

## House organizes without a majority

Cover story p. 7

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November '78:  
House membership  
splits—  
67 DFL — 67 IR

# interim

Minnesota House of Representatives Nov.-Dec. 1978

Publication of House Information Office • Rm 8 • State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minnesota • 55155 • (612) 296-2146



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## Readers Comment:

Comments and suggestions on *Interim* from our recent survey:

... Gerry Turnquist of Cottage Grove said "keep up the good work, add more info on legislative process and how it functions." ... John Sutton of South St. Paul asks for "more in-depth info on some bills" ... Ms. Mariel Wolter of Minneapolis said "the photos are excellent, I use it as teaching material for my 8th grade class." ... Mrs. Warren Leininger of Minneapolis wrote "I appreciate articles and information on the representatives so we can know their views and efforts" ... K. Mason of Minneapolis tells us "the style and format with pictures and lots of quotes is good but there are still too many 'big words' for the young and 'poorly read people.'" ... John Wertz of St. Cloud uses *Interim* in the classroom and says "the topical approach is great." ... Paul Sobon of West St. Paul tells us "I enjoy the Almanac section but enlarge the 'New Laws' section" ... Gordon Stobb of Brainerd commented that "government has a responsibility to keep citizens informed."

Comments and suggestions are welcome. Please let us hear from you.

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revisor

The Office of the Revisor of Statutes drafts, engrosses, and enrolls bills, and publishes *Minnesota Statutes*, a listing of all Minnesota laws. Here, Revisor of Statutes Steve Cross explains what that means and gives some history of the office.

### The beginning

"A 1939 statute created the revisor's office, making it one of the oldest Minnesota legislative staff offices.

"Before 1939, and dating back to the foundation of the state in the 1850's, publication of the statutes happened in various ways. Sometimes the state appointed a commission (typically three lawyers and judges) who would oversee the work, and compile the statutes. Sometimes the Legislature enacted that compilation making it an actual codified set of laws.

"At other times individuals took prior codifications and laws the Legislature passed in the intervening time and fit them together in some framework. Between 1927 and 1939, a private publishing company published the statutes. The organization of the statutes varied, depending on who published them. For a while the state published annotations to the statutes.

"The 1929 version, the last one before the creation of the revisor's office, was a two volume set called *Mason's Minnesota Statutes*. About every four years after that, they published a supplement which just included laws that needed updating. It didn't include a repetition of everything. By 1940, there were six or seven volumes. A person had to look through all of them to figure out what the statutes were. It was a thoroughly confusing situation.

"The 1939 Legislature decided the state needed an official compilation of laws, so they created the Office of Revisor of Statutes. They put the office under the supervision of the Supreme Court, because at that time, the Legislature met only every other year for a short period of time. Legislatures didn't want staff people here without supervision between sessions. Since the statutes were closely related to the law practice, the Legislature saw the court as a natural overseer. The office remained with the Supreme Court until about 10 years ago.

"At first the office was small with only the revisor and a secretary. The revisor began putting together a compiled set of statutes, every four years. They published the first set in 1940. The office then started recodifying the statutes. In other words, they went back to the 1906 code, reworked everything, took all the laws the Legislature enacted, struck (removed) temporary laws and everything that wasn't necessary, and came up with a new set of statutes in 1942.

"They put together a report in 1943, which is essentially an enacted code, but that was never published. There is only one copy which is in the Secretary of State's Office. It was enacted in 1944. In 1945, they published

the statutes, including the session laws of 1944. Theoretically, since then, the Revisor's Office has taken the unpublished 1944 enacted code and amended it on a continuous basis. As a matter of practical fact, we take the last edition of the statutes and update that, we don't continually go back to the 1944 edition.

### Bill drafting

"At one time, anyone could draft bills. Individual legislators, lobbyists, state departments, and local councils all drafted bills. That changed about 15 years ago.

"When Governor Freeman was in office, he had an extensive, complex bill to reorganize the executive branch. After the Legislature adopted it and Freeman signed it, the courts declared it unconstitutional. The reason? The bill Freeman signed didn't match the bill the Senate passed, and the Senate bill was different from the House bill.



Steve Cross (at rt.), with staff assistants Collette Otto and Julian Zweber.

"When that happened, the Legislature said, 'We need someone who knows what they're doing to draft bills. Since the Revisor's Office codifies laws they presumably know what a proper bill should look like.' The Legislature made the office the bill drafting agency for the Legislature.

"Interestingly, they imposed the new function on the office, but left it under the Supreme Court. It was a peculiar situation. The office was under the court but drafted bills for the Legislature and codified legislative enactments. About 10 years ago, the Legislature amended the statutes, making the Revisor's Office a legislative agency under the supervision of the Legislative Coordinating Commission.

### Engrossing and enrolling bills

"The office functions are essentially to draft bills for the Legislature, and publish *Minnesota Statutes*, *Minnesota Statutes Supplement*, and *Session Laws*. The office performs

various functions for the secretary of the Senate and the chief clerk of the House. The major function there is assisting them with engrossing and enrolling bills. The clerk and secretary send bills to the office, and using our bill drafting system, we turn out a new edition of the bill with the amendment incorporated into it.

"Engrossment is the process of incorporating an amendment into the text of a bill after one house has amended it. It then goes to the other house. Enrollment means both houses have agreed on the text, the office inserts the text into the bill, reprints it on ornate paper and sends it to the governor. Technically, the process is the same—engrossment is for the other body, enrollment is for the governor.

### Examining other states' laws

"Other functions of the office are: examining other states' laws and keeping records on their effect; giving a yearly report on decisions of the Supreme Court or other courts, which may have declared legislative enactments unconstitutional or criticized them; giving advice; on request, on the instruction or interpretation of statutes. (We don't give general legal advice; we only render opinions, if requested.)

"We work for the Legislature. We do receive requests from the governor and from state department heads, but 95 percent of our business comes from the Legislature."

### Glossary of terms

**Amendment** — change, or addition to a bill or law.

**Annotations** — explanatory notes to make legal language easier to understand.

**Code** — a body of laws in systematic arrangement for easy reference.

**Codification** — systematic arrangement of laws, for example, by chapter numbers in the statute books.

**Compilation** — collection of statistics, facts, or laws, such as in *Minnesota Statutes*.

**Enact** — to make into law through legislative action.

**Enrolling** — including amendments into a bill and printing the complete text for signature by the governor, after both the Senate and House have agreed on the contents of the bill.

**Engrossing** — putting amendments in the printed text of a bill after the House or Senate has approved the amendments. The bill then goes to the other body (House or Senate) for action.

**Recodifying** — rearranging, updating, listing of laws for easier reference as in *Minnesota Statutes*.

**Statutes** — published listing of Minnesota laws.

**Text** — printed language (actual wording) of a bill or law.

# committees

## **What are the Energy Committee's recommendations to the 1979 Legislature?**

During December, the House Select Committee on Energy made its recommendations.

**In the area of general renewable energy and conservation,** the committee recommends:

- the Legislature create an Energy Finance Board to make loans for construction of renewable energy systems and conservation projects.

- the Department of Economic Development promote and support small businesses which utilize renewable energy sources.

- the Legislature fund a study of the long-range impacts of renewable energy systems on jobs and Minnesota's economy.

- the Legislature remove state taxes which might restrict the use of renewable energy sources and provide tax incentives for development of renewable energy systems.

- Minnesota not tax, as income, federal tax credits for energy conservation and renewable energy systems.

- the Legislature enact a tax credit for the purchase price of renewable energy source property.

- the Legislature enact a tax credit for the cost of insulation and other energy conserving methods to residential structures people built before Jan. 31, 1976.

- the state start a pilot Energy Extension Agent Program with agents serving

rural, suburban and urban localities.

- the Legislature require that new state buildings make use of renewable energy systems.

- the Department of Administration and the Minnesota Energy Agency (MEA) determine which buildings could use renewable energy systems.

- MEA study the effects of zoning practices and building codes on the utilization of renewable energy systems.

- the state determine if the minimum amount of glazing (windows) the building code requires for residences could be less.

- the state design a course for building code inspectors on the proper installation and operation of wood burning appliances and solar energy systems.

- state examinations for architects and engineers include questions that show that applicants have knowledge of energy efficient construction and the use of passive solar technology.

- the MEA examine the costs and feasibility of establishing a rating system for classes of renewable energy systems.

- the Legislature move more aggressively in supporting small scale projects demonstrating the application of renewable energy systems and energy conservation.

## **In the area of renewable energy—solar:**

- the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency increase its activities in financing solar energy systems.

- the Legislature develop definitions for active and passive solar energy systems.

- the state building code urge new construction of single family residences and duplexes allow for the installation of solar active energy systems.

- the Legislature consider a sun rights nuisance clause.

- the MEA expand information on the benefits and technology of passive solar energy systems.

- the plumbing service in new single family residences facilitate the future hook-up of a solar water heating system.

## **In the area of renewable energy—wood:**

- the Legislature study state-owned heating plants which could convert to wood burning plants.

- the Legislature establish a task force to research the feasibility of a small-to-medium-sized wood fired electrical generating plant.

- municipalities removing diseased trees make tree material, that may be useful as firewood, available to the general public.

- the Legislature prevent any municipality from restricting fuelwood storage

unless such storage would present a disease or sanitation problem.

—when public utilities, local units of government, or state departments cut wood usable as firewood, members of the general public get an opportunity to harvest the firewood for personal use.

—the Legislature promote forestation of plains areas.

—the Legislature encourage the planting and management of wind breaks.

#### **In the area of conservation—energy audits of public buildings:**

—the Legislature redefine the term “survey” and change the energy audit program so that schools and local units of government would do an energy audit only if the inexpensive “building energy report” shows there is a need for the audit.

#### **In the area of renewable energy—methane, hydro power, gasohol, and wind:**

—the MEA conduct an analysis of the potential for methane production from urban solid waste, sewage sludge, and diseased wood.

—the Legislature fund an inventory and assessment of the energy and economic potential of existing dam sites in Minnesota.

—the Legislature give ongoing consideration to the economic and energy feasibility of producing and using gasohol in Minnesota.

—the Legislature explore the potential use of existing facilities capable of the manufacturing of alcohol for the production of gasohol.

—the Legislature assess the potential of wind as an energy source for Minnesota.

#### **In the area of emergency energy cost assistance, the committee recommends that the Legislature:**

—amend the Circuit Breaker by adding provisions for an income-adjusted credit for the cost of heating fuels.

—design a state-funded program to supplement federal fuel assistance programs.

—establish an ongoing program of fuel cost assistance to aid low and fixed income persons and families.

#### **In the area of utilities and utility regulation:**

—the Public Service Commission (PSC) report to the Legislature each year on the utility rate cases where the final commission report differed from the hearing examiner's recommendations.

—the Legislature look into the organization and operation of the PSC and the Department of Public Service (DPS).

—the PSC send a copy of all fuel adjustment filings to the Department of Commerce.

—the Legislature prohibit termination of residential utility service, fuel oil, or LP gas deliveries during the winter months.

—utilities exclude Construction Work in Progress (CWIP) from the utility rate base.

—utilities exclude all charitable contributions by utilities from the rate base.

—the PSC prepare a formula for refunds of overcharges utilities collect under bond.

—the PSC continue its present practice of ordering refund procedures.

—the Legislature monitor current PSC studies to determine how alternate rate schemes would affect utilities and customers.

—the PSC allow rate structures within the residential class which encourage effective load management.

—utilities assess a periodic customer or service charge on all utility customers.

—the PSC approve utility procedures for estimating customer energy use.

—the MEA do a study of the impacts of widespread use of renewable energy systems on utilities and utility rate structures.

#### **In the miscellaneous areas of energy supply emergency powers, district heating, earth shelter, coal use and transportation, and nuclear plant decommissioning:**

—the Legislature define powers and procedures for an energy supply emergency.

—the Legislature appropriate matching funds for the completion of the MEA study on large scale hot water district heating in the metropolitan area.

—the Legislature discourage discontinuation of district heating utility operations unless termination is the best action.

—the Legislature support continued development of the University's district heating and power project.

—local units of government grant variances where feasible for earth sheltered homes.

—the MEA monitor and support research into methods of utilizing coal in economical and environmentally satisfactory ways.

—the Legislature fund a study of potential problems relating to the state's responsibility for decommissioning nuclear power plants.

The committee changed the term “alternative energy systems” to “renewable energy systems” at the last meeting. Some groups felt the term renewable was more specific than alternative for the committee's recommendations.

### **Is the Minnesota Student Association's method for evaluating teachers an effective process?**

At a Nov. 27 Higher Education Curriculum subcommittee meeting, University student, Terry Marchiniak, gave a brief history of the teacher evaluation process. He said evaluations covered two-thirds of the University's courses, and 87 percent of the departments used the evaluations in tenure decisions.

In 1977, MSA (Minnesota Student Association) gave the student evaluation method \$6,000 in funds. Information about the evaluation process is available in a tabloid, “The Student Survival Kit,” Marchiniak said.

There is controversy between the student evaluation method and the administration evaluation method. Marchiniak said, although there was considerable cooperation between students and University personnel earlier, cooperation has decreased. There have been time delays in computer analysis and the University now charges \$3,000 for computer services, he said.

