

The man, or men, who discovered America flank the Capitol on the east and west. The Christopher Columbus statue stands above a granite bench facing the Historical Society on Cedar Avenue; Leif Erikson faces University Avenue north of the State Office Building. Both boast the title “discoverer of America;” both have days that memorialize their feats; and both stumbled onto the continent while headed somewhere else.

Minnesota displays its history, page 2.



Statues of the State Capitol

Minnesota displays its history

Only a few political greats who have walked the halls of the Minnesota State Capitol join explorer heroes, soldiers, and youth in the collection of statues and memorials on and near the Minnesota State Capitol grounds.

The collection does include, however, three governors whom Minnesotans have prized. All three rose from humble beginnings and poverty to become well-known politicians: Knute Nelson, John Albert Johnson, and Floyd B. Olson.

Nelson and Johnson stand watch over the Capitol, looking toward downtown St. Paul. Nelson was an immigrant who served one term as governor and five terms as U.S. Senator. Johnson was "a poor boy, a country editor, a natural leader."

John Johnson

"This monument is raised to his memory by one hundred thousand of his friends."

July 26, 1861-
Sept. 21, 1909
statue by Andrew
O'Connor

Figures at base
represent
Minnesota
industry.

As a boy, Floyd B. Olson sold frogs to fishermen for a dime a dozen, and sold newspapers on the street to support his immigrant parents.

Near the Veterans Service Building, across from the Capitol, are two very different statues devoted to young people. "The Promise of Youth" encloses the image of a young woman in the petals of a water lily, in the middle of a fountain. The other statue, "Monument to the Living," honors living veterans, young and old.

Statues of the Governors of Minnesota

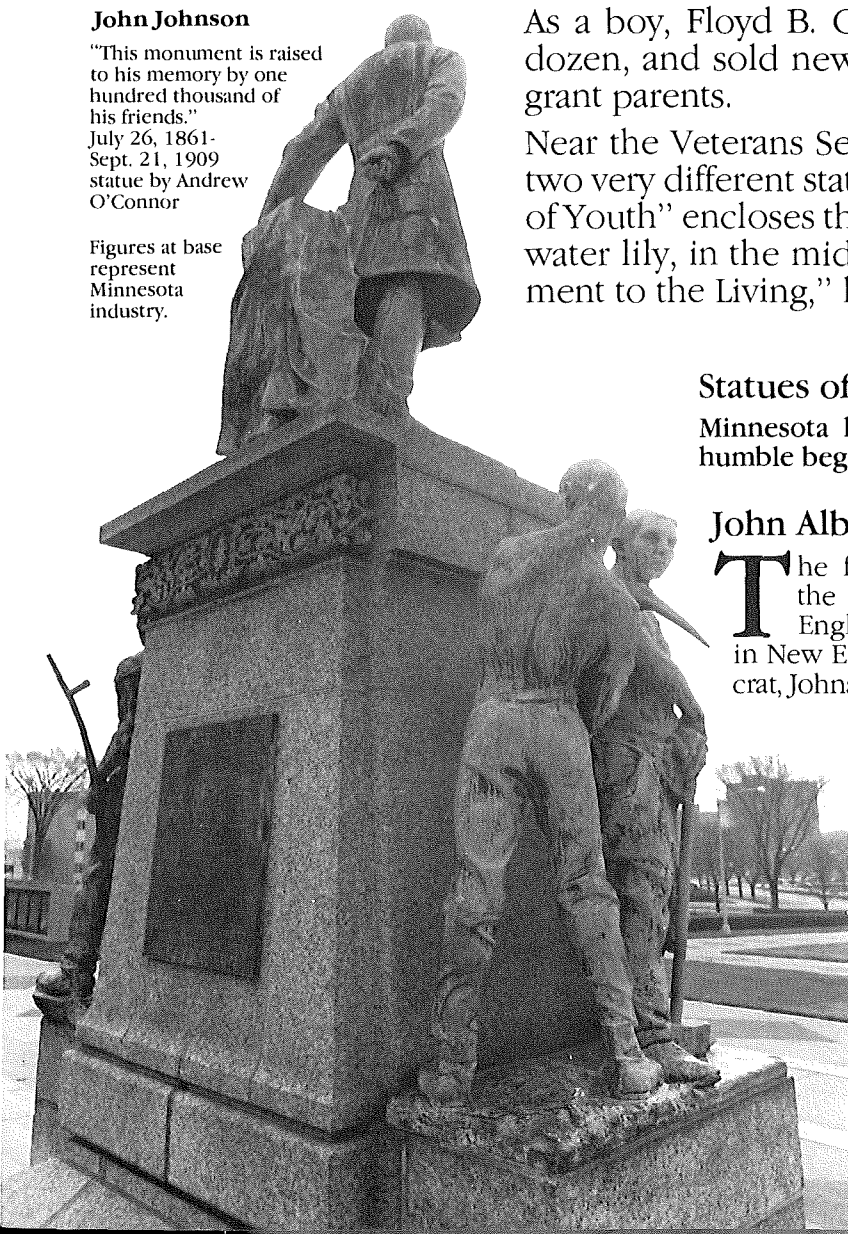
Minnesota honors three well-known governors who rose from humble beginnings and poverty to become state leaders.

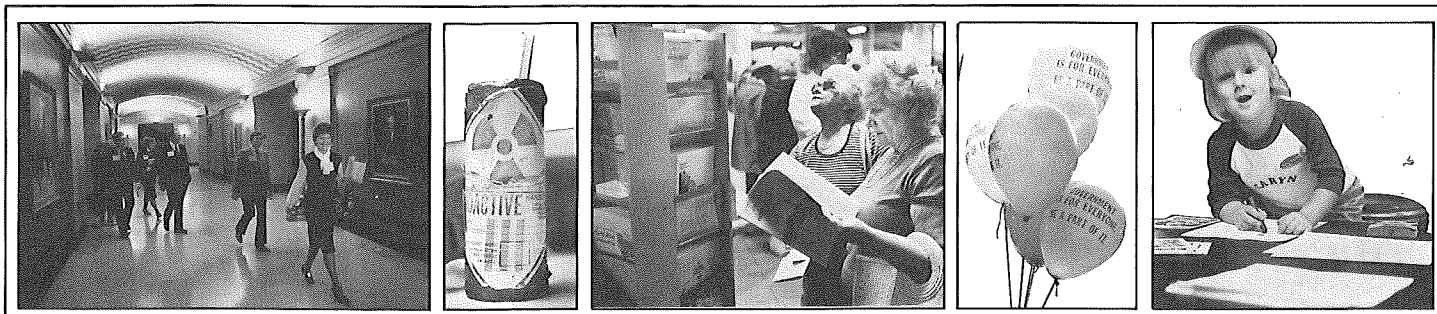
John Albert Johnson

The first Minnesota-born governor, Johnson presided over the state from 1905 to 1909. Previous governors were of English, Scottish, German, or Welsh descent, and were born in New England or another eastern part of the country. A Democrat, Johnson died of cancer during his third term as governor.

At age twelve, Johnson had to leave school to support his mother and four brothers. He worked on a farm and in a general store. Finally, employment in a drug store gave him enough free time to educate himself. He eventually bought half interest in a newspaper, and quickly became involved in politics. Minnesotans loved Johnson's rags-to-riches success story, his simplicity, and his speaking ability. In 1908, it looked as though he might be a candidate for the presidency, but he became ill and died in 1909.

continued page 24





Minnesota moves into 1983

4 Schools, Farms, Forests

How will Minnesota guard its resources?

6 Health Care

Minnesota's share of welfare funding.

8 Local Government

How counties, cities, and schools share tax dollars.

9 Special Sessions

Focus on the Iron Range and the budget.

11 Income Tax Forms

Is there an easier way? Minnesota's working on it.

12 Public Meets the Legislature

The Minnesota House goes to the State Fair.

On the cover:

Statue of Christopher Columbus. Minnesota displays its history in the statues around the Capitol, story continues on pages 2, 24, 25, 36.

15 Commissions, Interim Meetings

Commissions work on year-round state business, capsule review.

17 Minnesota, a Changing State

Minnesotans move around. Maps show legislative district changes.

21 Permanent School Fund

Land helps pay for Minnesota education.

22 Low-Level Radioactive Waste

Where will all the garbage go? Minnesota has to decide.

26 Changing Legislature

Moving with the times. New members view the process, people, procedures.

30 Look of the House in '83

List of occupations & photos of House members.

Money for college. A fair price for Minnesota wheat and grains. Wise use of forests. Legislators looked at these and other issues in interim meetings and may face them again during the 1983 session.

Education

Minnesota's aid for college students

Tuition went up and financial aid went down in Minnesota in 1981. Fewer students enrolled in the state's colleges, universities, and Vo-tech schools; in 1982-83 the same thing's happening. This continued loss of students and money will affect policies and planning for colleges, universities, and Vo-techs into the mid 1990s, according to Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) reports.

Tuition

Some of the higher fees at state-supported schools came out of a 1981 third special session bill that raised tuition to help Minnesota's post-secondary school systems over funding cuts during the state's 1981 financial shortfalls. The University of Minnesota added a surcharge to tuition rates already up about 10 percent. Other systems upped tuition (17 percent at the state universities) to cover costs.

Average fees for an education after high school range from \$475 to \$1237 at a state-supported school. The state's cost for teaching and support for those students is \$2085 to \$4469 depending on the program and the school. Tuition is up to \$4000 at private four-year colleges in the state, not including room, board and other expenses.

Teaching and support costs vary even within a system: \$3275 per student at Itasca Community College, 516 students; \$1693 at Lakewood Community College in White Bear Lake with 2255 students. Cost trimming is difficult, according to Dr. Clyde Ingle, executive director of the HECB, because the small schools in less-populated areas have the highest cost per student and students in those areas have few education choices.

Itasca, Rainy River, Mesabi, Hibbing, and Vermillion Community Colleges hope to close that gap some by combining their

administration into one body—Arrowhead Community College.

Financial aid

Twenty-two percent of the high school seniors not going on to school say money is the reason. Federal guaranteed student loans, Pell Grants (formerly BEOG grants), and state scholarships and grants help some students who do go on. Others get private scholarships or aid to reduce their costs.

Students probably didn't feel the money-loss pressure until the start of the 1982-83 school year although the first of the cuts went into effect late in 1981.

Other changes in federal law allow lenders to add a loan origination fee of five percent to the nine percent interest rate on student loans, making the federal money harder to afford for the record number of students who look for federal loans for help.

Further, Congress reduced Pell grant awards about \$80 per student and reduced the maximum award from \$1750 to \$1670 instead of letting it rise with inflation.

HECB tries to cover 75 percent of a student's need with a package of federal and state aids, but in 1981-82 the state appropriations didn't make up for federal reductions, according to Ingle.

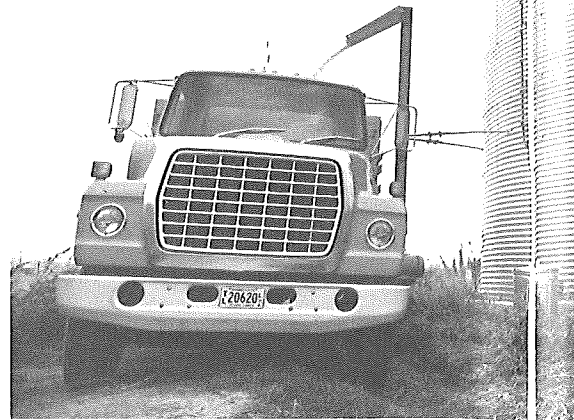
Funding alternatives

An HECB paper outlines funding alternatives which, according to Hugh Madsen, board president, give the state primary responsibility for student aid and which correct inequities in the old system.

One suggestion would require students to pay a fixed percentage of their costs, somewhere between 40 and 60 percent, and fill the gap with an aid package.

Currently, students and their parents pay according to family ability to pay, and the aid package picks up a part of what's left. The student has to pay the rest which means lower income people carry a heavier financial burden, according to the paper.

Moving to a fixed percentage formula would shift aid to lower-income students and increase financial responsibility for middle and upper-income students, according to Madsen. But any change in higher education funding will need legislative approval. □



Agriculture

Minnesota's farm economy

"Every time farmers have made an effort to improve their situation, forces—political and economic—have destroyed those efforts and discredited farmers, or turned those efforts into something that seems like farmers were against the public interest," says Mark Ritchie from the Center for Rural Study.

When the market price goes up for the farmer, Ritchie says, food handlers also raise their prices. The consumer blames the whole price increase on farmers, but farmers get only part of the money.

Ritchie appeared before the House-Senate Committee on Minimum Pricing of Farm Commodities which met over the summer to talk about what the Legislature can do about the tough state of Minnesota's farm economy.

Rep. Earl Hauge, who introduced a minimum pricing bill in the 1982 session, opened the first meeting of the joint committee on June 17 with an alternative to minimum pricing.

His production control proposal would allow farmers from each state to vote on whether to join an Association of Grain Producing States. If enough farmers joined so that the association controlled



Truck picks up rough grain, headed for market from storage silo.

at least 70 percent of the nation's grain production, the association could impose production controls. Supplies would go down, and prices would go up.

Dr. Burke Hennington said he would support production controls only if participating farmers had some assurances that other farmers would follow the production guidelines, and that they'd be able to sell their produce. Hennington, an agricultural economist, supported the 1982 bill on commodity pricing.

The farm problem is national, and action on the federal level is essential to solving the problem, according to Mark McAfee, Minnesota Farmers Union. He told the committee the Legislature must answer several questions before imposing price controls, such as: Is it constitutional? Who should administer the program? What are the long-term effects on farm structure? What are the alternatives?

A House Research staff member gave legislative background on the U.S. position in the world grain market.

In 1980, the U.S. provided 55 percent of the wheat and coarse grain in the world market—40 percent of the wheat, and 60 percent of the coarse grains, he said. But although the U.S. is the largest source of grains, buyers have little trouble getting grains from other countries, and are not dependent on U.S. grain. Also, the strong position of the U.S. dollar recently has made it more expensive for foreign countries to buy grain from the U.S.

