

Session Weekly

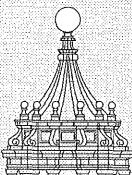
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Flashback

The Japanese in recent weeks have been extolled for their long-term vision while American business people have been chided with their preoccupation with short-term profits. Some say American elected officials should follow the Japanese lead.

This week at the Capitol marked the beginning of the verbal wars between the DFL-dominated Legislature and the governor, picking up where they left off last year. The governor criticized the Legislature and legislative leaders responded in kind.

There's no question that sound-bite mongering works in the short term. But what of its effects on the long term? An article in the January 1992 issue of *Governing* magazine argues that the public's growing alienation from politics is caused, in part, by the escalating war of words between politicians.

"When, as in Maine, the Democratic speaker labels the Republican governor an unprincipled opportunist, and the governor makes it clear he considers the speaker an arrogant autocrat, the natural tendency of many voters is to believe both of them — and to think less of the legislature in the bargain," wrote author Alan Ehrenhalt.

In 1968, when most legislatures were perceived as ineffective relics from a bygone era, a six-state survey showed that 50 percent of the public had a favorable impression of their legislature. By 1990, a seven-state survey showed that number had fallen to 30 percent.

Similarly, in Minnesota, a May 1971 Minnesota Poll in the *Minneapolis Tribune* concluded that, "State legislators have the confidence of most of their constituents for at least two reasons: First, they are on the right side of most issues and, second, they will respond well to suggestions from the people back home." The headline of a January 1987 Minnesota Poll story, however, reflected a much different picture: "Poll finds Legislature out of sync with public."

Detroit automakers have spent a lot of time blaming Japan's protectionist policies for its ills. Some argue their time would be better spent focusing on themselves.

Likewise, some say that if politicians really want to improve their image with the public, they should look further into the future before denouncing one another. It wasn't too long ago that Carlson's approval rating was so low that he compared himself with Iraq's Saddam Hussein.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Reps. Dave Battaglia, left, Tom Oshoff, right, Minority Leader Terry Dempsey, behind left, and Sally Olsen, behind right, exit the House, which adjourned until Feb. 18.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Agriculture

'U' extension service cuts

Twenty-five Minnesota Extension Service agents — almost 10 percent of the state's 260 agents — will be out of a job by July 1, University of Minnesota officials told the House Agriculture Committee Jan. 13.

The \$2.3 million cut in the university's extension service budget reflects fewer federal and state funds, and a salary and benefit increase proposed for all university staff.

"We probably never have had better extension programs . . . than we have at this present time," Pat Borich, extension director, told lawmakers.

He said the extension service has "quietly" absorbed budget cuts for a number of years.

When questioned about the decision to increase salaries rather than save staff positions, Borich told the committee that new county agriculture agents earn \$20,000 a year, while graduates of the College of Agriculture earn an average annual salary of \$27,000.

He said he decided to pay "those who remain a decent kind of salary" rather than employ more people at a lower wage.

John Essame, a Minnesota sheep producer, asked lawmakers to reinstate the extension service's sheep specialist — a service that is no longer available.

"Right now, something on the order of 4,400 sheep producers have just been abandoned," Essame told the committee.

"We look to the university and its extension specialists as our only link with research," said Essame. The sheep industry, he said, is "poised to take off."

He added that the university should continue its tradition of reaching out to Greater Minnesota.

"The university should be in the business of building highways out to the corners of the state — not building walls around it — not filling the moat with



Cuts in state extension services were outlined Jan. 13 before the Agriculture Committee by Gene Allen, left, University vice president for agriculture, forestry and home economics, and Pat Borich, right, director of the University's extension service.

water — not filling the water with crocodiles — because that is what is happening," said Essame.

defendants and their attorneys typically prefer separate trials.

Mary Streufert also expressed sensitivity toward the families of her daughter's killers.

"In many ways the families of the young men who committed the crimes against our daughter were also victims," she said. "They, too, are struggling to survive in a changed world. We would hope that these people would be given the same services that we have received."

Also testifying was Ellen Foley, the sister of Mary Foley, who was raped and murdered in a Minneapolis parking ramp in 1988.

"I am here today to issue a call for courage among you legislators," said Foley. "I think it will be easy for you [legislators] this year to jump on the bandwagon and call for more prison



Crime

Victims' families speak out

The families of some of Minnesota's highly publicized murder victims testified before the House Judiciary Committee Jan. 13. One called for a better system that would try defendants jointly; another called for earlier intervention with offenders.

Don and Mary Streufert, whose daughter Carin was raped and murdered by two men in Grand Rapids, Minn., last summer, praised the state's victim services program and said having the opportunity to present a victim/survivor's impact statement, was "most helpful during the trial."

But Mary Streufert said she would support legislation that would allow a single trial when there are multiple defendants — a move that would save money and ease the healing process for families.

State law allows the courts to use joint trials when there are multiple defendants stemming from the same crime; however,

Editor's note: On Jan. 15, House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) adjourned the first part of the 1992 Legislative Session until 2:30 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 18. In view of this, the *Session Weekly* will not be published again until the middle of next month.

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beds, more prisons, or the death penalty. . . . But I think it's going to be very difficult for you to search your souls and to look at this problem deeply and to see what I and others have seen. We need to start [taking action] before it comes time to lock up these sexually twisted monsters."

"We need to have a strong preventive thrust in this state where we reach out to little boys and to little girls and troubled adolescents to get them to change their behaviors before they begin to commit the heinous crimes we have seen in the state during the past four years."

She asked lawmakers to find the courage to back these difficult and expensive programs that the Legislature has failed to back in past sessions.

"My sister would be alive today," said Foley, if her killer, who had dozens of previous victims, had received some early intervention in his life.

Powder cocaine penalties

People convicted of selling or possessing powder cocaine likely will go to prison longer and pay stiffer fines.

A bill that raises the penalties for possessing and/or selling powder cocaine to the levels imposed for crack cocaine was given final approval by the House Jan. 14 on a 127-4 vote.

The bill responds to a recent Minnesota Supreme Court ruling (*State v. Russell*) that said there is no "rational basis" for imposing harsher penalties for crack cocaine than powdered cocaine. Earlier, Hennepin County District Court Judge Pamela Alexander ruled that the law unfairly discriminates against blacks, who, she said, are more likely to be arrested with crack than powdered cocaine.

The bill would significantly lower the threshold for possession and sale charges of powder cocaine. The proposal, for example, would make it a first-degree penalty to possess 25 grams of cocaine (regardless of form), which is down from the 500-gram level under current law.

That could result in a penalty of up to 30 years in jail and a \$1 million fine. Under existing law, possessing 25 grams of powder cocaine carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

The same bill passed the Senate Jan. 13; **SF11** now moves to the governor for his consideration.

Effect of proposed cocaine law

TYPE OF CRIME	CURRENT LAW	PROPOSED LAW
First Degree Sale	50 grams powder cocaine 10 grams crack	10 grams of cocaine, regardless of form (includes possession with intent to sell)
First Degree Possession	500 grams powder cocaine 25 grams crack	25 grams of cocaine, regardless of form
Second Degree Sale	10 grams powder cocaine 3 grams crack	3 grams of cocaine, regardless of form (includes possession with intent to sell)
Second Degree Possession	50 grams powder cocaine 6 grams crack	6 grams of cocaine, regardless of form
Third Degree Sale	1 or more mixtures containing any amount of cocaine, regardless of form	no change (includes possession with intent to sell)
Third Degree Possession	10 grams powder cocaine 3 grams crack	3 grams of cocaine, regardless of form

Source: House Research Department

Increased DWI penalties

Three bills that would increase criminal and administrative penalties for drunk driving were heard Jan. 14 in the Judiciary Committee's Traffic Laws Subcommittee.

The subcommittee referred the bills to the full Criminal Justice Division for further discussion. The bills are:

- **HF624**, which would close a loophole in the way defendants are sentenced under the state's criminal vehicular homicide law. The measure would direct the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to impose a four-year sentence for all criminal vehicular offenders, eliminating the different penalties for sober offenders and those who are legally drunk. Current law calls for the four-year penalty for sober but negligent drivers and a 21-month penalty for drunk drivers — a distinction that bill sponsor Rep. Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake) called "offensive. It partially excuses the act on the basis of drunkenness," he said.

- **HF285**, which would make it a misdemeanor for a first-time DWI suspected offender to refuse a blood-alcohol test. Current law carries no criminal penalty for a first refusal, but

makes it a gross misdemeanor to refuse such a test on subsequent offenses. The goal, said bill sponsor Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Park), is to make refusing the test the first time equal to a guilty plea on a first-time DWI charge. He said the bill "does not violate the constitutional protection against self-incrimination."

- **HF1689**, which would increase the time a person's driver's license can be revoked under the state's DWI and implied consent laws. First-time offenders would lose their license for 90 days (up from the current 30). Second-time offenders within five years would lose their license for a year (up from the current 90 days). Failing a test under the implied consent law would carry a one-year revocation (up from the current 90 days). Minors would also lose their license for a year, or until their 18th birthday, whichever is longer, for failing a test. Current law calls for a six-month revocation or until the 18th birthday, whichever is longer. The measure, sponsored by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), would also impose time limits on when an offender could apply for a limited driver's license after his or her license has been revoked. In most cases,



Katherine Burke Moore, left, director of the Driver and Vehicle Services Division of the Department of Public Safety, testified Jan. 15 in support of HF1689, which increases driver's license suspension periods for DWI offenders. The bill's chief author is Rep. Phyllis Kahn, right.

repeat offenders would be barred from applying for a limited license. Those who fail a blood test wouldn't be allowed to apply for a limited driver's license for 90 days. And first-time DWI offenders wouldn't be allowed to apply for 30 days.

have been responsible for picking up the slack."

Greenfield said that the impact of taking away the \$203 monthly check has resulted in Hennepin County spending more than \$500 per month to house each of the many people now homeless because of the change. He said other counties have had a similar experience.

Sue Watlov-Phillips of the Elim Transitional Housing program in Minneapolis said that since the Legislature's action, Hennepin County shelter populations have increased by about 10 percent.

But Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) said that erasing the 1991 actions of lawmakers could be sending the wrong message. He said this program "should be getting people ready for work and training them for the workplace. Ultimately, we should be saying, 'In six months you're going to have to get a job.'"

Greenfield, however, said, "It's one thing to say if we cut these benefits, these people can get jobs . . . but there are no jobs."

SF1612, which was approved by the Senate Jan. 13, now moves to the governor for his consideration.



Human Services

Jobs program extended

The more than 6,000 people who have been cut from a government program designed to teach job skills to the unemployed received a three-month reprieve from the Legislature.

The House voted 82-49 Jan. 15 to extend funding for the work readiness program for an additional three months, allowing the Legislature to re-examine the issue when it returns Feb. 18.

In a cost-cutting measure, the 1991 Legislature placed a five-month limit (seven months for the functionally illiterate) on the program. That led to an intense lobbying effort at the Capitol to lift the cap.

Bill author Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) said when the Legislature adopted the governor's recommendation to put a cap on the program, "We thought the economy would get better." Instead, "homelessness has increased and counties



Higher Education

U of M funds restored

University of Minnesota funding cuts totaling \$23 million were restored by the House Jan. 14 in overwhelming fashion, and Gov. Arne Carlson has said he will sign the legislation.

Carlson line-item vetoed the "special" university appropriations from the 1991 higher education funding bill, but later agreed to restore the cuts.

The measure will restore funding for a variety of university functions, including fellowships for minority and disadvantaged students, a program for the state's talented math students, the Bell Museum of Natural History, women's athletic programs, the Supercomputer Institute, and the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs.

The House passed **SF1621** on a 130-1 vote. Earlier, the Senate approved the measure, 66-0.



Education

OBE pros and cons

A new teaching method that gives students as much time as they need to understand sets of specified learning objectives came under both praise and fire as three days of hearings on outcome-based education (OBE) concluded Jan. 15.

Although lawmakers probably will not consider any sweeping policy reforms for Minnesota schools this session, the hearings offered some insight into legislative support of recent moves by state education officials as they develop more stringent graduation standards for high school students.

The State Board of Education Jan. 14 approved statewide competency standards for high school graduates — including reading, writing, mathematics, and problem-solving skills. Just how these requirements will be measured was not finalized.