Marchiniak is seeking support for the student evaluation project from University regents. He said that without regent support it will be impossible to get financial backing for the project.

Vice President Henry Kofler spoke for the University administration. He said he offered to work with the students, but they declined the offer, which forced him to oppose the student evaluation project.

He doesn't oppose evaluations and operates a course evaluation process through his office, Kofler said.

Kofler is against the student evaluations project because of the measurement methods students use. He said the methods do not measure what the professor knows, or what the students learn; it measures student likes and dislikes of teachers. Some of the low ratings of teachers are due to a small return of questionnaires, according to Kofler. He said, in 1500 of the teacher evaluations, less than five students returned the forms; and in 50 percent of the cases, less than 10 students returned questionnaires.

Kofler said there may also be legal problems with publishing the information. He said the administration's evaluations are not available for public use unless the teacher agrees to let the information go public.

### **What is the interrelationship between the medical and chiropractic professions?**

The Health and Welfare subcommittee on Health Care studied this issue during the interim. Subcommittee members heard testimony, reviewed the curricula of the chiropractic and medical schools, and identified issues which need more research. Because of time limitations and the controversy of the issue, the subcommittee could not study all factors, but members came up with recommendations to the 1979 Legislature.

In its final report, the subcommittee said the Legislature should not change the statutes relating to the practice of chiropractic unless either a judicial decision interprets the scope of the chiropractic statutes, or the Legislature studies in-depth the role of chiropractic.

According to the subcommittee, the route of judicial decision is not the answer. Instead the Legislature should create a commission to fully study the role of chiropractic in providing health care. The subcommittee included, in the final report, specific factors the commission should study.

According to the report, the commission should:

- Review an analysis of the educational programs at the Northwestern College of Chiropractic and the University of Minnesota Medical School

- Include physical therapy and dietetics in the study.

- Determine what health services chiropractic practice actually provides and what patients expect from chiropractors. The subcommittee suggests the commission do this by interviewing chiropractors and sending questionnaires to chiropractic patients.

- Study the qualifications necessary to provide physical therapy and nutritional counseling services.

- Review how to test the competency of

those providing the services.

In order to identify the role of chiropractic in the health care system, the subcommittee feels it is necessary to have a better understanding of services physicians provide. The subcommittee's fourth recommendation is, therefore, that the commission review the medical profession.

The subcommittee also suggests the commission do a cost analysis of chiropractic services as they compare to medical services, because some research has suggested that the cost of chiropractic treatment is less than medical treatment.

Another area the subcommittee feels needs more study is occupational licensing laws and practices of health-related professions. The panel recommends the commission include a study of the effectiveness of chiropractic treatment.

### **What is the Emergency Medical Services licensing bill?**

The Emergency Medical Services Licensing Bill is a proposal the special joint subcommittee on Emergency Medical Services reviewed, in draft form, at its last interim meeting. The bill would:

- eliminate the licensing of nonemergency ambulances.

- continue the licensing of emergency ambulances and create two new categories of service — basic life support and advanced life support.

- forbid operators from asking an emergency patient about ability to pay.
- allow stricter local ambulance standards.

- provide more definite criteria for the issuance of new emergency licenses.

A spokesman from the Minnesota Senate Counsel said transportation for the handicapped, and for those who don't need medical attention during transport, is not a health problem, but a transportation problem.

He said that licensing and regulation of these services, and special requirements to receive Medicaid reimbursement, may have helped create the abuses and overuse of medical transportation.

Under current law, "nonemergency ambulance service" means transportation to or from a health facility for examination, diagnosis, treatment, therapy or consultation. It includes wounded, injured, sick, invalid, or incapacitated persons, or expectant mothers. Committee testimony showed that costs for nonemergency medical transportation in the Twin Cities area can range from \$45 to \$120 for a round trip.

According to the Counsel, the proposed committee bill eliminates the licensing of nonemergency vehicles as ambu-

lances. This would allow other transporters to offer taxi-van service. Committee members feel this would probably lower the overall cost of transporting the elderly and disabled.

Brad Rieves, Kost Ambulance, Mankato, said profits from nonemergency runs subsidize emergency ambulance service. "If nonemergency services were open to competition, the cost of emergency services would be too great," he said. Other ambulance operators agreed with Rieves and opposed the proposed change eliminating the licensing of nonemergency vehicles.

Robert Randel, director of Minnesota Medicaid, Department of Public Welfare, said that 1978 laws prohibit welfare recipients who can walk from using ambulance services for nonemergency trips. The laws allow welfare payments for bus or taxi trips to medical facilities for people who can't walk, and they direct the department to set up temporary and emergency rules for medical transportation.

The subcommittee met throughout the interim to investigate the high cost of ambulance transportation and will introduce the Emergency Medical Services Licensing bill during the 1979 session.

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### **These committees also met since the last printing of *Interim*:**

#### **APPROPRIATIONS**

The Health Welfare and Corrections Division conducted a hearing Oct. 13 at St. Peter State Hospital in St. Peter, Minnesota to review a Department of Public Welfare personnel project, and the project's architect.

#### **COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The full committee toured the Dayton-Hudson Corporation Credit Department on Oct. 12.

#### **GENERAL LEGISLATION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS**

The Joint Vietnam Era Veterans Task Force met Oct. 11. Members heard testimony from representatives of various groups who addressed a wide range of issues relating to the concerns of the Vietnam veterans.

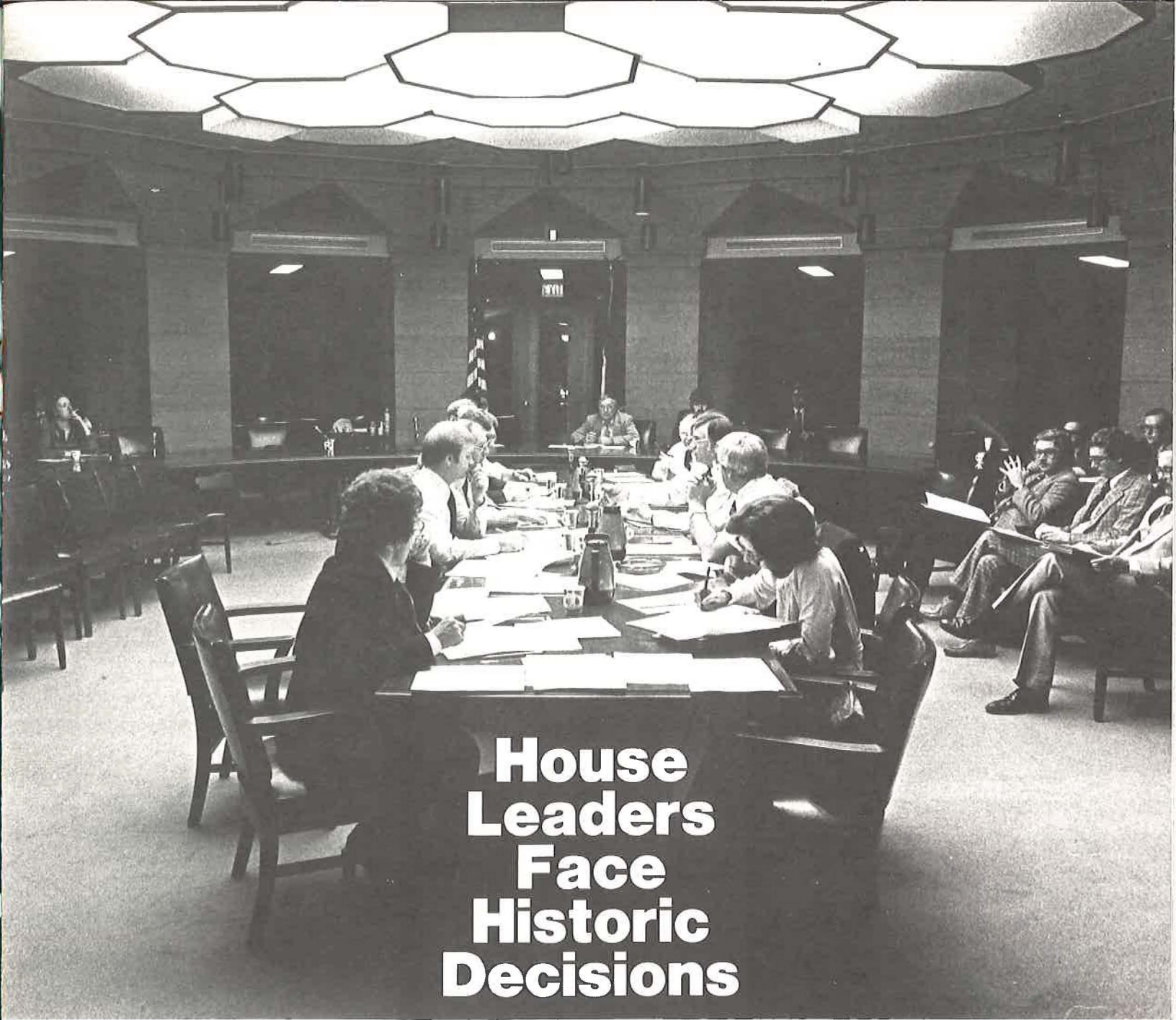
#### **JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE**

The committee met Nov. 14 to discuss the Solid and Hazardous Waste study. Members reviewed EPA rules and regulations hearings, sludge findings from the Science and Technology staff, and heard comments from the Waste Control Commission on sludge management plans.

#### **TRANSPORTATION**

The full committee met Oct. 16 to review the Lafayette Bridge, and other bridge maintenance and inspection. Keith Benthin and Ray Cekella from the Department of Transportation gave presentations.

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# House Leaders Face Historic Decisions

For the first time in the state's history, there is no majority party in the Minnesota House.

The House has 134 members, usually coming from two major political parties, Democratic Farmer Labor (DFL) and Independent Republican (IR). In November 1978, the people of Minnesota elected 67 DFL'ers and 67 IR's to the Minnesota House.

Normally, following an election, each party elects a leader from its own group, or caucus. They become the majority and minority leaders. Then, on the first day of the legislative session, the entire membership elects a Speaker, a member of the majority party, who assumes the top leadership position in the House.

Under interpretation of the rules of the House, the Speaker selects committee members and chairmen for the standing committees, except for the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. Traditionally, the chairman of that committee has been the majority leader.

The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration recommends the rules by which the House will govern itself and approves hiring of staff to work with committees and to run the day-to-day business of the House.

As members introduce proposed legislation, the Speaker assigns House File numbers to these proposals (bills), and sends them to the various committees for study and recommendation to

the full House. The business of the House then gets underway as the majority party takes on its responsibilities in the lawmaking process.

When the Nov. 1978 election left the House without a majority, members of each party elected a leader. The leaders selected four-member teams to meet with them to negotiate for the division of power in the House and to work out a system for selecting a Speaker, committees and committee chairmen.

On Nov. 21, with Rep. Irvin Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Rep. Rod Searle (IR-Waseca) as chairmen, meetings began.

**W**e'll accept your proposal," Representative Irvin Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) said, Sunday, Jan. 7. His statement announced the end of a series of history-making meetings that had brought DFL-IR negotiators to an agreement on the division of power in an evenly divided Minnesota House of Representatives.

The legislators had met 21 times since Nov. 21. Each side had presented almost that many proposals on how they thought the two parties should share the power. Until Jan. 7, neither side could agree on any one proposal.

Two events could have tipped the balance and given either side a one-vote edge in electing a Speaker and organizing the House: (1) an election contest in Dakota County, and (2) the hospitalization of a DFL member; but the House stayed at 67-67.

Team members agreed there were four major areas of power in the House: the office of Speaker and chairmanships of the Rules and Legislative Administration, Tax, and Appropriations Committees. Dividing those four areas to the satisfaction of both caucuses, was the task facing the negotiating teams.

Early in negotiations, the legislators agreed to reduce the Speakers' powers. Representative Harry Sieben (DFL- Hastings) summed it up: "The Speaker now has the guts of the powers of the House, but Democrats aren't going to stand for a strong Republican Speaker, and you (the IR's) won't stand for a strong Democratic Speaker.

"I believe in a strong Speaker, and I don't like to strip away his powers," Sieben said. "That's not the best way to run the House. But with a tie, I see no other way we can do it."

Traditionally, the office of Speaker has been a powerful one. The Speaker's power comes through the rules of the House, from House-Senate joint rules, and from Minnesota Statutes.

The statutes give the position such powers and responsibilities as appointing legislators to statutory commissions, special committees, and boards.

Under House rules, the Speaker is the presiding officer. He



Rep. Rod Searle



IR's discuss proposals





Rep. Irvin Anderson



recognizes members on the floor, and he has all the general powers of a presiding officer under parliamentary procedure.

The Speaker directs the chief clerk in preparation of general orders. He prepares the schedule of regular committee meetings, and has overall control of the House chamber, corridors, passages, and designated meeting rooms.

It's the Speaker who appoints committees, committee chairmen, membership of standing committees, and conference committees. He signs all acts, addresses, joint

resolutions, writs, warrants, and subpoenas. He is the presiding officer at joint conventions.