The committee took no position on minimum pricing legislation, but gained background information for discussion as the Legislature moves into the 1983 session. □

Forest resources

Minnesota's management plan

Forest resource management means planting trees, increasing timber resources, and settling land-use arguments, and in Minnesota, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is in charge.

By law, the DNR has to have a forest resource management plan ready by July 1, 1983. Two volumes of a seven-volume plan are complete, according to Ray Hitchcock, director of the DNR forestry division.

The law calling for the plan is the Forest Resources Management Act of 1982. It outlines for the DNR what policies should be: more reforestation (replacing trees we use or lose); increasing timber resource supply (planting more forests); improving forest management; and settling conflicts over the use of forest lands.

This interim, the Joint Select Legislative Committee on Forestry reviewed the Forest Resources Management Act.

Unit forest resources plan

Hitchcock said the act requires DNR to examine the policies on the basis of geographical area (units). Before beginning unit planning, Hitchcock said DNR must propose plans to change boundaries of state forests. A study will help DNR determine whether land is good for multiple use management, and whether it can be part of a state forest.

Timber appraisals and sales

DNR is concerned about timber sale appraisals, Hitchcock said, and is trying to address problems through a new policy on timber permit inspections, improved personnel training, and a task force to study appraisal methods and standards.

Pulpwood weight conversions

People who buy or sell timber on different measurement terms—volume (cords) or weight (pounds)—have no standard formula to change volume measurements to weight measurements.

Coming up with a formula is difficult because the same volume of the same kind of wood can vary in weight because of moisture content.

Senator Willet, chairman of the select committee, said that because Minnesota doesn't have a uniform conversion standard, the state may not get what it should from timber sales.

But, a pricing system shouldn't go into effect until a comprehensive study is complete, says Archie Chelseth from Potlatch Corporation. Chelseth says timber companies aren't using the same conversion factor now, "because legal counsel has advised industry-member companies of potential anti-trust problems."

DNR is spending \$75,000 to study a cord-to-weight conversion formula for aspen, Hitchcock told the committee. Data should be ready in about a year and a half, he said.

Private forest lands-tax incentives

When the subcommittee on Forestry Taxation met on June 23 to look at ways to encourage resource management on privately owned forest land, they heard that forty-one percent of Minnesota's forest lands are in the hands of non-industrial private forest owners.

Many owners aren't interested in managing their land, according to Keith Carlson of the Senate Tax and Tax Laws Committee, because Minnesota has few immediate financial incentives to encourage timber production management. Any financial gains are 20 to 40 years down the line.

However, Carlson said, the federal Recreational Boating Safety Act of 1980 provides tax incentives for reforestation, and Minnesota tax laws conform to these incentives in most cases. The federal act allows a 10 percent investment credit for up to \$10,000 of reforestation expense a year, and the owner may deduct the expense over a seven-year period.

Owners could recover up to 60 percent of their expense, according to Carlson, but not many non-industrial owners take advantage of the tax laws either because they don't know about them, or because the recordkeeping system would be too complicated. Carlson suggested the subcommittee consider forest management incentives using other tax laws. □



Health care

Minnesota's share of welfare costs

Health care got attention from two directions this interim, as House of Representatives subcommittees worked on health care cost controls and medical assistance.

Health Care and Departmental Affairs subcommittees of Health and Welfare focused attention on health care price competition and other ways to fund a system which some legislators feel encourages putting people into institutions over less expensive community health care.

The Social Services subcommittee of Health and Welfare and Health, Welfare, Corrections Division of Appropriations continued their discussion on General Assistance (GA) and General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) to have GA-GAMC law changes ready for the Legislature before the existing laws expire June 30, 1983.

Assistance cuts

Legislative changes in 1981-82, which limited GA payments to 10 categories of people who are unable to work, won't apply after June, 1983. GA programs will go back to more extensive and expensive eligibility rules if the Legislature doesn't act to extend the 1981-82 provisions or bring them up to date. The Department of Public Welfare had estimated savings of \$11 million because of the 1981-82 cuts, but reinstating the cuts would cost \$16 to \$19 million.

"General assistance is the program of last resort," according to Rep. Lee Greenfield (Mpls.), author of a House Advisory Bill asking for legislative study of the program. The Legislature created GA and GAMC in 1973 to take pressure off counties that had been responsible for people on assistance and their medical bills. Counties now provide services and share costs with the state.

Fifty-eight percent of GA recipients lost

benefits after the changes, Greenfield told the committee, "but we don't know what has happened to these people."

Some results

Representatives of Catholic Charities, Family and Children's Services, social workers, and county social services offices told House members what they feel is happening to low-income people in Minnesota.

General assistance is the program of last resort. Lee Greenfield

Cuts left low-income patients responsible for a bigger chunk of their medical bills, 25 percent of the bill under new co-pay provisions. Some doctors and druggists are starting to refuse MA pa-

tients, according to Karen Foy of Andrew Care Center, because some patients can't pay their share.

"Some people aren't taking their medication," said Cris Sandberg of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association. Pharmacists are filling 30 to 80 percent fewer MA prescriptions since the copayment on prescription medicines went into effect.

For Ruth Ann Tongren of Duluth the GA payments aren't enough to pay both her share of her GAMC medical bills and supplement her food stamps. She suffers from an eye disease and told the committee "I either go blind but eat, or go hungry and preserve what eyesight I have."

Darrel Rued, St. Louis County's director of income maintenance, estimates that 68 percent of those cut from GA are living on the street and some speakers said it's the system, not just the funding level, that is the problem.

Jim Ahler speaking for Branch II emergency shelter says "one-fourth of our clients list 'camping out' as their address. They have no work, no skills, and a third of them lost their GA benefits in the '81-'82 cuts."

Solutions

"Public jobs, not welfare should be the state's focus," said Rued. "These people need jobs and a state department other than welfare should do it."

"The changes have made GA into an income maintenance program for certain categories of people instead of a short term emergency measure," said Jeff Spartz, Hennepin County commissioner. GA makes payments to some disabled people that Social Security turns down while they await appeals.

"We win most of the appeals," said Spartz "but meanwhile GA supports these people." Counties could ease the strain of economic lows if the Legislature would allow higher levy limits so counties have more financial flexibility for social services, he suggested.

Social Security

Federal changes have dumped many mentally ill, disabled, and mentally retarded people onto GA and GAMC, according to Bill Connelly of the Mental Health Association. MA is supposed to be a temporary program. It isn't designed to handle a disabled person's special needs for medical care or social services, he said.

⌞⌞ **I either go blind but eat, or go hungry and preserve what eyesight I have.** Ruth Ann Tongren ⌞⌞

Sue Abderholden of the Minnesota Association for Retarded Citizens said that the Social Security Administration considers people employable, and ineligible for benefits, if they can dress themselves and understand simple directions. They then show up on GA, at the state's expense.

Cost cutting: price information

Hospital costs rose 15.1 percent in 1981, according to the federal Health Care Financing Administration. That's an average of \$1225 for every American, and government agencies pay nearly half that bill. That's one of the reasons Health Care Subcommittee members are looking for ways to reduce medical bills.

A 1982 law requires health care providers to submit their average charges for some medical services to the commissioner of health. The commissioner will publicize cost figures so patients know what fees will show up on their bill and can shop around.

David LaVine, West Metro Trustees Association, and Vern Silvernale of the Minnesota Hospital Association said hospitals in their organizations will have preliminary cost information available by the end of the year.

LaVine and other hospital spokesmen said most hospitals comply voluntarily, but also noted the difficulty in finding average patients to determine average charges. A patient's age, severity of the illness, and other medical conditions

vary the costs, according to Dr. Gary Appel, Council of Community Hospitals, who told the committee that a post-operative infection could add 50 percent to the cost of a hospital stay.

"There are other concerns involved," Rep. Richard Welch, Cambridge agreed. "It's not the whole solution, but without an informed public we can't get the ball rolling."

Cost cutting: community care

Senior citizens are some of the heaviest users of medical care. Rising costs plus economic dependence make cost cutting actions essential, according to Grace Nelson, past president of the Metro Senior Federation. Community care alternatives are at the top of her list of cost cutting recommendations which includes itemized bills and published directories of health specialists who offer special services or rates for seniors.

Community care means keeping seniors with health problems in the community, and in their own homes, as long as possible. Visiting nurses, adult daycare, housekeeping help, and Meals on Wheels type programs are an alternative to nursing home care for many seniors who need a little help as well as for mentally ill or retarded persons.

Working together, The Wilder Foundation, St. Paul Ramsey Hospital, and Health Central are experimenting with community based care as an alternative to Medicare. "What we need," said Rich Greenwald, Wilder Foundation, "is a demonstration project using centralized case management to provide all services and financial incentives for health care cost savings."

⌞⌞ **One-fourth of our clients list 'camping out' as their address.**

Jim Ahler ⌞⌞

The Ebenezer Society and Group Health Plan are already working on a demonstration project, one of four in the country that the federal Health Care Financing Administration funds. A consortium from Brandeis and Boston Universities and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) runs the program.

Thirty-two of Minnesota's 87 counties are in another cost saving program: pre-admission screening. Social workers in those counties interview MA patients leaving hospitals for nursing homes and

explain the options for the care the person needs. Low income patients (74 percent in Ramsey County) who would soon need MA often choose less expensive community based care over a nursing home.

Cost cutting: Itasca and Lake counties

A conference committee suggestion last spring created a health maintenance organization (HMO) type of coordinated care that is saving money for Lake and Itasca county social services.

⌞⌞ **Under our HMO design, patients can't visit a higher priced specialist without a referral.** Ed Yatow ⌞⌞

In March, 1982, assistance recipients in those two counties picked a physician, a dentist, and a pharmacist from a list of participating health care providers. The three professionals coordinate a patient's care, and MA will pay only bills from those primary care providers, except for emergencies and referrals.

Ed Yatow of Itasca County said, "Under Itasca County's HMO design, patients cannot visit higher priced specialists without referral. The primary care provider is the money saver."

A four-month review of the project, funded with a state Department of Public Welfare grant, shows an average cost per patient of \$161 in 1982 compared to \$227 over the same four months in 1981.

Continuing the work

But community care and HMOs won't make up for social service budget problems in Minnesota.

Department of Public Welfare staff summed up Minnesota's welfare obligation in three parts: the department needed \$54 million more than the state budgeted for 1980-81; federal changes made Minnesota responsible for \$75 million dollars worth of services that weren't part of the budget; the economy and bad fiscal forecasts put the department another \$12 million behind estimates.

In a special session the Legislature appropriated money that covered some of the DPW shortage, but unless the Legislature appropriates enough to cover the added shortfalls, the DPW will have a \$62 million deficit on June 1, 1983. □

by Laura E. Godfrey

Local government aid

A look at how Minnesota's counties, cities, and schools share the tax dollar

Over half of the income and sales tax the state collects goes to cities and counties, school districts, and special service districts (local units of government). The state pays out those funds on the basis of aid formulas and credits which aim to pass the money around in amounts that will do the job in local government units and keep local property taxes at a fair level.

The interrelationship between state finances and local aid has become so complicated, according to Rep. Gordon Voss (DFL-Blaine), that during the 1982 session, he sponsored a bill to create a special council to look at how the whole system is working.

Although the governor vetoed the bill, he later agreed to an informal study group, the Local Government Policy Task Force, with membership from the Legislature, local governments, state departments, and appointees of the governor.

At the first four meetings, the task force looked at the state-local fiscal system to learn more about it. Lee Munnich, economist for the House of Representatives, told the committee that Minnesota has many kinds of local governments, most with power to provide services and levy taxes. Cities, counties, townships, school districts, soil and water conservation districts, and housing and redevelopment authorities are examples. Each unit gets some funds from the property tax.

But, the state pays about half of the actual tax levy to the local unit through property tax credits, and pays for another part of local services through programs such as school aids and local government aids. Until recently, that system has been fairly dependable, but when, in 1981, Governor Quie delayed state aid to local governments to solve the state's cash flow problem, local units saw how closely tied their budgets and operations were to the state's fiscal health.

And, as state expenditures for property tax relief increased to keep up with rising local taxes, the state realized how closely tied in with local expenses the state's budget is.

Revenues

Minnesota counties get about half of their revenues from the state, one-third from property taxes, and the rest from federal funds and service charges.

Cities get about 29 percent of revenues from the state, 21 percent from property taxes, 12 percent from the federal government, 14 percent from special assessments, and the rest from fees and other charges.

For townships, 42 percent comes from the property tax, and 38 percent from the state. Schools get about 54 percent from the state school aid formula, 27 percent from property taxes.

Spending

The task force looked at services the units provide. Counties spend 44 percent of their budgets on welfare—programs the state and federal government require them to fund. Highways and streets are another major expense at 20 percent of the budget.

Cities spend about one-fifth of their budgets on public safety (police and fire), one-fifth on highways and streets, and another 10 percent on sanitation.

Townships spend almost 60 percent on streets and highways, 16 percent on general government, and 9 percent on public safety. School districts use 98 percent for education, 2 percent for interest expenses.

Budgeting

Professor James Jernberg, University of Minnesota, presented a survey of local governments, which asked officials how their budgeting had worked this year, whether they had to increase revenues, and what action they think will improve their budget positions. Forty-one percent said they cut services, 61 percent increased service charges, and 21 percent said they would have to borrow money in 1982 to meet cash flow needs.

As to what action to take, 28 cities asked the state to end the levy limit law, which limits the tax increases local governments can impose. Another 23 cities asked for more dependable state funding.

Funding education

About one-third of the state's budget and 45 percent of local property taxes go to local schools. The Minnesota Miracle, the system which set up the state-local partnership for funding education, took effect in 1971. When school districts financed education independently, great differences between quality of schools existed: property-rich districts could raise large amounts of property tax to pay for education; poor districts had little money to educate their children.

The current formula sets a state payment per pupil and a minimum tax levy. If school districts want to go above that minimum, they can increase property taxes if voters agree to the extra levy in a special referendum. Recently, more school districts have increased levies, and the inequity between property poor and rich districts is increasing.

Three options

Munnich presented three fiscal systems:

Dollar freeze

Freeze the total dollar amount of state aids to cities, counties, townships, and school districts at the 1983 level; give the local units more power to raise taxes at the local level, through increased property taxes, or local sales or income taxes; and adjust the property tax credit system to reduce some credits and replace others with direct payments to local units.

