



## League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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*Evening group New Ulm*

JAN 26 1961

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Filing with state auditor would be subject to public inspection. Too expensive at expense of tax payers.*

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

*Candidate Personal Responsibility — hard to control the campaign volunteer committees.*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Should be personal (all contributions)*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

Ms. R. Porter  
Quatanna

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CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

JAN 24 1961

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: Information should be available  
but limits on publicizing amounts

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: MORE OR LESS RESPONSIBILITY OVER  
THE VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: But a flexible limitations based  
ON NATIONS ECONOMY

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: SOME LIMIT - but publicize  
the contribution

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: SOME LIMIT - but publicize  
the contribution

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments: LEAGUE DIVIDED - prefer it on  
A VOLUNTEER BASIS.

JAN 27 1961

Red Wing

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October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Comments: Volunteer committees also should be required to file detailed accounts. All contributions above \$100.00 should be positively identified. The public has the right to know who contributed and how much.

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Comments: Volunteer committees should file regularly during the campaign and should be required to report earlier than the present 30 days after election. Present controls for the candidates and the parties should be tighter.

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Comments: He should be responsible for his volunteer committees or should publicly disavow any. He will not be responsible for.

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Comments: The majority felt there should be dollar limitations on personal contributions and on campaign expenditures. A small minority felt strongly that there should not be limitations.

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Comments:

It was felt that corporations and labor unions should have to meet the same requirements.

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Comments:

A small minority felt that there should be controls rather than a ban on corporation and labor union contributions.

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Comments:



Mrs Stan Thompson  
7421- 15th Ave So - Mpls

JAN 26 1961

Richfield

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8 units voting on this Consensus —

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes 8 units No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes 7 units No 1 unit Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes 8 units No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes 5 units No 3 units Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes 6 units No 2 units Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes 4 1/2 units No 3 1/2 units Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes 4 1/2 units No 3 1/2 units Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes 7 units No 1 unit Comments:

— Comments (over)

- 1.
- 2.
3. Newspaper accounts should be published regularly  
radio and TV reports would be especially effective,  
some felt  
(an accounting of some kind must be readily available)
4. Many felt Model law (Nat'l Manic. League) sounded  
like promising method of achieving this —  
two units felt burdens should not be candidates  
alone —
5. All those in favor - felt limitations must be  
more realistic - in line with current campaigns —  
One unit felt "overall limitations" should insure  
that one party cannot outspend the other, significantly.
6. + 7.

Most who believed that corporations and  
labor should be allowed to contribute - felt  
these ~~only~~ organizations could solicit & forward  
contributions but not to take from other  
funds or dues, for this purpose.

Others felt these contributions should be  
unwelcomed - if disclosed. Many felt this source  
could be eliminated - if parties could solicit more  
effectively.

8. "No" votes felt this robbed candidates of free choice.  
all felt results should be publicised.

Unit 1  
FEB 2 1961

Smith Petrus

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CONSENSUS  
on  
Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

Rockefeller

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

- 4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes 9 No      Comments: *To what degree? How enforced?*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes      No 9 Comments: *Publicize all monies  
Limitations are worthless since they can be  
circumvented.*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes      No 9 Comments: *but  
should be publicized*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes      No 9 Comments: *but  
should be publicized*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

*Education of public is best way to control corrupt practices  
We found it difficult to give direct "yes or no" answers because there  
are too many gray areas.*

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CONSENSUS  
on  
Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

*Units 2+4*

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments: *Should appoint a competent manager.*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *If it could be controlled*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *They should be limited*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments: *They should be limited as should the corporations*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:



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League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minnesota 14, Minn.

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

*Write 349 -*

CONSENSUS  
ON

Money in Elections - A Study of Corrupt Practices

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Available to membership agreed that reports of campaign spending should be available to the public, but they considered listing of donors in the newspaper as an invasion of privacy.*

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*yes, but they must be more realistic.*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

*Minority feeling (one member) insisted that a poor, but able, candidate would never have a chance without stringent limitations on campaign spending. But it should be on record - so the public could be aware of what influence, if any, a corporation might exert over the candidate of its choice.*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

*But the same rules should govern the public awareness of this contribution as the corporate contributions.*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:



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Unit 5

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Citizens should be awakened as to their political responsibilities*

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Information should be available thru ad. gen. office.*

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Should be published ideally in the newspaper*

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*When candidate files he should sign the Code of Fair Campaign Practices*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments:

*Too vague, expenditures or contributions?*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Law should be enforced.*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Close the loopholes -*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*See 4. This should be standardized throughout U.S.*

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CONSENSUS  
on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

Unit 6

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

*Volunteer Committee  
responsibility should  
be increased. Make  
more of a report public*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments:

*limitations should be  
re evaluated.*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

*with certain restrictions*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

*with certain restrictions*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

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on  
Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

Unit 7

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes      No      Comments:

? Should be available --  
maybe public reports

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes 6 No      Comments: 3?

5. Should there be dollar limitations on <sup>amount</sup> ~~and~~ candidate can spend?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes 8 No 1 Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes 9 No 0 Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes 8 No 1 Comments:

Unit 8

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October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ✓ No        Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ✓ No        Comments:

*Publish at least several days before election*

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ✓ No        Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ✓ No        Comments:

*1. An ideal to work toward  
2. Candidates to sign Fair Campaign Practices Code*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes        No        Comments:

*We feel this question is ambiguous.*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes        No ✓ Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes        No ✓ Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ✓ No        Comments:



FEB 2 1961

Unit 10

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
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CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes 16 No      Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes 16 No      Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes 16 No      Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes      No      Comments:

*Depends on office  
Discourage poor <sup>or</sup> good men from  
running if responsible for all  
campaign activities.*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes      No 16 Comments:

*Too difficult to keep limitation timely  
" " to enforce.*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes      No 16 Comments:

*Same reasoning as above*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes      No 16 Comments:

*Same as above*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes      No      Comments:

*Not required but asked to -- the same  
code of Fair Campaign Practices  
that would be submitted to the  
Parties at the top level with the  
expectation that the code would be  
adopted and emphasized down through the committees, by the candidates, etc.*



FEB 2 1961

Unit 11

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
RETURN TO STATE OFFICE BY JANUARY 27

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections - A Study of Corrupt Practices

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comment

2. Should the public have the right to know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Responsibility must be somewhere, might as well be candidates!*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *- Not unanimous*

6. Should there be a ban on corporations contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *Majority in favor*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *Majority in favor*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*This group feels the public is responsible, too - Voters should expect candidates to be ethical, not be tolerant of unethical conduct.*

JAN 10 1960

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS  
on  
Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: The members felt very definitely that the public does have the right to know where the money comes from. Only three people felt that donations should be kept in confidence.

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent? A very large majority with only a couple of dissenters in one group. There were particularly strong

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: feelings in one group that a report showing how campaign money is spent be kept fairly general in order to keep it simple.

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: Practically unanimous. Most popular comment was, "What other way is there of doing it?" A small minority felt all details should be published (by law) via newspapers, but majority felt this not feasible and that reporters and opposition candidates would pick up discrepancies.

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: General feeling was that answers to previous questions would automatically increase candidates responsibility. Special mention was made of including volunteer committees under candidate by appointing a campaign treasurer, as per model law.

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments: See reverse side of this sheet.

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: Practically unanimous with only a dissenter or two.

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: Same as for question 6. A common comment was that "Corporations and labor unions should be treated equally under the law."

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments: No clear cut feeling of the membership was evident here. About 173 wished the candidate to be required to sign the code. The others felt that to require it would defeat it's purpose and favored the practice of offering the opportunity to each candidate to sign the code; thus making it a voluntary procedure rather than one required by law.

~~Re: Question # 5~~

Re: Question # 5: The members wished this question to be divided into two parts.

- (a) Should there be dollar limitations on a candidates expenditures? (including volunteer committees--all monies spent in his behalf) A pretty good majority (about 74%) ~~wanted~~ no limits placed upon the candidates expenditures as long as they could know where the money comes from and how it is spent. They felt that limits would only invite devious means of circumventing the law. The smaller group that felt there should be limitations wanted them to be realistic and of a flexible nature so that the law would not necessarily have to be changed with each inflationary period. This group felt that limitations would equalize each candidates chances and that far too much money has been spent in political campaigns.
- (b) Should there be dollar limitations on the amount of money an individual can contribute to a candidate? No concensus was reached here. The members were about evenly divided with half the group wanting to set a monetary limit on the individuals contribution. The other half of the membership ~~vigorously~~ vigorously opposed the limit as long as they could know who contributed and how much.

This concensus was taken in combined unit meetings ( three units meeting together) the month following the study of Money in Elections.) The state item chairman was present and took the concensus at each of these meetings.

Submitted by Mrs. D.C. Gabe,  
State Item Chairman  
Roseville LWV

JAN 26 1961

*Rubbensdale  
League*

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
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on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes 9 No 0 Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes 8 No 0 Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information? *(not voting 2)*

Yes 6 No 0 Comments:

*Four questions. But should  
be scrutinized by fact finding Committee.*

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes 0 No 0 Comments:

*to what  
for what?*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes 0 No 7 Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes 4 No 1 Comments:

*(2 abstaining)*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes 4 No 1 Comments:

*(2 abstaining)*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes 6 No 2 Comments:



*Rabbin's date  
League*

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CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

Unit 1  
RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from? 9 30

Yes 9 No        Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent? 68.10  
68.25

Yes 9 No        Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information? 7

Yes 9 No        Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased? 10-11

Yes 8 No -1 Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations? 58.22

Yes 9 No        Comments: *Dollar Limitations that are more realistic*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions? 4-10

Yes        No ✓ Comments: *Control should be on both Corporate & Union giving*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes        No ✓ Comments: *Control - Ideally so that the individual has a say where the money goes*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices? 8-34

Yes 3 No        Comments:

*Requires further study.  
Just Code would be meaningless*



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CONSENSUS  
on  
Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from? <sup>3</sup>

Yes 12 No        Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes 12 No        Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes 12 No        Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes 12 No        Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes        No 12 Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes        No 12 Comments: *Qualified*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes        No 12 Comments: *Qualified*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes 12 No        Comments:

*By Unit 2 - Robbinsdale League  
12 members present  
Billie*

For \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

1. I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ and I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_

For \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

2. I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ and I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_

For \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

3. I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ and I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_

For \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

4. I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ and I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_

For \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

5. I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ and I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_

For \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

6. I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ and I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_

For \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

7. I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ and I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_

For \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

8. I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ and I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_

9. I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ and I am a member of the \_\_\_\_\_

JoAnn Hill

3616 Unity Ave

Robbinsdale

on

Money in Elections - A Study of Corrupt Practices  
from St. Anthony Village LWV

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from? Yes - 31 No - 0
2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent? Yes - 30 No-0 Undecided - 1
3. Are public reports the best way to get this information? Yes- 31 No - 0
4. Should candidate responsibility be increased? Yes - 13 No - 1 Undecided - 1  
In two units, 16 members, this question was not understood. It should have been because this was discussed.
5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes - 1 No - 23 Undecided - 7  
Comments - Dollar limitations are impossible to enforce, even though they are made more realistic.

- \*6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes - 29 No - 2

- \*7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes - 29 No - 2

- \* Comments on #6 and #7 - ~~These~~ The answers to these two questions are difficult to tabulate numerically. It was the unanimous agreement in our three units that corporations and labor unions should be treated the same. Either they should both be excluded from making direct contributions, or they should both be permitted to make direct contributions. Also, the state law should be the same as the federal law in this area.

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes - 27 No - 1 Undecided - 3

Comments - Good idea. We should support Gov. Anderson's interest in setting up a committee in this area to distribute and publicize such a Code.

General comments from unit of 15 members. Our unit generally feels that individual support of candidates should supplant contributions by organized labor unions and corporations. We feel that each citizen should actively support his political party with regular contributions, and these funds should provide the majority of monies for political campaigns of that party's candidates.

Study background in St. Anthony LWV - four page summary of material appeared in local League bulletin early in Dec. Material was discussed at Dec. unit meetings; a general dinner meeting was held in Jan. with Sen. Donald Fraser as speaker, and consensus was taken at Jan. 17 & 18 unit meetings. Membership was quite interested in this subject.

Submitted by Mrs. Geroy Genaw, 3404 Roosevelt N.E., St. 9-0615

*League of Women Voters of St. Cloud. Consensus reached after discussion in united meeting attended by 50-60 members.* JAN 27 1961

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October 1960 101260D - Free

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on

Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes X No      Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes X No      Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes X No      Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes X No      Comments:

*There was general agreement that the volunteer committees should be subject to the control of the candidate.*

5. Should there be dollar limitations? *Undisputed. Many felt that realistic limitations, flexible enough to be adjusted when economic conditions warranted such adjustment, should be set.*

Yes      No      Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes      No      Comments:

*Differing opinions, although there was agreement that some control is desirable. Emphasis should be on individual's own sense of responsibility as a citizen.*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes      No      Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes      No X Comments:

*Voluntary acceptance of code preferable to mandatory signature. Publicity should be given to acceptance as well as disregard of fair campaign practices.*



DEC 5 1960

CONSENSUS on MONEY in ELECTIONS A Study of Corrupt Practices

West St. Paul-Mendota Hgts. League of Women Voters

Five of five units reporting

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?  
Yes X No    Majority felt the public should know, particularly who the big contributors are. Many felt the public has the right to know what groups or individuals might have a financial "hold" on a candidate. One vocal minority viewed this from the contributors point of view and felt that they were entitled to give to whomever they wished without publicity. In their view it was more important to protect the privacy and rights of the givers than for the public to know who gives. Others thought people should be proud to support the party or candidate of their choice and not be adverse to having names published as contributors.
2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?  
Yes X No    All units said Yes. One group felt it was fairly obvious already how the money was spent.
3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?  
Yes X No    One group thought that publication in a newspaper in the candidate's constituency should be required. It was generally felt that reports have to have more public distribution. The public has to be made more aware before reports can become meaningful.
4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?  
Yes s No X    It was generally felt this was unfair to a candidate. There was more interest in increasing responsibility of the various committees. Accountability through reporting as in the model law was favored. Only one unit reported thinking candidate responsibility should be increased but they failed to comment on it.
5. Should there be dollar limitations?  
Yes    No X Limits are unrealistic and unenforceable. Effective publication making public opinion the weapon of policing, as in the model law, was thought worth a try. Again one group answered "yes" with no comment.
6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?
7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?  
Yes X No    There were qualifications to this answer. One group thought they should be limited, not banned. One felt both should be permitted to solicit but not use corporation funds or dues money. Others hoped unions and corporations would try to encourage greater personnel and membership contributions.
8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?  
Yes    No    No harm in it if the public knows about it but generally thought to be worthless. One unit: "An honorable man would carry on an honorable campaign anyhow." Public awareness will help more to raise the level of campaigns than signing such codes.

Comments: One unit: Questions were ambiguous. Most approved of the philosophy upon which the model law is based and felt that legislation along the lines of that law would be worth a try.

Mrs. Donald Mains  
State Stem Chairman

over -



I attended three of the five unit discussions on this item - All were very lively - interest in this topic is high. Groups generally wanted to see more restrictions on the volunteer committee to the extent that the public would know who & what they were & hoped to promote - Generally felt the approach of the Model Law was the best - as long as there are limits there will be ways to circumvent them

W. H. F. Smith  
1954

Worthington

FEB 14 1961

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes X No        Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes X No        Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes X No        Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes X No        Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes X No        Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes        No X Comments: *Cannot be enforced.*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes        No X Comments: *Cannot be enforced.*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes X No        Comments: *It might help*

Worthington

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Yes X No      Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes X No      Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes X No      Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes X No      Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes X No      Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes      No X Comments: *Cannot be enforced*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes      No X Comments: *Cannot be enforced*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes X No      Comments: *It might help.*

Wayzata League - Bernice Anderson - State Chv.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
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DEC 30 1960

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *Greatest way of censure*

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *Definitely feel that campaigns should be of shorter duration and this would cut cost*

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *Should be published reports like legal notices*

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *A candidate be made more responsible to his party on the state level - this through party designation - There should be more control over the volunteer committee*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *This should be more realistic with enforcement provisions in the law*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *Equal controls on both*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *In labor unions, dues in support of candidates should be eliminated*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments: *Divided opinion - such as*

1. *Nothing wrong with it - any possible effect would be good*
2. *You are suggesting the candidate is ethically not a responsible person*



Silver Bay League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Frank Moschetti - Ethics in Gov. chairman

JAN 25 1961

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes X No      Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes X No      Comments: *they should have some idea of where the money goes.*

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes X No      Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ✓ No      Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ✓ No      Comments: *Too much money spent on campaign*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ✓ No      Comments: *Candidates should not be beholden to labor or management. Donating should be on individual basis.*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ✓ No      Comments: *Same as above.*

*Corporations & unions are made up of groups of people & it was felt that this type of thing was not fair inasmuch as the feeling of the corporation was not the feeling of majority of the corp. or union.*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ✓ No      Comments: *Steps should be taken to see that promises are kept.*

Reply to the Consensus on "Money in Elections- a Study of Corrupt Practices"

1. Does the public have a right to know where political money comes from?

Yes. A unanimous reply to this question.

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes. Unanimous reply.

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

It was the opinion of our league that the best way to get the information was through public reports. However, we felt that the reports should not only be public but should be published in the news media of the constituency prior to the election in order to be of service and value.

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

A consensus was reached by a majority who felt the candidates responsibility should be increased to include all committee activities on his behalf. Many favored the suggestions in the "Model Law" which was included in the booklet "Money in Elections". It called for one "Treasurer" to handle contributions and disbursements.

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Approximately two-thirds of our league replied affirmatively to this question with one-half of these qualifying their answer by adding that the limits must be realistic and kept current with increasing costs. The remainder of the membership reached no consensus.

- 6.) Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

- 7.) Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Replies to these questions went together. "What's good for one is is good for the other." No consensus was reached. The group which did not favor a ban felt that these two groups contributed the large sums of money necessary for political campaigns and if their money was not available, where would the money come from?

- 8.. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

No consensus was reached. The affirmative replies felt that the code should be widely publicized and all candidates be made to sign it. They felt that even though it had no legal implications the candidate had committed himself and that was important.

Add to totals

Reported +

then return  
to St Paul

DEC 15 1960

*Sent back to  
St. Paul Office*

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960

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CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: Be made available for public if requested,  
not necessarily in newspapers.

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: Questions 4 and 5 were impossible for us  
to give a yes or no answer.  
Wording of questions was poor and hard  
to answer.

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments: Questions 6 and 7 should both be treated  
alike, can't discriminate against one and  
not the other. Could not give yes or  
no answer.

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments: No, the word required to sign should be  
changed to encouraged to sign code.



League of Women Voters of St. Paul

29 East Fifth Street

Saint Paul 1, Minnesota

CA. 2-3178

4-11-61

January 25, 1961

To: Jan Sigford

Re: Corrupt practices consensus

I'm afraid nothing very startling is revealed in this report with the possible exception of the impasse reached on questions 5, 6, and 7. Our resource committee took the material out to our units rather than holding a breifing session downtown and on the whole the discussion was lively and interested.

I had a rather general feeling that, while the book Money in Elections is excellent, not enough of the material covered actually applied directly to the consensus questions. This was particularly true of the questions involving labor unions and corporations. In listening to the unit discussions it was fairly simple to tell when members were in sympathy with one source or the other and generally this feeling prevailed without regard to the material or the discussion.

Carolyn Richards

January 25, 1961

To: League of Women Voters of Minnesota  
Attn.: Resource Chairman-Corrupt Practices

This consensus report is based on the considerations of 24 of the 29 units of the St. Paul League of Women Voters. The comments mentioned are those which appeared on more than one of the unit reports. Where a more definite degree of unanimity was apparent, the comment is marked "strong feeling".

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

YES (23 units-yes; 1 unit-no)

- a. The suggestion was made that campaign costs should come from taxes.
- b. Anonymous contributions should be banned.
- c. Such action would violate the voters' right to privacy.
- d. Some felt that the public did not necessarily have the right to know and that "right" was too strong a word.
- e. There was some feeling that the number of citizens contributing would be reduced because of the publicity involved.
- f. The "knowing" would have to come before the election.
- g. Some practical limit might be set under which contributions would not be published.

2. Should the public know how campaign money is spent?

YES (22 units-yes; 2 units-no consensus)

- a. This is less important than knowing where the money comes from.
- b. It would be difficult to prove the reports accurate.

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

(There was considerable feeling that the meaning of this question was not entirely clear)

YES (24 units-yes)

- a. Newspapers required by law to publish--strong feeling.
- b. The publication must precede the election.
- c. Reports would have to be published because the public is not interested enough to dig for the facts.

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

YES (19 units-yes; 3 units-no; 2 units-no consensus)

- a. Must include total control of volunteer committees--strong feeling.
- b. Party responsibility should be increased.
- c. A number of units expressed interest in how the Florida-treasurer plan was working.
- d. Violations should have definite criminal sanctions.

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

NO CONSENSUS (10 units-yes; 10 units-no; 4 units-no consensus)

- a. Those saying "yes" said the limits would have to be changed from time to time.
- b. Those saying "no" said that the change in dollar value makes limits impractical.
- c. Those saying "yes" indicated that limits give the less wealthy candidate a better chance.
- d. Those saying "no" said that no limits must be coupled with full disclosure--strong feeling.

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?  
NO CONSENSUS (10 units-yes; 6 units-no; 5 units- no consensus;  
3 units-corporations and unions should be the same)
7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?  
NO CONSENSUS (10 units-yes; 5 units-no; 6 units-no consensus;  
3 units-unions and corporations should be the same)

Comment on questions 6 and 7 indicated that some maximum limit for contributions from both sources might be established.