Negotiators agreed that both caucuses should share most of these powers. Under the signed agreement, the Speaker will still make all appointments to statutory commissions, special committees and boards; but in making appointments of members of the opposite caucus, he will follow the recommendations of that caucus.

The Speaker will not appoint the committees of the House. The negotiated document listed those. He will not appoint committee chairmen, nor members to the committees. Each caucus will make those appointments.

He will continue to refer bills to committees after their first reading, but if the chief author of a bill, or either caucus leader objects, the bill will go to the committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must act within five legislative days, or the Speaker's referral stands. The Speaker will share his appointment power of conference committees with the chairman of Rules and Legislative Administration, and each caucus will appoint members from its own group. On Monday, Jan. 8, each caucus, and the full House, approved the negotiated agreement. House members elected Rep. Rod Searle (IR-Waseca) Speaker of the House, and through the signed agreement, House members appointed Rep. Irvin Anderson (DFL caucus leader) chairman of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

About the agreement, Searle said, "It's as evenly balanced as we could get."

Anderson said, "I am totally satisfied with the content."



DFL negotiators await decision



## The agreement and the experience

Negotiators talk about it.

**The Democratic/Farmer/Labor (DFL) negotiators:** Caucus Leader Irvin Anderson, Reps. Harry Sieben, Carl Johnson, James Casserly and Richard Kostohryz. **DFL alternates:** Al Patton, Lyndon Carlson, John Sarna and Carl Kroening.

### Harry Sieben, Jr. (Hastings)

"I'm confident that the agreement is a fair working relationship between the Republicans and Democrats, and it will allow us to share power on an almost equal basis. I think it will provide for an orderly method to transact the business of the House and the state."

### Al Patton (Sartell)

"It's a fair negotiation. Both the DFL and IR have substantial powers in the operation of the House and the ability to enact legislation. I feel that Rep. Searle demonstrated extreme fairness in his proposals to the DFL in keeping with Rep. Searle's tradition of fairness. Rep. Anderson did a fantastic job and was a statesman in his action in accepting the proposal as well as having great input into the entire negotiation process."

### Carl Johnson (St. Peter)

"I am very pleased with the negotiated settlement. Not because I think it is the only way it could have gone, but it is one of the ways; and I think it is fair to both the IR's and DFL. That does not solve all the problems of the session. We still have a 67-67 tie, and a negotiated settlement is not any kind of guarantee that the session will run smoothly or not run smoothly. It is simply a system by which we can operate. The burden of passing legislation with a close margin yet remains. We ought to understand that the failure or success of this session is not dependent upon that negotiated settlement. Personally, I can say that negotiating a settlement like that isn't what you would call fun. It is a job that needs to be done. I might compare it to cleaning a calf pen on the farm. It is no fun doing the job. The only enjoyment you get is having the job done. Personally, that's how I feel about having served on that negotiations committee."

### James Casserly (Mpls)

"I think the agreement is very reasonable under the circumstances. The House should be well run because of it. I thought that the process was frustrating and monotonous, but ultimately rewarding."



Rep. Harry Sieben, Jr.



Rep. Richard Kostohryz



Rep. James Casserly



Rep. Carl Johnson



#### **Gerald Knickerbocker (Hopkins)**

"I think under the unusual circumstances the agreement represents a fair distribution of power in the House. I think the rules we've agreed to, as to how we conduct ourselves over the next two years, insure each side that the other side is not able to take advantage of them or any situation they might find themselves in. I think both sides can be comfortable with what was agreed to. It represents a sharing of the power and a sharing of the responsibility for the legislative process which is really the way it had to be. It was just the question of arriving at some sort of a weight that each side felt was fair, or at least as close to fair as possible, something they could agree with and feel that the majority of their caucus could accept."

#### **Bruce Nelsen (Staples)**

"Well, I guess I'm thrilled about both the agreement and the experience as a negotiator. We're settled and the House is beginning to get organized. Although it was a very trying experience, being a negotiator for those long weeks, looking back on it now, after getting a good night's sleep, I guess there's no place you could ever get a crash course on how the House of Representatives is organized any quicker, faster, or better than in those meetings."

#### **Douglas Carlson (Sandstone)**

"It was a new experience that I will always remember. In some ways, it was frustrating and yet challenging, and ultimately very rewarding. Overall, I guess the agreement was the best that could be accomplished at the present time. As one of the I-R negotiators, I cannot say that I'm totally satisfied with the outcome because of a couple of the changes that were made after I, personally, thought we had an agreement. By that, I mean changes that were made in the last 24 hours of the negotiations. Based on those last minute changes, I'm not totally satisfied that we have the very best agreement we could have gotten."

#### **Bob Anderson (Ottertail)**

"Representing our caucus as a member of the committee that negotiated the House Organization Contract was an honor and a responsibility. Our goal was to create a structure that would allow the House to represent a duality of philosophy and responsibility. We succeeded in that we followed the direction of the people. We divided the leadership, committee chairs and committee assignments to provide effective sharing of crucial legislative responsibility. We look forward to making the contract a lasting and effective instrument."

**The Independent-Republican (IR) negotiators: Caucus Leader Rod Searle, Reps. Gerald Knickerbocker, Bruce Nelsen, Douglas Carlson, Bob Anderson. IR alternate: William Dean.**



**Rep. Douglas Carlson**



**Rep. Bruce Nelsen**



**Rep. Gerald Knickerbocker**



**Rep. Bob Anderson**

# the agreement

## DFL - IR PROPOSAL FOR HOUSE ORGANIZATION

Contract, Committee Structure,  
Rules Committee and Speaker

January 3, 1979, As Amended January 7, 1979

This agreement, consisting of 17 pages, has been signed and ratified  
this 8 day of January, 1979.

<p>DFL</p> <p>by: <u>Irvin N. Anderson</u> Irvin N. Anderson DFL Caucus Leader</p> <p><u>Harry Slinger</u> Harry Slinger</p> <p><u>Carl Johnson</u> Carl Johnson</p> <p><u>James Cassaroly</u> James Cassaroly</p> <p><u>Al W. Patton</u> Al W. Patton</p>	<p>I-R</p> <p>by: <u>Rodney Searle</u> Rodney Searle I-R Caucus Leader</p> <p><u>Douglas Carlson</u> Douglas Carlson</p> <p><u>Bob Anderson</u> Bob Anderson</p> <p><u>Jerry Knickerbocker</u> Jerry Knickerbocker</p> <p><u>Bruce Nelson</u> Bruce Nelson</p>
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### Speaker of the House Rod Searle

"I think the agreement is a fair document for both sides. As I said on the floor of the House, in my acceptance speech, it is a reaffirmation of the democratic process. It shows that reasonable people can get together and hammer out an agreement.

"I think members of both sides can look at that document and show that the other side got more. One of our great difficulties was trying to determine the weight of the various committees, personalities, positions, changes of rules, and trying to mix all of those together to come up with something that satisfied ten people — and, then, sell it to sixty others. I think it was a remarkable accomplishment, and I don't want to ever go through it again."



The January 8 signed agreement divided the powers of the House.

### DFL Caucus Leader Irvin N. Anderson, chairman- Rules Committee

"The DFL caucus is pleased with the negotiated agreement. We didn't get everything we had hoped for, but we believe it is fair and equitable to both sides. The role of negotiator this time was far different than under ordinary circumstances. Both sides were obviously trying to gain, you might say, the upper hand, to accomplish certain goals. It made it difficult to negotiate, because those goals were tied to legislative proposals. Although you don't really know what all the issues will be, I thought we succeeded in obtaining chairmanships of committees where we can have major involvement to provide tax relief and enact programs badly needed by the people.

"So, overall the agreement is fair and I think under the circumstances, it is reasonable. In November I predicted that it would be a difficult task, that at times it would lead us to the edge of despair. Both sides, I'm sure, sometimes had reservations about whether or not either one was willing to negotiate, and, yet, a workable agreement was what we both wanted."

## IR

### ● Speaker of the House

#### Chairmanships:

#### Divisions of Tax Committee:

- Property and Natural Resources  
Tax division
- Income and Sales Tax division  
(one vote majority in each)

#### Divisions of Appropriations Committee:

- Education division
- State Departments division
- Semi-State division
- Health, Welfare & Corrections division

#### other committees/divisions:

- Commerce, Economic Development and Housing
- Criminal Justice
- Health and Welfare
- Local and Urban Affairs
- Higher Education division of Education

## DFL

### Chairmanships:

#### ● Rules and Legislative Administration Committee

(one vote majority on the committee. There will be a subcommittee with 10 members, five members from each caucus, which will approve amendments to the rules of the House and the agreement. The full committee can consider amendments but cannot amend or defeat them).

#### ● Tax Committee (one vote majority)

#### ● Appropriations Committee

#### other committees/divisions:

- Agriculture
- Education
- Environment and Natural Resources
- Financial Institutions and Insurance
- General Legislation and Veterans Affairs
- Governmental Operations
- Judiciary
- Labor/Management Relations
- Transportation
- School Aids division of Education

# MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1979-1980 MEMBERSHIP LIST



Rep. Rod Searle (IR)-Speaker of the House  
Rep. Gerald C. Knickerbocker-IR caucus  
leader, IR floor leader

Rep. Irvin N. Anderson (DFL)-Chairman,  
Committee on Rules and Legislative  
Administration, DFL caucus leader  
Rep. Harry Sieben, Jr.-DFL floor leader

## 1979-1980 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

### House Membership-by district number

1A Nysether	14B Murphy	28A Esau	41B Rothenberg	55A Fudro
1B Corbid	15A Anderson, D.	28B Dempsey	42A Jude	55B Sarna
2A Stadum	15B Anderson, G.	29A Piepho	42B Searles	56A Casserly
2B Eken	16A Niehaus	29B Wigley	43A Heinlitz	56B Long
3A Anderson, I.	16B Brinkman	30A Kalls	43B Heap	57A Kahn
3B Prah	17A Patton	30B Searle	44A Carlson, L.	57B Greenfield
4A Ainley	17B Pehler	31A Haukoos	44B Adams	58A Dean
4B Sherwood	18A Welch	31B Reding	45A Schreiber	58B Otis
5A Elloff	18B McEachern	32A Biersdorf	45B Ellingson	59A Berglin
5B Minne	19A Clawson	32B Friedrich	46A McCarron	59B Nelson, K.
6A Begich	19B Weaver	33A Kaley	46B Simoneau	60A Clark
6B Battaglia	20A Welker	33B Zubay	47A Jacobs	60B Enebo
7A Munger	20B Ludeman	34A Stowell	47B Voss	61A Crandall
7B Jaros	21A Johnson, D.	34B Stoa	48A Novak	61B Norman
8A Lehto	21B Den Ouden	35A Redalen	48B Rose	62A Wynia
8B Berkelman	22A Kvam	35B Wieser	49A Valento	62B Fritz
9A Hoberg	22B Onnen	36A McDonald	49B Reif	63A Faricy
9B Valan	23A Albrecht	36B Rees	50A Levi	63B Drew
10A Evans	23B Johnson, C.	37A Hokanson	50B Kostohryz	64A Osthoff
10B Anderson, Bob	24A Vanasek	37B Swanson	51A Laidig	64B Byrne
11A Aasness	24B Luknic	38A Blatz	51B Sieben, M.	65A Norton
11B Fjoslien	25A Sviggum	38B Peterson	52A Metzen	65B Moe
12A Nelson, B.	25B Mehrkens	39A Forsythe	52B Sieben, H.	66A Waldorf
12B Wenzel	26A Anderson, Buzz	39B Pleasant	53A Kempe	66B Kelly
13A Thiede	26B Erickson	40A Ewald	53B Halberg	67A Pavlak
13B Nelson, M.	27A Mann	40B Knickerbocker	54A Kroening	67B Tomlinson
14A Carlson, D.	27B Jennings	41A Olsen	54B Rice	

### Senate Membership-by district number

1 Hanson	15 Strand	29 Ueland	42 Pillsbury	55 Stokowski
2 Moe	16 Schrom	30 Penny	43 Staples	56 Tennesen
3 Lessard	17 Kleinbaum	31 Nelson	44 Humphrey	57 Spear
4 Willet	18 Dunn	32 Frederick	45 Luther	58 Ogdahl
5 Perpich	19 Anderson	33 Brataas	46 Schaaf	59 Keefe, S.
6 Johnson	20 Nichols	34 Laufenburger	47 Merriam	60 Davies
7 Solon	21 Setzepfandt	35 Gunderson	48 Ashbach	61 Knoll
8 Ulland	22 Bernhagen	36 Schmitz	49 Knaak	62 Dieterich
9 Sillers	23 Renneke	37 Kirchner	50 Hughes	63 Sieloff
10 Peterson	24 Purfeerst	38 Benedict	51 Sikorski	64 Stumpf
11 Olhoff	25 Engler	39 Bang	52 Vega	65 Coleman
12 Wegener	26 Menning	40 Keefe, J.	53 Knutson	66 Chenoweth
13 Rued	27 Olson	41 Lewis	54 Garty	67 McCutcheon
14 Chmielewski	28 Jensen			

