee envisions enforcement being phased in over 12 months following the effective date of the ordinances.

At the end of these phase-in periods, the only packages liable to being cited by the Health Department would be those which are not reusable, degradable, or being recycled AND which have not applied for an exemption.

What are grounds for exemptions?

The Committee envisions exemptions being granted if a recycling program to collect the package is being planned for the near future; if the package is to be replaced in the near future with an acceptable one; or if it can be demonstrated that no alternative is commercially available. Exemptions would be granted for no longer than 12 months.

Do the Cities have to act together in these rulings?

There is no present agreement to do so, but the Committee considers it imperative that a package be treated identically in each city. Of greatest concern is the possibility of plastic being recycled in one city but not in the other. Therefore, the Committee recommends that if a material is acceptable in one city it must be allowed in the other city as well.

What would happen after each phase-in period is complete?

Health inspectors will be making visits to grocery stores and restaurants as they do now. If they see a package that they believe is not environmentally acceptable and lacks a specific exemption or a pending application for exemption, they will notify their department. The Health Department Commissioner will then send an order to the retailer with the grounds for its concern, and identifying the package by its UPC code as environmentally unacceptable. The retailer will be required to respond within a fixed period, which the Committee recommends be 30-60 days.

The retailer can change the package, apply for an exemption, or the distributor or manufacturer can apply. The Committee recommends that in general the Health Department then give a temporary exemption subject to confirmation and hearing. After that hearing, the Department would grant or deny the exemption. If denied, the retailer is responsible for removing the item.



LWVMN Firearms Position

Adopted by the LWVMN Board of directors, March 14, 1990

League of Women Voters of Minnesota: Action to support restrictions on the sale, possession and use of firearms by private parties in the state of Minnesota.

Detail:

- . Support for licensing of long guns, hand guns and assault weapons
- . Support for registration of long guns, hand guns and assault weapons
- . Support for a waiting period for the purchase of long guns, hand guns and assault weapons
- . Support for a waiting period as preferable to an instant computer background check.
- . Support for a ban on the manufacture, sale and importation of assault weapons and assault weapon parts
- . Support for mandatory firearm safety training before the purchase of a firearm
- . Support for the concept of gun owner liability when others are harmed due to the owner's negligence
- . Support for stiffer and/or mandatory penalties for people who commit crimes with firearms
- . Support for the ability of local municipalities to regulate ownership and possession of firearms and ammunition more strictly than state law allows
- . Oppose an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota granting an individual right to bear arms.

In background: LWVMN does not support or oppose an instant computer background check.



# THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103  
PHONE (612) 224-5445

## EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN SECONDARY SCHOOL ATHLETIC PROGRAMS

TO: Local League Presidents, Action Chairs, Bulletin Editors

FROM: Nedra Wicks, LWV MN Legislative Intern

DATE: March, 1990

In 1988 the Minnesota Legislature acted "to provide an equal opportunity for members of both sexes to participate in athletic programs" in recognition of "certain past inequities in access to athletic programs and in the various degrees of athletic opportunity previously afforded members of each sex." (Minnesota Statutes 1988, section 126.21) Consequently, the State Board of Education promulgated rules to prevent discrimination in athletic programs operated by educational institutions (Minnesota Rules 1989, parts 3535.3000 to 3535.3700). The Equal Education Opportunity Section of the Minnesota State Department of Education monitors and enforces compliance of the rules.

In recent years, budget reductions have engendered the majority of inquiries to the Equal Opportunity Section in regard to discriminatory athletic programs. To date, the smaller school districts of the state have had the greatest difficulty maintaining sports offerings.

What constitutes equality of athletic opportunity? Determination of compliance is based upon a number of factors. The number of sports programs available by sex, the number of teams per sport and student participation rates are among the first data to be assessed. The outcome of this assessment hinges heavily upon demonstrated student interest. The state rules are not restrictive in that they do not necessarily require an equal number of sports offerings for each sex. In the absence of student interest, a disproportionate number of sports may exist.

Rule 3535.3300 states that..."schools shall make a biennial determination of student demonstrated interest" and "... shall report the method used to make the determination..." According to the Equal Education Opportunity Section of the State Department of Education, evidence of student interest is best determined by a student survey. The state does not now monitor the methods by which schools establish student demonstrated interest.

Additional factors affecting the comparability of athletic opportunity include: practice schedules, how sports are promoted and student participants recognized, and how much time is allotted for each sport. Revenues realized from sports are not to be a consideration in balancing student opportunities.

All school districts are required to file an annual compliance statement with the state as well as an activity report. The latter includes specifics on the number of sport offerings, student participation and costs. This information is entered into a statewide data base and monitored by computer. Some ninety school districts are tagged each year for a special staff review.

(over)

Citizens having questions concerning equal athletic opportunities can contact their local school district Title IX or Human Rights Officer or call the Equal Education Opportunity Section of the State Department of Education (612/296-7622). The state office is prepared to answer questions, provide copies of materials on file and assist with local inquiries. Staff members are:

Rich Schumacher, Equal Opportunity Compliance Specialist  
Vernell Kurak, Sex Equity Specialist

Sources: Minnesota Rules 1989

Minnesota Statutes 1988

Rich Schumacher, Equal Opportunity Compliance Specialist, State  
Department of Education





\*\*\*\*\* REMEMBER \*\*\*\*\*

# a COUNCIL with a FOCUS

APRIL 19th

McGuire's Conference Center, 1201 W. County Road E, Shoreview

FOR THE BOARD

FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FOR ALL INTERESTED MEMBERS

Registration Deadline - April 4th.

Registration materials were included in your February mailing.

1990 COUNCIL AGENDA

- 10:00-10:30 - Registration
- 10:30-11:20 - Workshops  
Presidents/McKinnell, Leppik  
Membership/Sweeny  
Action/McWilliams  
Housing and the Homeless/Flanigan, Brown
- 11:30-12:30 - Lunch, Hope Washburn & Peggy Thompson Awards
- 12:30-12:45 - Break
- 12:45- 1:45 - Keynote Speaker: Van Mueller
- 1:45 -2:30 - Council  
Call to Order  
Adoption of the Order of Business  
Adoption of the Rules  
1:50 State of the League  
2:00 Treasurer's report/McDonald  
Budget Report/Megard  
2:15 Other Business  
2:30- 2:45 Break  
2:45- 3:45 - Strategic Planning/Higinbotham  
3:45 Adjournment
- 3:55- 4:45 - Workshops  
Voter Service/Borgen  
Ed Fund/Development/Erickson  
Delegate Training/McKinnell  
Financing Education/Blue, Lyngdal  
Leadership Development/Brown, Takkunen
- 4:30- 5:00 - Focus Registration
- 5:15 Keynote Speaker: Tom Nelson, MN Commissioner of Education
- 6:15- 7:00 - Dinner
- 7:15- 8:15 - Panel Discussion; Viewpoints on Financing Education
- 8:30- 9:30 - Equity Lawsuit discussion



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The League of Women Voters of Minnesota  
Education Fund  
550 Rice Street  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103

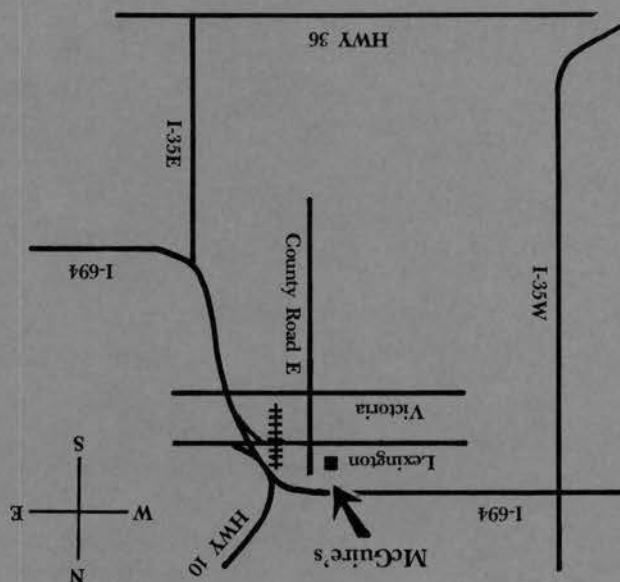
## The League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund



# ARE MIRACLES FOREVER? Financing Education in Minnesota

A public forum sponsored by The League of Women Voters  
of Minnesota Education Fund

McGuire's: 1201 W. County Road E  
Shoreview, Minnesota  
Parking in the rear. Conference Center  
entrance is off parking area at north end  
of the building.  
Meeting room is down the stairs on the  
lower level.



**Please register me for ARE MIRACLES FOREVER? Financing Education in Minnesota**  
**Deadline for reservations: April 16, 1990**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Representing \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ \$22.50 member - registration including dinner  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$10.00 member - registration only  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$27.50 non-member - registration including dinner  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$15.00 non-member - registration only  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$ 3.00 additional for 4 Continuing Education Units;  
my social security # \_\_\_\_\_

Continuing Education Units are being offered in cooperation with Anoka-Ramsey Community College. Make checks payable to LWVMNEF and send with this form to: The League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103, 612/224-5445.

*The League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund presents:*

# **ARE MIRACLES FOREVER?**

## **Financing Education in Minnesota**

**Thursday, April 19, 1990**

**4:30 - 9:30 p.m.**

**McGuire's Conference Center**

**1201 W. County Road E**

**Shoreview, MN**

### **AGENDA**

- 4:30 p.m. Registration
- 5:15 **Keynote: "An Overview of Education in Minnesota"**  
Tom Nelson, Minnesota Commissioner of Education
- 6:15 Dinner
- 7:15-8:15 **Panel Discussion: Viewpoints on Financing Education**  
"Basic Program as Related to the Financing of Education," Wayne Erickson, Manager of Curriculum Services, Minnesota Department of Education  
"The Teacher's Perspective," Rose Hermodson, Legislative Director, Minnesota Federation of Teachers  
"Political Realities," Dr. Robert J. Brown, Professor of Education, College of St. Thomas  
"The Legislative Viewpoint," Senator Randy Peterson, Chair, Education Funding Committee, Minnesota Senate
- 8:30-9:30 **Equity Lawsuit Discussion**  
Tom Fabel, Attorney, Lindquist & Vennum; Counsel for the Plaintiff in the Equity Funding Lawsuit  
Joellen Johnson, Member, Moundsview School Board; Chairperson, Organization of Intervening School Districts

This program is partially funded by contributions to  
The League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund.

Minnesota Worldwide Women  
1929 South 5th Street  
Minneapolis, MN 55454

## WHAT IS THE GLOBAL WOMEN'S MOVEMENT?

### A Reality

For centuries, in many parts of the world, groups of women have worked to free themselves and change society. These efforts continue today. Feminism is global, grassroots and diverse.

### A Mindset

As we begin to recognize that our local efforts are one small part of a global movement, our work takes on a greater significance. A global view changes the way we do local work.

### A Strategy

As 51% of the world's population, women are an enormous potential force for change. Organizing across boundaries of nation, culture, and class enables us to achieve real political influence and create new social/political structures.

### Relationships

We give to and work for what we love. As we come to know and value one another, we gain inspiration and support in our work for change. Friendships that bridge gulfs of "difference" empower us to create a better future.

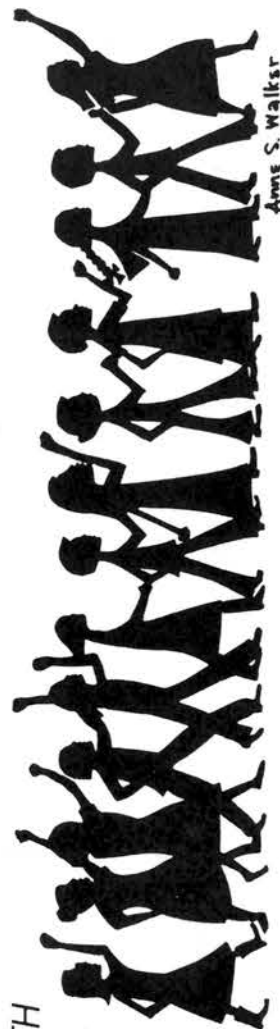
### MWW Advisory Council

Elsa Batika	Barbara Knudson
Gladys Brooks	Sue Laxdal
Yvonne Cheek	Lori Mollenhoff
Nadine Cruz	Shirley Nelson
Arvonne Fraser	Manju Parikh
Virginia Greenman	Emily Anne Staples
Susan Hill Gross	Kimberly Strelitz-Lund
Teresa Harrell	Mary Ellen Tisdale
Anne Kanten	Nayo B. Watkins

MWW is funded in part by the Minnesota Women's Fund, the Otto Bremer Foundation, Josten's, the Pillsbury Company, the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, the St. Paul Companies, the First Universalist Foundation, and the generous contributions of individuals.

*WE ARE WOMEN WITH DIFFERENT NEEDS, INTERESTS, EXPERIENCES &  
CONCERNS; WE ARE WOMEN ORGANIZING WITHIN OUR UNIQUE SOCIAL  
'ECONOMIC, POLITICAL CONTEXTS; WE ARE PART OF A WORLDWIDE  
MOVEMENT OF WOMEN... AND WITHIN OUR DIVERSITY LIES OUR*

*STRENGTH*



Quote and graphic courtesy of the International Women's Tribune Centre



*linking  
Minnesota  
to the  
global  
women's  
movement*

Minnesota Worldwide Women  
1929 South 5th Street  
Minneapolis, MN 55454  
612-339-8301

## WHAT IS MINNESOTA WORLDWIDE WOMEN?

A Minnesota-based organization which grew out of the U.N. Decade for Women, MWW seeks to connect Minnesota women with the global women's movement. Through information, education, and action, MWW works to:

- ❖ promote a multicultural perspective on issues of concern to women
- ❖ cultivate and support women's leadership for peace, equality, and development
- ❖ honor diversity and the global environment
- ❖ strengthen worldwide sisterhood.

Our primary goal is to strengthen the work of women and women's organizations by disseminating information on global networks, providing opportunities for women to meet and exchange ideas across national, cultural, and other boundaries, and educating people about global systems which impact the lives of women and their families.

## WHAT WE DO

### Information / Education

**WE INFORM** Minnesota women about global issues and networks through:

- ❖ *World Women News*: a quarterly journal of opinion and news from multicultural women at home and abroad
- ❖ Resource Services
  - *Voices and Visions: A Resource Guide for a Global Feminism*
  - adult education curriculum development
  - speaker's bureau on the global women's movement, the U.N. Decade for Women, and women's movements in specific countries
  - information and referral for research and networking

### Networking

**WE LINK** Minnesota women:

- ❖ with women and organizations in other parts of the world through special events, personal meetings, and global sisterhood projects
- ❖ with other Minnesota women through **Agenda 2000: Toward A Century Led By Women**

## AGENDA 2000:

Toward A Century Led By Women

**Agenda 2000** is a two-year project of local and regional organizing toward a state-wide conference in 1991. This process promotes women's action coalitions, and provides opportunities for Minnesota women and girls to meet and exchange ideas across cultural, national, and other boundaries.

**Local organizing centers on four educational projects, adaptable for use by a variety of groups:**

- ❖ **Economic Literacy for Economic Justice** provides basic economic concepts to help women understand how economies work and how our economic policies affect women. It examines the feminization of poverty worldwide, welfare stereotypes and issues of institutionalized racism and classism.
- ❖ **Women's Leadership Project** assists in clarifying women's values relative to leadership structures and models and looks at women's expanding leadership roles.
- ❖ **Ensuring Our Legacy: Peace in the Home, the Land, the World** examines the interconnections between domestic violence, the raping of the earth and the impact of war and the military on women. It allows women to envision ways to work for the survival of the planet and a more peaceful future for the generations to come.
- ❖ **Community-to-Community and Global Sisterhood Exchanges** are opportunities for Minnesota women of different backgrounds (cultural, racial, socioeconomic, urban/rural) to meet together on a personal level and share their stories, issues, and concerns; and for Minnesota women to meet with women from other countries to exchange information/ideas.

## Membership Form

✓ Yes, I'd like to be a member of Minnesota Worldwide Women.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

I have enclosed my check for \_\_\_\_\_ (\$20 regular, \$6 low-income) to be a member of Minnesota Worldwide Women. This entitles me to one year's subscription to *WorldWomen News*, plus other mailings.

**Volunteer Interests:** Agenda 2000 \_\_\_\_\_ Mailings \_\_\_\_\_ Writing for WWN \_\_\_\_\_ Global Sisterhood Projects \_\_\_\_\_  
Working Committees \_\_\_\_\_





# THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103  
PHONE (612) 224-5445

## BOARD MEMO

JANUARY, 1990

### Calendar

(Note: MN Women's Building (MWB) is location of LWVMN office.)

- January 12 - Firearms Facts and Issues mailed 3rd class bulk to every member  
13 - Citizens in Action Conference, Earle Brown Center, 9-3 p.m.  
15 - Annual Appeal Pledge Reminders mailed  
16 - Board Memo mailed first class to LL Presidents and subscribers  
17 - Firearms Committee Meeting, 10:30-12:30 a.m., MN Women's Bldg.  
- Greece Tour Information Meeting, Calhoun Beach Club, 7-9 p.m.  
18 - President's Mailing to LL Presidents and subscribers  
22 - Education study Committee Meeting, MN Women's Bldg., 10 a.m.  
23 - Fundraiser Invitation Mailing  
25 - Mental Health Committee Meeting, MN Women's Bldg., 9:30-noon  
31 - Winter VOTER Mailed
- February 1 - CMAL Board Meeting, LWVMN Office, 9:30 a.m.-noon  
5 - Action Committee Meeting, R 22B, State Capitol, 9:30 a.m.  
6 - Fundraiser Committee, MN Women's Bldg., 9:30 a.m.  
- Greece Tour Information Meeting, Calhoun Beach Club, 7-9 p.m.  
8 - Development Committee Meeting, MN Women's Bldg., noon  
10 - LWVMN, -EF Board Meetings, MN Women's Bldg., 10 a.m.-2 p.m.  
- LWVMN, -EF Policies Committee, 2 p.m., following Board Meetings  
12 - Legislature Convenes  
13 - Fundraiser Committee Meeting, MN Women's Bldg., 9:30 a.m.  
18 - Women Come to the Capitol, dinner and speakers, St. Paul College Club, 5 - 9 p.m.  
19 - Women Come to the Capitol, Christ Lutheran Church, 8-11:30 a.m., Capitol, 11:30 - 5 p.m.  
20 - Fundraiser Committee, MN Women's Bldg., 9:30 a.m.  
CMAL Study Committee, LWVMN office, 9:30 a.m.  
23 - Reservation Deadline for MAGIC!, LWVMNEF Fundraiser  
27 - Fundraiser Commit Bldg., 9:30 a.m.
- March 1 - CMAL Board Meeting m.  
2 - Firearms Study Co  
3 - Magic! Fundraiser

(Mailed third class to LL Pres subscribers)

rs; \*denotes sent to DPM

- Firearms Facts and Issues\*/Moeser  
-Secretary of State's Precinct Caucus brochure and order form\*/Borgen  
-Women Come to the Capitol brochure\*/McWilliams  
-Monitoring Mental Health Services Memo\*/Flanigan  
-Bulletin ready articles on Fundraiser/Erickson  
-"Notes on Money as a Resource"/Erickson  
-Update: 1989 Tax Reform Bill Analysis\*/Matross



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- March 1 - CMAL Board Meeting, LWVMN office, 9:30 a.m.  
2 - Firearms Study Consensus Deadline  
3 - Magic! Fundraiser at Hotel Sofitel

### ENCLOSURES

(Mailed third class to LL Presidents and DPM Subscribers; \*denotes sent to DPM subscribers)

- Firearms Facts and Issues\*/Moesser
- Secretary of State's Precinct Caucus brochure and order form\*/Borgen
- Women Come to the Capitol brochure\*/McWilliams
- Monitoring Mental Health Services Memo\*/Flanigan
- Bulletin ready articles on Fundraiser/Erickson
- "Notes on Money as a Resource"/Erickson
- Update: 1989 Tax Reform Bill Analysis\*/Matross

Because the new law is so lengthy and complex, I will do a series of reports on various sections of the law, including comments on issues that are likely to arise during its implementation and how the law "fits in" with League positions.

The first report is included in this President's mailing.

N A T U R A L   R E S O U R C E S  
(Sweeny - 612/941-4225)

EARTH DAY 1990 is April 22nd and is a perfect event for the visible involvement of the League of Women Voters. It will be covered extensively in the media and you can benefit both the environment and your local League by being part of it. Look for my letter and lots of interesting Earth Day information in the third class mailing coming this week.

B U L L E T I N  
(Steen - 507/645-7274)

We bulletin editors may be the only ones conscious of the inevitable typo, crooked line, short headline or infelicitous sentence in our newsletters. Nevertheless, we scrutinize each issue as it comes out and hope to do better next time.

Several Leagues are in the process of redesigning their newsletters, some to incorporate the new logo, some to move to higher tech production, some because they've changed editors. St. Cloud, for example, has recently developed an appealing new look. I would be glad to share what I know - which is by no means everything - with any of you who want help in sprucing up your bulletin. Just call me or send me a note.

For now, let me pass on what I heard at a workshop this fall: White space should be as much a part of design as text and graphics. This means, among other things, that we shouldn't fear white space, but should actively use it to set off stories or simply to provide a little relief for the readers' eyes.

F I E L D   S E R V I C E  
(Leppik - 612/546-3328)

Planning for 1990 Council is underway. Save Thursday, April 19th and plan to attend. It will be held at McGuire's Inn in Shoreview (St. Paul). As we did for the highly successful 1988 Council, this one will be back-to-back with the spring Focus on Financing Education. The Council business meeting will be very short, and most of the time will be devoted to workshops and a special guest speaker. A more detailed agenda and reservation form will be sent in a later mailing.

We are actively seeking ways to expand our Leadership Development Training course to Greater Minnesota. If your League would like to host this valuable workshop or you have members who would like to participate, let me or Peggy Thompson know at the LWVMN office.

M E M B E R S H I P  
(Sweeny - 612/941-4225)

The following article appeared in the September Minneapolis VOTER, and I reprint it here wondering if some of you might try the same kind of outreach in your communities. If you wish to contact the Minneapolis League, they are at 529 So. 7th Street, Suite 507, Minneapolis, 55415; 612/333-6319.



WELCOME, CORPORATE MEMBERS

A new form of membership began this year - non-voting corporate membership. Corporate membership is intended to be a mutually beneficial relationship between the LWV-Mpls and large corporations to help their employees be more informed voters.

Six corporations were invited to become corporate members; and two of those have accepted. Several LWV-Mpls Board members will be working closely with General Mills and First Banks Government Relations Departments to find areas where we can be helpful to each other.

Printouts & Member Count Summary: The deadline for the return of your printout and summary to the state and national offices is February 1, 1990. That is the absolute deadline and if they aren't received by then, national will use last year's figures in computing your per member payment. The printouts are an invaluable aid to record-keeping in both offices.

DEVELOPMENT  
(Erickson - 934-2991)

Fundraiser: We have a houseboat cruise, an ethnic dinner, vacation getaways, tickets to see Magic Johnson, heirloom quilts, a wooden loon, health club certificate, restaurant certificates, theater tickets, one-of-a-kind craft items and even a Spiro Agnew watch! All this and much more will be in the auction at the annual LWVMNEF Fundraiser. We hope you have Saturday, March 3rd circled on your calendar and are encouraging your members to attend.

We have a magical evening planned - including a magician, dancing to the big band sound of the Execs, and French cuisine.

We still need auction items. If you or your members have access to any of the following we'd appreciate a call: trips of any kind, airplane tickets, car, boat, canoe, dinners with sports celebrities, Super Bowl tickets, MN Zehpher tickets, NCAA finals tickets, Timberwolves tickets, cabins, art, lawn furniture, limousine package, crafts.

The fundraiser is a success because of the participation of so many Leaguers, whether it's donating items for the auction or coming to the event. We appreciate all your help.

Watch for the Voter-ready insert in the third class mailing.

Tour: Brochures have been mailed describing this year's LWVMNEF tour to Greece. Two people have already signed up. Space is limited so please encourage members to contact the LWV office soon. There are two more information meetings so those who are interested can meet Eleftherios Papageorgiou, our tour leader, and see slides of previous trips to Greece. Dates for the meetings are:

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 7-9 p.m., Calhoun Beach Club, Mpls  
Tuesday, Feb. 6, 7-9 p.m., Calhoun Beach Club, Mpls

The tour will leave April 19th for Athens, Olympia, Delphi, Rhodes, Crete and will return May 6th. If you would like more information, please call Mr. Papageorgiou at 612/824-2180.



Council Workshop: We are planning to present an Education Fund workshop at Council. Preliminary plans are to focus on how to budget for Ed Fund projects. If you have other ideas for what you would like to see presented during a workshop, please call me at 934-2991.

J.C. Penney Teleconference: On November 18th J.C. Penney sponsored a nationwide teleconference that focused on using League resources of time, money, members and community. In the third class mailing you'll find the workbook information on "Money as a Resource," which provides some basic fundraising principles that I hope you find useful.

Corporate Report Factbook: The 1990 Corporate Report FACTBOOK (CRFB) contains listings of and information on over 500 companies in the Ninth Federal Reserve District. The CRFB can be used for names, addresses and background information on voting and governmental issues. It can also be a valuable tool in development. The state League office was given a complimentary copy by MCP Publishers, Inc. Local Leagues are welcome to use this copy or may order one from MCP for \$99 plus tax and shipping and handling. Order forms are available from Judy Burton in the state League office.

FYI: Augsburg College will be sponsoring an all-day conference entitled, Citizen Cooperation: Minnesota, the USSR and Eastern Europe.

The major theme of the conference is to explore ways in which citizens of the US, USSR, and Eastern Europe have pursued cooperation outside the bounds of formal diplomatic ties. Presentations by representatives from Novosibirsk, and the Twin Cities will discuss the evolution and future of the sister city relationship. Also, workshops have been designed to inform educators, students and the general public about opportunities that exist to encourage greater cooperation and understanding between the US, USSR and Eastern Europe.

The conference will be held on Wednesday, February 28, 1990, from 8:30 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. at the Foss Center at Augsburg College. A registration fee of \$25 includes the cost for registration, lunch, breaks and materials. Those who register by January 30, 1990 will receive a Soviet-American friendship pin valued at \$2.50. For more information, contact Dr. Norma Noonan at 330-1198.

JANUARY PRESIDENT'S MAILING

FACTS AND ISSUES: THE SALE, USE AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS IN MINNESOTA - This is your League's file copy; LWVMN mailed a copy directly to each member of your League.

"1990 PRECINCT CAUCUSES IN MINNESOTA" BROCHURE AND ORDER FORM - Pass to your Voter Service Chair; your League may wish to order copies from the state office for distribution in the community.

"MINNESOTA CAUCUS" VIDEOTAPE BROCHURE - Pass to your Voter Service Chair; there's still time to order the 23-minute video presentation of precinct caucus instruction for use in your League and/or community.

"WOMEN COME TO THE CAPITOL" BROCHURE - Promote the event among your local League members and bring a delegation to this exhilarating event.

MENTAL HEALTH MONITORING PROJECT - Pass to Mental Health Project Director or keep on file.

BULLETIN READY ARTICLE ON FUNDRAISER - Pass to your Bulletin Editor for inclusion in your League's February Bulletin.

"NOTES ON MONEY AS A RESOURCE" - Pass to your Finance Chair.

"TAX BILL ANALYSIS REPORT" - Pass to your Action Chair or keep on file. This is the first in a series of background papers on the 1989 tax bill and may be used as the basis for action in the future.

"THE RECORD OF DIVISION, HOW YOUR TAXES SUPPORT PAROCHIAL AND OTHER PRIVATE SCHOOLS" - Pass to your education and/or Action Chair. Background for possible action in the future.

"PRECINCT CAUCUS RESOLUTIONS" - Circulate to your members, perhaps through your bulletin, for presentation at Precinct Caucuses on February 27th.

CAPITOL LETTER SUBSCRIPTION FORM - If your League has not subscribed, complete and return (with a check) to LWVMN office by February 10th. (LL Presidents automatically receive a Capitol Letter subscription.)

EARTH DAY 1990 INFORMATION PACKET - Discuss your League's role in Earth Day, 1990 with your Board and publicize to your membership.

MINNESOTA ALLIANCE FOR CHOICE PRECINCT CAUCUS TRAINING SESSIONS - Publicize information to LWV members and others in your community.

GREECE TOUR FLYER - Talk this up in your League and among your friends. There is still space - we need 12 paid reservations by January 31, 1990 for the tour to go.



January 1990

## FACTS and ISSUES

### THE SALE, USE, AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS IN MINNESOTA

The issues surrounding firearms and their use are filled with emotion. The need for a dispassionate examination of these issues is, therefore, critical. This "Facts and Issues" attempts to fill a void by providing a factual and objective review of the subject of firearms in Minnesota.

#### HISTORY

Firearms have long been an important part of American life. For many years the armed citizen-soldier was the country's first line of defense: the "Kentucky" long rifle opened the frontier; the Winchester repeater "won the west;" and the Colt revolver "made men equal." Firearms no longer play a significant role in keeping food on American tables, yet Americans own and use firearms to a degree that puzzles many observers. If our frontier has disappeared, our frontier tradition remains.<sup>1</sup>

American colonists found a land that was not only different from what they had known, but hostile. The urgent need for weapons led to their rapid increase and widespread use. Arms were essential for securing food and providing security. Colonial government included the concept of a militia made up of every able-bodied man between the ages of sixteen and fifty.