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?  
YES (17 units-yes; 7 units-no)
- a. Many units questioned the practical value.
  - b. Many indicated that the dishonest candidate would not be shy about signing and subsequently breaking such a code.
  - c. Many units questioned the possibility of enforcement.
  - d. The signing should be made public with much fanfare.

*Mrs. Thomas M. Richards*  
Mrs. Thomas M. Richards  
State Item Chairman  
St. Paul League of Women Voters

There were a couple of rather interesting general comments which fail to fall under any of the consensus questions. In dealing with the problem of enforcement, two units suggested that a public official should not be allowed to file for a second term unless he had complied with all the corrupt practices statutes preceding and during his present incumbency. There was considerable feeling that more permissive laws limit the number of transgressions.

St. Louis Park League of Women Voters

JAN 26 1961

Money in Elections

- 1.2.&3. Everyone agreed that the public should know where political money comes from, how campaign money is spent, and that public reports are the best way to get this information.
4. It was felt that candidate responsibility should be increased. One unit suggested that all money be received and spent by the treasurer. The question was asked if a candidate could be completely responsible for a Volunteer Committee.
5. There was no agreement on this question. The feeling was that limitations should not be set or that they should be set by the legislature subject to periodic reevaluations.
- 6.&7. The majority felt there should be no ban on corporation or labor union contributions.
8. The majority felt a candidate should sign a Fair Campaign Practices Code ; those who didn't, believed such a code would be ineffectual unless backed by stringent laws.



League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

JAN 27 1961

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes X No        Comments:

*Difficult to enforce*

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes X No        Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes X No        Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes X No        Comments:

*An effort should be made to increase responsibility*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes        No X Comments:

*Not enforced anyway.*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes X No        Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes X No        Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes X No        Comments:

Unit 12, St. Louis Park League

LWV of Crystal - 18 Members doing consensus  
Mrs. C. E. (Lorraine) Nelson

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

JAN 26 1961

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes 18

No       

Comments:

Amounts over \$100 on State level  
Amounts over \$500 - 1000 on National

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes 18

No       

Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes 13

No 5

Comments:

Variance came in that they  
wanted record available to public  
but not published.

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes 12

No 6

Comments:

Those who answered no felt  
there was no workable way to  
increase responsibility.

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes 16

No 2

Comments:

Should be revised at  
intervals of 5 - 10 years

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes 12

No 6

Comments:

No ban - but amount  
should be limited

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes 13

No 5

Comments:

No ban - but amount  
should be limited

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes 9

No 9

Comments:

Those who answered yes felt  
it would be difficult to enforce  
Those answering No felt that most  
candidates would have a personal  
Moral code of their own.

L.N.V. of Cass Lake, Minn. FEB 2 1961

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments: Information should be more widely disseminated.

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments: Increasing responsibility

of candidate makes the situation in the wide political field extremely difficult for the candidate. The Party's responsibility should be increased <sup>or party</sup> rather than the candidates.

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

But Present limitations should be increased, but a limitation on the amount a candidate <sup>should be provided</sup> may spend.

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

Provisions should be made for enforcing the ban.

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

Provisions should be made for enforcing the ban.

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

Such a code would serve as a means of checking campaign practices of the candidate.

JAN 24 1961

*Buffalo*

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960

101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*With necessary safeguards*

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:



JAN 25 1961

Ardis Hayes  
Co-chairman - State Item

Consensus  
from  
Brooklyn Center League of Women Voters

46 members participated in the Consensus

- Question # 1 - All units were in agreement & voted  
yes.
- " # 2 } All units were in agreement -  
" # 3 } voted yes, however there was  
same question as to the meaning of  
public reports.
- " # 4 - Four out of our five units voted  
no on this question - The unit voting  
yes did so with reservations.
- " # 5 - All units agreed there should be  
no dollar limitations.
- " # 6 } There was divided opinion on  
" # 7 } these questions, which is natural  
because of the strong pro or con  
union feeling of each individual.
- " # 8 - All units agreed on this question  
and voted yes.

I am enclosing the consensus sheets from  
each of our units, in the hope that some  
of the comments may be beneficial to you.

Unit I

Consumer Order

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

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RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

We feel that this is less important  
than knowing where money  
comes from and goes.

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

Unit II

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Comments: Substantial amt. should be identified. Most of us agreed that it was not imp. to know where every dollar or five dollar donation came from.

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Comments: Not just sub. amts. but all spending by a candidate should be available for scrutiny.

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Comments: We were confused by use of word public. Does this mean by publication in a newspaper? Is there another way to get this information?

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Comments: Hardly workable at present

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Comments: This was unanimous agreement

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Comments: Good accounting should be enforced by any corporation making a contribution.

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Comments: Does this include special interest groups NAM, Farmers, Grange etc.

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Comments: If they sign they should follow it. Public should be aware of Code & judge candidates accordingly.

Should be filed but not  
 necessary

COMMITTEE

Report on the Commission - A Study of Contract Relations

RETURN TO STATE LAW OFFICE BY JANUARY 31, 1961

1. Does the public have the right to know what political money comes from

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Should candidates responsible for disclosure?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Should there be a limit on financial limits?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Should there be a ban on corporations contributing?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Should candidates for public office be required to state a Code of Ethics?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_



Unit III  
League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS  
on  
Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*If financial structure, and limitations were changed, and removed.*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*If candidate is responsible and information is valid public information.*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*If These two should be consistent. The*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments:

*could, arrive at a decision.*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*What is the source of this money - investments securities or just where does it come from?*

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960

101260D - Free

CONSENSUS  
on  
Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

*committees  
uphold their responsibility*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*limit*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

## UNIT V

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

### CONSENSUS

on

### Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ✓ No      Comments:

*Pressure is put on candidates by money ~~spent~~ contributed.*

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes 8 No 1 Comments:

*- not to be printed in newspapers, but filed.  
The report should be filed and open for inspection*

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ✓ No      Comments:

*Is there any other way?*

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes      No -✓ Comments:

*If strict but not enforced  
it only makes it harder to get good  
Candidates*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes      No ✓ Comments:

*There again, if limitations  
are made & not enforced it is worst than  
no limitations*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes 4 No 2 Comments:

*Stockholders have that right  
Pressure could be put on ~~candidate~~  
Candidates*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes 8 No 1 Comments:

*- Candidate should file amount received from  
Union  
- If it is Voluntary such as Cope there can't be a ban,  
but Union itself should be banned.*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes 7 No      Comments:

*One wonders how effective it would  
be, but it is a start.*

FEB 7 1961

Mrs. George J. Williams

418 E. 28th Street

Hibbing, Minnesota

January 30, 1961

League of Women Voters of Minnesota  
15th and Washington S. E.  
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Re: Consensus on Money in Elections - A study of  
corrupt practices

Ladies:

Enclosed are the Consensus sheets from the Hibbing and Chisholm  
units.

I am very sorry that these are late in arriving, but several of  
the topic leaders had to be reminded to get their consensus sheets  
turned in. Sound familiar?

Hope this doesn't upset your schedule too badly.

Yours very truly,

*Elsie M. Williams*

State Item Chairman

Hibbing League of Women Voters



PLEASE RETURN TO: Mrs. Geo. J. Williams, 418 E. 28th St., Hibbing, Minn.  
\*\*\*\*\*

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections - A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LAW OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:
2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *Right to know.*
3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *Reports should be made available + public so that voters could have ready access.*
4. Should candidate responsibility be increased? Volunteer committee  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *should come under more control of candidate.*
5. Should there be dollar limitations?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *Should be realistic.*
6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *Unless employees are allowed to participate individually for party of their choice.*
7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:
8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Unit I*

CONSENSUS  
ON  
Money in elections - A study of corrupt practices

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes X No        Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes X No        Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes X No        Comments: To be done only at government, not aparty or candidate's expense.

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes X No        Comments: As long as expenditures are authorized only through the candidate's treasurer.

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes 8 No 4 Comments: As long as there is a clause in the law which allows for periodic readjustment of the sum.

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes X No        Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes X No        Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes 10 No 2 Comments:

From: Unit #2

Unit 3

3-3119

PLEASE RETURN TO: Mrs. Geo. J. Williams, 418 E. 28th St., Hibbing, Minn.

\*\*\*\*\*

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections - A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

*Should be published*

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes      No 9 Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

*May solicit but not give from corporate funds*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

*May solicit - but not from dues.*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes 9 No      Comments:

Unit 2



PLEASE RETURN TO: Mrs. Geo. J. Williams, 418 E. 28th St., Hibbing, Minn.  
\*\*\*\*\*

CONSENSUS  
on  
Money in Elections - A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LHV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *Is that not one of striving for personal gains.*
2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *The public would like to know into what channels the money is going.*
3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *If the public report is authentic & unattayed it is an excellent way to get information.*
4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?  
Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments: *It would be impossible for candidate to know exact amounts being used.*
5. Should there be dollar limitations?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *If they are realistic.*
6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?  
Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments: *Unless the unions are also banned.*
7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?  
Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments: *Because back of contributions from both corporations & union.*
8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *Candidate will think more carefully about statements made.*

Unit IV



Unit 5- L.W.V.  
from Ann Pell.

PLEASE RETURN TO: Mrs. Geo. J. Williams, 418 E. 28th St., Hibbing, Minn.  
\*\*\*\*\*

CONSENSUS  
on  
Money in Elections - A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE INV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:
2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:
3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:
4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:
5. Should there be dollar limitations?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:
6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?  
Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:
7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?  
Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:
8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?  
Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

should be  
the same for  
both

should sign but have  
some way to check  
to see if they do what  
their signature signifies

PLEASE RETURN TO: Mrs. Geo. J. Williams, 418 E. 28th St., Hibbing, Minn.

\*\*\*\*\*

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections - A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

*Should be published if  
absolutely sure it's true.*

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

*Also time limitations -  
Would eliminate lots of smear.*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X Comments:

*Not a ban but certainly a  
limit -*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X Comments:

*(same)*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

*Unit VI*

PLEASE RETURN TO: Mrs. Geo. J. Williams, 418 E. 28th St., Hibbing, Minn.  
\*\*\*\*\*

CONSENSUS  
on  
Money in Elections - A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: *By making records available to opposition*

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Resister ones subject to  
examination & criticism perhaps  
after each election.  
much uncertainty  
here in our  
group. See over.*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Our unit feels strongly the need  
for limiting the time spent on political  
campaigns.*

*Unit 7-Chisholm*



5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Cont'd

Perhaps the dollar limitations could be removed if other safeguards & restrictions could be made workable, since the limitations are not adhered to anyway.



PLEASE RETURN TO: Mrs. Geo. J. Williams, 418 E. 28th St., Hibbing, Minn.

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CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections - A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*This is a democracy. He should know*

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*As contributors, we should know how the money is spent.*

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*If accessible to all.*

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*So that it's not so easy to "pass the buck"*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☒ Comments:

*We cannot come to an agreement on this question*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Corporations and Unions should not be allowed to give except as solicitations from members.*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*If there is enforcement of this code.*

*Balkan Unit VIII*

FEB 2 1961

# League of Women Voters of Austin

Austin, Minnesota



Jan. 30<sup>th</sup> 1961

Hello:

I'm so sorry this is late! The sad part is that I have no one to blame but myself. Almost worse than that is I've had this made-out for, at least, three weeks, envelope and all.

Evidently I put it back in my L.W.V. notebook instead of in the mail-box and discovered, ~~this~~ <sup>at</sup> this A.M. when I started to prepare for the next League meeting on Wed.

Mrs Bryniawiecki (our president) checked on me last week sometime and I, quite smugly, told her it had been sent some time ago. So - - - I'll be in the "dog-house" when I tell her.

I hope it isn't too late

Regretfully

Helen McMillan

FEB 2 1961

# Money in Elections

10 Groups  
of  
Austin L.W.V.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes X

No     

Comments:

*All Units*

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes X

No     

Comments:

*All Units*

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes X

No     

Comments:

*Some concern shown by 3 units about publishing individual names in newspapers.*

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes X

No X

Comments:

*3 units 7 units  
Majority felt it would be extremely hard on the candidate to be held responsible for the unadvised action of some people & committees.*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes X

No X

Comments:

*6 units 4 units  
Even the "yes" voters had some "ifs". If loopholes could be plugged & realistic & practical & committee size limited too.*

6. Should there be a ban on Corporation contributions?

Yes X

No X

Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes X

No X

Comments:

*9 units 1 unit  
None units felt if one were banned the other should be too.*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes X

No X

Comments:

*8 units 2 units  
Names should be published & more publicity be given to who signed the Code and who have not signed.*

*Many units commented that shortening the time of campaigning might be the answer to a number of these questions.*

JAN 30 1961

Bernidge

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Mpls, 14, Minn.  
October 1960

CONSENSUS  
ON  
Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

YES

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

YES

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

YES -- We feel they should be available, but not sure of best means, etc.  
(Costs of publishing--who would pay?)

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

YES

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

YES, although very close decision. Time for campaign should also  
be limited.

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

NO

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

NO

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair  
Campaign Practices?

YES, although very close decision. Perhaps would carry more conviction  
if voluntary. If public were more aware of fair practices,  
perhaps such a code might not be necessary.

} Or, both banned  
or both allowed



JAN 28 1961

Arden Hills L W

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: What other way could there be?

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: Chairmen of volunteer committees should have to report to and be responsible to the candidate who thus would take on responsibility for the committee activity.

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments: Yes, but flexible. We are willing to consider any reasonable plan — per cent of job salary, so many cents per voter, etc.

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

no ban across the board. We would hope restrictions could be so drawn as to prevent abuse either by the corporations and labor unions or by the political parties without having to completely ban these sources of funds.

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments:

Even disregarding the questionable ethics of such a requirement we believe the signed code would be meaningless. Surely there are better ways of emphasizing fair campaign practices.

JAN 30 1961

Anoka

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes X No     

Comments: One party was of the opinion it might influence people not to contribute

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes X No     

Comments: One party of the opinion this might give voters some idea of the cost of running for office.

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes X No     

Comments: Me

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes X No     

Comments: Model Law is desirable. Volunteers Committees should have to report on finances.

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes      No X

Comments: Dollar limitations become obsolete. If they are not realistic they will be circumvented

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes      No X

Comments: But not to contribute from corporate funds or dues raised for other purposes (Florida Law)

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes      No X

Comments: (Same as above)

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes      No     

Comments: Opinions divided. Most everyone was of the opinion this would not be very meaningful. Even the corrupt will sign. Perhaps publicize the code so if candidate stray he will be embarrassed.

*From Alexandria Minn League*

JAN 26 1961

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments: *No consensus - members felt the question is not specific enough for a yes or no answer.*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Comments: *We prefer the present system of the voluntary signing and the wide publicity given to the code and its violations. If violations of fair practices are made public, public opinion should be drawn against the candidate. Compulsory signing of the code would probably not deter unscrupulous candidates* (over)

who would do as they pleased in a campaign  
regardless of what they had signed.

Office of the Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.  
January 11, 1951

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Money in Politics - A Study of Corrupt Practices

TO: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUBJECT: Money in Politics - A Study of Corrupt Practices

1. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Are public officials best paid for this information?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Should campaign responsibility be increased?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Should there be a dollar limitation?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Should there be a ban on corporate contributions?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a code of fair

ways in politics?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comment: \_\_\_\_\_



JAN 25 1961

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS  
on  
Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

*Consensus of the Board - Minnesota Village*

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes X No      Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes X No      Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes X No      Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes      No      Comments:

*yes if refers to money  
no otherwise*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes      No X Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes      No X Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes      No X Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes X No      Comments:

*because of educational and moral value  
provided it is well publicized*

*A suggestion was made to shorten the time between conventions & the election  
and thereby reduce the expense.*

*12/3/61*

*Mrs. John V. Chay 3506 Rahnwood Terrace  
WE 8-9682 Hopkins*

JAN 25 1961

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS  
on  
Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

*Consensus of the membership - Minnetonka Village*

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Comments: *felt it would lessen pressure of special interest groups*

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Comments: *some felt this was not particularly important while others thought reports should be complete & itemized*

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Comments: *suggested newspapers as best vehicle for publicity*

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments: *no consensus - many felt the question was too vague - thought word "responsibility" should be defined*

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Comments: *because of difficulty of enforcement*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Comments: *rather strong minority in favor of this*

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Comments: *again strong minority in favor of it*

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments: *no consensus - some felt this should be voluntary*  
*Our membership seemed to find this topic very interesting but quite a few felt this was an area not suited to action*  
*Mrs. John V. Chair 3506 Robinwood Terrace*  
*1/23/61 We 8-9682 Hapke*

OCT 14 1960

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

FEB 14 1961

Columbia HS

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960

101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

*Qualified yes*

*Laws should not keep qualified people out of office but people of limited means from being candidates for office.*

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Comments:



I'm so sorry I just discovered that I had put this sheet  
in with some papers which I have not been in a hurry to  
get out of the way.

JAN 30 1961

*McLeod - Hutchinson*

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections — A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes X No        Comments:

It is our aim to keep these offices filled with people who desire to serve the public because they like the work, are capable, and are good leaders in chosen field; not for selfish gain and pleasure.

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes X No        Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes X No        Comments:

--if truthful

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes        No X Comments: It depends --

Money might be spent more wisely (allowing for fewer duplications)

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes X No        Comments:

Needed as control to responsible election.

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes X No        Comments: Individual, not corporation, contributions will eventually create more interest in politics and government procedure or action.

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes X No        Comments:

Same as no. 6

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes        No X Comments: They are supposed to be honorable men,

THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR

6A



Tues., Dec. 6, 1960

# Ethics Laws Are Urged for State

A plea for new laws to regulate conflicts of interest, lobby registration and political campaign financing methods was issued today



by the chairman of Gov. Freeman's citizen's committee on ethics in government.



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JAN 10 1960

Jan. 4, 1961  
Summarized by Mrs. Maynard Reynolds

# MONEY IN ELECTIONS CONSENSUS REPORT

Units reporting: 33  
Number of members: 359

1. Yes - 32 *units*  
No - 1

The public needs to know where the money comes from according to the units reporting. It was suggested by 3 units that amounts under \$100 should not be recorded. One unit favored listing everything over \$25.00. Two units thought records would show sources of pressure on political figures. It appears that greater unanimity would be reached if reporting procedures excluded small contributions; e.g. those below \$25.00.

## Comments from units:

Reservations, i.e. your contribution is a private matter.  
Will shake confidence in candidate.  
Report on money only doesn't include services and other types of donations.  
Do parties have to list contributors?  
The public should know if special interest groups might be able to pressure for favors.  
Should be recorded but not published.  
How can records be kept logically by parties depending on volunteers?  
Full disclosure for those without party designation.  
Some interested in every penny, others only large sums.  
One treasurer for each candidate.  
The most important single factor -- public disclosure of all money contributed.  
The public makes the final decision -- would arouse public interest for change.  
Publication in newspaper as in Florida Model Law.

2. Yes - 33  
No - 0

Summary: All of the units reporting are in agreement that we need to know how campaign money is spent. Two units mention that volunteer committees should be included in the reports. One unit suggested that people may be more apt to contribute if reports are made in detail on how it is spent.

## Comment from units:

Too difficult to get exact records from various volunteer groups.  
We should be informed of the approximate amounts spent in various areas.  
Volunteer committees should be included.  
Penalties should be specific.  
Did not feel as important as #1 but thought it would be interesting to know.  
People may be more apt to contribute if reports are made in detail how it is spent.  
We feel it would eliminate bribes to a candidate.

3. Yes - 32  
No - 1

Summary: There is almost unanimous agreement that public reports are the best way to get this information (how campaign money is spent). Three units mentioned that the information be published in the newspaper. One unit thought the material should be summarized and published in the newspaper.

Comments from the units:

How else could the information be obtained?

Any alternative?

Will not be effective until public is educated to look for and evaluate this information.

Parts of these reports should be published in local newspapers.

Would like to have newspaper summarize.

Also provision for getting this published in newspaper.

By publishing the reports in the newspaper, possibly?

Information should be available at courthouse.

If properly audited.

Didn't feel the public interested enough to be very effective - would favor a citizen's committee to compile and publicize financial information - bi-partisan.

Also a system whereby parties check each other.

The information must be compiled and available.

4. Yes - 24  
No - 5

There is substantial agreement in the units that the candidate's responsibility should be increased. A central officer was suggested to coordinate the activities of all of the volunteer committees for a candidate. Ten units make suggestions of one sort or another pertaining to the candidates having control of the volunteer committees.

Comments from the units:

The candidate should be responsible for his campaign and know what the committees are doing.

Volunteer committees would have to come under law, also a director of volunteer committees appointed by the candidate. All committees working for him would be required to submit reports on their general activities so that he would have knowledge for and give approval to all actions in his behalf.

In order to control volunteer committees more.

Legislation should provide that committees have endorsement of candidate in order to exist. Responsibility in what sphere?

Have all committees work through one campaign manager or treasurer with strict accounting but unlimited expenditures.

He must have some protection from lunatic groups.

Question not clear enough to answer - wonder if it meant doing away with volunteer committees.

Through centralization of financial matters.

Responsibility is adequate now.

How?

One person should be responsible to candidate should be charged with total financial responsibility - then candidate would be legally not just morally, responsible.

Theory is right but is it practical? Candidate should not be held responsible for what he does not control. Control is difficult because of wide area and many well-meaning citizens.

Through a designated treasurer.

The law should be enforced.

By a charter campaign.