# House Members



**AASNESS, Paul D (IR)**  
District 11A  
Rt 1  
Wendell 56590  
(218) 369-2660  
Occupation: farmer



**ADAMS, Leo G (DFL)**  
District 44B  
7200 39th Ave N  
New Hope 55427  
(612) 533-5185  
Occupation: engineering supervisor



**AINLEY, John A (IR)**  
District 4A  
203 3rd St. E  
Park Rapids 56470  
(218) 732-5626  
Occupation: businessman



**ALBRECHT, Raymond J (IR)**  
District 23A  
Brownton 55312  
(612) 328-5375  
Occupation: farmer



**ANDERSON, Bob (IR)**  
District 10B  
Box 28  
Ottertail 56571  
(218) 495-2509  
Occupation: businessman



**ANDERSON, Bruce W (Buzz) (DFL)**  
District 26A  
3316 Maple Ave  
Slayton 56172  
(507) 836-8660  
Occupation: teacher



**ANDERSON, Delbert F (IR)**  
District 15A  
Rt 2, Box 57  
Starbuck 56381  
(612) 239-2700  
Occupation: farmer



**ANDERSON, Glen H (DFL)**  
District 15B  
Rt 1, Box 9  
Bellingham 56212  
(612) 568-2573  
Occupation: farmer



**ANDERSON, Irvin N (DFL)**  
District 3A  
909 13th St  
International Falls 56649  
(218) 283-2416  
Occupation: paper inspector



**BATTAGLIA, David P (DFL)**  
District 6B  
1803 7th Ave  
Two Harbors 55616  
(218) 834-3014  
Occupation: teacher



**BEGICH, Joseph R (DFL)**  
District 6A  
1001 2nd St W  
Eveleth 55734  
(218) 741-3873  
Occupation: ass't. general foreman/maintenance



**BERGLIN, Linda L (DFL)**  
District 59A  
2309 Clinton Ave S  
Minneapolis 55404  
(612) 874-0085  
Occupation: graphic design



**BERKELMAN, Thomas R (DFL)**  
District 8B  
1830 Melrose Ave E  
Duluth 55803  
(218) 724-3675  
Occupation: director public & industrial relations



**BIERSDORF, John S (IR)**  
District 32A  
422 Cedar St N  
Owatonna 55060  
(507) 451-9077  
Occupation: insurance/agriculture



**BLATZ, Kathleen A (IR)**  
District 38A  
200 96th St W  
Bloomington 55420  
(612) 884-8679  
Occupation: psych. soc. worker



**BRINKMAN, Bernard J (DFL)**  
District 16B  
Box 458  
Richmond 56368  
(612) 597-2328  
Occupation: retail merchant



**BYRNE, Peggy (DFL)**  
District 64B  
500 Van Buren  
St Paul 55103  
(612) 489-5910  
Occupation: student/legislator



**CARLSON, Douglas W (IR)**  
District 14A  
Sandstone 55072  
(612) 245-2946  
Occupation: farmer/veterinarian



**CARLSON, Lyndon R (DFL)**  
District 44A  
5819 Halifax Ave N  
Brooklyn Center 55429  
(612) 533-0026  
Occupation: teacher



**CASSERLY, James R (DFL)**  
District 56A  
1100 Vincent Ave N  
Minneapolis 55411  
(612) 522-7088  
Occupation: attorney



**CLARK, Janet H (DFL)**  
District 60A  
3025 Cedar Ave S  
Minneapolis, 55407  
(612) 724-5555  
Occupation: former teacher



**CLAWSON, John T (DFL)**  
District 19A  
1 Cedar Point  
Center City 55012  
(612) 257-5385  
Occupation: clergy



**CORBID, John R (DFL)**  
District 1B  
Rt 1  
Oklee 56742  
(218) 796-5664  
Occupation: teacher



**CRANDALL, William A (IR)**  
District 61A  
5147 Columbus Ave S  
Minneapolis 55417  
(612) 825-4719  
Occupation: attorney



**DEAN, William D (IR)**  
District 58A  
5225 York Ave S  
Minneapolis 55410  
(612) 927-4988  
Occupation: media consultant



**DEMPSEY, Terry M (IR)**  
District 28B  
309 S Minnesota  
New Ulm 56073  
(507) 354-5435  
Occupation: attorney



**DEN OUDEN, Gaylin (IR)**  
District 21B  
112 6th St  
Prinsburg 56281  
(612) 978-6745  
Occupation: teacher/salesman



**DREW, John (IR)**  
**District 63B**  
 2134 Highland Pkwy  
 St Paul 55116  
 (612) 690-0103  
 Occupation: computer supervisor



**EKEN, Willis R (DFL)**  
**District 2B**  
 Twin Valley 56584  
 (218) 584-8109  
 Occupation: farmer



**ELIOFF, Dominic J (DFL)**  
**District 5A**  
 328 6th St S  
 Virginia 55792  
 (218) 749-2835  
 Occupation: college instructor



**ELLINGSON, Robert L (DFL)**  
**District 45B**  
 5453 Bryant Ave N  
 Brooklyn Center 55430  
 (612) 561-5978  
 Occupation: attorney



**ENEBO, Stanley A (DFL)**  
**District 60B**  
 3304 25th St E  
 Minneapolis 55406  
 (612) 729-5445  
 Occupation: consultant



**ERICKSON, Wendell O (IR)**  
**District 26B**  
 Box 575  
 Hills 56138  
 (507) 962-3785  
 Occupation: farm management instructor



**ESAU, Gilbert D (IR)**  
**District 28A**  
 502 9th St N  
 Mountain Lake 56159  
 (507) 427-3156  
 Occupation: auto body repair



**EVANS, Jim (IR)**  
**District 10A**  
 1424 Lori Ave  
 Detroit Lakes 56501  
 (218) 847-5444  
 Occupation: businessman



**EWALD, Douglas R (IR)**  
**District 40A**  
 15025 Highland Trail  
 Minnetonka 55343  
 (612) 935-5708  
 Occupation: Exec. V.P. Chamber of Commerce



**FARICY, Ray W (DFL)**  
**District 63A**  
 2240 Goodrich  
 St Paul 55105  
 (612) 699-4278  
 Occupation: attorney



**FJOSLIEN, David O (IR)**  
**District 11B**  
 Rt 1  
 Brandon 56315  
 (612) 524-2415  
 Occupation: farmer/pilot



**FORSYTHE, Mary M (IR)**  
**District 39A**  
 4605 Edina Blvd  
 Edina 55424  
 (612) 927-6613  
 Occupation: homemaker



**FRIEDRICH, Donald L (IR)**  
**District 32B**  
 Rt 5  
 Rochester 55901  
 (507) 282-0853  
 Occupation: beef farmer



**FRITZ, M D (Mike) (IR)**  
**District 62B**  
 1348 Arona  
 St Paul 55108  
 (612) 646-2169  
 Occupation: auditor



**FUDRO, Stanley J (DFL)**  
**District 55A**  
 2322 2nd St NE  
 Minneapolis 55418  
 (612) 789-2582  
 Occupation: consultant/inventor



**GREENFIELD, Lee (DFL)**  
**District 57B**  
 2200 Minneapolis Ave  
 Minneapolis 55406  
 (612) 724-7549  
 Occupation: former health planner



**HALBERG, Charles C (IR)**  
**District 53B**  
 509 Unique Drive  
 Burnsville 55337  
 (612) 890-7298  
 Occupation: attorney



**HAUKOOS, M R (Bob) (IR)**  
**District 31A**  
 1502 Broadway S  
 Albert Lea 56007  
 (507) 373-9087  
 Occupation: firefighter/real estate



**HEAP, Jim (IR)**  
**District 43B**  
 4537 Perry Ave N  
 Robbinsdale 55422  
 (612) 535-1831  
 Occupation: sales and marketing instructor



**HEINITZ, O J (Lon) (IR)**  
**District 43A**  
 2555 Queensland Lane  
 Wayzata 55391  
 (612) 473-4763  
 Occupation: real estate



**HOBERG, Dwaine H (IR)**  
**District 9A**  
 1319 16th Ave S  
 Moorhead 56560  
 (218) 236-5471  
 Occupation: staff—Moorhead State U.



**HOKANSON, Shirley A (DFL)**  
**District 37A**  
 7345 Russell Ave S  
 Richfield 55423  
 (612) 869-1875  
 Occupation: former social worker



**JACOBS, Joel (DFL)**  
**District 47A**  
 11932 Zion St NW  
 Coon Rapids 55433  
 (612) 755-5740  
 Occupation: business instructor



**JAROS, Mike (DFL)**  
**District 7B**  
 1014 3rd St W  
 Duluth 55806  
 (218) 727-4077  
 Occupation: legislator



**JENNINGS, David M (IR)**  
**District 27B**  
 112 6th Ave W  
 Truman 56088  
 (507) 776-8171  
 Occupation: small construction/self-employed



**JOHNSON, Carl M (DFL)**  
**District 23B**  
 Rt 3  
 St Peter 56082  
 (507) 246-5336  
 Occupation: farmer



**JOHNSON, Dean E (IR)**  
**District 21A**  
 605 4th St E  
 Willmar 56201  
 (612) 235-6388  
 Occupation: clergy



**JUDE, Tad (DFL)**  
**District 42A**  
 5230 Sulgrove Rd.  
 Mound 55364  
 (612) 472-2790  
 Occupation: attorney



**KAHN, Phyllis L (DFL)**  
**District 57A**  
 100 Malcolm Ave SE  
 Minneapolis 55414  
 (612) 378-2591  
 Occupation: legislator



**KALEY, John R (Dick) (IR)**  
**District 33A**  
 1409 29th St NW  
 Rochester 55901  
 (507) 282-7187  
 Occupation: retired security coordinator



**KALIS, Henry J (DFL)**  
**District 30A**  
 Box 55  
 Walters 56092  
 (507) 294-3147  
 Occupation: farmer



**KELLY, Randy C (DFL)**  
**District 66B**  
 1901 Hyacinth E  
 St Paul 55119  
 (612) 772-1114  
 Occupation: computer technician



**KEMPE, Raymond J (DFL)**  
**District 53A**  
 310 Christine Lane  
 West St Paul 55118  
 (612) 457-1737  
 Occupation: attorney



**KNICKERBOCKER, Gerald C (IR)**  
**District 40B**  
 5312 Rogers Drive  
 Hopkins 55343  
 (612) 938-8649  
 Occupation: real estate/economic analyst



**KOSTOHRYZ, Richard J (DFL)**  
**District 50B**  
 2478 E Indian Way  
 North St Paul 55109  
 (612) 777-6171  
 Occupation: advance product reliance technologist



**KROENING, Carl W (DFL)**  
**District 54A**  
 3539 Vincent Ave N  
 Minneapolis 55412  
 (612) 522-0432  
 Occupation: ass't. H.S. principal



**KVAM, Adolph L (IR)**  
**District 22A**  
 25 Lockerbie W  
 Litchfield 55355  
 (612) 693-8275  
 Occupation: businessman



**LAIDIG, Gary W (IR)**  
**District 51A**  
 504 Greeley St S  
 Stillwater 55082  
 (612) 439-2808  
 Occupation: legislator



**LEHTO, Arlene I (DFL)**  
**District 8A**  
 701 Minneapolis Ave  
 Duluth 55803  
 (218) 724-1033  
 Occupation: legislator/  
 cosmetologist



**LEVI, Connie M (IR)**  
**District 50A**  
 50 Peninsula Road  
 Dellwood 55110  
 (612) 429-6555  
 Occupation: homemaker



**LONG, Dee A (DFL)**  
**District 56B**  
 2409 Humboldt Ave S  
 Minneapolis 55405  
 (612) 374-1876  
 Occupation: college instructor



**LUDEMAN, Cal R (IR)**  
**District 20B**  
 Rt 2, Box 20  
 Tracy 56175  
 (507) 629-3631  
 Occupation: farmer



**LUKNIC, Marnie J (IR)**  
**District 24B**  
 503 5th St NE  
 Faribault 55021  
 (507) 334-4956  
 Occupation: antique dealer



**MANN, George L (DFL)**  
**District 27A**  
 Rt 4  
 Windom 56101  
 (507) 831-1730  
 Occupation: farmer



**McCARRON, Paul (DFL)**  
**District 46A**  
 670 Osborne Road  
 Fridley 55432  
 (612) 784-9773  
 Occupation: General manager



**McDONALD, Kenneth J (IR)**  
**District 36A**  
 200 Carter St  
 Watertown 55388  
 (612) 955-1623  
 Occupation: photographer/insurance



**McEACHERN, Bob (DFL)**  
**District 18B**  
 601 Walnut N  
 St Michael 55376  
 (612) 497-2572  
 Occupation: businessman/teacher



**MEHRKENS, Lyle G (IR)**  
**District 25B**  
 Rt 3  
 Red Wing 55066  
 (612) 388-5682  
 Occupation: farmer



**METZEN, James P (DFL)**  
**District 52A**  
 227 14th Ave S  
 South St Paul 55075  
 (612) 451-0174  
 Occupation: real estate



**MINNE, Lona A (DFL)**  
**District 5B**  
 Rt 1, Box 74  
 Hibbing 55746  
 (218) 263-8647  
 Occupation: Legislator



**MOE, Donald M (DFL)**  
**District 65B**  
 11 Summit Court  
 St Paul 55102  
 (612) 226-4522  
 Occupation: legislator