By the beginning of the 18th century, cities had been established along the east coast, and the active carrying of firearms declined in urban areas. Arms were associated increasingly with the militia. On the frontier, however, the gun was still used to insure food, personal safety and survival. The continued spread and use of firearms in the nineteenth century was closely tied to the rapid expansion of the frontier. But even as the frontier receded, guns remained a fixture in American life.

As America entered the twentieth century and social tensions increased, people still bought firearms for hunting and sport, but also for protection from society's perceived threats. It was also at the beginning of the twentieth century that some Americans began to exhibit concern over the prevalence of guns. Hunting was regulated through legislation, and laws against pistols were passed in several states. In 1911, the state of New York passed the Sullivan Law, a statute without precedent in the United States. It regulated not only the carrying of deadly weapons, but also their sale and simple possession.<sup>2</sup>

With World War I, the debate over firearms temporarily quieted, only to be reawakened during the years between the wars. Controversy over firearms during the 1920s began to break down the traditional attitude of unquestioned acceptance of guns. Many states enacted handgun registration and waiting period laws. Public opinion turned, increasingly, against mail order gun sales. In 1927 Congress passed the Miller Bill banning the sale of pistols through the mail. A call for additional federal activity came as the gangsters of the 1920s discovered the machine gun. In 1934, the National Firearms Act was signed into law, mandating nationwide

registration of several categories of firearms (sawed-off shotguns, rifles with barrels less than 18 inches, machine guns, other fully automatic weapons and silencers). In 1938, the Federal Firearms Act established a general licensing and recordkeeping procedure for those who manufactured or sold firearms for interstate commerce. Opponents of firearms regulation during this time period saw these efforts as first steps in an attempt to deny all citizens the right to possess firearms of any type and for any purpose. In contrast, a Gallup poll in 1938 revealed that 79% of those responding felt "all owners of pistols and revolvers should be required to register with the government."<sup>3</sup>

Following World War II, there was a resurgence of interest in firearms. Gun clubs and the National Rifle Association (NRA) flourished, as did an interest in target shooting, hunting and gun collecting. But, by the late 1950s and early 60s, a concern grew as accidental shooting deaths and firearms purchases increased. In 1959, a Gallup Poll, the first opinion poll in 20 years concerning guns, revealed:

1. There were firearms in half the homes in the nation.
2. Three out of four respondents felt a police permit should be required for anyone wishing to purchase a gun.
3. 50% felt handguns should be outlawed except for police use.<sup>4</sup>

#### UNITED STATES FIREARM STATISTICS

Number of guns in U.S.—approximately 200 million. (NRA)

Number of handguns—approximately 60-65 million: 58% owned for protection, 10% for hunting, 18% for target shooting, 14% for collecting. (NRA)

Almost 1 out of every 2 households includes a gun. (*The Police Chief*, March, 1988)

Approximately 1 million gun incidents each year. (*The Police Chief*, March, 1988)

11,000 murders  
15,000 suicides  
1,900 accidental deaths  
200,000 firearm-related injuries  
175,200 criminal assaults  
221,000 armed robberies  
90,000 forceable rapes

Each year, at least 150,000 handguns are reported stolen. (BATF)

A gun is manufactured in the U.S. every 13 seconds. (*Washington Post*, Nov. 29, 1987)

Over 99.8% of firearms and 99.6% of handguns will not be involved in criminal activity in any given year. (NRA)

Firearms are regulated by well over 20,000 federal, state and local gun laws. (NRA)

The December, 1988 "Minnesota Poll" reported that 83% of Minnesotans favor stricter controls on handgun ownership.

According to a 1989 Gallup Poll, 72% of Americans favor legislation banning the manufacture, sale and possession of semi-automatic assault guns.

THE LEAGUE  
OF WOMEN VOTERS  
MINNESOTA



The political assassinations of President John Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy and the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. gave new impetus to the movement for firearms regulation. The Gun Control Act of 1968 was signed by President Lyndon Johnson on October 22, 1968. This law replaced the Federal Firearms Act of 1939 with more comprehensive measures to regulate the interstate commerce of guns. Foreign and interstate firearms traffic was limited to bona fide importers, manufacturers and dealers. Rifles, shotguns and ammunition could not be sold to anyone under eighteen. Criminals, drug addicts and those legally judged to be mentally incompetent were barred from sending or receiving arms in interstate commerce. Anyone caught using a firearm in the commission of a federal felony risked a separate penalty for such use and a year of imprisonment.<sup>5</sup>

Since 1968 the gun control debate has intensified. Because gun ownership is synonymous, for many, with all that is typically American, the gun controversy is more than an isolated issue. It mirrors a struggle between strongly conflicting ideas and attitudes about government, society, and the individual. Those fearing the violent potential of guns and wishing for some restrictions have found themselves in head-on collision with those who see any regulation of firearms as a violation of their freedoms.

#### MINNESOTA FIREARMS STATISTICS

Minnesota Department of Health reported 292 deaths by firearms in 1988:

- 48 homicides
- 12 accidental shootings
- 228 suicides
- 4 undetermined

#### "THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS": GUN CONTROL AND THE SECOND AMENDMENT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

A 1978 survey reported that 88% of Americans believe that individuals have a right to bear arms.<sup>6</sup> This belief is expressed both by those who support and those who oppose gun control and is not consistent with court rulings on gun regulations and the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The Second Amendment states: "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed."

An examination of how the courts have interpreted the Second Amendment shows that:

1. The right to bear arms is a corporate right of the militia and does not apply to the individual.
2. States are free to regulate private ownership of firearms in any way they see fit.

The Supreme Court has ruled four times on the Second Amendment.

1876: *U.S. v. Cruikshank*

1. determined that the Second Amendment does not afford an individual the right to bear arms;
2. ruled that the Second Amendment does not apply to the states.<sup>7</sup>

1888: *Presser v. Illinois*

1. reaffirmed *Cruikshank*;
2. ruled that a state cannot prohibit people from keeping and bearing arms to an extent that would deprive the U.S. of the protection of a reserve military force;
3. ruled that states can regulate the circumstances under which citizens bear arms.<sup>8</sup>

1894: *Miller v. Texas*

1. upheld the right of states to regulate arms;
2. reaffirmed that the Second Amendment does not apply to states.<sup>9</sup>

1939: *U.S. v. Miller*

1. determined that the federal government can regulate firearms;
2. ruled that unless a citizen's firearms contribute to a "well-ordered militia," the Second Amendment does not apply.<sup>10</sup>

In the years since *U.S. v. Miller*, many lower courts have upheld local and state gun control laws including the Morton Grove, Illinois ban on private ownership of handguns, which the U.S. Supreme Court let stand. Furthermore, no gun control measure has ever been struck down as unconstitutional under the Second Amendment. Thus, federal court history makes clear the right of the government to regulate the ownership and use of firearms.

However, the NRA takes exception to this conclusion. A "1989 NRA Firearms Fact Card" states "No Supreme Court decision has ever held this right [to bear arms] to be collective. All four relevant Supreme Court decisions have recognized that the Second Amendment guarantees an individual right to keep and bear arms."<sup>11</sup>

In 1980, in the "Matter of the Application of Atkinson," the Minnesota Supreme Court ruled that:

1. The Second Amendment guarantee of a right to keep and bear arms is a check on the powers of Congress, not the state.
2. The Second Amendment guarantee of a right to keep and bear arms protects not an individual right but a collective right, in the people as a group, to serve as militia.
3. Any common law or constitutional right to bear arms is not absolute and does not guarantee to individuals the right to carry loaded weapons at all times and in all circumstances.
4. The state may reasonably exercise its police power to regulate the carrying of weapons by individuals in the interest of public safety.<sup>12</sup>

While the NRA does not agree with this interpretation, they recognize the court as the ultimate authority and, therefore, perceive a real urgency to pass a "Right to Bear Arms Amendment" in the state of Minnesota.<sup>13</sup>

#### FIREARMS LAWS

Federal, state and local laws regulate the possession, sale and transfer, and carrying of firearms. Where the laws conflict, federal laws preempt state law, and state laws preempt local law.

##### Federal Firearms Legislation

Administration and enforcement of federal firearms laws are the responsibility of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), of the U.S. Treasury Department.

**The National Firearms Act of 1934** was enacted to control machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and destructive devices (grenades, etc.).

**The Federal Firearms Act of 1938** requires federal licenses for all manufacturers, dealers, and importers of weapons shipped in interstate commerce and prohibits the interstate mailing of firearms to known felons. The Act also imposes a recordkeeping requirement on all licensed dealers.

**The Gun Control Act of 1968** was passed as a response to the political assassinations of the 1960s. The act's objectives were to ban mail-order sales of firearms and ammunition, confine the purchase of firearms to the buyer's state of residence, and pro-

hibit certain classes of persons from purchasing firearms. These restricted groups included:

- minors (under 21 for handguns and under 18 for rifles and shotguns)
- convicted felons
- drug addicts
- persons who have been adjudicated to be mentally incompetent
- persons dishonorably discharged from the military, persons who have renounced their citizenship, and illegal aliens.

Dealers must require from all firearms purchasers proof of identity and residence, and buyers must sign under penalty of perjury a statement certifying eligibility to purchase. Dealers are prohibited from making any sale that would put the buyer in violation of state or local law. The carrying of handguns in public places is not regulated by federal law except for certain prohibitions (e.g. on airplanes). Licensed dealers are not required to confirm that a purchaser is not in a prohibited category, and there is no limitation on the number of firearms a person can purchase. The Act does not regulate private party transfers (estimated to be one-half of all handgun transactions).

The Act also imposed a ban on the importation of handguns. The ban did not, however, apply to handgun parts. Dealers began almost immediately to import parts and assemble them in the United States. Most were assembled in Florida which is now the main center for the production of cheap handguns.<sup>14</sup>

**The McClure-Volkmer Act**, passed in 1986, weakens some of the restrictions of the Gun Control Act of 1968. The bill retains the ban on interstate sale of handguns, but now allows interstate sale of rifles and shotguns, providing laws from both states are followed. The bill permits the interstate transportation of firearms if the firearms are unloaded and not readily accessible, preempting state laws on firearms transportation. The law limits federal inspections of licensed gun dealers and limits the government's ability to confiscate and keep guns. The bill weakens federal licensing and record keeping requirements for dealers. Finally, the bill decreases some gun violation penalties, but increases those dealing with certain violent and drug-related crimes. Law enforcement organizations and handgun control groups, while unsuccessful in blocking many of the bill's provisions, successfully lobbied for amendments banning the sale, manufacture and production of armor-piercing "cop killer" bullets, freezing the private supply of machine guns, and preserving most state and local handgun laws.

##### Recent Federal Activity

The trend in federal firearms legislation has been toward loosening regulations as exemplified by the passage of the McClure-Volkmer Act in 1986, failure to pass the Brady Bill in 1989 and no current action on the DeConcini Bill.

**The Brady Bill**, defeated in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1989, would have established a seven-day waiting period for all states to allow local law enforcement to conduct background checks on handgun purchasers. While the Brady Bill mandated a waiting period it did not mandate background checks. Local police would decide whether or not to conduct these checks and in what manner. While twenty-two states have waiting periods, proponents of the Brady Bill asserted that a national waiting period would ensure that handguns are not purchased "over the counter" in states without waiting periods and then sold on the black market in states that require waiting periods and/or background checks. A seven-day waiting period would also provide a cooling off period for temporarily distressed individuals. The Brady Bill applied only to handgun sales through licensed dealers.

##### Executive Action

Under existing statutory authority, President Bush, in July, 1989, permanently banned the importation of 43 types of semi-automatic assault rifles.

#### DeConcini Anti-Drug Assault Weapons Limitations Act of 1989

The DeConcini bill, which is presently under consideration in Congress, would: 1) prohibit the importation, domestic manufacture and sale of new semi-automatic assault weapons, as defined in the bill. There are no restrictions on the possession, transfer, and sale of assault weapons lawfully possessed before the act's effective date; 2) bar the domestic manufacture and sale of new large-capacity ammunition magazines; and 3) establish enhanced criminal penalties for the use of semi-automatic firearms in the commission of drug trafficking and violent crimes. The bill has been approved in committee, but has not come to a vote before the full Senate.

#### Minnesota Firearms Legislation

Prior to 1975, state regulation of firearms in Minnesota was confined to laws regulating the safe use of firearms for hunting. All other regulation was by local ordinance.

##### 1975 Handgun Legislation

###### Ineligible Persons

In 1975 a law was passed in Minnesota prohibiting possession of handguns by:

- minors without firearms training or without certain supervised conditions
- persons convicted of crimes of violence unless ten years has elapsed since restoration of civil rights or expiration of sentence
- persons with current drug, alcohol or mental problems.

The law requires a permit to carry a handgun in public. It prohibits sales of "Saturday Night Specials" by firearms dealers. It provides mandatory sentences for crimes committed with firearms. The 1975 law does not regulate shotguns, rifles and other long guns of the type commonly used for hunting and not defined as pistols. (The term "Saturday Night Special" refers to a cheap handgun made of material having a melting point of less than 1000° F. See MN Statute 624-712 Subd.4.)

##### Transportation

Handguns may be transported in a motor vehicle, snowmobile, or boat only if the gun is unloaded and contained in a closed and fastened case. No permit is required to carry a handgun 1) about a person's dwelling, place of business, or other land; 2) from a place of purchase to the owner's dwelling or place of business, or to or from a place where repair work is done; 3) between a person's dwelling and place of business; and 4) in the woods or upon the waters for target practice.

##### Carrying A Handgun

Carrying a handgun without a permit is a gross misdemeanor. To obtain a permit a person must apply to the local chief of police or county sheriff and provide information similar to that required with the Pistol Transfer Permit. To qualify an applicant: 1) must not be a prohibited person; 2) must provide a Department of Natural Resources firearms safety certificate, evidence of successful completion of a test to use a firearm safely; and 3) must state an occupational or personal safety hazard requiring a permit to carry a handgun. If the applicant receives no response within 21 days, the permit is deemed to be granted.

##### 1977 Legislation: Seven-Day Waiting Period for Pistol Transferee Permit

In 1977, legislation was passed mandating a seven-day waiting period before a purchaser can take possession of a handgun from a federally licensed firearms dealer. The dealer must report to the local police chief or county sheriff the name, residence, telephone number, driver's license number, sex, date of birth, height, weight, and eye color of the proposed buyer, as well as the dealer's place of business. The office is required to check criminal histories, records and warrant information relating to the



proposed buyer. Unless adverse notification is received within seven days, the delivery can take place. The buyer may then request that no record be maintained and the police chief or sheriff must return the report to the buyer. Alternatively, a person can apply for a permit by providing a local law enforcement person with the same information as above. Permits are valid statewide and expire after one year but can be renewed by following the same procedure. Permits are granted free of charge. Purchasers are not restricted to the number of handguns they may own. Transfers between unlicensed individuals are exempt from the state's reporting requirements, as are transfers of antique firearms.

#### Minnesota 1985 Uniform Handgun Control Law

Facing mounting crime statistics and increasing citizen concern about crime-related problems in large urban areas, the Minneapolis and St. Paul City Councils passed ordinances in the early 1980s that required a city permit to carry a loaded, concealed weapon within those cities. In 1985, the Legislature passed the Uniform Handgun Control Law stating that local municipalities no longer have the authority to regulate ownership and possession of firearms and ammunition more strictly than state law. Exceptions were allowed for regulation of the discharge of firearms within the community and the prohibition by school boards of firearms on school property and at school functions.

#### Recent Minnesota Legislative Activity

##### *The Right to Bear Arms Amendment*

During the 1988 Legislative session, a Right to Bear Arms Amendment to the Minnesota Constitution was introduced in both houses.

The following two versions of the amendment were considered:

1. "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to provide that the right of a citizen to keep and bear arms for the defense and security of the person, family or home, or for lawful hunting, recreation or marksmanship training shall not be abridged?"<sup>15</sup>
2. "No law, ordinance or other regulation that absolutely prohibits the purchase or possession of rifles, shotguns, and handguns within the state or geographical limits of governmental subdivisions of the state shall be passed."

Although the House Judiciary Committee passed the original version, the Senate Judiciary and the House Rules Committees narrowly defeated the amendments in committee and killed the bill for the 1988 session.

Forty-two states currently guarantee the right to bear arms in their constitutions. In 1988, legal opinions by the Minnesota Attorney General and House research attorneys indicated that no current weapons regulations were likely to be found invalid if a right to bear arms amendment was adopted. However, later in 1988, a West Virginia court decision, *State v. Buckner*, opened up the possibility that the Minnesota Supreme Court could follow *Buckner* and use a state right to bear arms amendment to invalidate the current Minnesota statute requiring a permit to carry a pistol.

Whether a right to bear arms amendment would limit the Legislature's future regulatory power is in question. Courts could conclude that the amendment was intended to limit the Legislature's regulatory power to that which existed at the time the amendment was passed. As a result, if an amendment passed, it might not be possible for the Legislature to enact new kinds of firearms regulation that would be considered desirable or necessary in the future.

##### *Minnesota Assault Weapons Bill*

Bills were introduced in the Minnesota House and Senate in 1989 to prohibit the sale and ownership, possession or operation of semi-automatic military assault weapons except under certain circumstances and to require registration for existing owners of

military assault weapons. Senator Richard Cohen's (DFL-St. Paul) bill, SF 366, passed in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill (HF 330) introduced by Representative Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) was defeated in the House Judiciary Committee, thus killing it for the 1989 session.

### HANDGUNS

Handguns are considered to be guns which can be aimed and fired with one hand as compared to shotguns and rifles which are additionally supported. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms announced after a 1976 study of handgun crimes that: "If a weapon is to be used for street crime activity, concealability is the first and foremost consideration for the acquirer and the length of the barrel of a particular handgun basically determines its concealability."<sup>16</sup> The most concealable of all handguns are those with barrel lengths of three inches or less. These are known as snubnose or snubbies. In a six year study the BATF found that in between 67% and 73% of handguns used in crimes were snubbies.<sup>17</sup>

In 1986, over 8,000 murders were committed with handguns, accounting for over 72% of the murders that year. Of the 62 police officers killed by firearms in the U.S. in 1986, 82% were murdered with handguns.<sup>18</sup> Statistics indicate that the possession of a loaded handgun in the home is many times more likely to cause injury or death to family or friends than to an intruder.

Most gun owners are not interested in hunting with handguns. In a national sample of gun owners, 95% mentioned hunting as a good reason for owning a rifle or shotgun, while only 16% cited hunting as a good reason for owning a handgun.<sup>19</sup>

#### HANDGUN HOMICIDE RATES IN THE U.S. AND OTHER COUNTRIES

In 1985, the latest year for which statistics are available, handguns were used to murder:

- 46 people in Japan
- 8 in Great Britain
- 31 in Switzerland
- 5 in Canada
- 18 in Israel
- 5 in Australia
- 8,092 in the United States<sup>21</sup>

Although demographics, cultures and traditions vary in these countries, firearms are strictly regulated in all of them, with the exception of the U.S.

*Japan:* Firearms ownership is tightly restricted.

*Great Britain:* Pistols may be bought only for sport and usually must be kept at a gun club.

*Switzerland:* Handgun laws require a background check, a permit to purchase a handgun and handgun registration.

*Canada:* Firearms must be registered; buyers are carefully screened.

*Israel:* Licenses are required to carry, possess or buy a handgun. Thorough background checks including personal interviews are required.

*Australia:* A background check and license to possess a handgun are required. Licenses are usually granted only to businesses for security or to gun clubs for target shooting.<sup>22</sup>

The NRA claims that comparisons of statistics from foreign countries are meaningless. In addition to varying demographics, the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice systems are viewed as possible explanations for the different crime rates.

Many states have placed severe restrictions on carrying concealed handguns on the grounds that easily concealable firearms so often contribute to crime. However, even the most extreme forms of handgun control legislation pending at the local, state, and federal levels would exempt from control those handguns used for legitimate target shooting and marksmanship clubs.

Individuals arguing against gun regulations maintain that the handgun is the weapon of choice for self-defense and that more lives are saved than lost by firearms legally acquired for self-protection. Others, like Tulane University sociologist James Wright point out that guns have limited usefulness in preventing crimes since 90% of crimes in homes occur when the resident is away.<sup>20</sup> Also, handgun owners and police sometimes have their own weapons turned against them by the criminal during a face-to-face confrontation. Furthermore, when a handgun is stolen from its legal owner, it is apt to become a threat to society.

### ASSAULT WEAPONS

The firepower available to gun owners in America has increased dramatically in recent years due to the accessibility of the assault weapon. Assault firearms are semi-automatic (firing one bullet per trigger pull) and fully automatic (the weapon will keep on firing as long as the trigger is depressed). Assault weapons include anti-personnel rifles, shotguns and handguns designed primarily for military use. The fully automatic assault weapon (machine gun) has been strictly regulated since 1934.

A major problem in dealing with the semi-automatic assault weapon from a policy standpoint is the difficulty of defining it in legal terms. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) lists a variety of physical features and characteristics distinguishing a military weapon from a sporting rifle. The distinguishing characteristics include whether the rifle: 1) is a semi-automatic version of a machine gun, 2) is designed and sold with a large-capacity ammunition magazine, 3) has a folding or telescoping stock, 4) employs a well-designed pistol grip to facilitate firing from the hip, 5) accepts or employs a bayonet, flash suppressor for night shooting, bipod mount, grenade launcher, or night sight.<sup>23</sup>

BATF states that those weapons with the above characteristics were designed for combat rather than sports applications. As a point of clarification, most semi-automatic rifles are *not* assault rifles and are not addressed in legislation which is currently being discussed both at the state and federal level.

The "street favorite" assault weapons available over the counter are: the AR-15, produced by Colt Industries, Hartford, CT. (Colt has voluntarily halted production of these); the TEC-9, produced by Intratec USA, Miami; and the Ruger Mini-14, produced by Strum Ruger and Company of Southport, CT.<sup>24</sup> The increasingly popular Chinese-made AK-47 and the Israeli-made UZI were included in President Bush's ban on foreign-made assault rifles.

The BATF traces guns used in crime for police across the nation. A recent study of BATF gun trace records revealed that:

- Assault guns were used in one of every 10 crimes that resulted in a firearms trace last year.
- An assault gun is 20 times more likely to be used in crime than a conventional firearm.
- In the United States in 1988 and the first quarter of 1989, assault guns showed up in nearly 30% of all firearms traced to organized crime, gun trafficking and crimes committed by terrorists.
- The use of assault weapons in crime rose more than 46% in 1988 over 1987. Figures for the first three months of 1989 show that the use of assault guns continues to grow.
- Of the thousands of gun models sold in the United States, just 10 of them—all members of the so-called assault gun family—accounted for 12.4% of the nation's drug-related crimes.<sup>25</sup>

In February 1989 LA police chief Daryl Gates told a U.S. Senate committee, "I do not want any more officers to be spray-gunned

to death by street punks armed with high-tech killing machines. I think reasonable gun control can be accomplished. Conservatives like myself have moved in that direction."<sup>26</sup>

Assault weapons are increasingly perceived by legislators, police organizations, handgun restriction advocates and the press as a public health threat. As a result they are quickly becoming a major focus in America's gun control debate.

The National Rifle Association argues that semi-automatic firearms are used extensively by millions of citizens throughout America—bird hunters, water-fowlers, competitive shooters and collectors. They caution that gun owners who are willing to sacrifice semi-automatic firearms will eventually find themselves having to defend their shotgun or any other type of firearm they choose to own. As with other types of weapons, the NRA favors controlling the criminal, not the gun.<sup>27</sup>

### DRUGS, CRIME AND THE GUN CONNECTION

A strong connection exists between drugs, guns and the level of criminal violence in a community. Because the illicit drug trade involves large cash transactions and yields enormous profits, drugs, guns and violence have become inextricably linked. Those involved in the drug trade are turning to large, well-made guns. Increasingly assault weapons are used by drug dealers throughout the world.

"South American drug thugs are sending their operatives here to purchase guns in states with lax gun laws," writes Washington Post columnist Mary McGrory. "Colombian authorities have implored the United States to stop arming the thugs who are killing their judges, senators, mayors and policemen, not to mention innocent bystanders in the line of fire."<sup>28</sup> BATF Director Stephen Higgins studied guns recovered by Colombian police. Eighty percent of them had the label, "MADE IN THE U.S.A." Many of them were traced to Florida.<sup>29</sup>

#### GUNS AND SUICIDE

In 1985 there were 17,363 gun suicides in the United States. (National Center for Health Statistics)

Firearms are the leading method of suicide. (American Association of Suicidology)

Firearms are the one method of suicide that has increased significantly along with the increase in the suicide rate. (American Association of Suicidology)

Suicide ranks as the 2nd leading cause of death among young people aged 15-24. (*Police Chief*, 1988)

The Centers for Disease Control reports there are at least 1,500 youths per year who commit suicide with a firearm. The American Association of Suicidology estimates the number may be much higher—at least 3,000.

65% of all teen suicides are committed with firearms. (American Association of Suicidology)

Easy access to guns increases the probability that an impulsive suicide attempt will end in death. (American Association of Suicidology)

It is the position of the National Rifle Association that the existence of these guns in Colombia should, at most, lead to a ban on the exportation of firearms from the United States to Colombia, but should not lead to the curtailment of the rights of American gun owners. The NRA maintains that the vast majority of guns in Colombia are obtained from corrupt Colombian military and



police, from various Communist suppliers and even from guns abandoned in Vietnam by the United States. In testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, James Baker of the NRA stated, "Despite tons of automatic arms available in Colombia and in the Central and South American market, the Colombian government has called attention to a small trickle of semi-automatic firearms coming from the United States as a cause of its problem."<sup>30</sup>

John C. Lawn, Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration in Washington, D.C. points to a growing sophistication among drug dealers and a marked increase in violence. Lawn states, "It is a full-scale war, with real risks and real casualties. The stakes are high—balancing contraband valued in the millions of dollars against the threat of long prison sentences and the loss of all drug-related assets."<sup>31</sup>

According to Benjamin Ward, the Police Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, "It is abundantly clear that guns kill people. Drugs also kill people. And the combination of guns and drugs kills lots of people. This carnage must end. As a society, we must find a way to stop the madness."<sup>32</sup>

### DO GUNS JEOPARDIZE OR PROTECT PEOPLE?

The debate over the unrestricted ownership and use of guns has many aspects. Consider the following two incidents:

On a sunny afternoon, two young boys on a Minneapolis ball field were playing with a "toy" pistol. Before the afternoon ended, their play was permanently interrupted by the shooting death of one of the boys. Tragically the gun was real.<sup>33</sup>

In Waco, Texas, a woman heard the window of her front door break and watched a man reach his hand in, unlock the door and enter. She ran to get the handgun she kept in her bedroom. When the man entered the bedroom she aimed the gun at him and he fled.<sup>34</sup>

Gun control advocates see in the first episode evidence pointing to the need for stricter gun regulation. Guns are too easily available and are responsible for the rising spiral of violence, injury and death. Firearms are involved in two-thirds of all homicides in this country, according to the *Mayo Clinic Health Letter*, and are second only to motor vehicles as the leading cause of death for persons ages 15-34. From ages 30-54, firearms and motor vehicles pose an equal threat. Among people who commit suicide, four out of seven use guns.<sup>35</sup> The Centers for Disease Control report that in 1985 and 1986, guns killed 62,897 Americans—more than died in the entire war in Viet Nam.<sup>36</sup>

Those arguing against gun regulations find validation in the second incident for their view that well-armed citizens are their own best defense. They note that police are not always able to respond to calls for help and people need to provide their own deterrence. Jim Smith, former Attorney General of Florida, says that out of 700,000 calls for help by Dade County citizens in 1981, police responded to only 200,000. Some gun owners argue that restrictive gun laws do not reduce the amount of violent crime and believe that gun ownership and crime are inversely related. In 1967, in Orlando, Florida, for example, the number of rape cases dropped from the previous year after extensive media reports of an armed female population. Private ownership of guns does not cause crime, many gun owners maintain; it is, in some instances, a response and a deterrent to it.<sup>37</sup>

Both gun control advocates and those opposing restrictions are concerned about crime. Those favoring controls see the unrestricted proliferation of guns as contributing to crime. Those opposing controls see the private ownership of guns as offering individuals a means of combatting crime.

Scholars come down on both sides of the question. Some find the social climate in this country, along with weak, poorly enforced laws, responsible for America's rising tide of violence and crime. Others believe that we would greatly reduce the country's

mortality rate if firearms which kill so efficiently were not so readily available.

In recent years, members of the medical community have joined the debate with their own assessments of what they increasingly call a major public health issue. A 1985 *American Journal of Public Health* article asserts that "Firearm deaths represent a major community health problem and, as such, warrant attention and direct involvement by state and local health professionals."<sup>38</sup> Using data from different counties in South Carolina, the article shows a strong correlation between rates of gun ownership and firearm fatalities. (The higher the percentage of households with a firearm in a given county, the higher the incidence of gun-caused mortality.) The data from South Carolina also corroborates national data indicating that the majority of homicides involves family or acquaintances and do not occur during the perpetration of another crime. The authors conclude: "Fear of crime has become a major justification for gun possession as a means of personal protection; too often gun possession in itself generates subsequent accidental tragedy."<sup>39</sup>

### CHILDREN AND GUNS

The Educational Fund to End Handgun Violence estimates that 13,500-22,500 youths are injured each year by firearms. The National Rifle Association estimate is 1,800 to 3,000.