Candidates should be responsible for all money spent in his behalf.

5. Yes 12  
No 18

Summary: The majority of the units were against dollar limitations - no substantial agreement.

Comments from the units:

Question too general to answer, should be some control over volunteer organizations (should register?)  
 Set limits become obsolete too readily.  
 Limitations were not adhered to - so more freedom would more or less control itself through public reports.  
 Limitations might be established in certain types of expenditures (e.g. billboards)  
 Too many loopholes.  
 Leads to violations.  
 Publicity by all parties would be self-policing.  
 More realistic than now to protect the less wealthy candidate.  
 Law can't be written that will be responsible for future situations.  
 One manager or treasurer with strict accounting but unlimited expenditures.  
 More realistic limitations than at present.  
 If centralized financial officer.  
 Dollar limitations would be difficult to control.  
 Dollar limitations should be realistic and in keeping with the times.  
 Hard to impose limitations.  
 The present state law is unrealistic.  
 Make limitations more flexible including percent of votes, etc., but more exact accounting so all contributors given are included.  
 How?  
 Figures should be published, public opinions would provide the check of amounts spent.  
 Idea fine - but it doesn't seem to work because limitations don't accomplish the purpose.  
 Actually self-limiting, most candidates don't get enough.  
 Gives candidates a more equal chance, wouldn't depend on wealth of candidate.

6. Yes 21  
 No 9

Summary: Most units agree that there should be a ban on corporation contributions. Six units think that both unions and corporations should be treated the same.

Units Comments:

If unions contribute corporations should be permitted to do the same.  
 Concern with special interest pressures was expressed.  
 Not effective, too many ways to evade.  
 If unions limited than corporations too.  
 As long as there is full disclosure.  
 Our general feeling is yes, but it's not practical at this time.  
 Publicity and accounting added to ban.  
 Except by individual.  
 Should be allowed to solicit special political funds in unions and corporations and these should be well publicized.  
 If an enforceable law is possible.  
 Not a ban but effective limitations.  
 Limitations but not a ban.  
 Might as well recognize they do contribute and their contributions will continue to be necessary, but must have exact account of amount, source and destination.  
 Amounts should be publicized.  
 Unions and corporations should be treated the same.  
 Patterned on Florida law.  
 Corporations and Unions should be treated the same.



7. Yes 23 Units  
No 9

Summary: There is substantial agreement that there should be a ban on labor union contributions. Seven units were concerned about money being used for political purpose which is not collected specifically for that purpose. They believe individual members should be given a choice of parties to which their contributions would go.

Comments from the units:

Membership dues should not be allowed to be used for political purposes.  
Concern about special interest pressures, and using people's money for uses they may not have intended or approved.  
Too many ways to evade.  
Each individual has no control over contribution.  
If one is limited both should be.  
Not practical at this time.  
Except by individual.  
Should be able to solicit special political funds and that these should be well publicized.  
Ban on contributions not voluntarily made by union members.  
Not ban but effective limitations.  
Recognize the fact that they contribute, must have exact account of amount source and destination.  
(No) and amounts should be publicized.  
Individual member of union or corporation doesn't have control over which candidate his money helps.  
Contributions should be to the party of the choice of the union member.  
Money collected should be for political parties, not part of dues.  
(Yes) patterned on Florida law.  
Union and corporations should be treated the same.

8. Yes 21 units  
No 9

Summary: There is substantial agreement that candidates for public office should be required to sign a code of Fair Campaign Practices. Four units think that "require" is too strong a measure. Those who are opposed to this measure think that it is unenforceable and that the unethical would be only too glad to sign.

Comments from the units:

(No) The unethical would sign and not necessarily uphold the code.  
Asked should replace require/  
Unenforceable opposition purpose and superfluous.  
(No) Signature alone does not guarantee compliance. Ideally candidates have an ethical obligation when they run for office.  
Some doubt the value of this.  
Should be voluntary.  
(No) Only encourage candidate to sign, can't legally hold candidate if held for violation of a code.  
Require too strong.  
Punitive measures should be included and enforced.  
An awareness among voters strongest deterrent - when punishment is called for fellow legislators should not sit in judgment.  
Object to "require".  
The code is very inclusive.  
The candidate should want to sign to keep campaign on a high level.  
Should be voluntary -- not required in terms of law.  
However requiring candidates to sign might be an infringement on their rights.  
We don't feel this should be made a law but to let public opinion control the candidate.



	Labor Y N	Corp. Y N	Treat same	grouped	limited	o consensus	Misintere.
Deep.			x			x	
Dul.	x	x					x
Edina	x	x					
Excels	x	x					
Falc. H	x (very close	x					x
Ferg F	x	x	x				
Gold V	x	x	1/5				
Gran F.	x	x					
Jackson	x	x	x				
Mahto.	x	x		x			
Maple	x	x					x (meant yes I believe
S St Paul	x	x	x				
Moorhea	x	x	x				
N. Rich	x	x					x
Mound	x	x					
New Ulm	x	x	1/2				x
Owat	x	x			x		
Red Wing	x	x	x				
Richfi	x v close	x					x
Roche	x	x					
Rosev	x	x	x				
Robb	x	x	1/3				
St. Ant	x	x	x				
St. Cl					x		
St. Cro	x	x					
W St Pa	x	x					x
Worth	x	x					
Wayz	x	x	x				x (?)
Silv B	x	x		x			x
Shorev			x				
St. Pa			1/8		x	x	
St LouP	x	x					
Cryst	x	x			x		
Cass L	x	x					
Buff	x	x					
Broo C	x	x	1/5				evidently some
Hibb	x	x	3/8				
Aust	x	x	x				
Ard H	x	x		x			seemed clear
Anoka	x	x					
Alexa	x	x					
Col Hg	x	x					
Mc Hut	x	x					x
Mpls	x	x	less 1/5				
Minn Vg	x	x					

45 leagues 11 say treat same plus fractions of 7

29 labor yrs  
29 corp. yrs

STATEMENT TO THE MINNESOTA SENATE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION  
COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST LEGISLATION  
BY MRS. KENNETH SIGFORD, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF THE  
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA.

I am Mrs. K. J. Sigford, 1st Vice President of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. I am here representing not only that organization, but in the absence of Rabbi Plaut, I also represent the Governor's Committee on Ethics in Government on which I served. I also served on the sub-committee on Conflicts of Interest which drafted this bill. Senator Fraser has gone over with you the specifics of the bill. I would like to review a little background of the Ethics in Government Committee and some of its thinking in regard to this question.

Two years ago a Conflict of Interest bill was brought before this legislature as a result of the work of the 1st Governor's Committee on Ethics in Government. You no doubt recall that that bill met with something less than wholehearted enthusiasm on the part of many legislators, and of course failed of passage. Despite its, perhaps justifiable, failure a good deal of interest in the problem was generated amongst citizens of Minnesota. Enough interest so that it seemed desirable to proceed with establishing another committee to try to make some accommodations with the legislators' objections.

The composition of the committee was quite different from the first committee. This second committee included first of all legislators -- Liberals and Conservatives, representatives and senators. This was not true of the first committee and their inclusion showed evidence not only of a desire to come up with something legislators could approve, but also of a desire to achieve greater understanding of the legislator's problems. In addition to legislators were representatives of the Republican and Democratic-Farmer-Labor Parties, the AFL-CIO, the Bar Association (four judges served on the committee), political scientists, clergymen, representatives of other organizations interested in good government such as the League of Women Voters.

When it started its deliberations, the committee took the position that the background work as presented in the original report was still good background material, and therefore it would not be necessary to go over that ground again. Instead, the committee would proceed with drafting of bills, new bills, different from those of two years ago.

It was said two years ago that no need for such legislation existed, that it was an indictment of the legislature. We on the Ethics in Government Committee and in the League do not take the position that the legislature or any other branch of public service has been tried and found wanting in ethical standards. We rather take the view that this bill is designed to provide guidance to persons in official positions where the ingredients for conflict of interest are present to help them keep from going beyond a line of propriety.

We do not feel that it is necessary to prove immoral conduct in any walk of life before we lay down some moral principles.

The most objectionable part of the 1959 bill to legislators appeared to be prohibition against legislators practicing before state agencies. The Ethics in Government Committee spent a great part of its time on this problem, continually bearing in mind that ours is a parttime legislature and we could not and should not work undue hardship upon a legislator trying to make a living. We do not want a legislature in which only the rich can serve. We tried to keep the prohibition in the bill and then make exceptions of those kinds of cases which are common to the general practice of law -- condemnation, adoption, probate etc. proceedings. Presently we had so many exceptions that it became ridiculous and with reluctance on the part of some members

and with genuine approbation of others, the prohibition was eliminated from the bill. This is a major change from the 1959 bill.

Some Legislators also objected strongly to having an Ethics in Government Commission appointed by the Governor as provided for in the 1959 bill -- they felt this gave the executive potentially too much control over the legislative branch. Therefore the system of choosing commission members described by Senator Fraser was devised.

What remains in this bill, and what is important, it seems to us, are the disclosure provisions. They reflect the philosophy of the committee what must really be the philosophy of a democracy -- that if you give the people the facts, give them access to information, they can and must be trusted to do the right thing.

This is not a punitive bill. It is one rather which can lay the foundation for an evolving philosophy of public service ethics.

As government increases in size and complexity it appears to citizens to be more remote and its decisions more far reaching.

We believe that representative government at its best requires that people have the utmost confidence in and respect for their legislators and other public servants. We believe this legislation would be a desirable help in maintaining that confidence.

Concerning: UNITY IN ELECTIONS Consensus

MAR 24 1961

This was done. Unfortunately however, we cannot verify our tentative consensus one hundred per cent. We expected our members to want some kind of dollar limitations but they do not.

Here are final answers to consensus in percentages of members attending:

No.	1	100%	yes
"	2	90%	yes
"	3	100%	yes
"	4	95%	yes
"	5	80%	no
"	6	100%	no
"	7	86%	no
"	8	100%	no

Comments: I am requested by over half of our members who voted on this consensus to express to you their displeasure at the consensus questions. They consider these questions stated in such a way that the outcome could be foreseen and/or so general that they felt the State Board can interpret the answers to mean more than the members might desire. For instance, though on first glance everyone might agree that candidate responsibility should be increased, these members were reluctant to give a blanket "yes" vote without knowing just how and where you might propose to increase it.

These members appreciate the great difficulty in drafting consensus questions that are clear and concise, not too broad not yet too constricting. However, each year for the last 2 or 3 years they feel each consensus has appeared to be more and more "rigged" in anticipation of the desired answers.

Arden Hills LWV

So - for your information  
since you are talking on  
consensus at a 134 &  
Carolyn Tisal will be there

State Study Chrmn.



League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
October 1960 101260D - Free

CONSENSUS

on

Money in Elections -- A Study of Corrupt Practices

RETURN TO STATE LWV OFFICE BY JANUARY 27, 1961.

1. Does the public have the right to know where political money comes from?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

2. Should the public know how the campaign money is spent?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

3. Are public reports the best way to get this information?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

4. Should candidate responsibility be increased?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

5. Should there be dollar limitations?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

6. Should there be a ban on corporation contributions?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

7. Should there be a ban on labor union contributions?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

8. Should candidates for public office be required to sign a Code of Fair Campaign Practices?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments:

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington Aves.S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
April 4, 1961 040461CXXX

Two copies of the Time for Action are being sent to each local League President, for her convenience; it is not being sent to Duplicate President's Mailing list.

*Time for Action*  
*ok*

*Ethics in Government*

The CONFLICT OF INTEREST and the LOBBY REGULATION BILLS, which the League is supporting, have both passed the House. They have been for some time in the Civil Administration Committee of the Senate. They have now both been referred to the same subcommittee, headed by Senator Gordon Rosenmeier.

Since the session is drawing to a close, if any legislation in either field is to be passed, we must try to get quick action on these bills.

IF YOUR SENATOR IS A MEMBER OF THE SENATE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE (see below) would you TELEGRAPH or send a NIGHT LETTER urging that these bills be reported favorably out of the Senate Civil Administration Committee.

IF YOUR SENATOR IS NOT ON THIS COMMITTEE, would you WRITE HIM IMMEDIATELY (so that he gets the letter this week) urging that he vote for these bills when they reach the Senate floor.

To refresh your memory, the LOBBY REGULATION bill (SF 492) would require lobbyists to register and disclose the amount they spend in lobbying activity.

The CONFLICT OF INTEREST bill (SF 496) prohibits public officials from engaging in certain outside activities in conflict with their public duties and requires legislators to disclose a private interest in pending legislation.

For a more detailed explanation, refer to the January 17th issue of Capitol Letter.

SENATE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE:

(C indicates Conservative, L indicates Liberal Caucus)

Rosenmeier, Gordon, Chm. (C)  
Harren, Henry, V. Chm. (C)  
Allen, Claude (C)  
Child, Fay G. (C)  
Davies, John P. (L)  
Feidt, Daniel S. (C)  
Goodin, H.P. (C)

Lauerman, Leo J. (C)  
Murray, Louis A. (L)  
Novak, Edward G. (L)  
Root, Charles W. (C)  
Schultz, Harold (L)  
Sinclair, Donald (C)  
Vadheim, Joseph (C)

Vukelich, Thomas D. (L)  
Wahlstrand, Harry L. (C)  
(he is ill & absent)  
Wright, Donald O. (C)

July 18, 1961

Mr. V. E. Damiano, Jr.  
Public Affairs Assistant  
Western Electric Company  
195 Broadway  
New York 7, New York

Dear Mr. Damiano:

It is gratifying to find others who are concerned with reforms in election laws to enable as many citizens as possible to vote. The election laws in need of change for this purpose are those relating to registration of voters and residence requirements. From my studies, I would conclude that Minnesota compares favorably with other states in these areas.

The basic qualifications for voting are that a person must be 21 years old or more; a citizen of the U.S. for three months or more; a resident of the state for six months and the precinct 30 days; not deprived of civil rights or under guardianship; and registered where registration is required. All provisions are constitutional except for the last which is statutory.

Present law concerning the registration of voters is that all municipalities (cities, villages, boroughs, towns) over 10,000 population are required to maintain a registration system. Those under 10,000 may require registration by local option and, as a matter of fact, many do. Registration is permanent unless the voter fails to vote at least once every four years or moves to a new municipality. If the voter moves within the same municipality he may change his registration by mail. Absentee registration (bymail) is permitted for those who are unable to register in person because of absence, physical disability or religious confinement. (We are more liberal than many other states in this regard.)

Perfection of registration files is accomplished by monthly notices of deaths, changes of name, and guardianships to the commissioner of registration from the courts and the bureaus of vital statistics. Our state law does not require the commissioner of registration to make physical checks of his files periodically as other states do but it does permit him to do so if he chooses. There was interest in the 1961 legislature in making a physical check mandatory but no bill was introduced.

An innovation passed by the 1959 legislature requires the commissioner to send a notice cancelling the prior registration of a moving voter in his former municipality. This change, which helps keep the registration files up to date, was part of an omnibus bill incorporating other changes prescribed by an interim commission which studied election laws for four years.



While there are still reforms to be made in election laws, the intensive study given this field by the legislature has helped a great deal to rid our laws of obsolete and conflicting provisions and to make the laws more workable.

The laws relating to absentee voting are liberal. Anyone who is absent, physically disabled, or religiously confined may vote by absentee ballot. Armed forces personnel and civilian employees of the federal government overseas may vote by the special federal ballot. The only change relating to absentee ballots that was suggested and rejected by the legislative study committee was to remove the notarization of the application and the ballots since the precinct judges make the final determination of the validity of the ballots in any case.

As in other states, changes in our residence requirements are most desirable at this time in order to qualify more voters. In Minnesota we have now in the 1961 legislative session accomplished a plan to allow a person who moves within the state within 30 days of an election to vote. If a voter moves within the municipality, he votes once in his old precinct; if he moves to a new municipality, he gets a certificate of eligibility from his former precinct which enables him to vote for that election only in his new precinct. He must change his registration  $\frac{1}{2}$  in order to vote in subsequent elections.

The main problem still unsolved is a provision to allow the person moving into the state who has not lived here six months to vote by special ballot for president and vice president. A bill was introduced in the '61 session to amend the constitution but was lost in the shuffle. Another bill to accomplish this purpose by statute only was drafted but not heard. This bill will come before the '63 legislature and it may need judicial interpretation of its constitutionality before it can be passed. A different approach was taken by one legislator to lower the six months residence in the state to 60 days but this plan has not met with favor.

In regard to information on election reforms, the best sources I know of are three national organizations. First, the Council of State Governments in Chicago publishes a Book of the States which gives practical information on all states. Then the American Heritage Foundation with headquarters in New York City has publications on needed election reforms with some substantive analysis. The third organization is the National Municipal League, also in New York, which has a pamphlet called "Model Registration System" discussing not only what the different states do but also what they deem to be the best judgment on questions of registration and residence laws. They would also be a source of current information, I believe, on what is being done in the various states.

We are glad to be of assistance and wish you good luck and continued interest in the problems of the disenfranchised voter. Please let us know if there is any further information you desire.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Edgar Kuderling

LK:rw



Recent Developments on the Continuing Responsibilities

What's new on the CRs? Though we don't expect that any of the CR positions will be legislative issues to outshine taconite, taxes, and oleo, we do foresee some proposals being made in the legislature on the issues on which we have positions in our State Continuing Responsibilities.

If bills on these issues are actually introduced in the next legislature, the state Board will interpret as accurately as possible whether the proposed measures further or oppose the positions taken by the membership of the LWV of Minnesota. What kind of action the League should take will then be considered and decided. Communications from local Leagues and members are valuable in this process.

Home Rule - CR 3

The League of Minnesota Municipalities will recommend that the 1963 legislature enact legislation to permit adoption of charter amendments by a simplified procedure in restricted instances.

This procedure would allow a council by a two-thirds vote of all its members to approve a charter amendment by ordinance after its proposal by the charter commission. The ordinance would be adopted only after a public hearing, after duly published notice, and would be subject to the right of referendum on petition of five per cent of the voters filed within a prescribed period after the adoption of the ordinance during which the amendment would not go into operation. If the petition is filed, the charter amendment may not become effective until approval by 55% of the voters voting on the question as in the present method.

This additional method of amending charters would not apply to any amendments which would:

- a. change the city's basic form of government;
- b. increase the tax levy limit in the aggregate or with respect to any particular levy or authorize any new taxes;
- c. deprive the people of an existing right to vote on a proposition or office or change the majority required for approval;
- d. change charter provisions relating to liquor patrol limits or the legal status of the city for purposes of the sale of liquor;
- e. authorize the city to issue general obligations of the city in an amount or of a kind then not authorized in the city;
- f. increase the salary of any elective officer during his term or provide for a pension to any officer or employee;
- g. authorize the city to acquire a public utility or other business affected with a public interest.

This alternative procedure would simplify and encourage modernization of lengthy and antiquated charter provisions. The LMM recommends that provisions should be included in the legislation for a summary judicial determination of a contest to decide whether a particular amendment is within the stated exceptions.

Ethics in government - CR 1

No developments that we know of.

## Election laws, party designation, and corrupt practices - CR 2

Here also the League of Minnesota Municipalities will offer the 1963 legislature a recommendation. It calls for provisions, including a constitutional amendment if necessary, to permit persons living in Minnesota to vote for president and vice president if they lack only the residence requirements necessary to vote for state and local offices.

The 1962 Republican party platform urges that the governor and lieutenant governor be elected as one on the state ballot in the same manner as the president and vice president are elected on the national ballot.

The Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party at its 1962 convention adopted a platform statement urging the elimination of the present six-month and thirty-day residence requirements as a condition for voting.

Party designation for legislators received a stronger endorsement in the 1962 Republican platform than in earlier platforms. The statement reads, "We advocate party designation for members of the state legislature."

After the November election, we will be able to get a better picture of the prospects for a party designation bill. From the legislative candidates questionnaires we will study the answers to the party designation question to determine where support and opposition exist among the candidates who have been elected.

Our latest information from the Governor's Committee on Fair Campaign Practices indicates that it will not have any proposals to offer on corrupt practices legislation.

## Constitutional revision by convention - CR 4

Though the Governor's Committee on Constitutional Revision is working on needed changes, it is not discussing the convention approach to revision.

NOT A PART OF OUR LWV POSITION ON ELECTION LAW CHANGES, but interesting to know, is a federal election law development this summer which may provoke legislative discussion. This is the proposed United States constitutional amendment banning poll taxes in federal elections. The Congressional action is certified to the governors of the 50 states. If three-fourths of the state legislatures ratify the proposed amendment within seven years, it will become the law of the land. The proposal does not affect elections for state and local officials; it applies only to presidential and vice presidential electors and to United States senators and representatives.

Minnesota does not have the poll tax and the issue was not included in our 1959 consensus on election law changes.

Suggestion to State CR chairmen on Local League Boards: CRs can't be filed and forgotten. There must be someone in your League who likes to "clip" and who reads several newspapers. Get her on your committee. As news appears relating to the CR areas of League, see that it is mentioned at unit meetings and in your bulletin. It doesn't need to take a lot of time or space and will keep members alert to the issues.



MEMO TO DOROTHY ANDERSON, from G. Wilson, Feb. 4, 1963

In answer to your questions re:

CORRUPT PRACTICES: A bill introduced 1/25, by Wright (C-Mpls.)

Latz (I-Mpls.)