**MUNGER, Willard M (DFL)**  
**District 7A**  
 1121 S 70th Ave W  
 Duluth 55807  
 (218) 624-4814  
 Occupation: businessman



**MURPHY, Mary (DFL)**  
**District 14B**  
 6794 Arrowhead Road  
 Hermantown 55811  
 (218) 729-6399  
 Occupation: teacher



**NELSEN, Bruce G (IR)**  
**District 12A**  
 Rt 1  
 Staples 56479  
 (218) 894-1373  
 Occupation: vocational instructor



**NELSEN, Marlin B (Doc) (DFL)**  
**District 13B**  
 Fleming Route  
 Aitkin 56431  
 (218) 927-3700  
 Occupation: chiropractor



**NELSON, Ken G (DFL)**  
**District 59B**  
 4201 Garfield Ave S  
 Minneapolis 55409  
 (612) 825-6667  
 Occupation: legislator



**NIEHAUS, Joseph T (IR)**  
**District 16A**  
 Rt 3  
 Sauk Centre 56378  
 (612) 352-3241  
 Occupation: farmer



**NORMAN, Jim A (IR)**  
**District 61B**  
 4045 45th Ave S  
 Minneapolis 55406  
 (612) 729-9248  
 Occupation: counselor



**NORTON, Fred C (DFL)**  
**District 65A**  
 1230 Commerce Bldg  
 St Paul 55101  
 (612) 224-1364  
 Occupation: attorney



**NOVAK, Steven G (DFL)**  
**District 48A**  
 747 Redwood Lane  
 New Brighton 55112  
 (612) 636-7564  
 Occupation: sales manager



**NYSETHER, Myron E (IR)**  
**District 1A**  
 Star Route C, Box 51  
 Roseau 56751  
 (218) 463-1149  
 Occupation: clergy



**OLSEN, Sally (IR)**  
**District 41A**  
 3307 Decatur Lane  
 St Louis Park 55426  
 (612) 933-1433  
 Occupation: office manager



**ONNEN, Tony (IR)**  
**District 22B**  
 Rt 2  
 Cokato 55321  
 (612) 286-5472  
 Occupation: accountant



**OSTHOFF, C Thomas (DFL)**  
**District 64A**  
 766 Maryland Ave W  
 St Paul 55117  
 (612) 489-9596  
 Occupation: manager/land records



**OTIS, Todd H (DFL)**  
**District 58B**  
 4152 Colfax Ave S  
 Minneapolis 55409  
 (612) 823-4591  
 Occupation: former govt affairs representative



**PATTON, Al W (DFL)**  
**District 17A**  
 Box 125  
 Sartell 56377  
 (612) 252-6271  
 Occupation: dispatcher



**PAVLAK, Robert L (IR)**  
**District 67A**  
 116 Belvidere St W  
 St Paul 55107  
 (612) 224-7278  
 Occupation: policeman



**PEHLER, James C (DFL)**  
**District 17B**  
 734 14th Ave S  
 St Cloud 56301  
 (612) 251-0350  
 Occupation: coordinator of TV services



**PETERSON, Bill (IR)**  
**District 38B**  
 8835 Penn Lake Circle  
 Bloomington 55431  
 (612) 881-2990  
 Occupation: attorney



**PIEPHO, Mark J (IR)**  
**District 29A**  
 518 2nd St N  
 Mankato 56001  
 (507) 387-4380  
 Occupation: moving consultant



**PLEASANT, Ray O (IR)**  
**District 39B**  
 9841 Xerxes Curve  
 Bloomington 55431  
 (612) 888-1671  
 Occupation: engineer



**PRAHL, Norman R (DFL)**  
**District 3B**  
 826 3rd Ave NW  
 Grand Rapids 55744  
 (218) 326-4172  
 Occupation: taconite miner



**REDALEN, Elton R (IR)**  
**District 35A**  
 Fountain 55935  
 (507) 268-4461  
 Occupation: dairy farmer



**REDING, Leo J (DFL)**  
**District 31B**  
 709 12th Ave NW  
 Austin 55912  
 (507) 437-3846  
 Occupation: meat cutter



**REES, Tom (IR)**  
**District 36B**  
 Box 46  
 Elko 55020  
 (612) 469-4190  
 Occupation: work control clerk



**REIF, Robert W (IR)**  
**District 49B**  
 2344 S Shore Blvd  
 White Bear Lake 55110  
 (612) 429-7352  
 Occupation: physician/teacher



**RICE, James I (DFL)**  
**District 54B**  
 2220 Vincent Ave N  
 Minneapolis 55411  
 (612) 529-1983  
 Occupation: financial writer



**ROSE, John T (IR)**  
**District 48B**  
 1211 Brook Ave W  
 Roseville 55113  
 (612) 484-7438  
 Occupation: teacher



**ROTHENBERG, Elliot (IR)**  
**District 41B**  
 3901 25th St W  
 St Louis Park 55416  
 (612) 920-6384  
 Occupation: attorney



**SARNA, John J (DFL)**  
**District 55B**  
 2837 Ulysses St NE  
 Minneapolis 55418  
 (612) 781-2482  
 Occupation: labor official



**SCHREIBER, William (IR)**  
**District 45A**  
 10001 Zane Ave N  
 Brooklyn Park 55443  
 (612) 425-4317  
 Occupation: potato grower & packager



**SEARLE, Rod (IR)**  
**District 30B**  
 Rt 1, Box 44  
 Waseca 56093  
 (507) 835-4085  
 Occupation: life insurance underwriter/farmer



**SEARLES, Robert L (IR)**  
**District 42B**  
 575 Ferndale Road N  
 Wayzata 55391  
 (612) 473-8573  
 Occupation: grain trader



**SHERWOOD, Glen A (IR)**  
**District 4B**  
 Star Route 60  
 Pine River 56474  
 (218) 587-4185  
 Occupation: ecology consultant/real estate



**SIEBEN, Harry Jr (DFL)**  
**District 52B**  
 90 Valley Lane  
 Hastings 55033  
 (612) 437-7388  
 Occupation: attorney



**SIEBEN, Michael R (DFL)**  
**District 51B**  
 1652 Cedar Lane  
 Newport 55055  
 (612) 459-5292  
 Occupation: attorney



**SIMONEAU, Wayne A (DFL)**  
**District 46B**  
 465 57th Place NE  
 Fridley 55432  
 (612) 571-5268  
 Occupation: mechanic



**STADUM, Tony E (IR)**  
**District 2A**  
 Rt 2  
 Ada 56510  
 (218) 784-4847  
 Occupation: farmer



**STOA, Tom (DFL)**  
**District 34B**  
 763 Front St E  
 Winona 55987  
 (507) 454-5229  
 Occupation: legislator



**STOWELL, Warren (Tom) (IR)**  
**District 34A**  
 Box 574  
 Lewiston 55952  
 (507) 523-3141  
 Occupation: teacher



**SVIGGUM, Steve A (IR)**  
**District 25A**  
 Rt 1  
 Nerstrand 55053  
 (507) 789-5512  
 Occupation: teacher/farmer



**VANASEK, Robert E (DFL)**  
**District 24A**  
 807 3rd St NE  
 New Prague 56071  
 (612) 758-4757  
 Occupation: miller



**WENZEL, Stephen G (DFL)**  
**District 12B**  
 312 3rd St SE  
 Little Falls 56345  
 (612) 632-6485  
 Occupation: insurance



**SWANSON, James C (DFL)**  
**District 37B**  
 6827 5th Ave S  
 Richfield 55423  
 (612) 869-6805  
 Occupation: adult director Henn.  
 Tech. Centers



**VOSS, Gordon O (DFL)**  
**District 47B**  
 11120 7th St NE  
 Blaine 55434  
 (612) 757-3359  
 Occupation: legislator



**WIESER, AL W Jr (IR)**  
**District 35B**  
 704 4th St S  
 LaCrescent 55947  
 (507) 895-2693  
 Occupation: self-employed



**THIEDE, Paul M (IR)**  
**District 13A**  
 Rt 1, Box 36A  
 Pequot Lakes 56472  
 (218) 568-5774  
 Occupation: freelance journalist



**WALDORF, Eugene T (DFL)**  
**District 66A**  
 1176 Orange Ave E  
 St Paul 55106  
 (612) 771-0919  
 Occupation: design engineering  
 specialist



**WIGLEY, Richard E (IR)**  
**District 29B**  
 Rt 2  
 Lake Crystal 56055  
 (507) 726-2394  
 Occupation: farmer



**TOMLINSON, John D (DFL)**  
**District 67B**  
 799 Winthrop S  
 St Paul 55119  
 (612) 738-0549  
 Occupation: office manager



**WEAVER, John L (IR)**  
**District 19B**  
 318 Rice St  
 Anoka 55303  
 (612) 421-7707  
 Occupation: gen'l manager, small  
 business



**WYNIA, Ann (DFL)**  
**District 62A**  
 1550 Branton  
 St Paul 55108  
 (612) 644-5283  
 Occupation: college instructor



**VALAN, Merlyn O (IR)**  
**District 9B**  
 Rt 2, Box 136  
 Moorhead 56560  
 (218) 789-7491  
 Occupation: farmer



**WELCH, Richard J (DFL)**  
**District 18A**  
 Rt 1  
 Cambridge 55008  
 (612) 689-4767  
 Occupation: special ed. administrator



**ZUBAY, Kenneth P (IR)**  
**District 33B**  
 1326 2nd St NW  
 Rochester 55901  
 (507) 282-8796  
 Occupation: administrator



**VALENTI, Donald J (IR)**  
**District 49A**  
 636 LaBore Road  
 Little Canada 55117  
 (612) 484-0460  
 Occupation: engineer/contractor



**WELKER, RAY W (IR)**  
**District 20A**  
 Rt 5, Box 30AB  
 Montevideo 56265  
 (612) 269-8288  
 Occupation: farmer/businessman

**note: you can reach your representative at the State Capitol by calling the IR caucus number (296-4307) or the DFL caucus number (296-4215). Member's permanent phone and office numbers will appear in directories as soon as it is possible to collect and publish the information.**

## FACTS ABOUT THE HOUSE

134 members  
 (119 men, 15 women)  
 Democrats: 67, Independent-  
 Republicans: 67  
 Each represents over 28,000  
 Minnesotans (per 1970  
 census)  
 Elected: even-numbered  
 years  
 Term: two years

### Education

High school	9
Voc-tech school	4
College/some	28
College/degree	33
Post-graduate work	26
Post-graduate degree	32
Unknown	2

### Seniority range

1st termers	
DFL	5
I-R	33

### 2nd termers

DFL	11
I-R	8

### 3rd termers

DFL	15
I-R	9

### 4th termers

DFL	21
I-R	7

### 8 years or more

DFL	15
I-R	10

Average years served 4.6

### Members serving 12 terms

Stanley Fudro (DFL-Mpls.)  
 Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth)  
 Rodney Searle (IR-Waseca)

### Birthplace

Minnesota	104
Surrounding four	

states	12
Other states	14

Foreign born	1
Unknown	3

### Age range

21-29	
DFL	4
I-R	4

30-39	
DFL	23
I-R	19

40-49	
DFL	27
I-R	21

50-59	
DFL	9
I-R	15

60-69	
DFL	4
I-R	7

70+	
DFL	0
I-R	1

Average age 44

Occupational range*	
Educators	23
Farmers	22

Attorneys	13
Business	13
Labor	12
Government/legislator	11
Real estate/insurance	9
Communications/public	6
relations	6
Management	6
Engineers	4
Accountants	3
Homemakers/students	3
Clergy	3
Computer occupations	2
Law	
enforcement/security	2
Social work	2
Chiropractor	1
Inventor	1
Physician	1
Veterinarian	1

Marital status	
Married	119
Unmarried	15

Law	
enforcement/security	2
Social work	2
Chiropractor	1
Inventor	1
Physician	1
Veterinarian	1

Law	
enforcement/security	2
Social work	2
Chiropractor	1
Inventor	1
Physician	1
Veterinarian	1

Law	
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Veterinarian	1

# commissions

... Here is a review of commission activity since the mid-October issue of *Interim* ... **Council on the Economic Status of Women** reviewed the budget ... discussed the council's report on insurance, pensions, social security, taxes ... heard a report on an apprenticeship study on Nov. 17 ... **Legislative Advisory Commission** met Nov. 28 ... approved \$8.2 million in supplemental funding for various state and regional agencies **Legislative Audit Commission (LAC)** reviewed budgets of legislative commissions on Nov. 20 ... the **LAC subcommittee for the Evaluation of Nursing Home Rates** met October 11 ... heard a progress report on Rule 49 study ... discussed quality of care issues and proposed research outline ... met Nov. 16, studied specific Rule 49 provisions ... met again Dec. 14, studied findings and recommendations on Rule 49 ... the **LAC subcommittee on Auditors Working Papers** met Dec. 21.