Formula change

An option Munnich called "fiscal enhancement" would replace the current local government aid formula with an "equalization aid" formula for cities and counties, a formula that would consider present needs rather than basing aid on past spending practices.

The fiscal enhancement formula would also reduce the school property tax maintenance levy while increasing state education aids; reduce many property tax credits, but increase use of the circuit breaker tax rebate, which helps lower-income people pay their taxes.

Total system overhaul

Total restructuring of the aid system would use the same equalization formula as in the fiscal enhancement option; replace school maintenance levy with state aids; eliminate homestead credits and agricultural credits; and require the state to pay all costs for welfare programs which counties must now pay for.

The Local Government Policy Task Force is supposed to have recommendations ready for the upcoming 1983 Legislature on how to make the local government aid system simpler and fairer. □

by Deborah Friedman

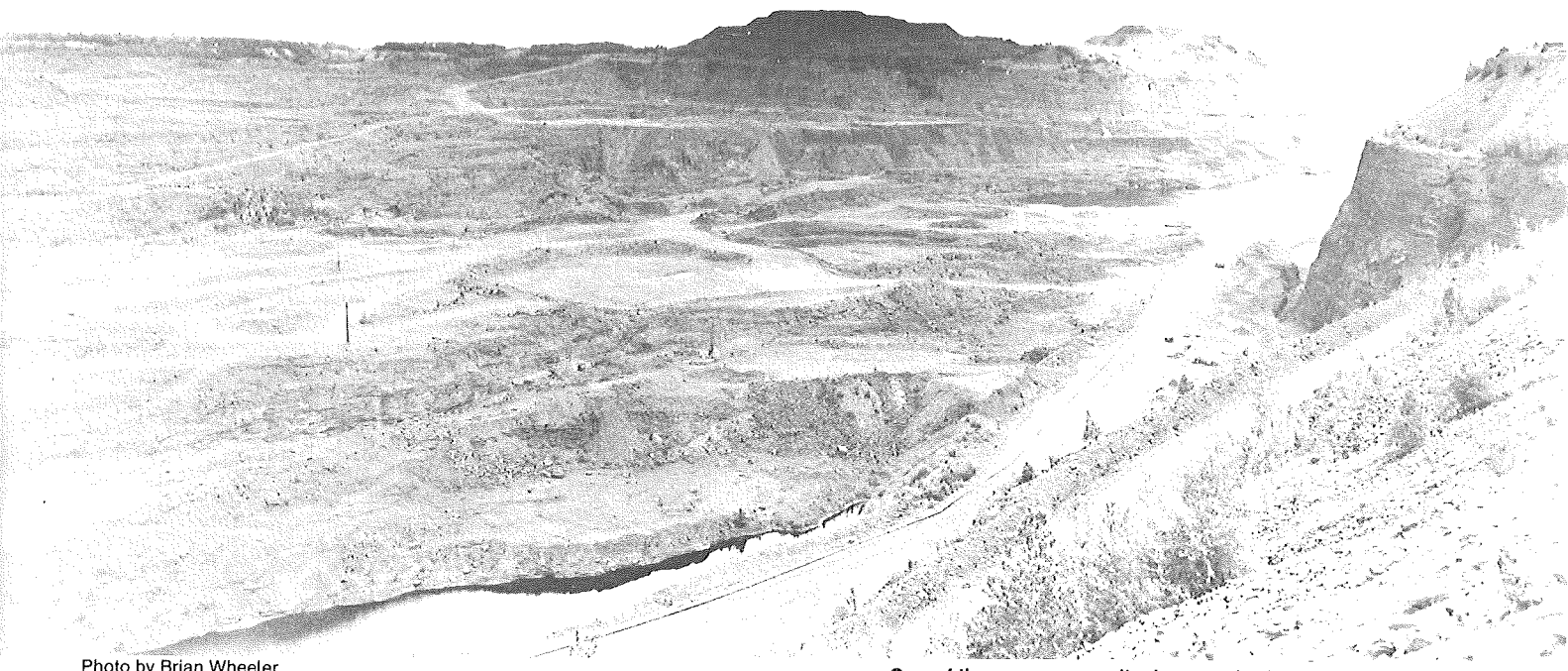


Photo by Brian Wheeler

One of the many open pit mines on the Iron Range that are quiet as taconite production slows and unemployment rises.

Special Session

Focus on the Iron Range July 9, 1982

When jobless rates in St. Louis County (excluding Duluth) reached 18.3 percent in June and 25.2 percent in July, lawmakers from the Iron Range came to St. Paul to ask for the early release of dollars from the Northeast Minnesota Economic Protection Fund ("2002 Fund").

On July 9, in a special session, the Minnesota Legislature gave the go-ahead to take \$10.6 million from the fund. The money is to provide temporary work on the Iron Range and long-term development plans for that region, hard hit by recent cutbacks in the mining industry.

The Legislature, in 1977, created the 2002 Fund for use in reviving the economy of Northeastern Minnesota and encouraging new industry if slow-downs in mining were to cause widespread unemployment.

Money for the fund, which the Legislature set aside until the year 2002, comes from production taxes that taconite companies pay instead of property taxes. In July of 1982, the fund, including \$10.6 million in accrued interest, totalled \$45.8 million.

The Iron Range relief bill

The Legislature, in the second special session, renamed the Northeast Minnesota Economic Protection Fund the Northeast Minnesota Economic Protection Trust Fund, created a Board of Trustees, and released \$10.6 million in accrued interest for jobs and development programs.

Temporary jobs program: \$2.5 million for four-week-long temporary public works jobs at an hourly wage of \$3.50, mainly for mine workers who have used all their unemployment benefits. (This is in addition to the \$2.5 million the

governor released in the spring of 1982 from environmental protection funds for summer jobs.)

Emergency jobs & economic development: \$5 million for emergency public works jobs or long-term economic development that the Board of Trustees, the Legislative Advisory Commission (LAC), and the governor must first approve.

Long-term planning: \$2.5 million plus future interest and dividend earnings on the Economic Protection Trust Fund for long-term projects, such as development

of alternative energy resources, help to small businesses, and promotion of tourism.

The relief bill set up a 15-member Board of Trustees and administrator position to manage the \$2.5 million plus and, by 1984, come up with a long-range plan for developing businesses in Northeastern Minnesota that would make the region depend less on the mining industry. The Board of Trustees consists of six legislators, two local government officials from the Iron Range, the commissioner of Energy, Planning, and Development, and six public members who live in the Range tax-relief area and have expertise in labor and industry.

Each year the board must prepare and review a list of requests for funding of energy-related projects. The board can approve grants and loans to local governments and businesses, and financing for public projects, which then need approval from the LAC and governor. The duties of the board and the administrator expire June 30, 1987.

Reactions

Although the legislation got House and Senate approval on July 9, the vote of 105 to 25, in the House, and 52 to 12, in the Senate, shows some legislators did

not support the measure. Those who opposed it said the bill will have only a band-aid effect because it doesn't do enough for the long-term problems of the Range. While some members didn't oppose the bill, they would have liked to also give help to other depressed parts of the state.

"Temporary jobs at \$3.50/hour for four weeks don't provide any meaningful solution or do anything to promote long-term employment," said Rep. Dave Jennings of Truman. "This bill takes money from a fund intended to address long-term problems on the Iron Range—if and when the mining industry dies out," said Jennings.

Supporters said the legislation isn't the solution to hard times on the Range, but gives work and hope to disheartened Iron Rangers.

"We're not asking for a handout," said Rep. Joe Begich of Eveleth, House author of the bill, "we're asking to restore some hope to the area.

"We're not trying to rebuild the industry—we don't have to—the processing plants in Northeastern Minnesota are some of the newest in the country. Demand is down, and we need the short-term jobs to hold us over until the mining industry picks up again," Begich said in answer to arguments that the special session legislation is trying to prop up a dying industry with short-term solutions.

According to Begich, the bill addresses long-term considerations and offers immediate relief. "The legislation has money appropriations for long-term planning, and public improvements from the temporary jobs will be long-lasting."

December 1982 Special Session

Whenever it looks as though there won't be enough money to pay the state's bills, legislators have to change budget plans—either raise more tax money or cut spending, or both. On Dec. 7, legislators changed state budget plans for the fourth time since they put together the first 1982-83 budget, because the Finance Department predicted the state would be \$312 million short on June 30, 1983.

The first budget bill to come before the House on Dec. 7 would have raised \$111.4 million in taxes; cut \$157.6 million in spending; and shifted \$100 million by replacing state school aid with

How it's working

The jobs program has been up and running since the week of July 19 when the first 500 unemployed who qualified for temporary jobs went to work. Until federal extended benefits took effect in mid-September, more than 500 people went on the payroll each week, according to Mark Popovich, district director of job service in Northeastern Minnesota. Temporary jobs for local governments and non-profit organizations, such as mineland reclamation, reforestation, and trail rehabilitation employed about 2500 at any one time.

Because many people became eligible for 10 weeks of extended benefits in September, they became ineligible for the temporary jobs. This cut back the number of people on the jobs program from mid-September through November. Once December hits, however, Popovich expects thousands more to seek work through the program. And, because of the weather, Popovich explained, the nature of the public improvement jobs will change.

"Need determines who gets jobs," said Popovich. "Priority goes to heads of households in families which have no income. Qualifications for getting the temporary jobs are stiffer now than at first," he said, "because of rapidly dwindling funds."

While the 1982 Board of Trustees is in charge of long-range planning, the Iron Range Resources Rehabilitation Board (IRRRB), in existence since 1941, administers the job funds. The IRRRB, according to Popovich, used up the \$2.5 million Governor Quie released for summer jobs and is well into the \$2.5 million the legislation tied to additional temporary

jobs. When that's gone, by about Jan. 1, the IRRRB may start to dip into the \$5 million in emergency funds. As of mid-November the board had already requested release of that money.

"With end-of-September jobless rates reaching 25 to 30 percent on the Iron Range, and up to 80 and 90 percent in some cities such as Silver Bay, Hoyt Lakes, and Babbitt (figures as of Nov. 1 which include people on extended benefits), you can see why we'll soon need those funds," said Popovich.

Business—energy loans

The Board of Trustees has met several times since its appointment this summer. Two loans got approval from the board, the LAC, and the governor as of September. Loan money will go to Wood Fuels, Inc. of Parkville, a new business that will buy, cut, split, and resell firewood in the Twin Cities metro area, and to Lamma Manufacturing Company of Tower to expand production of wood burning stoves and furnaces.

Loans to Power-O-Peat of Central Lakes, a company which packs peat for horticultural purposes, and to area school districts to convert boilers so they can use fiber fuels, have the recommendation of the board and await LAC and governor approval. At a Nov. 15 meeting the board recommended release of the \$5 million in emergency funds—this also awaits further approval.

The board meets about every second Monday at IRRRB headquarters outside of Eveleth. Meetings are open to the public.

note: The only other bill to get Legislative approval and the governor's signature during the special session, allows Albert Lea to use federal revenue sharing funds for a city building project. □ by Bonnie Kollodge

earlier payment of property taxes. That bill lost on a 50-80 vote.

The alternative bill exchanged a sales tax on long distance phone calls for a speed-up of changes for corporate income tax filing. Legislators decided to ask public employees to contribute an extra two percent, rather than 2.5 percent of their incomes to their pension plans.

On Dec. 10, the House and Senate passed the bill; the governor signed it Dec. 13.

The bill calls for:

- six percent sales tax until June 30, 1983, when it'll drop to five percent (motor vehicle tax stays at five percent; farm machinery at four)

- additional three percent income tax surcharge until June 30, 1983
- earlier conformance to federal tax laws on corporate income taxes
- schools to use more property tax money that would have gone to the next school year to pay bills for the current school year
- public employees to pay in two percent more of their income to pension funds, to make up for the state cut in contributions, until June 30, 1983
- cuts in state agencies, school aids, and local government aids
- state salary savings from having public employees volunteer to take days off without pay

Income tax

Minnesota works toward easier tax forms

"People are turned off by the complexity, the inability to figure out Minnesota tax forms," Revenue Commissioner Clyde Allen told lawmakers at the May 19th meeting of the House Tax Committee's Subcommittee on Income Tax Simplification. The subcommittee is one group studying ways to make the state's tax forms easier to complete.

"But there is a built-in contradiction between simplicity and equity. There are so many different conditions of people and businesses in the country that when you choose some philosophical principles which might lead to equity, they sometimes run counter to simplicity," Allen said.

Department processing needs

Allen talked about how the department makes up the tax forms. He said the forms must contain all changes in the law, must gather information for research and for inquiries from the governor and the Legislature, and the design of the form should make department processing as easy as possible.

"We handle close to two million individual income tax returns, and all of the associated schedules that go with those. That is a massive task. If we came up with one new form, put information on both the front and the back of it, and assigned somebody the task of just turning the form over, it would take nearly half a work year for somebody to do nothing but turn the form over. Processing is a real key item for us to look at in any design."

Over the years the department has made efforts to make the forms easier to use, but policy changes would mean forms had to change, and they'd again become complicated.

Federal tax changes

Whenever federal tax forms change, legislators look at those to see if the state should make the same changes, because it's simpler for taxpayers to complete tax forms if the state and federal forms are pretty much alike.

"Changes of any kind and differences with the federal tax forms lead to big jumps in error rates for us. Many changes are aimed at staying in tune with the

federal forms or with trying to put into place a permanent change. Even if you're trying to simplify something, if you change it every year, change itself leads to high error rates," Allen said.

Minnesota could work to get its forms closer to the federal forms through ideas like a federal piggyback, where the Minnesota tax is a percentage of the federal tax, or where the IRS collects state taxes and pays them back to the state. Though that may be easier for Minnesota, it may not really be what the state wants, said Allen.

¶¶ Congress tries to legislate what's best for the country on the average. We're not average. What might be right for the country may not be what we want to follow.