Mc Gowan (C-Cold Springs Appleton)

Kinzer (C-Cold Springs)

Ferguson (C-Winona)

Amends Minn. Statutes 1961, Sections 210.11 ~~et al.~~ .02, .03, .05, .06, .08, .09, .14, .15, .20, .27, .28, .30, .31, .36, .39. Repeals 211.04, 18, 26, .29. Relates to elections. Makes changes regarding defamatory circulars or other written matter; legal expenses; advertising, etc. and in general makes many changes in laws relating to elections.

This is a 15 page bill, so gave Pat Young my copy of bill, she will get me another one. But in meantime, if you want more information, telephone her at IV 4-5284.

No ethics bills introduced yet.

#### LOBBY REGULATION:

The temporary rule of Senate include attached Rule 80. Presumably they will soon be adopted as permanent rules. (last session it was the 20th day before adopted.)

In House, they adopted Rule 68, enclosed, adopted 1/15/63 (See Capitol Letter 1/23)

The Rule proposed by Klaus, and defeated (61 yeas, 68 Nays) added the following to Rule 68:

After word "compensation" in first line insert "paid by others than the Legislature"

After (2).....State agency or office, insert "or any political subdivision of State"

After first paragraph insert following: Such person shall also file a verified statement under oath with the Chief Clerk in detail listing salaries and expenses received by him for such employment and a statement in detail as to his expenditures made during the preceding 30 days. Such statements of receipts and disbursements by such person or persons shall be filed with the Clerk on the last calendar day of each month during the legislative session and on the last calendar day of the month following the close of the session.

~~Insert paragraph~~

#### LWV MONEY

In 1961-62, Dues brought in \$22,323

Member Contrib. 5,953

Total \$28,276 or 49%

Non-Mbr. Contrib \$29,834 or 51%

I don't know of any other controls of lobbyists. Sally Luther is preparing an article I understand for next Capitol Letter, telling the jobs ex-legislators have at Capitol. This will show how many legislators stay at the capitol, after defeat. They have wonderful opportunities to influence legislation, because they were once "in the club" and know their way around. Then there is the matter of legislators who are also insurance men, or labor leaders, or truck drivers, or farmers, who are a "built in" lobby.

Dorothy, is this enough, or did you hope for more? If so, a conversation with Sally Luther would be profitable.

Feb. 6, 1963

MEMO TO MRS. BRAY (copy to HShimmin, ADuff, Office)

FROM GRACE WILSON

RE Report of Chapter 558, 1961 Laws

In Senate Journal, 17th day, Feb. 1, 1963

"To the Honorable A. M. Keith, President of the Senate, and Members of the Senate, State of Minnesota:

Pursuant to Chapter 558, Laws of 1961, relating to public service ethics, the Committee on Committees of the Minnesota State Senate appointed Henry M. Harren and Robert R. Dunlap, and Harold W. Schultz, Minority Leader, appointed Edward G. Novak and Harold W. Schultz, and there was formed a Senate Committee on Ethics.

The principal function of this Senate Committee on Ethics was to render advisory opinions and to receive and consider complaints alleging violations of the act. To date there have been no requests for any advisory opinions, nor have there been any complaints.

Section 4 of the statute provides that the head of each of the agencies shall prepare and publish for the standards of its officers and employees a code of public service ethics appropriate to the specific needs of each such agency.

The Committee contacted 95 various departments, boards and commissions requesting them to adopt such a code of ethics. To date 46 of these departments, boards and commissions have responded.

Of the initial appropriation of \$500, there was spent for expenses and secretary's salary the sum of \$183.16, leaving a balance to date of \$316.54.

Respectfully submitted, Henry M. Harren, Chairman, Edw. G. Novak, Harold W. Schultz and Robert R. Dunlap.

Mrs. Bray is going to check, to see if there is a comparable from from House Journal, (re last session activity, I presume) and what if anything so far has been done this session.



copy      copy  
Mrs. Bray, Ann Duff, State Office

Hazel Shimmin

Material for CAPITOL LETTER  
Report on Chapter 558, 1961 Laws

February 3, 1963

Material for CAPITOL LETTER

Dates for publication of CAPITOL LETTER are tentatively set for Feb. 15, March 15, April 5, April 19, May 3 and May 24.

Will you prepare a written report of anything that has happened in your field (Ethics in Government) of legislative watching a week before each date of publication and send it to Mrs. Reynold Jensen, 16424 Lake Street Ext., Hopkins? It may be that nothing will have been discussed or bills introduced dealing with Ethics. In that case, will you just send her a note informing her of that?

Report on Chapter 558, 1961 Laws

Early in January I sent you some correspondence concerning Chapter 558. Will you find out for me whether the present legislature has done anything to follow up on the Ethics Committees in the Senate and House? Have they appointed new committees or is Sen. Harren still chairman in the Senate and who has been appointed to take Rep. Wangersteens's or McCarty's place in the House? Have they found any cases of conflict of interest, either among agencies or the legislators?

I would appreciate anything you can give me by the 15th or 16th of February so that I can report to the next State Board meeting. I shall be at the Curtis Hotel on February 20, the night before Board meeting if you wish to call me.

Thank you much.

MINNESOTA STATE ETHICS COMMISSION

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR LOBBYIST REGISTRATION AND REPORTING

EC 200 - EC 212

Adopted December 5, 1974

EC 200. Purpose of the Rules

The purpose of Rules EC 200 - 212 is to implement the lobbyist registration and reporting provisions of Minnesota Laws 1974, Chapter 470 (Minnesota Statutes, 1974, Sec. 10A.01 - 10A.34), hereinafter "the Act".

EC 201. Definitions

- A. "Address" means street and number (Post Office box or rural route, if appropriate), room number (if any), city, state and zip code.
- B. "Association" means business, corporation, firm, partnership, committee, labor organization, club or any other group of two or more persons, which includes more than an immediate family, acting in concert. Minn. Stat. 10A.01, subd. 3 (1974)
- C. "Attempt to influence" means any effort to persuade a public official to support or oppose proposed legislation or to direct the outcome of an administrative action in a particular way.
- D. "Disbursement" means any payments or expenditures made by the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, for lobbying purposes.
- E. "Employee of the lobbyist" means a person employed by the lobbyist to assist him in his lobbying activities.
- F. "Employer of the lobbyist" means the person or association by whom he is employed for the purpose of lobbying.

- G. "File", "Filed" and "Filing" means delivery to the Minnesota State Ethics Commission by midnight of the prescribed date for filing, or deposit as certified mail in a U.S. Post Office, postage prepaid, no later than midnight two days before the prescribed filing date.
- H. "Lobbying" means to attempt to influence legislative or administrative actions by communicating with public officials. For purposes of these rules "administrative action" means making rules or regulations, or cases of rate setting or power plant siting. For purposes of these rules "communicating" means any written or oral contact by a lobbyist with a public official. Lobbying does not include a request for information or interpretation.
- I. "Lobbyist" means:
1. Any individual who is engaged for pay or other consideration, or who is authorized by another person to spend money, for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative or administrative action by communicating with public officials.
  2. Any officially designated representative of any person or association which has as a major purpose the influencing of legislative or administrative action by communicating with public officials. An officially designated representative is a person authorized by another to lobby on the latter's behalf.
  3. Any individual who spends more than \$250, not including travel expenses and membership dues, in any year for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative or administrative action by communicating with public officials.

"Lobbyist" does not include:

4. A public official, or employee of the state or any of its political subdivisions or public bodies, acting in his official capacity.

5. Parties and their representatives appearing or acting in any proceeding before a state board, commission or agency of the executive branch other than rule-making proceedings or cases of rate-setting or power plant siting.
6. Individuals in the course of selling goods or services to be paid for by public funds.
7. News media or their employees or agents, but only while acting in the ordinary course of business of publishing or broadcasting news items, editorials or other comments or paid advertisements which directly or indirectly urge official action.
8. Paid expert witnesses whose testimony is requested by the body before which they are appearing or by one of the parties to a proceeding, but only while acting in the ordinary course of preparing or delivering testimony.

Minn. Stat. 10A.01, subd. 11 (1974).

J. "Occupation and principal place of business" means, if self-employed, type of work or profession and city and state where self-employed; or, if employed by another, the type of work or title, name of employer or employing organization, and city and state of employment.

K. "Public Official" means:

1. Any member of the legislature;
2. Any person holding a constitutional office in the executive branch and his chief administrative deputy;
3. Any member of a state board or commission with rule-making authority as provided in Minn. Stat. 15A.0411, subd. 3;



4. Any person employed by the legislature as secretary of the senate, chief clerk of the house, revisor of statutes, legislative auditor, or researcher or attorney in the office of legislative research;
5. Any person employed by the executive branch in a position specified in Minn. Stat. 15A.081;
6. Any member of the metropolitan council, metropolitan transit commission, metropolitan sewer board or metropolitan airports commission.  
Minn. Stat. 10A.01, subd. 18 (1974).

#### EC 202. Obligation to Register

Each lobbyist must register with the Commission by filing the Lobbyist Registration Form (EC Form 4) within five days after lobbyist activity has commenced by the lobbyist. No lobbyist shall be required to register before January 15, 1975.

#### EC 203. Required Registration Information

- A. The Lobbyist Registration Form (EC Form 4) shall include the following information:
  1. Name and address of the lobbyist.
  2. Principal place of business of the lobbyist, if any.
  3. Name and address of each person or association, if any, by whom the lobbyist is retained or employed, or on whose behalf the lobbyist appears.
  4. The names and addresses of the officers and directors of each association the lobbyist represents.
  5. A general description of the subject or subjects on which the lobbyist expects to lobby, which general description shall include a listing of the categories of legislative or governmental activity concerning which the person expects to lobby.

- B. Each person or association on whose behalf a lobbyist is required to report shall provide the information required in EC 203 (A) and EC 205 to the lobbyist no later than five days before each prescribed filing date.

EC 204. Obligation and Time to Report

- A. Each person who is a lobbyist at any time during a calendar year shall file a Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) which shall include all disbursements made during the applicable reporting period as provided in EC 205. No Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) shall cover any activities or disbursements made prior to January 1, 1975.
- B. After filing the Lobbyist Registration Form (EC Form 4), each lobbyist must file Lobbyist Disbursement Reports (EC Form 5) on the following dates of each year, beginning with the first such date which occurs 15 days or more after commencement of lobbying:
- February 15;
  - March 15;
  - April 15;
  - June 15; and
  - October 15.
- C. The first Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) shall include disbursements subject to reporting under EC 205 which are made from the day lobbying commences to the day 15 days immediately preceding the current filing date. Each subsequent Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) shall include reportable disbursements made from the end of the period covered by the preceding report to the day 15 days immediately preceding the current filing date.

- D. A lobbyist who testifies at only one legislative committee hearing, or at one proceeding of a state board, commission or agency, and who is not otherwise engaged in lobbying, shall register as required by Rule EC 202, but may terminate his requirement to file a Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) by identifying on the Lobbyist Registration Form (EC Form 4) the date, place, and forum of the single appearance as a lobbyist, and by stating (1) that no reportable disbursements were made in connection with the appearance such as to require reporting by the lobbyist, or (2) the name of the person or association reporting any reportable disbursements made in connection with the appearance.
- E. Except as provided in EC 304 (D), a lobbyist who terminates his activities as a lobbyist may terminate his duty to report by indicating on a Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) the fact that his activities as a lobbyist have terminated. If such person subsequently renews lobbyist activity, then he must re-register in accordance with Rule EC 202 and file reports as required by Rule EC 204.

EC 205. Required Reporting Information

- A. Disbursements. The lobbyist shall report the following information on the Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5):
1. All information required on the Lobbyist Registration Form (EC Form 4) by EC 203 (A), (1-4), and a general description of the subject or subjects on which the lobbyist has lobbied, which general description shall include a listing of the categories of legislative or administrative activity concerning which the person has lobbied during the reporting period.
  2. Total disbursements by the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, for lobbying purposes in each of the following categories:
    - a. Preparation and distribution of lobbying materials. This category shall include any disbursements for preparation and distribution of

any printed material, publication, film, slide, recording, video tape, or other communication material specifically prepared by or for a lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, and which advocates, promotes or supports the special interests and concerns of an individual or association, and which is used to attempt to influence the action of any public official.

- b. Media Advertising.
- c. Telegraph and telephone.
- d. Postage.
- e. Fees and allowances. This category shall include disbursements for consulting fees, or other fees, for services done or to be done, as well as expenses incurred in rendering such services. This category shall not include compensation paid to the lobbyist by his employer for services rendered as a lobbyist on behalf of the employer.
- f. Entertainment. This category shall include disbursements for entertainment including but not limited to sporting, theatrical and musical events, made on behalf of any public official, as well as for the lobbyist, or employer or employee of the lobbyist, when in the company of any public official.
- g. Food and Beverages. This category shall include disbursements for food and beverages for any public official, as well as food and beverages for the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, when in the company of any public official.
- h. Travel and Lodging. This category shall include all disbursements for travel and lodging of the lobbyist, any employer or employee of



the lobbyist, or of any public official, except those incurred for the purpose of enabling the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, to attend a meeting of or to appear before a committee of the legislature, or a state board, commission or agency.

i. Gifts. This category shall include the cost of anything of value given or paid voluntarily to a public official without full and adequate consideration, and which is not reported in categories (a) - (h) but shall not include contributions to candidates. For purposes of these rules, "contribution to a candidate" shall include any contribution made for the purpose of influencing the nomination for election or election of a candidate to office.

j. Other disbursements. This category shall include all disbursements not reported in categories (a) - (i), but shall not include non-reimbursed, ordinary and necessary office expenses including clerical expense.

3. Total disbursements reported to date during the calendar year in each of the categories listed in EC 205 (A) (2).

B. Gifts, Loans, Honorariums, Items or Benefits. The lobbyist shall report on the Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) the name and address of each public official receiving any gift, honorarium, loan, item or benefit from the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, equal in value to \$20 or more, excluding contributions to candidates, and date on which it was received, whether or not it was given for lobbying purposes, in the following categories:

1. Gifts. This category shall include anything of value, other than an item or benefit, given or paid voluntarily by the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, to a public official without the public official providing full and adequate consideration.

2. Loans. This category shall include anything of value given or paid voluntarily by the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, to a public official which the public official agrees to return at some future time or to repay with something of value, except a loan from an institution engaged primarily in the business of making loans when made in the ordinary course of business on substantially the same terms as those prevailing for comparable transactions with other persons.

3. Honorariums. This category shall include anything of value given or paid voluntarily by the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, to a public official for services for which there is no obligation to make payment, for example, a speech, an article, or similar service.

4. Items or Benefits. This category shall include entertainment, food and beverages, travel and lodging.

The name and address of the public official and the date of the transaction shall be reported only when the value of the gift, honorarium, loan, item or benefit provided to a public official in a single transaction is equal in value to \$20 or more. Whenever a disbursement for a gift, item or benefit for a public official is reported under EC 205 (A) (2), the name and address of the public official must also be reported under EC 205 (B) if the value of such gift, item or benefit is equal in value to \$20 or more. The lobbyist is not required to report any item or benefit given or paid to a part-time, non-elected public official by the lobbyist employer, if it is given or paid to such public official in his non-official capacity by a person other than the lobbyist, without any participation by the lobbyist in the transaction, in connection with a specific business activity unrelated to lobbying.

C. Original Source of Funds. The lobbyist shall report on the Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) the following information as to the "original source of funds" in excess of \$500 in the calendar year used for the purpose of lobbying: The name, address and employer, or if self-employed, the occupation and principal place of business, of each original source of funds in excess of \$500. It shall not include the amount paid. For reporting purposes, original source of funds shall mean any person or association who disburses \$500 or more in any year directly to the lobbyist, or to any employer of the lobbyist, to be used for purposes of lobbying, including fees or salary paid to a lobbyist as compensation.

EC 206. Lobbyist Retained by More Than One Employer

A lobbyist retained by or representing more than one employer shall submit a separate Lobbyist Registration Form (EC Form 4) , and a separate Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5), for each employer by whom he is retained. If disbursements have been made on behalf of more than one employer, the lobbyist may report such disbursements on one Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) as a joint disbursement together with a statement reasonably allocating disbursements among the several employers.

EC 207. Employers Which Employ More Than One Lobbyist

If the same person or association employs or is represented by more than one lobbyist, each lobbyist must register separately. However, one registered lobbyist may report all the disbursements for lobbying purposes made by all lobbyists representing a common employer, person or association. In such case, each lobbyist shall file a certified report on his Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) stating the name of the employer, person or association which the lobbyists represent in common. The reporting lobbyist shall certify the names of the lobbyists for whom the Lobbyist Disbursement Report is made. Each other lobbyist shall certify on his Lobbyist Disbursement Report to the accuracy of the single report of his disbursements by the reporting lobbyist.

#### EC 208. Place to Obtain and File Forms

All Lobbyist Registration Forms (EC Form 4) and Lobbyist Disbursement Reports (EC Form 5) shall be on forms issued by the Minnesota State Ethics Commission and shall be filed with the Minnesota State Ethics Commission.

#### EC 209. Changes and Corrections

Any material changes in information previously submitted, and any corrections to a Lobbyist Registration Form (EC Form 4) or Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5), shall be filed in writing with the Commission within ten days following the date of the event prompting the change or the date upon which the person filing became aware of the inaccuracy. The change or correction shall identify the form and the paragraph containing the information to be changed or corrected; and shall be signed and certified to be true by the person filing it.

#### EC 210. Contingent Fees Prohibited

No person or association shall employ a lobbyist for compensation which is dependent upon the result or outcome of any legislative or administrative action. Any person or association violating these provisions is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

#### EC 211. Failure to Report

The Commission must notify by registered mail any lobbyist who fails to register or report within five days after the required filing date. A lobbyist who knowingly fails to register or make such periodic reports within seven days after receiving notice from the Commission is guilty of a misdemeanor.

#### EC 212. Penalty for False Statements

Any registration form or report required by these rules shall be signed and certified to be true by the person required to file the report. Any person who signs and certifies to be true a report or statement which he knows contains false information or who knowingly omits required information is guilty of a felony.



Please type or print in ink. Do not use abbreviations.

EC Form 5

Approved January 10, 1975

MINNESOTA STATE ETHICS COMMISSION

Room 410 State Office Building

Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

612-296-5148

LOBBYIST DISBURSEMENT REPORT

1. Name of Lobbyist \_\_\_\_\_  
Last First Middle

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lobbyist Registration Number

2. Name and Address of Person or association Lobbyist Represents:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Street and/or Office

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

Do you represent more than one person or association for lobbying purposes?

Yes ☐ No ☐.

If you represent more than one person or association you must file a separate disbursement report for each.

No. 3

Total disbursements for lobbying purposes:

From Item 13  
Line k, Column A \$ \_\_\_\_\_

From Item 13  
Line k, Column B \$ \_\_\_\_\_

No. 4

Termination Report

Yes ☐ No ☐

No. 5

1975 Reporting Dates \*

Date Due	Period Covered
February 15 <input type="checkbox"/>	Jan. 1 - Jan. 31
March 15 <input type="checkbox"/>	Feb. 1 - Feb. 28
April 15 <input type="checkbox"/>	March 1 - March 31
June 15 <input type="checkbox"/>	April 1 - May 31
October 15 <input type="checkbox"/>	June 1 - September 30

(Check One)

\*Disbursements made after September 30 are reportable on February 15 of the following year.

6. Lobbyist's  
Home Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City State Zip

7. Lobbyist's  
Business Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Office and/or Street  
\_\_\_\_\_  
City State Zip

8. Lobbyist's  
Telephone (including area code): Home \_\_\_\_\_ Business \_\_\_\_\_

9. Provide a general description of the subject or subjects on which you have lobbied during the reporting period for the person or association named in Item 2:

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

NOTE: IF YOU REPRESENT ONLY YOURSELF FOR LOBBYING PURPOSES, OMIT ITEMS 10, 11, and 12 AND COMPLETE THE BALANCE OF THE REPORT. IF YOU ARE THE SOLE LOBBYIST FOR A PERSON OR ASSOCIATION OMIT ONLY ITEM 10.

10. If you are one of two or more lobbyists representing the same person or association, answer the following:

A. Will another lobbyist representing the person or association identified in Item 2 report all disbursements for lobbying purposes made by you on behalf of that person or association?

Yes ☐ No ☐.

If the answer is "yes" indicate below the name and registration number of the lobbyist to whom you have reported all your disbursements for lobbying purposes and who will make the report.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Lobbyist Registration Number \_\_\_\_\_

If another lobbyist will report your lobbying disbursements you need not complete the balance of this report except to sign and date it as provided on page 6.

- B. Does this report include disbursements made for lobbying purposes by other lobbyists, in addition to yourself, on behalf of the person or association named in Item 2?

Yes ☐ No ☐.

If the answer is "yes" please provide the names and registration numbers of the other lobbyists.

Name _____	Lobbyist Registration No. _____
Name _____	Lobbyist Registration No. _____
Name _____	Lobbyist Registration No. _____

☐ Check here if additional sheets are needed to complete Item 10 B.

11. Original Source of Funds

- A. Does the person or association named in Item 2 pay you in excess of \$500 in a calendar year to be used for purposes of lobbying?

Yes ☐ No ☐.

- B. Does the person or association named in Item 2, and on whose behalf you have lobbied, receive funds to be used for lobbying purposes from other persons or associations in excess of \$500 in a calendar year?

Yes ☐ No ☐.

If the answer is "yes" please provide the following information for each original source of funds in excess of \$500 during a calendar year used for lobbying purposes:

Name _____
Address _____ Office and/or Street
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Employer _____ (If self-employed, the occupation and principal place of business.)