The **Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR)** met on Oct. 11 and Nov. 13 ... discussed forestry study ... recommended the Legislative Audit Commission allocate monies for the phase two inventory ... approved a work program for the Minnesota Geologic Survey ... adopted an amendment to the DNR Resource 2000 Work Program relating to access sites ... adopted the commission's biennial report and the biennial administrative budget ... on Nov. 27, discussed recreation projects with local and regional significance ... reviewed DNR work program relating to purchase of trust fund lands ... discussed copper-nickel study procedure ... on Dec. 18 with the House Environment and Natural Resources Committee and the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee discussed how to manage data produced in the Regional Copper Nickel Impact Study ... the **LCMR Executive Committee** met Nov. 9, Dec. 12, Dec. 18 ... the **LCMR Goals and Objectives Committee** met Nov. 27, Dec. 6, Dec. 18 ... reviewed state agency programs relating to LCMR funds ... **Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement** met Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 ... summarized Minneapolis Municipal Employees Retirement Valuation ... reviewed definition of year of covered service ... discussed legislative proposals of various pension funds ... reviewed Department of Personnel study on overtime and retirement ... the **Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules** met Dec. 19 ... reviewed Public Service Commission Use of Policy Statements to establish statewide policy on public utility service issues ... reviewed Legal Assistance to Minnesota Prisoners. On Nov. 9, Nov. 20, and Dec. 18 the **Legislative Coordinating Commission (LCC)** reviewed budgets of legislative commissions ... heard reports from Resources and Rehabilitation Commission, Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement, Council on the Economic Status of Women, Legislative Audit Commission ... approved request from Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources for a program analyst, reviewed request for funding for the Science and Technology Project and for extension of House Educational Services to include the Senate ... **LCC Salaries subcommittee** reviewed salary guidelines ... sent recommendations to LCC on budgets and job descriptions on Dec. 4 ... **LCC Science and Technology subcommittee** met Nov. 14 ... reviewed a proposal for continuing Science and Technology Project in the Minnesota Legislature ... reviewed feasibility study on impact of a vehicle inspection and maintenance program for Minnesota ... discussed a workshop on sites for hazardous waste facilities, power plants, sanitary landfills ... met Dec. 20, discussed proposed vehicle inspection and maintenance study.

The **Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission** met Dec. 7 in Bloomington ... appointed a nominating committee for 1979 officers ... discussed riverway projects and plans ... reviewed financial reports ... discussed procedure for hiring associate director ... **Mississippi River Parkway Commission** met Nov. 13 ... met with county commissioners about the Great River Road ... **Tax Study Commission** met Dec. 18 ... accepted subcommittee reports ... the **subcommittee on Income Tax** met Nov. 29 ... reviewed preliminary recommendations on the simplification of the income tax ... met Dec. 18, approved the final report. ... **Tax Exempt Property subcommittee** met jointly with other commissions on Dec. 12 ... the **Property Tax Reliance and Policy subcommittee** met Dec. 5 ... reviewed state budget and levy limits ... **Workers Compensation Study Commission** met Nov. 13 ... heard from workers compensation judges on their views of the workers compensation system ... discussed proposed recommendations ... on Nov. 14, heard testimony from injured workers on their experiences with workers compensation ... Nov. 20, Nov. 27, Dec. 4, Dec. 11, Dec. 18, discussed recommendations for final report.

# comment

Members of the House of Representatives comment on the even split in the House, the advantages and disadvantages; legislation that will likely go through with the unusual split in power; how the split will affect their jobs as legislators; whether the division in power will affect rural-metropolitan issues; what the concerns of the people in their districts are; how people will react to a possible slowing of the legislative process because of the split.

## RAYMOND J. ALBRECHT (IR-Brownton)

"This even division in parties in the House is really something new. What bothers me, is that there wasn't a formula set up for this situation when they redistricted last time. If we had an uneven number of members in the House, we would never have this problem.

"It's pretty hard to tell what will happen this session, because we don't know what the negotiations committee will come up with. It depends on how they're going to settle the problems with the situation. We'll probably see a tax cut. I think the people of the state made it plain that they want a break with the results of the last election.

"I think the division of power will enable the IR's to have more influence on committees. It's my guess that, with an even number of members of each party, rural legislators will vote the feeling of their constituents. I don't know if that has always been true in the past.

"Workers compensation is a big issue with the people in my district. Education, of course, is also a concern. There are problems in rural areas with declining enrollment. People are looking for help for their school districts."

Rep. Raymond Albrecht



Rep. John Sarna



Rep. James Metzen



Rep. Al Wieser, Jr.



## JOHN J. SARNA (DFL-Mpls)

"This session, I think we're going to be a little more deliberate on legislation and the process. Since legislating is a compromise process, the division just may turn out to be pretty good. The disadvantage is, if one side or the other feels strongly on an issue that may be fairly good, neither side has enough votes to pass it.

"Taxes is the issue for the 1979 session. I think we're going to have a fairly healthy surplus in the state, and I think we're going to give tax relief to the people of Minnesota. The problem is in deciding who gets the tax relief. The parties disagree on philosophy. There's the philosophy of giving it to those who have it, opposed to that of giving it to the have-nots, the average working person. This difference is going to be the biggest issue of the whole session.

"I don't really consider that this split will affect my job. If members introduce good legislation it will pass, and if it's not a good concept, it's going to have difficulties.

"The rural-metro division shouldn't be any more prominent than before. The Legislature, at least in the six years I've been here, hasn't dealt with legislation on a rural-metro level. I think we, the city and metropolitan legislators, have a good working relationship with the rural members. I think most representatives vote for things that are best for the state overall.

"With my constituents, the number one issue is taxes. The second major concern is spending, and third most important is less government.

"There'll be absolutely no problem with the people in my district understanding the need for compromise. I think my district understands the political process and we try to do what's best for everybody."

**JAMES P. METZEN (DFL-South St. Paul)**

"Personally, I feel the 67-67 split in the House will be a challenge. I think it will be interesting to look back on this later in life. This unusual situation will broaden my horizon, so to speak. After serving two terms in the House with such a huge majority, this will be a unique experience. It'll be interesting, but politically, the gears will be a little slower.

"I would guess checks and balances of the system would prevail. This would be an advantage to the division. Everyone will watch the other person a little more closely.

"The particular goals of each party, and ways to reach those goals, are different. That's why I'm a Democrat and someone else is a Republican. The disadvantage to the tie is that each party will find it more difficult to achieve those goals.

"Education will be a big issue this session. It is one of the governor's key concerns, because he served on that committee in the U.S. Congress. With all the problems in education, like declining enrollment, I think it needs to be, and will be, a major focus of the Legislature.

"I don't think the change will affect my job. I'm going to do the same thing I've always done. I'll work hard and pay attention to constituent services. However, the division of power may have a greater effect on whether the rural-metro issues will be more dominant.

"Taxes and unnecessary spending are big concerns of the people in my area, as they are all over the state. The people in my district are opposed to the stadium and the underground mall—the new capitol addition. I think the people want government to slow down a bit. They want the Legislature to take a step backward and look at the programs we have on the books and how they're working. They're saying, 'slow down, don't help us so much.'

"Of course the people will realize it may take longer to get legislation through the process, and that compromises are necessary. I think people are becoming more aware of what's going on. They'll understand."

**AL W. WIESER, JR. (IR-LaCrescent)**

"I'm looking forward to the session because of the even split. I think we're going to have much more enthusiasm; it's already evident. The balance in the political parties is going to be good for the state.

Having had experience in both caucuses, I think it's good that both parties are going to be forced to work together. It'll create difficult times for each of the caucuses, but I think we're going to see overall better government because of the split.

"As a result, I think we'll pass less legislation, but I think that the quality of that legislation is going to improve. We'll need to work out the problems in a suitable fashion in order to get bipartisan support.

"The only disadvantage is that legislating is going to move slower and, perhaps, not as efficiently. Yet, on the same note, I think it's very important that we do slow down and become more reflective in the legislation we pass.

"A primary concern this year is taxes. I think there was a message, through the ballot box, that our tax climate must be improved. Both Democrats and Republicans, hopefully, will work to that end.

"The even split will make my job more interesting and more challenging because we're going to have to work together.

"The rural-metro splits will probably continue as they have in the past. A change in people or parties in particular districts, whether rural or metro, isn't going to make that much difference.

"I think a basic concern of the people in my district is the scope of government. They feel there's too much government, that government's too strong, and that we should have more trust and faith in the individual.

"I don't see any problem with people understanding the compromise situation. People expect compromise."

**STEPHEN G. WENZEL (DFL-Little Falls)**

"Obviously, it would be better if one party or the other had the majority. I would prefer the DFL had a clear majority. Who would have bet on a 67-67 split? It's going to be difficult to get things done.

"The advantage to this is that it may make members of both parties try harder to cooperate, to get along, and to be reasonable in advancing the interests of the people of Minnesota. I think that will happen. The disadvantage is the difficulty that will probably rise in getting bills passed.

"The most likely types of legislation to go through the process are things that always must be done. School aids, transportation, corrections, welfare are all things the Legislature has to look at to advance the public interest.

"The division in power will affect my job, in that everyone will have to work harder. To get bills passed, one has to convince members of the other party that there is merit in them.

"It's hard to know if this split will affect the rural-metropolitan division. I don't know offhand if more of the new members represent rural or metro districts. I don't know what the Republican party's philosophy is toward the cities. I'm hopeful that some of the rural bills such as the Family Farm Security Act will be expanded. But, I'm not sure that's going to happen with this division in power.

"Taxes and spending are top priorities of my constituents. I hear talk on the metropolitan stadium issue. The people in my district don't want a domed stadium in downtown Minneapolis. Many of them are expressing concern over that.

"My constituents, I think, will readily understand the need for compromise, especially in this unusual situation."

Rep. Stephen Wenzel



Rep. Gilbert Esau



Rep. Willis Eken



Rep. Adolph Kvam



**GILBERT D. ESAU (IR-Mountain Lake)**

"I think people want a two party system with one party in power, and one party almost in power. Actually, that way you get the best representation in government. People spoke to that aspect at the polls.

"The advantage to a division is that everybody will really have to be responsible. We don't know what exactly will happen with legislation, but certainly the IR's will have more responsibility. The disadvantage is this situation requires real compromise negotiation. Both sides have to give.

"With an even tie, it will be interesting to see how we can work things out. I don't see why we can't. After all, first we should be for the people of Minnesota and what's right for Minnesota. We need to close that political credibility gap. Maybe this would be a good time to get out there and really promote the state of Minnesota which we believe to be best of the 50 states.

"We need a two-party system, and a strong two-party system. But it's going to be balanced out now with trying to build up the integrity of the institution of government.

"According to the Constitution, we have to take care of appropriations to the various state departments so they can continue functioning. Then, we have to tax the people for that amount of money to balance the state budget. I suppose there'll be some laws in the areas of taxes, political initiative and referendum, and government power. People expect us to look at those areas.

"The split might create more of a block in metropolitan and outstate issues. There's a possibility we will be forced to make this kind of alignment.

"My constituents are concerned about inflation, spending, taxes, and about being over-regulated. We hear so often that we've passed laws and regulations to free the people, but we're smothering them. I think small business is concerned about some areas that are really hard on businesses providing jobs, like workers compensation.

"The key issue, particularly in my area, is that of small schools and declining enrollment. How can we make an effective cooperative with other districts? Allowing people to see how that kind of cooperation will work so that we can continue to have good education is important. We need to do something about the school aid formula.

"People will find out about the compromise and how it may slow the pace. I received a phone call the other day from someone who said, 'Al Quie has been elected and still taxes haven't gone

down.' People may expect more than they have in the past. We'll do the best we can, and, hopefully, implement some of these controversial things. I think we can do that."

**WILLIS R. EKEN (DFL-Twin Valley)**

"I wish the 67-67 split hadn't happened. It creates a difficult situation for operating the House. Historically, one party has had control and has had the authority to organize and elect a Speaker. The Speaker then appointed members to committees and committee chairmen and had the responsibility for making the House structure function.

"Now, with the split in power, it's not possible for one party to do that. The parties have to negotiate some changes and some new rules and procedures. That's a difficult thing to do. The disadvantages are that we can't organize, and it's going to be hard to move legislation through the process with even splits in committees. There's no line of procedure, as we've had in the past, in terms of getting bills moving and getting them to the floor. It will be difficult just making the system work.

"The legislation we'll have to deal with will be tax and appropriations bills which are necessary to fund programs and run state government. We'll have to deal with the school aid bill to provide monies for elementary, secondary, and AVTI schools.

"Beyond that, I'm not sure what bills will go through. Whatever passes will have to demonstrate a definite need and have strong support.

"I think the even split will make my job more difficult; the issues and the votes more partisan than we would normally see in any one session.

"The people in my district want government to respond to their concerns. There's a feeling that government doesn't do that as well as it should. I'm not sure that's identified necessarily with the legislative branch. I think it relates to the broader spectrum of state government, including the executive branch—the governor and his administrative agencies. I feel there's concern about how these agencies are dealing with the delivery of service.

"The democratic process, at best, is not fast or efficient. In Minnesota, it involves public input and 201 legislators in the decision-making process. With the 67-67 split I expect that the pace will be even slower because of the compromise situation. That may be hard to convey to the public. People may have a hard time understanding why it takes us so long to accomplish things."