Clyde Allen

"Congress tries to legislate what's best for the country, on the average. We're not average. We're a northern, a north central, Midwest farm state with a different mixture of people and businesses than the country on the whole, and what might be the right policy for the country at large may not be what we want to follow." Allen said the state may be better off getting rid of some of the many small differences between the Minnesota forms and federal forms and still leave room for a small number of big differences.

Alternative tax systems

Joel Michael, of the House Research staff, reviewed for legislators other types of tax systems, including: the federal type, using gross income as a starting point, then modifying that with deductions, personal exemptions and credits; the gross income tax, using federal adjusted gross income (FAGI) as a starting point, adjusting for personal credits, and taking a flat or graduated percentage as

tax; and a system directly based on federal, such as taking a percent of the federal tax.

The subcommittee also went over ideas for revising the tax system from bills in previous legislative sessions.

Accountants' suggestions

At a June 1 meeting, professional tax preparers offered views and suggestions on tax forms.

"We'd like to see the tax return deal only with revenue gathering," said Mitch Mitchell of the Minnesota Association of Public Accountants. Mitchell suggested cutting out the wildlife and political checkoffs, the rent credit, and other processes that aren't directly income-tax related. He suggested adopting federal changes immediately to clear up confusion taxpayers have about whether the state will conform.

"I believe that the average person who uses a tax service uses it basically because they're unable to handle a tax return properly, not being able to know what to put down and where to put it. Some are afraid of the consequences of preparing an improper tax return."

Marvin Loff of Minnesota Certified Public Accountants said stability of the forms is important. Changes lead to confusion.

John James of the Minnesota Bar Association said complicated forms encourage taxpayers to cheat when they see other people cheating. Compliance with the tax law is a major issue in the complexity of tax forms, he said.

Update

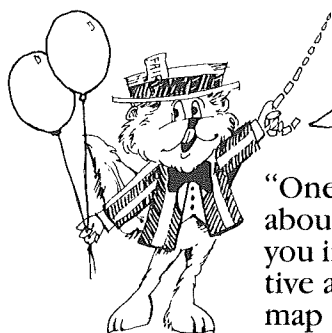
A governor's task force on tax simplification has recommended that Minnesota adopt the federal definition of income which would mean adopting most of the federal government's policies on deductions and credits.

While the Legislature looks for ways to simplify the tax forms and the tax system, the state Revenue Department has come up with a short form that up to 35 percent of Minnesota taxpayers may be able to use in the 1983 tax season. Single people with income under \$40,000 who take only the standard deduction can use the form which has 14 lines instead of the 40 lines on a regular M-1 form. □

by Deborah Friedman

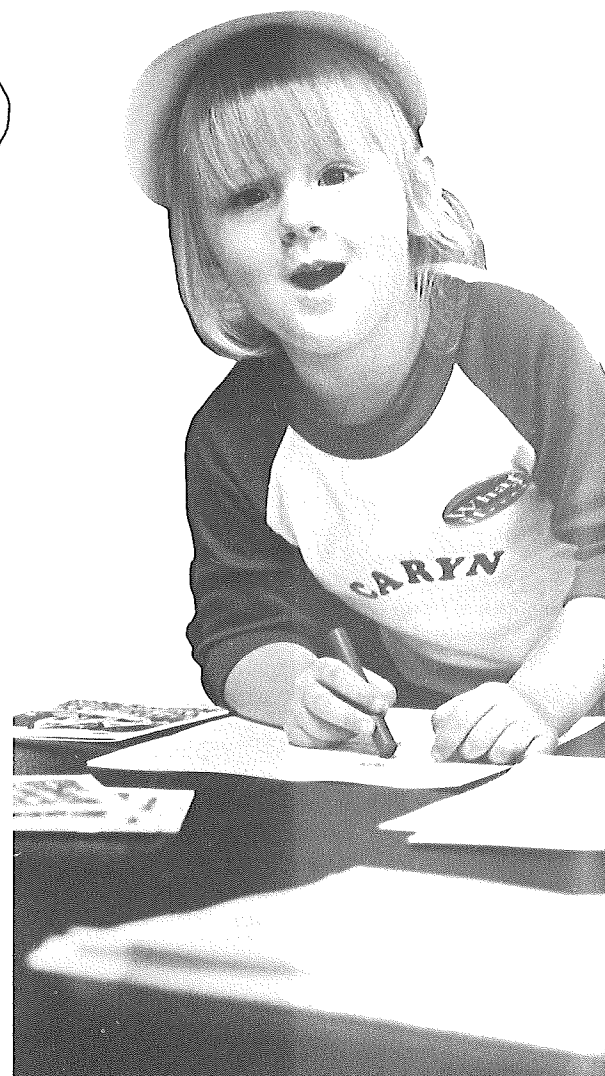
Thousands make a house call at the fair

Whether you kicked off this year's venture at the fair with a spicy taco in Mexican Village, a foot-long hot dog and rock 'n roll concert at the Grandstand, or a whirl through the Midway, we hope you were one of the thousands who found their way to Machinery Hill to visit the House of Representatives Information Exhibit for an educational tour down the Road to Minnesota Laws.



*Step right up folks!
Your tour starts here.*

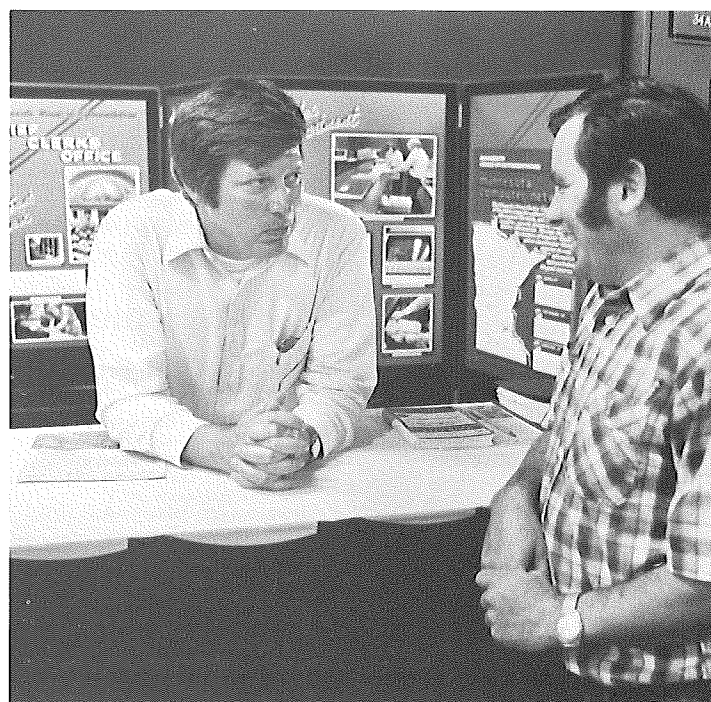
"One of the first things you want to know about state government is who represents you in your area. Find your new 1982 legislative and congressional districts on large state map displays."





"Cast your vote on the issues of the day. This year's pre-election sample ballot asks voters for their opinions on four constitutional amendment questions appearing on November's election ballot.

"Sit down and rest a minute, while the kids color in Joey's Coloring Book introducing them to state government. Watch a cartoon slide show of Tom Citizen, who, along with Representative Murphy, takes an idea through the legislative process and on to the law books."



"House members and staff are on hand to try to answer your questions, hear your ideas, and talk over issues of the '80s."

"Now, find out what you've learned on a self-test government I.Q. quiz. Your score should be pretty close to 100 percent."



"We enjoyed visiting with you. But don't leave without picking up information on: how a bill becomes a law; 1982 new laws; where to find copies of bills and bill status and other information on Minnesota, its government, and how to keep in touch."



See you next year.

by Bonnie Kollodge

Title of Constitutional Amendment	Total votes on question	% of votes cast on question	% of votes cast in poll**
Appeals Court: Permitting Establishment	778 Yes: 562 No: 216	Yes 72% No: 28%	Yes 67% No: 33%
Highway Bonds: Removing Certain Restrictions	772 Yes: 454 No: 318	Yes: 59% No: 41%	Yes: 54% No: 46%
Parimutuel Betting: Permitting Legislative Authorization	784 Yes: 453 No: 331	Yes: 58% No: 42%	Yes: 54% No: 46%
Railroad Improvement: Providing Bonding Authority	771 Yes: 513 No: 258	Yes: 67% No: 33%	Yes: 61% No: 39%

** The total number of persons voting was 840. Failure to vote on any one question counts as a "no" vote.

House members you met at the fair

Doug Carlson - Sandstone
John Clawson - Center City
George Dahlvang - Minneapolis
Willis Eken - Twin Valley
Wendell Erickson - Hills
Doug Ewald - Minnetonka
Dave Fjoslien - Brandon
Don Frerichs - Rochester
Lee Greenfield - Minneapolis
Tom Harens - St. Paul
Bob Haukoos - Albert Lea
Tad Jude - Maple Grove

Gary Laidig - Stillwater
K.J. McDonald - Watertown
Todd Otis - Minneapolis
Robert Reif - White Bear Lake
Tom Shea - Owatonna
Tim Sherman - Winona
Wayne Simoneau - Fridley
Tom Stowell - Lewiston
Kathleen Vellenga - St. Paul
Gordon Voss - Blaine
John Weaver - Anoka

Here's a capsule overview of commission activities from April through October 1982.

In June reviewed highway maintenance ... considered private contracts for Department of Transportation (MnDOT) projects ... heard from union and contractor organizations ... passed resolution that MnDOT proceed with projects and set up oversight committee.

Highway Policy Study Commission

April 28 heard update on hazardous waste facility siting and on solid waste and sewage sludge ash siting ... August 12 approved study to determine feasibility of St. Cloud Reformatory solid waste burning facility ... heard update on metropolitan counties selection process for solid waste and sludge ash disposal sites, and on county waste abatement programs ... heard update on the Pollution Control Agency's activities.

Legislative Commission on Waste Management

Heard from PCA on developing rules for land disposal facility and waste classification ... recommended changing law on waste facility rules and waste classifications ... heard update on Waste Management Board activities ... overviewed land disposal siting process ... reviewed plans to study above-ground and bedrock disposal ... heard update on search for processing facility sites ... reviewed board's rules for distribution of solid waste demonstration grants and loans.

July 7 ... reviewed budget cuts ... discussed rules for wastewater treatment facility grants, ownership of guns, name changes on drivers' licenses, graduation from social work school, and Vulnerable Adult Abuse Act ... heard testimony on Department of Public Welfare guidelines for admissions to group homes for mentally retarded.

Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules

Heard discussion on Department of Public Welfare Rule 31 on funding of Developmental Achievement Centers before the Community Social Services Act because of discrepancy as to whether counties can reduce services to mentally retarded persons because of budget shortfalls.

Discussed Department of Education rule on school bus lettering and its application to private school buses ... began hearing on Environmental Quality Board's proposed rules requiring projects to give environmental information to local governments for determination of environmental impact statement needs.

August 10 approved staff salary changes ... reviewed Department of Public Welfare rules on licensing and operation of developmental achievement centers ... August 24 heard, adopted report on EQB environmental review program rules ... discussed Public Utilities Commission procedures for publication of bus schedule changes ... October 6 discussed PCA rule on air quality standards; PCA's proposal for air quality standard for sulfur dioxide.

April 6 discussed reapportionment budget ... approved Land Management Information Center to prepare state district maps ... discussed \$2 million Legislature and commissions budget cuts ... adopted motion to cut \$1.5 million from Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources ... discussed printing Minnesota Statutes on a four-year rather than two-year basis ... authorized review of legislative commission budgets.

Legislative Coordinating Commission

Extended time for commission employees to use accrued vacation time ... approved four day/40 hour work week ... referred Legislative Commission on Employee Relations' employee request to Committee on Salary and Budget.

Subcommittee on the **Legislative Reference Library** June 17 heard about cutbacks in library's budget ... approved request to contact legislative committees for books ... adopted motion allowing transfer of data to Public Automated Library System ... approved request to contact state agencies about books in agency libraries.

Subcommittee on **Revisor's Office** August 9 approved pay changes for staff ... approved recommendation for employees to buy-back pension rights ... subcommittee on **Salary and Budget Review** August 10 heard summary on cost of living adjustments ... adopted motions to introduce legislation regarding staff, employee salaries, and benefits in Revisor's Office, legislative commissions, and Legislative Auditor's Office.

Legislative Commission on Metropolitan Governance

October 18 heard summary of commission hearings on functions and powers of Metropolitan Council, accountability of metropolitan agencies, and operations and structure of the council.

Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources

April 29 and 30 considered budget reductions and amendments to work programs ... heard appropriations proposals for the 1984-85 biennium ... May 17, 18, 27, 28, June 7, and 8 heard requests for funding. At June meetings, discussed \$1.5 million budget cut and possibility of restoring funds ... reviewed computer system proposals ... discussed allocation of funds ... made tentative funding recommendations ... approved amendments to work programs for bioenergy research and wind energy monitoring.

June 24 and 25 continued discussion of funding for 1984-85 ... approved funds for recreation grants to local governments ... heard funding alternatives for recreation grants ... made tentative allocations for recreation grants to local governments.

Land and Recreation Committee of LCMR September 2 ... approved park and recreation grants in Itasca County and Hutchinson ... reviewed proposed law changes for recreation ... reviewed application for federal Great River Road funds ... discussed policy which forbids a unit of government to use grant funds to buy land from another unit of government ... tentatively approved Scientific and Natural Area land acquisition projects ... heard DNR funding limits for park development professional services.

Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement

August 23 and 24, discussed a proposal to include all state and local employees in a single retirement benefit design ... heard Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association report on retirement plan ... reviewed the Public Employee Pension Plan Reporting and Accountability Act of 1982 ... adopted a motion opposing PEPRA ... heard reports on pre-1973 retirees' benefits; exclusion of public employee pension contributions from gross income for taxation; effect of Laws 1982, Chapter 460, on volunteer firefighters' pensions; and problems with implementing laws governing purchase of service credit ... approved salaries.

Legislative Commission on Employee Relations

LCER met May 4 approved agreements on state employee early retirement; approved changes to supervisory employees plan ... approved job classifications in certain bargaining units.

Reviewed 1982 laws requiring the commission to study public employment labor relations ... heard report on state work force reduction effects ... heard study on law requiring LCER to review executive position salaries ... reviewed teacher and public school employee insurance programs.