Name			
Address	Office and/or Street		
	City	State	Zip
Employer	(If self-employed, the occupation and principal place of business.)		

Name			
Address	Office and/or Street		
	City	State	Zip
Employer	(If self-employed, the occupation and principal place of business.)		

☐ Check here if additional sheets are attached to complete Item 11.

12. If you represent an association have there been any changes in the names, addresses or offices held of any officers or directors?

Yes ☐ No ☐.

If the answer is "Yes" please attach a current list of the names, addresses, and offices held of all the officers and directors of the association.



13. Report total disbursements for lobbying purposes in the following categories:

	<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
	<u>This Reporting Period</u>	<u>Reported Calendar Year to Date</u>
a. Preparation and distribution of lobbying materials.	\$ _____	\$ _____
b. Media Advertising	\$ _____	\$ _____
c. Telegraph and telephone	\$ _____	\$ _____
d. Postage	\$ _____	\$ _____
e. Fees and allowances	\$ _____	\$ _____
f. Entertainment	\$ _____	\$ _____
g. Food and beverage	\$ _____	\$ _____
h. Travel and lodging	\$ _____	\$ _____
i. Gifts	\$ _____	\$ _____
j. Other disbursements not otherwise reported in a-i.	\$ _____	\$ _____
	=====	=====
k. Totals	\$ _____	\$ _____

(Transfer these totals to Item 3 on page 1.)

Is any portion of the disbursements reported above allocated to any other person or association you may also represent?

Yes ☐ No ☐.

If the answer is "Yes" please follow the instructions contained in Note 13 on Page 9.

14. Provide the name, address and type of transaction for each public official receiving a gift, loan, honorarium, entertainment, food and beverage, and/or travel and lodging equal in value to \$20 or more from the lobbyist (or any employer or employee of the lobbyist) and the date it was given:

Name _____	Transaction _____
Address _____	Date _____
Name _____	Transaction _____
Address _____	Date _____
Name _____	Transaction _____
Address _____	Date _____
Name _____	Transaction _____
Address _____	Date _____
Name _____	Transaction _____
Address _____	Date _____

☐ Check here if additional sheets are attached to complete Item 14.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION IN THIS LOBBYIST DISBURSEMENT REPORT IS COMPLETE, TRUE, AND CORRECT, AND THAT NO INFORMATION KNOWINGLY AND WILLINGLY WAS WITHHELD.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Lobbyist

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

INSTRUCTIONS

(EACH INSTRUCTION NOTE CORRESPONDS TO THE SAME NUMBERED ITEM IN THE REPORT)

1. Your name should appear here as it does on your Lobbyist Registration Form (EC Form 4). A person is a lobbyist under the following conditions:

- a. Any individual who is engaged for pay or other consideration or who is authorized by another person to spend money for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative or administrative action by communicating with public officials. For purposed of this rule administrative action means making rules or regulations, or cases of rate-setting or power plant siting.
- b. Any officially designated representative or any person or association which has as a major purpose the influencing of legislative or administrative action by communicating with public officials. An officially designated representative is a person authorized by another to lobby on the latter's behalf.
- c. Any individual who spends more than \$250, not including travel expenses and membership dues, in any year for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative or administrative action by communicating with public officials.

A public official is any one of the following:

1. Any member of the legislature;
2. Any person holding a constitutional office in the executive branch and his chief administrative deputy;
3. Any member of a state board or commission with rule-making authority as provided in Minn. Stat. 15.0411, subd. 3;
4. Any person employed by the legislature as secretary of the senate, chief clerk of the house, revisor of statutes, legislative auditor, or researcher or attorney in the office of legislative research;
5. Any person employed by the executive branch in a position specified in Minn. Stat. 15A.081;
6. Any member of the metropolitan council, metropolitan transit commission, metropolitan sewer board or metropolitan airports commission.

2. If you are lobbying only on your own behalf, indicate "self" on line 2.

If you represent someone other than yourself as a lobbyist, indicate the name of that person or the association on line 2. For the purpose of this report an association means a business, corporation, firm, partnership, committee, labor organization, club or any other group of two or more persons, which includes more than an immediate family, acting in concert.

If you represent more than one employer for lobbying purposes, you must submit a separate Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) for each. If you receive any money from any person or association for lobbying purposes, including fees, compensation or reimbursed expenses, that person or association must be considered your employer.

3. Complete "Total Disbursements for Lobbying Purposes" after you have completed Item 13 of this report.
4. If this is your final report as a lobbyist please indicate that you are terminating by checking "Yes" otherwise check "No". If you subsequently renew lobbying activities you must re-register with the Commission.



5. Check the appropriate box for the reporting period covered by this report.
6. List your permanent residential address.
7. List your principal place of business address.
8. List telephone numbers for both your permanent residence and your principal place of business.
9. Describe in a general way the subject or subjects on which you have lobbied during the reporting period. This description may be different from the one included in your registration statement because you may not have anticipated all the subject matters in which you as a lobbyist would have an interest.
10. If two or more lobbyists represent the same person or association, reporting of lobbying disbursements may be made in one of two ways. First, each lobbyist may report his or her own disbursements without reference to any other lobbyist representing that same person or association. In that event check "No" in Item 10 A and go to Item 11.

If another lobbyist will report your disbursements, check "Yes" in Item 10 A and list the person's name and lobbyist registration number in Item 10 A and sign and date the report as provided on page 6. By signing this report you are indicating that all your lobbying disbursements will be reported by another person and you are certifying to the accuracy of that report. An improper or falsified report could result in criminal sanctions including fines and imprisonment.

If you are reporting the disbursements of other lobbyists in addition to your own disbursements, check "No" in Item 10 A and check "Yes" in Item B and list the names and lobbyist registration numbers of the other lobbyists in Item 10 B.

11. If you or the person or association you represent receive in excess of \$500 in the calendar year from any source to be used for lobbying purposes, that source must be identified. Item 11 A covers such receipts by you from the person or association named in Item 2. Item 11 B covers such receipts by the person or association named in Item 2 from other persons or associations. In computing this amount include expenses reimbursed and fees or salary paid as compensation to you as a lobbyist. You need not report the actual amount paid by any source.
12. Upon registration as a lobbyist you listed the names, addresses and offices held of the officers and directors of the association, if any, you represent. If there have been any changes since you registered or since you filed your last Lobbyist Disbursement Report - additions or deletions - check "Yes" and attach a current list. If there have been no changes check "No".
13. Total disbursements for lobbying purposes are to be reported. Column A refers to the particular period for which the report is submitted and Column B refers to disbursement totals during the calendar year to date. Five reports are due each calendar year, unless the lobbyist terminates his lobbying activities. After 1975 the report due February 15th will include all reportable disbursements made after September 30th of this year through January 31st of next year.



Special words used in this section of the report are defined as follows:

Lobbying Material means any disbursements for the preparation or distribution of any printed material, publication, film, slide, recording, video tape, or other communication material specifically prepared by or for a lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, and which advocates, promotes or supports the special interests and concerns of an individual or association and which is used to attempt to influence the action of any public official.

Fees and allowances means disbursements for consulting fees, or other fees or services done or to be done as well as disbursements incurred in rendering such services. It does not mean a lobbyist's compensation.

Entertainment means disbursements given or paid to a public official for activities such as sporting, theatrical and musical events. The lobbyist's own disbursements, or those of the employer or employee of the lobbyist, should be reported only when made while in the company of a public official.

Food and beverage means all disbursements given or paid to a public official for food and beverage. The lobbyist's own disbursements for food or beverage, or those of the employer or employee of the lobbyist, should be reported only when made while in the company of a public official.

Travel and lodging means all disbursements given or paid to a public official for travel and lodging. Travel and lodging expenses which enable the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, to attend a meeting of, or to appear before a state board, commission or agency, need not be reported.

The totals from Line k, Column A and Column B are to be transferred to Item 3 on page 1.

If you have made disbursements on behalf of more than one person or association which retains you for lobbying purposes, you may report such disbursements in Item 13 as a joint disbursement and attach a statement reasonably allocating the disbursements among the several persons or associations. You must follow the identical format as laid out in Item 13 for each person or association in allocating the disbursements.

14. The lobbyist must report which public official, if any, received a gift, loan, honorarium, item or benefit equal in value to \$20 or more from the lobbyist or the lobbyist's employer or employees. Each separate gift, loan, honorarium, item or benefit must be reported. In the space noted as "Transaction" indicate whether the thing of value equal to \$20 or more was a gift, loan, honorarium, entertainment, food and beverage, and/or travel and lodging. The exact amount of value need not be reported

A lobbyist is not required to report any item or benefit (entertainment, food and beverage, and/or travel and lodging) given or paid to a part-time, non-elected public official under the following four conditions. First, it must be given or paid by the lobbyist's employer. Second, it must be given or paid to the public official in his or her non-official capacity. Third, the lobbyist cannot have any participation whatsoever in the transaction. Finally, the item or benefit must be given or paid in connection with a specific business activity unrelated to lobbying.



STATE OF MINNESOTA  
STATE ETHICS COMMISSION  
74 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155  
PHONE: (612) 296-5148

January 30, 1975

TO: LOBBYISTS REPRESENTING ONE PERSON OR ASSOCIATION

S-0478      LOTU

YOU HAVE REGISTERED AS A LOBBYIST REPRESENTING  
ONE PERSON OR ASSOCIATION.

YOUR LOBBYIST IDENTIFICATION NUMBER IS ON THE  
LABEL ON THE ENVELOPE. PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE  
THIS NUMBER WHEN REPORTING.

memo "S"

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER





## STATE OF MINNESOTA

STATE ETHICS COMMISSION  
410 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155  
PHONE: (612) 296-5143

February 7, 1975

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING LOBBYIST RULES AND REGULATIONS\*

Many questions have been posed by individuals regarding Minnesota's new lobbyist registration and reporting requirements. In some instances a formal advisory opinion may be necessary to respond adequately to particular questions. In other circumstances an informal approach may be just as helpful.

The following "Questions and Answers" are designed to serve as a helpful, informal guide. Each "Question and Answer" has been considered by the Commission and reflects its judgment on the requirements of the lobbyist law. If your specific concerns are not addressed contact the Commission for further assistance.

#### 1. INDIVIDUALS

Q. Does an individual speaking solely for himself as a citizen have to register as a lobbyist when seeking to influence the actions or decisions of public officials?

A. No. An individual speaking on his own behalf, and not on behalf of another person or on behalf of an association does not have to register or report as a lobbyist, unless he spends more than \$250 for lobbying purposes, not counting membership dues and travel.

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\*These "Questions and Answers" were approved by the Ethics Commission at its meeting on February 7, 1975. Question 6 has received only preliminary approval and will be reconsidered on March 7, 1975.

2. OWNER OF SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP

Q. If an individual is the sole owner of an unincorporated business, must that individual register as a lobbyist if seeking to influence the actions or decisions of a public official by communicating with that official regarding a matter of interest to his business?

A. No. An individual who is the sole owner of an unincorporated business does not have to register and report as a lobbyist unless he spends more than \$250, not counting membership dues or travel, to influence the actions or decisions of a public official regarding a matter of interest to the business. However, if such individual has been officially designated to represent an association which has lobbying as a major purpose, such as a trade association, then he would be required to register and report as a lobbyist.

3. SOLE SHAREHOLDER

Q. If an individual is the sole shareholder of an incorporated business, and an employee of that business, must the individual register as a lobbyist when seeking to influence the actions or decisions of a public official regarding a matter of interest to the corporation?

A. Yes. Such an individual must register and report as a lobbyist when communicating with a public official on behalf of any association, including any corporation such as an incorporated family farm or a small retail business. Any individual who represents an individual or association other than himself, and is engaged by that individual or association for pay or other consideration for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative or administrative action by communicating with public officials, must register and report as a



lobbyist. Such an individual must register and report even though only a small amount of time is spent as a lobbyist.

4. EMPLOYEE OF A CORPORATION

Q. If someone is an employee of a corporation and seeks to influence the actions or decisions of a public official regarding a matter on behalf of the corporation, must that person register as a lobbyist?

A. Yes. Any employee of a corporation must register and report as a lobbyist when communicating with public officials on behalf of the corporation in an attempt to influence administrative or legislative action. For example, a site engineer employed by a utility company may communicate with public officials regarding a utility site location in connection with an administrative proceeding on only one or two occasions. If he does so as an employee of the corporation, and not as a private individual, he must register and report.

5. ASSOCIATIONS

Q. Do corporations, clubs, unions or other organizations have to register as lobbyists, when seeking to influence the actions or decisions of public officials?

A. No. A corporation, union, club or other organization does not need to register as a lobbyist. Only an individual who represents an organization must register and report as a lobbyist.

6. OFFICIAL DESIGNATION\*

Q. A trade association board of directors requests a task force of six members to contact all legislators to present the association's position on certain pending legislation. Are the members of the task force officially designated?

A. Yes. A person is an officially designated representative of an association when an officer or other appointing authority of the association authorizes the person to contact a public official to present the position of the association. Thus a person is officially designated whether or not he actually states to the public official that he represents the association if he has been authorized to present the association's position.

7. GROUPS

Q. If a large group of individuals comes to the State Capitol and engages in various types of demonstrations and personal visits to public officials, must any of these individuals participating in the event register as a lobbyist?

A. Yes. Individuals must register and report as a lobbyist if, (1) they are designated representatives of the group authorized to speak on behalf of the group as a whole, and (2) they speak to public officials to attempt to influence a decision. Other individuals who merely are present in the group and not designated to speak for the group do not have to register or report as lobbyists.

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\*Preliminary approval only. Will be reconsidered on March 7, 1975.

February 7, 1975

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8. INFORMATION

Q. If a person asks a public official for information, must that person register as a lobbyist?

A. No. Any person may ask a public official for information without registering or reporting as a lobbyist.

9. CONSULTANT FEES

Q. Should a fee paid to a consultant who performs some tasks for the employer of the lobbyist related to lobbying purposes be reported as an expense?

A. Yes. Any fee paid to a consultant by an employer of a lobbyist for performance of some task primarily related to lobbying purposes must be reported as a lobbying expense. Consultant fees paid for the performance of tasks not primarily related to lobbying purposes need not be reported.

10. EMPLOYEES' SALARY

Q. Does the salary paid to a part-time or full-time employee need to be reported as a lobbyist expense if that employee works on tasks relating to lobbying?

A. No. Ordinary and necessary office expenses of the lobbyist, including salaries paid to employees, are specifically exempted from reporting requirements. Therefore, the salary paid to a permanent employee need not be reported as a lobbying expense if that person is a regular employee in all respects.

11. EMPLOYEES OF STATE AGENCIES AND SUBDIVISIONS

Q. If an agency of the state or a political subdivision retains someone especially to represent that agency for lobbying purposes, must that individual register as a lobbyist?

A. No. An individual not otherwise a regular employee of a state agency or political subdivision and retained to represent that agency for lobbying purposes is regarded as an employee of that agency or subdivision, and need not register and report as a lobbyist, provided that the individual is representing the agency or subdivision in an official capacity. However, an individual who represents an association of public officials, public employees, or governmental units must register and report as a lobbyist.

12. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

Q. Is a campaign contribution reportable as a lobbyist expense?

A. No. A campaign contribution made to a political committee or fund is not to be reported as a lobbyist expense, but is reported by the political committee or fund as a campaign contribution.

13. CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS

Q. If a lobbyist buys a \$50 ticket to a legislative caucus dinner, must the payment be reported as a lobbyist expense?

A. No. Since the \$50 payment is a political contribution to a registered political committee which reports contributions to it, and expends its fund to or on behalf of candidates in political campaigns, it need not be reported as a lobbyist expense by the lobbyist. However, Minn. Stat. 211.27 prohibits corporate contributions for political purposes and any reimbursement of expenses by a corporate employer



February 7, 1975

page 7

for political contributions by a lobbyist conflicts with this statute.

14. FAMILY MEMBERS OF A PUBLIC OFFICIAL

Q. If a public official and the official's spouse are entertained by a lobbyist and the total expense for entertaining those two individuals was \$25, but the portion allocable to the public official is less than \$20, must the official's name, address and date of the transaction be reported?

A. No. The name, address, and the date of transaction must be reported only when \$20 or more was given or paid to the public official as a gift, loan, honorarium, item or benefit. The allocable portion given or paid directly to a public official's spouse, or to other members of the official's family, need not be included in determining whether \$20 or more in value has been given or paid to a public official. However, the aggregate expenditure is reportable as a disbursement by the lobbyist.

15. EXPERT WITNESS

Q. If a lobbyist pays a fee to an expert witness and arranges for that expert to appear before a legislative committee to testify on some matter, must the expert witness register as a lobbyist?

A. Yes. Expert witnesses who are paid for their services by a lobbyist, must register and report as lobbyists unless the legislative body itself both requests their appearance and pays them a fee. However, a paid expert witness who testified in a proceeding before an administrative agency is not required to register and report as a lobbyist if the testimony of the witness is requested either by that agency or by a party to the proceeding.

16. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

Q. A corporation applies to the Pollution Control Agency for a permit to discharge waste into a river. Are the representatives of the corporation who appear before the agency required to register and report as lobbyists?

A. No. Persons who appear before an administrative agency are not required to register as lobbyists on matters involving the application of rules or regulations in specific cases, except in cases of rate-making and power plant siting. However, persons who appear before an administrative agency on rules, regulations or matters of general policy and general application are required to register and report as lobbyists.



**STATE OF MINNESOTA**

STATE ETHICS COMMISSION  
74 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155  
PHONE: (612) 296-5148

March 1, 1975

TO: LOBBYISTS REPRESENTING ONE PERSON OR ASSOCIATION

You have registered as a lobbyist representing one person or association.

Your lobbyist identification number is on the label of the envelope. Please include this number when reporting.

Even if you had no disbursements in the month of February, you must complete and return the Disbursement Report, (EC FORM 5) by March 15, 1975.

If you had no disbursements, please enter "0" in Question 3 on page 1.

YOU MUST COMPLETE THE ENTIRE FORM.

YOU MUST FILE A DISBURSEMENT REPORT ON EACH REPORTING DATE IN 1975

UNTIL YOU TERMINATE YOUR REGISTRATION. REPORTING DATES ARE LISTED UNDER  
NUMBER 5 ON PAGE 1 OF THE DISBURSEMENT REPORT (EC Form 5).



## STATE OF MINNESOTA

STATE ETHICS COMMISSION  
74 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155  
PHONE: (612) 296-5148

March 21, 1975

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING LOBBYIST RULES AND REGULATIONS

#### OFFICIAL DESIGNATION

##### 6 A

- Q. An officer, registered lobbyist, or director of Common Cause requests six members of the association to contact all legislators to present the position of Common Cause on certain pending legislation. Are these six members of Common Cause officially designated representatives who must register and report as lobbyists?
- A. Yes. A person is an officially designated representative of an association which has lobbying as one of its major purposes when an officer or other appointing authority of the association authorizes the person to contact a public official to represent the association and to present its position. Thus a person is officially designated whether or not he actually states to the public official that he represents the association if he has been authorized to present the association's position.

##### 6 B

- Q. A member of Common Cause, who has not been requested by Common Cause to lobby on its behalf, contacts a legislator representing that he appears on behalf of Common Cause and urges him to vote for certain legislation because Common Cause believes the legislation is necessary. Must the member register and report as a lobbyist?
- A. Yes. Any person who contacts public officials and attempts to influence decisions on public policy must register and report as a lobbyist if that person states that he is presenting the position of an association which has lobbying as one of its major purposes. Such person will be considered officially designated to represent the association for lobbying purposes, unless he specifically states that he is not appearing on behalf of the association and is appearing only in his individual capacity.



March 21, 1975

page 2

6 C

- Q. A member of Common Cause who has not been requested by that group to lobby on its behalf contacts a legislator, stating that he is a member of Common Cause. He states that he is speaking only as an individual and not as a representative of Common Cause. He urges the legislator to vote for certain legislation and states that Common Cause supports the legislation. Must such a person register and report as a lobbyist?
- A. No. If such person indicates that he is not appearing as a representative of Common Cause, but only as an individual speaking for himself, then he is not considered an officially designated representative of the organization, even though he reports the position of the organization, and the organization has lobbying as one of its major purposes.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102 - March 1975

Memo to: Local League Presidents

From: Helene Borg, Action Chairman

Re: Lobbying Registration

March 24, 1975

The present interpretation of the State Ethics Commission is that any League member who writes or speaks to legislators or public officials on behalf of the LWVMN is considered a lobbyist.

This interpretation will affect ONLY those Leaguers responding to an official Time for Action of the LWVMN. It will not impact on individuals contacting or writing legislators as individuals and these letters do have great effect. (See: LWVMN Bylaws, Article XI, Secs. 5 and 6; Local League Handbook, p. 34-37; SO YOU'RE GOING TO WRITE YOUR LEGISLATOR!)

Write to the Minnesota State Ethics Commission, Room 410, State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155, for the proper forms only for those responding officially to an official Time for Action.

M TO: All Lobbyists

E FROM: Harriett Herb & Pat Lucas

M  
O SUBJECT Ethics Commission Report - June DATE June 9, 1975

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: 224-5445

When you file the lobbyists disbursement report due June 15, in question 10 A. answer yes, as usual, but use Mary Watson's #, S 0247 LONR, this time. Jerry has not yet received a registration number from the Ethics Commission and Mary Ann is no longer president of the LWVMN, so in this "interim" we recommend using Mary Watson's number. Before the next report is due, October 15, we will forward Jerry's number.