The NRA estimates 600 children die every year from firearm-related homicides, suicides and accidents. The National Coalition to Ban Handguns (NCBH) sets the figure at as many as 4,500. The National Center for Health Statistics reported 3,392 firearm related deaths among children aged 1 to 19 in 1987.

In 1985, 235 children died because of unintentional firearms injuries. (National Safety Council)

Each year approximately 12,600 children between the ages of 5 and 15 receive injuries from gas/air or spring operated guns (e.g. BB guns) severe enough to necessitate emergency room treatment. From 1984-86, at least eight children died from these guns. (Consumer Product Safety Commission)

Every day a child under 15 is killed with a handgun. (*Police Chief*, 1988)

Guns are the fourth leading cause of accidental death in children under age 15. (National Safety Council)

29.4% of accredited youth camps in Minnesota offered shooting programs in 1989. (American Youth Work Center)

The Boy Scouts of America, the American Camping Association, 4H Clubs and the NRA promote marksmanship and teach gun safety for youth. (The NRA trains 96,000 juniors annually.)

Youth arrests on weapons charges increased 29% from 1976 to 1986. During the same period, that population declined by 5%. (Education Fund to End Handgun Violence)

Gunshot wounds to children age 16 and under have risen 300% in large urban areas since 1986. (Center to Prevent Handgun Violence)

One of every 25 admissions to American Pediatric Trauma Centers is due to gunshot wounds. (American Academy of Pediatrics)

In an article called "Without Guns, Do People Kill?", Susan Baker, a professor in the Johns Hopkins Department of Health Policy and Management, responds to the argument that "Guns don't kill people; people kill people." She cites a Danish study that examines 1,639 cases of assault in a Danish population of

275,000. In Denmark, where gun ownership is restricted, the fist was the most frequent "agent of assault. Use of firearms was a very rare act of violence but was associated with death in 3 out of 5 cases. There were 2 deaths in 51 knife injuries."<sup>40</sup> Baker states that most U.S. gun deaths would be replaced by non-fatal injuries if a gun were not handy. She concludes: "People without guns injure people; guns kill them."<sup>41</sup>

Two of the most widely-publicized studies relating to gun mortality have appeared in *The New England Journal of Medicine*. The first, a 1986 study by doctors Arthur Kellermann and Donald Reay, analyzed 398 shooting deaths in King County, Washington. The findings: a gun in the home is 43 times more likely to be used to kill the homeowner or a family member than it is to kill an intruder. More often than not, the fatal shootings occurred in the place where the gun-owner lived and involved a family member, acquaintance, or suicide.<sup>42</sup>

NRA spokesman Paul Blackman points out that Kellermann's and Reay's conclusion was flawed because it dealt only with intruder deaths. Most uses of a gun for self-defense don't involve killing someone.<sup>43</sup> Kellermann and Reay acknowledge in their article that their figures do not take into account those who are frightened away by a homeowner's gun. However, neither did their list of casualties include all those who had been wounded but not killed by firearms.<sup>44</sup>

The second *New England Journal of Medicine* article, subtitled "A Tale of Two Cities," compares crime and homicide rates in Seattle with those of Vancouver. The two cities, similar in their socioeconomic composition and rates of burglary, robbery and assault, differed markedly in their homicide rates. The risk of assault involving firearms was seven times higher in Seattle than in Vancouver. The chance of being murdered by a handgun in Seattle was 4.8 times higher than in Vancouver. The Canadian city, like all of Canada, has much more restrictive gun laws.<sup>45</sup>

A new medical concern has arisen as an increasing number of urban emergency room physicians treat victims of high velocity assault rifles. The resulting casualties, these doctors say, are reminiscent of wartime combat and proving to be a costly drain on already insufficient blood supplies and hospital emergency facilities. At Highland Hospital in Oakland last year, gunshot victims (two percent of the patients) used 40% of the hospital's blood supply. Over a two-year period, 700 gunshot patients cost \$10.5 million to treat. Nationally, the yearly cost of providing medical care for gunshot victims is one billion dollars, with 85% of that cost being carried by taxpayers.<sup>46</sup> For many gunshot victims who survive, medical care does not end when they leave the hospital. The public relations director at a Chicago hospital states, "A cheap handgun can end up costing millions in a lifelong period for federal and state support costs for medical care and long-term care."<sup>47</sup>

The firearms issue is as divisive as any other in our society and affects women as well as men. NBC reports that up to one-third of new gun purchases are made by women due to the fact that violent crimes against women have increased dramatically. Women who buy guns point to the fate of the young woman who was brutally assaulted in Central Park in 1989 and had no means of defending herself. Some women, not wanting to be passive victims of crime, believe that firearms will help protect them from attack. But author Susan Jacoby, herself a victim of an armed holdup in New York, counters in the October 1989 issue of *Lear's* magazine, "If I needed any more evidence to bolster my lifelong support for strict gun-control laws, my experience on the wrong end of . . . a .357 Magnum would be the clincher. When the robber walked through the door, his gun was already pointed at our heads. Even a trained police officer would have been ill-advised to draw her weapon in such circumstances, and I know that if either I or the young clerk had been armed with a gun, our chances of being killed would have been much greater."<sup>48</sup>

Dr. Gary Kleck, criminologist at Florida State University, argues that civilians use firearms to kill between two and a half and seven times as many criminals as are killed by the police. Kleck sees gun control laws as aimed at the law-abiding, to the benefit of

the criminal. Restricting guns among the law-abiding, says Kleck, may encourage criminals, particularly burglars, and limit the beneficial impact of the armed citizen on crime control in the U.S. According to Kleck, about 645,000 Americans a year use their guns to thwart criminals.<sup>49</sup>

### LOBBYISTS PRO AND CON

**Handgun Control, Inc.:** Handgun Control, Inc. is a citizens organization founded by victims of handgun violence. Its supporters believe that America's national handgun law is not sufficient. They seek limitations on the production and circulation of handguns. Handgun Control, Inc. claims a million supporters (175,000 of whom are members) and had an operating budget of \$2 million in 1983. Like the pro-gun movement, Handgun Control, Inc. lobbies in Congress, aids sympathetic groups in local communities, and supports politicians who endorse its objectives and opposes those who take NRA positions.

**National Coalition to Ban Handguns:** The National Coalition to Ban Handguns, founded in 1974, is smaller than Handgun Control, Inc. Participating organizations include religious, professional and educational associations as well as citizens groups. The National Coalition to Ban Handguns goes farther than Handgun Control, Inc., seeking a near total ban on production and possession of handguns.

**The National Rifle Association (NRA):** The NRA is one of the largest, strongest and best-financed special interest groups in the nation. Supported by membership fees and individuals, the NRA was founded in the 1870s to promote competitive marksmanship in shooting rifle matches. The NRA has a membership of 3 million and had, in 1983, a budget of \$52 million. The NRA seeks to preserve for its advocates, and for other Americans as well, the right to own and use firearms for sporting, hunting, self defense and competition.

**The Second Amendment Foundation and the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms** are sister organizations. They share the same address and some of the same offices. The Citizens Committee is the larger and more politically active of the two. Its advisory council includes over a hundred U.S. senators and representatives. The Citizens Committee has over 500,000 members and spends over a million dollars a year to lobby Congress and state legislatures. Its aim: to preserve "our right to keep and bear arms."

Kleck's figures are an extrapolation of a 1981 poll of 1,228 citizens who were asked if they had used a handgun in the last five years for self-protection or for the protection of property—even if the gun had not been fired. About 50 respondents said that they had. By assuming the same percentage in the population at large, Kleck arrived at his estimate that handguns were successfully used for self-defense 645,000 times per year.

The president of the organization that conducted the original poll of 1,228 people said that he was not comfortable with the way Kleck had used the data. Gun control advocates refute the methodology. One NRA spokesman said that Kleck's claim "stretches the data."<sup>50</sup>

Even if everyone agreed about the problems posed by the prevalence of firearms in our society, people still would debate the solutions. There are costs to regulating firearms. Record-keeping can be expensive and would require new personnel as well as additional computer capacity. Prosecuting violators of gun laws would be time-consuming and might further clog the courts and prisons.



Critics question whether gun control actually works. Those against regulation look at the 1975 Bartley-Fox Mandatory Gun Law of Massachusetts and find no positive benefits. It has, says the gun lobby, made "police reluctant to frisk the average citizen for fear of finding a gun-law violator. Ironically, the total number imprisoned was essentially unchanged compared to previous years, but more persons without criminal records were being arrested and charged with the gun law violations."<sup>51</sup>

However, according to homicide and murder statistics of the Informational Services of the Boston Police Department, Bartley-Fox seems to have had a marked effect on homicides and violent crimes committed with a handgun. Six years after Bartley-Fox, Boston homicides had fallen 32% and handgun murders had also declined 32%. According to the Center for Applied Social Research, "firearms comprised 25.9% of armed assaults in 1974 and fell to 15.7% in 1980. The percentage of armed robberies with firearms dropped from 53.2% in 1975 to 44.2% in 1980."<sup>52</sup>

The question remains: Will new regulations, if applied uniformly across the country, keep a bad situation from getting worse or simply threaten the rights and protections of law-abiding citizens?

## REGULATION OF FIREARMS: A RANGE OF OPTIONS

Legislative options for regulating firearms are numerous and range from deregulating (eliminating or weakening current limitations), to banning the sale and possession of certain kinds of guns or ammunition, with many gradations in between. Some of the options outlined below are already in effect in some states or localities; some are in effect nationally.

**Licensing and registration:** Licensing applies to owners; registration applies to the guns themselves. Licensing can be restrictive (allowing only certain kinds of people such as law enforcement personnel to buy, own or carry firearms) or it can be permissive (allowing all except those in special categories such as convicted felons to buy, own or carry firearms). Licensing may involve background checks, fingerprinting, and/or photographing the prospective gun owner.<sup>53</sup>

Registration in some states occurs only at the time of initial purchase. In other states every transfer of a firearm from one owner to another must be registered, as is the case with automobiles. In Minnesota handguns are registered. Long rifles, including assault rifles, are not.

**Waiting Period:** Already required in some states, waiting periods are believed by proponents to cut down on crimes of passion and impulse purchases. They give law enforcement a chance to conduct background checks on prospective purchasers. Many gun owners find them inconvenient and believe that criminals will find a way to buy a gun in spite of waiting periods. (In Minnesota there is a seven-day waiting period for handguns, with no wait for long guns or assault rifles.)

**Instant Computer Background Check:** The NRA supports on-the-spot computer checks for the possible criminal background of a purchaser. Law enforcement, while agreeing that an instant check is better than nothing, believes that too many unsuitable buyers will slip through such a screening and that more time is needed for thoroughness. The U.S. Department of Justice, in a recently-completed study of the feasibility of the point-of-purchase background check, found that a number of years and several billion dollars will be required to pool all the necessary computer files into one national database. In addition, biometric technology that does not presently exist will have to be developed in order for 8,000,000 fingerprints to be computerized. Nonetheless, the Bush Justice Department plans to back the McCollum Amendment calling for instant background checks rather than the Brady Amendment, which would mandate a seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases.

**Ban on the Manufacture, Sale and/or Importation of Certain Guns or Gun Parts:** President Bush has imposed a ban on certain foreign-made semi-automatic rifles. Teflon "cop-killer" bullets have been banned, and the sale of machine guns was restricted in 1934. Some states, including Minnesota, ban the sale of the so-called "Saturday Night Special."

**Required Firearms Safety Training Before Firearm Purchase:** This would be similar to the requirement in some states that teenage drivers below a certain age must have completed a driver's education course.

**Liability Laws:** Would make the owners of firearms responsible if others are harmed due to the owner's negligence. (Can include the liability of a parent or other adult whose carelessness contributed to the gun-related death of a child.)

**Stiffer and/or Mandatory Penalties for Firearm Crimes:** The NRA, Handgun Control, Inc. and the International Association of Police Chiefs all support the idea of heavier or mandatory penalties for people who commit crimes with guns. More than half of the states have such laws.

## Regulation Proposals

The NRA is generally opposed to the regulation and control of firearms because they believe it doesn't work, affects law-abiding citizens more than criminals, is cumbersome to administer, and restricts personal freedoms. They do, however, support instant point-of-purchase background checks. They are not working to change Minnesota's existing seven-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns, but they vigorously oppose federal legislation for waiting periods. They are opposed to the federal restrictions on the sale of machine guns, and are working hard, both through lawsuits and legislative lobbying in Congress, to have these restrictions reversed.<sup>54</sup> They oppose both federal and state legislation to ban the sale and possession of semi-automatic assault rifles and lobbied extensively against Cohen's and Orenstein's bills in the Minnesota Legislature in the spring of 1989. According to Marilyn Bergum, NRA Regional Field Representative, Minnesota NRA members would like it to be easier for law-abiding citizens to carry concealed weapons. For example, in the states of Florida and North Dakota a permit to carry a concealed weapon "shall" be issued. In Minnesota such a permit "may" be issued.<sup>55</sup> The NRA consistently argues in favor of stiffer penalties for criminals as a way of reducing crime in America. Their specific proposals include:

- The assignment of at least one Assistant U.S. Attorney in each district to prosecute cases in which the felon was in possession of a firearm
- A five-year freeze on plea bargain agreements when individuals are charged with violent drug trafficking crimes (They cite the Purdy crime in Stockton, California as the result of a plea bargain policy.)
- Increased enforcement of the McClure-Volkmer Act. That law made it a federal felony, punishable by mandatory penalties, to use a firearm while committing a drug-trafficking offense
- Increasing the nation's prison space by converting military bases scheduled to be closed to minimum security prisons and by funding the construction of Level III prison facilities (for violent criminal offenders)
- The establishment of a special, expedited death penalty for those who kill police officers in the course of committing a felony
- Support of the McCollum substitute to the Brady Bill which would allow for screening of firearms buyers at the point of purchase.<sup>56</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Firearms in America are used by millions of law-abiding people for hunting, target shooting, gun collecting and self protection. A nagging concern of opponents of gun regulation is the fear that gun control could lead to the total prohibition of gun ownership. Gun control is not, however, synonymous with gun confiscation. Usually it refers to measures such as licensing, registration and waiting periods—none of which interfere with lawful possession of a firearm. State and federal legislative bans have been proposed only for those weapons disproportionately associated with crime and not widely used for valid sporting purposes.

Both proponents and opponents of gun control seem to lack an appreciation of each other's fears. Those who favor gun control need to acknowledge the legitimate uses of firearms. Those who oppose controls should understand that the benefits conferred by certain types of firearms are limited when compared to the potential destruction they can cause.

As with other important social issues, the best public policy will emerge when each side in the debate is willing to make some concessions to the other, and when a well-informed public seeks to become involved.

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**League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund**  
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and town boards appoint election judges from these lists.

### Who can serve as an election judge?

You can be an election judge if you are:

- \* an eligible voter in your city or town
- \* affiliated with a major political party
- \* able to read, write, and speak English
- \* appointed by your city council or town board.

You cannot be an election judge if you are:

- \* a candidate in that election
- \* the husband, wife, parent, child, brother, or sister of a candidate or of another election judge in the same precinct.

### What does party balance mean?

No more than half the judges in each precinct may belong to the same major political party, except where there are an odd number of judges in a precinct. Judges may be assigned to serve in precincts other than their own (within the municipality or county in which they live) to achieve party balance in precincts.

### How much are election judges paid?

The governing body in each municipality sets the pay for election judges at an hourly rate no less than the Minnesota minimum wage.

### Can I get time-off from work?

After giving their employer 10 days written notice, election judges may take unpaid leave from work to serve.

### Will there be training?

Election judges must attend a training session conducted by the county auditor before each election at which they serve.

### How do I become an election judge?

Your precinct caucus is the place to volunteer your name for the judges' list your party is preparing. If you miss the caucus, your city council or town board may also recruit eligible persons to serve.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

#### About the political parties?

Call or write:

#### Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party

525 Park Street, Suite 100  
St. Paul, MN 55103-9939  
612-293-1200

#### Independent-Republicans of Minnesota

8030 Cedar Avenue South  
Bloomington, MN 55420  
612-854-1446

Need additional information about the election or more copies of this pamphlet?

Call or write:

Joan Anderson Growe  
Secretary of State  
180 State Office Building  
100 Constitution Avenue  
St. Paul, MN 55155-1299  
612-296-2805

5010-100 2

### PRECINCT CAUCUSES WILL BE HELD ON FEBRUARY 27, 1990

Call your county auditor for the following information:

Your precinct: \_\_\_\_\_

Locations of caucuses in your precinct  
February 27, 1990:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Independent-Republicans of Minnesota

\_\_\_\_\_  
Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party

## 1990 PRECINCT CAUCUSES IN MINNESOTA

**Tuesday  
February 27, 1990**

## VOTER INFORMATION



ELECTION DIVISION  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
SAINT PAUL

---

## THE PRECINCT CAUCUSES

---

### What is a precinct caucus?

It is a meeting of neighbors who share a common concern for the operation and policies of local, state, and national government. State law requires each **major political party** to hold a caucus for every election precinct each state general election year to elect delegates, party officers and conduct party business.

### What is a major political party?

A political party is a group of people with similar concerns about government. To be recognized as a **major political party** in Minnesota, a political party must have received votes in every county and at least 5% of the total vote cast in the last statewide general election. In 1990, two parties are qualified: **Independent-Republican** and **Democratic-Farmer-Labor**.

### What is a precinct?

A precinct is an election district with a polling place. In a city, a precinct may include several blocks; in a rural area, a precinct may be as large as a township. There are approximately 4,100 precincts in Minnesota.

### When and where are caucuses held?

All precinct caucuses will be convened at **7:30 PM on February 27, 1990**. Notices concerning the location of the precinct caucuses will be available in early February at your county auditor's office and will be published the week before caucuses.

### What happens at a precinct caucus?

Neighbors attending caucuses will participate in the election of caucus and

precinct officers, delegate selection for county or legislative district conventions, recruiting of election judges, and discussion of issues which may be included in the party platform. Nominations for precinct officers must remain open for at least the first 15 minutes of the caucus. All elections during the caucus are by secret ballot. Caucuses must last at least one hour.

### Who may participate?

Anyone who is now an eligible voter or will be eligible to vote on November 6, 1990, and who is a resident of the precinct in which the caucus is held may participate. No previous party affiliation is required. You should be prepared to state that you intend to support that party in the next general election or have supported that party in the last general election. Caucuses are open political party meetings. Anyone, including persons who will not be eligible to vote, may attend a caucus as an observer.

### Why participate?

Precinct caucuses offer voters their first opportunity to express a preference concerning candidates who will be elected in November. In 1990, **state and federal offices** including the governor and entire legislature, one U.S. senator and all eight U.S. representatives will be up for election. Also, by participating in the caucuses, voters may influence the **issues** of campaigns and party platforms. Finally, the parties usually will recruit eligible persons at the caucuses to recommend for appointment as **election judges**.

### Who determines a party's platform?

Anyone participating in a precinct caucus may offer a resolution for consideration. Resolutions need not be written in formal

language. Resolutions which are approved will be presented to the county/legislative district convention for discussion and approval. Resolutions approved at district conventions are sent on to the state convention where the party platform is developed.

### How do I become a delegate?

Each precinct is allotted delegates according to the number of votes cast in that precinct for the party's candidates in the last general election. Each precinct nominates and elects delegates to the next level (county/district) convention. Tell your neighbors about your interest and your qualifications for election as a delegate. Ask for their support. Delegates from precinct caucuses will compete in county/district conventions for congressional district and state delegate seats.

### How are candidates endorsed?

Candidates may seek endorsement by delegates at state, congressional district, and county/legislative district party conventions. Candidates file for most offices from July 3 to 17, 1990.

### What about conflicts with other meetings or work?

Because of the importance of precinct caucuses, laws have been enacted to eliminate conflicts with certain other public events and with employment to enable a larger number of people to attend.

State agencies, school boards, county boards of commissioners, township boards or city councils **cannot conduct meetings after 6:00 PM** on precinct caucus evening. Also, state universities, community colleges, and public schools cannot hold school sponsored events after 6:00 PM.

The law also permits every employee to attend a precinct caucus. If you wish to take **time off from work** to attend, you must give your employer at least **10 days written notice**. You may then take time off without penalty other than a deduction in salary for the time you are absent.

### Are the caucuses accessible?

State law requires that all precinct caucuses be fully accessible to all persons, including the elderly and the handicapped.

The **building** where the caucus is held should be fully accessible to mobility impaired persons if at all possible.

If you are communicatively impaired, you may request an **interpreter**, without charge to you, for the caucus and party conventions by sending a certified letter to your party's county or district committee at least 30 days before the caucus.

If you are visually impaired, you may request **advance copies** of the printed caucus materials so you may have them converted to a useful format beforehand.

You may contact the state party offices listed at the end of this pamphlet for assistance in contacting your party's county or district committee.

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## MORE ABOUT ELECTION JUDGE SELECTION

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### How are election judges selected?

The major political parties submit to county auditors the names of persons in each precinct who are eligible and willing to serve as election judges. The county auditors then supply these names to each city council and town board in their county. The city councils

LWVMN Education Fund, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103

1990 PRECINCT CAUCUS BROCHURE ORDER FORM

LWV of \_\_\_\_\_ would like to order \_\_\_\_\_

Precinct Caucus brochures. Please send to:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

There is no charge for the brochure. You will be billed for postage and handling.



LWVMN  
WCCO-TV  
IDS

# MINNESOTA CAUCUS

A PRECINCT CAUCUS VIDEO PRESENTATION

For:

- Organization Members
- Employees
- Students
- Community groups
- Issue groups
- Political party members

To:

- See what happens at a caucus
- Determine strategy for caucus action
- Understand caucus procedure
- Participate in democracy at grass roots.

---

## ORDER FORM

---

Copies of the "Minnesota Caucus" cassette may be purchased or rented. To rent a cassette for up to 14 days, a deposit of \$25 is required. A refund of \$15 will be made for cassettes which have been picked up at the LWVMN office and returned within 14 days. A refund of \$10 will be made for cassettes which have been mailed from the LWVMN office and returned within 14 days. All prices include tax, postage and handling.

Quantity	Cassette	Purchase Price	Rental + Deposit	Total
_____	1/2" VHS	\$75.00	\$25.00	\$_____
_____	3/4" tape	\$100.00	\$25.00	\$_____
50	FREE copies of precinct caucus brochure from Minnesota's Secretary of State for each viewer.			\$ FREE
1	FREE Leaders Discussion Guide to use for group viewing with additional caucus information.			\$ FREE
_____	Additional copies of Discussion Guide \$1.50			\$_____

\_\_\_\_\_ Dates cassette(s) to be used.

ORDERS MUST BE PREPAID . . . . . TOTAL ENCLOSED \$\_\_\_\_\_

Please send the cassettes(s) to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Company or Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to: **LWVMN Education Fund**  
and mail to: 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103

*"This video program is a good picture of what happens at a precinct caucus and how to participate."*

Joan Growe  
Minnesota Secretary of State

*"Important election decisions are made in February, at the precinct caucuses, as well as at the polls in November."*

Beverly McKinnell, President  
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

"Minnesota Caucus" is a 23-minute video presentation of precinct caucus instruction. It is funded by contributions to the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund by IDS Financial Services Inc., WCCO Television, and 3M. It is a copyrighted production of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund, subject to all copyright laws including those of duplication, royalty, and use.

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# MINNESOTA CAUCUS

A PRECINCT CAUCUS VIDEO PRESENTATION

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550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103 (612) 224-5445

# WOMEN COME TO THE CAPITOL



**Sunday, February 18, 5 - 9 PM**

**St. Paul College Club  
990 Summit Avenue • St. Paul**

**Monday, February 19, 8 - 11:30 AM**

**Christ Lutheran Church on  
Capitol Hill  
105 West University Avenue • St. Paul**

**Women Come To The Capitol  
Minnesota Women's Consortium  
550 Rice Street  
St. Paul, MN 55103  
612/228-0338**

Dear

On Monday, February 19, over 500 women from every part of Minnesota will be at the Capitol, participating in the annual Women's Consortium **WOMEN COME TO THE CAPITOL** day.

Last year nearly every legislative district was represented by constituents concerned about issues affecting women and families.

I and all the other participants from your district who will be at the Capitol on February 19 urge you to take the time to listen to our concerns and to stop by the Capitol Rotunda to learn about some of the things we care about this legislative session.

Hope to see you then!

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Hope to see you then!

Please add  
your legislator's  
name, sign at  
the bottom, and  
cut apart and  
mail **AFTER**  
February 1st.

Add a personal,  
hand-written  
note to list an  
issue you care  
about or just  
to say  
"Thanks".

You may want  
to list your  
phone number  
so s/he can  
call you back  
to make an  
appointment!



## CAPITOL EVENING

Sunday \* February 18, 1990 \* St. Paul College Club \* 990 Summit Avenue \* St. Paul

5:00  
6:00  
7:00

Registration and Social Hour

Dinner

Minnesota Supreme Court Task Force For Gender Fairness in the Courts

**Rep. Sandy Pappas** - Author of the bill to establish the Task Force

**The Honorable Justice Rosalie M. Wahl** - Chair of the Task Force

**Senator Ember Reichgott, Attorney Marsha Freeman** - Task Force Members

Reservations and \$12.50 are due by February 12, 1990.  
Checks payable to Minnesota Women's Consortium Capitol Evening.  
Mail to: 550 Rice Street, St Paul, MN 55103. Information: 612/228-0338.

## CAPITOL DAY

Monday \* February 19, 1990 \* Christ Lutheran Church \* University at Park \* St. Paul

8:00 - 9:00

Registration (Parking in Bethesda Hospital Ramp)

Childcare and signing available upon request 228-0338.

9:00 - 9:30

Welcome:

**Gloria Griffin**, Coordinator - Minnesota Women's Consortium

Inspiration:

**Senator Nancy Brataas** - Rochester

**Donna Peterson** - University of Minnesota

**Ruth Meyers** - Duluth, State Board of Education

**Sharon Sayles Belton** - President Minneapolis City Council

**Shirley Nelson** - Women Candidate Development Coalition

9:30 - 11:00

Information on Legislative Issues . . . **Promising Futures for Women in**  
**Reproductive Choices** **Ending Domestic Violence**  
**Pay Equity** **Justice in Divorce/Custody/Support/**  
**Child Care** **Legal Representation**

11:00 - 11:20

How to talk to your Legislator - **League of Women Voters**

11:20 - 11:30

Announcements

11:30

**MARCH TO THE CAPITOL and PRESS CONFERENCE** in the Rotunda

12:00 - 1:00

Lunch - Meet your friends for lunch at one of the Capitol area cafeterias.

1:00 - 4:00

- Meet with your Representative or Senator - (Make your appointment now.)
- Report your meeting to the Briefing Room  
**MN NOW** will keep score of legislators contacted.
- See a live performance of **"Votes for Women"** enacted by **Herstory, Unlimited** at 2, 2:30, 3 or 3:30 PM - Room 125 in the Capitol. Also an exhibit celebrating the 70th anniversary of women's suffrage in the U.S. **"Failure is Impossible"**.
- **Precinct Caucus Training**: Two sessions each, IR and DFL, at 1:00 and 2:30
- Report from the **Task Force for Gender Fairness in the Courts**

4:00 - 5:00

Marvelous Minnesota Women Awards. Capitol Rotunda - **Lt. Gov. Marlene Johnson,**  
**House Majority Leader Dee Long, Representative Phyllis Kahn**

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To Representative

State Office Building

St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Women Come to the Capitol

Return Address

To find the name,  
address, room number  
or phone number of  
your Representative  
or Senator call or  
write:

House Information  
State Office Bldg  
St. Paul, MN 55155  
612/296-2146

or

Senate Information  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, MN 55155  
612/296-0504

Stamp  
Here

To Senator

St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Women Come To The Capitol

Return Address

Please add your  
legislator's name,  
your return address  
and name, cut apart,  
add a stamp and  
send after  
February 1, 1990



UPDATE

JANUARY 12, 1990

The following local Leagues were awarded grants for the Mental Health Monitoring Project:

<u>LWV</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>SMALL</u>	<u>SUBSTANTIAL</u>
Anoka/Blaine/Coon Rapids	Anoka	x	
St. Cloud Area	Benton/Stearns	x	
Cass Lake/Walker Area	Cass	x	
Northern Dakota County	Dakota	x	
Freeborn County	Freeborn	x	
Red Wing	Goodhue	x	
Minneapolis	Hennepin		x
Rochester	Olmsted		x
St. Paul	Ramsey		x
Northfield	Rice		x
Duluth	St. Louis	x	

Small grants are between \$50 and \$250, substantial grants are over \$500.

The response from agencies and service providers has been very positive. Innovative ideas of the participating leagues are bringing in a wide range of concerned citizens who will act as volunteer monitors. In Douglas County, the assistance of local Community College Students is being sought. Coalitions are being formed between local leagues, church groups, AARP, AMI, MHA and many other organizations concerned with the welfare of the mentally ill.