The new standards, which become mandatory by the year 2000, incorporate many of the OBE principles by setting up specific learning goals students will have



Testifying Jan. 13 before the House Education Committee, Robyn Burquest, a student at Elk River High School, expressed her opposition to outcome-based education.

to achieve to graduate.

Teachers using OBE techniques test students to determine whether they have mastered course objectives. Students who pass the competency tests on the first try often are allowed to work with more extensive material in that area. Students failing the initial tests are steered into a "corrective loop" where course work and tests are repeated until students succeed.

But even its strongest proponents said competency-based learning will not be a panacea. "OBE is not the answer for all of education's ills," said Ken Vold, a mathematics teacher at Blaine High School.

Vold and other instructors testifying before the House Education Committee said more students are learning more of the basic skills due to OBE teaching techniques.

"OBE not only challenges the children, it challenges the teacher," said Peter Newland, an algebra teacher at Salk Junior High School in Elk River. "My skills have improved in recent years."

But other teachers, parents, students, and school administrators spoke against OBE, arguing that it reduces teaching to the lowest common denominator.

"OBE gives students the philosophy of 'just getting by'; I just don't know how good of a message that is for the real world," said Robyn Burquest, a senior at

Elk River High School. "A surgeon, for example, doesn't get the chance to operate on someone until he gets it right."

Three House members who also are teachers — Reps. David Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors), Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona) — all spoke against OBE.

"As far as I'm concerned, outcome-based education isn't much more than a full employment bill for [school] curriculum directors, paid consultants, and snake oil salesmen," said Pelowski, blasting it as a teaching technique developed by people with little actual classroom experience.

Education veto override fails

House members Jan. 13 narrowly failed to override a veto by Gov. Arne Carlson that would have reinstated \$6.8 million in state funding to help property-poor school districts finance their building projects.

The override attempt, which needed 90

votes for passage, failed on an 86-42 vote. It received almost unanimous support from the 78 DFLers in the House, with nine IRs, mostly from rural and outer-ring suburban areas of the Twin Cities, also voting to override. Six House members (five IRs and one DFLer) did not vote.

It was the first attempt to override one of the 27 measures approved by the 1991 Legislature that Carlson successfully vetoed. Citing overall budget concerns, Carlson line-item vetoed the provision that would have increased the amount of state funding for such projects, reducing the property-poor districts' reliance on local property taxes.

The governor's supporters said Carlson was forced to delete funding for debt service equalization in order to balance the state's overall budget. "The simple fact is we don't have \$6 million to spend on this," said House Minority Leader Terry Dempsey (IR-New Ulm).

But proponents of the override tried to frame debate as an equity issue for so-called "property poor" school districts. Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids), author of

Veto overrides are few and far between

Add the House's Jan. 13 and 14 attempts to override Gov. Arne Carlson's vetoes of an education funding bill and the tax bill to a long list of failed override attempts, the last of which came in 1988 after Gov. Rudy Perpich vetoed a workers' compensation bill, which fell three votes shy in the Senate.

Since 1945 there have been 18 attempts to override a gubernatorial veto, but only four garnered the two-thirds majority required of each body. The partisan split of the 1992 Legislature shows the Senate with the 46 DFL votes — one more than is needed to nix a veto — and the House with 78 DFL votes, 12 shy of the 90 that are required.

Two minor bills were overridden in 1982 by overwhelming margins in both houses. The effect of one removed the education commissioner from the State University Board; the other allowed the state to pay medical insurance benefits to employees who retire early.

Perhaps the most famous override came in 1967, when Gov. Harold LeVander vetoed Minnesota's first sales tax proposal, then at 3 percent. In a written message to both bodies, LeVander expressed his displeasure that the Legislature had "failed to adequately consider alternatives" to the sales tax. His words went unheeded. The House voted 93-41 to override the veto and the Senate vote was 47-20.

The fourth veto to be overridden was one from 1949 that appropriated \$785,000 to retire ditch bonds in seven northern Minnesota counties. In his veto message, then-Gov. Luther Youngdahl objected to the alleged secrecy under which the measure was approved.

"I do not think that a measure of this character, involving as much money as this does, should be decided without full disclosure of the facts and full consideration of the difficult problems involved," wrote Youngdahl.

He then returned the measure to the Senate so that it could be given the further consideration which he thought it should receive.

the original measure last year, said the override likely would be the only bill legislators would vote on this year addressing the difficulty that districts with few high-value properties have in raising money through levy referendums.

"The time for us to do something is now," Bauerly said.

Many of the property-poor school districts are in outer-ring suburbs and other communities in Greater Minnesota with largely residential or farm land, which do not generate as much tax revenue as commercial and industrial properties or higher-valued homes.

"Any of you who live in a property-poor district and vote against this will have to do a lot of explaining," said Rep. Bob McEachern (DFL-Maple Lake), chair of the House Education Committee. That panel last week overwhelmingly voted to derail an alternative proposal to fund debt-service equalization.



Taxes

Tax veto override fails

An attempt to override Gov. Arne Carlson's line-item veto of a portion of the 1991 tax bill failed on an 87-45 vote Jan. 14.

DFLers said Carlson reneged on his promise when he vetoed a section of the Local Government Trust Fund provision of last year's compromise tax package.

Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin), chair of the Taxes Committee, said the vetoed section would target the receipts from the trust fund for property tax relief.

But those who opposed the attempted override said the intent of the veto was to allow the 1992 Legislature to come up with a much needed new property tax formula for the trust fund money before the package takes effect in 1993.

DFLers argued that the veto eliminated the popular homestead credit, but IRs disputed that claim.

Rep. Bill Schreiber (IR-Brooklyn Park) called the override attempt a "totally phony issue" and said there will now be an open process to determine distribution of the two cents in sales tax that make up the trust fund. "The trust fund money is intact," said Schreiber.

House Minority Leader Rep. Terry Dempsey said, "Not once did that

formula come before me. It was never part of the negotiated settlement."

Ogren, however, denied suggestions that he changed the negotiated settlement without the consent of others.

"I did not insert anything in the 11th hour in that tax bill," said Ogren.

A veto override takes 90 votes in the House. Ten Independent-Republicans crossed over and voted with all of the 77 DFLers who were present.

and office supplies — over and above the business sale price.

In the past, such sales have long been exempt through what is known as the "occasional and isolated sales" of business equipment.

Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin), chair of the Taxes Committee, said the new tax was caused by a "drafting error." There was a preliminary agreement between the Legislature and the Minnesota Department of Revenue, he said, to not enforce the provision.

But Revenue Commissioner Dorothy McClung said her department was bound to follow the provision as stated in law.

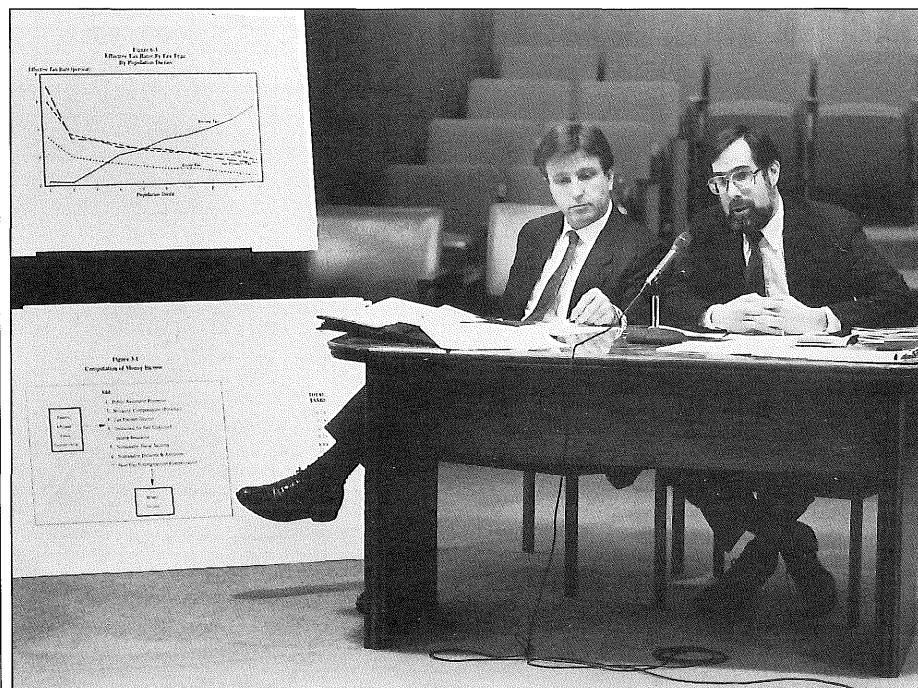
Ogren said the repeal of the provision is expected to cost the state about \$4 million in lost revenue. Last summer, he urged people to keep records so they could qualify for a tax refund.

The sales tax repeal was contained in a technical housekeeping bill that corrects various other mistakes made during the last session.

SF1562, which has been approved by both the House and the Senate, now goes to the governor.

'Proportional' taxes

Whether you earn \$5,000 or \$250,000 per year, the same percentage of your income goes to state and local taxes, according to a new study by the state



Bob Cline, right, and Rod Hoheisel, left, of the Tax Research Division of the Department of Revenue, discussed the Tax Incidence Study Jan. 14 before a Taxes subcommittee.

Department of Revenue.

Minnesota, long thought to be progressive in its taxation, has an "essentially proportional" tax system, said Bob Cline of the Department of Revenue.

Speaking before the Taxes Committee's State Taxes and Tax Laws Subcommittee Jan. 14, Cline said the study is the first of its kind in Minnesota and was mandated by the 1990 Legislature to evaluate the fairness of Minnesota taxes.

The new study, which was based on calculations from 24,000 individual taxpayer records, incorporates most state and local taxes, and measures their impact on Minnesotans from all economic backgrounds. The effect of federal taxes are not included in the report.

The study concludes that the effective tax rate for 90 percent of all Minnesotans is between 8.8 percent and 9.2 percent of their real income.

Cline said this shows that the overall tax rate is essentially "proportional," meaning that they fall on all income brackets at about the same level.

The study shows, however, that the individual components of the overall tax rate are drastically different. Cline said Minnesota income taxes are "significantly progressive" while its sales and excise taxes are regressive. Add in the more

regressive local property taxes and you get the "essentially proportional" tax system, said Cline.

The study is based on 1988 data, said Cline, prompting concern from legislators over the changes that have occurred, including ones that raised the sales tax by a half cent, eliminated the "third tier" level at which high-valued homes were taxed, and raised the income tax for upper income tax brackets by a half percent.

Wayne Cox of the Minnesota Citizens for Tax Justice told the subcommittee that the report shows lawmakers need to re-examine the state's overall tax policy.

He suggested lawmakers increase property tax relief through the state's circuit breaker payment system, which is targeted for lower- and middle-income families. In addition, he said the state's program for the working poor, which is modeled after the federal earned income credit, could be expanded.

Working family tax credit

People who earn less than \$21,250 per year and have children can get an additional 10 percent back on top of their federal earned income tax credit this year

under Minnesota's new working family credit.

The problem, say Department of Revenue officials, is that many people still don't know they're eligible for either credit.

Last year, the Legislature gave the Department of Revenue \$300,000 to inform and assist taxpayers in finding out if they are eligible for both the state and federal credit.

U.S. Rep. Gerry Sikorski testified before the Taxes Committee's State Taxes and Tax Laws Subcommittee Jan. 16 and said that 25 percent of eligible families aren't applying for the federal credit.

And he added that that figure could grow because this year eligible families are required to submit a separate tax form for the credit.

"The federal effort is unuser friendly right now," said Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope). "You shouldn't have to be an accountant or hire an accountant to use a credit like this."

The federal earned income credit has an average return of \$800 per family. The state working family credit would add \$80 to that total.