On the state form, we will be reporting the list of new officers and the Program as adopted at State Convention last week.

Thanks for the great help you have been to us all year; we couldn't have done it without your assistance.



**STATE OF MINNESOTA**

STATE ETHICS COMMISSION  
74 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155  
PHONE: (612) 296-5148

September 15, 1975

TO: REGISTERED LOBBYISTS

On OCTOBER 15, you are required to file a Disbursement Report (EC Form 4) with this office (which we have enclosed) covering the period from June 1 through September 30, 1975.

You MUST file a Disbursement Report even if you have had no expenses during the period covered.

You MUST file a Disbursement Report even if you have not engaged in lobbying during the period covered.

**REMINDER**

PLEASE ENCLOSE A COMPLETE UPDATED LIST IF THERE HAVE BEEN ANY CHANGES IN THE NAMES OR ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS OR BOARD MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION YOU REPRESENT!



## LOBBY DISBURSEMENT REPORT

**WHO MUST FILE:** Each registered lobbyist must file a disbursement report, even if there were no reportable expenses during the period. Registration is permanent and the responsibility to file periodic reports will continue until the lobbyist terminates by marking the proper box. If lobbying activities are renewed, the lobbyist must re-register. Only one reporting period may be covered in a report. If you are amending, check the proper box. If another lobbyist will report your disbursements, you may skip items 07 and 16, answer all other items.

01 LOBBYIST REGISTRATION NO.	02 NAME	LAST	FIRST	ME.
03 PREFERRED MAILING ADDRESS	STREET	CITY	STATE	ZIP
04 PERM. TEL. NO.	05 NAME OF PERSON OR ASSOCIATION YOU REPRESENT			
06 ADDRESS OF PERSON OF PERSON	STREET	CITY	STATE	ZIP

07 REPORTING DATES: CHECK THE BOX FOR THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT

☐ DUE PERIOD FEB 15 OCT 1-JAN 31 
 ☐ DUE PERIOD MAR 15 FEB 1-FEB 25 
 ☐ DUE PERIOD APR 15 MAR 1-MAR 31 
 ☐ DUE PERIOD JUN 15 APR 1-MAI 31 
 ☐ DUE PERIOD OCT 15 JUN 1-SEPT 31

THIS REPORT IS AN ☐ AMENDMENT, ☐ TERMINATION.

08 If you are one of two or more lobbyists representing the same person or association and another lobbyist is reporting all disbursements for lobbying purposes made by you, indicate who is making the report:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Lobbyist Registration Number \_\_\_\_\_

09 If this report includes disbursements made for lobbying purposes by other lobbyists, in addition to yourself, on behalf of the person or association you both represent provide:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Lobbyist Registration Number \_\_\_\_\_

(PLEASE ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS ITEM)

10 ☐ Check here if there have been any changes in your business or residential address or telephone numbers since your registration statement or last report and attach a sheet noting the changes.

11 ☐ If you represent an association and there have been changes in the names, addresses or offices held of any officers or directors since your registration or last report and attach a current listing.

12 ☐ Check Here if you have lobbied on a subject or subjects not identified in your registration statement and attach a sheet noting the new subject or subjects.

13 ☐ Check here if you received more than \$500 in this calendar year, including salary, expenses, reimbursement or fees for lobbying purposes.

14 ☐ Check here if the Person or association you represent received more than \$500 to be used for lobbying purposes from other persons or associations in this calendar year. If so list those sources below:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

Employer \_\_\_\_\_

(If self-employed, the occupation and principal place of business)

(PLEASE ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS ITEM)

15 ☐ Check here if you, the person or association you represent, your employer, or any of your employees, provided any gift, loan, honorarium, entertainment, food or beverage, and/or travel and lodging equal in value to \$20 or more to a public official. If so provide the following information

Name of Recipient \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Transaction \_\_\_\_\_

(PLEASE ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS ITEM)

This Space For Office Use Only

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Date 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Representation 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Reporting Period

5. \_\_\_\_\_ Totals This Period 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Registration Changes

16 Report of total disbursements for lobbying purposes:

	<u>This Period</u>
1. Preparing & distributing lobbying materials	\$ _____
2. Media Advertising	\$ _____
3. Telegraph and Telephone	\$ _____
4. Postage	\$ _____
5. Fees and Allowances	\$ _____
6. Entertainment	\$ _____
7. Food and Beverage	\$ _____
8. Travel and Lodging	\$ _____
9. Gifts	\$ _____
10. Disbursements not Reported in 1 thru 9	\$ _____
11. Total	\$ _____

I, \_\_\_\_\_, CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION IN THIS LOBBYIST  
(print or type name)

DISBURSEMENT REPORT IS COMPLETE, TRUE, AND CORRECT, AND THAT NO INFORMATION

KNOWINGLY AND WILLINGLY WAS WITHHELD.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Lobbyist

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Declaration of a Candidate for Public Office**  
**Receiving Political Contributions Qualifying for Credit or Deduction**  
For the year ending December 31, 19.....

Name of candidate	Social security number
Residence address (Number and street)	
City, State, and ZIP code	

**Part I General**

- 1 Specify the year(s) of the nomination and (or) election: .....
- 2 The election is for the office of: .....
- 3 Such office is: ☐ Federal, ☐ State, or ☐ Local.
- 4 If not a Federal office, specify the particular State or locality of such office: .....

**Part II Declarations**

**A.** I will maintain records sufficient to identify the calendar year of any contributions and the portion of each such contribution which constitutes a restricted amount. For purposes of this Part II, a restricted amount is (1) any contribution by an individual taxpayer in an amount of \$100 or less, (2) \$100 of any contribution by an individual taxpayer greater than \$100, or (3) so much of any contribution received from a campaign committee which was a restricted amount in the hands of such committee. The calendar year of a contribution is the year in which such contribution was originally made by an individual contributor.

**B.** I will not expend restricted amounts except (1) in conformity with Treasury regulations and (2) to further my candidacy, which was (or will be) publicly an-

nounced by the end of the year for which this declaration is made.

**C.** I will maintain and preserve records relating to such contributions received and such expenditures made for a period of four calendar years after the calendar year in which such contributions were received, or expenditures made, if later.

**D.** I will observe the requirement of Treasury regulations with respect to unexpended restricted amounts.

**E.** I agree to make my records available to the Internal Revenue Service, if requested, and to file with, or otherwise furnish to the Internal Revenue Service, such further information as it may require.

**F.** I understand that if this declaration contains false, fraudulent, or fictitious statements, the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001 may apply.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this declaration, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete.

<b>Sign Here</b>	Signature of candidate	Date
	Signature of authorized agent if not signed by candidate	Title
		Date

**Instructions**

Internal Revenue Code sections 41 and 218 provide for the claiming of limited credits or deductions by taxpayers for contributions to political candidates or campaign committees. These credits or deductions are allowed only in the taxable year paid and for payments of money made after December 31, 1971. **For further information, see TIR-1145 and the Regulations.**

**Limitations on Credits and Deductions.**—The credit will be available only in an amount equal to one-half of a contributor's total contributions to all candidates and committees or \$12.50 (\$25 on a joint return), whichever is less. The alternative deduction will be available only to the extent that his total contributions to all candidates and committees do not exceed \$50 (\$100 on a joint return). The credit or deduction will be allowed only if

such political contributions are verified in such manner as prescribed by Treasury Regulations.

**CAUTION:** Candidates and campaign committees should be careful not to mislead donors by stating categorically that their contributions will give rise to a credit or deduction. Prior contributions to other candidates or committees may have exhausted the credit or deduction which a contributor may claim.

**Who Must File.**—Every candidate for public office must file a Form 4908 and every campaign committee (other than a national, State, or local committee of a national political party) must file a Form 4909 in each year in which contributions are received in order for such contribu-

tions to be eligible for credit or deduction by the donor.

**When to File.**—Forms 4908 and 4909 must be filed on or before December 31 of each year for contributions received during such calendar year.

**Identifying Number.**—Individuals

enter social security number; committees enter employer identification number. If you do not have an employer identification number for the committee, apply for one from your Internal Revenue Service Center on Form SS-4, available from any Internal Revenue or Social Security Administration district office.

## Where to File

If your legal residence, principal place of business, office, or agency is located in

Use this address

New Jersey, New York City, and counties of Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester	Internal Revenue Service Center 1040 Waverly Avenue Holtsville, New York 11799
New York (all other counties), Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Internal Revenue Service Center 310 Lowell Street Andover, Massachusetts 01812
District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania	Internal Revenue Service Center 11601 Roosevelt Boulevard Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19155
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina	Internal Revenue Service Center 4800 Buford Highway Chamblee, Georgia 30006
Michigan, Ohio	Internal Revenue Service Center Cincinnati, Ohio 45298
Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Internal Revenue Service Center 3651 S. Interregional Hwy. Austin, Texas 78740
Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	Internal Revenue Service Center 1160 West 1200 South Street Ogden, Utah 84201
Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin	Internal Revenue Service Center 2306 E. Bannister Road Kansas City, Missouri 64170
California*, Hawaii*	Internal Revenue Service Center 5045 East Butler Avenue Fresno, California 93888
Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia	Internal Revenue Service Center 3131 Democrat Road Memphis, Tennessee 38110

If you have no legal residence or principal place of business in any Internal Revenue district, file with the Internal Revenue Service Center, 11601 Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19155.

\* California and Hawaii returns filed before December 1, 1973, should be sent to Internal Revenue Service Center, 5045 East Butler Avenue, Fresno, California 93730.



## Short Summary

The "Ethics" bill is a comprehensive attempt to regulate the conduct of lobbyists and public officials and the financing of election campaigns for state offices. The bill has six major sections. The first establishes a bi-partisan ethics commission which has responsibility for administering and enforcing the provisions of the law. The commission is composed of six members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of three-fifths of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The second major section deals with the regulation of lobbyists. Although there are a number of specific exemptions to the definition, generally a lobbyist is one who is paid or designated by another person or association or who spends more than \$250 in a year to influence legislative or administrative action. Lobbyists are required to register with the commission and to make periodic reports of the money they spend on lobbying.

Public officials are defined in the bill as members of the legislature, constitutional officers in the executive branch and their chief administrative deputies, major executive department officials, major legislative staff, members of the metropolitan council, metropolitan transit commission, metropolitan sewer board, metropolitan airports commissions and other state boards and commissions which have important rule making powers. Public officials are required to file a statement of their economic interests with the commission and to report any potential conflicts of interest.

The fourth major section of the bill provides the disclosure requirements for individuals, political committees and political funds. Associations who raise or spend money to influence elections must establish a political fund and keep that money separate from other funds of the association. Political committees and funds must register with the commission when they raise or spend more than \$100, and periodically report on their contributions and expenditures. The source of all contributions, loans and transfers in excess of \$50 for legislative races and \$100 in statewide races must be disclosed along with all expenditures in excess of \$100. All expenditures made with the consent, expressed or implied, of a candidate must be authorized and are counted against his spending limits. Individuals who spend money genuinely independently of the candidate must place a disclaimer on their campaign materials and must file reports with the commission if they spend over \$100.

The bill also seeks to limit the amount of money which may be spent on elections. In an election year expenditures on behalf of a candidate are limited to:

Governor and Lieutenant Governor running jointly: \$600,000  
Attorney General: \$100,000  
Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor: \$50,000  
State Senator: \$15,000  
State Representative: \$7,500

Political parties may contribute to a candidate up to 50 percent of his spending limits. Other committees, funds or individuals may contribute to a candidate up to 10 percent of his spending limits. Independent spenders are also limited to 10 percent.

Finally, the bill seeks to provide public financing by establishing a one dollar checkoff from income tax funds. Individuals may allocate one dollar of their taxes to either the candidates of one political party or to all qualifying candidates regardless of party affiliation. The money is allocated proportionately among the various statewide and legislative candidates.

The bill also permits a tax credit of up to \$12.50 for contributions to political parties and candidates, although the maximum credit for contributions to parties is \$5.00.



## LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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

To: Members of the State Departments Division of the Minnesota House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations

From: Helene Borg, Action Chairman

Re: Ethical Practices Board funding

May 17, 1976

Please accept this written testimony as it was not possible to appear before your committee.

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota began studying campaign practices in 1961. In 1972 we renewed this study at both the state and national levels. We found that to promote an open governmental system that is accountable, it is essential that we have a central authority overseeing campaign financing laws. We have this in our Ethical Practices Board (EPB). This Board must be an independent body, adequately funded and staffed, capable of receiving candidates' reports and capable of relaying this information to the public. This we do not have. The Ethics Commission, now the EPB, has never been funded to do its job since its inception. It is now in dire need with the added current legislative burdens.

In addition to the need for a full time attorney from the Attorney General's office, outside legal help must be available if this is to be an independent body. The Attorney General must file reports with this Board and, at the same time, the EPB is at the mercy of the Attorney General's office for any legal help.

Present funding includes no money for public hearing officers, who are required to hear the pros and cons. Copies of candidates' report forms must be sent to the county auditors within 72 hours. This is a public good, but is not possible with the present small staff. Information is needed on what is available to the public. The present budget does not include informational brochures or travel to explain the public's rights now that we have an EPB. Staff is needed to turn out useful summaries of information. It needs to audit the information that does come in, so it will be able to aid those who must file reports with the Board.

Additional staff requires additional space and equipment to process reports and make them available. The incumbents use the files now, but they should be readily available to others as well. There is a need for security regarding those files, so the EPB should have the capability to microfilm records.

The law establishing the EPB was to help restore people's faith in government. It was a response to the need for full disclosure and a public voice. Many duties were assigned to the EPB, but funds were never provided for it to even get underway. The League of Women Voters urges your approval of the \$147,000 request for additional funding, so the EPB can continue its designated tasks.



**STATE OF MINNESOTA**  
STATE ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD  
410 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155  
PHONE: (612) 296-5148

June 15, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL REGISTERED LOBBYISTS

FROM: B. ALLEN CLUTTER, III  
Executive Director

*B. Allen Clutter III*

We wish to call your attention to the new definition of lobbyist on the yellow sheet attached. In addition, lobbying now includes indirect communication such as urging others to communicate with public officials.

If you are not a lobbyist under the new definition, you may terminate with your June 15th Disbursement Report enclosed.

Your next Disbursement Report is due June 15, 1976, covering the period from April 1 through May 31, 1976.

You must file even if you have not engaged in lobbying or have not spent any money.

There is a penalty for non-compliance.

APRIL 13, 1976

MINNESOTA STATE ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD  
410 STATE OFFICE BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155  
612-296-5148

WHO IS A LOBBYIST?

LOBBYISTS

1. Any individual who is engaged for pay or other consideration or authorized by another individual or association to spend money, who spends more than five hours in any month or more than \$250 in any year (not including travel expenses and membership dues), for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative or administrative action by communicating with or urging others to communicate with public officials. For purposes of this rule administrative action means making rules or regulations or cases of rate-setting or power plant siting.
2. Any individual who spends more than \$250 in any year (not including travel expenses and membership dues) for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative or administrative action by communicating with or urging others to communicate with public officials.

WHO IS NOT A LOBBYIST?

1. A public official or employee of the state or any of its political subdivisions or public bodies, acting in his official capacity.
2. Parties and their representatives appearing or acting in any proceeding before a state board, commission or agency of the executive branch other than rule-making proceedings or cases of rate-setting or power plant siting.
3. Individuals in the course of selling goods or services to be paid for by public funds.
4. News media or their employees or agents, but only while acting in the ordinary course of business of publishing or broadcasting news items, editorials or other comments or paid advertisements which directly or indirectly urge official action.
5. Paid expert witnesses whose testimony is requested either by the body before which they are appearing or by one of the parties to a proceeding, but only while acting in the ordinary course of preparing or delivering testimony.
6. Persons appearing before or communicating with members of Metropolitan Agencies.
7. Stockholder of a family farm corporation who does not spend over \$250 in any year (excluding travel expenses) communicating with public officials.

WHO ARE "PUBLIC OFFICIALS" FOR THE PURPOSES OF LOBBYING?

1. Any member of the legislature;
2. Any person holding a constitutional office in the executive branch and his chief administrative deputy;
3. Any member of a state board or commission with rule-making authority as provided in Minn. Stat. §15.0411, subd.3;
4. Any person employed by the legislature as secretary of the senate, chief clerk of the house, revisor of statutes, legislative auditor, or researcher or attorney in the office of legislative research;
5. Any person employed by the executive branch in a position specified in Minn. Stat. §15A.081;

WHERE DOES A PERSON REGISTER AS A LOBBYIST?

MINNESOTA ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD  
410 State Office Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155



INSTRUCTIONS  
for  
LOBBYIST DISBURSEMENT REPORT  
(EC Form 5 - 12/3/75)

Item

- 01 Insert the lobbyist registration number provided by the Commission.
- 02 Your name should appear here as it appears on your Lobbyist Registration Form (EC Form 4).
- 03 This mailing address should be one where mail is frequently received.
- 04 This preferred telephone number is one where you can be easily reached.
- 05 Insert name of person or association you represent. If lobbying on your own behalf, indicate "self".
- 06 Insert address of person or association you represent.
- 07 Check the appropriate reason for the report. (Note: this form may also be used to amend a report, or terminate your lobbyist registration.)
- 08-13 (Self explanatory.) nature, amount,
- 14 Provide information as needed. (Note: the name, address, and the date of transaction must be reported only when \$20 or more was given or paid to the public official as a gift, loan, honorarium, item or benefit, excluding contributions to candidates. The allocable portion given or paid directly to a public official's spouse, or to other members of the official's family, need not be included in determining whether \$20 or more in value has been given or paid to a public official. However, the aggregate expenditure is reportable as a disbursement by the lobbyist.)
- 15 (Self explanatory.)
- 16 Indicate reportable lobbying disbursements in the following categories:
1. Preparation and distribution of lobbying materials includes any disbursements for preparation and distribution of any printed material, publication, film slide, recording, video tape, or other communication material specifically prepared by, or for a lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, and which advocates, promotes or supports the special interests and concerns of an individual or association, and which is used to attempt to influence the action of any public official and/or urges others to communicate with public officials.
  2. Media advertising includes only advertising which advocates a position, or urges others to contact public officials on behalf of a position.
  3. Telegraph and telephone
  4. Postage
  5. Fees and allowances includes disbursements for consulting fees, or other fees, for services done or to be done, as well as expense incurred in rendering such services. Does not include compensation salary paid to the lobbyist by his employer for services rendered as a lobbyist on behalf of the employer.
  6. Entertainment includes disbursements for entertainment including, but not limited to, sporting, theatrical and musical events, made on behalf of any public official as well as for the lobbyist, or employer or employee of the lobbyist, when in the company of any public official.
  7. Food and beverages includes disbursements for food and beverages for any public official, as well as food and beverages for the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, when in the company of any public official.
  8. Travel and lodging includes all disbursements for travel and lodging of the lobbyist, any employer or employee of the lobbyist, or of any public official, except those incurred for the purpose of enabling the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, to attend a meeting of or to appear before a committee of the legislature, or a state board, commission or agency.
  9. Gifts includes the cost of anything of value given or paid voluntarily to a public official without full and adequate consideration, and which is not reported in categories 1 - 8, but shall not include contributions to candidates. For purposes of these rules, "contribution to a candidate" shall include any contribution made for the purpose of influencing the nomination for election, or election of a candidate to office.
  10. Other disbursements includes all disbursements not reported in categories 1 - 9, but shall not include nonreimbursed, ordinary and necessary office expenses including clerical expense.
  11. Total disbursements for this reporting period.
  17. Type or print your name as it appears on your Lobbyist Registration Form (EC Form 4); sign and date.

WHERE TO FILE: MINNESOTA STATE ETHICS COMMISSION  
410 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

## ADVISORY OPINIONS

approved by the MINNESOTA STATE ETHICS COMMISSION (as of February 1, 1976) interpreting portions of the lobbyist provisions of the Ethics in Government Law (Chapter 10A) are abstracted as follows:

### **Opinion No. 13 - Publication Costs**

Publication costs must be reported as a lobbyist expense if three requirements are met. First, the publication must be prepared by or for a lobbyist's employer. Second, the publication must advocate, support or promote the special interests of the lobbyist. A mere presentation of factual material without comment does not constitute a reportable lobbyist expense. Third, the publication must be communicated directly to a public official.

### **Opinion No. 15 - Rate-setting**

If an individual communicates with public officials regarding any type of rate-setting determination made by a state agency, that individual must register and report as a lobbyist. If communication occurs with state employees not defined as public officials, the lobbyist provisions do not apply unless the person making the communication requests that its substance be reported to a public official. Communication with a public official in the course of contested case or appeal procedure does not constitute lobbying.

### **Opinion No. 16 - Advisory Boards**

Individuals serving on an advisory board appointed by a public official to provide advice to the official need not register and report as lobbyists in connection with communications to that public official on the subject matter which the board was appointed to consider.

### **Opinion No. 17 - Media Advertising**

Individuals affiliated with an association which disseminates informational material which is not communicated directly to public officials are not required to register or report as lobbyists, unless media advertising is used to advocate a specific legislative or administrative action and, therefore, might influence public officials. If media advertisements having such character are used, disbursements for that purpose must be reported as a lobbyist expense by an official or employee of the association.

### **Opinion No. 20 - Local Government Associations**

An employee of an association of local governments or officials has an obligation to register and report as a lobbyist if that employee engages in lobbying activity on behalf of such an association.