Appointed a subcommittee on **Executive Salary Study** ... June 23 heard amendments to bargaining unit contracts regarding early retirement ... heard report on state employees workers' compensation.

Subcommittee on Executive and Judicial Compensation July 15 heard reports on compensation options for executive and judicial employees ... heard report on differences in compensation of managerial employees and their department heads, and between bargaining unit employees and department heads.

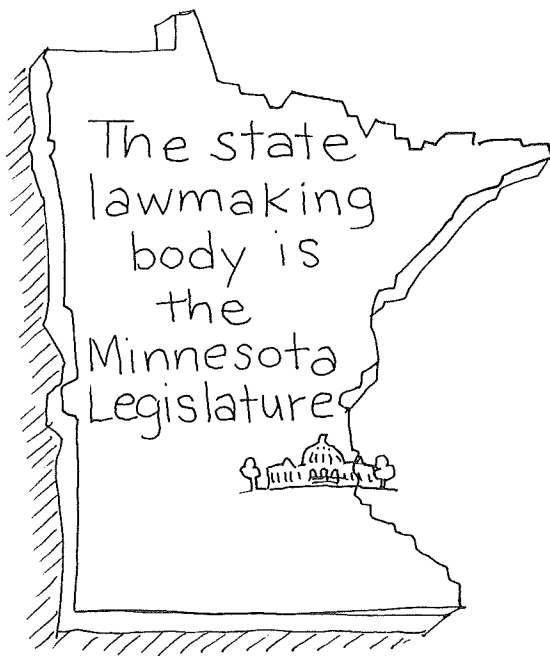
Legislative Audit Commission

LAC met April 13 ... approved legal service fees for audit report suit ... reviewed budget cuts in the Legislative Auditor's Office ... reviewed programs on state purchasing, state procurement set-aside, Department of Education information system, state timber sales, state office space ... proposed studies on state land management, Community Social Services Act, state programs for mentally retarded, special education.

Subcommittee on Topic Selection June 2 ... considered projects for evaluation ... reviewed Legislative Auditor activities ... reviewed state land management study ... recommended proposal to evaluate community services for mentally retarded. Full commission June 2 reviewed Legislative Auditor's Office budget cuts ... reviewed direct property program ... approved state land management project ... approved community services to mentally retarded ... heard plans for the statewide audit.

On August 17 heard about state purchasing practices and set-aside program ... reviewed plan to study state land acquisition, land exchange, land disposal, and leasing ... reviewed mineral leasing report ... approved appointment of Deputy Legislative Auditor ... approved auditor's office salary changes ... heard progress report on statewide audit.

Minnesota's changed



new population trends new legislative district lines

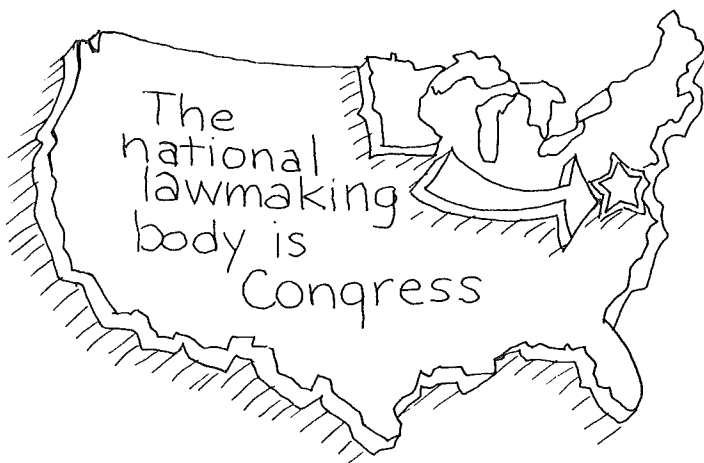
More people called Minnesota "home" in 1980 than in any other year in state history. The 1980 census (population count) shows Minnesota with a population of 4,075,970, compared to a 1970 figure of 3,806,103.

So in 1980, as after each census, the Minnesota Constitution required the State Legislature to redraw Minnesota's eight Congressional and 134 Legislative district lines to reflect the new population patterns.

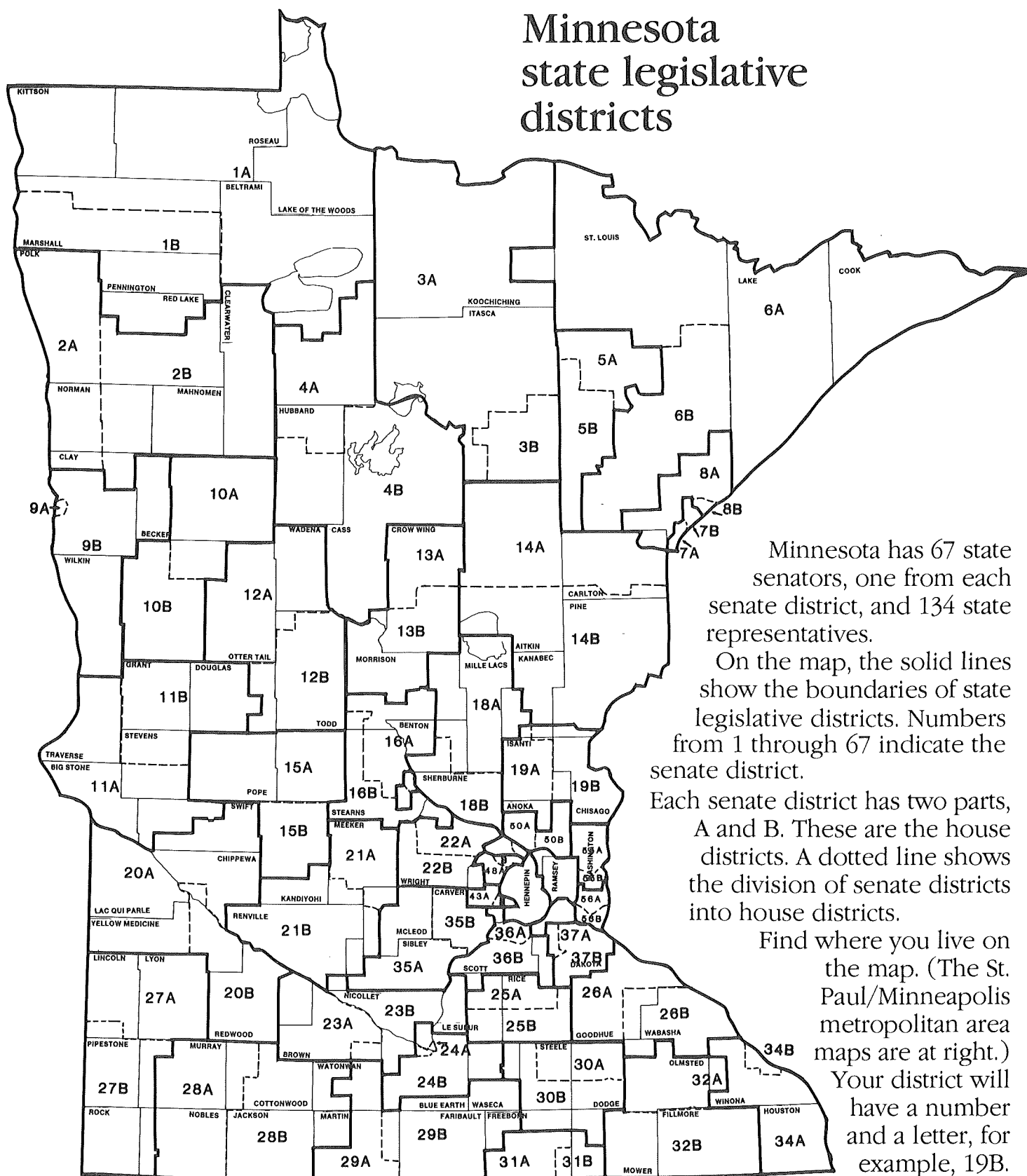
Because the Legislature didn't meet the federally set reapportionment deadlines, federal courts drew up the new boundaries.

The new boundaries assure that population in each district is approximately the same: about a half million people in each of the state's eight Congressional districts; 30,600 in each state House district.

The legislative district determines who represents you at the State Capitol in St. Paul (your state representative and state senator). The Congressional district determines who represents you in Washington, D.C. (your representative in Congress). Minnesota has two U.S. Senators who represent all of the state. Check the list on page 30 to find who represents your district. If you can't find your district on the map, call the House Information Office (612) 296-2146.



Minnesota state legislative districts

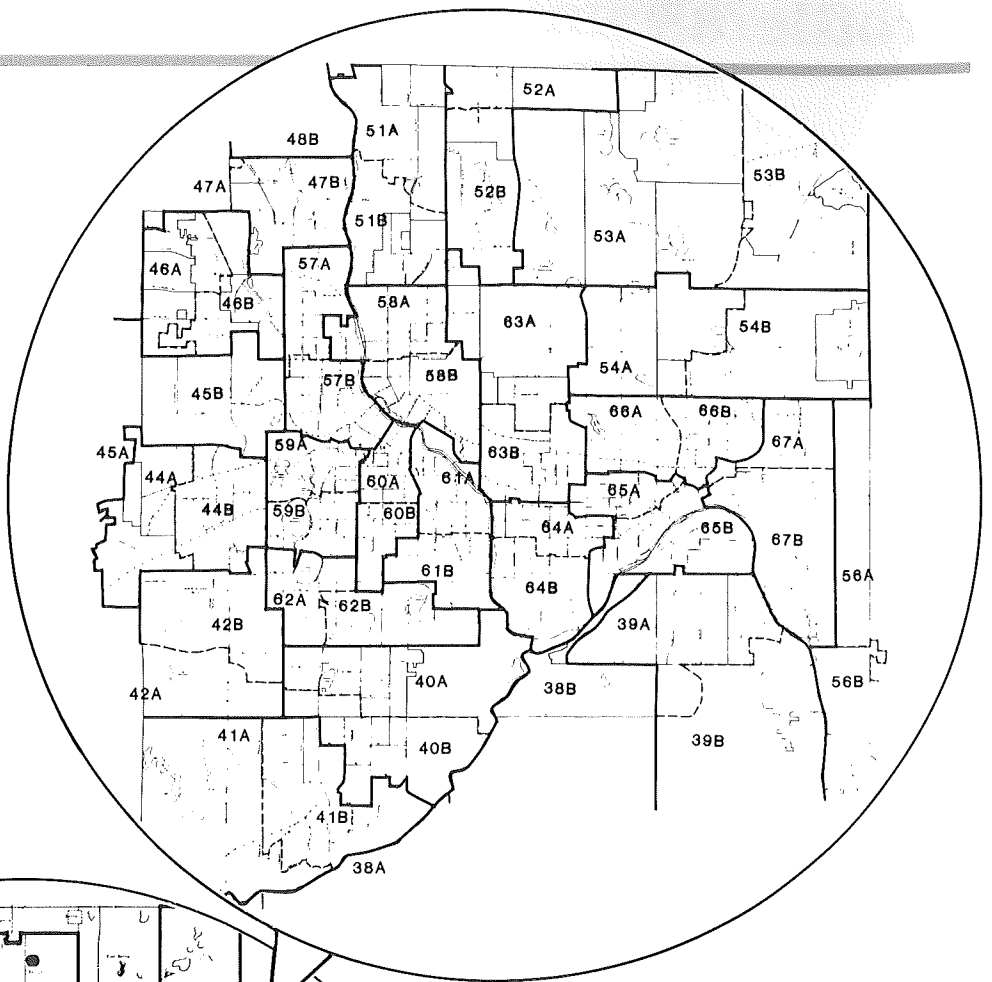


Minnesota has 67 state senators, one from each senate district, and 134 state representatives.

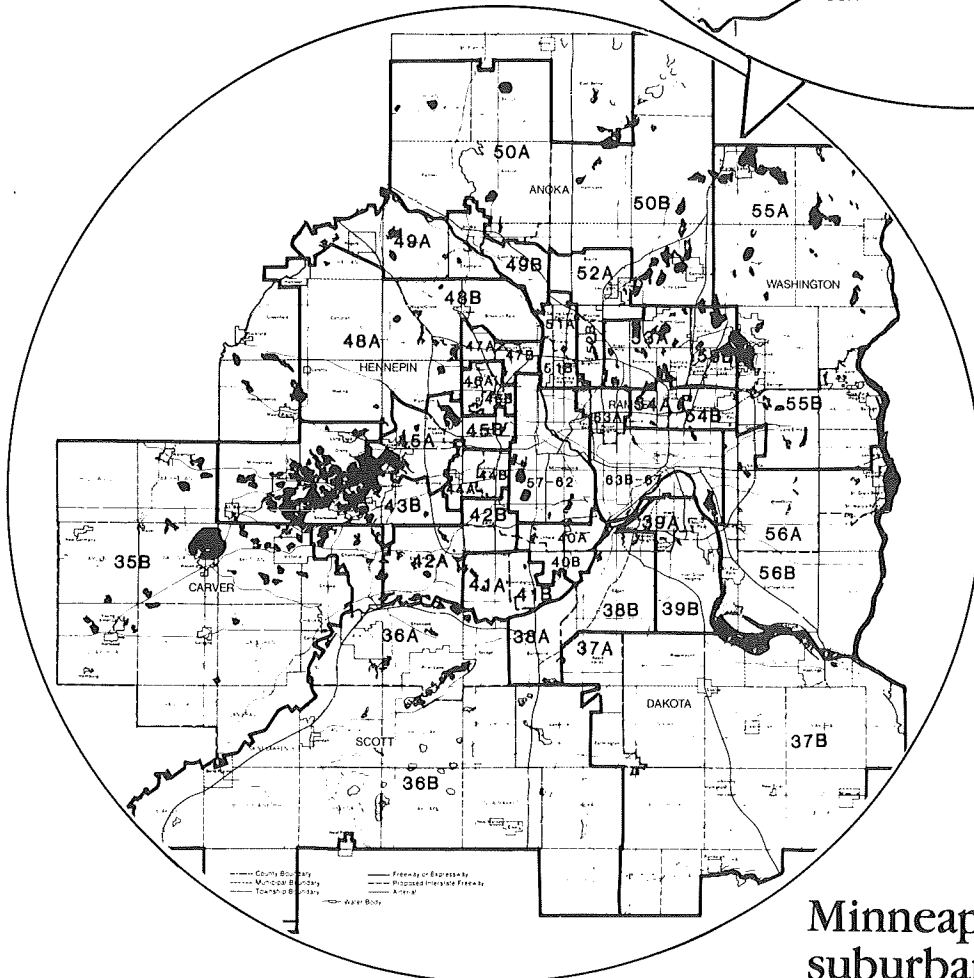
On the map, the solid lines show the boundaries of state legislative districts. Numbers from 1 through 67 indicate the senate district.