In addition to traditional advertising, the Department of Revenue has also formed partnerships with nonprofit

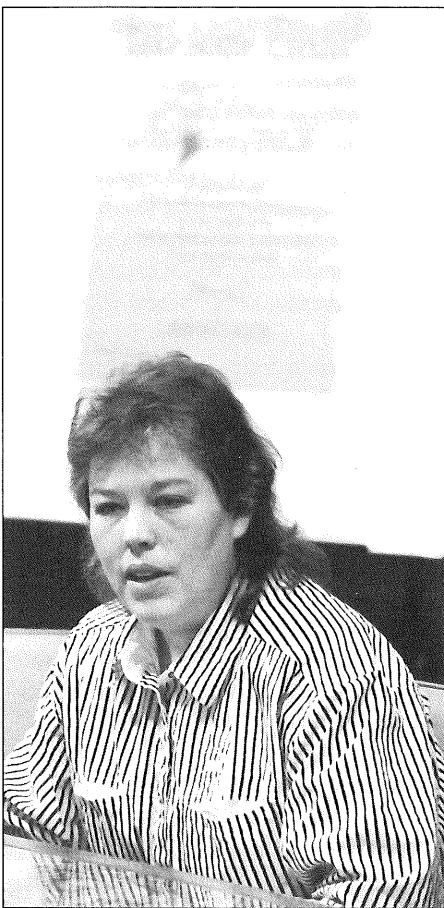
Minnesota's effective tax rates

INCOME RANGE	STATE INCOME TAX	SALES TAX	EXCISE TAX	TOTAL STATE TAXES	GROSS PROPERTY TAX	NET PROPERTY TAX	TOTAL TAXES
*\$4,151 & Under	0.3%	6.0%	3.4%	9.6%	9.3%	7.1%	16.7%
\$4,152-6,957	0.2%	3.6%	2.0%	5.8%	5.0%	3.3%	9.1%
\$6,958-10,959	1.1%	3.2%	1.7%	6.0%	4.7%	3.2%	9.2%
\$10,960-15,294	2.1%	2.9%	1.5%	6.5%	3.6%	2.7%	9.2%
\$15,295-20,326	2.5%	2.5%	1.3%	6.3%	3.1%	2.6%	8.8%
\$20,327-25,883	3.2%	2.3%	1.1%	6.5%	2.7%	2.5%	9.0%
\$25,884-32,630	3.5%	2.2%	1.1%	6.8%	2.2%	2.2%	9.0%
\$32,631-41,916	4.0%	2.1%	0.9%	7.0%	1.8%	1.8%	8.9%
\$41,917-56,705	4.6%	2.0%	0.7%	7.2%	1.6%	1.6%	8.9%
\$56,706-& Over	5.6%	1.6%	0.5%	7.7%	1.4%	1.4%	9.1%
TOTAL	4.2%	2.1%	0.9%	7.2%	2.1%	1.9%	9.1%

Source: Minnesota Department of Revenue

The chart reflects the percentage of income that Minnesotans pay in state and local taxes. The gross property tax — as opposed to the net property tax — reflects property taxes before state aids and credits are applied. The "excise tax" category refers to the taxes paid on tobacco, alcohol, and gasoline.

* A Department of Revenue official said there are several abnormalities with statistics at this income range, and that the figures should "be viewed with caution."



Vickie Stoner of St. Paul spoke Jan. 16 before the House Taxes Committee's State Taxes and Tax Laws Subcommittee on the benefits of the working family credit. She encouraged lawmakers and the Department of Revenue to "make families aware" of such programs.

organizations to spread the word about the credit. Corporate donations, such as the one by Rainbow Foods, which is designing grocery bags to inform people about the credit, are also being used. Each Rainbow store uses one million bags per week.

To assist people who are eligible for the credit, the Department of Revenue has joint phone lines with the Internal Revenue Service operating around-the-clock. Volunteer walk-in assistance sites will open across the state in February. There are 450 locations statewide.

To find out if you are eligible, call 296-6417 in the metro area or 1-800-937-KIDS in Greater Minnesota.

Environment

Nuclear waste at Prairie Island

Nuclear waste would be stored within 130 yards of the Mdewakanton Sioux reservation on Prairie Island, under a plan heard by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee Jan. 14.

The committee met to hear Northern States Power Company's (NSP) plan to expand high-level nuclear waste storage on its Prairie Island plant on the Mississippi River near Red Wing.

Opponents of the plan included a coalition of 19 organizations, including the Sierra Club, Greenpeace, the Prairie Island Sioux Community, and the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group.

NSP has proposed using 48 steel and concrete casks for storage of high-level nuclear waste. The Minnesota Department of Public Service (DPS) has recommended that that number be reduced to 14. The state Public Utilities Commission must grant final approval.

The 175 Mdewakanton Sioux, or Dakota, who live on the 600-acre Prairie Island reservation have opposed the NSP nuclear waste proposal for more than a year.

But the Dakota community caught many by surprise when it started a process recently to locate a temporary federal nuclear waste site on its reserva-

tion. If forced to live with nuclear waste next door, the Dakota say they should have the option to relocate with the federal government's help.

The Department of Energy (DOE) is offering grants to communities that would consider housing interim nuclear waste facilities. The process is subject to lengthy federal approval.

"The [Mdewakanton] community does not want to put nuclear waste in its ancestral homeland," said William Hardacker, the reservation's attorney. "It must consider providing its tribal members the opportunity to move away from the risks inherent in living next to a nuclear waste dump."

DOE has announced its intention to locate a permanent high-level nuclear waste facility for national use by the year 2010, although many people believe that a permanent site will not be available until much later.

Laura McCarten, NSP program manager at Prairie Island, told committee members that NSP's proposal is based on safety and need. "The public's fear [of high-level nuclear waste storage] far outweighs the risks," she said.

She told lawmakers that nuclear energy provides 30 percent of the electricity for NSP customers. It is, she said, "one of the most environmentally responsible ways to produce power."



William Hardacker, legal counsel for the Mdewakanton Sioux, urged members of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee Jan. 14 to update Minnesota's "obsolete" nuclear waste law.



Government

Governor vows primary veto

Gov. Arne Carlson vowed Jan. 16 to veto a bill that would have delayed Minnesota's presidential primary until 1996 — one day after the House overwhelmingly approved the delay on a 103-28 vote.

"The fundamental question is who do we trust?" said Carlson at a press conference. "Do we trust the kingpins, or do we trust the people. I choose the people."

But the on-again, off-again primary is still not settled. The bill (**SF1598**) will now be returned to the Senate, which could override the veto when it returns to the Capitol Feb. 18 — well in advance of the scheduled April 7 primary election.

The Senate approved the delay by a 45-10 margin, exactly the two-thirds needed to override a veto. Senate sponsor Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville) said he was disappointed, but not surprised by Carlson's veto.

"We'd like to try for an override," said Marty, who says that by the time the Legislature convenes on Feb. 18, \$1.5 million will have been spent on primary preparations. "I've talked with [House sponsor Rep. Harold] Lasley and we're seeing how many votes we can get together."

Rep. Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge)

said he was "somewhat surprised" by the veto, indicating that Carlson was feeling national party pressure not to veto the bill.

Although the House would appear to have more than enough votes to override the veto (90 votes are required), it can't take action on the measure before the Senate because the Senate is the bill's "body of origin."

A critic of the caucus system that draws an average of 3 percent of registered voters, Carlson expects "40 to 60 percent participation" in the primary. John Riley, Carlson's chief of staff, said that level of involvement "more than justifies the cost," which is projected to be between \$3 million and \$4.5 million.

Critics of the primary have cited cost, mandatory declaration of party affiliation, and non-binding results as reasons to wait until 1996.

But Carlson refutes the 'beauty contest' charge, saying the IR party will respect the primary outcome. "Our delegates are legally bound to primary results," said Bob Weinholzer, state IR Party chair.

The state DFL Party maintains its delegates are not bound by the election. Carlson, however, in his preliminary veto message, said, "It is inconceivable to me that Minnesota's delegates to a Democratic National Convention would cast their vote for a candidate different from the one endorsed by their own party members in an open statewide election."

Static in public radio land

Static between broadcasters on the public radio dial could be growing.

Possible changes in the formula for state grants to public broadcasting drew sharp responses between a loose association of community-based, non-commercial radio stations (AMPERS) and the larger Minnesota Public Radio (MPR) network.

No formal action was taken during the informal hearing Jan. 16 before the House Appropriations Committee's State Government Division, which was intended to introduce division members to the issue.

But the hearing instead pitted representatives of AMPERS against MPR officials over possible changes in the state's matching grant formula. MPR is suggesting changes after largely staying out of the state funding process for the past decade.

The state has contributed \$266,000 in matching grants to public radio in each of the past three years. The grants have been split equally among 14 stations. MPR is suggesting the development of a new scale that specifically rewards public contributions to individual stations from non-metro areas, with each station receiving a portion of the total state appropriation based on the level of its community support.

AMPERS member stations argued that the formula change will largely benefit Minnesota Public Radio stations, taking money away from some stations that primarily serve a more narrow, often economically-disadvantaged audience.

But Dennis Hamilton, an MPR vice president, said other stations wouldn't be squeezed out of the funding pie, and even could receive more state dollars in the future under the new formula. "We just feel this will be a better use of state funding for public radio," he said.

Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) suggested that any change in the matching grant process allocate state monies based on the station's financial needs. "The 'need' factor is something we're going to have to look at," Trimble said.



Gov. Arne Carlson announces Jan. 16 his intent to veto SF1598, a bill delaying the presidential primary until 1996. John Riley, Carlson's chief of staff, is at right.

Governor's recession program

The Minnesota House and Senate put a proposed anti-recession program on the back burner — at least for now. House members voted 76-53 Jan. 14 to delay implementing a jobs program proposed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The proposal sponsored by Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester) would have authorized \$97 million in new bond sales. Of this amount, \$8 million was targeted for the University of Minnesota, \$4 million to the Technical College System, \$9.8 million to the State University System, and \$6.6 million to Community College System for emergency building repairs.

The Legislature, however, said it will consider the proposal when it returns to the Capitol Feb. 18. Earlier in the week, Majority Leader Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar) said legislative leaders were limiting the number of proposals to be discussed during the two-week January session.

Frerich's proposal also included bonding authority to complete projects in the Department of Human Services, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the Minnesota Historical Society, and the Department of Transportation.

In addition, the anti-recession package called for the early release of \$45 million in already authorized and funded maximum effort school loan bonds, which would be used to upgrade unsafe school buildings.

Frerich's measure was never heard in a House committee; the House rejected a proposal to have it brought up on the House floor for debate. A Senate commit-

tee rejected a similar proposal.

Following the Legislature's action, however, the governor, through an executive order, decided to accelerate the release of \$55.4 million in already approved bonding projects.

Many reasons for recession

The current recession is different than the previous post-war recessions, according to Tom Stinson, the state's economist.

Stinson told the newly created Select Committee on the Recession that "it's taking longer to recover from this economic slump, and more people are going through an unemployment phase." He said it can be argued that the reasons for the recession are: the result of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait; the Federal Reserve Board's policy to reduce inflation by keeping the money supply tight; and the construction of an excess supply of commercial office buildings.

According to information given to the committee, sectors that are doing well are health care, processed food, and tourism. But the retail, construction, real estate, services, and manufacturing sectors are not.

Government planning?

Doing what you're told may not always be the best idea when the boss is the federal government.

The Minnesota Department of Health found that out the hard way last year when, on Dec. 31, they laid off 24 workers whom they had just hired in

August to comply with the federal Nursing Home Reform Act of 1986, said Linda Sutherland, director of the Health Resources Division of the Minnesota Department of Health.

Sutherland told the Human Resources Division of the Appropriations Committee Jan. 13 that in February of 1991, the U.S. Department of Health approved 94 new positions for the Minnesota Department of Health to begin training for surveys of nursing homes, group homes, and other health facilities.

By August of 1991, all the staff members were hired and state officials met with federal officials in Chicago to work out the 1992 budget in time for the new fiscal year. There was no hint of a problem, said Sutherland.

On Sept. 30, 1991, state officials were informed that the federal government had re-evaluated the program and would now only fund 48 of the 94 positions, said Sutherland.

Under the act, the federal government provides funding, but required state matching funds to implement the program. States that refused to provide funds never began implementation and don't have to deal with the last-minute cuts, said Sutherland.

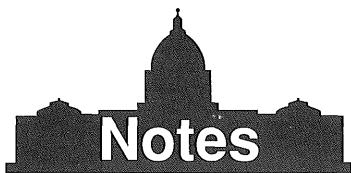
But for states like Minnesota that came up with the cash, she said the result is a personnel nightmare. Sutherland added that if it had not been for other openings in the department, the number of layoffs would have been higher.



