

MINUTES

**MONTANA SENATE
52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Call to Order: By Chairman Pinsoneault, on January 24, 1991, at 10:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Dick Pinsoneault, Chairman (D)
Bill Yellowtail, Vice Chairman (D)
Robert Brown (R)
Bruce Crippen (R)
Steve Doherty (D)
Lorents Grosfield (R)
Mike Halligan (D)
John Harp (R)
Joseph Mazurek (D)
David Rye (R)
Paul Svrcek (D)
Thomas Towe (D)

Members Excused: none

Staff Present: Valencia Lane (Legislative Council).

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Announcements/Discussion:

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 43

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Representative John Cobb, District 42, said HB 43 clarifies grandparent visitation rights to children in foster care or other custody, but does not affect adoption. He explained that on page 2, lines 3-6, states the Department of Family Services (DFS) must be joined as a party to court action. Representative Cobb said DFS wants to be notified in order to be part of the court action and found this language acceptable.

Proponents' Testimony:

There were no proponents of HB 43.

Opponents' Testimony:

There were no opponents of HB 43.

Questions From Committee Members:

Senator Mazurek said the amendment made in subsection 1 at the top of page 2, seems to be contemplating a pending action of some sort with regard to a child. He asked if it could be referenced that DFS be included under Title 41, or if language could say "if proceeding commenced under Title 41, DFS would be a part". Representative Cobb replied that would be much easier.

Chairman Pinsonault asked if there were any input from DFS. Representative Cobb replied that DFS helped to draft the bill, and that he would take it back to them for discussion.

Senator Towe asked what Title 41 covers. Representative Cobb replied it covers foster care, temporary custody, and related actions.

Senator Towe asked what brought HB 43 about. Representative Cobb replied there has been a case in Great Falls where a problem with a grandfather's visitation rights to a grandchild has been going on for years and needs to be clarified.

Senator Halligan asked why the sponsor did not go into Title 41 and make sure grandparents are indeed interested parties. Representative Cobb replied that DFS felt it better that grandparents be included where they are in the bill rather than under Title 41.

Closing by Sponsor:

Representative Cobb made no closing comments.

HEARING ON SENATE BILL 145

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Senator Bob Brown, District 2, told the Committee gambling was generally prohibited from 1890 to 1972 in Article 3, Section 9 of the Montana Constitution. He said the bill would make it necessary for the people only to expand gambling in Montana.

Senator Brown explained the expansion of gambling began with the 1974 act. He stated that, following the 1972 Constitutional Convention, there was so much gambling legislation introduced in 1973 that the Select Interim Committee on Gambling was formed. He said that committee conducted public hearings regarding Constitutional intent, and it was found that people basically wanted those games legalized that had been generally accepted such as bingo, raffles, and card games. Senator Brown said these games were enacted in 1974.

Senator Brown reported that the Supreme Court later decided keno was a form of bingo, and when electronic keno machines came out, they were automatically approved without the Legislature or the people being involved. He told the Committee that in 1982, Initiative 92 was placed on the ballot to legalize blackjack, punchboards and video poker, but was voted down by a 62-38 percent margin. Senator Brown added that video poker and other games have been legalized since.

Senator Brown stated that an estimated \$250 million went through electronic gambling machines or \$400 for every man, woman, and child in Montana. He said the Legislature has been asked to legalize pull-tabs, punch boards, and more this session, and that the Attorney General is concerned that it does not have adequate funding to supervise the level of gambling in the state now.

Senator Brown commented that he was concerned with the "casinoization" of Montana, and that he believed the people at home would agree. He added that, "the professional people from legal gambling will always be present to promote gambling".

Proponents' Testimony:

Joe Roberts, lobby for Don't Gamble with the Future, said this is the first time a citizens group has lobbied in the Legislature. He stated this shows the measure of concern with further expansion and encroachment of gambling which is occurring each legislature.

Mr. Roberts said SB 145 is a legitimate attempt by citizens to reclaim their right to vote on gambling issues. He stated that most had no idea that "casinoization" was sanctioned by the Legislature. He added that the people are again seeing issues, to which they are substantially opposed, being presented to this legislature.

Mr. Roberts told the Committee Mineral County was one of the three counties originally voting for gambling. He said SB 145 returns the power to the people to decide on the expansion of gambling. Mr. Roberts explained that Montana has the third most permissive gambling legislation in the U.S., causing many people to question this legislation.