Each senate district has two parts, A and B. These are the house districts. A dotted line shows the division of senate districts into house districts.

Find where you live on the map. (The St. Paul/Minneapolis metropolitan area maps are at right.) Your district will have a number and a letter, for example, 19B.



Minneapolis/St. Paul
metropolitan area

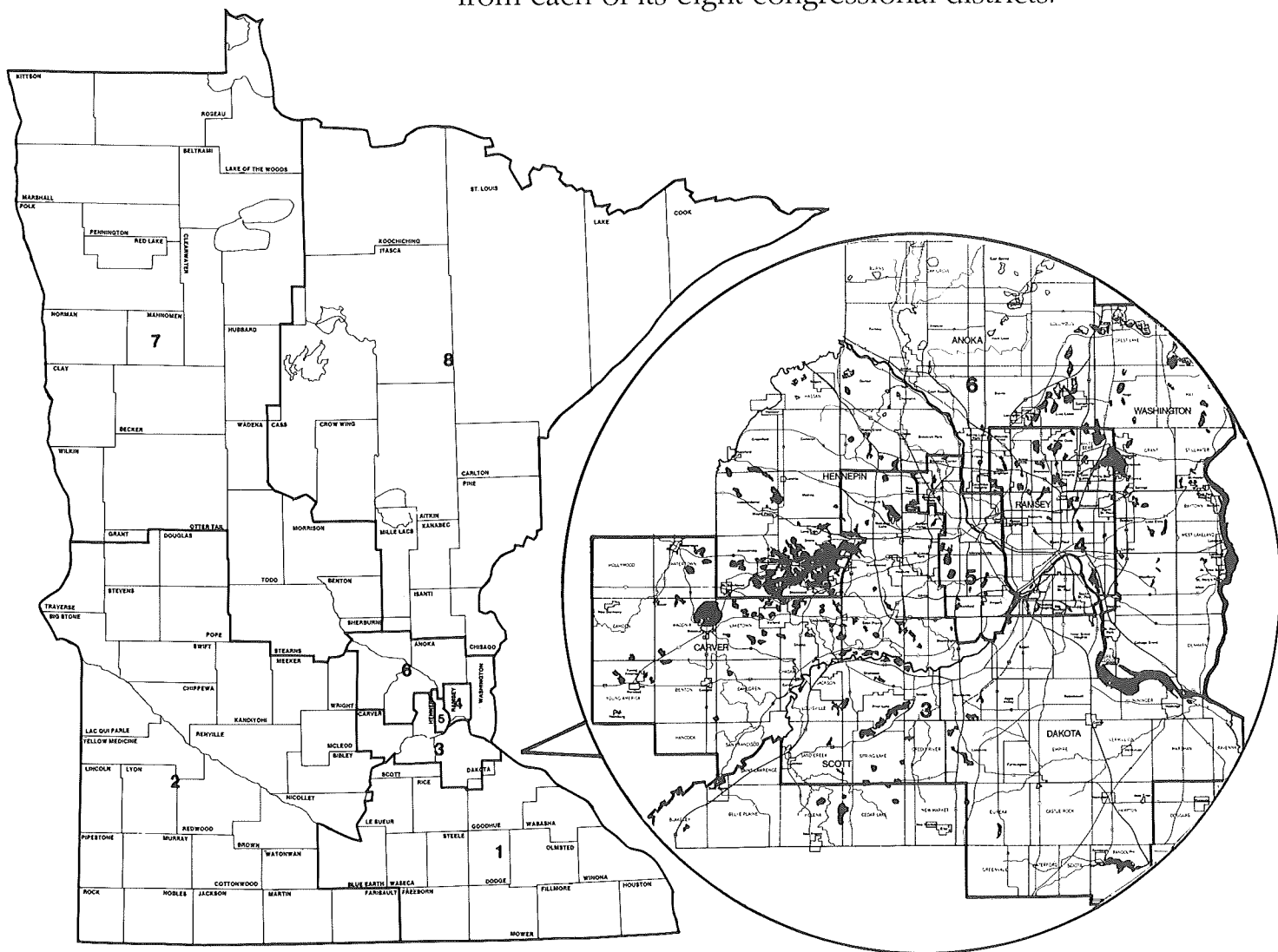


Minneapolis/St. Paul
suburban area

Minnesota congressional districts

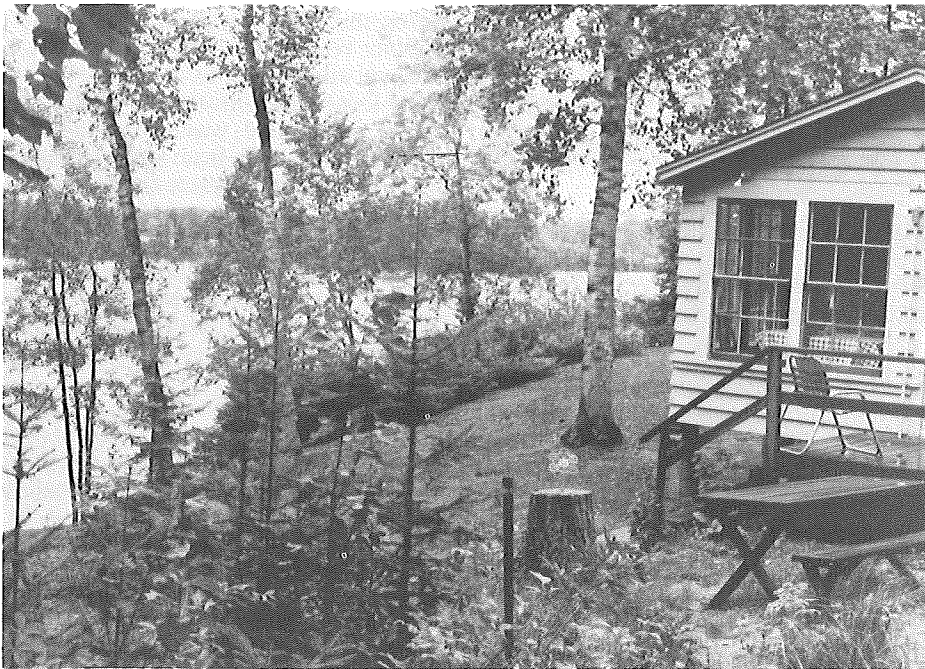
As all states do, Minnesota has two U.S. senators who represent all the state.

The population of the state determines the number of U.S. representatives a state has in Washington, D.C. Minnesota, with a 1980 population of over four million people, has eight U.S. representatives (congressmen) in Congress, one from each of its eight congressional districts.



Permanent school fund

Minnesota land helps pay for education



Photos by Bill Marx

Lake Pokegama near Grand Rapids, Minnesota has Permanent School Fund land that the DNR leases.

Minnesota's Permanent School Fund owns 2.5 million acres of land—a legacy of wild rice, mineral reserves, and timber land. Money from the fund is only a small part of what pays for Minnesota's school system. Other monies come from property taxes and state revenues. But the land and \$278 million in the permanent school fund adds up to a management problem for the Legislature.

The land was a gift from the federal government to Minnesota Territory's school children in 1847. Originally the land totalled nearly three million acres—or sections 16 and 34 of most townships. An 1860 federal grant added four million acres of swamp land, and another grant added a half million acres in 1841.

However, land swaps and sales over the years have left the Permanent School Fund (PSF) with about 2.5 million acres, mostly in the northern half of the state. More than 50 percent of PSF lands are in Koochiching, St. Louis, and Itasca counties.

Income from land sales, mineral leases, and crops goes into the fund's principal

and puts about \$27 per pupil into the state school system. The money's not a big part of the school finance formula's \$1416 in foundation aid per student, but the state must hold it "in perpetuity" to finance the education of future generations.

As education costs rose and the state's checking account balance fell, legislators started looking at the Department of Natural Resource's (DNR) management of the school fund lands. In the 1982 School Aids Bill the Legislature ordered an auditor's report and established an advisory committee review of Permanent School Fund management to make sure the fund earned a good return on its investments.

Management of the Permanent School Fund

Permanent School Fund Advisory Committee members spent several summer meetings going over legislative audit reports that claimed the DNR didn't manage the funds well, charged less than market rate for leases on property including lakeshore sites, and used school fund lands for DNR projects without reimbursing the account.

Steve Thorne, deputy commissioner of the DNR, disagreed with the auditor's report and gave his own summary and plans to the committee.

The advisory committee will propose management changes to the Legislature next session after more study of school fund land use and income including:

Lease rates: DNR last negotiated 10-year leases for 1785 lakeshore lots in 1981. The yearly charges average \$133 per lot, an increase from \$25 in 1970. Lessees own the cabins or other buildings on the property and pay an average of \$233 in property taxes. Under DNR reassessment plans lease rates could go up six or seven times after the 1986 rate adjustment.

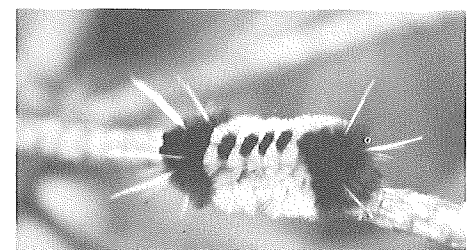
Fifty-year taconite leases the DNR issued in 1941 are already in negotiation. The current leases require 15 cents per ton in royalties. New leases will provide at least \$2.20 per ton to the fund, with built-in increases.

Wild rice land leases will increase from \$1.50 to \$16 per acre under DNR plans.

No-income land: The fund doesn't earn income from some land, including land the DNR uses—as the Legislature directed—for state parks and public accesses. The DNR could repay the school fund for over 10,000 such acres with \$5 million, but the Legislature has not approved general fund money for the purchase.

Management plans: DNR land use officials are working on forest use policies for school fund land. The legislative auditor also suggests long-term plans for mineral, wild rice development, and other income-producing property, and the examination of accounting procedures for PSF income and investments. Review of PSF financial management by a DNR staff committee has already begun. □

by Laura E. Godfrey



Low-level radioactive waste disposal

Minnesota can team up with other states or go-it-alone

Federal law makes each state responsible for its own low-level radioactive waste but allows states to enter into compacts to establish regional disposal sites.

States that join a compact can refuse waste from any state which isn't a part of the compact group.

The federal law came about, because, in 1979, two of the three low-level radioactive waste disposal sites in the United States refused to take wastes from other states.

Although a court order forced the sites to reopen temporarily to accommodate other states, the refusals prompted Congress to pass the Federal Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act in 1980.

Minnesota has to decide what to do, because, in 1986, just four years from now, the federal act will allow disposal sites in other states to refuse to take our waste.

To meet the 1986 deadline, the Minnesota Legislature put together a Joint (House/Senate) Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste to study Minnesota's options. And Governor Quie appointed a task force to look into the issue and represent Minnesota in compact negotiations.

The joint committee reviewed the compacts and the low-level radioactive waste issues this interim. Here's a report on their studies:



What is low-level radioactive waste?

Every state produces some low-level radioactive waste, which comes from use and transportation of radioactive materials, and includes general trash, contaminated equipment, cleaning water, and organic liquids. Minnesota uses the waste-producing materials in power reactors, industry, education, research, and medicine.

Low-level radioactive waste is not high-level radioactive waste such as spent nuclear fuel rods from power reactors, fuel processing wastes, or wastes from uranium mining or processing.

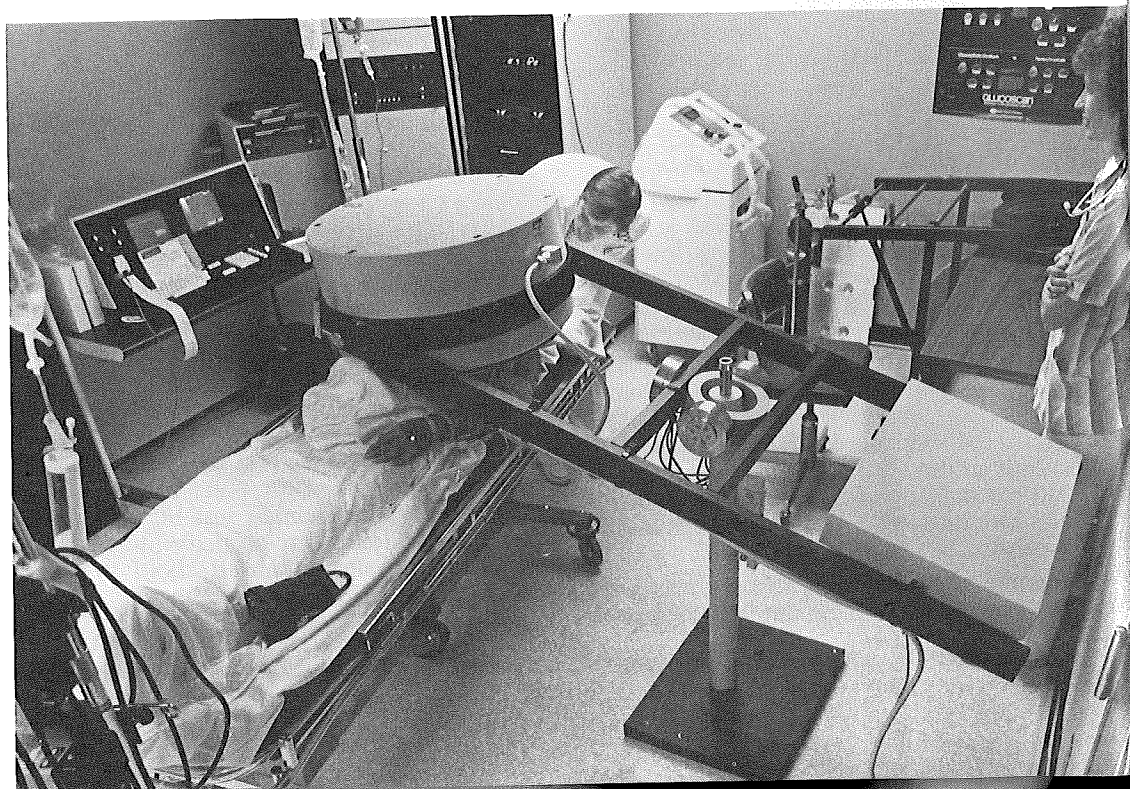
Radioactive elements that make up radioactive waste decay at different rates. The radioactive lifetime of low-level waste is usually weeks or years compared to thousands of years for high-level radioactive elements.