**ADOLPH L. KVAM (IR-Litchfield)**

"I think dealing with this division of power is a fantastic challenge. An advantage is that we have to establish a coalition of parties. It's a unique experience in government administration. The disadvantage, of course, is the fact that the role of the Speaker will certainly be minimized.

"The court reapportionment, where federal judges, in their wisdom, elected to reduce the size of the House from 135 to 134 members—on the premise they were going to reduce numbers—in effect, created this balance. If the judges would have chosen an odd-numbered legislative body of 133, 135, or 137 members, we wouldn't be in this situation now.

"I think both sides are going to have to respond to what the people are telling us when we look at legislation this session. If we take the Nov. 7 election as a mandate, what people are saying is, 'We want less government and less tax burden.' In other words, they're asking that we, the Legislature, do the job for them. I think that is the challenge of the 1979 session.

"With the even split in the House and on major committees, I think, our responsibilities as legislators will be more challenging. We will need to do responsible research and draft good bills. They're going to have to be issues that show responsibility to the people who elected us.

"I don't see the rural-metro division at all. If we are going to keep Minnesota on any sort of a balance, we should look at the state as a whole, as a state competing with other states, not as a state competing with itself. I don't foresee the rural-metro situation surfacing at all.

"The people in my district are concerned about the growing power of the various divisions of government, particularly some of the state agencies. People are having experiences where government is affecting their own areas, for instance highway rights-of-way, highway easements, the gas line, the energy situation with the powerline, and so on. I think these issues will certainly be before the Legislature. People are asking for some relief.

"If members of both parties are scholars of government, I don't see that a compromise is going to hurt. Certainly, neither side can go in there and change the direction of government from day to night, or night to day. Maybe legislation will temper things a little bit. The end result could be off in the distance, in 1980 or 1985. The compromise situation is, I think, a good thing for the people of Minnesota."

## For your information:

Since 1973, the Minnesota House of Representatives has maintained a non-partisan legislative information service to acquaint the public with the Legislature and its functions, and to help people who follow legislation as it makes its way through the process. During the session the office provides:

**\*The Weekly Wrap-Up:** A weekly publication that lists all bill introductions, advance committee meeting schedule for the week (time, place, and agenda); all bill introductions; brief summaries of committee action on proposed legisla-

tion; coverage of House floor action; end-of-the session index to the **Wrap-Up** and summary of all legislation.

**\*Session:** Monthly, or bi-monthly, magazine, with photos, that introduces the legislative process and the people in it; highlights some of the issues before the Legislature; interviews and comments from the legislators.

**Today in the Minnesota House of Representatives:** A daily listing of all committee meetings (time, place, and agenda) for people who come to the Capitol to attend meetings.

**Directories:** *Members Directory with Committee Assignments*, *Minnesota House Telephone Directory*; *Official Directory of the Minnesota Legislature*.

**Informational Brochures:** "How a Bill Becomes a Law in Minnesota", "Road to Minnesota Laws", seating charts, with photos, to help visitors locate members on the House floor; "Rules of the House"; coloring book, "Joey's Visit", an introduction to government for the very young, "Introductory Quiz on State Government"; "Citizens Participation Quiz."

\*To be on the mailing list for these publications, contact your representative, call the information office, (612) 296-2146, or write: House Information Office, Room 8, State Capitol, St. Paul, MN 55155.

## The Stadium Commission makes a decision



On Friday, Dec. 1, 1978, the Metropolitan Sports Facility Commission voted, four to three, in favor of a domed stadium in downtown Minneapolis.

The stadium issue began in the early 1970's, in Minneapolis, where business and civic leaders proposed a domed stadium in the downtown area, but city government leaders didn't support the idea. The issue then went to the Metropolitan Council for consideration and study.

In 1975, a stadium task force of the Minneapolis and St. Paul Chambers of Commerce recommended construction of a new, domed stadium for the Vikings, Twins, and the University of Minnesota Gophers.

This task force brought the issue to the Legislature with the statement: "The task force agrees that, if the 1975 Legis-

lature fails to act on this issue, there will not be an improved, or a new stadium, for this area."

The 1975-76 Legislature did not reach an agreement on where to build a stadium and did not pass any legislation.

In 1977, the Legislature dealt with the issue by passing a no-site bill, authorizing the construction of a new, multi-purpose stadium in the metropolitan area.

The bill called for the governor to appoint a seven-member commission to pick the site and decide on the type of structure by December 1, 1978.

Section 9 (473.571), Subdivision 1, *Minnesota Statutes* reads: "The commission shall determine the location and design specifications for new or remodeled sports facilities in the metropolitan area."

The law provided a two percent on-sale liquor tax in the metropolitan area which would end in 1980, unless stadium revenues faltered substantially.

To assure that a new stadium, with more seating capacity, would not mean an end to local television coverage, legislators put a provision into the law.

The 1977 legislation prohibits television blackouts of local games when there is an advance sale of 90 percent of stadium seats 72 hours before the game.

This provision puts the National Football League (NFL) policy into conflict with state law. The NFL requires a 100 percent advance sellout to lift a blackout. The NFL has indicated that policy won't change, because it complies with federal law.

According to the chairman of the stadium commission, it will take some kind of court action, or a legislative change to settle the dispute. He has said, the Vikings, as NFL members, can't sign a lease to play in a stadium that doesn't enforce the NFL blackout policy; without the lease, there can't be a stadium.

In 1979, Rep. Ray Faricy (DFL-St. Paul) has announced he will introduce a bill to repeal the two percent liquor tax as soon as the Legislature convenes.

Faricy said the public doesn't like having a liquor tax support "profit-making ventures", such as the Twins and Vikings.

Don Poss, executive director of the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission, said, "If they do that (repeal the liquor tax), it means, automatically, there will be no new stadium in Minnesota."



# new laws

## **Police use of firearms**

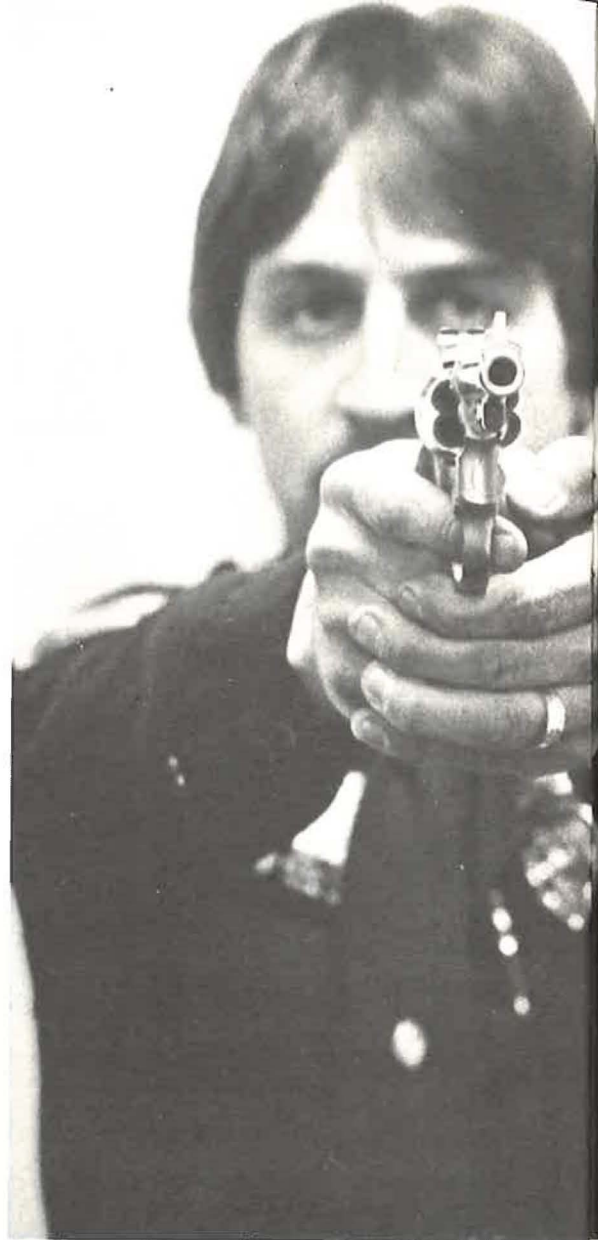
The "police use of firearms" law (Ch. 736) clarifies when a police officer may use "deadly force". The law defines deadly force as force known to cause death, or force involving the intentional discharge of a firearm in the direction of a person or vehicle.

Under the act, a law enforcement officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself, or another person, from apparent death or great bodily harm. The officer could also use deadly force if it is necessary to arrest, capture, or prevent the escape of a person the officer has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony; if the officer believes the suspect, if not apprehended, may cause bodily harm or death.

The law was a result of high costs of liability for peace officers, and the need to provide police protection in their use of firearms.

## **Electronic Funds transfer**

A new law allowing the use of electronic funds transfer systems at retail locations (Ch. 469) permits customers to withdraw cash, make deposits, transfer funds, disburse loans on a pre-established credit line, and make loan payments through automated-teller machines, manned, or point-of-sale terminals.





#### **Building maintenance at the Capitol**

The scaffolds are up in the Capitol and signs warn people to stay out of hard-hat areas as workmen make needed repairs. Funds come from the 1978 legislative appropriation of \$2 million in Ch. 791 for repair work in the State Capitol.

#### **Restoration at Hill House**

Ch. 792 allots \$458,000 for restoration, and transfer to state ownership, of the James J. Hill house, under the guidance of the Minnesota Historical Society.

James Jerome Hill was a promoter, financier, and railroad tycoon. He was Canadian born, and came to St. Paul when he was 18 years old. He worked as a clerk in a steamboat business, developed a fuel and transportation business, and eventually built a railroad empire, founding the Great Northern Railroad. He extended his rail service to the Pacific Coast, through difficult country, and without the federal assistance other railroads received.

Hill donated the funds that built Hill Reference Library in St. Paul and endowed the St. Paul Theological Seminary. He built his Summit Avenue mansion in 1889, at the cost of \$250,000. Its estimated value today is \$1.5 million. Hill died in 1916 at the age of 78.

# new laws

## WOMEN'S SHELTERS/DOMESTIC ASSAULT

The Legislature, in 1978, increased the funding for women's shelters and enacted a new law on domestic assault. Here, Pat Murphy from the Women's Advocates shelter for battered women talks about these two laws and the program at the shelter:

**"We began the Women's Advocates shelter in October of 1974.** The first state appropriation came during the 1977 session and provided some initial funding for emergency shelters. Women's Advocates in St. Paul, The Harriet Tubman center in Minneapolis, the Southwest Women's Shelter in Marshall, and the Northeast Coalition in Duluth received funds from that appropriation.

**"In 1978, the Legislature appropriated an additional \$100,000.** From that, two more shelters received start-up money, one in Brainerd and one in Rochester. So, there are now six shelters operating with state funds.

**"There are some other groups that operate shelters.** A group in Burnsville received a small grant from the appropriation, which was enough for a salary for the coordinator. They secured HUD money and have a house they will be opening this summer. There's a facility in Minneapolis called St. Joseph's shelter that nuns operate. It provides emergency shelter for battered women. Also, there's a place in St. Paul called Tri-House where they do some back-up work, but they don't have around-the-clock staffing or security. So, they can't house women who are in a dangerous situation.

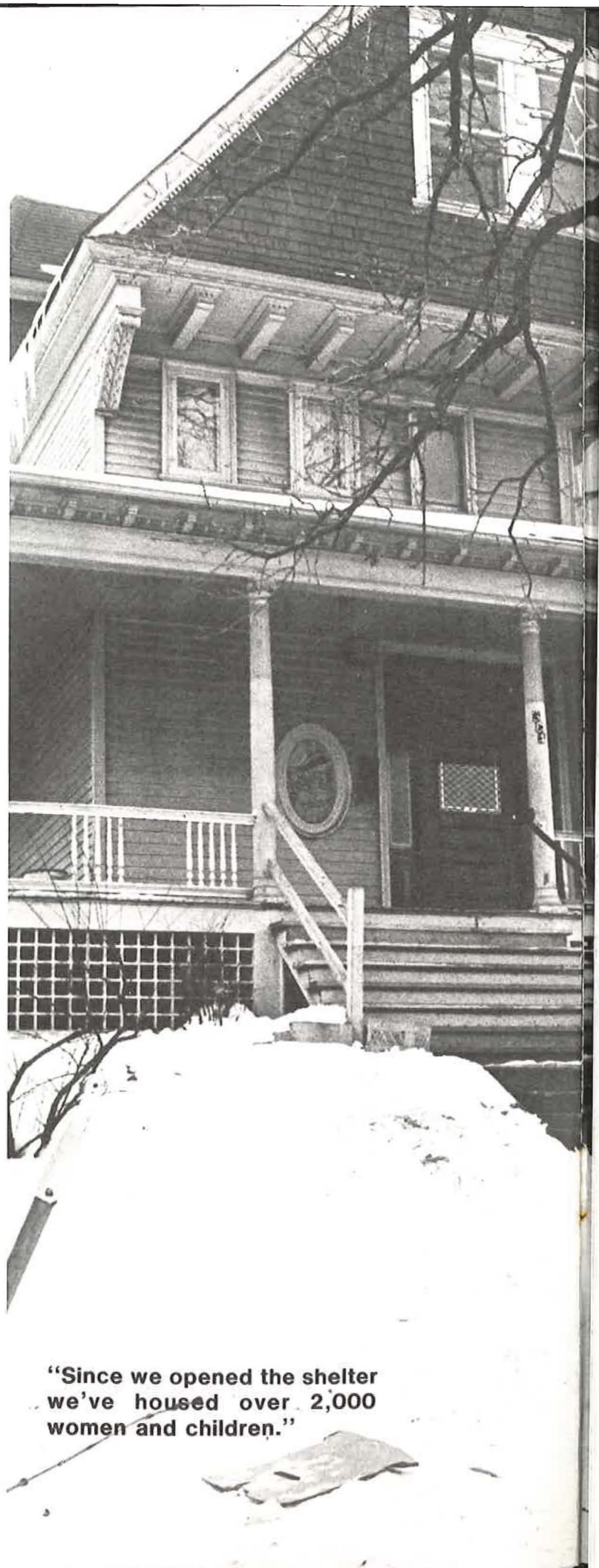
**"The 1978 battered women law also has a provision to study the feasibility of treatment programs for the abuser.** Proposed legislation for 1979 will include a request for additional shelters and for two pilot projects for treatment facilities for abusers. There isn't any outline as to what those projects might be, yet.