Mr. Roberts commented that Senator Brown outlined the other reasons to support this bill, and he strongly urged the Committee to support Senator Brown's testimony.

Harley Warner, Montana Association of Churches, said he believed the bill would allow Montana people to show they are not in favor of all these increases. He said gambling hearings held in the state during the past year were scheduled in the daytime making it difficult for working people to attend, while gaming people were represented.

Opponents' Testimony:

Ron Reiland, International Game Technology, Missoula, said he was concerned with the possibility of ambiguity as technological advances in the gaming industry have been construed to be gambling. He said the bill caused him concerns about the economy of Montana and in raising revenue, in addition to restriction of the Legislature.

Larry Akey, Gambling Industry Association of Montana, told the Committee that if this bill is based on the explosion of gambling in Montana, it is based on a faulty opinion. He stated that Gaming Magazine places Montana in the middle, behind North Dakota who only offers charitable games.

Mr. Akey said he believed the figures quoted by Joe Roberts were distorted. He stated there were 1800 gambling machines in Montana in 1986 and 11,000 in 1991. Mr. Akey explained that there were roughly 8500 machines in operation in FY88 and 11,300 in FY91, representing a 6-7 percent growth during that period. He also stated that the \$113 million profit reported for FY90 is a distorted figure, as it represents the gross operating margin of the industry.

Mr. Akey said he believes the gaming industry has proved to be a good neighbor, providing jobs and tax revenue. He stated that a Great Falls Tribune poll showed the people favor black jack by a small margin. He commented that confusion has resulted from different news reports on the gaming industry.

Mr. Akey told the Committee the definition of gambling is very broad in Montana, so that a fishing derby could be construed as a gambling act. He stated that this legislature can refer any gambling issue to the people at any time, and asked the Committee to give SB 145 a do not pass recommendation.

Mark Staples, Montana Tavern Association, said he believes "the legislative sieve on gambling is tight and working well". He added that he also believes the bill unfairly targets one industry for this treatment when it is a legal industry.

Questions From Committee Members:

Senator Svrcek asked if the Gambling and Wagering Magazine were an unbiased source. Larry Akey replied the magazine publishes information from a variety of sources who have no direct connection to gambling. Senator Svrcek then asked who funds the magazine and who advertises in it. There was no response.

Senator Svrcek, addressing Senator Brown, said people say it is the duty of leaders to lead rather than to follow. He stated he had seen vast amounts of dollars invested in the initiative process, and asked Senator Brown if he were afraid this might happen with gambling, giving the industry a "leg out". Senator

Brown replied it is a good idea to allow the Legislature to legislate, but this instance seems to be a major departure from the view of the people, as it is being done incremental - a little at a time.

Senator Brown stated that the Legislature could thus be misleading in this instance and not leading. Senator Brown cited the cigarette industry lobby last election, and said it was bought by them for \$1.2 million. He added that it would be interesting to watch the gaming industry try, but that he did not believe it could be done.

Senator Crippen asked for the name of the Chairman of the South Dakota Gaming Commission. Mr. Akey replied the Chairman is Chuck Lien, and said he had a press release he would provide to the Committee.

Senator Crippen asked what percent of coin machines in Montana are owned by out-of-state interests. Larry Akey replied he believed it would be 5-10 percent or less.

Senator Crippen asked if the 1992 date in the bill would not give the gambling industry leeway. Mr. Akey replied that date could change at any time.

Senator Crippen told Larry Akey he was "speculating" in his statements about the will of the people, and asked him why he would do this. Larry Akey replied that the will of the people is best represented through elected officials.

Senator Crippen asked Bob Robinson, Administrator, Gambling Division, Department of Justice, if he could report on the number of gambling machines in the state. Mr. Robinson replied that 75-80 percent are owned by distributors or vendors, and 20-25 percent are owned by the locations themselves.

Senator Crippen asked if there were any pending applications from out-of-state interests. Bob Robinson told the Committee one Nevada place said it would purchase several of the larger routes in Montana, but this has not been approved by the Nevada Gaming Commission yet.

Senator Towe stated that language in the gambling laws is strictly construed, and the language in this bill would freeze in the definition of gambling. He asked if the futures market would then be considered to be gambling. Senator Brown replied that no changes would take place until 1992.

Senator Halligan commented that the bill could run the risk of sending the wrong message. Senator Brown replied that is a risk taken, and said he believes the bill is the one way to give the decision to the people.