The measurement for decay is a half-life, the length of time needed for half of the amount of an element to decay. For example, Phosphorus 32 has a half-life of 14 days. If the phosphorus is in a sealed container for 14 days, half of it will decay to another form of nuclear material. Most radioactive elements must go through 10 half-lives before becoming non-radioactive. In the case of Phosphorus 32—140 days.

Benefits of using radioactive materials

Power plants generate about 52 percent of the low-level radioactive waste in Minnesota. The state has two nuclear power plants which provide 35 percent of the state's electricity.

Twin City hospital uses scintillation camera for diagnosing disease, an example of modern medical equipment that produces radioactive waste. Hospital packages the waste for disposal. (See photo at top of page.)



The manufacture of some products (vaccines, hormones, anti-cancer drugs, computers, smoke detectors, luminous dials, static eliminators, and medical supplies) produces low-level radioactive wastes.

The medical profession uses radioactive elements to treat cancer and to diagnose organ dysfunctions, cancer, and cardiac and blood flow problems. Radiation also reduces the probability of organ rejection.

Education and research facilities use radio tracers to study biological systems.

Agricultural research relies on certain radioactive materials for developing disease and drought resistant crops and crops which need less fertilizer, and for weed and insect control.

According to Minnesota users, if the state prohibited radioactive materials, "The health and safety of citizens would be negatively impacted, biological research would be set back 50 years, and the state would lose a large source of energy."

Negative effects

Ionizing radiation (the energy a radioactive atom produces when it disintegrates) can cause cell and genetic damage, according to a report from the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Living organisms can repair some damage from the continual, low doses of radiation. Large doses can be deadly, but the health effects of long exposure to small doses need more research.

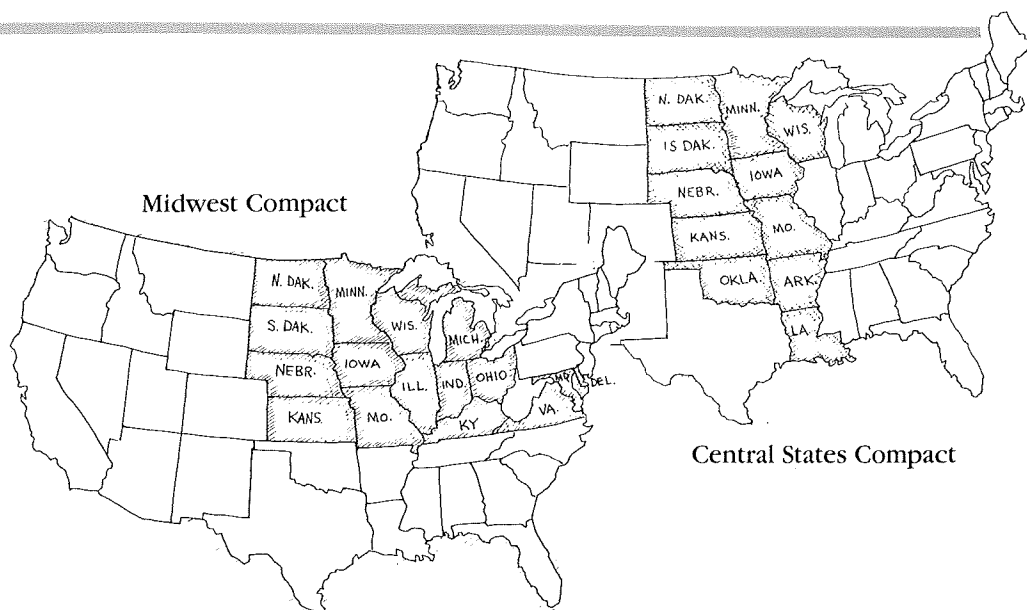
How much low-level radioactive waste does Minnesota produce?

A Health Department survey shows that Minnesota is the 15th largest producer of low-level radioactive waste in the United States, and disposes of about 235,000 gallons of the waste each year.

Of Minnesota's 188 licensed low-level waste users, only 22 ship the waste out of the state.

Some users incinerate waste to reduce the volume, a method which doesn't stop the need for long-term disposal but does reduce landfill space needs. Compaction reduces space needs, too.

Other users store the waste until it has decayed to the point where it can go into a municipal sewer or sanitary landfill. Still others store the waste until they have enough to ship to a disposal site. Many medical and industrial generators return waste to the vendor.



Minnesota's options

Under federal law, Minnesota has two options—develop its own disposal site within the state or join an interstate compact group and develop a site that states in the compact can use.

The first option has several drawbacks, John Malinka, of the Minnesota Technology Council says, "Minnesota citizens will probably be sensitive about burial of radioactive waste within the state because of the hazardous waste siting that's taking place now."

Economically, Minnesota doesn't produce enough to cover the cost of a site for just Minnesota waste. The cost just to set up the site would be \$8 to \$13 million.

And, the governor's task force said Minnesota may not be able to refuse waste from other states if the state chooses to go-it-alone.

The task force recommends that the state join a compact to take care of the problem on a regional basis.

The compacts

Minnesota could join

Minnesota is eligible to join two compacts, the Central States Compact and the Midwest Compact. The Joint Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste, Rep. Phyllis Kahn, chairman, studied the compacts this summer.

Central States Compact

Eligible states: Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

Deadline to join: Jan. 1, 1984.

The Kansas and Louisiana legislatures have passed the Central States Compact, and Nebraska has passed a resolution to

enact the compact in 1983. The Missouri and Iowa legislatures are looking at the compact for their states.

The Central States Compact has a site proposal in Kansas. If the group approves the site, and if another state joins the two that have already adopted the compact, a disposal area could soon be in operation.

Midwest Compact

Eligible states: Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Missouri, Virginia, Wisconsin.

Deadline to join: July 1, 1984.

Negotiating states in the Midwest group have adopted a final draft of the compact agreement. Most states have submitted the compact to their legislatures.

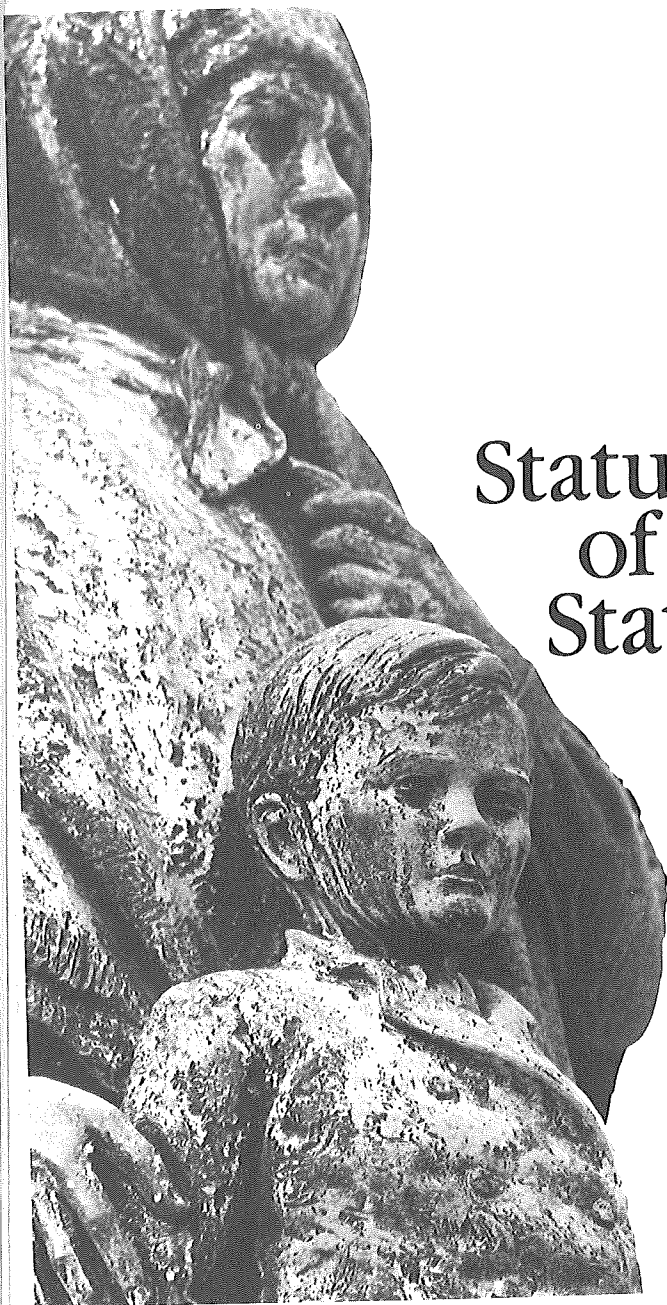
The Midwest group has a management plan to identify potential host states. All party states would probably need to identify areas within their states for disposal sites, and the group would choose the best alternative.

Minnesota will lose eligibility if it doesn't join a compact before the deadlines. To join, the Legislature must approve the compact as it would a bill, giving it the status of a state law; party states must agree to let Minnesota in; and Congress must approve the compact.

The 1984 eligibility time frame will force the Legislature to decide on a compact during the 1983 legislative session.

George Petterson, commissioner of health and chairman of the governor's task force, said it's hard to determine which compact is better, "Both are OK. A lot can happen before January 1984. We don't need to make a decision yet." □

by Jean Mehle



Statues of the State Capitol

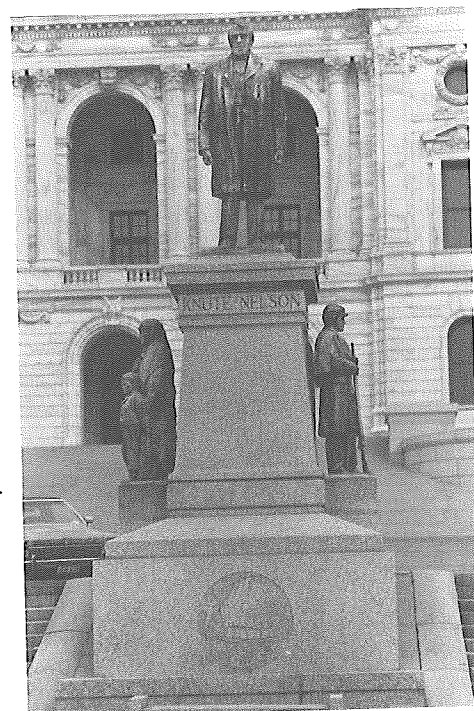
Governors of Minnesota

Knute Nelson

“**T**hree years a soldier in the Civil War. Three times a member of Congress. Twice governor of Minnesota. Five times our United States Senator.”

First of a long line of governors of Norwegian birth or heritage, Nelson came to the United States from Norway with his widowed mother in 1849, and by 1871, had homesteaded in Alexandria. The farmers' revolt and a three-way voting split helped elect Nelson governor in 1893.

In 1894, 1900, 1906, and 1912, the Legislature chose Nelson to represent Minnesota in the U.S. Senate. And in 1918, when the 17th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution allowed popular vote to choose Senators, the people of Minnesota voted Nelson in for his fifth Senate term. He died of cancer in 1923.



Knute Nelson
Feb. 2, 1843-April 28, 1923
statue by John K. Daniels, erected in 1928

Sculpture at the base of the Knute Nelson statue—a reminder of Nelson and his mother as Norwegian immigrants.

All but four Minnesota governors since Nelson's election have had Scandinavian backgrounds.

Floyd Bjornsterne Olson

“**H**e was possessed of a voice that could be heard a block away,” said McGrath and Delmont in their biography of Floyd B. Olson. Olson stands facing the State Office Building, posing with pointed finger as if he had an important point to make.

Olson governed in the Great Depression from 1931 to 1936, when farm prices were low and farmers went on strike, when 70 percent of Iron Range miners were without jobs, before the New Deal programs.

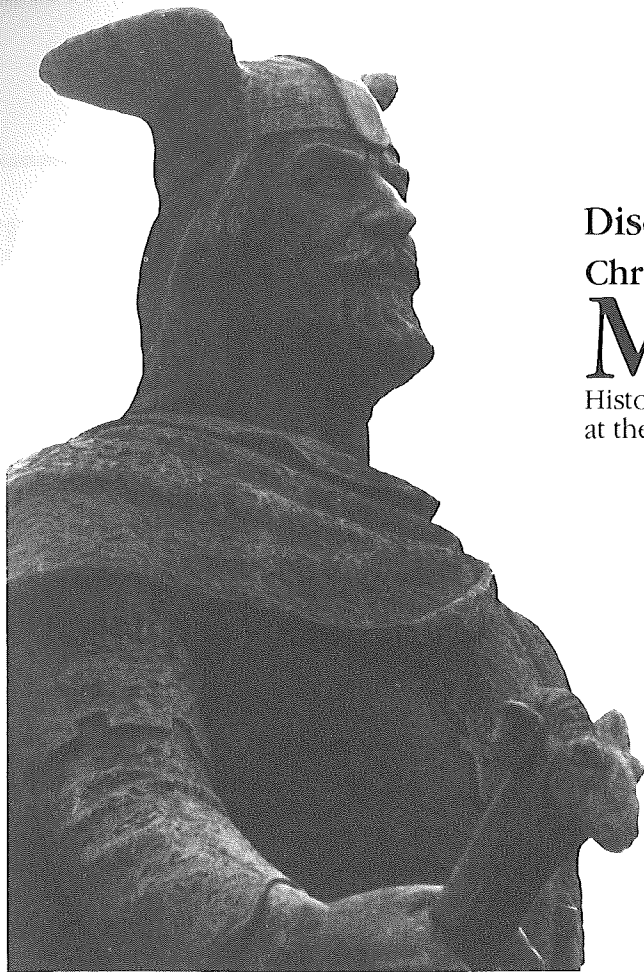
Olson was a member of the Farmer-Labor party, but he allied himself with the Democratic candidate for President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1932, Roosevelt was the first Democratic candidate for President to carry the state of Minnesota.