Training for volunteer monitors will begin in February. Monitoring will begin with the initial visits completed between March and September 1990. A second monitoring visit will be made between September 1990 and February 1991. In March 1991 results of the project will be released. A full report will be published by the LWVMN in June of 1991.

\*\*\*\*\*  
There is still time to volunteer for a monitoring project!  
If you have 10 hours to give between now and March 1991 and  
would like to learn about Mental Illness in Minnesota. Call  
Jayne Nordstrom at 612-224-5445  
\*\*\*\*\*

YOU CAN ADD TO THE TOUCH OF MAGIC!

Be a 20th Century alchemist--turn your gifts into gold for the League!

"A Touch of Magic," the LWVMN 1990 Fundraiser scheduled for March 3, 1990, can be a truly enchanted evening with your help.

Come and bring your friends to the party! Enjoy an excellent Sofitel dinner from soup to dessert, tableside magic tricks with Frederick von Baisch, outstanding music by the Execs, and the fun of finding opportunities and bargains among the auction items.

Confer with your friends about bidding on some of the special items already contributed: A shopping spree at the Conservatory; courtside tickets to the Timberwolves game on March 17; an evening cruise and dinner on the St. Croix; a weekend sail on Lake Superior; a summer week for ten at Big Sky; a weekend for two at the Magic Kingdom; a VIP week (September 17-21) in Washington, DC, including tickets to the protocol office at the White House; and parties to suit your taste!

Contributions from local leagues and League members and friends are needed to add variety and excitement to the Silent and Live Auctions. Parties, trips, small or large items, and services all contribute to the Fundraiser's success. Call Betty Sailer, 944-1382, to offer your donation. The Deadline for contributions is Monday, February 26. If you plan to bring items on the night of the Fundraiser, please let Betty know the details by the deadline.

Invitations will be sent on January 23--watch for yours in the mail!



## NOTES ON MONEY AS A RESOURCE

National statistics indicate that 90% of all philanthropic contributions are from individuals, 5% from corporations and 5% from foundations.

Those who know and care the most about an organization's mission and activities are its best source of individual contributions. First ask:

- o the board of directors and other leaders
- o the members
- o former members - who know and appreciate League work
- o family, neighbors and friends who are aware of League activities
- o the broader community

Individuals give to nonprofit organizations:

- o to feel good
- o to meet a compelling need
- o guilt - "I can't give hours; I'll write a check"
- o peer pressure - within a group of board members or among the corporate leaders of a community
- o sense of responsibility
- o social needs (often the reason that special events are financially successful)

Experience and common sense tell us that making a charitable gift is the result of four things:

- o the prospect was asked
- o by the right person
- o at the right time
- o using the proper technique for that prospect

## TIPS FOR FUNDRAISERS

Do your homework. Before you contact a company, know everything you can about it. What does it produce, is it profitable, what are the stated philanthropic areas of interest, who are its customers, does it share an interest in a concern of the League's?

Example: An executive with a local telephone company noted that 51% of the population is women, 57% of his employees are women and about 67% of his stockholders are women.

Therefore, when someone approaches him with a project by, about or for women, and they demonstrate real commitment to their cause and it doesn't duplicate other programs, he's bound to be interested.

Build a relationship. Get to know people who have an interest in the League who have influence in their company. Ask them to participate with you and ask their advice. Get to know them and stay in regular contact. This teleconference is a perfect illustration of a project that grew over time from an ongoing relationship with a corporate funder.

Plan ahead. Ask yourself: what have you to offer that is important to the business of the corporation you are approaching for support. Your project may be an excellent one, but they look at hundreds of competing requests from other very qualified organizations in your community.

Take advantage of League visibility. Fundraise when the League is most visible in the community. Fall has two advantages; League election season visibility and business budget planning season.

Match League goals and business goals. Identify businesses with an interest in your project and frame the project in ways that can benefit the business.

Be creative in recognizing opportunities to provide a benefit to a business -- either in recognition of their support or in a spirit of building a team of community leadership.

Example: Not only is JCPenney's interested in developing leadership in its communities, it is also interested in reaching new consumers. If conference attendees shop at their JCPenney's and JCPenney's generosity is acknowledged in the bulletins of all the Leagues sending leaders to the teleconference, a large number of potential purchasers will have been reached by this project.

Finally, acknowledge and thank both the donors and volunteers who solicit for you.

**YOUR NOTES:**



# THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103  
PHONE (612) 224-5445

## TAX BILL ANALYSIS REPORT

### AN INTRODUCTION TO HR 1 - SPECIAL SESSION 1989

Jeanne Matross, Government Chair

In the October 1989 Special Session, the Minnesota legislature passed the Omnibus Tax Bill (SF 1, HR Chapter 1). The Act is 410 pages long and contains provisions not related to taxes, most notably provisions on solid waste reduction and recycling. This report however, is about the major provisions of the Act related to taxes and serves as an introduction to the major provisions of the Act. Because the Act is so lengthy and detailed, and is aimed at restructuring state-local fiscal relations, I will write additional reports on specific portions of the Act that I don't cover in this report. For example, I will do separate reports on local government aid and funding for social service and income maintenance programs, and tax increment financing.

The Act establishes a new policy for state-local program funding but the actual implementation of the Act will take several years. The role of the League will be to monitor the implementation of the Act and make recommendations based on its positions on the various issues that will arise along the way toward full implementation of the new funding policy.

#### Summary of the Provisions of the Act Covered by this Report

1. A broad restructuring of state-local fiscal relations. The state funds state-mandated programs. Local programs funded by cities, counties.  
Issue: Which programs are state mandates?
2. All state and local programs are up for review by legislative commission on planning and fiscal responsibility.  
Issue: Which programs will receive priority for review? What will be the recommendation by Governor and legislative commission - abolish, decrease funding, modify program, keep program as is?
3. Property tax rates decrease on more expensive homes, rental and business property.
4. Property tax refunds available to households with incomes below \$60,000.
5. New target credit available until 1995 for property tax increases in excess of 10% over the previous year.

#### I. General Principles to Guide State - Local Finance Reform in Minnesota

The Act provides that the following general principles are to guide state-local finance reform:

- a. State resources should finance all or most of the cost of programs mandated by the state government.
- b. Political subdivision resources should finance all or most of the cost of non-program mandates and local programs that are not state mandates.
- c. A combination of state and political subdivision resources should finance programs that are shared responsibilities.



- d. The state should address wealth disparities among political subdivisions and income disparities among individuals by assisting in providing a basic level of local services at local tax levels that are not excessive.

The Act also provides that preference for higher proportions of state funding should be given to program mandates having the most extensive requirements, the least local discretion and relate primarily to services for individuals rather than property.

Comments: These general principles adopted by the legislature were included in the state-local partnership plan proposed by Governor Perpich in August to start Minnesota on the road to tax reform and to correct deficiencies in the state's property tax and local aids system. The Governor's plan stated that the roles of state and local governments in the financing of public services were confused and proposed that the state should use statewide taxes to pay for state mandated programs and local governments should use local taxes to pay for local spending decisions.

The resulting clarification of state and local fiscal responsibilities would lead to greater public understanding of state and local financings, which in turn would enable the public as well as government officials and legislators to make better informed decisions resulting in greater fiscal accountability and spending restraint on the part of the state and local government.

Issues: According to Rep. Ann H. Rest, a member of the House Committee on Taxes, the determination of which programs are a state mandate will be a major issue. The court system and education are clearly state mandates, she says.

Under the Act, the state assumes the following court costs in 1990 - district court administration, operation of the trial court information system and cost of public defense services for juvenile and misdemeanor cases for Hennepin and Ramsey Counties. The local aid payment to a county is reduced by an amount equal to the cost to the state for assuming these costs.

In addition \$430 million for education was moved from undesignated state aids programs to local government into K-12 funding. School district tax levies were reduced by an equivalent amount, so that this was a slight shift in support for schools, rather than an increase.

However, whether other programs such as specific human and social service programs, and specific income maintenance programs are state mandates is still to be determined. For example, is pay equity a state mandate? Cities would argue that pay equity is a state mandate and the costs to implement pay equity should be borne by the state. Rep. Rest says, however, that the legislature would resist the classification of pay equity as a state mandate - that there was no earlier mandate to pay women less.

## II. All Mandates, State Programs and State Aids are Up for Review

The Act provides that the legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy will select mandates, state programs and state aids for review, giving priority to programs involving state payments to local governments.

The review will cover the need the program is intended to address, program outcomes, and recommend changes leading to greater efficiency and reduced cost.

In addition, reviews of state aids and mandates involving state financing of local government activities will include, among other things, a review of the employment status, wages and benefits of those administering the programs; methods of increasing local options to provide for program costs; redistribution of funding responsibilities and increased local flexibility; comparability of treatment among local government units; effect of distribution of tax burdens among individuals.

The governor is responsible for performances of these reviews. The Act directs the governor to submit recommendations to the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy if, after review, he determines that a state aid or mandate should be abolished or changed in a manner that would increase, decrease or redirect the aid paid under the program. If the commission agrees with the recommendation, the governor would include the change in the next budget. If the recommendation is to eliminate or reduce the program expenditures, the amount that would have been budgeted must be reserved in a state aid account and could be used only for other general property tax relief or state aid programs.

The following state aids and mandates will be reviewed:

1. Local government aid
2. Homestead and agricultural credit aid
3. Disparity reduction aid
4. Taconite homestead credit and aids
5. Tax increment financing
6. Fiscal disparities
7. Human services aids - community health services aids, correctional program aids
8. Elementary and secondary education aids - school district general fund and levies
9. General government aids - natural resource aids, environmental protection aids, transportation aids, economic development aids.

Comments: The act does not repeal or "sunset" any aid or mandate programs as was proposed in the Governor's program.

Issues: How the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy will select and prioritize the programs for study and evaluation has not been determined. Rep. Rest thinks that local government aid and tax increment financing programs will have the highest priority for study. Recommendations by the governor and commission to abolish or substantially change a program can be expected to result in major controversy.

### III. Property Tax Provisions

Property tax rates for more expensive homes will decrease as will the tax rates for apartments and business properties.

<u>Residential Homestead</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>1989 Special Session HF 1</u>
First \$68,000 Market	1.0%	1.0%
\$68,000 to \$100,000 Market	2.5%	2.0%
Over 100,000	3.3%	3.0%
<u>Residential Non-Homestead</u>	3.5%	3.0%
Apartment (4 or more units)	4.1%	3.6%
Commercial, Industrial and Public Utility		

Less than \$100,000 Market		
Taxes Payable in 1990	3.3%	3.3%
Taxes Payable in 1991	3.3%	3.2%
Taxes Payable in 1992	3.3%	3.1%
Taxes Payable in 1993 & after	3.3%	3.0%
Over \$100,000 Market	5.25%	5.06%

The Act further creates a target class rate of 4% of all properties which have a class rate of 5.06% (primarily commercial/industrial). The target class rate is phased-in beginning with taxes payable in 1991.

Comments: In 1989 the property tax became the target tax in Minnesota, surpassing the income tax. There has been much publicity about the high taxes in Minnesota including property taxes, particularly about the steep increases in taxes on higher valued homes. Homes have greatly appreciated in value due to inflation. However, the increasingly more expensive homes do not necessarily reflect the owner's income or ability to pay the taxes.

Owners of apartments and business owners also pay property taxes at one of the highest rates in the country.

Prior to the Act, Minnesota had 21 different property tax rates and 29 different classes or subclasses of property.

The Governor's tax plan was aimed at reducing the number of rates and classes, thus simplifying the property tax system as well as lowering the tax rates.

The Act as passed does not appear to eliminate any classes. However, the number of different rates assigned to those classes has decreased. The number of different rates has decreased from 21 to 10. The number of different rates will further decrease to 8 in 1993. In addition the disparity in rates which prior to the Act ranged from a low of 0.4% to a high of 5.25% will be narrowed to 0.4% to 4%.

Thus while property is still divided into a large number of classes, the number of different rates assigned to those classes had diminished. As a result more property is taxed at the same rates, in effect nullifying the different classes.

#### IV. Property Tax Refunds and Targeting

The property tax refund schedule for homeowners extends eligibility for refunds to homeowners with household incomes in excess of \$35,000 but below \$60,000. The percent of income that must be paid in tax to qualify for a refund is revised and the percentage of tax over the threshold that qualifies for a refund is also increased. The maximum refund is \$400.

The Act establishes a separate property tax refund schedule for renters. The schedule reduces the maximum refund from \$1,100 to \$1,000 and increases the refund percentages.

The Act establishes a new target credit for taxes payable in 1990 through 1995. The credit will pay owners of homestead property a portion of a tax increase in excess of 10% over the previous year on the same property. The tax must increase by \$40 in order to qualify. For 1990 and 1991 the percentage of tax that the state pays is 75% of the first \$250 of the qualifying increase and 90% of the amount of the increase over \$250.



Comments: The Governor's Plan called for property tax refunds for households whose incomes did not exceed \$40,000. The legislature extended the refund to households with incomes up to \$60,000.

V. Local Government Aids and Local Government Financing Reforms: To be covered in another article.

VI. How the Act Relates to Minnesota State League Positions

The League supports state relief for property taxes and property tax reform specifically through fewer classifications. The number of classifications was not reduced by the Act, but the number of different tax rates was reduced so that more classifications (or different types of property) will be taxed at the same rate.

The other League positions with respect to property taxes, specifically equitable assessments and more restrictive criteria for determining exemptions were not addressed in this Act.

The League Financing State Government position supports setting priorities in allocating state funds, supports state aids to local governments and supports more efficient state administrative and legislative expenditures.

The Act does create a new state-local funding policy, i.e. that state mandated programs will be paid for by the state. The purpose of that change in policy was to make both the state and localities more accountable for their funding decisions. The role of the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy is to review state mandates, programs and aids in terms of their effectiveness and cost (i.e. efficiency) and to determine whether it concurs with the governor's recommendation to abolish, modify or reduce funding for a specific program.

Each locality will have to determine which non-state mandated programs it will fund and how it will fund that program.

The separation of programs and funding into state mandated and local programs, coupled with more detailed property tax statements which indicate specifically how much is flowing to state and local programs, should lead to greater fiscal accountability by both the state and local governments.

The basic philosophy of the Act is in accord with the LWVN Financing State Government position. The LWVN in September 1989 sent a letter to the Special Tax Committee considering the bill supporting the tax bill's attempts to break the link between local property tax and state mandated services.

However, as each individual state program is under review by the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy, we would have to review our League positions on that specific program (e.g. education, local government aid) to determine whether League would support the commission's (and governor's) recommendation to abolish or modify a program.

## **The Record of Diversion**

### **HOW YOUR TAXES SUPPORT PAROCHIAL AND OTHER PRIVATE SCHOOLS**

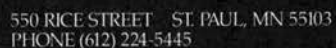
- Fact 1:** Minnesota is the only state that supports private and parochial education in every category of nonpublic school aid monitored by the U.S. Department of Education.
- Fact 2:** In the 1986-88 biennium, parochial and other private schools received an estimated **\$15,296,175** in tax money for instructional materials and texts, health guidance and counseling services. (M.S. 123.931-123.937)
- Fact 3:** In 1986-88, public schools provided parochial and private school pupils shared time services at an estimated cost of **\$3,454,200**. (M.S. 124A.034)
- Fact 4:** In 1986-88, public school districts provided parochial and private school pupils with transportation services estimated at **\$22,728,630**. (M.S. 123.76-123.79)
- Fact 5:** In 1986-88, public schools offering Limited English Proficiency Programs provided parochial and private school pupils with services estimated at **\$120,000**. (M.S. 124.273; 126.269)
- Fact 6:** In 1986-88, Minnesota taxpayers provided **\$568,447** for school lunch programs for parochial and private school pupils. (M.S. 124.646)
- Fact 7:** In 1986-88, parochial and private schools received an estimated **\$31,000** for Chemical Dependency Programs (M.S. 124.246; 126.031), and **\$24,000** for Tobacco Use Prevention Programs. (M.S. 124.252)
- Fact 8:** In 1986-88, the State of Minnesota lost an estimated **\$9,200,000** in income tax revenue as a result of deductions permitted parents of private and parochial school pupils. (M.S. 290.089)
- Fact 9:** In 1986-88, Minnesota parochial and private schools received **\$5,099,863** in Federal monies for the School Lunch Act and Child Nutrition Act.
- Fact 10:** In 1986-88, Minnesota parochial and private schools received **\$1,430,600** in Federal Block Grants and in Teacher Inservice monies.
- Fact 11:** In F.Y. 1988, 2,843 parochial and other private school pupils were allocated an estimated **\$2,032,602** in Chapter I services.

**FOR THE 1986-88 BIENNIUM, PUBLIC AID--STATE AND FEDERAL--FOR MINNESOTA PAROCHIAL AND OTHER PRIVATE SCHOOL PUPILS TOTALLED AN ESTIMATED \$60,140,972.** (Special Education and F.Y. 1987 Chapter I monies not included.)  
Sources: State Department of Education, Governor's 1990-91 Proposed Biennial Budget Book.)

Prepared and distributed by

**Minnesota Friends of Public Education**  
Post Office Box 3035, Minneapolis, MN 55403

March, 1989



# Capitol Letter

January, 1990

President: Beverly McKinnell  
Legislative Coordinator: Jane McWillaims

The CAPITOL LETTER will be published several times during the 1990 Legislative Session. It will keep you informed on League supported issues and their progress at the State Capitol.

### ACTION TO TAKE

Fill out this form and send it with your check for \$6 to LWVMN, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103 by February 10, 1990.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY/ZIP

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

Note: LL Presidents receive a CAPITOL LETTER. Co-presidents must subscribe.





# THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103  
PHONE (612) 224-5445

## action

### PRECINCT CAUCUS RESOLUTIONS

TO: Local League Presidents and Action Chairs

FROM: Jane McWilliams, Legislative Coordinator, 507/645-8423

DATE: January 16, 1990

#### ENVIRONMENT

Virginia Sweeny  
612/941-4225

WHEREAS, the environmental health of the earth is increasingly endangered by global climate change, ozone depletion, tropical deforestation, ocean pollution, toxic wastes and nuclear wastes; and

WHEREAS action by all sectors of society is necessary to address these problems;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT we support the concept of the 1990s as a decade of the environment, designed to promote biological diversity, human health, regenerative agriculture, and environmentally sound products, investments and policies.

Background: Environmental concerns are back on the public agenda and we should seize the opportunity to pass major legislation in the 90s which will protect our ecosystem from further damage. (Earth Day, April 22, 1990, is being organized to spur interest and momentum.)

#### GOVERNMENT

##### Choice

Polly Keppel  
612/823-3389

Be it resolved that the Constitutional right of privacy of the individual to make reproductive choices be protected in Minnesota.

##### Congressional Campaign Finance

Joan Higinbotham  
612/926-9399

Be it resolved that the Minnesota Legislature enact legislation providing for public financing of congressional candidates.

Background: According to a study of Common Cause, a candidate for the U.S. Senate must raise an average of more than \$10,000 per week for six years to have the resources necessary to mount a successful campaign. Because incumbents are more able to raise large sums, they have a distinct advantage, making it very difficult for challengers to mount successful campaigns. Moreover, because PACs comprise the major portion of the incumbents' coffers, these groups tend to have a great influence on the decision in Congress. Congress continues to be unable or unwilling to enact measures that would clean up campaign spending. A bill providing for public funds to candidates who agree to spending limits has come before the legislature for several years, but has failed to pass.

### Sessional Fundraisers

Joan Higinbotham  
612/926-9399

Be it resolved that the Minnesota Legislature enact legislation eliminating the practice of holding campaign fundraisers during the legislative session.

Background: It is a common practice for legislators to hold fundraisers during the legislative session. In fact, these are held in close proximity to the Capitol and lobbyists are frequent "guests" at these gatherings. Critics point out that raising funds from lobbyists at the same time they are debating and voting on bills which affect the organizations the lobbyists represent, at least gives the appearance of conflict of interest. The practice erodes the confidence of the public in the legislative process.

### Legislative Ethics

Jane McWilliams  
507/645-8423

Be it resolved that the Minnesota Legislature establish an entity to give advice on ethical matters and questions before the fact and to resolve ethical conflicts.

Background: Common Cause, League of Women Voters of Minnesota and other groups concerned about good government have worked on issues of ethical decision-making for a number of years. Recent legislative proposals and a strong statement by the Speaker of the MN House, Robert Vanasek, have suggested possible processes for dealing with ethical questions that arise among public officials. This includes possible expansion of the powers of the Ethical Practices Board. This resolution would communicate grassroots support for these and similar efforts.

### SOCIAL POLICY

#### Mental Health

Pat Bugenstein  
612/888-5309

Be it resolved that the state of Minnesota restructure its mental health system to combine Regional Treatment Centers (state hospitals) services and community services and funding for both for persons with serious mental illness to create a coordinated, client-center support system.

Background: Points of support:

1. At present authority and funding is divided within the Department of Human Services between the Mental Health Division and the Health Care and Residential Programs Section. One controls the community services and the other controls state hospitals or Regional Treatment Centers as they are now known. We need a single authority.
2. Rather than hospitals and community services competing for funds we should have consolidated funding.
3. We need a unified, client-centered system where people will not be buffeted back and forth between the two systems.
4. Community-based services maximize the use of federal Medical Assistance dollars rather than using Minnesota dollars exclusively.



## THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103  
PHONE (612) 224-5445

# action

EARTH DAY, 1990  
April 22, 1990

TO: Action Chairs and All Members Interested in the Environment

FROM: Virginia Sweeny, LWVMN Natural Resources Chair

DATE: January 15, 1990

Do you remember Earth Day 1970? It introduced us all to concerns about "ecology" and began a decade of real reform in air pollution, water pollution and other areas of environmental policy.

The environment didn't fare so well in the '80s - but its time has come again! Global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, destruction of rain forests and huge oil spills have again reminded the public that we all must work to protect our planet.

Earth Day 1990 is being organized around the world to once more focus the attention of citizens and their governments and to assure the '90s are "a decade of the environment".

### WHAT YOU CAN DO

The League of Women Voters is both a leading environmental organization and a powerful grassroots organization. In Minnesota, the Governor has proclaimed April 22, 1990 as Earth Day 1990 (as it will be around the world). You can extend that proclamation to every city, town and county in the state.

Use your local League to have the sample resolution (enclosed) adopted by your city and your county. Contact other local organizations and people who may already be working on Earth Day and interest them in joining you in persuading elected officials to be part of this movement.

Distribute pledge cards for individuals to personally commit to caring for our world, and plan a public activity - perhaps a tree planting ceremony - to call attention to the issue. The League can take a real leadership role in this area, and can reap public relations and membership benefits from our efforts, as well.

Please read the enclosed materials and plan now to be part of this important movement in the new decade. Contact me or the Minnesota Earth Day 1990 organization if you want more information - there's lots of it.

Ross Williams  
Earth Day 1990  
P.O. Box 10329  
Minneapolis, MN 55458-3329  
612/627-4049 (o) 612/823-2132 (h)

Virginia Sweeny  
7129 Gleason Road  
Edina, MN 55435  
612/941-4225 (h)





## EARTH DAY 1990 OUTREACH PROGRAMS

### EARTH DAY 1990

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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*Honorary Co-Chair*

### EARTH DAY 1990 PLEDGE

Millions of Americans are searching for an effective and dramatic vehicle to demonstrate their concern for the environment. Earth Day 1990 will be encouraging individuals to commit "for the record" by signing a "pledge" challenging citizens to honor the environment when they vote, purchase, consume, and invest.

Earth Day 1990 organizers will be orchestrating mass distribution of the pledges through direct mail and telephone outreach and by means of Earth Day 1990 events and activities. The signed pledges will be distributed by Earth Day 1990 to elected officials and tabulated for national and international media release.

The Earth Day 1990 pledges will demonstrate the sheer numbers of Americans who are willing to commit to a better environment and, importantly, expect their law makers and fellow citizens to do the same.

### EARTH DAY 1990 RESOLUTIONS

Senator Albert Gore and Congressman Morris Udall have introduced resolutions before the Senate and House of Representatives that officially recognize April 22, 1990 as Earth Day and call for "a decade of the environment."

Resolutions such as these Congressional initiatives are especially effective in identifying and involving public officials committed to the environment and encouraging pro-environment legislation.

Earth Day 1990 organizers, equipped with draft Earth Day resolution language, will be approaching leaders at every level of state and local government -- from state legislatures to city councils to neighborhood associations. Policymakers and civic leaders will be encouraged to introduce Earth Day resolutions and actively seek the support of their colleagues and their constituencies to assure passage.

P.O. Box AA

Stanford University,

California 94304

415.321.1990

Fax: 421.321.2040

E-mail: Earth Day

100  
RECYCLED PAPER



# MINNESOTA EARTH DAY 1990

*Earth Day Co-chairs*  
**Honorable Governor Rudy Perpich**  
**Honorable Senator David Durenberger**

## RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, almost twenty years ago, more than twenty million Americans joined together on Earth Day in a demonstration of concern for the environment, and their collective action resulted in the passage of sweeping new laws to protect our air, water, and land;

WHEREAS, in the nineteen years since the first Earth Day, despite environmental improvements, the environmental health of the planet is increasingly endangered, threatened by Global Climate Change, Ozone Depletion, Growing World Population, Tropical Deforestation, Ocean Pollution, Toxic Wastes, Desertification, and Nuclear Waste requiring action by all sectors of society;

WHEREAS, Earth Day 1990 is a national and international call to action for all citizens to join in a global effort to save the planet;

WHEREAS, Earth Day 1990 activities and events will educate all citizens on the importance of acting in an environmentally sensitive fashion by recycling, conserving energy and water, using efficient transportation, and adopting more ecologically sound lifestyles;

WHEREAS, Earth Day 1990 will educate all citizens on the importance of buying and using those products least harmful to the environment;

WHEREAS, Earth Day 1990 will educate all citizens on the importance of doing business with companies that are environmentally sensitive and responsible;

WHEREAS, Earth Day 1990 will educate all citizens on the importance of voting for those candidates who demonstrate an abiding concern for the environment;

WHEREAS, Earth Day 1990 will educate all citizens on the importance of supporting the passage of legislation that will help protect the environment;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that \_\_\_\_\_ designate and proclaim April 22, 1990 as Earth Day 1990, and that that day shall be set aside for public activities promoting preservation of the global environment and launching the "Decade of the Environment".

**EARTH DAY 1990**



**GREEN PLEDGE**

BECAUSE... our planet today faces severe environmental crises such as global warming, rain forest devastation, growing world population, and water and air pollution...

BECAUSE... the planet's future depends on the commitment of every nation, as well as every individual...

**I PLEDGE TO DO MY SHARE IN SAVING THE PLANET  
BY LETTING MY CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT SHAPE HOW I:**

- ACT:** I pledge to do my utmost to recycle, conserve energy, save water, use efficient transportation, and try to adopt a lifestyle as if every day were Earth Day.
- PURCHASE:** I pledge to buy and use only those products least harmful to the environment. Moreover, I will do business with corporations that promote global environmental responsibility.
- VOTE:** I pledge to vote and support those candidates who demonstrate an abiding concern for the environment.
- SUPPORT:** I pledge to support the passage of local, state and federal laws and international treaties that protect the environment.

*Earth Day 1990 — April 22, 1990*

.....  
(tear here)

**LET EARTH DAY KNOW THAT YOU HAVE JOINED THOUSANDS OF OTHERS  
IN TAKING THE GREEN PLEDGE!**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name (please print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Street

\_\_\_\_\_  
City

\_\_\_\_\_  
State

\_\_\_\_\_  
Zip

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number

I also would like to support Earth Day 1990's campaign with my contribution of:

☐ \$10

☐ \$25

☐ \$50

☐ \$100

☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Please return to: EARTH DAY 1990, P.O. Box AA, Stanford, CA 94309 (415)321-1990





EARTH DAY 1990

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*Honorary Co-Chair*

For Release:  
April 18, 1989  
1:00 p.m.

**EARTH DAY 1990 ORGANIZERS CALL FOR  
100 MILLION-MEMBER CITIZEN ARMY**

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Flanked by United States Senators, Members of Congress, and representatives of almost every major American environmental group, Denis Hayes, chairman of the Earth Day 1990 coalition, called today for the "worldwide mobilization of a massive citizen army to avert planetary disaster."

Said Hayes, coordinator of the first Earth Day, "The Earth is on the verge of a breakdown. The time to act is now. Millions of "footsoldiers" are needed if we are to save the planet."

Noted Gaylord Nelson, the honorary co-chairman of Earth Day 1990 and "father" of the first Earth Day, "We started this effort in 1970, but clearly our job is not done. The threads of the net that hold the world ecosystem in balance are breaking and unraveling. Only a huge coordinated, worldwide effort will save what is left of the natural world."

"The most important single objective of Earth Day 1990 is a monumental worldwide demonstration by several hundred million people that literally shakes the political leadership of the world out of its lethargy," Nelson, who is also counselor to The Wilderness Society, added.