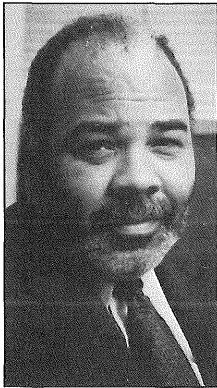
Sixty-six percent of suburban Minnesotans are currently using alcohol, according to a 1992 joint report of the Office of Drug Policy and the Chemical Abuse Prevention Resource Council. That's 15 percent higher than the national average. As a whole, 60 percent of adult Minnesotans are alcohol users



The House Appropriations Committee listened Jan. 14 to testimony on Gov. Arne Carlson's Recession Recovery Program.



"An eloquent champion of the poor . . . a gifted public philosopher and community builder," said the resolution. The contributions of community and civil rights leader Earl Craig Jr., who died this week, were acknowledged by the House Jan. 15 when it adopted a resolution that noted "the passing of 'a giant' from the Minnesota public service stage." The Senate also passed a similar resolution honoring Craig, who was well-known within the Capitol complex.



Earl Craig Jr.

"Every hour, two Minnesotans become first-time DWI offenders," said Katherine Burke Moore, director of the Driver and Vehicle Services Division of the Department of Public Safety. She testified Jan. 15 before the Traffic Laws Subcommittee of the House Criminal Justice Division in support of HF1689, a bill that imposes longer driver's license suspension periods for drunk drivers. Last year, 16,964 Minnesota drivers were cited for first-time DWI violations. There were 14,405 repeat offenders.

Public safety and transportation department officials say they will work together over the next six months to eliminate duplication in the inspection of commercial vehicles on state roads. The expected personnel shake-ups were prompted by a legislative auditor's report that examined roadside and fixed-station safety inspections of trucks and other long-haul vehicles. While the report found the various programs to generally be working well, it recommended that

the Minnesota State Patrol, which is under the Department of Public Safety, handle nearly all truck inspections in the future. Officials from the two departments will sit down beginning next week to discuss how MnDOT will get out of the inspections business. They expect the process will take about six months. The issue was discussed at a Jan. 16 House subcommittee meeting.

Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) thinks one reason many people have a negative perception of the Legislature is because they seldom get to see them at work. Noting that one recent study indicates that up to two-thirds of the public view lawmakers negatively, Bishop suggested public television stations begin carrying legislative committee meetings and floor debates. "The public just doesn't have a positive, accurate view of their state government," he said Jan. 15. Some state Senate activities currently are carried on regional cable-access channels, but he was told that the House chambers and many of its hearing rooms are not yet adequately set up for continuous television coverage.

Recent federal highway legislation could force state lawmakers to tighten rules on wearing motorcycle helmets. State Department of Transportation officials say they don't think Minnesota would lose federal dollars if it fails to enact tougher helmet laws, but the state likely may be forced to reallocate the funding it receives for other projects into motorcycle safety programs. The federal highway bill also seeks more stringent enforcement of seat belt laws, House Transportation Committee members were told Jan. 15, but current state law appears sufficient to meet the federal guidelines.

Recessions don't hurt everyone. In fact, certain trade sectors are doing very well, said Tom Triplett of the Minnesota Business Partnership. "Some would say the largest health care providers are doing too well," he added, noting that large food processors such as Hormel and General Mills are also doing well. Triplett said that companies with significant international sales (mainly European) are also missing out on the recession. Triplett spoke before the Economic Development Committee Jan. 14.

There are currently 490,000 veterans living throughout Minnesota who receive an estimated \$529.3 million in direct federal benefits and medical services per year, according to a state auditor's report presented Jan. 14 to the House Veterans Affairs Division of the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming Committee. The findings are just part of an evaluation of county veterans service officers mandated by the 1991 Legislature, which found the present system to be "working exceptionally well."

Laura Kadwell of the Childrens Defense Fund told the Criminal Justice Division of the House Judiciary Committee's Family Law Subcommittee Jan. 9 that our investment in children begins with child support. "Children are not refrigerators . . . they can't be owned, bought, sold, transferred, or moved from place to place," she said. "They can't be programmed. They are not all wired alike, and we don't know just what it is they will do to us or for us as time goes on. Unlike refrigerators, if treated properly, they will not wear out and end up in a landfill, but will return to us — as families and as a society at large — what we invest in them."

Minnesota's higher education system heads will receive a boost in pay, but it won't be what they requested.

The various systems and the Higher Education Coordinating Board were seeking a 5 percent increase for their respective heads, but the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations agreed Jan. 16 to a 2 percent increase for 1992. They also approved the \$90,000 annual salary for the acting interim chancellor of the newly created Higher Education Board.

With the increase, the 1992 salaries for Minnesota's higher education officials are: Carole Johnson, Technical College System chancellor, \$90,573; Gerald Christenson, Community College System chancellor, \$100,639; David Powers, Higher Education Coordinating Board director, \$91,035; Terrence MacTaggart, State University System chancellor, \$103,600; Mary Rieder, Higher Education Board acting interim chancellor, \$90,000.



Come to the Capitol

How to get here

Location

The Capitol complex is to the north of I-94 just minutes from downtown St. Paul. It is accessible from the east and west on I-94, and from the north and south on I-35E.

I-94 eastbound: Exit at Marion Street. Turn left. Go to Aurora Avenue and turn right. Go one block, cross Rice Street, and enter Parking Lot D.

I-94 westbound: Exit at Marion Street. Turn right. Go to Aurora Avenue and turn right. Go one block, cross Rice Street, and enter Parking Lot D.

I-35E northbound: Exit at Kellogg Boulevard. Turn left. Go to John Ireland Boulevard and turn right. Metered parking spaces line both sides of the boulevard.

Visiting the Minnesota State Capitol complex can be a rewarding and educational experience for everyone. There are buildings to explore and tours to take almost any time you choose to visit. And when the Legislature is in session during the first part of every year, there are floor sessions to observe, committee meetings to attend, and legislators to meet. Remember that this is your state Capitol, and you are always welcome.

Here's some general information to help you plan your visit.

I-35E southbound: Exit at University Avenue. Turn right. Go to Rice Street and turn left. Go one block and enter Parking Lot D.

Parking

Public metered parking is available at Lot Q, north of the Capitol at Cedar Street and Sherburne Avenue; Lot D, next to the State Office Building at Aurora Avenue and Rice Street; and the orange level of the Centennial Building Ramp at Cedar Street and Constitution Avenue. All-day parking is available in Lot Q and the Centennial ramp. Public street metered parking is available along John Ireland Boulevard and Fuller Avenue, which are near the Transportation Building. St. Paul meter patrols will issue tickets for expired parking.

Handicapped parking is available in the

Centennial Building Ramp on all levels (the blue level is the most easily accessible to the building). Additional handicapped parking is located directly behind the Capitol (Lot N), west of the State Office Building (between Lots D and E), and in most other lots in the Capitol complex.

Since parking is limited during legislative sessions, busing may be easier. Freeway express bus service is available. Call the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC), (612) 827-7733, for your specific route information.

What to do

Tours

Tours of the Capitol are offered through the Capitol Historic Site Program of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Tour guides lead the free, 45-minute tours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays through Fridays; from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays; and from 1 to 4 p.m. Sundays. The tours begin at the Capitol's information desk at the end of the corridor to the right of the main entrance. Brochures in several languages, including Japanese, German, and Spanish, are also available here.

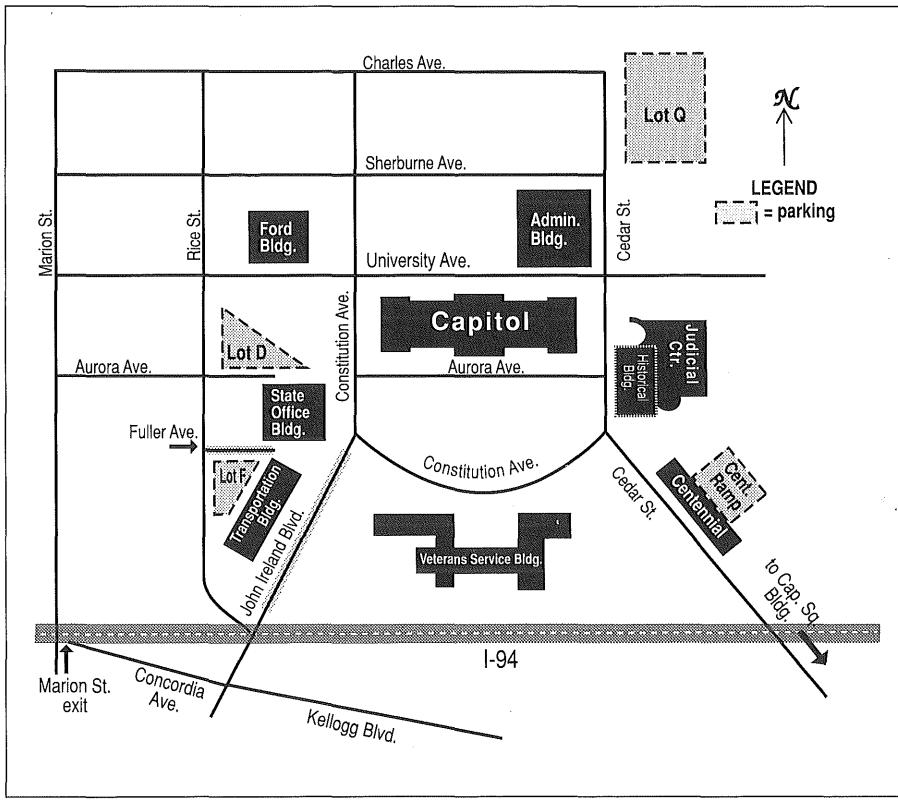
Tour participants may request customized tours that emphasize either the building's art and architecture or state government. Also, tours can be customized for senior citizens or grade school students.

The society gives a "History and Government Lesson," offering half-day educational sessions for students in grades 7-12.

Historical society officials ask that groups of 10 or more call in advance to reserve a tour time.

For more information about the tours or to reserve a time, call the Capitol Historic Site Program, (612) 296-2881.

(continued on next page)



Legislative sessions

All members of the House of Representatives and the Senate can debate bills when the Legislature is in session.

At the beginning of a legislative session, the pace of floor sessions is generally slow as new bills are assigned to committees and non-controversial items are debated. At about the session's midpoint, however, the legislative pace quickens.

The House meets at 2:30 p.m. and the Senate meets at 2 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays during the first few weeks. Floor sessions are scheduled for the afternoon because committees meet in the morning and early afternoon. As the session nears the end, however, both bodies may meet several times a day, often into the night.

All House and Senate floor sessions are open to the public. Visitors interested in observing these sessions may call the Chief Clerk's Office, (612) 296-2314, or Senate Information, (612) 296-0504, with any questions. Spectators may sit in the galleries of either chamber.

Committee meetings

Committees still consider bills several weeks after the session starts. Visitors wanting to attend a committee meeting may call the committee hotlines for prerecorded messages with the meeting times and agendas for each day: House, (612) 296-9283; Senate, (612) 296-8088. Printed agendas for the week also appear in each issue of the *Session Weekly* and the *Senate Briefly*.

Committee meetings are open to the public. When a public hearing is scheduled the committee may listen to comments from the audience (when time permits) in addition to the scheduled speakers. Committees have different policies on hearing testimony depending upon their size and workload. Some committees hear general testimony at the subcommittee level, while others allow general testimony during meetings of the full committee. Informational handouts that committee members receive during meetings or hearings are considered public information and are available to the audience on a first-come, first-served basis.

Major proposals on issues such as open enrollment or groundwater legislation often have several public hearings so committee members may listen to all arguments for and against a bill.

Each committee has a chair, vice chair, legislative assistant, and administrator. A list of committees and members is available

in the House Public Information Office in Room 175 of the State Office Building or the Senate Information Office in Room 231 of the State Capitol.

Groups and individuals wishing to testify before a committee should call the appropriate committee's legislative assistant well in advance of the meeting and ask to be placed on the agenda. Committees prefer requests one week in advance but will accept later notification when unexpected issues appear on the committee schedule.