Senator Yellowtail asked about the proposed amendment limiting legislation to fix the problem in existing gambling law. Senator Brown replied he believed they could continue to do anything within status quo prior to 1992.

Senator Doherty asked if shake-a-day would have to go to an initiative if it were not passed by the Legislature. Senator Brown replied that if profit can be obtained, the gambling industry will do it.

Senator Rye stated he did not gamble, but questioned the rights of others. He asked what is wrong with "live and let live". Senator Brown replied this leads to exploitation that others must live with. He stated there is a need to be careful about limiting, because getting between gamblers and profit makers could mean getting run over. He said greed is a problem.

Senator Rye commented that we go from protecting the people from each other, to protecting the people from themselves. He asked if it were not personal responsibility that we are all about. Senator Brown replied there is a need to recognize all on earth together, and a need to act in the public interest to avoid rampant exploitation.

Chairman Pinsoneault asked Larry Akey if "distortion" was actually the word he wanted to use in his testimony. Chairman Pinsoneault said he hoped the facts would be presented to the Committee and nothing else. Mr. Akey replied he did believe the figures quoted by Joe Roberts were distorted. He added that the legislative process does not apply the same rules of evidence as the bench does.

Senator Mazurek told Mr. Akey he recalled a statement of six percent growth following the "distortion" statement. Senator Mazurek stated he believes there has been an explosion of gambling in the state, and said he is curious about who is distorting the facts. Larry Akey replied the figures he quoted are from the Department of Justice, and that he used these figures to contrast with material presented by proponents.

Senator Mazurek asked Larry Akey if he would provide these figures for the Committee. Mr. Akey replied he would.

Senator Harp commented that there seems to be a new element concerning gambling this session. He requested background information on "Don't Gamble with the Future" group. Joe Roberts replied that the group is the result of a spontaneous uprising of people with no financial interests in the gambling industry in Montana. He told the Committee it started with a meeting this past fall, and that a larger meeting was held in Kalispell to address gambling concerns in the Flathead Valley. He said a decision was made to attempt the lobby effort to stop the tide now.

Mr. Roberts added that a meeting of 200 people was held in Billings, and groups in Helena and Anaconda will be meeting soon. He explained that spontaneous checks are being received in the mail, and are coming mainly from urban areas.

Senator Towe asked Joe Roberts to respond to his statement that Montana ranks third in gambling permissiveness among the states. Mr. Roberts replied he would attempt to provide documentation for the Committee.

Closing by Sponsor:

Senator Brown advised the Committee that opponent Ron Reiland, identified himself in past sessions as being from Reno, Nevada. He stated that in the 1970's pong was a popular game, and seemed to be the forerunner of computer games.

Senator Brown stated he believes the Legislature needs to give power to the people to limit gambling. He said there is no relationship between dollars lost in gambling and a gambler's ability to pay, but at least there is a relationship between property owners and their ability to pay property tax or an income earners ability to pay income tax.

Senator Brown commented that those who do gamble are paying a heavy tax for those who don't, and this is inherently regressive. He advised the Committee the Governor is proposing a \$1.7 billion budget for the biennium, and said gambling generated \$17 million in the current biennium or one percent of the budget. Senator Brown compared the \$17 million in revenue to the \$250 million in going through coin-operated machines.

Senator Brown told the Committee there is no valid industrial output; that gambling does not produce and is parasitical. He stated that ultimate individual choice is the power of the people to vote.

HEARING ON SENATE BILL 113

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Senator Greg Jergeson, District 8, told the Committee he came up with the idea for this bill, as during past years he was questioned by his constituents on why the Legislature took certain actions. He stated that people were not satisfied with the decisions being made by the Supreme Court and asked what the check and balance system was for that court. Senator Jergeson said he did not believe elections allow check and balance on the courts, and if the Legislature can override the Governor's veto, the same check and balance should apply to the Supreme Court.

Proponents' Testimony:

There were no proponents of SB 113.

Opponents' Testimony:

John Alae, Montana Defense Trial Lawyers, said SB 113 is a bad idea, as the Constitution is a peoples document and exists to control the deliberations of a legislative body. He commented that it is a check as the people are free to change the Constitution. Mr. Alae commented that this bill asks the Legislature to be the balance of reasonableness on its own actions.

Allen Chronister, Montana State Bar, told the Committee he would address the practical problems of the bill. He advised them that any decision made by the Supreme Court is up in the air for two years; that he did not know what "override" means or "ruling". He asked what would happened if a trial court ruled and the Supreme Court overruled, and then the Legislature overruled the Supreme Court.