P.O. Box AA

Stanford University,  
California 94309

415.321.1990

Fax: 421.321.2040

Econet: Earth Day

Fueled by over 100 million participants, Earth Day 1990 will launch a decade of international activity that stresses individual action as well as global pollution-cutting policies to:

- ban chlorofluorocarbons that destroy the ozone layer;
- halt the export of toxic wastes and dangerous pesticides to the Third World;
- begin a 20-year transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources that don't contribute to global warming;
- reduce acid rain by 80 percent;
- create a strong international agency with authority to protect the atmosphere and the oceans.

Citing the need to enlist a "new generation of citizen activists" in the environmental cause, Hayes said that the primary goal of the Earth Day 1990 campaign is to triple the size of the environmental movement in the United States while significantly multiplying the numbers of environmentalists on every continent.

According to Hayes, the new "recruits" to the environmental movement will join the many sectors of society now represented on the Earth Day 1990 board of directors: labor (the United Auto Workers); business (Ted Turner, Turner Broadcasting); minorities (Eleanor Holmes Norton, Jesse Jackson, Mayor Federico Pena); youth (the Children's Defense Fund, CalPIRG); and agriculture (Texas Agriculture Commissioner Jim Hightower, The Land Institute).



EARTH DAY 1990

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*Honorary Co-Chair*

PAUL McCLOSKEY  
*Honorary Co-Chair*

## The Global Cities Project

### EARTH DAY 1990

Earth Day 1990 will be a global demonstration of citizen concern for the protection of the Earth. Its precedent, Earth Day 1970, was the largest organized demonstration in human history. Ten thousand schools, two thousand colleges and universities, and virtually every community in the United States participated. All told, it involved more than 20 million people.

The first Earth Day helped prompt passage of the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act. It helped move the President and the Congress to create the Environmental Protection Agency. But nearly twenty years later, the Earth remains at risk. Global warming, acid rain, ozone holes, rainforest destruction, and related problems threaten us now more than ever.

Earth Day 1990 will be the product of a huge coalition, reaching far beyond existing environmental constituencies to involve the broadest possible cross-section of society. Its Board of Directors includes top business, media, religious, political, labor, academic, cultural and environmental leaders. It includes Senators, Members of Congress, Governors and Mayors--both Republicans and Democrats. Its spirit is inclusive and non-confrontational. We must get ourselves out of the mess we are in by working together. Earth Day 1990 will be on April 22.

### The Global Cities Project

Local government has an important role to play in Earth Day 1990. Cities and counties can and must make major contributions to solving our environmental and natural resource problems because they make many of the most important decisions that shape our environmental future--decisions about land use, transportation, solid waste, wastewater treatment, building codes and more.

At the same time, local governments have a vital --literally a life and death-- interest in a sustainable global environment. Communities are utterly dependent on a sustainable flow of resources from their surrounding environment. The destruction of that environment will mean their destruction as well.

But on a more immediate and practical level, local governments currently operate numerous programs--ridesharing, recycling, energy and water conservation, hazardous materials, and many others--that depend upon widespread citizen participation for their success. Earth Day 1990 can make an enormous contribution by increasing that participation.

The Global Cities Project is a program created and managed by Earth Day 1990 in cooperation with U.S. cities and counties. All local governments in the United States are invited to become members.

P.O. Box AA

Stanford University,

California 94309

415.321.1990

Fax: 421.321.2040

Econet: Earth Day



## **Project Goals and Objectives**

- To mobilize U.S. cities and counties to sponsor their own **Earth Day 1990** events and projects.
- To involve U.S. cities and counties in actively supporting community-based **Earth Day 1990** projects.
- To prompt U.S. cities and counties to contact cities abroad and encourage them to become actively involved in **Earth Day 1990**.
- To produce hundreds of new, enlarged, or improved environmental programs and policies by U.S. cities and counties.
- To promote better programs at a lower cost by providing a forum for the exchange of program development and technical information between local governments.
- To increase local governments' ability to shape environmental programs and policies that will help them achieve their traditional objectives: the protection of public health and safety and the promotion of a prosperous local economy.
- To foster among the nation's leaders and opinion makers a greater appreciation of --and support for-- the vital role of local governments in solving environmental problems.
- To produce a whole new generation of technical and organizational assistance and grant programs to help cities and counties start, expand, or improve environmental programs and policies. These new programs will be offered by the federal government, the state governments, and the organizations serving cities.

## **Membership Benefits and Services**

### **Benefits**

- Expanded citizen participation in local government programs that depend on widespread participation for their success.
- Greater citizen understanding of and support for enlightened --but sometimes difficult-- local government decisions in fields such as land use, transportation, and solid waste management.
- An opportunity to spotlight for the public some of the best things local governments are doing.
- Expanded state and federal support for a variety of local government programs.
- An opportunity to initiate programs that can produce a net benefit for the budgets of local governments.

## Services

- **Project Planning Guide.** Each member will receive up to five copies of a loose-leaf bound Planning Guide. It will contain a menu of **Earth Day 1990** project ideas, as well as information about how to select and carry out projects that fit each particular community's resources and needs. Cities and counties will be encouraged and assisted to plan **Earth Day 1990** projects that help them improve or expand their existing programs--such as ridesharing, recycling, energy or water conservation, hazardous materials, tree planting, etc.--or that will help them to launch new efforts needed in their jurisdictions. The Planning Guide will include a wide variety of tips and resources to assist both in implementing **Earth Day 1990** events and projects and in starting, expanding, or improving ongoing environmental programs and policies.
- **The Global Cities Newsletter.** The newsletter will contain information on the growth and development of the **Global Cities Project**, as well as additional tips and resources.
- **Project Planning Seminars.** Project planning training sessions will be held in major cities across the United States. Up to three people from each participating city or county may attend these one-day sessions. They will be designed to build upon the information presented in the Planning Guide and newsletter.
- **Environmental Program Referral Service.** All participating U.S. cities and counties will be members of this information exchange through May 1990. Each will be asked to describe 1) how several major environmental threats are likely to affect the local community, 2) what each is doing about these threats, and 3) what each would consider doing about them.. Participating local governments will be provided with contact information for other participants whose problems, programs, or program plans point to an opportunity for collaboration and cooperation.
- **Final Report.** Each member will be provided with up to ten copies of **The Global Cities Project Final Report**. The Final Report will detail the activities and successes of the project as a whole.

Membership in **The Global Cities Project** entails a nominal fee based on the size of your city or county. Some local-government districts, such as park or water districts, are also eligible to join. For local governments under 50,000 in population, the fee is \$500. Between 50,000 and 100,000, the fee is \$1000. Over 100,000, the fee is \$2,000. These fees pay the costs of providing the support services described above. Fees may be paid by a local government itself, or they may be paid on its behalf by a citizen, business, or organization. If you have any questions, write us at the address on the Membership Enrollment Form or phone us at 415-321-1990.

## Membership Enrollment Form

City/County: \_\_\_\_\_

Principal Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Population: \_\_\_\_\_

Membership Fee Enclosed: \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to Earth Day/Global Cities and send them with this enrollment form to Earth Day/Global Cities, P.O. Box AA, Stanford University, California 94309

\_\_\_\_\_

### Please! Keep Us Up To Date On Your Progress!

Earth Day 1990 wants to know what you think of The Global Cities Project. Please return this form to Earth Day/Global Cities, P.O. Box AA, Stanford University, California 94309.

- ☐ We are working toward joining The Global Cities Project
- ☐ We have approved membership in The Global Cities Project.  
Although the membership fee won't be processed until \_\_\_\_\_(date), we want to begin receiving Global Cities materials now.
- ☐ We are interested in The Global Cities Project.  
Send us more information.

Name of Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





THE LEAGUE  
OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103  
PHONE (612) 224-5445

MEMO

TO: Local League Presidents

FROM: Polly Keppel

SUBJECT: Precinct Caucus Training

DATE: January 16, 1990

The Minnesota Alliance for Choice is sponsoring Precinct Caucus training sessions at many locations around the state. These workshops are offered for first-time precinct caucus participants and those who would like to be more effective on the pro-choice issue at their caucuses on February 27th.

Information and strategies on getting elected delegate or alternate and passing resolutions on protecting an individual's right to privacy to make reproductive choices will be provided.

Please publicize information to LWV members and others interested in the pro-choice issue about these training sessions if one is planned in your community.



# CAUCUS FOR CHOICE!!!

## MINNESOTA!!!

### January 22

Mpls., Hennepin County  
Government Center  
Training Room A  
300 S. 6th St.

Two Sessions: 11:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.  
Call 612-871-5823 or 612-827-5827.

Sabathani Community Center, 7:00 p.m.  
310 E. 38th St.  
Call 612-827-5827 for more info.

### January 23

Mankato State University 7:00 p.m.  
Call 507-726-6025 or 612-827-5827

### January 27

St. Cloud State University, 10:00 a.m.  
Call 612-275-3886 or 612-827-5827

Fergus Falls, 3:00 p.m.  
(Location to be announced)  
Call 612-827-5827 for more info

Seniors for Choice, 2:00 p.m.  
4300 W. River Parkway, Mpls.  
Call 612-929-8766 or 612-827-5827

### January 28

Bemidji State University, Noon  
Call 218-751-3489 or 612-827-5827

### February 1

Grand Rapids Pro-Choice, 6:30 p.m.  
Community Presbyterian Church  
Call 612-827-5827 for info

### February 3

MANKATO SPECIAL ELECTION  
DISTRICT 24, SENATE RACE  
VOTE PRO-CHOICE!!!!

### February 6

East St. Paul, 7:00 p.m.  
Harding Senior High School  
1540 E. 6th St., St. Paul  
Call 612-827-5827

### February 7

Burnsville, 7:00 p.m.  
Burnhaven Library  
1101 W. County Road-42  
Call 612-827-5827

Duluth, 7:00 p.m.  
Meierhoff Building  
325 Lake Ave. So.  
Call 218-727-1913

### February 8

Rochester, 7:45 p.m.  
Rochester Community College  
Coffman Conference Center, Rm A202  
851 30th Ave. SE  
Call 612-827-5827

### February 10

Duluth, 10:00 a.m.  
Meierhoff Building  
325 Lake Ave. So.  
Call 218-727-1913

Brooklyn Park, 10:00 a.m.  
North Hennepin Community College  
85th and Broadway  
General Education Building, Rm. G1  
Call 612-827-5827

SENATE DISTRICT 61  
SPECIAL ELECTION  
VOTE PRO-CHOICE!!!!

### February 12

Virginia, 7:00 p.m.  
Mesaba Community College  
Call 218-727-1913

So. Mpls., 7:00 p.m.  
All God's Children Church  
3100 Park Ave.  
Call 612-827-5827

### February 15

Hopkins, 7:00 p.m.  
Eisenhower Community Center  
1001 Highway 7  
(1 mile west of Hwy. 169)  
Call 612-827-5827

### February 20

St. Paul, 7:00 p.m.  
Macalester College  
1600 Grand Ave.  
Call 612-827-5827

**SPONSORED BY THE MINNESOTA ALLIANCE FOR CHOICE**

**CALL THE PRO-CHOICE HOTLINE AT 612-822-8744 OR THE ABORTION RIGHTS COUNCIL AT 612-827-5827 TO CONFIRM DATES AND TIMES IN YOUR AREA AND FOR**

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103

League of Women Voters of \_\_\_\_\_

ADOPTED LOCAL PROGRAM FOR 1990-91

(Include a statement of your position on each item where appropriate)





# THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103  
PHONE (612) 224-5445

## BOARD MEMO

MAY, 1990

### Calendar

(Note: MN Women's Bldg. (MWB) is location of LWVMN office.)

- May 9 - LWVMN, -EF Board Meetings  
14 - Education Study Committee Meeting, MWB, 9:30 a.m.  
- Electoral Jury Steering Committee, LWVMN office, 11:15 a.m.  
15 - Board Memo mailed to LL Presidents, Subscribers  
16 - Office Management Committee, LWVMN office, 11:3- a.m.  
17 - CMAL Annual Meeting  
- Development Committee Meeting, LWVMN office, noon  
- President's Mailing  
21 - Voter Service Committee Meeting, LWVMN office, 9:30 a.m.  
- Strategic Planning Committee Meeting, MWB, 12-2 p.m.  
25 - LWVEF J.C. Penney Teleconference registration deadline  
28 - Memorial Day, LWVMN office closed  
29,30,31 - OUTLOOK Mailed
- June 5 - CMAL Study Committee LWVMN office, 12:30 p.m.  
9-13 - LWVUS Convention, Sheraton Washington Hotel  
18 - Mental Health Committee Meeting, MWB, 9:30 a.m.  
18-19 - LWVMN, -EF Board Meeting Retreat  
23 - LWVEF J.C. Penney Teleconference, N.E. Metro TI, 3300 Century Ave.,  
White Bear Lake, 12-3:30 p.m.  
30 - Rochester Electoral Jury, Day 1
- July 4 - Office closed for Holiday  
7 - Duluth Electoral Jury, Day 1  
14 - St. Cloud Electoral Jury Day 1  
15 - 5% discount for PMPs paid in full to LWVMN by this date  
21 - Metro Electoral Juries, Day 1

### ENCLOSURES

(Mailed third class to LL presidents, DPM subscribers; \*denotes mailed to DPM subscribers.)

- LWVUS Convention delegates list, revised/McKinnell
- Annual Appeal/Phonathon Project Director Job Description\*/Erickson
- Fundraising Survey/Erickson
- Let's Sell it: A Catalog of Publications, Products and Services of Civic and Patriotic Interest/LWV of Connecticut
- "In the Public Interest: The League of Women Voters 1920-1970" order form\*/McKinnell
- Request for Board Training/Leppik
- Local League Board list form/Leppik
- Local League Program form/Leppik
- Board Memo and DPM Subscription Form/Leppik
- LWVMN, -EF Board Policies/McKinnell

## BOUQUETS TO

- \* Peggy Lucas, LWV-Mpls, nominated for LWVUS Director;
- \* Virginia Sweeny, LWVMN Membership Chair, selected to attend the LWVEF Recycling Tour in Portland, Oregon;
- \* Duluth and Minneapolis LWVs, featured in the LWVUS publication "Fighting Hunger in Your Community";
- \* Candy Takkenen, LWV-Eastern Carver County, for compiling and editing the new Leadership Development Manual;
- \* Robin Larkin, LWV-Edina, selected as one of 50 participants in the LWVEF seminar, "Understanding U.S. Economic Policy";
- \* Jane McWilliams, LWV-Northfield, appointed by Governor Perpich to Gay and Lesbian Task Force;
- \* Polly Keppel, LWVMN Nominating Committee Chair and Social Policy Lobbyist, presented with the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association's Annual Service to Children Award for her "Years of outstanding leadership and effective advocacy on behalf of the children of Minnesota". She let them know that she acquired her skills through the League;
- \* Joann Buile, LWV-Edina, representing LWVMN on the Minnesota Department of Health Laboratory Advisory Committee;
- \* Joan Higinbotham, LWVMN Legislative Coordinator; Mary Lou Hill, Catherine Shreves and Laura Weinberger, all LWV-Mpls, appointed to the Minneapolis City Charter Commission;
- \* LWV-Mpls and Catherine Shreves, for their study pub "Breaking the Cycle of Violence: A Focus on Primary Prevention Efforts".

## STATE BOARD HAPPENINGS

At its May 9th meeting your state Board:

- .approved Board policies, including one that local Leagues must get LWVMN approval and notify every affected local League prior to taking action on the state level under a local position;
- .decided not to have a Fall Focus meeting;
- .approved the Electoral Jury Project as an LWVMN project;
- .appointed Carolyn Lyngdal, LWV-MEPH and Financing Education Study Co-chair, to the Board;
- .accepted with regret the resignation of Marcia Garton from the Board. Marcia became Debates '90 Project Director;
- .accepted with regret Virginia Sweeny's resignation from the Board. Virginia became Electoral Jury Project Director;
- .appointed Rosemary Guttormsson, N.E. Regional Rep., Chair; Martha Micks, LWV-Golden Valley; and Phyllis Letendre, LWV-Woodbury/Cottage Grove to the Study Review Committee;
- .recommended with deep regret that LWVUS withdraw recognition from the LWV-Winona as a state unit;
- .recommended that LWVUS approve the change in organizational basis of the LWV-Detroit Lakes to the LWV-Detroit Lakes Area.

## P R E S I D E N T

(McKinnell - 612/646-3690)

LWVUS Convention: I hope that by now most of you are going to Convention. We're looking forward to that exciting experience. Kay Erickson, Dee Bowman and I will arrive late Friday afternoon. We are staying in the convention hotel and will post our room numbers on the bulletin board or message center.



When you check in, find out where we are. We will have hospitality rooms for the Minnesota delegation. Come to see us. Remember to put something (chips, dip, wine, or sparkling water, etc.) in your suitcase to share at our evening get-togethers. Wear your green LWV button. It makes it easier to recognize other Leaguers in the airport, hotel, etc. If you have any questions, please call me at the office.

I have just learned that we will not be seated by state in the opening session because the roll call of states will be in the Sunday session. We will be seated by state on Sunday and Monday. So do check in with us when you arrive, especially if you are alone.

J.C. Penney Teleconference: Due to the highly successful teleconference last November (Edina and Rochester LWVs hosted for Minnesota), LWVUS will hold another one on Saturday, June 23rd from 12:30 - 3:30 p.m. White Bear Lake/North Oaks LWV will host at the N.E. Metro Technical College. The topic is "Guidance for Leagues Conducting Broadcast Candidate Debates". Each state and local League will be able to designate two members to attend. Choose your representative now and watch for further details.

The videotape of the first J.C. Penney Teleconference on Leadership is available at the state office.

Leadership Development: The Leadership Development manual is now available in the office if you did not get your League's copy at Council. It is an attractive, user friendly compendium of exercises compiled and edited by Candy Takkunen. It is meant to be all inclusive - you pick and choose the exercise most suited to your League's needs. Thanks to generous funding primarily by the Minnesota Women's Fund, there is no charge for the copy.

Calendar Planning: Now is the time to begin planning for next fall. Take some time with your Board to plan the year for interesting and significant programs for your members and your community. Contact your Regional Rep or Peggy Thompson at the League office for assistance.

OUTLOOK: The new OUTLOOK and calendar will be ready in June. It contains a calendar of events, "How to" information, LWVMN Board list, Counterpart Communiques for each portfolio, useful publications and much more. You will receive one for each Board member.

Outgoing Presidents: to those of you finishing your term of office, I thank you. I have enjoyed working with each and every one of you. I hope that your service to League will continue, and that you enjoyed your local League presidency as much as I enjoyed mine.

#### **D E V E L O P M E N T** (Erickson - 612/934-2991)

EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT THE EDUCATION FUND is in the revised LWVMN booklet "How to Use Your League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund: A Guide for Local Leagues". Remember that we have eliminated the 5% administrative fee and the \$50 minimum project requirement to make it easier than ever for you to use your Education Fund monies. The booklet has detailed instructions and all new forms - everything you need - for using your Education Fund money to benefit your community. The booklet will be mailed in the 3rd class President's mailing.

TO FIND OUT HOW OTHER LEAGUES HAVE BEEN RAISING MONEY watch for the Fundraising Survey results in the President's mailing.



THE PHONATHON is one way several Leagues added to their treasuries last Fall. We will conduct another Annual Appeal/Phonathon next Fall. Local Leagues that send callers receive a percentage of the money raised. The Phonathon is an easy fundraiser for local Leagues. There is no planning, no cost and no risk. It's a short term, fun and satisfying project that requires just a few hours of your members' time. The August Board Memo will have all the details on how you can earn money during the 1990 Phonathon. Please include the Phonathon in your fundraising plans.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: We are looking for a project director for the Phonathon. If you have a member who is great at organizing, planning and motivating people, please let me know. Look for the detailed job description and salary in the 3rd class President's mailing.

**VOTER SERVICE**  
(Borgen - 612/545-7076)

This is it - the time to move voter service activities to center stage in your planning for next fall. The Voter Service section of the OUTLOOK, which you will be receiving soon, lists projects of the national and state Leagues and gives some suggestions for local Leagues to consider. I won't repeat them here, but I would like to encourage you to participate in whatever way you can. Much of our public identity is in the service we provide during elections.

A unique opportunity for those of us interested in candidate forums is coming up next month. A teleconference on broadcasting candidate debates is being offered to all local and state Leagues on Saturday, June 23rd through the LWVUS Education Fund. Minnesota has one of the twenty sites offered around the nation. The White Bear/North Oaks LWV will host this event. It will be held at:

Northeast Metro Technical Institute

3300 Century Avenue No.

White Bear Lake, MN 55110

Tel: 612/770-2351

Each League may send two members to participate in this program. They would like both Leaguers experienced in debates and broadcasting and those new to the process to attend. It will begin about 12:00 with an introductory session followed at 1 p.m. by a 90-minute televised discussion of debate related topics with the opportunity to call in questions toll-free. Following that we are invited to share in a discussion with those present at our site. This is a rare opportunity to exchange debate ideas and problems with Leaguers from all over the country.

The names, addresses, phone numbers and site choice of those attending must be sent in by Friday, May 25th. There is no charge for the conference, but any expenses of attending will be the responsibility of the local or state League. (LWVEF does not have funds to cover that cost.) More information will be sent to participants by June 13th.

Send enrollment information to:

Marlene Cohn, Director of Election Policy

League of Women Voters Education Fund

1730 M Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

Tel: 202/429-1965

FAX: 202/429-0854

Here at LWVMN we are hard at work on our voter service projects for summer and fall. Debates '90 for U.S. Senator and Minnesota Governor is underway with an enthusiastic steering committee and Marcia Garton as project director. The dates and sites are not firm until we have a broadcaster.

The state Voters Guide will cover candidates for U.S. Senate and House and statewide offices. It will be available to local Leagues at cost in early October. Place your orders by August 17th please. Call Peggy Thompson, project director, at the state office.

After a prolonged bout of deliberation the IRS has declined to rule on our Electoral Jury Project as an Education Fund project. Beverly McKinnell and Ned Crosby (Jefferson Center) went to Washington to consult with the IRS and our attorney. They concluded that we should not use LWVMNEF to conduct the project, but work through LWVMN as we did in the St. Paul mayoral project last year. The Leagues of Duluth, St. Cloud, Rochester, Minneapolis and St. Paul have agreed to manage the regional juries that meet this summer. Virginia Sweeny is the project director. Watch for news of the dates and sites in your area.

We still need a project director for the metro area Hotline slated for the week just before the election. There is some organizing to do this summer but most of the work can be done next September and October. The stipend is \$1,000. This is a job that can be done by two people if you would prefer to divide the task. If you are interested, please call me or the state office as soon as possible.

**ELECTORAL JURY**  
(Burkhalter - 612/935-3002)

This first in the nation project is proceeding with LWVMN and the Jefferson Center putting on six juries, (3 Metro, 3 Greater MN) with LWVs of Rochester, Duluth, St. Cloud, Minneapolis and St. Paul. The project director is Virginia Sweeny.

It consists of two stages. The first stage involved six regional juries selected to represent the voters of Minnesota. These groups will meet this summer to discuss and hear information on issues of concern to them in the election for Governor. They will select one of these issues and three of their members to go to a statewide jury. That group will meet in September after the primary election. It will discuss and hear testimony on the six issues and hear from the candidates for Governor.

Juries begin with a one day meeting: June 30th in Rochester; July 7th in Duluth; July 14th in St. Cloud; July 21st in the Metro area. Three day hearings, open to the public, will be held: August 14-16 in Rochester; August 21-23 in Duluth; August 28-30 in St. Cloud; and September 4-6 in the Metro Area.

**FIREARMS**  
(Moeser - 612/724-6120)

After dealing with the firearms issue for the better part of a year I have become convinced that League needs to pay a major part in educating people regarding the constitutionality of firearms regulation. Even many people who believe firmly in the control of guns also feel we have a constitutional right



to own and carry them. This brings an entire "Motherhood and Apple Pie" emotional element into efforts to regulate firearms. People who firmly believe in gun control also believe they are going against our U.S. Constitution if they advocate for gun control. As you look to planning for the 1990/91 League year, please consider efforts your League might make to better educate the public on this issue. I believe that our efforts to inform people that there is, indeed, no Constitutional right to bear arms as individuals, will have an overriding effect on all other efforts we make in the area of firearms regulation.

#### BULLETIN

(Steen - 507/645-7274)

At this time of year, bulletin editors are entitled to grow a long arm and pat themselves on the back as they look back on the year's efforts. I wouldn't want to guess how many pages of attractive and articulate information have gone out to League members this year, but just the bulletins I have received fill half a file drawer. So, take a well-deserved break!

It is not, however, too early to start thinking about next year. Some of the more interesting reading in local bulletins focuses on League members themselves. Many of us think about introducing new members as they join, and most newsletters contain at least thumbnail sketches of new members. But new members need to be introduced to old members as well, and, especially in the larger Leagues, not everyone knows everyone else. Either sketches or longer profiles of long-term members may be in order.

Some League newsletters do this important work of connecting League members to each other by publishing basic information - occupation, family, main LWV focus, community activities - about all members. This can be gathered by questionnaire, or by brief phone calls. In one League, the membership chair added a little zing to this routine by calling each member and asking five less obvious questions, including "Where do you take visitors to our community?" and "What's the best book you've read recently?" When the answers were published, members gained not only knowledge of fellow League members, but also a handy list of tourist attractions and reading.

Other Leagues have been able to call on the talents of members to write longer profiles of both old and new members.

However, you choose to give League a human face, such articles in the bulletin make an important contribution to the connections and friendships that give us all so much satisfaction in being League members.

#### FIELD SERVICE

(Leppik - 612/546-3328)

Now that your annual meetings are over, the next step is to set a date for calendar planning and board orientation. Even if everyone on your board has done this for years, an annual board orientation is important. That is when you review and approve your board policies and LWV principles, set meeting times, and review the expectations and resources for each portfolio. (See enclosures for an example of simple board policies, or look in the new In League for more comprehensive policies.) It is also a good time to establish your criteria for participation in candidate debates. If you would like to have a complete orientation conducted by someone else - a good idea especially when there are new people on the board - your field service rep or one of several other state board members would be happy to provide this service. Just ask!



The new OUTLOOK will be out early this summer to help you with your calendar planning. Each board member gets a copy. In it will be dates and deadlines for LWVMN events, a state board list, presidents list, and counterpart communiques for all portfolios. It is an invaluable resource for planning meetings; filled with topic ideas, resources, speakers and how-tos - it's all there. You should never lack for interesting meetings with this in your hands!

Your Regional Rep will be calling you this summer with a short evaluation to find out how the system has been working for you and how we might serve you better. We are working to streamline our mailings, especially to very small Leagues, and we have some other ideas we'd like to discuss with you. We want to make your League work rewarding, not burdensome.

An idea I've been recommending to a number of Leagues this spring is to approach your local PTA or other educational organizations to cosponsor a meeting this fall or winter, based on our financing education study. The purpose is two-fold; to reach out with our financing education study to those groups most likely to be interested and to introduce the League to young parents in hopes of attracting new members. Northfield LWV has used this technique very successfully, and it might be worth a phone call or letter to their president to find out how they did it.

#### REGIONAL REPS

(Bowman - 218/847-4389)

The Cass Lake/Walker League invited the Grand Rapids and Bemidji Area Leagues to a dinner party held at the end of April. Last year the Grand Rapids League entertained the Cass Lake/Walker and Bemidji Area Leagues in Grand Rapids. This kind of an evening event is a great opportunity for Leaguers to socialize during the appetizer and wine and the dinner. The food was provided by members of the Cass Lake/Walker League at the home of Donna Sather on Midge Lake. Because of the adverse weather, the Grand Rapids League members were unable to come, but there were good representations from both of the other Leagues and two of us from Detroit Lakes braved the weather to go. There was a program - the presentation of information on tax increment financing.

Hopefully this event will become an annual affair with alternating host Leagues.

#### LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

(Brown - 507/285-1809)

You local league presidents who attended state Council and received your Leadership Development books know what an excellent publication it is. Those of you who were unable to be there will soon receive yours in the mail. Candy Takkunen, LWV-Eastern Carver County, (612/445-4218) is the person who put it all together for you, and she is more than willing to help you use it effectively. Feel free to call her anytime for her advice and suggestions.



# THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103  
PHONE (612) 224-5445

## BOARD MEMO

TO: Local League Presidents and Board Members

FROM: Peggy Leppik, 1989-91 Field Service Chair

RE: Board Memo and DPM subscriptions for 1990-91

DATE: May 16, 1990

It's time to order your League's subscriptions for Board Memos and DPMs. As local League President, you do not need to order the Board Memo for yourself; however, each local League will receive only two copies of the Board Memo. One is for the use of the President and one will be included in the President's 3rd class mailing and 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 DPM subscription for Co-Presidents.

Please list all subscriptions for Board Memo and Duplicate President's Mailing on the spaces below and return the form to the LWVMN office, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103 no later than June 15, 1990.

Board Memo subscriptions cost \$5 year for six issues mailed 1st class directly to the subscriber's home. The Duplicate President's Mailing, consisting of Board Memo, selected enclosures and one complimentary copy of each new LWVMN publication, costs \$15/year for six issues mailed 3rd class directly to the subscriber.

Subscriptions for 1990-91:

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(Use other side of this form if more space is needed.)

LWV of \_\_\_\_\_

Total number of Board Memos ordered \_\_\_\_\_ x \$5 = \$\_\_\_\_\_

Total number of additional DPMs ordered \_\_\_\_\_ x \$15 = \$\_\_\_\_\_

Check #\_\_\_\_\_ in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed.