Legislators

Most representatives and senators are willing to visit with constituents if they have prearranged meeting times. You should contact your legislator's office to set up an appointment.

Dining

All buildings in the Capitol complex have their own cafeterias. The Capitol and State Office Building cafeterias are in the basement. The Transportation and Centennial Building cafeterias are on the ground floor of each building. The Veterans Service Building cafeteria is on the fifth floor, and the Capitol Square Building's dining area is on the lower level. The Capitol also has a snack bar on the second floor (where the House and Senate chambers are located) during the session.

Group visits

Sometimes groups plan a "legislative day" at the Capitol in order to express a particular viewpoint to legislators.

Rooms for special conferences or speakers can be reserved by calling Betty Langenberger, room scheduler for the State Office Building, (612) 296-5974; or Maritta Gould, room scheduler for the State Capitol, (612) 296-0866.

If group members would like to meet with their individual legislators or testify before a committee (see "Committee meetings"), arrangements should be made at least a week in advance.

Oftentimes, such groups have members wear a distinctive name tag or badge to indicate their concern about a particular issue.

Groups planning a trip to the Capitol should remember that seating is fairly limited in some committee rooms — particularly when the topic on the agenda is controversial.

Where to find information

House Information Office

175 State Office Building
(612) 296-2146 or
1-800-657-3550

Committee schedule: The *Session Weekly* includes the upcoming week's schedule, and the office has a prerecorded message (612) 296-9283, that provides up-to-date information on meeting agendas, times, and locations.

Legislator information: The office has a complete listing of telephone and room numbers for the representatives.

Informational brochures: Many brochures for all ages are available at no charge.

Chief Clerk's Office

211 State Capitol
(612) 296-2314

Copies of bills: This office provides copies of bills at no charge, all agendas for House sessions, and the *Journal of the House*.

House Index Department

211 State Capitol
(612) 296-6646

Bills: The House Index Department, a part of the Chief Clerk's Office, has a computerized index available for public use. House Index lists bills by committee, topic, author, file number, and other categories.

Bill status: House Index can also tell you the current status of legislation.

Senate Information Office

231 State Capitol
(612) 296-0504

This office is responsible for all information about the Senate, including the committee schedule, bill status, legislator information, and the distribution of bill copies.

Minnesota House of Representatives 1992 Membership

District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone	296-**	District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone	296-**
45A Abrams, Ron (IR)	209	9934		65B Mariani, Carlos (DFL)	507	9714	
10B Anderson, Bob (IR)	317	4946		17A Marsh, Marcus (IR)	203	7806	
3A Anderson, Irv (DFL)	585	4936		22A McEachern, Bob (DFL)	343	4237	
30B Anderson, Richard H. (IR)	239	8635		63A McGuire, Mary Jo (DFL)	567	4342	
6A Battaglia, David P. (DFL)	377	2190		55B McPherson, Harriet (IR)	245	5511	
18B Bauerly, Jerry J. (DFL)	583	5377		39B Milbert, Robert P. (DFL)	579	4192	
56B Beard, Pat (DFL)	565	3135		38A Morrison, Connie (IR)	387	4212	
6B Begich, Joseph R. (DFL)	477	5063		7A Munger, Willard (DFL)	479	4282	
16B Bertram, Jeff (DFL)	571	4373		8A Murphy, Mary (DFL)	557	2676	
11B Bettermann, Hilda (IR)	315	4317		62A Nelson, Ken (DFL)	367	4244	
33B Bishop, Dave (IR)	357	0573		12A Nelson, Syd G. (DFL)	551	4293	
41B Blatz, Kathleen (IR)	281	4218		54B Newinski, Dennis R. (IR)	223	1188	
35B Bodahl, Larry D. (DFL)	423	8872		66B O'Connor, Rich M. (DFL)	593	7807	
8B Boo, Ben (IR)	311	2228		14A Ogren, Paul Anders (DFL)	443	7808	
11A Brown, Chuck (DFL)	569	4929		44A Olsen, Sally (IR)	261	3964	
46B Carlson, Lyndon R. (DFL)	379	4255		2B Olson, Edgar (DFL)	525	4265	
47B Carruthers, Phil (DFL)	575	3709		28B Olson, Katy (DFL)	549	5373	
60A Clark, Karen (DFL)	503	0294		16A Omann, Bernie (IR)	295	6612	
21B Cooper, Roger (DFL)	545	4346		22B Onnen, Tony (IR)	277	1534	
9B Dauner, Marvin K. (DFL)	581	6829		64B Orenstein, Howard (DFL)	521	4199	
32B Davids, Greg (IR)	331	9278		59B Orfield, Myron W. (DFL)	553	9281	
65A Dawkins, Andy (DFL)	371	5158		66A Osthoff, Tom (DFL)	591	4224	
23A Dempsey, Terry (IR)	267	9303		23B Ostrom, Don (DFL)	401	7065	
21A Dille, Steve (IR)	227	4344		37B Ozment, Dennis (IR)	287	4306	
24A Dorn, John (DFL)	533	3248		42A Pauly, Sidney (IR)	273	7449	
42B Erhardt, Ron (IR)	241	4363		52B Pellow, Richard M. (IR)	215	0141	
67A Farrell, Jim (DFL)	407	4277		34B Pelowski, Gene, Jr. (DFL)	531	8637	
24B Frederick, Marcel "Sal" (IR)	303	5513		20A Peterson, Doug (DFL)	523	4228	
32A Frerichs, Donald L. (IR)	389	4378		39A Pugh, Thomas W. (DFL)	501	6828	
40A Garcia, Edwina (DFL)	539	5375		31B Reding, Leo J. (DFL)	537	4193	
27A Girard, Jim (IR)	213	5374		46A Rest, Ann H. (DFL)	439	4176	
9A Goodno, Kevin P. (IR)	327	5515		57A Rice, James I. (DFL)	381	4262	
61A Greenfield, Lee (DFL)	375	0173		25B Rodosovich, Peter G. (DFL)	445	8237	
17B Gruenes, Dave (IR)	201	6316		5A Rukavina, Tom (DFL)	473	0170	
33A Gutknecht, Gil (IR)	309	9249		52A Runbeck, Linda C. (IR)	251	4226	
56A Hanson, Jeff O. (DFL)	429	3018		58A Sarna, John J. (DFL)	563	4219	
30A Harte, Dean (IR)	255	5368		35A Schafer, Gary L. (IR)	217	8634	
13A Hasskamp, Kris (DFL)	413	4333		48B Schreiber, Bill (IR)	247	4128	
31A Haukoos, Bob (IR)	279	8216		38B Seaberg, Arthur W. (IR)	393	3533	
63B Hausman, Alice (DFL)	451	3824		44B Segal, Gloria M. (DFL)	417	9889	
50B Heir, Phil (IR)	329	2439		51B Simoneau, Wayne (DFL)	365	4331	
40B Henry, Joyce (IR)	323	7158		61B Skoglund, Wesley J. (DFL)	409	4330	
41A Hufnagle, Paul C. (IR)	229	7803		43A Smith, Steve (IR)	353	9188	
29A Hugoson, Gene (IR)	221	3240		3B Solberg, Loren A. (DFL)	453	2365	
49B Jacobs, Joel (DFL)	485	4231		1B Sparby, Wally (DFL)	351	9918	
5B Janezich, Jerry R. (DFL)	597	0172		53B Stanius, Brad (IR)	259	5363	
7B Jaros, Mike (DFL)	559	4246		27B Steensma, Andy G. (DFL)	471	4336	
57B Jefferson, Richard H. (DFL)	577	8659		26A Sviggum, Steven A. (IR)	237	2273	
19B Jennings, Loren G. (DFL)	349	0518		55A Swenson, Doug (IR)	321	4124	
51A Johnson, Alice M. (DFL)	515	5510		10A Thompson, Loren P. (DFL)	529	5387	
4A Johnson, Robert A. (DFL)	345	5516		37A Tompkins, Eileen J. (IR)	231	5506	
34A Johnson, Virgil J. (IR)	207	1069		67B Trimble, Steve (DFL)	491	4201	
58B Kahn, Phyllis (DFL)	369	4257		1A Tunheim, Jim (DFL)	335	9635	
29B Kalis, Henry J. (DFL)	543	4240		15A Uphus, Sylvester (IR)	253	5185	
36A Kelso, Becky (DFL)	415	1072		54A Valentino, Don J. (IR)	359	7153	
4B Kinkel, Anthony G. "Tony" (DFL)	449	2451		25A Vanasek, Robert (DFL)	437	4229	
43B Knickerbocker, Jerry (IR)	283	4315		64A Vellenga, Kathleen (DFL)	509	8799	
18A Koppendrayer, LeRoy J. (IR)	233	6746		62B Wagenius, Jean (DFL)	517	4200	
47A Krambeer, Richard (IR)	211	3751		26B Waltman, Bob (IR)	289	9236	
53A Krinkie, Philip B. (IR)	337	2907		49A Weaver, Charlie (IR)	243	1729	
12B Krueger, Richard "Rick" (DFL)	403	3201		60B Wejcmar, Linda (DFL)	431	7152	
19A Lasley, Harold (DFL)	433	5364		20B Welker, Ray (IR)	291	5066	
45B Leppik, Peggy (IR)	225	7026		15B Welle, Alan W. (DFL)	459	6206	
2A Lieder, Bernard L. (DFL)	527	5091		13B Wenzel, Stephen G. (DFL)	487	4247	
48A Limmer, Warren E. (IR)	301	5502		28A Winter, Ted (DFL)	411	5505	
59A Long, Dee (DFL)	463	0171					
14B Lourey, Becky J. (DFL)	421	4308					
50A Lynch, Teresa (IR)	313	5369					
36B Macklin, Bill (IR)	307	6926					

*All rooms are in the State Office Building, St. Paul MN 55155

**All area codes are (612)

Jan. 7, 1992

Minnesota State Senate 1992 Membership

District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone 296-**
22 Adkins, Betty A. (DFL)	G-29 Cap	5981
29 Beckman, Tracy L. (DFL)	G-24 Cap	5713
41 Belanger, William V., Jr. (IR)	107 SOB	5975
32 Benson, Duane D. (IR)	147 SOB	3903
17 Benson, Joanne (IR)	153 SOB	6455
11 Berg, Charles A. (DFL)	328 Cap	5094
60 Berglin, Linda (DFL)	G-9 Cap	4261
21 Bernhagen, John (IR)	113 SOB	4131
16 Bertram, Joe (DFL)	323 Cap	2084
33 Bratas, Nancy (IR)	139 SOB	4848
14 Chmielewski, Florian (DFL)	325 Cap	4182
64 Cohen, Richard J. (DFL)	G-27 Cap	5931
50 Dahl, Gregory L. (DFL)	235 Cap	5003
18 Davis, Charles R. (DFL)	G-24 Cap	2302
30 Day, Richard H. (IR)	105 SOB	9457
27 DeCramer, Gary M. (DFL)	309 Cap	6820
5 Dicklich, Ronald R. (DFL)	235 Cap	2859
4 Finn, Harold "Skip" R. (DFL)	321 Cap	6128
61 Flynn, Carol (DFL)	227 Cap	4274
51 Frank, Don (DFL)	225 Cap	2877
20 Frederickson, David J. (DFL)	306 Cap	5640
23 Frederickson, Dennis R. (IR)	143 SOB	8138
8 Gustafson, Jim (IR)	119 SOB	4314
38 Halberg, Charles C. (IR)	133 SOB	4120
24 Hottinger, John C. (DFL)	G-29 Cap	6153
54 Hughes, Jerome M. (DFL)	328 Cap	4183
15 Johnson, Dean E. (IR)	131 SOB	3826
6 Johnson, Douglas J. (DFL)	205 Cap	8881
19 Johnson, Janet (DFL)	303 Cap	5419
36 Johnston, Terry D. (IR)	135 SOB	4123
67 Kelly, Randy C. (DFL)	G-27 Cap	5285
53 Knaak, Fritz (IR)	149 SOB	1253
57 Kroening, Carl W. (DFL)	124 Cap	4302
55 Laidig, Gary W. (IR)	141 SOB	4351