**"The purpose of the Women's Advocates shelter is to provide women and their children with safety and protection.** In addition to that, we provide the support and advocacy that the women need to begin making new decisions in their lives. That includes giving them information on legal resources, welfare and counseling. We have support groups here at the shelter that meet two or three times a week.

**"The average length of stay at the shelter is between 10 and 11 days, but that's just a figure.** Some of the women stay only a few hours or overnight. Others stay several months. Our most common experience is a four to six week stay. It takes that long for anyone to make any changes, particularly if a woman's starting a legal action, if she needs to find alternative housing, or if she's returning to the relationship and wants to make some decisions about counseling between the two of them.

**"Since we opened the shelter, we've housed over 2000 women and children.** We have approximately 20 people in the house at one time. We're constantly filled to capacity. Our latest statistics from this summer show that we're turning away eight to nine families for every family we house.

**"We handle people on a first serve basis.** We don't prioritize as to who needs it most. With the eight to nine women who call



**"Since we opened the shelter we've housed over 2,000 women and children."**



that we can't house, we explore any other possible alternatives. We try to see if they could stay with friends or relatives for a day or two. In most cases, when the women have children, it's hard to find a place to stay for a month or two. If a woman can't find someone to stay with, we ask her to call back; and we give her the numbers of any possible shelter that may be able to take her in.

**"Our last back-up is Emergency Social Services, which is an after-hours emergency service the Welfare Department runs.** They put a woman and her children in a downtown hotel for one night. If there is absolutely nothing else, and she's in immediate danger, we'll try to arrange that; but it's not a good alternative. When a person is frightened and depressed and has small children, a hotel is a very alone and depressing place to go in a crisis situation.

"We try to make sure that no one who is in immediate danger is simply left there with nowhere to go. It's frustrating, because there are so few resources and shelters are always, always filled. It's almost pointless to hand off our referrals to another shelter, because we know they are filled, too.

#### **DOMESTIC ASSAULT**

"From what we see, the domestic assault law is simply not being used. There seems to be some confusion about it. I've heard of some cases, like one in Duluth, where a police officer used it; and it worked very well. Our experience is that it isn't being enforced. I think, there needs to be training and community education about the law.

**"This session we're interested in taking off some of the amendments that were put on the bill in the last few hours of the '78 session.** One amendment refers to the fact that the person must be arrested within four hours of the incident, and another says the arrest must take place at his residence. This in a sense, makes the bill ineffective in some circumstances.

"We're also concerned about the physical impairment amendment. It's listed as visible physical impairment. Many times bruises don't show up immediately, and they may not be visible. The woman may not be in a mental state to take off her clothes to show a visible wound. We hope the Legislature will look at these three amendments this session. Clarifying the domestic assault law is important, but I think training and education about the law are necessary so police officers know the law is there and have a clear picture from their administration of how it can be used."

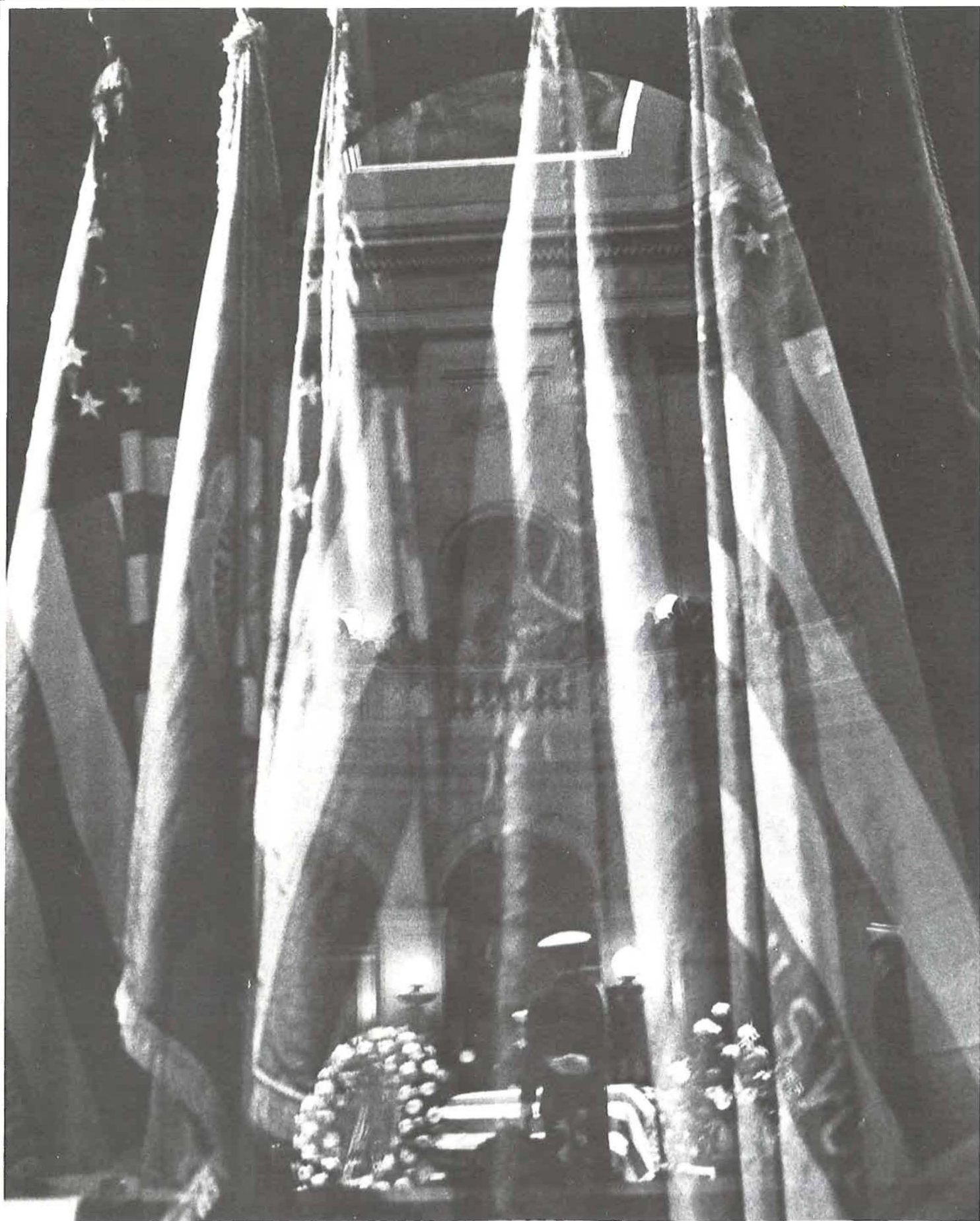
The Domestic Assault Law allows a police officer to arrest a person who has assaulted his or her spouse. The officer can make the arrest without a warrant if the officer observed a recent physical injury. The arrest can take place only at the person's residence. The law allows the officer in charge of the police station or the county sheriff's office to hold the arrested person for up to 24 hours if the officer believes the individual may cause more harm to the spouse. The law provides for judicial review after detention.



#### **CHILD ABUSE**

The 1978 amendment to the "Child abuse reporting law" (Ch. 755) includes neglect in the law. It requires those who must report child abuse to also report child neglect. The law defines neglect as failure by a parent, guardian or other person responsible for a child's care to supply a child's clothing, food, shelter, or other required parental care when reasonably able to do so.

Local welfare agencies, after receiving a report of possible abuse, neglect, or juvenile prostitution, must notify the police department or local sheriff. The law provides immunity from liability to those persons who voluntarily make child abuse, neglect reports.



Reflections-Hubert Horatio Humphrey- 1911-78

*"...And still the speakership remains unsettled. The Republicans with their forty-one votes stand firmly behind Frank E. Searle, and await developments. The Democrats and the Alliance are working and perspiring with a view to evolve some kind of an agreement upon which they can cooperate in the organization of the House...Up to a late hour last night, their travail had been in vain...instead of drawing nearer together, they are now further apart than they were on Monday. "*

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS, JAN. 3, 1891

*"Members of the state legislature will assemble at noon today in the Capitol in St. Paul. The house will be called to order by the secretary of state, but whether that body will succeed in perfecting an organization before the day closes is doubtful. The matter of organization is an intricate mixture, and what will come out of it is hard to tell."*

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE, JAN. 6, 1891

*"The Minnesota House of Representatives will be divided between 67 DFLers and 67 Independent-Republicans when it convenes... Whether it stands or falls rests largely on the shoulders of Reps. Irv Anderson and Rod Searle, the leaders of the House DFL and IR caucuses, respectively...The House cannot conduct any business until a speaker and committees are appointed and the chamber is organized... So far, the two leaders have not been able to hammer out an agreement at the bargaining table."*

ST. PAUL DISPATCH JAN. 1, 1891

In 1891, the problem was not an even split of membership between two major parties, as in 1899, but the appearance of a strong third party that delayed the organization of the Legislature for the upcoming session.

In the 1890 election, a new Alliance Party, representing the discontent among farmers in the state, made a surprising showing. About a third of the members of the new Legislature were Alliance men, enough to prevent the organization of that body by either the Democrats or the Republicans. The Legislature convened on Jan. 6 with the deadlock still unresolved in both the Senate and the House. But before the end of the day, a coalition of the Democrats and Alliance members took control of the Senate and elected a secretary of the Senate.

As a result of this coalition of the two parties, the lieutenant governor lost his customary power to appoint committees. Six committee chairmanships went to Alliance senators; thirteen to Democrats, with detailed arrangements for the division of legislative patronage.

A similar coalition finally organized the House, but there was no agreement until the third day of the session. The biggest difficulties were over the speakership and the post of chief clerk.

On January 8, a compromise gave the speakership to the Democrat-Alliance "combine", the chief clerk post to the Republicans, and distributed the committee chairmanships equally.

Publication of House Information Office  
Rm 8 • State Capitol • St. Paul, Minnesota  
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APPROPRIATIONS . . . . .	Fred Norton, DFL-St. Paul
Education Division . . . . .	Wendell Erickson, IR-Hills
Health, Welfare, & Corrections Division . . . . .	Mary Forsythe, IR-Edina
Semi-State Division . . . . .	William Dean, IR-Mpls.
State Departments Division . . . . .	Delbert Anderson, IR-Starbuck
COMMERCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, & HOUSING . . . . .	John Biersdorf, IR-Owatonna
CRIMINAL JUSTICE . . . . .	Robert Pavlak, IR-St. Paul
EDUCATION . . . . .	Carl Johnson, DFL-St. Peter
Schools Aids Division . . . . .	Willis Eken, DFL-Twin Valley
Higher Education Division . . . . .	Kenneth Zubay, IR-Rochester
ENERGY & UTILITIES . . . . .	Richard Wigley, IR-Lake Crystal
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES . . . . .	Willard Munger, DFL-Duluth
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE . . . . .	Bernard Brinkman, DFL-Richmond
GENERAL LEGISLATION & VETERANS AFFAIRS . . . . .	James Swanson, DFL-Richfield
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS . . . . .	Stanley Enebo, DFL-Mpls.
HEALTH & WELFARE . . . . .	Joseph Niehaus, IR-Sauk Center
JUDICIARY . . . . .	Ray Faricy, DFL-St. Paul
LABOR/MANAGEMENT RELATIONS . . . . .	James Rice, DFL-Mpls.
LOCAL & URBAN AFFAIRS . . . . .	Ray Pleasant, IR-Bloomington
RULES AND LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION . . . . .	Irvin Anderson, DFL-International Falls
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### committee chairmen:

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The fourth annual Minnesota House of Representatives Junior High School Essay Contest is on. Every junior high school student in Minnesota qualifies. For complete contest rules, write to the House Information Office, Room 8, State Capitol, St. Paul, MN 55155, or call, (612) 296-2146.