### **Opinion No. 22 - Employees of Corporations**

Whenever, as a part of his duties for the corporation, an employee communicates with public officials on behalf of a corporation or other associations from which the individual receives compensation as an employee, the individual is required to register and report as a lobbyist.

### **Opinion No. 23 - Metropolitan Agencies**

The lobbyist registration and reporting requirements do not apply to persons appearing before or communicating with members of metropolitan agencies.

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Complete copies of any Advisory Opinion approved by the State Ethics Commission are available upon request to the:

Minnesota State Ethics Commission  
Room 410  
State Office Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
612-296-5148

AUG 17 1976

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT Ethical Practices Board*Office Memorandum*

TO : Interested Parties

DATE: August 16, 1976

FROM : B. Allen Clutter  
Executive Director*B. Allen Clutter*

SUBJECT: Re-drafted Advisory Opinions on Fundraisers &amp; Debt Repayment

Attached herewith please find the Re-drafted Opinions on Fundraisers & Debt Repayment.

The Board, at its August 24th meeting hopes to make a decision and adopt these Advisory Opinions.

STATE OF MINNESOTA  
ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD

Draft Advisory Opinion No. 30

August 4, 1976

Mr. B. Allen Clutter  
Executive Director  
State Ethical Practices Board  
410 State Office Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Mr. Clutter:

As Executive Director of the Minnesota Ethical Practices Board you have requested an advisory opinion from the Board based upon the following hypothetical facts:

Hypothetical One

Candidates X and Y of the ABC party seek election to statewide office. They authorize that party to hold a fundraiser in the non-election year to raise money for their campaigns. The fundraiser is billed as an ABC party affair. The advance publicity mentions one well-known party leader, himself a candidate for re-election to statewide office, as the main speaker. That candidate gives a speech in which he presents his position on major issues. The newspapers report the speech. Candidates X and Y do not attend. However, the tickets contain a notice to the effect that the proceeds will go to X and Y's principal campaign committees. Shortly after the fundraiser, half the proceeds are transferred to the principal campaign



committee of X and half are transferred to the principal campaign committee of Y. The ABC party pays the expenses of the fundraiser.

#### Hypothetical Two

The ABC party holds a fundraiser in the election year to raise money for the upcoming elections. At that time the party does not know which candidates to whom it will contribute the proceeds. The tickets and advance publicity do not mention to whom the proceeds will be transferred. Nor do they mention the name of any one candidate specifically. Numerous party leaders and potential candidates attend the fundraiser, including Z, a potential candidate. The party transfers the proceeds to Z's principal campaign committee. Z did not authorize the fundraiser to be held to raise money for his campaign.

Based upon these hypothetical facts you ask the following:

#### QUESTIONS

1. Were the expenditures incurred in connection with the fundraiser incurred "on behalf of" and with the consent of candidates X, Y and/or Z so as to make such expenditures allocable towards those candidate's expenditure limits?
2. Is the expenditure limit of Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 2 (1974) applicable to political parties?

#### OPINION

1. Fundraiser Expenses Allocable to Candidates

The first determination to be made is whether expenditures

incurred in connection with putting on the fundraiser were "on behalf of" and with the consent of, or under the control of candidates X, Y, and/or Z.

Minn. Stat. § 10A.25, (1974) provides for certain limits on the aggregate authorized expenditure which may be incurred by or on behalf of a candidate. Minn. Stat. § 10A.17, subd. 2 (1974) provides that expenditures of more than \$20.00 made on behalf of a candidate by any person or persons other than the candidate and treasurer of the candidate's principal campaign committee shall be counted against the expenditure limitations of the candidate if such expenditures are made with the express or implied consent of the candidate or his agent, or under the control, direct or indirect, of a candidate or his agent. Finally, Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 3 (Minn. Laws 1976, c. 307 s. 24) provides in pertinent part that expenditures by the state or local committee or any political party on behalf of candidates of that party generally without referring to any of them specifically in any advertisement published, posted or broadcast shall not be allocated to any candidate.

In advisory opinions 4, 8, 9 and 11 the Board set forth some general guidelines relating to the allocation of expenditures incurred in connection with campaign literature, television and radio advertisements and sample ballots. These expenditures provide promotional benefit. The primary purpose of

a fundraiser, on the other hand, is to raise money.<sup>1/</sup> Therefore, the determination of the person "on whose behalf" expenditures for fundraisers are incurred is to be made on a different different basis than in the case of campaign literature, advertisements and sample ballots. Since the principal purpose of a fundraiser is to raise money, a fundraiser will generally be considered as "on behalf of" any candidate who, 1) is intended to receive the proceeds of a fundraiser at the time the fundraiser is held and <sup>2/</sup>2) receives the proceeds.

However, when a political party makes an expenditure, that expenditure cannot be considered to be on behalf of a candidate unless the advertising, advance publicity, tickets, etc. refer to that candidate specifically. Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 3 (Minn. Laws 1976, c. 307 s. 24). Therefore, a fundraiser put on by a political party committee will be considered as "on behalf of" any candidate who, 1) is mentioned in advance publicity and 2) receives proceeds from the fundraiser.

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- 1/ The Board recognizes that some promotional benefit may be received by candidates in connection with a fundraiser. In particular, candidates may receive promotional benefit from the mention of their names in advance publicity or post-fundraiser publicity such as newspaper accounts. Nonetheless, the expenditures incurred in holding the fundraiser were not incurred for the primary purpose of gaining publicity for those candidates. Rather the promotional benefit is minor and only incidental to the real benefit of a fundraiser which is the receipt, by some candidates, of the proceeds of the fundraiser for use in their election campaigns.
  - 2/ Whether a fundraiser is held with the intent that the proceeds go to a particular candidate will usually be a question of fact to be determined on a case by case basis. A fundraiser may be held with the "intent" to transfer the proceeds to a candidate without any statement to that effect on tickets or in advance publicity. For example, such intent may be inferred if a candidate takes a prominent role in the fundraiser and the proceeds are transferred shortly after the fundraiser.

Finally, even if a fundraiser is "on behalf of" a candidate, the expenditures are not allocable to that candidate's limit unless he authorized the fundraiser. Authorization is a question of fact to be determined on a case by case basis.

In the first hypothetical the fundraiser was clearly "on behalf of" candidates X and Y because they received the proceeds and the tickets named them as beneficiaries of the proceeds. The fundraiser was also expressly authorized by candidates X and Y. Therefore, X and Y must each count half the expenditures of the fundraiser towards their non-election year aggregate expenditure limit.

In the second hypothetical candidate Z received the proceeds of the fundraiser. However, since the advance publicity did not mention Z, the fundraiser is not on Z's behalf. Furthermore, even if it had been held on Z's behalf it was not so authorized by Z. Therefore, the expenditures of the fundraiser cannot be counted towards Z's limit.

2. Applicability of Expenditure Limits of  
Section 10A.27, Subdivision 2 to Political Parties

Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 2 (1974) prohibits a political party from making expenditures on behalf of a candidate or transferring funds to the principal campaign committee of a candidate, in excess of 50 percent of the amount that may be spent by or on behalf of that candidate as set forth in Minn. Stat. § 10A.25 (1974).

In the first hypothetical the expenditures of the fundraiser were incurred on behalf of X and Y. Therefore,



since the ABC party put on the fundraiser, it must stay within the expenditure limitation of Section 10A.27, subd. 2. Inasmuch as the expenditures were incurred in the non-election year, the party could not, in connection with the fundraiser, expend more than 50 percent of X and Y's combined non-election year expenditure limits as set forth in Minn. Stat. § 10A.25, subd. 6 (1974).<sup>3/</sup>

In hypothetical two, the fundraiser was not held on behalf of "Z" or any other candidate, but simply to raise money for the party generally. Therefore, the ABC party would not be held to the expenditure limitation of Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 2 (1974).

In both hypotheticals funds were transferred to the principal campaign committees of candidates X, Y and Z. The limitation of Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 2 is applicable to those transactions also. Since the funds were transferred to the principal campaign committees of X and Y in the non-election year, the non-election year transfer limit is applicable, i.e., the party could not transfer to X and Y amounts in excess of 50 percent of the non-election aggregate expenditure limit as

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<sup>3/</sup> Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 2 (1974) sets different limits upon the amount a political party may expend or transfer to a candidate or the principal campaign committee in an election year and non-election year. In an election year, a political party cannot expend or transfer funds on behalf of a candidate in excess of 50 percent of the candidate's election year aggregate expenditure limit, as set forth in Section 10A.25, subdivision 2. In a non-election year, a political party may not expend or transfer funds on behalf of a candidate in excess of 50 percent of the candidate's non-election year aggregate expenditure limit as set forth in Section 10A.25, subdivision 6.

set forth in Minn. Stat. § 10A.25, subd. 6. See fn. 4. Conversely, in the case of Z, since the funds were transferred to Z's principal campaign committee in the election year, the election year transfer limit is applicable, i.e., the party could not transfer to Z amounts in excess of 50 percent of Z's election year aggregate expenditure limit as set forth in Minn. Stat.

Adopted on \_\_\_\_\_, 1976.

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ELIZABETH EBBOTT  
Chairperson, Minnesota State  
Ethical Practices Board

STATE OF MINNESOTA  
ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD

Draft Advisory Opinion No. 31

August 4, 1976

Mr. B. Allen Clutter  
Executive Director  
State Ethical Practices Board  
410 State Office Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Mr. Clutter:

As Executive Director of the Minnesota Ethical Practices Board you have requested an advisory opinion from the Board based upon the following hypothetical facts:

Hypothetical Situation

X was an unsuccessful candidate in the 1974 elections for State Representative. X's principal campaign committee incurred a campaign debt of \$1,000, of which \$500 was outstanding on December 31, 1974. In 1975, a friend of X gave \$500 to X's principal campaign committee to allow the committee to pay off the outstanding campaign debt and terminate.

Based upon these hypothetical facts, you ask the following:

QUESTION

Are funds given to a principal campaign committee in a non-election year to pay off a previously incurred election year debt subject to the election year or non-election year expenditure limitations as set forth in Minn. Stat. § 10A.27 (1974)?

# OPINION

Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 1 (1974) sets different limits upon the amount an individual <sup>1/</sup> may transfer to a candidate or his principal campaign committee in an election and non-election year. In an election year an individual cannot transfer funds in excess of ten percent of that candidate's election year aggregate expenditure limit as set forth in Minn. Stat. § 10A.25, subd. 2 (1974). In a non-election year an individual cannot transfer funds in excess of ten percent of that candidate's non-election year aggregate expenditure limit as set forth in Minn. Stat. § 10A.25, subd. 6 (1974). EC Reg. 30(a) which interprets Minn. Stat. § 10A.27 reiterates these limits, using the terms "contribution" and "expenditure" rather than "transfer of funds" and "expenditure" for purposes of clarity. <sup>2/</sup>

It is the opinion of the Board that when an individual

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1/ Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 1 (1974) sets the same limits upon political funds and committees other than a political party or a candidate's principal campaign committee as it does an individual. However, "individual" will be used throughout this opinion to conform to the hypothetical.

2/ Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 1 and EC Reg. 30(a) are applicable when an individual gives money to a principal campaign committee regardless of the "name" given that transaction. The transaction is clearly a "transfer of funds", an "expenditure on behalf of" a candidate and a "contribution" to a candidate's principal campaign committee. Those terms are used interchangeably and simply refer to different time frames; an "expenditure on behalf of" a candidate is made when the funds are transferred and a "contribution" is received when the transferred funds are received. See the identical definitions of "contribution" and "expenditure" in Minn. Stat. § 10A.01.



gives money to an unsuccessful candidate's principal campaign committee in the year after the election so that committee can pay off an outstanding debt from the election year, the election year limitation of Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 1 is applicable. Therefore, the individual can give an amount up to ten percent of that candidate's election year aggregate expenditure limit as set forth in Minn. Stat. § 10A.25, subd. 2 (1974).

Conversely, when an individual gives money to the principal campaign committee of a successful candidate in a non-election year, the amount given is subject to the non-election year limit of Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 1. The amount there given could not exceed ten percent of that candidate's non-election year aggregate expenditure limit as set forth in Minn. Stat. § 10A.25, subd. 6.

The legislature obviously intended to set some limit upon what a candidate may accept in contributions from one individual in the year following an unsuccessful election campaign. If there was no limit upon what an individual could give a candidate in the year after an election, a candidate could incur extensive debts during the election and raise limitless amounts from one individual in the year after the election to repay those debts, thereby circumventing the election year limits on what amounts a candidate may raise from one individual. The legislature obviously intended to close this loophole by the use of non-election year limits. However, the legislature could not have intended to set the limit on what an individual can give a candidate in the year after an election so low so as to make it extremely

difficult for an unsuccessful candidate to pay off election year debts which were within the election year limits. It is common knowledge that unsuccessful candidates have an extremely difficult time raising money to repay campaign debts.

Therefore, when an individual gives money to the principal campaign committee of an unsuccessful candidate in the non-election year for purposes of allowing that candidate's committee to pay election year debts, the amount given will be subject to the election year limitation of Minn. Stat. § 10A.27, subd. 1 (1974). However, the following information must be disclosed on the applicable reports and substantiated by the books and records:

1. The last election year report shows an outstanding campaign debt;
2. The amounts given to the principal campaign committee in the year following the election are earmarked and reported as "funds" to pay off election year debts; and,
3. The election year debt or part thereof is paid promptly after receipt of those funds.

Adopted on \_\_\_\_\_, 1976.

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ELIZABETH EBBOTT  
Chairperson, Minnesota State  
Ethical Practices Board



**STATE OF MINNESOTA**

STATE ETHICS COMMISSION  
410 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155  
PHONE: (612) 296-5148

Dear

*Ms. Borg:*

Your lobbyist registration number is 5-0478-0338. It should be placed on the enclosed EC Form 5. For your information, the reporting dates for 1976 are:

1976 REPORTING DATES

<u>Due</u>	<u>Period Covered</u>
February 15	October 1, 1975-January 31, 1976
March 15	February 1, 1976-February 29, 1976
April 15	March 1, 1976-March 31, 1976
June 15	April 1, 1976-May 31, 1976
October 15	June 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

You must file a Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) even if you did not incur any reportable expenses during the period covered.

If you were registered during the period covered, you must file a Lobbyist Disbursement Report (EC Form 5) even if you did not engage in lobbying during the period covered.

Enclosed are 5 EC Form 5(s) for the 1976 report dates. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to call or write this office for assistance.

Sincerely,

*B. Allen Clutter III*

B. Allen Clutter III  
Executive Director

**INSTRUCTIONS**  
for  
**LOBBYIST DISBURSEMENT REPORT**  
(EC Form 5 - 12/3/75)

**Item**

- 01 Insert the lobbyist registration number provided by the Commission.
- 02 Your name should appear here as it appears on your Lobbyist Registration Form (EC Form 4).
- 03 This mailing address should be one where mail is frequently received.
- 04 This preferred telephone number is one where you can be easily reached.
- 05 Insert name of person or association you represent. If lobbying on your own behalf, indicate "self".
- 06 Insert address of person or association you represent.
- 07 Check the appropriate reason for the report. (Note: this form may also be used to amend a report, or terminate your lobbyist registration.)
- 08-13 (Self explanatory.)
- 14 Provide information as needed. (Note: the name, address, and the date of transaction must be reported only when \$20 or more was given or paid to the public official as a gift, loan, honorarium, item or benefit, excluding contributions to candidates. The allocable portion given or paid directly to a public official's spouse, or to other members of the official's family, need not be included in determining whether \$20 or more in value has been given or paid to a public official. However, the aggregate expenditure is reportable as a disbursement by the lobbyist.)
- 15 (Self explanatory.)
- 16 Indicate reportable lobbying disbursements in the following categories:
  1. Preparation and distribution of lobbying materials includes any disbursements for preparation and distribution of any printed material, publication, film slide, recording, video tape, or other communication material specifically prepared by, or for a lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, and which advocates, promotes or supports the special interests and concerns of an individual or association, and which is used to attempt to influence the action of any public official.
  2. Media advertising includes only advertising which advocates a position.
  3. Telegraph and telephone
  4. Postage
  5. Fees and allowances includes disbursements for consulting fees, or other fees, for services done or to be done, as well as expense incurred in rendering such services. Does not include compensation salary paid to the lobbyist by his employer for services rendered as a lobbyist on behalf of the employer.
  6. Entertainment includes disbursements for entertainment including, but not limited to, sporting, theatrical and musical events, made on behalf of any public official as well as for the lobbyist, or employer or employee of the lobbyist, when in the company of any public official.
  7. Food and beverages includes disbursements for food and beverages for any public official, as well as food and beverages for the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, when in the company of any public official.
  8. Travel and lodging includes all disbursements for travel and lodging of the lobbyist, any employer or employee of the lobbyist, or of any public official, except those incurred for the purpose of enabling the lobbyist, or any employer or employee of the lobbyist, to attend a meeting of or to appear before a committee of the legislature, or a state board, commission or agency.
  9. Gifts includes the cost of anything of value given or paid voluntarily to a public official without full and adequate consideration, and which is not reported in categories 1 - 8, but shall not include contributions to candidates. For purposes of these rules, "contribution to a candidate" shall include any contribution made for the purpose of influencing the nomination for election, or election of a candidate to office.
  10. Other disbursements includes all disbursements not reported in categories 1 - 9, but shall not include nonreimbursed, ordinary and necessary office expenses including clerical expense.
  11. Total disbursements for this reporting period.
17. Type or print your name as it appears on your Lobbyist Registration Form (EC Form 4); sign and date.

**WHERE TO FILE: MINNESOTA STATE ETHICS COMMISSION**  
**410 STATE OFFICE BUILDING**  
**ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155**



## ADVISORY OPINIONS

approved by the MINNESOTA STATE ETHICS COMMISSION (as of February 1, 1976) interpreting portions of the lobbyist provisions of the Ethics in Government Law (Chapter 10A) are abstracted as follows:

### **Opinion No. 13 - Publication Costs**

Publication costs must be reported as a lobbyist expense if three requirements are met. First, the publication must be prepared by or for a lobbyist's employer. Second, the publication must advocate, support or promote the special interests of the lobbyist. A mere presentation of factual material without comment does not constitute a reportable lobbyist expense. Third, the publication must be communicated directly to a public official.

### **Opinion No. 15 - Rate-setting**

If an individual communicates with public officials regarding any type of rate-setting determination made by a state agency, that individual must register and report as a lobbyist. If communication occurs with state employees not defined as public officials, the lobbyist provisions do not apply unless the person making the communication requests that its substance be reported to a public official. Communication with a public official in the course of contested case or appeal procedure does not constitute lobbying.

### **Opinion No. 16 - Advisory Boards**

Individuals serving on an advisory board appointed by a public official to provide advice to the official need not register and report as lobbyists in connection with communications to that public official on the subject matter which the board was appointed to consider.

### **Opinion No. 17 - Media Advertising**

Individuals affiliated with an association which disseminates informational material which is not communicated directly to public officials are not required to register or report as lobbyists, unless media advertising is used to advocate a specific legislative or administrative action and, therefore, might influence public officials. If media advertisements having such character are used, disbursements for that purpose must be reported as a lobbyist expense by an official or employee of the association.

### **Opinion No. 20 - Local Government Associations**

An employee of an association of local governments or officials has an obligation to register and report as a lobbyist if that employee engages in lobbying activity on behalf of such an association.

### **Opinion No. 22 - Employees of Corporations**

Whenever, as a part of his duties for the corporation, an employee communicates with public officials on behalf of a corporation or other associations from which the individual receives compensation as an employee, the individual is required to register and report as a lobbyist.

### **Opinion No. 23 - Metropolitan Agencies**

The lobbyist registration and reporting requirements do not apply to persons appearing before or communicating with members of metropolitan agencies.

.....

Complete copies of any Advisory Opinion approved by the State Ethics Commission are available upon request to the:

Minnesota State Ethics Commission  
Room 410  
State Office Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
612-296-5148

**MINNESOTA STATE ETHICS COMMISSION**  
**410 STATE OFFICE BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155**

**LOBBYIST DISBURSEMENT REPORT**

**WHO MUST FILE:** Each registered lobbyist must file a disbursement report, even if there were no reportable expenses during the period. Registration is permanent and the responsibility to file periodic reports will continue until the lobbyist terminates registration by marking the proper box. If lobbying activities are renewed, the lobbyist must re-register. Only one reporting period may be covered in a report. If another lobbyist will report your disbursements, you may skip items 14, 15 & 16, but answer all other items. This form must be signed and dated by the lobbyist named in 02.

01 LOBBYIST REGISTRATION NO.	02 NAME LAST	FIRST	MI
03 PREFERRED MAILING ADDRESS	STREET	CITY	STATE ZIP
04 PREF. TEL. NO.	05 NAME OF PERSON OR ASSOCIATION YOU REPRESENT		
06 ADDRESS OF PERSON OR ASS'N.	STREET	CITY	STATE ZIP

**07 REPORTING DATES:**

Check the box for the period covered by this report:

<input type="checkbox"/> Due Feb. 15	Period Oct. 1-Jan. 31	<input type="checkbox"/> Due Mar. 15	Period Feb. 1-Feb. 28	<input type="checkbox"/> Due Apr. 15	Period Mar. 1-Mar. 31
<input type="checkbox"/> Due Jun. 15	Period Apr. 1-May 31	<input type="checkbox"/> Due Oct. 15	Period Jun. 1-Sept. 30		
<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment	<input type="checkbox"/> Termination	(Note: Check applicable reporting date above.)			