District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone 296-**
9 Langseth, Keith (DFL)	G-24 Cap	3205
10 Larson, Cal (IR)	145 SOB	5655
3 Lessard, Bob (DFL)	111 Cap	4136
47 Luther, William P. (DFL)	205 Cap	8869
63 Marty, John J. (DFL)	G-9 Cap	5645
48 McGowan, Patrick D. (IR)	129 SOB	2159
26 Mehrkens, Lyle G. (IR)	127 SOB	8075
49 Merriam, Gene (DFL)	122 Cap	4154
39 Metzen, James P. (DFL)	303 Cap	4370
2 Moe, Roger D. (DFL)	208 Cap	2577
44 Mondale, Ted A. (DFL)	325 Cap	7-8065
34 Morse, Steven (DFL)	G-24 Cap	5649
25 Neuville, Thomas M. (IR)	123 SOB	1279
52 Novak, Steven G. (DFL)	322 Cap	4334
43 Olson, Gen (IR)	125 SOB	1282
65 Pappas, Sandra L. (DFL)	G-24 Cap	1802
37 Pariseau, Pat (IR)	109 SOB	5252
31 Piper, Pat (DFL)	G-9 Cap	9248
58 Pogemiller, Lawrence J. (DFL)	306 Cap	7809
56 Price, Leonard R. (DFL)	111 Cap	7-8060
62 Ranum, Jane (DFL)	317 Cap	7-8061
46 Reichgott, Ember D. (DFL)	301 Cap	2889
35 Renneke, Earl W. (IR)	117 SOB	4125
40 Riveness, Phil J. (DFL)	309 Cap	7-8062
12 Sams, Dallas C. (DFL)	G-9 Cap	7-8063
13 Samuelson, Don (DFL)	124 Cap	4875
7 Solon, Sam G. (DFL)	303 Cap	4188
59 Spear, Allan H. (DFL)	G-27 Cap	4191
1 Stumpf, LeRoy A. (DFL)	G-24 Cap	8660
42 Terwilliger Roy W. (IR)	115 SOB	6238
45 Traub, Judy (DFL)	235 Cap	7-8064
28 Vickerman, Jim (DFL)	122 Cap	5650
66 Waldorf, Gene (DFL)	317 Cap	3809

*Capitol or State Office Building, St. Paul MN 55155

**All area codes are (612)

Minnesota House and Senate Membership

1 A • Jim Tunheim-DFL B • Wally Sparby-DFL Sen. LeRoy A. Stumpf-DFL	15 A • Sylvester Uphus-IR B • Alan W. Weller-DFL Sen. Dean E. Johnson-IR	29 A • Gene Hugoson-IR B • Henry J. Kalis-DFL Sen. Tracy L. Beckman-DFL	43 A • Steve Smith-IR B • Jerry Knickerbocker-IR Sen. Gen Olson-IR	57 A • James I. Rice-DFL B • Richard H. Jefferson-DFL Sen. Carl W. Kroening-DFL
2 A • Bernard L. "Bernie" Lieder-DFL B • Edgar Olson-DFL Sen. Roger D. Moe-DFL	16 A • Bernie Omann-IR B • Jeff Bertram-DFL Sen. Joe Bertram, Sr.-DFL	30 A • Dean Hartle-IR B • Richard H. Anderson-IR Sen. Richard H. Day-IR	44 A • Sally Olsen-IR B • Gloria M. Segal-DFL Sen. Ted A. Mondale-DFL	58 A • John J. Sarna-DFL B • Phyllis Kahn-DFL Sen. Lawrence J. Pogemiller-DFL
3 A • Irv Anderson-DFL B • Loren A. Solberg-DFL Sen. Bob Lessard-DFL	17 A • Marcus Marsh-IR B • Dave Grunes-IR Sen. Joanne Benson-IR	31 A • Bob Haukoos-IR B • Leo J. Reding-DFL Sen. Pat Piper-DFL	45 A • Ron Abrams-IR B • Peggy Lepik-IR Sen. Judy Traub-DFL	59 A • Dee Long-DFL B • Myron W. Orfield-DFL Sen. Allan H. Spear-DFL
4 A • Bob Johnson-DFL B • Anthony G. "Tony" Kinkel-DFL Sen. Harold "Skip" R. Finn-DFL	18 A • LeRoy J. Koppendrayer-IR B • Jerry J. Bauerly-DFL Sen. Charles R. Davis-DFL	32 A • Donald L. Frerichs-IR B • Greg Davids-IR Sen. Duane D. Benson-IR	46 A • Ann H. Rest-DFL B • Lyndon R. Carlson-DFL Sen. Ember D. Reichgott-DFL	60 A • Karen Clark-DFL B • Linda Weijman-DFL Sen. Linda Berglin-DFL
5 A • Tom Rukavina-DFL B • Jerry R. Janezich-DFL Sen. Ronald R. Dicklich-DFL	19 A • Harold Lasley-DFL B • Loren G. Jennings-DFL Sen. Janet Johnson-DFL	33 A • Gil Gutknecht-IR B • Dave Bishop-IR Sen. Nancy Brataas-IR	47 A • Richard Kramber-IR B • Phil Carruthers-DFL Sen. William P. Luther-DFL	61 A • Lee Greenfield-DFL B • Wesley J. "Wes" Skoglund-DFL Sen. Carol Flynn-DFL
6 A • David P. Battaglia-DFL B • Joseph R. Begich-DFL Sen. Douglas J. Johnson-DFL	20 A • Doug Peterson-DFL B • Ray Welker-IR Sen. David J. Frederickson-DFL	34 A • Virgil J. Johnson-IR B • Gene Pelowski, Jr.-DFL Sen. Steven Morse-DFL	48 A • Warren E. Limmer-IR B • Bill Schreiber-IR Sen. Patrick D. McGowan-IR	62 A • Ken Nelson-DFL B • Jean Wagenius-DFL Sen. Jane Ranum-DFL
7 A • Willard Munger-DFL B • Mike Jaros-DFL Sen. Sam G. Solon-DFL	21 A • Steve Dille-IR B • Roger Cooper-DFL Sen. John Bernhagen-IR	35 A • Gary L. Schafer-IR B • Larry D. Bodahl-DFL Sen. Earl W. Renneke-IR	49 A • Charlie Weaver-IR B • Joel Jacobs-DFL Sen. Gene Merriam-DFL	63 A • Mary Jo McGuire-DFL B • Alice Hausman-DFL Sen. John J. Marty-DFL
8 A • Mary Murphy-DFL B • Ben Boo-IR Sen. Jim Gustafson-IR	22 A • Bob McEachern-DFL B • Tony Onen-IR Sen. Betty A. Adkins-DFL	36 A • Becky Kelso-DFL B • Bill Macklin-IR Sen. Terry D. Johnston-IR	50 A • Teresa Lynch-IR B • Phil Heir-IR Sen. Gregory L. Dahl-DFL	64 A • Kathleen Vellenga-DFL B • Howard Orenstein-DFL Sen. Richard J. Cohen-DFL
9 A • Kevin Goodno-IR B • Marvin K. Dauner-DFL Sen. Keith Langseth-DFL	23 A • Terry Dempsey-IR B • Don Ostrom-DFL Sen. Dennis R. Frederickson-IR	37 A • Eileen J. Tompkins-IR B • Dennis Ozment-IR Sen. Pat Pariseau-IR	51 A • Alice M. Johnson-DFL B • Wayne Simoneau-DFL Sen. Don Frank-DFL	65 A • Andy Dawkins-DFL B • Carlos Mariani-DFL Sen. Sandra L. Pappas-DFL
10 A • Loren P. Thompson-DFL B • Bob Anderson-IR Sen. Cal Larson-IR	24 A • John Dorn-DFL B • Marcel "Sal" Frederick-IR Sen. John C. Hottinger-DFL	38 A • Connie Morrison-IR B • Arthur W. Seaberg-IR Sen. Charles C. Halberg-IR	52 A • Linda C. Runbeck-IR B • Richard M. Pellow-IR Sen. Steven G. Novak-DFL	66 A • Tom Osthoff-DFL B • Rich O'Connor-DFL Sen. Gene Waldorf-DFL
11 A • Chuck Brown-DFL B • Hilda Bettermann-IR Sen. Charles A. Berg-DFL	25 A • Robert Vanasek-DFL B • Peter G. Rodosovich-DFL Sen. Thomas M. Neuville-IR	39 A • Thomas W. Pugh-DFL B • Robert P. Milbert-DFL Sen. James P. Metzen-DFL	53 A • Phillip B. Krinkie-IR B • Brad Stanlus-IR Sen. Fritz Knaak-IR	67 A • Jim Farrell-DFL B • Steve Trimble-DFL Sen. Randy C. Kelly-DFL
12 A • Syd G. Nelson-DFL B • Richard "Rick" Krueger-DFL Sen. Dallas C. Sams-DFL	26 A • Steven A. Sviggum-IR B • Bob Wallman-IR Sen. Lynn G. Mehrkens-IR	40 A • Edwin Garcia-DFL B • Joyce Henry-IR Sen. Phil J. Riveness-DFL	54 A • Don J. Valento-IR B • Dennis R. Newlinski-IR Sen. Jerome M. Hughes-DFL	
13 A • Kris Hasskamp-DFL B • Stephen G. Wenzel-DFL Sen. Don Samuelson-DFL	27 A • Jim Girard-IR B • Andy G. Steensma-DFL Sen. Gary M. DeCramer-DFL	41 A • Paul Hufnagle-IR B • Kathleen Blatz-IR Sen. William V. Belanger, Jr.-IR	55 A • Doug Swenson-IR B • Harriet McPherson-IR Sen. Gary W. Laidig-IR	
14 A • Paul Anders Ogren-DFL B • Becky J. Lourey-DFL Sen. Florian W. Chmielewski-DFL	28 A • Ted Winter-DFL B • Katy Olson-DFL Sen. Jim Vickerman-DFL	42 A • Sidney Pauly-IR B • Ron Erhardt-IR Sen. Roy W. Terwilliger-IR	56 A • Jeff O. Hansson-DFL B • Pat Beard-DFL Sen. Len R. Price-DFL	

Looking back . . .

Minnesota's primary key to Ike's '52 victory

Had Minnesota not had its presidential primary back in 1952, the course of history may have been a lot different. In fact, it's possible that Americans never would have grown familiar with the popular slogan, "We Like Ike."

"If it wasn't for the Minnesota primary in '52, Eisenhower never would have been president," said former Minnesota Gov. Harold Stassen, who was perceived as a major player in the presidential sweepstakes in those days.

Stassen made the remark this past December when he filed to be placed on the ballot for Minnesota's scheduled primary in April, shortly after the first public calls for its delay until 1996.

Although Dwight D. Eisenhower, then serving as supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), was enormously popular, he was stationed in Europe; therefore, he couldn't campaign.

In the first electoral test of the 1952 campaign, Eisenhower — in absentia and as a write-in candidate — blitzed the competition in the New Hampshire primary, sweeping to an easy win in the Republican contest and finishing a respectable third among the Democrats.

But whether he could sustain that momentum while still serving in Europe remained a big question. The next test was the March 18 Minnesota primary.

As a write-in candidate, Eisenhower captured 108,000 votes — second only to favorite son Harold Stassen's 129,076. But Stassen was widely viewed as a "stalking horse" for Eisenhower, so a vote for Stassen could also be considered a vote for Eisenhower.

The strength of Eisenhower and Stassen — his designated stand-in — established Ike as a national candidate and helped propel him to later wins in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Oregon.

And as a result of Stassen's win, the former Minnesota governor picked up 19 delegates to the Republican National Convention in Chicago — a delegation that later played a key role in securing Eisenhower's nomination. Eisenhower received the remaining nine Minnesota delegates.

Eisenhower's main rival for the GOP nomination was Robert Taft, the U.S. senator from Ohio. Taft had finished a close second for the Republican nod in the 1948 race, and saw himself as the party's standard-bearer.

Greatly helping Taft's odds was the simple fact that he was on U.S. soil. Taft could go out and press the flesh, kiss a few babies, and grease the tracks with the national party machinery while Eisenhower was stuck in Europe.

When the Republican National Convention opened in Chicago, Taft held Eisenhower nine votes shy of a first-ballot victory. Stassen, who still held the 19 delegates from Minnesota, then addressed the convention. He said all 19 of the Minnesota delegates who had voted for him on the first ballot were switching their votes to Eisenhower.