### LWMN POLICIES

Policies adopted by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, hereinafter referred to as LWMN, will be reviewed annually by the Board of Directors.

Suggestions for policies may be made by any member of LWMN, its staff, its officers or Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall adopt all policies.

Following a policy's adoption by the Board of Directors, the Executive Director will prepare procedures for review by the Office Management Committee to be sure that the procedures conform with the intent of the Board of Directors.

#### 1. Nonpartisan

LWMN Board members and the Executive Director shall consult with the appropriate local League president and the state president to determine the possible impact of active involvement of LWMN Board members in party politics.

#### 2. Use of Membership Lists

The President and the Executive Director may sell or exchange our mailing lists with other organizations on a selected basis using the following guidelines:

- a. The sale of the list has the capability of producing revenue, attracting members or participants for the League.
- b. The policies and public positions of the organization receiving the LWMN list must be compatible with League purposes or positions.
- c. The LWMN list cannot be traded or sold to be used for partisan or commercial purposes.

Telemarketing is an approved fundraising tool. The exchange of our membership lists with other organizations for this purpose is permissible providing that the above criteria established for direct mail exchanges are met.

#### 3. Office Staff Work Outside Office

Requests for paid LWV staff to work outside the office should be cleared with the appropriate portfolio chair and authorized by the President. (Examples: staff member help in Legislature, staff member consultation with local League, or staff member work at conference or workshop.)

#### 4. Reimbursement of Board Member Expenses

Board members must submit monthly expense vouchers whether they wish to be reimbursed or not. Expenses should be listed for all functions state Board members are required to attend. The voucher form defines categories and allowable amounts. Board members will be reimbursed for Board meetings, committee meetings, etc. required by their job description. Mileage will be reimbursed at 15 per mile (January, 1983 Board Meeting).



5. Nondiscrimination

No LWVMN meeting will be held in a place which is known to discriminate on the basis of race, religion or sex or is not handicapped accessible.

6. Consensus Questions

When a consensus or concurrence is planned, the state Program Committee submits questions to an ad hoc study review and consensus/concurrence committee consisting of program and action Board representatives and local League representatives well in advance of publication for comment and revision. The resource materials should be used to pre-test the questions on a representative sample of local League members before the questions are submitted to the Board. Materials and consensus/concurrence questions will be submitted to the Board for its approval.

7. Editing of Written Material

All written official information or communication should be reviewed by the President and Executive Director prior to mailing.

8. Publications

Name of writers and contributors to a publication should be included. All publications are reviewed by the President.

All state Program publications are submitted to an editor and to two reading committees (one made up of on-Board and off-Board members and another composed of "experts,") before the final draft is approved and prepared for publication.

9. Statewide Meetings

Registration cost is to be approved by the meeting planners in consultation with the Executive Director. All meetings are designed to be self-supporting. Costs of attendance by Board members, or those persons designated by the Board, material distributed, staff time, etc. are figured into the registration cost.

10. Board Member Participation at State Convention and Council

The League's Articles of Incorporation state: "They (the officers and Board of Directors) shall hold office until the conclusion of the next regular biennial Convention, or until their successors have been elected and qualified." Therefore, members who are up for election to state Board and are not local League Convention or Council delegates cannot vote and may have the privilege of the floor only if granted by the Chair.

Board members are encouraged to attend Convention and Council caucuses but must not lead or dominate the discussion.

11. Action

- A. Most action decisions are made by the LWMN Board during their regular board meetings. If the need arises between Board meetings, LWMN action at the state level is authorized by a committee which includes the President, Legislative Coordinator and Program Chair. Copies of letters and testimony will be distributed to Board.
- B. Local Leagues may take action on the local level under a state position if the membership is informed on the issue, LWV position and the action being taken.
- C. Local Leagues may take action on the state level under a local position if all three of these conditions are met:
  - 1. The legislation must not be statewide in scope;
  - 2. Every affected local League must be notified of the proposal prior to any action;
  - 3. Such action must be approved by the State Board or the State President, Legislative Coordinator and Program Chair prior to any action.

12. Approval of Testimony

Any formal statement made in the name of LWMN must be approved by the Legislative Coordinator, Program Director and President. Testimony must be written, with copies for office files and Board members. It is preferable that approval for testimony not be given over the telephone.

13. Attending Conferences or Meetings

Board members who attend meetings or conferences related to their portfolios should ask Board approval for expenses beforehand, if not covered by the budget.

14. Speakers' Bureau

It is the policy of the LWMN to request that an honorarium be paid to a speaker who appears before a non-LWV group. A suggested figure is \$50, to be adjusted up or down depending on the financial circumstances of the group and the expenses of the speaker. The only exception would be a request to talk about the League, which we will do without charge.

The speaker is expected to contribute the honorarium to the LWMN; however, any expenses (such as mileage, food, lodging or child care) will be reimbursed by the LWMN.

15. Resignations

A Board member who wants to resign should do so by a letter to the President. The letter will be read at the next scheduled Board meeting for acceptance by the Board.

16. Stipends for Project Directors

Board members cannot be paid project directors for a League of Women Voters of Minnesota project. (Office Management Committee, November 4, 1982.)

17. Guidelines for News Conferences

When any Board member determines that an issue or topic warrants a news conference, the Board member must contact the following people in order:

- . President
- . PR Director
- . Legislative Coordinator
- . Executive Director
- . PR/Development staff person

If the idea is approved, the responsibilities would be divided as follows:

Board member - identify key people who will make statements at news conference; prepare statement and get approval; define contents of press kit and get approval.

President and Legislative Coordinator - approve materials and procedures defined by Board member.

PR Director - assist Board member in planning and drafting all materials; arrange facility for conference; provide guidelines on quality of press kits; contact assignment editors at TV stations; prepare media memo announcing conference; attend news conference; serve as press liaison.

Executive Director - determine office timeline and staff availability; review all materials.

PR/Development staff - review materials; implement required distribution of media memo (invitation to cover) and news release (news conference statement).

18. Joining Coalitions

In joining a coalition League should determine if the coalition's purpose is consistent with the League's position and goals: meeting our requirements and/or priorities for taking action and for nonpartisanship. Can League accomplish its goals better alone or with the coalition?

League should be comfortable working with the individuals and organizations and be aware of how they and the coalition are funded.

League should be aware of any required financial commitment, as well as requirements of time, staff, and expertise.

League should be knowledgeable of the coalition's structure and decision making process.

Each League must join a coalition at the appropriate level. This means that the State League joins state-level coalitions, while local Leagues join coalitions dealing with local issues. When a local League wishes to join a coalition promoting a local issue, it should check with other Leagues in the area to make sure the various positions do not conflict.



POLICIES OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA EDUCATION FUND  
(LWMNEF)

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund adheres to all applicable policies of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota; additional policies are:

1. Duties

The main duty of the LWMNEF Board will be to review proposed state and local League projects to determine if they meet IRS 501(c)(3) requirements as "educational" projects and are eligible to receive donations considered tax deductible for the donor. The criteria for approval are:

- the project must be educational in nature, designed to serve the general public (not exclusively League members).
- project should provide factual, objective information and analysis, and not take sides in a current controversial issue.
- there must be no mention or advocacy of LWV positions or actions.
- project must not be for membership recruitment or retention.
- project must be approved before tax deductible money is solicited for its funding or before any previously raised money is spent.

A. The process for state League projects is:

- 1) determination by LWMN Board that project is appropriate for LWMN or LWMNEF;
- 2) include in the overall organizational budget;
- 3) application for project approval completed by appropriate portfolio chair with staff assistance for budget portion;
- 4) project approval process - directly to next Board meeting for full Board approval, or to five member "preliminary review committee" with full Board approval at next Board meeting.

B. The process for local League projects is described in "How to Use Your LWMNEF".

2. Policy Decisions

The LWMNEF Board will, besides reviewing projects, form appropriate new committees and carry out normal Board duties as stated in the Bylaws. Other policy decisions, concerning project details or budgets, or administrative operations, will be considered by the LWMN Board.

3. Administration

The LWMNEF will enter into a written agreement annually with LWMN for services, including administrative, management and fiscal. The LWMNEF will have no employees.

4. Budget

The LWMNEF Budget will be developed through and along with the LWMN Budget Committee process. The completed budget will be presented to LWMN Convention or Council delegates for their information only, and will be adopted by the LWMNEF Annual Meeting in a form compatible with the budget of LWMN.

5. Financial Review Committee

A Financial Review Committee, composed of the president, treasurer and development chair, will meet at least quarterly to review LWMNEF financial transactions, for projects and for LWMNEF administration.

6. Advisory Board

The LWMNEF Advisory Board will be composed of well-known community people (corporate, governmental, public policy oriented) to be listed on LWMNEF stationery. They will be asked for financial support and to attend one meeting per year.

7. The Development Committee

The Development Committee will be responsible for overall development policy of LWMN and LWMNEF. The committee will prepare fundraising plans; enlist chairs for such subcommittees as Fundraiser, Tour, Direct Mail, Annual Appeal, Capital Campaign, Planned Giving/Endowments and develop a two-year fundraising calendar. The committee will consist of the Development Chair, President, Action Chair, Budget Chair, Field Service Director, Marketing Director, Annual Appeal/Direct Mail Chair, Treasurer, Executive Director, Development Director and other local League members not on the LWMNEF Board.

8. Local League Use of LWMNEF

Information to assist local Leagues in using the LWMNEF will be in "How to Use Your LWMNEF: A Guide for Local Leagues". The information will include current sharing policies, how to do projects and financial transactions, and forms to carry out the process. Local Leagues will receive at least one copy of the publication each year.

9. Sharing Policy

- A. Ten percent of the unrestricted contribution from a corporation or foundation to LWMNEF will be shared with local Leagues. If the local League has received a tax-deductible unrestricted contribution from that donor in the past three years and the donor refuses to contribute in the current year, the local League will receive a 10% share of the contribution to LWMNEF or the equivalent of what it received before, whichever is greater. If the local League received its regular contribution from that donor, it will still get 10% of the contribution to LWMNEF.
- B. Twenty-five percent of an individual unrestricted gift of \$50 or more solicited by the state League in the LWMNEF individual giving campaign will be shared with the donor's local League if so requested.
- C. All shares will be deposited in the local League account in LWMNEF to be used by that local League for approved educational projects in their local community.



# THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103  
PHONE (612) 224-5445

## FINANCING EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA TIMELINE

TO: Local League Presidents, Education Study Chairs

FROM: Suzanne Blue, 612/388-7506, Education Study Co-chair  
Carolyn Lyngdal, 612/937-2596, " " "

DATE: May 16, 1990

September, 1990 - Facts and Issues #1, "Financing Education in Minnesota" will be mailed with discussion guide to local Leagues and to all members. This publication will provide a comprehensible outline of the current and very complex school finance system. Also available in September will be a condensed videotape of the April 19th Focus program "Are Miracles Forever?" This is appropriate for use anytime during the study.

October, November, December, 1990 - We suggest local Leagues schedule a unit meeting and/or possibly a public meeting during one of these months.

January, 1991 - Facts and Issues #2 will analyze shortcomings and strengths of the current school finance system. It will be mailed to local Leagues with discussion guide and consensus questions and to every member.

February, March, April, 1991 - Local Leagues should schedule a consensus meeting for one of these months.

April 26, 1991 -Deadline for consensus responses from local Leagues.

May 8, 1991 - LWVMN Board will approve position on school finance.

June, 1991 - School finance position will be announced at LWVMN Convention.



League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103

TO: Local League Presidents

FROM: Beverly McKinnell

RE: What to do with this mail?

DATE: February 14, 1990

Note: A change in the For Your Information part of the February Board Memo: Eleanor Holmes Norton will speak at St. Catherine's College, St. Paul on March 7th, not as part of the Carlson Lecture Series, U of M.

Call for nominations for the 1990 Hope Washburn Award: Put on your Board agenda, if they would want to nominate someone; give to your Bulletin Editor.

Call for nominations for the 1990 Peggy Thompson Award: Same as #1

Strategic Planning Information Survey: Complete at your March Board Meeting and return to state office by March 26, 1990.

IWMN Legislative Priorities: Announce to your Board, give to your Action Chair and Bulletin Editor.

10 Tips for a Successful Finance Drive: Give to your Finance Chair.

Now is the time to start planning for your annual meeting: Keep for your information.

Criteria for Participation in Senate and Gubernatorial Debates '90: Give to your Voter Service Chair and Bulletin Editor.

Debates '90 Project Director job description: Give to anyone you think would be interested and to your Bulletin Editor.

Election Hotline Project Director job description: Same as above.

Council '90 Agenda and Registration Packet: Put on your Board agenda. Announce in your bulletin and at membership meetings.

Financing Education Focus Agenda and Registration Form: Same as above.

1990 Tax Bill Analysis, Part II: Give to your Action Chair to keep on file as background for future action.

Leaguelines: Give to your Bulletin Editor.

Census Ads, flyer: Give to your Bulletin Editor.



# THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103 PHONE (612) 224-5445

TO: Local League Presidents

FROM: Polly Keppel, Nominating Committee Chair

DATE: February 15, 1990

## CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE 1990 HOPE WASHBURN AWARD

Members of your League are invited to submit nominations for the 1990 Hope Washburn Award for outstanding service to the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

The award was established in 1956 to honor the service Hope Washburn gave to the St. Paul and Minnesota Leagues. It is presented each year at Convention or Council to a Leaguer who has performed outstanding service to the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. In other words, the nominee could be someone who has been active on the local level or the state or national levels.

Any League member may nominate another member (except those serving on the current state Nominating Committee) who has been active at any level of League. The nominee does not need to be a member of the nominator's League. A member can be renominated by resubmitting her/his name with an update of League activities in the subsequent year or years. In keeping with the policy adopted in 1974, nominating material will be kept for a period of four years (upon request, the material will be returned to the submitter within that time). The task of selecting one outstanding person from all the outstanding nominees is very difficult. Sometimes the choice between the top two candidates is agonizing and the committee strongly recommends that the nominators consider resubmitting names so that these outstanding individuals can be given another consideration.

The Nominating Committee selects two finalists from the list of nominees; then each of the five committee members sends her vote directly to last year's recipient. Only she will know who is to receive the Award before the presentation at Council on April 19th.

The attached form is for your convenience. It is meant to give you an idea of the information the Nominating Committee believes is essential. If you prefer, you may use your own format. You may nominate more than one person. The deadline for nominations is April 1, 1990. Please send them to Polly Keppel, Nominating Committee Chair, 10 Luverne Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55419.

Please read this call for nominations to your Board and publish it in your bulletin to make sure that all members are aware of this important recognition for League service.

Nominating Committee members are: Polly Keppel, Chair; Diane O'Connor, LWV-Eastern Carver County; Barb Hiles, LWV-St. Croix Valley; Suzanne Blue, LWV-Red Wing; Dee Bowman, LWV-Detroit Lakes.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE 1990 HOPE WASHBURN AWARD

Name:

Address:

League:

To facilitate the public relations efforts involved in announcing Hope Washburn nominees and the eventual winner, it is extremely important for the following information to accompany each nomination:

- .A picture of the nominee
- .A listing of community papers (weekly, daily, employee and/or professional newsletter, radio, TV, etc.)
- .Information on family and/or other anecdotal information. Include information on how long the nominee has lived in the community.

List nominee's League activities and positions held. Please give approximate dates.

List other community activities:

Please give reasons why this person is nominated.

Your name:

League:

Please return by April 1, 1990 to:

Polly Keppel, LWVMN Nominating Committee Chair  
10 Luverne Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55419





# THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103 PHONE (612) 224-5445

TO: Local League President

FROM: Polly Keppel, Nominating Committee Chair

DATE: February 15, 1990

## CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE 1990 PEGGY THOMPSON AWARD

In 1989, the LWVMN Board of Directors instituted a new award to be presented annually to a local League leader recognizing outstanding service to her local League. The first award was given to Peggy Thompson. Because of Peggy's long commitment to strengthening local Leagues, the award focuses special recognition on leaders who by their sustained efforts have been instrumental in strengthening and/or stabilizing their local Leagues through their enthusiasm and innovative ideas.

The reason for instituting this award is that the Hope Washburn Award tends to honor individuals who have performed outstanding service to the state League. Even though service to a local League is service to LWVMN and qualifies a person for the Hope Washburn award, in fact most Hope Washburn recipients are recognized for their special contributions to Leagues at the state level.

In summary, the criteria for the two awards would be as follows:

### HOPE WASHBURN AWARD

Outstanding service to LWVMN

Community service

Enthusiasm and innovative ideas

Staying power

### PEGGY THOMPSON AWARD

Outstanding service to local League

Instrumental in strengthening or stabilizing local League

Innovative ideas, activities that have kept/made local League strong

Service to community at large

Enthusiasm, staying power

NOMINATIONS FOR THE 1990 PEGGY THOMPSON AWARD

Name:

Address:

League:

To facilitate the public relations efforts involved in announcing Hope Washburn nominees and the eventual winner, it is extremely important for the following information to accompany each nomination:

- .A picture of the nominee
- .A listing of community papers (weekly, daily, employee and/or professional newsletter, radio, TV, etc.)
- .Information on family and/or other anecdotal information. Include information on how long the nominee has lived in the community.

List nominee's League activities and positions held. Please give approximate dates.

List other community activities:

Please give reasons why this person is nominated.

Your name:

League:

Please return by April 1, 1990 to:

Polly Keppel, LWVMN Nominating Committee Chair  
10 Luverne Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55419







## THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103 PHONE (612) 224-5445

### LWMN 1990 LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

LWMN has a corps of 16 volunteer lobbyists and six interns working at the legislature. With limited resources and a short session, we will focus our energies on a limited number of issues, and remain flexible, depending on the evolution of legislative activities. Should there need to be program cuts, LWMN will work to assure that human service programs are spared.

Child Care: Action to secure an increase of \$10.5 million in the Child Care Fund to avert the crisis shortage of child care.

Election Law Reform: Action to enact SF 1074 which establishes public funding for Congressional campaigns, prohibits fundraisers during the legislative session and requires stronger lobbyist disclosure rules.

Choice: Action to prevent laws which interfere with a woman's right to make reproductive choices.

Pay Equity: Action to strengthen enforcement of the Pay Equity Law.

Mental Health: Action to assure adequate, appropriate housing and case management for the mentally ill.

Natural Resources: Action to oppose preemption of counties, cities or other local governments from enforcing or enacting packaging ordinances like those in place in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Firearms: Action to oppose enactment of a proposed constitutional amendment providing the right to bear arms.

LWMN will monitor developments in tax increment financing; the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy, which will review state mandates; the work of the Task Force on Educational Reorganization; establishment of the 1991-92 public school funding level; health care legislative proposals; and following the LWMN consensus on firearms, legislative proposals in matters in addition to the Constitutional Amendment issue.



## THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103  
PHONE (612) 224-5445

### 10 TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL FINANCE DRIVE

TO: LL Presidents

FROM: Kay Erickson, Development Chair

DATE: November, 1989

A finance drive letter is probably the most common way local Leagues supplement their dues. The finance drive letter can be used to solicit both businesses and members. If you are planning to send a finance drive letter this year, you might consider the following tips:

1. Appoint a finance committee to plan your fundraising projects for the entire year, but remember that the financial stability of your League is a Total Board Responsibility.
2. Develop an overall fundraising plan for your League year. Your choice of activities is limited only by your imagination - garage sales, pot lucks, auctions, social events, participating in the state phonathon - the list is endless. The finance drive may be just part of your plans and should be coordinated with other activities.
3. Plan well. Establish dates and timelines early for publicity and participation. Develop a timeline for each activity. Ask members of the finance committee to chair a project. Plans should include:
  - Timeline (start 4-5 months ahead of date, include dates for mailing, publicity, thank yous and reports)
  - Budget (including costs and income expected)
  - Evaluation
  - Final Report
4. Your letter should let them know why you need their gift, what activities their contribution will support and how your community is benefited by LWV's presence.
5. Personalize the letter you are sending. Put your greatest effort into those who give the most money (over \$100). They are special and need to be treated that way! This can be as simple as a note attached to the letter telling them that this is the letter that is being sent and thanking them for their generous support in the past. Or you can add a handwritten P.S. to the letter, or a handwritten note on the reply card. Stamp the reply envelope. Chances are they won't throw the envelope away.
6. Plan to make an additional effort to those whose past history shows an above average gift (\$25-\$50-\$75 or more). Use some of the techniques listed above to let them know you know and care about their support.
7. Divide the under \$25 givers into two categories, those that give every year and those that give only occasionally. Everyone should get your letter, but you can try some of the personal approaches for your consistent givers depending on your resources and time.

8. Remind donors that tax deductible contributions can be made to the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund and will be deposited in your account in that fund. (You will find deposit forms in the "How to Use the Education Fund" booklet.) All you need to do to set up an account is to send in a deposit form and the check. It is often easier to solicit tax deductible contributions.
9. If your solicitation is not for Education Fund contributions, remember that according to the new tax law you need to state that "Contributions to LWV\_\_\_\_\_ are not tax deductible charitable contributions."
10. Thank you's are important. Donors must be thanked and thanked again. Rule of thumb is to get the thank you mailed within 24 hours. Timely and appropriate acknowledgements increase your chances of upgrading your donors future gifts. Your donors are important to your League. They need and deserve special treatment.

Many of these tips are from the national League's Fundraising Sample Kit. It's a terrific resource with information on how to target your donors, fundraising checklists and models for special appeals. "Fundraising Sample Kit Packages" are available from the national office for \$7.



## Size & Scope

The 1990 Census will be the 21st in our nation's history and the largest and most complex ever undertaken.

The Census Bureau has been planning the mammoth operation since 1984.

**Expected Count:** 250 million people –  
106 million housing units.

**Employment:** Will hire about 565,000 people; about 300,000 working at peak.

**Location:** 484 field offices,  
13 Regional Census Centers, 7 processing offices.

**Coverage:** Over 106 million questionnaire packages to print, label and assemble.

**Geography:** Computerizing entire map base, including over 250,000 different base maps. Nearly 7 million maps will be generated to help census takers collect questionnaires.

**Participation:** Expect over 70 million mail returns within two weeks of Census Day – April 1, 1990.

**Technology:** Using 570 minicomputers in field offices; must set up, use and dismantle in one year.

**Mandated Completion:** Deliver apportionment counts to the President by December 31, 1990; provide data necessary for redistricting to states no later than April 1, 1991.

## Contacts for more information about the 1990 Census

**ATLANTA**  
Regional Census Center  
1375 Peachtree St., N.E.  
Atlanta, GA 30309-3112  
(404) 347-2274

**BOSTON**  
Regional Census Center  
441 Stuart St., 4th Floor  
Boston, MA 02116-5000  
(617) 421-1440

**CHARLOTTE**  
Regional Census Center  
3410 Saint Vardell Lane  
Charlotte, NC 28217-1355  
(704) 521-4452

**CHICAGO**  
Regional Census Center  
2255 Enterprise Drive,  
Suite 5501  
Westchester, IL 60153-5800  
(312) 409-4619

**DALLAS**  
Regional Census Center  
6303 Harry Hines Blvd.,  
Suite 210  
Dallas, TX 75235-5228  
(214) 767-7105

**DENVER**  
Regional Census Center  
6900 W. Jefferson Ave.  
Lakewood, CO 80235-2307  
(303) 969-7750

**DETROIT**  
Regional Census Center  
27300 West 11 Mile Rd.,  
Suite 200  
Southfield, MI 48034-2244  
(313) 354-1990

**KANSAS CITY**  
Regional Census Center  
10332 N.W. Prairie View Rd.,  
P.O. Box 901390  
Kansas City, MO  
64191-1390  
(816) 891-7562

**LOS ANGELES**  
Regional Census Center  
The Valley Corporate Park Bldg. 1  
16300 Roscoe Blvd.  
Van Nuys, CA 91406-1215  
(818) 892-6674

**NEW YORK**  
Regional Census Center  
221 West 41st St.  
New York, NY 10036-7294  
(212) 997-1920

**PHILADELPHIA**  
Regional Census Center  
441 N. 5th St., Third Floor  
Philadelphia, PA  
19123-4090  
(215) 597-8313

**SAN FRANCISCO**  
Regional Census Center  
400 Second St., 3rd Floor  
San Francisco, CA  
94107-1400  
(415) 243-8913

**SEATTLE**  
Regional Census Center  
101 Stewart St., Suite 500  
Seattle, WA 98101-1098  
(206) 728-5314

**Census Promotion Office**  
Census Bureau  
Washington, D.C. 20233  
Tel: (301) 763-1990

**or your nearest  
Census '90 District  
Office**

CENSUS '90



**YOUR  
INTRODUCTION  
TO THE**

**1990  
C E N S U S**

*How an accurate  
count involves the  
nation – and you!*

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Washington, D.C.

## THE BICENTENNIAL CENSUS

It's on the way. It will be here before you can say "everybody counts."

The 1990 Census will be the 21st in the nation's history – and – the largest and most complex ever undertaken. The Census Bureau expects to count 250 million people and 106 million housing units.

## WHY A CENSUS?

It's part of the U.S. Constitution. Article I, Section 2 says:

*"Representatives ... shall be apportioned among the several States ... according to their respective Numbers ... The actual Enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of Ten years, in such manner as [Congress] shall by Law direct."*

## HOW IMPORTANT ARE YOU?

Success of the census depends on you, on everyone.

In 1990, questionnaires will be delivered to more than 106 million housing units and living quarters in the country. More than 300,000 census takers and support personnel will help conduct the census and add up the final results.

How well you cooperate – this means completing and returning your questionnaire – will determine how accurate the census will be.

## WHAT'S AHEAD?

About a week before Census Day (April 1, 1990) most households will receive a questionnaire by mail. Others, depending on location, will have forms delivered by census takers. Roughly five out of six households will receive a short form. About one out of six households will be asked to fill out a longer form.

## WHAT WILL BE ASKED?

The questions are basic. The short form asks about race, Hispanic origin, age, marital status; whether you rent or own your residence, the number of rooms, etc. The longer form asks additional questions on ancestry, employment, education, income, type of housing, utilities, and so on.

## WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR ANSWERS?

Once the Census Bureau receives your questionnaire, a key part of our work begins. If the questionnaire is incomplete, a census employee must contact you to obtain the information. Then the answers on your questionnaire are combined with those from other questionnaires to produce statistical totals for various geographic areas. It is these combined numbers, not your personal answers, that are published and put to thousands of uses.

## WHAT KINDS OF USES?

The population count for your area is used to determine how many seats your state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives. States use the numbers to allocate seats in their legislatures.

Billions of dollars in federal funds are returned to states, local governments, and American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages. State funds are returned to cities and counties. Amounts are based in part on population or housing data. Beyond that, planners use census facts to determine where to locate such facilities as hospitals, schools, day care and senior citizen centers. Various social programs receive funds based on census information. Businesses use the data for decisions involving expansion and jobs.

## THE CENSUS IS CONFIDENTIAL!

So, why not stand up and count yourself in the census? Neither a census taker nor any other

employee of the Census Bureau can reveal information about you or your household. Census personnel take an oath to uphold this confidence. Failure to do so can mean five years in prison and \$5,000 in fines. And what about other federal agencies, can they get your census information? The answer is NO!

Title 13 of the U.S. Code prevents any agency – Immigration, the FBI, the IRS, the courts, the military, welfare agencies – from getting any specific information about you. In fact, personal information from the 1990 Census will be locked up until the year 2062.

## WHAT WILL THE 1990 CENSUS TELL US?

- How the nation is changing.
- The condition of housing.
- Education, employment, and income information about your area.

The census takes the social and economic pulse of the nation.

## IF YOU'RE NOT COUNTED –

For a number of reasons, about 2.2 million people were not counted in the last census (about 1 percent). This is called the undercount. Among minority populations the percentage was higher – about 6 percent.

Unfortunately, an undercount can result in flawed decisions. Inaccurate counts can curtail projects and cause lower funding for community programs and services. Often, those who could benefit most are those who are shortchanged when there's an undercount.

Being missed in the census affects not only the people missed – everyone loses if everyone is not counted.

*So answer the census. It's good for all of us.*

TO: Local League Presidents  
FROM: Peggy Leppik, Field Service  
RE: Annual Meeting Planning  
DATE: February, 1990

NOW IS THE TIME TO START PLANNING FOR YOUR ANNUAL MEETING

It's not too early, and in fact for some it may be too late. You need to keep in mind that bylaw restrictions can make this lead time too short.

For example: Typical bylaws require 30 day notice in the local League bulletin to all members about any budget, program suggestions, nominations for office and bylaw changes to be discussed at the annual meeting. All of these items need to be brought to the local League board prior to publication in the bulletin for review and discussion. In addition, bylaw changes should be sent to the state office for review before publication in the bulletin. Thus an April 15 annual meeting date requires bulletin publication by March 15, and a review by the local board in late February or early March. So hop to it, if you haven't already started and set up your budget, bylaws, nominating and program committees as soon as possible.