- 08 ☐ Check here if you are one of two or more lobbyists representing the same person or association and another lobbyist is reporting all disbursements for lobbying purposes made by you. If so, indicate who is making the report:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Lobbyist Registration Number \_\_\_\_\_

- 09 ☐ Check here if there have been any changes in your business or residential address or telephone numbers since your registration statement or last report. If so, attach a sheet noting the changes.

- 10 ☐ Check here if you have lobbied on a subject or subjects not identified in your registration statement. If so, attach a sheet noting the new subject or subjects.

- 11 ☐ Check here if you received more than \$500 in this calendar year, including salary, expenses, reimbursement or fees for lobbying purposes.

- 12 ☐ Check here if you represent an association and there have been changes in the names, addresses or offices held of any officers or directors since your registration or last report. If so, attach the current listing.

- 13 ☐ Check here if the person or association you represent received more than \$500 to be used for lobbying purposes from other persons or associations in this calendar year. If so, list those sources below:

name \_\_\_\_\_ address \_\_\_\_\_

city \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip \_\_\_\_\_

employer \_\_\_\_\_

(If self-employed, the occupation and principal place of business)

(ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS ITEM)

- 14 ☐ Check here if you, the person or association you represent, your employer, or any of your employees, provided any gift, loan, honorarium, entertainment, food or beverage, and/or travel and lodging equal in value to \$20 or more to a public official. If so, provide the following information:

name of recipient \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

address \_\_\_\_\_

description of transaction \_\_\_\_\_  
(ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS ITEM)

- 15 ☐ Check here if this report includes disbursements made for lobbying purposes by other lobbyists, in addition to yourself, on behalf of the person or association you both represent. If so, indicate:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Lobbyist Registration Number \_\_\_\_\_  
(ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS ITEM)

**16 REPORT OF TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR LOBBYING PURPOSES:**

This Period

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Preparing & distributing lobbying materials . . . . . | \$ _____ |
| 2. Media Advertising . . . . .                           | \$ _____ |
| 3. Telegraph and Telephone . . . . .                     | \$ _____ |
| 4. Postage . . . . .                                     | \$ _____ |
| 5. Fees and Allowances . . . . .                         | \$ _____ |
| 6. Entertainment . . . . .                               | \$ _____ |
| 7. Food and Beverage . . . . .                           | \$ _____ |
| 8. Travel and Lodging . . . . .                          | \$ _____ |
| 9. Gifts . . . . .                                       | \$ _____ |
| 10. Disbursements Not Reported in 1 thru 9 . . . . .     | \$ _____ |
| 11. TOTAL . . . . .                                      | \$ _____ |

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

check if complete  
circle if incomplete

- ☐ 17 signature
- ☐ 17 date
- ☐ 01 registration number
- ☐ 02 name
- ☐ 05 assn. or person
- ☐ 07 report date
- ☐ 08 if checked
- ☐ 09 if checked
- ☐ 10 if checked
- ☐ 11 if checked
- ☐ 12 if checked
- ☐ 13 if checked
- ☐ 14 if checked
- ☐ 15 if checked
- ☐ 16 disbursements

17 I, \_\_\_\_\_, PRINT OR TYPE NAME

CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION IN THIS LOBBYIST DISBURSEMENT REPORT IS COMPLETE, TRUE, AND CORRECT, AND THAT NO INFORMATION IS KNOWINGLY WITHHELD.

\_\_\_\_\_  
signature of lobbyist

\_\_\_\_\_  
date

# Ethics unit will study 3 groups

By GARY DAWSON  
Staff Writer

A dispute over whether the Minnesota Bar Association influences Supreme Court elections and should register as a political committee with the state has widened into election activities conducted by Common Cause and the League of Women Voters.



St. Paul Pioneer Press

Tues., Oct. 17

## MARILYN BECK

Actor Richard Gere has decided. "All directors are crazy."

The outspoken young performer has just returned to New York from six months of shooting on "Yanks" in London. And although it turns out he has no complaints about "Yanks" director John Schlesinger, and concedes Robert Mulligan, director of his "Bloodbrothers" film is "great to work with" — he hurls daggers in the direction

Richard Brooks' "Looking for Mr. Goodbar."

Of Brooks he says, "He's crazy. He never showed me — or anyone — the script until the day before we shot a particular scene. And even then he only showed me my part, nothing else. He had one script and kept it in the Paramount safe."

Gere is equally irked that he never had a chance to screen

screen so  
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One of  
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picture w  
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## **Partially Scanned Material**

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JAN 10 1977

THE MINNESOTA STATE ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD

INVITES YOU AND

OTHER

INTERESTED PERSONS

TO AN

INFORMATIONAL MEETING

ON

Friday, January 14, 1977

at 1:30 p.m.

REGARDING

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE

REGISTRATION AND REPORTING OF

LOBBYISTS

.....

Room 83 (Auditorium)  
State Office Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota



JAN 10 1977

**STATE OF MINNESOTA**  
STATE ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD  
410 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155  
PHONE: (612) 296-5148

January 5, 1977

TO: REGISTERED LOBBYISTS  
FROM: B. Allen Clutter, Executive Director  
RE: ADVISORY OPINIONS

*B. Allen Clutter*

The MINNESOTA STATE ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD announces the intention of the BOARD to solicit opinions and reactions from the general public regarding requests for advisory opinions by publishing such requests in the STATE REGISTER before final action is taken; a procedure consistent with the Public Information Policy of the BOARD adopted December 7, 1976.

The STATE REGISTER is the official weekly publication of the State of Minnesota for agency rules, regulations and notices. Copies of the STATE REGISTER are available in the Legislative Library and other public libraries throughout the State.

To purchase and receive this weekly publication, complete the attached coupon and return it to the Office of the State Register. Each subscriber will receive 52 issues per year and an annual guidebook to state agencies.

Attached is Advisory Opinion #32 approved January 4, 1977, regarding the registration and reporting requirements of lobbyists under the newly amended definition (1976) of "lobbyist", and Advisory Opinion #33 approved January 4, 1977, regarding lobbyist requirements in contested rate setting cases.

----- ORDER FORM -----

Office of the State Register  
95 Sherburne, Suite 203  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103  
(612) 296-8239

PLEASE SEND ME:

\_\_\_\_\_ Annual subscription(s) to the State Register at \$110.00 (Second and additional subscriptions are \$85.00 each)

\_\_\_\_\_ SAMPLE COPY OF THE STATE REGISTER (Free)

Please make check payable to "Minnesota State Treasurer" for total amount of purchase. No sales tax is necessary. Send order form with check to Office of the State Register. (see address above).

NAME OF COMPANY OR ORGANIZATION \_\_\_\_\_

ATTENTION TO: \_\_\_\_\_

STREET \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_





JAN 10 1977

**STATE OF MINNESOTA**  
STATE ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD  
410 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155  
PHONE: (612) 296-5148

January 5, 1977

ADVISORY OPINION NO. 32

B. Allen Clutter, Executive Director  
Ethical Practices Board  
410 State Office Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Mr. Clutter:

In order that you may advise affected and interested persons and carry out your duties as executive director, you have requested an advisory opinion clarifying provisions concerning the definition, registration, and reporting of lobbyists under Minn. Stat. 10A as amended in 1976 based upon the following:

FACTS

Minn. Stat. 10A.01, Subd. 11 as amended in 1976 provides:

"Lobbyist" means any individual:

- (a) Engaged for pay or other consideration, or authorized by another individual or association to spend money, who spends more than five hours in any month or more than \$250, not including travel expenses and membership dues, in any year, for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative or administrative action by communicating or urging others to communicate with public officials; or
- (b) Who spends more than \$250, not including traveling expenses and membership dues, in any year for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative or administrative action by communicating or urging others to communicate with public officials.

"Lobbyist" does not include any:

- (a) Public official or employee of the state or any of its political subdivisions or public bodies acting in his official capacity;
- (b) Party or his representative appearing in a proceeding before a state board, commission or agency of the executive branch unless the board, commission or agency is taking administrative action;

(c) Individual in the course of selling goods or services to be paid for by public funds;

(d) News media or their employees or agents acting in the ordinary course of business of publishing or broadcasting news items, editorials or other comments or paid advertisements which directly or indirectly urge official action;

(e) Paid expert witness whose testimony is requested either by the body before which he is appearing or one of the parties to a proceeding, but only to the extent of preparing or delivering testimony; or

(f) Stockholder of a family farm corporation as defined in section 500.24, subdivision 1, who does not spend over \$250, excluding travel expenses, in any year in communicating with public officials.

For the purpose of determining whether an individual must register and report as a lobbyist based upon this definition, you ask:

1. QUESTION

Should time spent attending hearings but not testifying or communicating with public officials be included as time spent lobbying?

*Legislature  
Court office + chief deputy  
Staff, executive branch*

OPINION

No. Time spent attending hearings but not testifying or communicating with public officials is not included in determining time spent lobbying since no communication with public officials has occurred.

2. QUESTION

Should time spent in research and writing subsequent reports from which material is used in lobbying be included as time lobbying?

OPINION

No. In Advisory Opinion #13, the cost of research and writing subsequent reports is specifically excluded from being reported as a lobbying expense, and, therefore, it follows that time so spent is not to be included as time lobbying. However, the cost of writing and preparing lobbying materials\* using such research data is reportable as a lobbying expense.

\* Lobbying materials are those materials which:

(a) are prepared by or on behalf of a lobbyist's employer; and

(b) advocate a position to be taken by a public official; and

(c) are communicated either to a public official or to others urging them to communicate a position to a public official.

3. QUESTION

If an association spends in excess of \$250 in a calendar year in the production of material advocating a position and these materials are sent to persons urging them to communicate the position advocated to public officials, must an individual be required to register and report as a lobbyist for that association? *one person*

OPINION

Yes. If a person or association spends in excess of \$250 in a calendar year to influence legislative or administrative action, an individual must have been authorized to spend in excess of \$250 and, therefore, an individual from that association must register as a lobbyist to report the lobbying expenses incurred even if the individual is not paid as a lobbyist.

4. QUESTION

Should "urging others to communicate" with public officials for the purpose of influencing legislative or administrative actions be included as lobbying?

OPINION

"Urging others to communicate" with public officials is only included as lobbying, if such urging is related to advocacy of a position.

Situations where individuals are merely encouraged to express their own opinions and not urged to support the particular position advocated by the lobbyist are not included as lobbying.

FACTS

An individual is the sole proprietor of an unincorporated business.

5. QUESTION

Must that individual register as a lobbyist if the individual attempts to influence actions or decisions of a public official regarding a matter of interest to the business of the individual by communicating with or by urging others to communicate with a public official?

OPINION

No. An individual who is the sole owner of an unincorporated business does not have to register and report as a lobbyist unless he spends more than \$250, not including membership dues or travel expense, to influence the actions or decisions of a public official regarding a matter of interest to the business.

6. SOLE SHAREHOLDER

FACTS

An individual is the sole shareholder of an incorporated business and an employee of that business.

QUESTION

Must that individual register as a lobbyist if he spends more than \$250 in a calendar year or more than five hours in any month seeking to influence legislative or administrative actions of a public official on behalf of a matter of interest to the corporation?

OPINION

Yes. Such an individual must register and report as a lobbyist, with the exception of a stockholder of a family farm corporation, who must register, only if spending in excess of \$250 in a calendar year in communicating with or urging others to communicate with public officials.

7. EMPLOYEES OF STATE AGENCIES

FACTS

An agency of the state or a political subdivision retains an individual to represent that agency for lobbying purposes; and you ask:

QUESTION

Must that individual register and report as a lobbyist if otherwise fulfilling the time or monetary requirements of a lobbyist?

OPINION

Yes. An individual not otherwise a regular employee of a state agency or political subdivision retained to represent that agency for lobbying purposes is not regarded as an employee of that agency or subdivision and must register and report as a lobbyist. Any individual who represents a non-governmental association of public officials, public employees, or governmental units must register and report as a lobbyist if otherwise qualified as a lobbyist.

8. FUNDRAISER TICKETS

FACTS

A campaign contribution in the form of a ticket to a fundraiser of a candidate is made by an individual who is a lobbyist from personal funds; and you ask:

QUESTION

Is the campaign contribution reportable as a lobbying disbursement?

OPINION

No. The contribution is not a lobbying expense but is a political contribution by the lobbyist of the political committee or fund.

However, if the association is repaying a lobbyist for such a contribution, the lobbyist must designate the source of the contribution to the candidate.



Note: Minn. Stat. 211.27 prohibits political contributions by corporations. (A lobbyist receiving reimbursement from a corporation may fall under this prohibition)

9. EXPERT WITNESS

FACTS

A lobbyist pays a fee to an expert witness and arranges for that witness to appear before a legislative committee or administrative body to testify on some matter; and you ask:

QUESTION

- (1) Must the expert witness register and report as a lobbyist?
- (2) Are the expenses paid to bring the expert witness to testify reportable as an expense by the lobbyist?
- (3) Is the fee paid to the expert witness reportable as an expense by the lobbyist?

OPINION

(1) Yes. An expert witness who is paid for his services must register and report as a lobbyist provided that he spends over five hours in any month or in excess of \$250 in a calendar year lobbying unless the legislative body itself requests his appearance and pays him a fee.

However, a paid expert witness who testified in a proceeding before an administrative agency is not required to register and report as lobbyist if the testimony of the witness is requested either by that agency or by a party to the proceeding.

- (2) Yes. If paid by the lobbyist, expenses incurred by an expert witness must be reported by the lobbyist as lobbying expense.
- (3) Yes. Any fee paid to a consultant by a lobbyist, or the employer of a lobbyist, related to lobbying purposes must be reported as expenses by the lobbyist.

10. FAMILY MEMBERS OF A PUBLIC OFFICIAL

FACTS

A public official and the spouse of the official are entertained by a lobbyist, and the total expense for entertaining those two individuals was \$25. The portion allocable to the public official, however, is less than \$20; and you ask:

QUESTION

Must the name and address of the public official receiving the gift, honorarium or item of benefit, the date, nature and amount of the transaction be disclosed in the lobbyist disbursement report?

OPINION

Disclosure is required only when \$20 or more was given or paid to the public official as a gift, loan, honorarium, item or benefit. The allocable portion given or paid directly to a public official's spouse, or to other members of the official's family,

need not be included in determining whether \$20 or more in value has been given or paid to a public official. However, the total spent is reportable as a disbursement by the lobbyist including those expenses of the lobbyist in the company of the public official.

11. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

FACTS

A corporation applies to the Pollution Control Agency for a permit to discharge waste into a river; and you ask:

QUESTION

Are the representatives required to register and report as lobbyists?

OPINION

No. Persons who appear before an administrative agency are not required to register as lobbyists on matters involving the application of rules or regulations in specific cases, except in cases of rate-setting and power plant siting.

However, a person who appears before an administrative agency concerning rules and regulations is required to register and report if otherwise qualified as a lobbyist.

12. SALARIES

FACTS

A salary is paid by an association to an individual as a lobbyist; and you ask:

QUESTION

- (1) Is the salary paid to the lobbyist reportable as a lobbying expense?
- (2) Is the salary paid to a part-time or full time employee subject to reporting as a lobbying expense if that employee works on tasks related to lobbying?

OPINION

- (1) No. Lobbyist Rules and Regulations 205, Required Reporting Information, 2 (ii) specifically exempts the salary of the lobbyist from reporting requirements.
- (2) Yes. If that employee is not registered as a lobbyist and the tasks performed are directly related to performance of tasks related to lobbying.

*Not general office - but preparing special report*

Approved by Minnesota State Ethical  
Practices Board on January 4, 1977

By B. Allen Clutter  
B. Allen Clutter  
Executive Director



JAN 10 1977

**STATE OF MINNESOTA**

STATE ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD

410 STATE OFFICE BUILDING

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

PHONE: (612) 296-5148

January 5, 1977

ADVISORY OPINION NO. 33

James R. Habicht, Attorney  
Minnesota Power and Light Company  
30 West Superior Street  
Duluth, Minnesota 55802

Dear Mr. Habicht:

You have requested an advisory opinion from the Board on the following:

QUESTION

Is a representative of a party to a contested case rate proceeding, held before a State Hearing Examiner and ordered by the State Public Service Commission, wherein the Public Service Commission will make the final determination, a "lobbyist" within the meaning of Section 10A.01, Subdivision 11, of the Ethics In Government Act?

OPINION

Yes, if the individual is engaged for pay or is authorized to spend money and spends more than five hours in any month or more than \$250.00 in a calendar year, not including travel expenses or membership dues, to influence legislative or administrative action by communicating with or urging others to communicate with public officials.

The representative is not exempt under the section of that statute which provides that a party or his representative is not a lobbyist when appearing in a proceeding before a state board, commission or agency unless the board, commission or agency is taking administrative action. It is the opinion of the Board that that exemption is not applicable here, because a contested case rate proceeding constitutes administrative action.

Minn. Stat. 10A.01, Subd. 2 (1974) as amended by Minn. Laws 1976, c.470, s. 1) defines administrative action as follows:

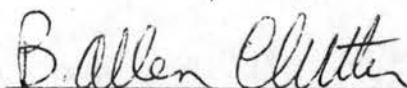
"An action by any official, board, commission or agency of the executive branch to make rules. 'Administrative action' does not include the application or administration of those rules, except in cases of rate setting, power plant siting and others specified by the board"

Rate setting by the Public Service Commission clearly falls within the statutory definition of administrative action. Therefore, communication with public officials in an attempt to influence such rate setting decision constitutes lobbying. The Public Service Commissioners, who make the ultimate rate setting decision, are public officials within the meaning of the Act. Since they base their decision on the record of the contested case hearing, any attempt to influence rate setting through an appearance at the contested case hearing is an attempt to influence their decision and constitutes lobbying. 1/

1/ This opinion is consistent with that portion of advisory opinion No. 15, in which the board determined that once the Commissioner of Public Welfare has issued his rate determination the rate setting proceeding has ended. If the rate determination is appealed, any attempt to influence that appeals proceeding is not lobbying. The situation you present does not involve an appeals proceeding but the proceeding held for purposes of initially setting the rate.

---

Approved by the Minnesota State Ethical  
Practices Board on January 4, 1977

  
B. Allen Clutter  
Executive Director



NOV 1 1978  
HB

STATE OF MINNESOTA

COUNTY OF RAMSEY

-----  
In the matter of the Proposed  
Adoption of Rules of the State  
Ethical Practices Board Governing  
Lobbyist Registration and  
Reporting (9MCAR 1.0200-1.0209)  
-----

PROPOSED RULES GOVERNING  
LOBBYISTS NOTICE OF HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a public hearing pursuant to Minn. Stat. Section 15.0412 (1978) and Minn. Laws 10A as amended in 1978 in the above entitled matter will be held in Room 57, State Office Building, St. Paul, Mn 55155, on Thursday, December 7, 1978, beginning at 9:30 A.M., and continuing until all persona have had an opportunity to be heard.

Statutory authority to promulgate the proposed rules is vested in the Ethical Practices Board by Minn. Stat. 10A.02 subd. 11 (1978).

The Ethical Practices Board proposes to amend existing rules EC200 - EC 211 to reflect changes in the statute in 1976, 1977, and 1978 relating to the registration and reporting of lobbyists. These amendments affect the definition of a lobbyist, lobbyist registration and reporting requirements, and penalties for late filing.

Free copies of the proposed rules are available and can be obtained from the Ethical Practices Board, 41 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155, or by calling 296-5148. Additional copies will be available at the hearing.

A Statement of Need explaining why the Board feels the proposed rules are necessary and a Statement of Evidence outlining the testimony they will introduce will be filed with the Hearing Examiner at least 25 days prior to the hearing and will be available for public inspection.

All interested or affected persons will have an opportunity to participate. Statements made orally and written materials may be submitted at the hearing. In addition, written materials may be submitted by mail to Hearing Examiner Allan W. Klein, telephone: 612-296-5938, either before the hearing, or within (5) five working days following the close of the hearing, or up to 20 days if ordered by the Hearing Examiner.

Please be advised that Minn. Stat. ch. 10A requires each lobbyist to register with the Ethical Practices Board within 5 days after he

commences lobbying. Lobbying includes attempting to influence rulemaking by communicating or urging others to communicate with public officials. A lobbyist is generally any individual who spends more than \$250 per year for lobbying or any individual who is engaged for pay or authorized to spend money by another individual or association and who spends more than \$250 per year or five hours per month at lobbying. The statute provides certain exemptions. Questions should be directed to the Ethical Practices Board, 41 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155, phone: 612-296-5615.

Notice: Any person may request notification of the date on which the Hearing Examiner's Report will be available, after which date the agency may not take any final action on the rules for a period of five working days. Any person may request notification of the date on which the hearing record has been submitted (or resubmitted) to the Attorney General by the agency. If you desire to be so notified, you may so indicate at the hearing. After the hearing, you may request notification by sending a written request to the Hearing Examiner (in the case of the Hearing Examiner's Report) or to the agency (in the case of the agency's submission or resubmission to the Attorney General).

Notice is hereby given that 25 days prior to the hearing, a Statement of Need and Reasonableness will be available for review at the agency and at the Office of Hearing Examiners. This Statement of Need and Reasonableness will include a summary of all of the evidence which will be presented by the agency at the hearing justifying both the need for and the reasonableness of the proposed rule/rules. Copies of the Statement of Need and Reasonableness may be obtained from the Office of Hearing Examiners at a minimal charge.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1978.

MINNESOTA STATE ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD

By Roger Noreen  
Roger Noreen, Chairperson

Minnesota State Ethical Practices Board  
Room 41, State Office Building  
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

Telephone: 612-296-5148