The switch by the Minnesota delegation unleashed an avalanche of vote-changing into the Eisenhower camp. After finishing the first ballot with a slim 595-500 advantage over Taft, Eisenhower suddenly emerged with an overwhelming 845-280 win. The nomination later was made unanimous by acclamation.

The nomination in hand — thanks in part to events occurring months before in Minnesota — Eisenhower had an easy time defeating the Democrats' Adlai Stevenson in the November general election



On the campaign trail for Richard Nixon, Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower shakes hands during an October 1960 swing through Minnesota. A month later, state voters opted for the Democratic nominee instead, choosing John F. Kennedy over Nixon by 22,000 votes.



Name recognition is always important in any political contest. But it apparently wasn't enough to overcome public concern over a husband and wife team representing the state Senate and House from northern Hennepin County. "One of the issues was inescapable," said Rep. Rich Krambeer, who won the recent special election for District 47A over Darlene Luther, the wife of Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). "Everywhere I went, people would ask about my opponent being the spouse of an incumbent state legislator," said Krambeer.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE SCHEDULE

COMMITTEE

Chair Phone
Meeting DayRoom* Hour

AGRICULTURE

Wenzel 296-4247
M 5 10 a.m.

APPROPRIATIONS

Simoneau 296-4331
M-Th 200 8 a.m.

COMMERCE

Sarna 296-4219
T, Th Basement 10 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Segal 296-9889
T 5 12:30 p.m.

EDUCATION

McEachern 296-4237
M, W 5 8 a.m.

ENERGY

Murphy 296-2676
W 500N 12:30 p.m.

ENVIRONMENT

& NATURAL RESOURCES

Munger 296-4282
T, Th 10 10 a.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

Skoglund 296-4330
W Basement 10 a.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING

Osthoff 296-4224
Th 500S 12:30 p.m.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

Reding 296-4193
T,W,Th 10 8 a.m.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Rodosovich 296-8237
T, Th 5 10 a.m.

HOUSING

Clark 296-0294
M 5 12:30 p.m.

JUDICIARY

Vellenga 296-8799
M Basement 10 a.m.
F Basement 12:30 p.m.

LABOR - MGMT. RELATIONS

Begich 296-5063
M 200 12:30 p.m.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

& METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

Anderson, I. 296-1188
T, Th 200 12:30 p.m.

REDISTRICTING

Rodosovich 296-8237
T,W 400S 2:30 p.m.
F 400S 10 a.m.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

Jacobs 296-4231
M 10 10 a.m.

TAXES

Ogren 296-7808
T, Th, F 5 8 a.m.

TRANSPORTATION

Kalis 296-4240
W 10 12:30 p.m.

Divisions

(usually meet when full committee does not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS

Economic Development,
Infrastructure & Regulation Division

Rice 296-4262
M-Th 400S 8 a.m.

Education Division

Carlson, L. 296-4255
M-Th 300N 8 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources

Division
Battaglia 296-2190
M-Th Basement 8 a.m.

Human Resources Division

Greenfield 296-0173
M-Th 200 8 a.m.

State Government Division

Kahn 296-4257
M-Th 300S 8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

International Trade
& Technology Division
Krueger 296-3201
Th 400S 12:30 p.m.

EDUCATION

Education Finance Division

Nelson, K. 296-4244
M 300N 12:30 p.m.
W 300N 2:30 p.m.
F 300N 8 a.m.

Higher Education Division

Jaros 296-4246
W 500N 10 a.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

Banking Division
Sparby 296-9918
M 300S 12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING

Veterans Affairs Division
Beard 296-3135
T 500S 12:30 p.m.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

Government Structures Division
O'Connor 296-7807
M 10 8 a.m.

JUDICIARY

Criminal Justice Division
Solberg 296-2365
W 500S 10 a.m.

Meet at the call of the chair:

ETHICS
Tunheim 296-9635

RULES & LEGISLATIVE
ADMINISTRATION
Welle 296-6206 400N

WAYS & MEANS
Vanasek 296-4229 400N

* Rooms are in the State Office Building

January 17, 1992

In the Hopper . . . Jan. 10-16, 1992

Bill Introductions

HF1822 — HF1904

Friday, Jan. 10

HF1822—Olson, K. (DFL)
Education

Kindergarten held full days, kindergarten pupil weight determined on class size, and rules adopted.

HF1823—Milbert (DFL)
Judiciary
Session law chapter numbering clarified.

HF1824—Waltman (IR)
Education
Maximum effort school loan bond sale restrictions removed.

HF1825—Bodahl (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Conflict of interest provisions modified for awarding local government contracts; and damages, attorney's fees, or costs not awarded by court in action challenging a municipal contract.

HF1826—Jennings (DFL)
Education
Independent school district No. 139, Rush City, approved a capital loan.

HF1827—Dille (IR)
Agriculture
Cattle brucellosis testing requirements modified, and anaplasmosis testing required for cattle from Canada and certain states.

HF1828—Onnen (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Presidential primary party preference requirement repealed, and delegate apportionment clarified.

HF1829—Solberg (DFL)
Judiciary
Sentencing guidelines commission appointments to have gender balance.

HF1830—Wenzel (DFL)
Judiciary
Life imprisonment without release provided for certain murder and repeat violent sex offenders; good time reduction reduced; sex offender registration extended; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and money appropriated.

HF1831—Wenzel (DFL)
Judiciary

Life imprisonment without release provided for certain murder and repeat violent sex offenders; good time reduction reduced; sex offender registration extended; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and money appropriated.

HF1832—Gutknecht (IR)
Agriculture
Dairy unfair trade practices act repealed.

HF1833—Wejcmecan (DFL)
Transportation
Handicapped parking enforcement by volunteers authorized in cities of the first class.

HF1834—McPherson (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Presidential primary law repealed.

HF1835—Bettermann (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Presidential primary law repealed.

HF1836—Gutknecht (IR)
Taxes
Property tax late payment penalties reduced if taxes paid within 10 days.

HF1837—Jaros (DFL)
Education
Native American and ethnic culture instruction required in public schools.

HF1838—Cooper (DFL)
Appropriations
Municipal litigation pilot project loans and advances forgiven.

HF1839—Farrell (DFL)
Commerce
Title insurers and title insurance agents regulated to ensure marketplace competition.

HF1840—Solberg (DFL)
Judiciary
Cocaine sale or possession penalties increased to sale or possession penalties for cocaine base (crack).

HF1841—Macklin (IR)
Judiciary
Murder in the second degree to include causing death to person receiving protection under a domestic abuse protection order.

HF1842—Morrison (IR)
Judiciary

Child witnesses provided expanded special arrangements for providing testimony.

HF1843—O'Connor (DFL)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Campaign committee fund transfers restricted for campaign committee funds that received a public subsidy or provided taxpayer income tax credits.

HF1844—O'Connor (DFL)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Campaign committee funds not transferred to a campaign committee fund for a different office.

HF1845—Stanus (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Presidential primary law repealed.

HF1846—Lasley (DFL)
Taxes
Farm machinery and farm auction sales provided occasional sales tax exemption.

Monday, Jan. 13

HF1847—Lourey (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Medical assistance payment increases provided to certain small hospitals.

HF1848—Wagenius (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Minneapolis authorized to issue bonds for plaza and parking related to federal courts project.

HF1849—Vellenga (DFL)
Judiciary
Life imprisonment and mandatory sentences provided for certain violent and repeat sex offenders; good time reductions and conditional releases modified; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and treatment programs modified.

HF1850—Kelso (DFL)
Education
Independent school district No. 719, Prior Lake, authorized an optional extra referendum levy.

<p>HF1851—Kelso (DFL) Taxes Property tax and renter refund payments allowed to a personal representative.</p> <p>HF1852—Welker (IR) Local Government & Metro. Affairs Chippewa county allowed to consolidate the offices of auditor and treasurer.</p> <p>HF1853—Bishop (IR) Local Government & Metro. Affairs Olmsted county allowed to appoint and reorganize the office of recorder.</p> <p>HF1854—Garcia (DFL) Taxes Richfield provided federal fiscal disparities application or alternative calculation method for tax increment financing district.</p>	<p>HF1863—Heir (IR) Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming Lawful purpose expenditures to include programs for seniors 55 or more years of age.</p> <p>HF1864—Omann (IR) Education Transportation provided by nonresident district to pupil attending a nonpublic school.</p> <p>HF1865—Pelowski (DFL) Education Graduation rule not adopted by education board until authorized by law.</p> <p>HF1866—Mariani (DFL) Health & Human Services Work readiness assistance eligibility time limit temporarily removed.</p> <p>HF1867—Dawkins (DFL) Health & Human Services Work readiness assistance eligibility time limit temporarily removed.</p> <p>HF1868—Johnson, R. (DFL) Governmental Operations Early retirement; employer-paid health insurance provided as incentive for early retirement of certain public employees.</p> <p>HF1869—Johnson, A. (DFL) Education Intermediate school district revenue restricted to member districts, joinder and withdrawal provisions modified, levy authorized to restore one year of reduced revenue, and postsecondary technical education bond approval modified.</p> <p>HF1870—Gruenes (IR) Health & Human Services Health care efficiency, availability, and reform, today and tomorrow (HEART) program adopted, and money appropriated.</p> <p>HF1871—Dorn (DFL) Governmental Operations Annuity recomputation and restoration provided to retired member of teachers retirement association.</p> <p>HF1872—Solberg (DFL) Commerce Hotel innkeepers not to discriminate against guests based on age if the guest is not a minor.</p> <p>HF1873—Reding (DFL) Governmental Operations Health insurance; retired public employees included in active employees insurance pool for determining premiums and coverages for hospital, health, and dental insurance.</p>	<p>HF1874—Carruthers (DFL) Judiciary Driving while intoxicated (DWI) offenders provided felony penalty for third offense; and criminal vehicular homicide and injury violations expanded to include negligent driving without a license due to DWI revocation or without insurance.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Wednesday, Jan. 15</p> <p>HF1875—Dille (IR) Economic Development Regional development commissions permitted annual audits by a certified public accountant with copy of audit provided to state auditor.</p> <p>HF1876—Sviggum (IR) Health & Human Services Child care fund applicant eligibility expanded, non-STRIDE aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) child care program base funding provided from basic sliding fee program, and money appropriated.</p> <p>HF1877—Bishop (IR) Judiciary Driving while intoxicated (DWI) chemical dependency charge based on a sliding fee developed by the county, and county reimbursement provided for indigent persons and cases of undue hardship.</p> <p>HF1878—Macklin (IR) Judiciary Child protection background check act adopted.</p> <p>HF1879—Farrell (DFL) Commerce Credit card interest rate disclosure required for certain businesses, and maximum finance and additional charges restricted and regulated.</p> <p>HF1880—Ostrom (DFL) Judiciary Patients absent from treatment facilities or confined under the psychopathic personality law or a court-ordered hold reported to local law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>HF1881—Girard (IR) Education School year calendar not to include days used by an employee organization that represents elementary or secondary teachers for regional or statewide conventions or other meetings.</p> <p>HF1882—Bauerly (DFL) Education Debt service equalization revenue not used for capital expenditure equipment obligations, and levy adjustment provided.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Tuesday, Jan. 14</p> <p>HF1855—Welker (IR) Judiciary Equestrian activity sponsors regulated and provided limited tort liability.</p> <p>HF1856—Hanson (DFL) Judiciary Driving while intoxicated (DWI) repeat offender intensive probation program start-up grants for counties appropriated money.</p> <p>HF1857—Bauerly (DFL) Education Debt service equalization aid provided an open and standing appropriation.</p> <p>HF1858—Kahn (DFL) Judiciary Motorcycle helmet use required, and head injury liability restriction repealed.</p> <p>HF1859—Tunheim (DFL) Transportation Volunteer ambulance drivers and attendants authorized special license plates.</p> <p>HF1860—Wenzel (DFL) Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming County boards authorized special elections to fill county officer vacancies.</p> <p>HF1861—Jefferson (DFL) Environment & Natural Resources State land covenant and reversionary interest released for D. L. Peck's addition rearrangement to Minneapolis.</p> <p>HF1862—Jefferson (DFL) Economic Development Minneapolis small business loan limit removed.</p>	<p>HF1863—Heir (IR) Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming Lawful purpose expenditures to include programs for seniors 55 or more years of age.</p> <p>HF1864—Omann (IR) Education Transportation provided by nonresident district to pupil attending a nonpublic school.</p> <p>HF1865—Pelowski (DFL) Education Graduation rule not adopted by education board until authorized by law.</p> <p>HF1866—Mariani (DFL) Health & Human Services Work readiness assistance eligibility time limit temporarily removed.</p> <p>HF1867—Dawkins (DFL) Health & Human Services Work readiness assistance eligibility time limit temporarily removed.</p> <p>HF1868—Johnson, R. (DFL) Governmental Operations Early retirement; employer-paid health insurance provided as incentive for early retirement of certain public employees.</p> <p>HF1869—Johnson, A. (DFL) Education Intermediate school district revenue restricted to member districts, joinder and withdrawal provisions modified, levy authorized to restore one year of reduced revenue, and postsecondary technical education bond approval modified.</p> <p>HF1870—Gruenes (IR) Health & Human Services Health care efficiency, availability, and reform, today and tomorrow (HEART) program adopted, and money appropriated.</p> <p>HF1871—Dorn (DFL) Governmental Operations Annuity recomputation and restoration provided to retired member of teachers retirement association.</p> <p>HF1872—Solberg (DFL) Commerce Hotel innkeepers not to discriminate against guests based on age if the guest is not a minor.</p> <p>HF1873—Reding (DFL) Governmental Operations Health insurance; retired public employees included in active employees insurance pool for determining premiums and coverages for hospital, health, and dental insurance.</p>	<p>HF1874—Carruthers (DFL) Judiciary Driving while intoxicated (DWI) offenders provided felony penalty for third offense; and criminal vehicular homicide and injury violations expanded to include negligent driving without a license due to DWI revocation or without insurance.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Wednesday, Jan. 15</p> <p>HF1875—Dille (IR) Economic Development Regional development commissions permitted annual audits by a certified public accountant with copy of audit provided to state auditor.</p> <p>HF1876—Sviggum (IR) Health & Human Services Child care fund applicant eligibility expanded, non-STRIDE aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) child care program base funding provided from basic sliding fee program, and money appropriated.</p> <p>HF1877—Bishop (IR) Judiciary Driving while intoxicated (DWI) chemical dependency charge based on a sliding fee developed by the county, and county reimbursement provided for indigent persons and cases of undue hardship.</p> <p>HF1878—Macklin (IR) Judiciary Child protection background check act adopted.</p> <p>HF1879—Farrell (DFL) Commerce Credit card interest rate disclosure required for certain businesses, and maximum finance and additional charges restricted and regulated.</p> <p>HF1880—Ostrom (DFL) Judiciary Patients absent from treatment facilities or confined under the psychopathic personality law or a court-ordered hold reported to local law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>HF1881—Girard (IR) Education School year calendar not to include days used by an employee organization that represents elementary or secondary teachers for regional or statewide conventions or other meetings.</p> <p>HF1882—Bauerly (DFL) Education Debt service equalization revenue not used for capital expenditure equipment obligations, and levy adjustment provided.</p>