Here is a checklist to help you carry out these goals:

- \_\_\_ Set an annual meeting date and review bylaws requirements.
- \_\_\_ Appoint a chair and committee for the annual meeting committees: bylaws, budget, program and nominating.
- \_\_\_ Notify all of the above committees of your board meeting date at which they should present their reports.
- \_\_\_ Appoint someone to reserve a room and make all necessary arrangements for the annual meeting.
- \_\_\_ Appoint a committee to act as auditor of the treasurer's books. Their report is due at the annual meeting.
- \_\_\_ Appoint members to prepare the annual reports.
- \_\_\_ Plan with your board the content of your annual meeting - should you have a guest speaker, honor special people in your League, etc. Think of your annual meeting as an opportunity to recruit new members. What do you think would interest them?

PREPARING FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING

Bylaw Review:

- Check that your bylaws are in conformity with the bylaws of LWVUS and LWVMN.
- Check that the wording of your bylaws is clear and understandable.
- Check that the bylaws allow flexibility in defining the structure and size of your board; do they allow for creative changes in board structure, such as co-chairs, executive board establishment, etc.



- How do your bylaws deal with dues? The amount of the dues should not be included in the bylaws; but rather are established by a majority vote at the annual meeting. Many Leagues are changing their membership year to coincide with their annual meeting. This gives them all summer to work on increasing membership. If you wanted to do this, do your bylaws need to be changed?
- Do your bylaws allow your board the flexibility to add program items in the middle of the year if an important local program item presents itself; bylaw changes to allow such program additions should include mechanisms for clear notification to all members, and discussion of the potential new program item by at least the board prior to any study and action. Remember proposed bylaw changes need to be reviewed by the state League before being submitted to your membership.

#### Budget Preparation:

- Do not have your treasurer act as budget chair; however, both the treasurer and president should serve on the committee as ex-officio members.
- Seek people for the committee who are not afraid to work with figures.
- The budget committee's job is to develop a balanced budget which accurately reflects the proposed activity of your League. It is in essence an outline of your coming year's activity.
- Are there items you carry from year to year in your budget that you never spend? Then eliminate them from the budget. Are there items not found in your budget that you spend money for each year? Then include them in your budget.
- A balanced budget means all income (dues, contributions, sales, grants, etc.) must equal the expected expenditures.

#### Nominating Committee:

- The committee consists of at least three people who should be familiar with the offices to be filled and should be familiar with your membership.
- The president never serves on the nominating committee.
- Contact should be made with all the current board members to see if they would like to continue.
- The committee should meet to discuss potential candidates, list prospects and assign committee members to talk to each prospect.
- Remember things can be done differently. Tasks can be changed, combined, reassigned as it fits the needs of your candidates. Many Leagues are changing the structure of their officers to include co-presidents; some have adopted an executive board structure with shared responsibility for presidential duties among four people.
- Try to maintain a good balance between new and veteran board members; too many veteran board members can breed stagnation and too many new board members can breed confusion.

#### Program Planning:

- Local program studies are important to all Leagues; they excite and challenge members and act as the basis for important League action in your community.
- In choosing local program items the following criteria should be used:
  - Is the subject a current concern in the community?
  - Is it an issue in which the League could make an impact?
  - Is it an issue that enough League members could make an impact?
  - Is it an issue that enough League members are concerned about that they would be willing to commit time and energy to?
  - Is it an issue for which governmental action is necessary? possible?

Thanks to the IWW of Illinois.



# THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MINNESOTA

550 RICE STREET ST. PAUL, MN 55103 PHONE (612) 224-5445

## DEBATES '90

### CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE 1990 MINNESOTA SENATORIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL DEBATES

It is the intention of Debates '90 to sponsor a nonpartisan debate among candidates for office of U.S. Senator and Governor from Minnesota in 1990.

The purpose of the debate is to educate the public about issues in the campaign and to allow face-to-face comparisons of the candidates. At the same time, the debate is intended to stimulate and increase voter interest and participation in the general election. These purposes are best served by inviting to participate in the debates only those candidates who have a possibility of winning the general election and who have demonstrated a significant measure of statewide voter support and interest.

The criteria for inclusion of candidates in the debate have been developed to serve these purposes and also to comply with requirements of the Federal Election Commission and the Federal Communications Commission.

The Debate '90 steering committee has, after careful consideration, adopted criteria it believes are nonpartisan, capable of objective application so that they will be as free as possible from varying interpretation and understandable to the public.

In order to be invited to participate in the 1990 Debates, a candidate must:

1. be a winning candidate for his/her party in the primary election.  
(Primary elections include only the candidates of the major parties as defined in M.S. 200.02, subd. 7.)

-or-

2. receive support of at least 15% of the people polled in an independent, credible, statewide, professional poll, such as Minnesota Poll. Such a poll must be taken after the primary election and its results must be available within two weeks. The poll may not be one commissioned by a party or candidate. It should ask questions similar to the "trial heat" approach - "If the election were held today, would you vote for a, b, c, d, etc.?"

-or-

3. receive the percentage of support in a poll, as described above, as great as, or greater than, that received by a major party candidate. (This provision allows for the possibility that a major party candidate could receive support of less than 15%, and that another candidate could outpoll that person.)

These criteria were used by LWVN for Debates '82, '84 and '86 and '88.

JOB OPPORTUNITY  
PROJECT DIRECTOR FOR DEBATES '90

The project director is responsible to the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund Steering Committee. The job includes overall responsibility for planning, organizing, staffing, coordinating and implementing debates. This may include:

- . A thorough understanding of the League of Women Voters;
- . Provision of Debates '90 staff services to the Voter Service Steering Committee including taking minutes of the meetings;
- . Clear communication among all elements of the project: LWMN Board of Directors, steering committee, consultants, staff, candidate liaisons, local organizations, cosponsors and volunteers;
- . May need to assist in coordination of primary debates, if they occur;
- . Exploration and recommendation of and planning with broadcasters;
- . Negotiation with candidates/campaigns
- . Exploration, recommendation and planning of debate site;
- . Coordination of volunteer assistance throughout the project and at the debate site, or appointment of representatives to handle this task;
- . Recommendations for hiring of assistance as necessary such as graphic artists, security guards, etc.
- . Participation in proposal writing and fundraising;
- . Coordination of public relations efforts;
- . Coordination of activities at the debate site;
- . Regular reports to the Board of Directors on the status of the project (including financial reports), recommendations and presentation of alternative for project funding.
- . Willingness and ability to travel outside the metro area.
- . Preparation of final report for funders and LWMNEF.

Desirable Skills: Ability to plan, organize, coordinate and implement; ability to work with and supervise professionals and volunteers; good communicator; able to delegate authority and responsibility; able to be articulate in demanding situations; familiarity with broadcasting; ability to research relevant background information; political acumen, resourcefulness.

The job begins approximately April 2, 1990 and continues until completion of final report due in November, 1990. A fee of \$8,000 is offered.

Mail resume to: LWMNEF, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103

Resumes should be received by March 9, 1990.



HOTLINE PROJECT DIRECTOR  
JOB DESCRIPTION  
1990

LWVMN is seeking a project director for the Election Hotline, a metro-area telephone voters information service. The Hotline will be in operation immediately prior to the general election and perhaps also at the times of the League-sponsored gubernatorial and senatorial debates. The Project Director is responsible for the planning, organization, staffing, promotion, operation and evaluation of the Hotline. A \$1,000 stipend is offered. Planning and recruitment of volunteers start in the spring, but the heaviest time commitment is from mid-September to election day, November 6th. Transportation is essential. The job may be easily shared by co-directors.

In brief, some of the major tasks are:

- \* Recruiting and scheduling volunteers;
- \* Coordinating with LWVMN staff in development of cost projections and use of secretarial staff;
- \* Assembling precinct locators from the 7-county area;
- \* Preparing PSAs and news releases and arranging radio and TV exposure in coordination with PR Board person and staff;
- \* Preparing the site;
- \* Preparing training and logging materials for volunteers;
- \* Training and trouble-shooting during hours of Hotline operation;
- \* Coordinating the operation of the Hotline with the telecasts of the Gubernatorial and U.S. Senate Debates;
- \* Preparing a final report and evaluation of the project.

Desirable skills: Ability to plan, organize, coordinate and implement a major project; understanding LWV and its nonpartisan policy; ability to recruit and work with volunteers; resourcefulness; desire to have a lot of fun while working hard.

Complete planning and work schedules are available at the LWVMN office. Anyone interested should contact Anne Borgen at 612/545-7076 or the LWVMN office at 612/224-5445.

# a COUNCIL with a FOCUS

Delegates and visitors to the 1988 state Council meeting were enthusiastic about that first time experiment in a one-day Council combined with the spring FOCUS. Never turning our backs on success, this year we will again combine the two in a one day event.

Don't limit yourselves to just your two delegates - there's too much going on for that. A wide array of workshops is being offered from the nuts and bolts variety to the philosophical, from how to have fun being local League president to what to expect and how to get started on the Education study.

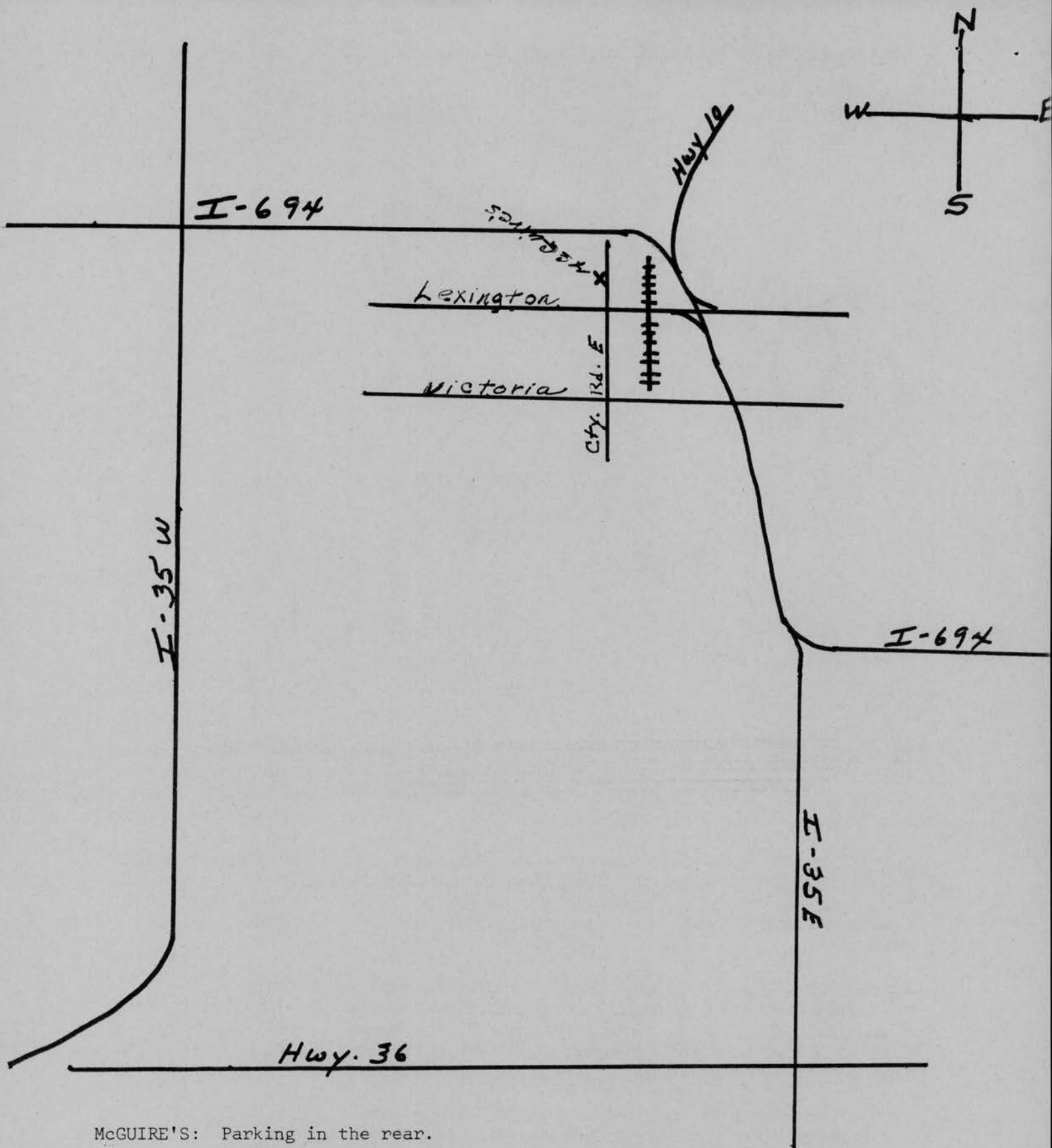
Again this year, the Council session itself is designed to get the necessary business done quickly allowing time for a session on strategic planning. The subject of the FOCUS meeting following Council will be Financing Education in Minnesota. One of the highlights will be the keynote - new Commissioner of Education, Tom Nelson.

---Take advantage of the great Complete Package Deal - it not only offers a bargain for Council, it waives FOCUS registration costs.

---Enjoy a new atmosphere for this spring meeting. We've moved "off campus" to McGuire's.

---Load up the cars and head for 1201 W. County Road E (just off Lexington and I-694).

---Focus on April 19th!



McGUIRE'S: Parking in the rear.

Conference Center Entrance  
off the parking area at  
the north end of the  
building.



1990 COUNCIL AGENDA

- 10:00-10:30 - Registration
- 10:30-11:20 - Workshops  
Presidents/McKinnell, Leppik  
Membership/Sweeny  
Action/McWilliams  
Housing and the Homeless/Flanigan, Brown
- 11:30-12:30 - Lunch, Hope Washburn & Peggy Thompson Awards
- 12:30-12:45 - Break
- 12:45- 1:45 - Keynote Speaker: Van Mueller
- 1:45 -2:30 - Council  
Call to Order  
Adoption of the Order of Business  
Adoption of the Rules  
1:50 State of the League  
2:00 Treasurer's report/McDonald  
Budget Report/Megard  
2:15 Other Business  
2:30- 2:45 Break  
2:45- 3:45 - Strategic Planning/Higinbotham  
3:45 Adjournment
- 3:55- 4:45 - Workshops  
Voter Service/Borgen  
Ed Fund/Development/Erickson  
Delegate Training/McKinnell  
Financing Education/Blue, Lyngdal  
Leadership Development/Brown, Takkunen
- 4:30- 5:00 - Focus Registration
- 5:15 Keynote Speaker: Tom Nelson, MN Commissioner of Education
- 6:15- 7:00 - Dinner
- 7:15- 8:15 - Panel Discussion; Viewpoints on Financing Education
- 8:30- 9:30 - Equity Lawsuit discussion

COUNCIL '90 WORKSHOPS

- 10:30-11:20    PRESIDENTS - "It Doesn't Have to be Lonely at the Top"  
Delegating, sharing, not being stretched thin. Exchange ideas, concerns and experiences.
- MEMBERSHIP - "How to Get Them - How to Keep Them"  
Membership strategies and successes.
- ACTION - "How Does Your League Act?" - Guidelines and suggestions for ways your League can make a difference in your community using local, state and national program.
- LOW INCOME HOUSING AND HOMELESS PEOPLE - "A House is Not a Home - But it Beats a Shelter"  
A look at a problem that won't "just go away".
- 3:55-4:45      VOTER SERVICE - "Keeping Your Cool When the Election is Hot"  
Candidates forums, Voter Guides, electoral Jury Project, nonpartisan policy and anything else you would like - all will be discussed.
- EDUCATION FUND - "Make It Work for You"  
Learn how to get and how to spend Ed Fund money.
- LWVUS DELEGATE TRAINING - "Don't Get Caught With your Credentials Down"  
Delegates to Convention will discuss preparations, strategies, travel, room arrangements. Meet your fellow delegates.
- FINANCING EDUCATION - "Time for a Dollars & Sense Approach"  
Get in on the ground floor of the new state study - what to expect, when to expect it, and how to use it.
- LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT - "Even Born Leaders Need Developing"  
A condensed version of the Leadership Development Seminars, using a new Leadership Development Training Manual published by LWMNEF.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103

REGISTRATION FORM FOR 1990 STATE COUNCIL/LEADERSHIP WORKSHOPS/FOCUS

Please return to state office by April 4th

LWV of \_\_\_\_\_ Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Complete Package - includes Council, Workshops, Focus, Registration, 2 meals: \$40.00

Council Package: includes Council, Workshops, Lunch, Registration - \$29.50

Council and afternoon Workshops, Registration, workbook - \$23.00

Afternoon Workshops & Focus, registration, dinner - \$30.00

Morning Workshops, Registration, lunch - \$20.50

Remember: Each League is entitled to two Council delegates. Be sure to indicate your delegates on the form.

Delegates' Workbooks will be mailed in advance of Council.

Participants will receive their workbooks at registration. Packages include the workbook.

.4 CEUs issued for Focus attendance, if desired. Include additional \$2.50 and Social Security number for each.



DIRECTIONS:

1. List the names of the delegates and others - first names, please - and address. Be sure to indicate the 2 delegates. Check appropriate columns for each person.
2. Enclose checks payable to LWVMN.

[illegible]

### WORKSHOP SELECTION

Put a checkmark for each of the two workshops each of you plans to attend.  
Last minute changes of plans can be made, but this gives us an idea of how to  
assign various sized rooms.

10:30 - 11:20

3:55 - 4:45

Choose one for each session

	Leadership Development						
	Financing Education						
	Education Fund						
	LMVUS Delegate Training						
	Voter Service						
Housing							
Action							
Membership							
Presidents							

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund presents

FOCUS ON FINANCING EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA

Thursday, April 19, 1990

4:30 - 9:30 p.m.

McGuire's Conference Center

1201 W. County Road E

Shoreview

AGENDA

- 4:30 p.m.      Registration
- 5:15            Keynote: "An Overview of Education in Minnesota"  
Tom Nelson, MN Commissioner of Education
- 6:15            Dinner
- 7:15-8:15      Panel Discussion: Viewpoints on Financing Education  
"Basic Program," Wayne Erickson  
"The Teacher's Perspective," Rose Hermodson, MN Federation of Teachers  
"Political Realities," Bob Brown, Professor, College of St. Thomas  
"The Legislative Viewpoint," Randy Peterson, MN State Senate, DFL-Wyoming
- 8:30-9:30      Equity Lawsuit Discussion  
Duane Mattheis, Association of Metropolitan School Districts  
Barbara Baker, Association of Stable and Growing Districts

This program is partially funded by contributions to the  
League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund



LWMN Education Fund, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103

FOCUS ON FINANCING EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA

Thursday, April 19, 1990  
4:30 - 9:30 p.m.

McGuire's Conference Center  
1201 W. County Road E  
Shoreview

Registration Form  
Due Monday, April 16, 1990

LWV of \_\_\_\_\_

---

NAME	Registration & meal*	Registration only	.4
	\$22.50 LWV members	\$10 LWV members	CEUs
	\$27.50 Non-members	\$15 Non-members	\$4.00

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\*Those wishing Continuing Education Credits must send name, address, phone number and social security number as well as \$4 fee. Continuing Education Units are being offered in cooperation with Anoka-Ramsey Community College.



# League Lines

Vol. 6 No. 3

League of Women Voters of Minnesota

February 1990

## ***LWVMN swings into action during legislative session***

LWVMN is in action at the Capitol! Lobbyists and interns will focus on the following six areas chosen by the Board as the 1990 legislative priorities:

✓ Passage of S.F. 1074, the "Election Law Reform Bill" containing limits on fundraisers for legislators during the legislative session;

✓ Strengthening the pay equity law to assure that work done by women which is of equal value to men's will be compensated similarly by local governments;

✓ Heading off attempts to limit women's reproductive choices;

✓ Seeking additional funding for child care for working low income families who have been denied assistance due to changes in welfare laws;

✓ Supporting comprehensive and appropriate housing for the mentally ill, and assuring appropriate therapy for persons who are committed for treatment;

✓ Opposing attempts to preempt enforcement of Twin Cities ordinances controlling the use of certain plastic containers.

LWVMN will oppose reduction in human service programs as legislators look for ways to balance the budget in response to faltering revenues. We'll also monitor developments in school finance, health care, a study of legislative mandates, and -- following our March consensus--firearms legislation.

It's not too late to subscribe to the Capitol Letter for background information and bill status. Call the League office to subscribe (612-244-5445).

## **League looks ahead to "Debates '90"**

Planning has begun for "Debates '90," two one-hour candidates forums to inform the public on the major party candidates for Governor and U. S. Senator. The debates will take place in October 1990, following the primary election. According to Anne Borgen, Voter Service Chair for LWVMN, it is anticipated that the debates will be broadcast by a commercial television station in their entirety during prime time.

## **Leadership Workbooks to sharpen local Leagues**

How can concerned but busy Leaguers sharpen their leadership skills? How can those whose skills are sharp pass on their skills both to League and to their community?

The LWVMNEF Leadership Workbook is the answer. This Workbook presents the experience of 12 trained League leaders who have taught over 240 women and men--Leaguers and members of other civic groups--over the past 2 years.

It will be distributed to local Leagues at the State Council meeting on April 19, at the Leadership Workshop sessions.

"We have put together specific workshop experiences and exercises including worksheets for copying and lists of equipment needed--right down to instructions for leaders to give to participants," said Marcia Brown, State Board member and a member of the leadership development team. "It should enable anyone to direct a leadership training workshop."

## **Strategic Planning Committee to assess future of LWVMN**

What is the future of the League? How will we achieve the future we want?

The Strategic Planning Committee has recently been formed in order to answer these questions in a systematic and inclusive way.

Local Leagues will kick off the process in March when their Boards will respond to questions about their current strengths, weaknesses, needs and concerns. Delegates to the April Council meeting will continue the discussion.

The committee will work through the summer to prepare a long range plan for LWVMN, to be presented to the Board in September or October. Anyone interested in being a part of this Strategic Planning committee, or who has questions or comments about the process, should contact Joan Higinbotham (612-926-9399).

# You'll earn more than *money* with this temporary job...

... work with the U.S. Census  
Bureau on a national community  
event — the 1990 Census

Earn extra money  
from a few hundred to several thousand dollars

Learn office, business, and people skills  
and be paid while you learn

Do a job that really counts  
and help your community receive its fair share  
of government funds

CENSUS '90



The U.S. Census Bureau is an Equal Opportunity Employer

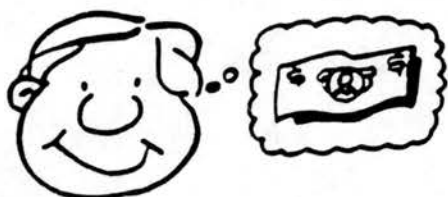


For more information about these temporary jobs,

CONTACT YOUR  
LOCAL JOB SERVICE  
FOR MORE INFORMATION



## The Best Temporary Jobs in America



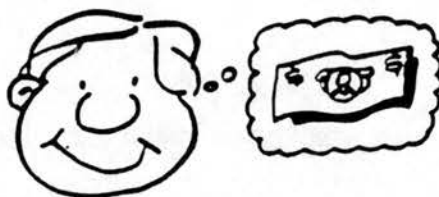
The 1990 Census is a big job. We need thousands of part-time and temporary workers. Would you like to be one of them? You just have to pass a simple test and meet a few other requirements, and you can earn from \$5 to \$8 an hour depending on where you live. Call your local state employment office for more information.

**Answer the Census.  
It Counts for More Than You Think!**

**CENSUS '90**



## The Best Temporary Jobs in America



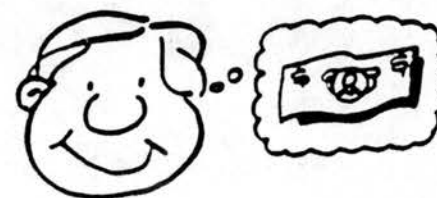
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It Counts for More Than You Think!**

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**Answer the Census.  
It Counts for More Than You Think!**

**CENSUS '90**



# Let's Sell It!



*published by*

The League of Women Voters of Connecticut

A Catalog  
of  
Publications, Products and Services  
of Civic and Patriotic Interest

★ 1990 ★

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*Bringing members and friends together for exciting and unique travel experiences with a League focus.*

### 1990 Tours

Soviet Union for Parents and Students August 15 - 25

Silk Road August 28 - Sept. 18

China Highlights October 4 - 17

Mediterranean and Black Sea Cruise October 10 - 23

Brazil with the LWV UN Observers November 4 - 17

New Zealand October 31 - November 14, also Australia

Southern India December

### New for 1991

USSR Study tour focusing on Child Care

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*The tours are fundraisers for participating State and Local Leagues. \$100 agent commission is given to State Leagues which promotes the tours. (It is not an added on charge). Local Leagues may also participate by offering the tours to travellers and potential members in their area. The \$50 nonmember fee goes to the local League which recruits participants. P. S. Leaguers...give us your input of tours you'd like to see offered!*

# Let's Sell It!



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The League of Women Voters of Connecticut

A Catalog

of

Publications, Products and Services

of Civic and Patriotic Interest

League of Women Voters of Connecticut

Suite 113, 1890 Dixwell Avenue, Hamden, CT 06514

(203) 288-7996

★ 1990 ★



## LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS



**Celebrate  
70 Years  
of a Great Choice**

### **Wear Our Sweatshirt**

White, long-sleeve, crewneck, 50/50 cotton polyester,  
imprinted with above logo in purple, size L or XL.  
\$20.00 plus \$2.95 shipping and handling.

### **Write on Our Notecards**

Set of 20 notecards (4 x 5-3/8) on white stock,  
imprinted with above logo in purple and 20 envelopes.  
\$5.00 plus \$1.75 shipping and handling.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Sweatshirts \_\_\_\_\_ Sizes \_\_\_\_\_ Price \_\_\_\_\_

Sets of Notecards \_\_\_\_\_ Price \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping and Handling \_\_\_\_\_

Any questions call: 609-394-3303 Order Total \_\_\_\_\_

Check payable and mail to: League of Women Voters of New Jersey

204 West State St., Trenton, NJ 08608

**Coming  
Soon!  
Connecticut:  
The Constitution State**  
A coloring book for all ages.  
Learn how a bill becomes a law.  
For details, contact the LWCT office.

The League of  
Women Voters  
of Connecticut  
presents

## **CAMPAIGN FOR ELECTION™**



### **A Board Game of Chance and Strategy**

CAMPAIGN FOR ELECTION™ will test your vote-getting skills as you follow the campaign trail to election day victory – or defeat!

CAMPAIGN FOR ELECTION™ is perfect for presentation to anyone interested in politics. It makes a fine gift for family and friends.

As an educational tool, CAMPAIGN FOR ELECTION™ provides a fun way for children to become familiar with our election process.

### **BUY ONE – BUY SEVERAL**

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF CONNECTICUT  
SUITE 113, 1890 DIXWELL AVENUE, HAMDEN, CT 06514, (203) 288-7996

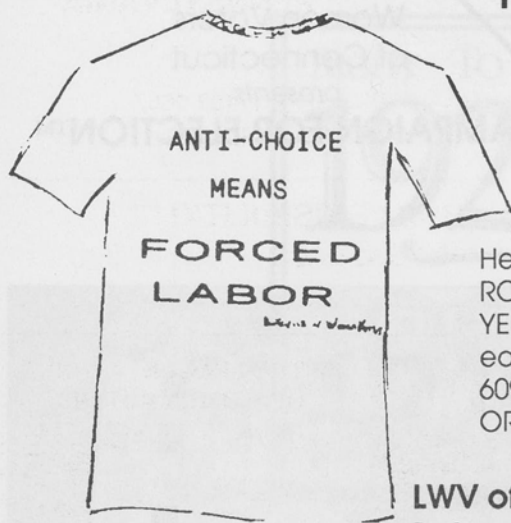
**INCLUDES GENUINE  
ATLANTIC CITY CASINO  
DICE**

**\$2.00 each\***

PLUS Shipping & Handling

\*8% tax for CT residents

Contact LWVCT office for S&H costs and quantity discounts.



**PRO-CHOICE T-SHIRT  
FOR YOURSELF?  
FOR FRIENDS?  
AS YOUR LWV'S  
FUNDRAISER?**

Heavy-weight T-shirt in BLACK, ROYAL, ROSEBUD, KELLY, or YELLOW. M, L, or X-L. \$11.00 each, plus \$2.00 postage (call 609-896-0421, eves., for BULK ORDER REDUCED RATE info.)

**LWV of Lawrence Township  
Betsey Harding  
PO Box 6236  
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648**

..... FROM THE STATE WHERE THE LEAGUE WAS BORN .....  
**A COLLECTOR'S KEEPSAKE ALL-OCCASION GREETING CARD**

The open card features a line drawing of Illinois surrounded by a wreath of state symbols in color, plus a center "sculpture" fold.

(7x8 1/2 in., open)



A work of art – hand-cut, folded, and glued by members of The League of Women Voters of Rochelle, Ill. Exclusive design by card-artist Alice Marks

**\$2.00 ea. postpaid**  
available June 1, 1990

TO ORDER: Please send your check or money order to:  
**KATHY COOPER**  
1253 TILTON PARK DRIVE  
ROCHELLE, IL 61068

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA**

CHECKS PAYABLE TO: LWVPA  
P.O. BOX 607  
HARRISBURG, PA 17108-0607

**ALL PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE AND HANDLING**

**PODIUM SIGNS – GREAT VISIBILITY!  
FOR ONLY \$50 EACH**

- New Color LWV Logo
- Personalized
- 12" x 18"
- Professional
- Durable
- Washable Plastic
- Portable
- Classy



**THE LEAGUE  
OF WOMEN VOTERS**  
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Please Print Clearly

Name of League: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Signs \_\_\_\_\_ x \$50= \_\_\_\_\_

**SELF STICK NOTE PAD**

Don't be without these  
handy post-it notes.