Mr. Chronister explained that the Court could add a second ground to support its decision which the Legislature could not then override. He asked what happens to dollars involved in decisions; what happens to persons involved in a crime; and what about the death sentence?

Mr. Chronister told the committee there are substantial issues of due process. He said a Bill of Attainder is specifically outlawed by the U.S. Constitution. He explained that once one makes constitutional that which is unconstitutional a problem exists. He stated that, apart from political issues, the wording of the bill leaves a lot to be interpreted and leaves many questions unanswered.

Mike Sherwood, Montana Trial Lawyers Association, told the committee the judiciary system has integrities and the Legislature has its own integrities. He said this law would represent a significant and unwise shift in responsibility.

Mr. Sherwood stated that the Legislature is responsible to the Constitution. He cited Brown vs. Board of Education and said that Court decision may have been overruled under this legislation, but the courts made the "right" decision of conscience. He added that he believes SB 113 would create a dangerous situation.

Questions From Committee Members:

Senator Towe provided a hypothetical situation wherein the people of Montana become upset with the Hutterites or the Church Universal and Triumphant (CUT), saying they could not practice their religious rites in Montana. He asked Senator Jergeson if that was what he wanted to do. Senator Jergeson replied that was the reason he put a two-thirds majority in the bill. He added that legislators take an oath of office to defend the Constitution.

Senator Towe asked if the Legislature should be above the Supreme Court, and if that were not like saying "we don't like the

Governor, so let's replace him with the Speaker of the House". Senator Jergeson replied that the ability of the Governor to veto, and of the Legislature to override that veto is a check, but there is no check on the Supreme Court to provide balance.

Senator Rye stated that the example of Brown vs. Board of Education was good, but if it were not for the Supreme Court six prisoners would have been executed in the State during the past several years. Mike Sherwood quoted Harpers Index (a nationally syndicated column with information from Harper's Magazine) from the Missoulian on the number of such deaths since 1920 which were later found not guilty. He reported that figure was 128 persons. Mr. Sherwood stated that if six people on death row and were not executed, that revue by the Supreme Court was probably healthy. He told the Committee he was intimately familiar with several of these cases, and said the Supreme Court decisions were not an attempt to thwart the Legislature.

Senator Halligan commented that there is real wisdom in the U.S. Supreme Court, and said there are certain fundamental rights we all have that are beyond the reach of the majority. He asked if the bill would not be doing more harm than good. Senator Jergeson replied he is not sure the Supreme Court is always the guardian of the fundamental rights of individuals.

Senator Svrcek asked Senator Jergeson what he would do if SB 113 were to pass and the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional. Senator Jergeson replied he was frustrated that there was potential for them to do that.

Chairman Pinsoneault quoted the saying that, "It's a lousy system, but it's the best one we've come up with yet". Senator Jergeson responded that he only wanted to add marginal improvement to the system.

Closing by Sponsor:

Senator Jergeson told the Committee that language in the Constitution is not changed by the bill, but it becomes part of case law. He commented that the courts have a way of reversing themselves, and said the limiting thing in this bill is that it has to be done within two years.

DISCUSSION OF SENATE BILL 87

Chairman Pinsoneault stated he believes SB 87 is, conceptually, a good idea.

Senator Brown said he felt comfortable with the amendment in the form of a substitute bill.

Valencia Lane asked the Committee to wait until January 25, 1991 to amend and vote on the bill.

DISCUSSION OF SENATE BILL 125

Chairman Pinsoneault asked Senator Towe if his amendments to SB 125 were prepared.

Senator Svrcek advised the Chairman that Senator Crippen wanted to be present for executive action on SB 125.

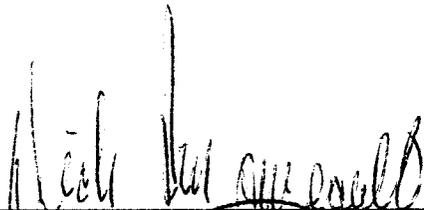
DISCUSSION OF SENATE BILL 43

Senator Mazurek suggested that there be an amendment to address a child as the subject of proceedings.