HF1883—Wenzel (DFL)
Judiciary
Life imprisonment without release provided for certain murder and repeat violent sex offenders; good time reduction reduced; sex offender registration extended; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and money appropriated.

HF1884—Sparby (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Financial institutions acting as a trustee authorized to invest in certain investment companies and trusts.

HF1885—Boo (IR)
Governmental Operations
Elected local official compensation plans not to include vacation or sick leave.

HF1886—Cooper (DFL)
Judiciary
Charter bus carriers exempted from open bottle law.

HF1887—Thompson (DFL)
Transportation
Square and round dancers authorized special license plates.

HF1888—Ostrom (DFL)
Education
Interactive television levy authority extended to school districts in economic development region nine.

HF1889—Rukavina (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Employee personnel record provided to employee upon request.

HF1890—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Taxes
Trade or business occasional sales of tangible personal property provided occasional sales tax exemption.

HF1891—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided for fiscal years 1994 and 1995, and money appropriated.

HF1892—Farrell (DFL)
Commerce
Uniform commercial code amendments adopted for negotiable instruments.

HF1893—Thompson (DFL)
Education
Higher education board and system merger not to include technical colleges.

HF1894—Wenzel (DFL)
Taxes
Education expense subtraction from federal taxable income increased.

HF1895—Cooper (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Ambulance service personnel longevity award and incentive program established, and funding provided from driver's license surtax.

HF1896—Hasskamp (DFL)
Judiciary
Life imprisonment without release provided for murder conviction involving forcible criminal sexual conduct.

HF1897—Bauerly (DFL)
Education
Cooperative secondary facilities program modified and bonds authorized.

HF1898—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Water ski slalom courses prohibited on certain sized lakes.

HF1899—Haukoos (IR)
Taxes
Alden provided increased local government aid for reimbursement of decreased state aid attributable to a levy error.

HF1900—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Municipal uniform contracting law limits increased.

HF1901—Winter (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Insurance agent agreement terminations and modifications regulated for property and casualty insurance; loss ratio experience definition amended; and review board membership modified.

HF1902—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Annuity retirement formula increases provided for certain public employees.

HF1903—Simoneau (DFL)
Appropriations
Zoological garden bonds authorized for capital improvements, and money appropriated.

HF1904—Dorn (DFL)
Education
Institute of technology and system specials appropriated money.

Editor's note: We invite readers to ask questions about the legislative process so they can be answered in this column.

Q. How are committee chairs selected, and how are appointments to committees made?

A. All committee appointments in the House, including the naming of powerful committee chairs, are made by the speaker of the House. Members of the speaker's caucus request assignment to certain committees, and the minority leader submits to the speaker a list of desired committee appointments for the minority caucus. The speaker — balancing the various requests — then makes the appointments.

In deciding on a committee chair, the speaker usually chooses a senior member with some expertise in the committee's work. But oftentimes members with less seniority are chosen over their more experienced colleagues.

The method of selecting committee chairs in the House differs from the Senate method where the decisions are made by the Rules and Administration Committee. The Senate majority leader does exercise a great deal of influence on the final decisions, however.

Ideally, committee memberships reflect the balance of DFLers and IRs in the House. Each committee, therefore, would be a representative sample of the whole body.

*If you have a question about the Legislature, address it to:
Session Weekly
Minnesota House of Representatives
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-1298*

Do you know?

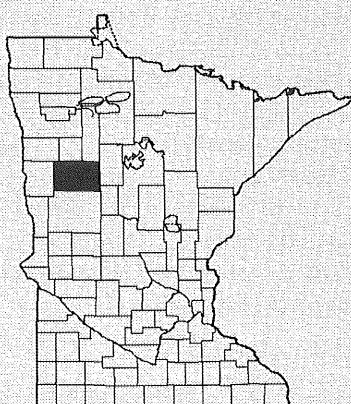
Becker County, established March 18, 1858, is named for a Democratic congressman-elect who never served a day in Washington D.C.

George Loomis Becker came to St. Paul to practice law in 1849 and quickly climbed the ranks within the Democratic Party. Seven years later, he was elected mayor of St. Paul. Becker would also serve as a state senator, and make two failed gubernatorial bids.

But it was the election of 1857 that would cause a county to be named in his honor.

Becker was chosen by the people to serve as one of the state's first three members of Congress. But it was later determined that Minnesota was entitled to only two U.S. representatives.

The three congressmen-elect cast lots for the federal posts, and Becker was the unlucky loser. He was rewarded a year later with a county named in his honor.



Access to MLIS

The Office of the Revisor of Statutes and the Department of Administration have collaborated in an effort to make it easier for you to find out what's going on at the Capitol.

The offices have combined their resources to allow information on the computerized Minnesota Legislative Information System (MLIS) to be retrieved by computers from across Minnesota.

Presently, between 60 and 70 different government agencies, counties, and businesses have subscribed to the service which costs \$840 for private users and \$300 for state and local units of government. These fees give users access to the information for 12 months.

To retrieve the legislative information system, a computer user would dial the IBM Information Network and tap into the Revisor of Statutes application. Regular training sessions are available for subscribers.

To learn more about the system, call the Department of Administration's Ted Ledman at (612) 297-5375.

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Dan Cummiskey, Publisher

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It's a fact!

Ten years after the impeachment trial of Pres. Andrew Johnson, a similar scenario took place right here in Mower County.

When the Legislature created the old Tenth Judicial District in 1872, Sherman Page, then a state senator from Austin, resigned office to seek the vacancy on the bench. He received the Republican nomination and was elected by a wide margin.

Historian William Folwell in *A History of Minnesota* wrote that Page was "inexperienced, overconfident, sarcastic, and at times boisterous in expression."

Page had a deputy sheriff arrested, tried to disbar the county attorney, and sued the *St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press* for libel. Two Austin papers condemned his behavior.

Anti-Page sentiment peaked on Jan. 22, 1878, when a petition was laid before the House asking that Judge Sherman Page be impeached. Twenty instances of "corrupt conduct" were cited. In a secret session a month later, the House voted 71-30 to remove Page.

But the Senate, upon reviewing the ten articles of impeachment, cleared Judge Page on all counts. He served the remainder of his term without further public complaint, and lost his bid for re-election by a wide margin.



Judge Sherman Page

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

Committee deadlines set

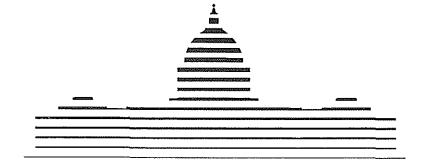
Phase II of the 1992 Legislature, or what Majority Leader Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar) refers to as the *real* legislative session, will begin Feb. 18.

And don't count on an early adjournment. House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) said last week there's a chance the session could continue into May.

The committee deadlines, which are designed to stem the flow of the hundreds of bills that are introduced each year, have also been set at March 13 and March 20. Here's the rule on committee deadlines:

To be considered after March 13, a bill, or its companion, must have passed through all policy committees to which it was referred in at least one body. "Policy" committees include all but the rules, appropriations, and taxes committees in both bodies.

The second deadline, March 20, requires bills to have passed through a policy committee(s) in the other body for it to be considered.



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1298

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Alan Welle
Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

MINNESOTA INDEX

DWI

Number of licensed Minnesota drivers, 1990	3,114,868
Number of driver's licenses revoked for alcohol-related offense, 1990	42,155
Percent of revocations by repeat drunken drivers	39.9
Miles DWI offender in Turkey is forced to walk, under police escort, back to town	20
Number of repeat DWI offenders, 1991	13,927
Number of offenders with more than six DWI offenses, 1991	572
Number of DWI convictions needed before license is revoked	3
Estimated ratio of drunk drivers to total cars on Minnesota roads on a typical Saturday night	1:25
Total number of alcohol-related driving incidents, 1991	34,023
Chances that a five-time DWI offender was involved	1:5
Number of alcohol-related deaths on Minnesota roads, 1990	235
Number of alcohol-related injuries on Minnesota roads, 1990	6,762
Percent of all traffic fatalities that were alcohol-related, 1990	41
Ratio of vehicular homicide deaths to homicide deaths, 1989	1:3
Ratio of fatal traffic accidents that involved a repeat drunken driver	1:6
Revocation period for refusing to take a breath test for first-time offender, in years	1
Number of DWIs permitted in Bulgaria before sentenced to death	2
Number in El Salvador	1
Amount of money in the state treasury generated by DWI fines used for Drinking & Driving Prevention Program	\$1,488,638

Sources: Minnesota Institute of Public Health; Minnesota Department of Public Safety; Minnesota Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Strategy, A report to the 1992 State Legislature

For more information . . .

For general information, call:
House Information Office
(612) 296-2146 or
1-800-657-3550

FAX: (612) 296-1563

To obtain a copy of a bill, call:
Chief Clerk's Office
(612) 296-2314

To find out about bill introductions or
the status of a specific bill, call:
House Index Office
(612) 296-6646

24-Hour Recorded Information

For up-to-date committee meeting
times and agendas, call:
House Calls (612) 296-9283

For a report of the day's committee
action, call:
Committee Report (612) 297-1264

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