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS**

Black Letters on Yellow Paper  
50 sheets per pad  
Two sizes

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

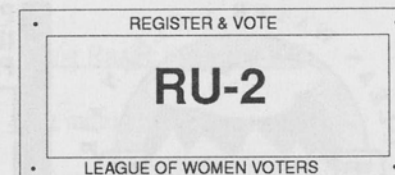
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

3" x 3" - # \_\_\_\_\_ x \$1.75= \_\_\_\_\_

3" x 5" - # \_\_\_\_\_ x \$2.00= \_\_\_\_\_

**LWV  
LICENSE PLATE FRAME**



**BLACK FRAME  
WITH WHITE LETTERS  
LEAGUE VISIBILITY  
EVERYWHERE YOU GO  
EASY TO INSTALL**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

# \_\_\_\_\_ x \$4.00= \_\_\_\_\_

## DECALS

Two types are available (indicate number of each):  
 \_\_\_\_\_ adhesive on front – for inside of car windows  
 \_\_\_\_\_ adhesive on back – for folders, etc.

### Send orders to:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

League: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

### Cost:

# Decals	Cost each	Total # Decals	Cost
1-10	\$1.00	_____	_____
11-25	.90	_____	_____
26-50	.80	_____	_____
51-100	.75	_____	_____

Postage Chart:	Decals	Add
	1-8	\$.25
	9-18	.45
	19-28	.65

for ea. add'l 10 add \$.20

Subtotal \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Postage: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Cost: \_\_\_\_\_

Size: 5-1/4 x 2-3/4

Colors: border & swash - red

LWV square - gray

lettering - dark blue

background - white

### Make check payable to:

League of Women Voters of Maine  
 335 Water Street, Augusta, Maine 04330  
 (207) 622-0256



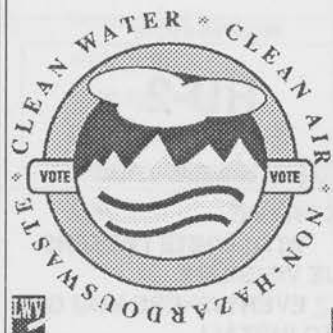
### Environmental T-shirt

Blue and green design on white T-shirt  
 Large and X-Large \$10\*

### Voter T-shirt

Red and blue design on white T-shirt  
 Large and X-Large \$10\*

### Bright 3 1/2" yellow and blue Jumbo LWV buttons \$2\*



\*Discounts for members only:  
 1-10 (same price)  
 11-50 (20% off)  
 51 or more (30%)



\*Orders must be prepaid. Please include \$2.00 for postage and handling. Add 50¢ for each additional T-shirt.

Make checks payable to:  
 League of Women Voters of Kentucky  
 404 Golden Gate Court  
 Louisville, KY 40243-1923  
 (502) 244-0888

Ky. orders must include 5% Sales Tax



THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

### NEW MEMBER HANDBOOK

### New Member Handbook!

For only \$1.25 plus s/h your members can learn all about the League, from history through principles and program, to voter service and League Lingo! A must for all new members.

1-10, single copy price (\$1.25)  
 11-50, 20% discount  
 50 or more, 30% discount

Orders must be prepaid. Pub. #8802

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (D) \_\_\_\_\_ (E) \_\_\_\_\_

Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ Unit Price \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_

### Shipping Charges

\$ 0 - \$2.00	= \$ .75
\$2.01 - \$5.00	= \$1.25
\$5.01 - \$15.00	= \$1.75
\$15.01 - \$25.00	= \$2.75
\$25.01 - \$50.00	= \$3.75
\$50.00 and up	= \$5.00

Discount amount on total price for item

Total Cost \_\_\_\_\_

Ship.Charge \_\_\_\_\_

4% Sales Tax \_\_\_\_\_

Checks payable to  
 LWV of Iowa  
 4817 University,  
 Suite 8  
 Des Moines, IA 50311

Total \_\_\_\_\_

### LWV STICK PIN



Sterling Silver

\$10.00  
 plus p/h

No discount on quantity orders  
 No tax on stick pin

Pin 1/2 inch wide  
 & 3 inches long

### Long Range Planning Kit

Kit includes:

Every member survey  
 Convention Report  
 Local League Survey  
 Trial Balloons Exercise  
 VOTER Articles  
 Strategic Planning for the Future

Pub. # 8701 Price \$5.00 plus p/h  
 No discount on quantity orders



**The League of Women Voters  
of Trumbull County**

presents  
**THE PIN**



An exclusive,  
original design...  
perfect for gifts,  
perfect for you! Announce your League  
affiliation with quiet elegance. Order your  
pin today!

Prices: Qty

Sterling Silver \$30.00 \_\_\_\_\_

or

14K Gold on Sterling Silver. \$40.00 \_\_\_\_\_

Make check payable to:

League of Women Voters of Trumbull  
County, Ohio and mail to LWVTC  
P.O. Box 8651, Warren, Ohio 44484

**The League Black  
Business Bag (16 x 12 x 3)**

The perfect gift for Leaguers and friends.  
Heavy black nylon with matching nylon  
web shoulder strap and trim. Outside um-  
brella pocket, inside organizer, back pocket  
for newspaper or magazine. Acrylic key  
chain with LWVUS logo. \$21 ea. plus \$1.68



tax. Bulk discounts for orders of 11-50 bags-  
20%, 51+ bags-30%. Mail orders: Add \$3 for  
one bag, \$4 for 2-9 bags, \$5 for 10-29 bags.  
For 30+ bags call the League office. Order  
from LWVIL, 332 S. Michigan, #1142,  
Chicago, IL 60604. 312-939-5935

**OUTREACH YEAR 2000**

**Youth Packets** available for Leaguers  
working with students and scouts in grades  
4-6. Youngsters will learn the technique  
for writing their legislators on areas of  
concern to them whether community  
environmental issues or local neighbor-  
hood problems. Or they can have fun with  
Government Bingo and the crossword  
puzzle. Capitalize on the students' and  
scouts' interest in learning about govern-  
ment. One copy of each activity included.

Available March '90. Price \$15.

Order your **Youth Packets** from:

LWV Rochester Metro,  
132 Spring Street  
Rochester, NY 14608  
716-232-3380.



**CELEBRATE**

**the 19th Amendment**

Purple & White Pins

Sell to Leaguers - Other Women's

Groups

Add your own message ribbons

Metal Badges - 1-1/4" • Safety Pin fasteners

Price \$1 each - \$10/dozen

**WE PAY POSTAGE!**

Orders:

Charlotte Finucane, LWVWR  
1434 Watauga Street  
Kingsport, TN 37660  
615-245-7014

**CLASSIFIED ADS**

**BED AND BREAKFAST** is offered to League members in the Nation's Capital by  
D.C. League members. Singles \$33.30 Doubles \$49.95

For reservations call or write:

Louise Perry (202) 882-0519, 1445 Primrose Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012  
or

LWV-DC (202) 347-3403, 918 F Street, N.W., Room 409, Washington, D.C. 20004

**PLAYING CARDS:** red or blue with white LWV imprint, \$5.25 for single deck,  
\$9.50 for double deck. LWV-NPCN, c/o Annalee, Box 112, Northville, MI 48167.

**Map of Princeton Area** including voting districts and points of interest. Send \$3.50  
check to LWV of Princeton Area, P.O. Box 3043, Princeton, NJ 08543-3043.

**COME TO SUNNY SAN DIEGO!**

Bed & Breakfast for short visits. \$25/single; \$35/double

CALL LWVSD, (619) 298-0032

**LWV NAMETAGS**

2" x 3" press-on, white with blue logo. 100 - \$5. Write LWVSD, 3620 30th St., Ste.  
D, San Diego, CA 92104.

**Sparkling Rhinestone "VOTE" pins** are available again! Send \$17.00 (\$15 +  
\$2 handling) to LWV Jeffco, 8646 W. Colfax, Rm. 238, Lakewood, CO 80215.

**EYE OPENERS** - A reservation service that  
strives to match requests with a wide range of  
B&B's throughout California. P.O. Box 694, Al-  
tadena, CA 91003 (213) 684-4428.

**Bumper Stickers: WOMEN MAKE GREAT  
LEADERS, YOU'RE FOLLOWING ONE  
NOW/LWV/** \$1.50 ea., \$6/10. LWV of New  
Hope, Box 150, Gardenville, PA 18926.

**DOROTHY'S QUILTS.** All the classic patterns.  
Double Wedding Ring, Lone Star, Log Cabin and  
more. King to twin. All hand quilted. Free de-  
tails. Dorothy's Quilts, P.O. Box 3152, Tus-  
caloosa, AL 35404. 205-553-4356.



# **USER FRIENDLY HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE WHEEL**

A Complete Guide to Detoxify Your Home



**\$3.50 ea.** Plus postage

**1 HHW WHEEL \$3.50**

**10 OR MORE 3.00 EACH**

**200 2.00 EACH**

<b>POSTAGE:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>
	<b>10</b>	<b>2.00</b>
	<b>200</b>	<b>4.00</b>

Make checks payable and mail to:  
League of Women Voters of Massachusetts  
133 Portland Street, Boston, MA 02114

# *Celie's* **Waterfront Bed & Breakfast**

*On Baltimore's Inner Harbor*

*In Historic  
Fells Point*



*A 7 room Bed & Inn overlooking the  
water in a colonial maritime community  
just minutes by water taxi or trolley to  
Harbor Place and central business district.*

*Celie Ives, Innkeeper • 301-522-2323  
1714 Thames St. • Baltimore, Md. 21231*

## **LWV Products Make a Difference**

**TOTEBAG.** Roomy carry-all, sturdily constructed of heavy-duty navy blue canvas – with easily accessible front pocket for League papers. Features LWV logo and special 1920-1990 anniversary logo to celebrate 70 years of a great idea. Pub. #702, \$15, plus postage and handling.

**COFFEE MUG.** Colorful, comfortable-to-hold ceramic mug with LWV logo, "League of Women Voters," and new 70th anniversary logo. Strictly nonpartisan: neither supports nor opposes coffee or tea. Pub. #1001, \$5.00 plus postage and handling.

**LAPEL PIN.** Elegant pin displaying the League logo. Perfect gift for members and friends of the League. Pub. #1002, \$5.00 plus postage and handling.

**NOTEPAD.** Handy 5-1/2" x 8-1/2" pads for notes, lists, reminders. With LWV logo. 50 sheets/pad, Pub. #1003, \$1.50 plus postage and handling.

Order from League of Women Voters of the U.S.,  
1730 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. 202-429-1965.  
Quantity prices available.

## **Top Quality T-Shirts Promote Recycling**



**RECYCLE!**

**All T-shirts are 100% Cotton Beefy-T's  
White with design in dark green**

Youth sizes S(6-8) and M(10-12)  
Adult Sizes L and XL

**\$12.00** Postpaid

Make checks payable to:  
**LWV-Redding**

Mail to:  
P.O. Box 100, Redding, CT 06875

# Accelerate Baby Development

with Life Size\* Crib/Playpen "Mirror Mate" ®  
Developed by a Learning Consultant to



Provide for Head Start on

- Verbal Skills
- Motor Skills

Promote

- Independent Play
- Positive Sense of Self

Encourage

- Productive Activity while parents attend to other necessities

Ties-on easily through 4 corner holes

Patent No. 3978532 • Non-toxic • Shatterproof

## CHOICE OF SIZES

16" x 12" **\$12.95+**

16" x 19" **\$18.95+** (pictured)

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED • Baby Sees Full Image•

Please Send Me

\_\_\_\_\_ 16" x 12" Mirror Mate(s) at \$12.95+ \_\_\_\_\_ 16" x 19" Mirror Mate(s) at \$18.95+

+ Plus \$3.00 domestic shipping & handling + Outside Cont. U.S. add \$3.00 + NJ Res. add 6% Sales Tax

☐ CHECK ☐ VISA ☐ MASTERCARD Acct. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Mirror Mate, Inc.

Address \_\_\_\_\_

P.O. Box 146

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Mount Freedom, NJ

07970

**OR PHONE: 201-361-3560**

## MAKE YOUR VOTER REGISTRATION TABLE STAND OUT

USE THIS COLORFUL, AWARD-WINNING LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS POSTER

Order Now for Voter Registration Drives



Size 14" x 20"

RED/WHITE/BLUE  
GLOSSY STOCK

Prices include postage, mailing tube, and handling

1 poster: \$3.00 / 5 posters: \$10.00 / 10 posters: \$15.00

Make check payable to: LWV-NYC EDUCATION FUND, Dept. C  
817 Broadway, NY, NY 10003-4760

Hundreds of Delectable Non-Partisan Gourmet Recipes!

## THE SCARSDALE SAMPLER COOKBOOK

Send just \$8.95, plus \$2 postage and handling to:

Scarsdale League of Women Voters

P.O. Box 495

Scarsdale, NY 10583

## Discover America's heritage!

**GREAT WOMEN CARDS:** Biographical card decks introduce players to outstanding American women in a rummy-like game.

Game I: Foremothers

Game II: Founders & Firsts

Game III: Poets & Writers

To order send check for \$8 each to:

LWVSLP, 2615 Xylon Avenue South, St. Louis Park, MN 55426





This banner measures 18" x 38". It's made of 200 denier nylon for indoor and outdoor use. The banner is perfect for overhead identification at your local, state and national meetings and presentations.

**ORDERING INFORMATION:** each 18" x 38" nylon banner comes with dowel sleeve, can be hung as a banner or flag. It is the white background with charcoal black logo outlining, and the red voter check as shown.

**PRICE** \$39.00 plus shipping and handling \$2.50.

All orders are prepaid to the League of Women Voters of Beverly.  
Send checks to Janet Barsanti, (508/922-3309) LWV, 5 Chubbs Brook Lane, Beverly, MA 01915

Allow 6 weeks for delivery. MA Residents Add 5% Sales Tax.  
*Support of this item is essential for current listed price.*

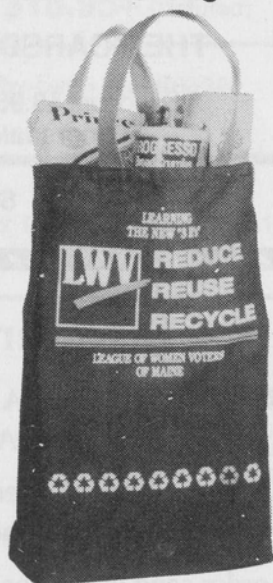
### ... A Timely Fundraiser with a Message ...

#### THE GREAT AMERICAN REUSABLE GROCERY BAG

Use it over and over again to replace polluting paper and plastic bags... a small but significant step in helping to solve one aspect of the waste management problem.

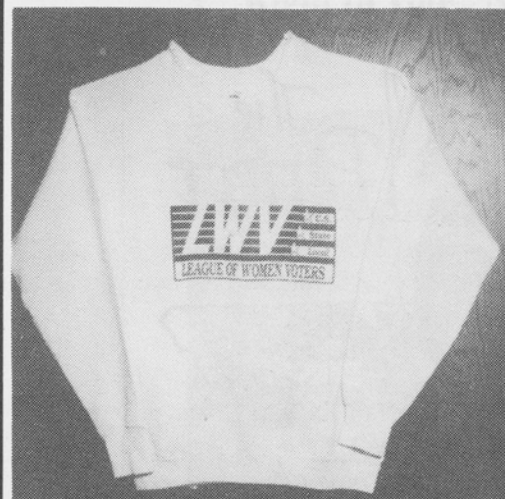
Navy lightweight canvas, red and white imprint, 18" x 16" x 5". One different recycling symbol indicates the "one who makes the difference", that is anyone who uses this bag.

Sample \$7.50 includes: quantity prices; selling suggestions for sales at malls, grocery stores, other clubs and organizations, and to friends and relatives. Available without "Maine" or with your own location. Low minimum to get you started.



#### LWV-YORK COUNTY

P.O. Box 658, Cape Neddick, ME 03902  
(207) 361-1209



## LWV Sweatshirts, T-Shirts, Watches, VOTE Buttons

#### Original Design Sweatshirts and T-Shirts

Are fully washable, machine dry, 50/50 cotton/polyester. Will not shrink or run colors. Royal blue with white print, red or white with blue print. Raglan sleeve sweatshirts, short set-in sleeve T-shirts. **Sweatshirt \$26<sup>00</sup> — T-Shirt \$13<sup>00</sup>**

#### Quartz Watch With LWV Logo

And words "League of Women Voters." Battery-powered movement, gold plated case, brown genuine leather band. Comes with guarantee. Oversized 1 1/4" face or regular 7/8" face. \$40+ value - \$35 each



#### 2 1/2" VOTE Buttons

Metal, with pin clasp, blue with white print. Great for school, work, community groups. \$1 each

Send order to: Elsie Maxam, 601 W. First St., Pella, IA 50219  
Make checks payable to LWV of Pella. Price includes mailing costs.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
No. of Sweatshirts (\$26 ea.) \_\_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_ XL \_\_\_\_\_ color \_\_\_\_\_  
No. of T-shirts (\$13 ea.) \_\_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_ XL \_\_\_\_\_ color \_\_\_\_\_  
No. of watches (\$35 ea.) \_\_\_\_\_ oversized \_\_\_\_\_ regular \_\_\_\_\_  
No. of VOTE Buttons (\$1 ea.) \_\_\_\_\_

Multiple order please specify sizes and colors on separate sheet.

**Total Amount Enclosed \$** \_\_\_\_\_



## The Right to Vote was NOT a Gift!



*The drama of the final battle to win equal voting rights for women.*

The story of the final battle to win voting rights for women

With charm, enthusiasm, and admiration, singer/storyteller Candace Anderson tells of 19th amendment ratification (side 1) and the suffrage story (side 2) using readings from contemporary accounts and original songs.

Broadcast first on Michigan Public Radio, THE PERFECT 36 was judged the Best Documentary for 1989 by the American Women in Radio and TV.

### To order:

Send \$9.95 plus \$1.50 postage and handling to  
Knoxville/Knox County League of Women Voters  
P.O. Box 51563  
Knoxville, TN 37950

## "Right to Vote" Notecards



*Photograph courtesy of Bryn Mawr College Library*

Our museum-quality notecards feature four images from the photograph albums of Carrie Chapman Catt, founder of the League of Women Voters. They reflect some of the ways suffragists worked to achieve passage of the Nineteenth Amendment. The photographs are:

- A mother with her children hanging a "Votes for Women" poster on a barnside in rural Connecticut.
- Women riding on an "Equal Suffrage Countries" float in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- Elephants carrying the "Suffrage Plank" in a 1916 Chicago parade.
- Women contributing jewelry "To the Cause" in Tennessee.

Ordering Information: Each packet contains 8 notecards & 8 envelopes, and costs \$10.00. (With quantity discounts, you can fundraise for your own League. A carton of 25 packets costs \$175.00.) In Illinois, add 7% sales tax.

All orders must be prepaid to LWV-Oak Park & River Forest. Send check or money order to: LWV-OPRF, P.O. Box 3301, Oak Park, IL 60303-3301





**A Study of North Carolina Taxes and Their Impact on Taxpayers** provides information about the general provisions of each tax, the revenue each raises, the impact on the state budget and taxpayers. The League of Women Voters of North Carolina non-partisan comprehensive study of North Carolina taxes has been received well by both the public and elected officials.

Price: \$10 per copy postage paid

**Rights, Risks, and Responsibilities Involved With Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management in North Carolina** addresses the complex issue of low-level radioactive waste and puts it in understandable terms for the community. This publication was developed as an educational tool for both local elected officials and the communities they serve as North Carolina plans for their Low-Level Radioactive Waste site.

Price: \$4.00 per copy postage paid

Identify yourself with the League of Women Voters at public meetings or League events. Large 3 inch buttons white with blue letters.

Price: \$1.25 each postage paid

**ORDERING INFORMATION:** Please make checks payable to: **League of Women Voters of North Carolina Education Fund**, PO Box 28766, Raleigh, North Carolina, 27611-8766. For quantity discounts and additional information, please call the League office at 919/839-5532.

## How-to-Kit • State of the Community Luncheon

Annual Fundraising Event • Adaptable to Your Community

Step by step instructions guide your League through a successful fundraiser that can become an annual event. And it has been tested! "Our first luncheon was a fantastic success - thanks to the guidance of Sacramento's kit!" Lillian Eaton, LWV Redlands, February 1990

Includes a description of the event, job descriptions for League committee members, tips for involving elected officials and business and civic leaders, a time table, budget, and sample letters. All the details are worked out - from committee agendas to the event day timing and post event wrap up.

After six years of experience Sacramento counts on its luncheon to raise one third of its annual budget - let us help you avoid the pitfalls and share the same success.

STATE OF THE COMMUNITY HOW-TO LUNCHEON KIT \$25 • Please make checks payable to League of Women Voters of Sacramento and send order to: LWVS, 1507 21st St. #303, Sacramento, CA 95816 (916) 443-3678

### LWV BUTTONS

Blue letters on white background  
3" diameter  
\$1.00 + s/h



### LWV SELF-SEALER NOTEPAPER

- LWV logo in red and blue with red stripe
- High quality white paper
- Red sticker seal
- 10 sheets/pkt
- \$2.50 + s/h

If order totals \$10 or less, add \$1.50 s/h; \$10.01 - 25, add \$2.50; \$25.01 - 50, add \$4.75; \$50.01 - \$100, add \$7.25; \$100.01 - \$500, add \$10.

Send orders to LWV California, 926 J St. #1000, Sacramento, CA 95814

## LWV OF BUFFALO METROPOLITAN AREA



ALSO SWEATSHIRTS  
SAME LOGO IN WHITE INK  
ON ASSORTED COLORS

\$15

plus 8% sales tax  
Children's 12-14  
Adults M, L, XL

Order from: **League of Women Voters of Buffalo Metropolitan Area**  
875 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, NY 14222-1488 (Phone: 716-884-3550)

Available in:

CHILDREN'S SIZES: 2-4, 6-8, 10-12, 14-16 • (Assorted colors, no color choice) • \$8.00 ea.

ADULTS' SIZES: small, medium, large, extra-large • Color choice: light gray or navy blue • \$10.00 ea.

Quantity _____	Children's Size(s) _____	Total _____
Quantity _____	Adults' Size(s) _____ Color _____	Total _____
Postage & handling: Add \$1.50 for one shirt, \$2.00 for 2-5 shirts.		Tax 8% _____
		P/H _____
		Total Enclosed _____



---

## BEFORE MAILING YOUR ORDER

Be sure you have:

**Stated:** Your name  
(League Name and/or Contact Person),  
address,  
city, state, zip  
phone number

**Described:** Quantity, Size, Color  
Unit Price, Total Price

**Included:** Whether price  
includes shipping,  
handling  
Tax where  
applicable

Be sure your check  
is properly made out  
to League and/or contact.

*Additional catalogs are available  
through the LWVCT - \$1.00.*



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## ENHANCE YOUR ACTIVITIES WITH A DISTINCTIVE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS LOGO!



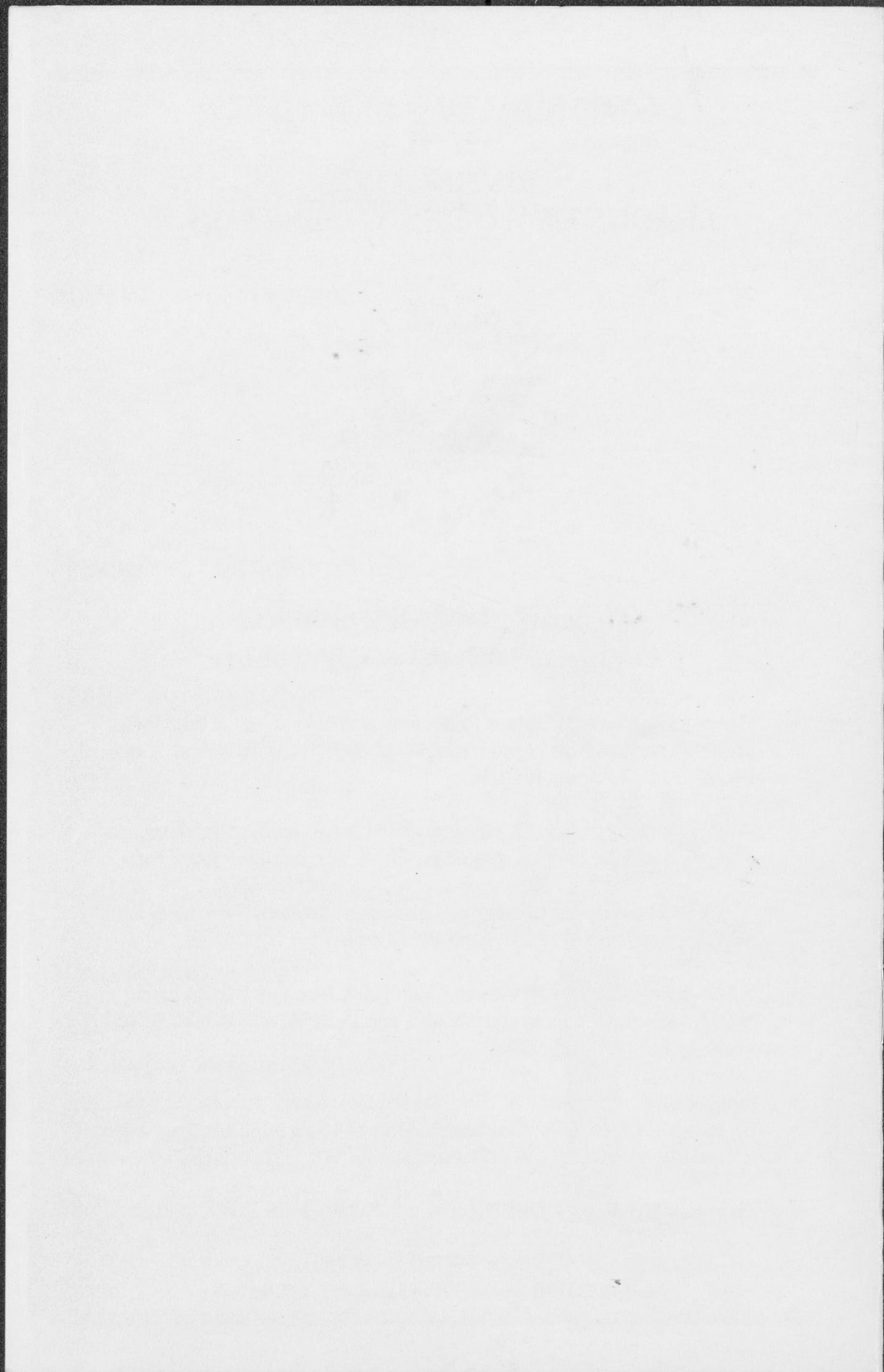
Order the following products  
imprinted with the emblem above.

- Heavy white glossy cardboard folder with pockets and red & blue logo; perfect for organizing League business and as gifts to LWV Boards and friends. \$1.25 each; ten for \$12.
- White notecards with red & blue logo suitable for thank-yous, announcements, invitations, or social greetings; fifteen per package. \$5.00 each.
- White cocktail napkins to make any party more patriotic; twenty per package; in either red or blue logo; \$2.50 each.
- 2-1/4" diameter white LWV button with red & blue logo; safety clasp; ideal for lobbying, gifts to contributors, and flaunting LWV enthusiasm. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.
- Coming soon! *Connecticut: The Constitution State*. A coloring book for all ages. Learn about Connecticut facts and how a bill becomes a law. For details, contact the LWVCT office.

CONTACT LWVCT OFFICE (203) 288-7996 FOR S/H COSTS.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF CONNECTICUT  
Suite 113, 1890 Dixwell Ave., Hamden, CT 06514

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League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103

TO: Local League Presidents

FROM: Beverly McKinnell

RE: State Board/Local Leagues

Date: May 1990

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Some of the ways state board members can help you and your board organize for the new League year:

Board Orientation:

- review League policies and procedures
- discuss board responsibilities - general & specific
- discuss your League's plans & needs for the coming year

Setting Goals and Priorities:

- review of your League's strengths and weaknesses
- build on your success
- correct problems
- change League direction, tradition if necessary

Planning for the League year:

- evaluate woman power and workload
- identify activities with most member support
- explore possible cooperative activities with other Leagues or organizations
- develop plan for financing League activities
- establish a calendar/schedule of local, state and national League activities

Board Development with Neighboring Leagues

- topics to be determined by the local Leagues
- exchange of ideas on successes, problems, etc.
- mutual assistance plans

Speakers on specific topics of interest

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The League of Women Voter of \_\_\_\_\_ would like a state board member to come for \_\_\_\_\_ on (date)\_\_\_\_\_, at (time)\_\_\_\_\_.

State board member we would like:\_\_\_\_\_

No preference on state board member\_\_\_\_.

Local League president:\_\_\_\_\_

address:\_\_\_\_\_

phone:\_\_\_\_\_

Return to LWVMN, 550 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55103



LWVMN LOCAL & STATE LEAGUE DELEGATES TO LWVUS CONVENTION

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