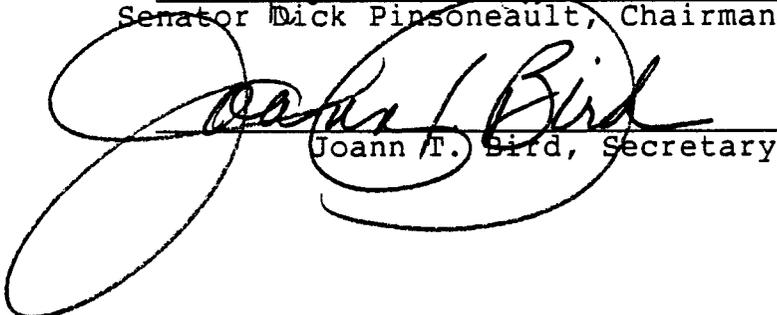
Chairman Pinsoneault advised the Committee they would take executive action on SB 87, SB 125, and HB 43 on January 25, 1991.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 11:55 p.m.



Senator Dick Pinsoneault, Chairman



Joann T. Bird, Secretary

DP/jtb

ROLL CALL

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

51st LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1989

Date 24 Jan

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Sen. Pinsoneault	✓		
Sen. Yellowtail	✓		
Sen. Brown	✓		
Sen. Crippen	✓		
Sen. Doherty	✓		
Sen. Grosfield	✓		
Sen. Halligan	✓		
Sen. Harp	✓		
Sen. Mazurek	✓		
Sen. Rye	✓		
Sen. Svrcek	✓		
Sen. Towe	✓		

Each day attach to minutes.

SB 145
24 Jan 91
Exhibit 1

SOUTH DAKOTA GAMING COMMISSION

-- PRESS RELEASE --

GAMING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN SAYS

LIMITED GAMING IN DEADWOOD

AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUCCESS:

Nearly \$50 million in private capital
invested in Deadwood's first year.

The Chairman of South Dakota's Gaming Commission said today that private sector report said investment in the first year of limited gaming in Deadwood amounted to nearly \$50 million. And Commission Chairman Chuck Lien called it "a remarkable economic development success."

Lien said Wednesday that a survey of Deadwood gaming establishments last week revealed that private sector capital investment in Deadwood during the first year of limited gaming totaled \$47.5 million.

"That's a conservative figure," said Lien. "It doesn't count private capital used for operating and startup expenses, nor does it count the value of real estate which was owned by current gaming hall operators before gaming commenced."

Ex. 1
1/24/91
SB 145

Lien said the survey also found that limited gaming in Deadwood has created 1,440 new jobs during summer peak months and 886 new jobs in the off-season. "That's direct employment in the gaming industry. It doesn't count private sector jobs also created in the construction industry or by vendors and suppliers to the gaming industry," Lien continued.

"It is a major economic development accomplishment to attract that kind of private capital and to do it without any taxpayer subsidy," said Lien.

But Lien also sounded several notes of caution.

"We must be careful not to kill the goose that can lay many golden eggs for South Dakota's economy. To attract and hold this kind of private sector capital investment, we can't be changing the tax laws every year."

Lien pointed out that Deadwood gaming "is already a heavily-taxed industry. Last year it paid state and local taxes and fees that amounted to 20-30% of gross income. In any other industry, that would be considered a confiscatory rate."

Lien continued, "These factors are especially

Ex. 1
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important to bear in mind as South Dakota faces
competition from limited gaming in Colorado and on the
Mississippi River. Gaming is becoming very competitive,
and we should be careful not to lose the present advantage
we enjoy.

1974 →

Select Committee on Gambling;

bingo, small card games

Bingo + Raffles Act

Card Games Act

electronic "Keno" machines - by counts

1982 - indicator #92

1988 250 million dollars in coins
\$400 per man, woman + child

Speaking of gambling—

Montanans say:

- ▲ "This (blackjack) is the most profound decision we will make since we made the decision to go into gambling in the first place." —*Montana Attorney General Marc Rucicot*
- ▲ "The state has enough gambling now and doesn't need to legalize blackjack or other new games." —*Stan Stephens, Governor of Montana (Missoulian 8/24/90)*
- ▲ "It (the casino-type operation) boomeranged. I really didn't anticipate something like that happening. They've hurt the small tavern owner. What they've done to small restaurants is a crime." —*Montana Representative Bob Pavlovich (Great Falls Tribune 1/7/90)*
- ▲ "If blackjack legislation passes, the gambling control division would need another 19 employees and \$2.3 million in the next biennium." —*Bob Robinson, Montana Department of Justice (Independent Record 11/4/90)*
- ▲ "We have more than enough gambling in Montana without introducing the game of blackjack. Gambling brings a spurious prosperity to a city or state, a prosperity that enriches the game keepers and beggars the locals. Let's have no more of it." —*A.B. Guthrie, Montana author*

▲ "Montana's future will depend on substance. The superficial economic hype that comes with Nevada-type gambling offers superficial prosperity while undermining the substance that makes Montana the Last Best Place." —*Jim Posewitz, Montana conservationist*

DON'T GAMBLE WITH THE FUTURE

P.O. Box 104

Helena, MT 59624

Speaking of Gambling

▲ "Since gambling has become widely acceptable in Montana, I have noticed a big increase in the number of people seeking counseling because of serious gambling problems." —*Diane Delphy, President, Consumer Credit Council-Service of Cascade County*

▲ "Scenery was high on the list of importance (in a survey of potential Montana tourists). Gambling was probably the lowest." —*Sandra Guedes, Director, Montana Travel Promotion Bureau*

Ex. 3
50145
1/24/91

VICE CRACK

Organized Crime

Gangs

Smack

Prostitution

21

Coming soon to a
neighborhood
near you—

Organized crime, crack, smack, vice, prostitution, and gangs are just a few of the side effects of a gambling game called 21 (blackjack). They're on their way to our neighborhoods—

—unless we keep blackjack out of Montana.

Did you know:

- ▲ Blackjack is different from the gambling we have in Montana now. It's big-time casino gambling. Since players bet "against the house," as with roulette and craps, the stakes are much higher. So is the crime that comes with it.
- ▲ In 1988, Nevada's population was only 20% higher than Montana's. But its burglary rate was 300% higher, it had 1700% more robberies, and it had 400% more car thefts. Blackjack is legal in Nevada.
- ▲ Montana already has more forms of gambling than any state except Nevada and New Jersey. The constant expansion of gambling is alarming. In 1986, Montana licensed 1,800 video poker machines. In 1990, 11,048 video poker and keno machines were licensed.
- ▲ Only 4.5% of tourists that visit Montana gamble, according to a University of Montana study. The new casino look hurts Montana's "Last Best Place" appeal.
- ▲ 90 percent of Montanans feel gambling causes family problems.*
- ▲ 72 percent of Montanans feel law enforcement costs are higher because of gambling.*

* 1988 Gaming Advisory Council Report and Recommendations

Truth or Consequences

If we don't learn the truth about blackjack, the consequences will be severe. The gambling industry is very anxious to get blackjack legalized in Montana. They're telling a lot of lies to get the job done.

FICTION: Blackjack advocates claim that North Dakota's tourism has boomed since the state allowed blackjack.

FACT: "Bull!" says North Dakota Director of Tourism Jim Fuglie. Fuglie credits intensified marketing of tourism, improved shopping, and attractions such as Fort Union and Custer House for the increase in tourism.

FICTION: Gambling proponents say North Dakota's blackjack attracts Canadian tourists.

FACT: According to a survey conducted by the North Dakota Department of Tourism, Canadians go to North Dakota for:

- shopping.....95%
- relaxing/sightseeing...61%
- restaurants.....54%
- gaming/gambling.....only 11%

FICTION: Gambling proponents say Montana is losing revenue because blackjack is legal in all our neighboring states.

FACT: Wyoming—no blackjack Idaho—no blackjack
Oregon—no blackjack Utah—no blackjack
North Dakota—blackjack proceeds go to charity, not state coffers

South Dakota—blackjack allowed in Deadwood only
Washington—minimal blackjack played unless there is a house dealer to ensure fairness

Will you help?

Those of us who want to keep blackjack out of our state are in the majority in Montana. With a grassroots effort, we can defeat the big-money interests who want to legalize blackjack. We plan to hire a full-time lobbyist and activate a citizens network to convince legislators to vote against blackjack. We need your help!

YES—I'll help keep Montana the Last Best Place.
Enclosed is my contribution for:

- \$20 \$30 \$40
 \$50 \$100 Other \$ _____

I'll also help in the following ways:

- I'll distribute information on blackjack to others.
 I'll tell my legislators where I stand on blackjack.
 I'll participate in a phone tree to alert friends and neighbors about critical votes in the legislature.
 I'll testify at legislative hearings in Helena.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Occupation (needed for tax reporting): _____

Please make your check payable to DON'T GAMBLE WITH THE FUTURE and mail this card, with your check, to Don't Gamble with the Future, P.O. Box 104, Helena, MT 59624. THANK YOU!

cut here

**We can keep
blackjack out!**