Also during Olson's administration, in 1933, Minnesota began a state income tax to fund schools. The state temporarily prohibited mortgage foreclosures, and created 13 state forests from tax-delinquent lands.

Although Olson faced stormy times in the state, people loved and admired him.

Working with a legislature of the opposition party, Olson was able to support and sign into law an old-age pension bill, conservation measures, and a law prohibiting injunctions in labor disputes.

People began to speak of him as a possible third-party candidate for President, but in 1936, cancer claimed the life of Floyd B. Olson, at age 45.



Leif Erikson carries a sword in one hand, a boat tiller in the other.

Nationally, we celebrate Columbus Day on October 12; in Minnesota we honor Leif Erikson on October 9.

Discoverers of America

Christopher Columbus

Minnesota's Italian population presented the Christopher Columbus statue to the state. It arrived in 1931, 18 years before the appearance of the Leif Erikson likeness. Historical Society pictures show a turnout of thousands of people at the dedication ceremonies.

Leif Erikson

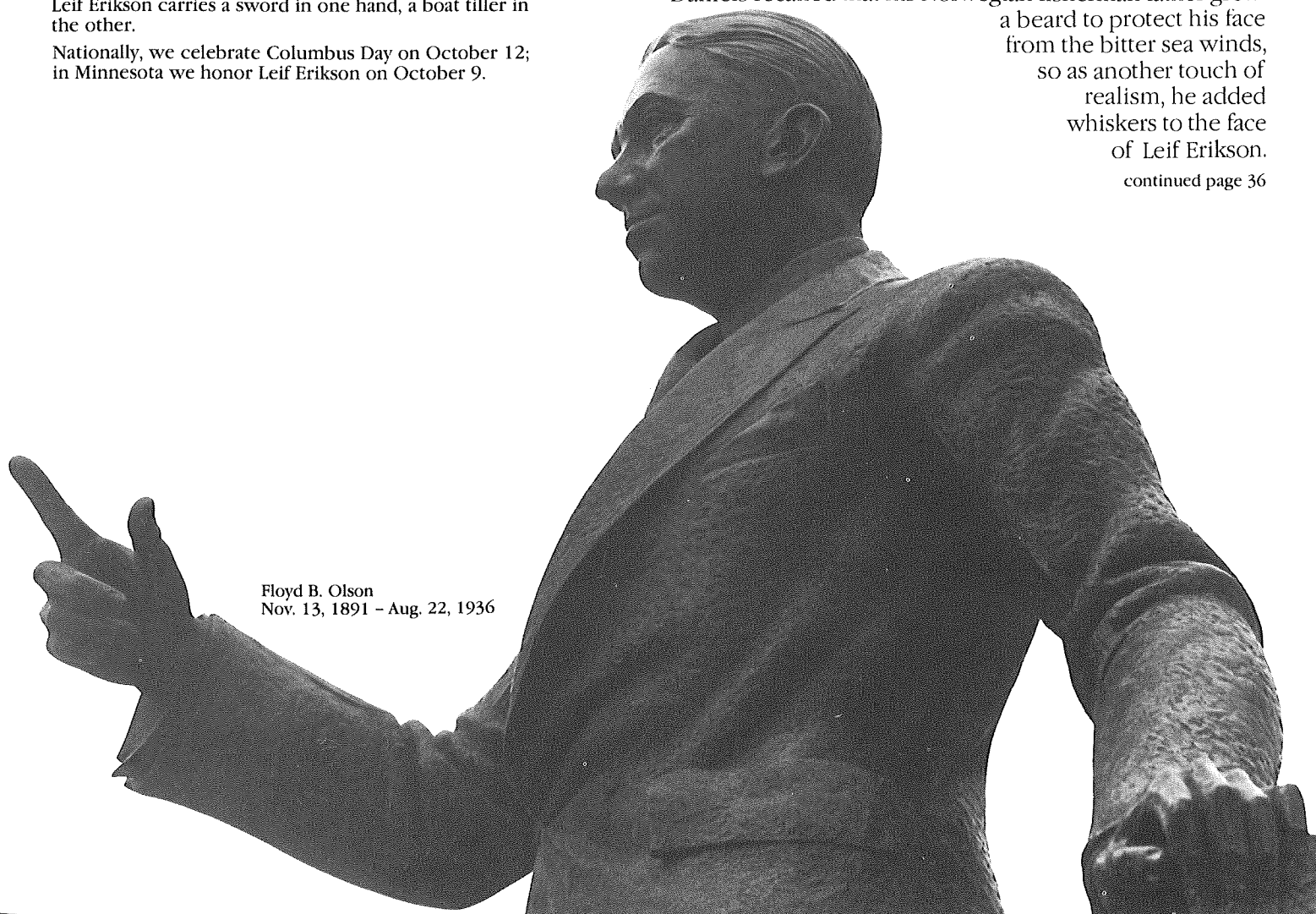
The plaque claims he discovered America in 1000 A.D. Son of Eric the Red, Leif, born in Iceland in 972, lived in Greenland, and spent a winter at the court of King Olaf of Norway, where he became a Christian.

The King sent him as a missionary to Greenland, but on his way home, storms blew him off course and he landed in North America. European historians uncovered the stories of his travels in the 17th century.

John Karl Daniels, Leif's sculptor, also from Norway, studied dress of the period to be accurate in his molding of the 12-foot statue. However, Daniels couldn't decide whether Leif should wear a Christian cross. But, legend records that Leif appeared to the sculptor in a dream one night and told him, "Give me the cross." So Daniels did.

Daniels recalled that his Norwegian fisherman father grew a beard to protect his face from the bitter sea winds, so as another touch of realism, he added whiskers to the face of Leif Erikson.

continued page 36



Floyd B. Olson
Nov. 13, 1891 - Aug. 22, 1936

The changing Legislature...

Remembering the past

One are the days when 10 legislators shared a single office, when House members stood in line to use public phones, and gone are the \$1000-per-year salaries. Although legislators now have their own phones, desks, and a base pay of \$18,500, Fred Cina, a 21-year veteran of the House, who retired in 1968, says he doesn't envy them.

"These guys don't have time for fun anymore," says Cina. "Back a few years we had some humor breaks, like when Al Oberg, a member from Lindstrom, would interrupt a hot debate with a request to recognize some member's birthday. He'd break into a resounding chorus of 'Happy Birthday' that echoed through the big House Chamber and created quite a stir for visitors and members. I proposed a resolution to end Oberg's outbursts, but it was fun. We had that kind of rapport in those days. Now they (House members) don't have time to get to know each other."

And Cina's probably right. The pace is faster, the job takes more time. The momentum starts building for every member right after election. It's a whole new way of life from back when the state's first legislatures met for six months of a 24-month period, leaving the 18-month interim time for informal study committees.

Most representatives in the early years were farmers (51 percent in 1877), so this schedule worked well. Session met in the winter when farmers couldn't work their fields.

But as Minnesota grew, the problems grew. Being a lawmaker began to take more time. In 1972 the Legislature established annual sessions, meeting from January to May the first year of the biennium, and from January to March or April during the second year. Committee meetings during the interim became formal discussions on bills and amendments to get ready for the general calendar during session.

Most representatives have other jobs. They're full-time teachers and attorneys. They work in business and other professions to which they add their legislative duties. For some members, legislating has become a full-time job.

According to Pete Fugina, a veteran House member, who served from 1954 to 1976, legislators need more time to read, research, and discuss bills.

"We can't shoo away problems; we need time to work on them. Legislators should have sufficient time and not let side businesses interfere," says Fugina.

Work carries over into the interim

When the sessions met only six months every two years, the executive branch loaned staff people and equipment to the Legislature. Meeting rooms were cramped and a desk in the House Chamber was a member's "office." When the session was over, the staff, telephones, typewriters, and borrowed furniture disappeared. The House of Representatives Chamber was dark and deserted.

“These guys don’t have time for fun anymore.” Fred Cina

As session work went on into the interim, the House bought equipment and hired year-round staff. When the State Office Building went up in 1932, the Legislature gained committee meeting rooms open to the press and public, but legislators didn't move out of their crowded Capitol quarters into private offices in the State Office Building until the 1973-74 biennium.

Party labels return

In 1913 the Legislature dropped official party labels and House members considered themselves either liberals or conservatives, no matter what their party choice was. For 60 years members ran on non-partisan tickets until the 1973

session when a bill became law requiring candidates to publicly state which party they belonged to.

In the House, this was a noticeable change. Members, who once sat wherever they liked in the House Chamber, now preferred to sit with their party members the way they do today. Legislators address opposite party members as "the members across the aisle," or "you members on the other side of the room," because of the divided seating arrangement.

Public awareness increases

The open meeting and government laws (what some people call "sunshine" laws because they've put public business and officials in the "light") brought more change. More press, TV, and radio coverage. A more aware public that continues to grow with the world-wide information explosion.

In response to the increased demands of the public's right to know, the House began the present system of recording all committee meetings and House floor action in the chamber. During the session, the Chief Clerk's Office prints overnight the *Journal of the House*, the official record of House business, so copies are available to the public, media, and legislators the next day. When a member delivers an amendment to a bill vocally on the floor of the House, the chief clerk's staff quickly makes printed copies and gives one to every member to examine before voting. Computers allow staff, legislators, and the public to rapidly follow bills as they move through the lawmaking process.

Members adjust to the pace

Though veteran members of the House generally agree the responsibilities and time demands of the job are heavier, no one yearns for an age gone by—the days of waiting in line to use phones, the \$1000-per-year salaries, and the 10-to-an-office space squeeze. Legislators of the '80s—who'll serve in an era of ever-increasing, fast-paced technology—appear ready to make their own history. ▶

moving with the times

Preparing for the future

They stand in a group at the entrance to the Minnesota House of Representatives Chamber on the second floor of the State Capitol—men and women wearing name tags of varied colors.

If they're legislative staff members, the tag is blue. If they're wives or husbands of members of the House, the color's yellow. If they're House members, their name tags are green.

The "House member" title is new to most of the green tag wearers, but they're here in front of the Capitol because they won their campaigns for a seat in the Minnesota House of Representatives.

It's 8:30 a.m., Nov. 5, just three days after the 1982 elections. And, although they're campaign weary, they're eager to get on with the orientation program they've

come for on this crisp autumn day. Coffee cups in hand, they file into the historic House Chamber to begin an introduction to the people, places, and procedures that will be a major part of their daily lives once the 73rd session of the Minnesota Legislature begins in January.

Rep. John Clawson (DFL, Lindstrom) is chairman of the 1982-83 New Members Orientation Committee that includes Reps. Kathleen Blatz, Robert Reif, Connie Levi, Gordon Voss, Kathleen Vellenga, and Janet Clark. They've put together a day they believe will build a base for all the information new members will have to absorb in the weeks ahead.

Rep. Harry Sieben, speaker of the House, a DFLer from Hastings, and Rep. Willis Eken, also DFL, a six-term veteran from Twin Valley and majority leader in the



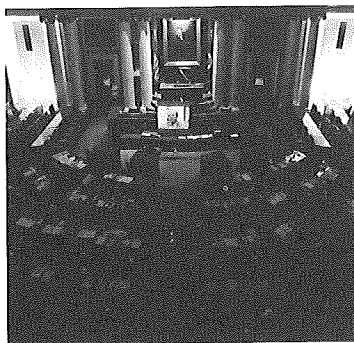
Rep. John Clawson, orientation committee chairman, welcomes new House members.

House, are on hand to extend their welcome. The agenda is full, but the mood's relaxed.

David Jennings, Independent Republican and minority leader from Truman, jokes about when Sieben was younger and Eken's hair was darker, but he gets ▸

Rep. Connie Levi leads a group of new legislators during a tour of House Service offices





The program included a movie about the legislator's job.

the message out that the job of an elected official is often stressful. "The job's not always fun," says Jennings, and he encourages the newly elected members to take advantage of all the knowledge they'll find in the staff they'll be meeting throughout the day.

"If you want to do a good job, listen to Ed Burdick," he says. Edward R. Burdick is the chief clerk of the House with 40 years of service in the Legislature. Burdick and his staff are responsible for administering the flow of paper work, all of the hundreds of bills that go through the Legislature each session, and for publishing the *Journal*, the official record of the proceedings in the Minnesota House.

In this morning session, staff members explain services and rules. Dave Kienitz, director of House Finance, talks about salary, telephones, insurance, and supplies. Harlan Christianson, Educational Services Director, tells about tours he offers members and their visitors. Nan Shaw, from the Minnesota Historical Society, talks about the Historical Society tour services, and Linda Montgomery, legislative reference librarian, explains what information is available to members in the library. Between speakers, new members fill out forms, just like new employees everywhere, and Tom Olmscheid, House photographer, takes photos for the official publications yet to come.

While in the Chamber, the group views a film "The First Branch of Government," the story of a real-life legislator's role in the process of making a bill a law. The film gives new members and spouses a look at how one former member, Tom Berg, met with constituents about a land-use problem and how he developed a strategy to take care of the problem in a bill that would affect land use throughout the metropolitan area.

The film shows the wins and losses, the emotional highs and lows that build and sap energy as the hours and time away from family lengthen, and how the strain of making the system work begins to affect professional and private lives. After the film, Tom Berg, now an attorney in private practice, tells about his experience and adds some words of advice.

"Pick the issues carefully that you want to support. Get to know each other. Use the knowledgeable staff. Try to stay humble, idealistic, and keep a sense of humor," Berg says.

After lunch, small-group tours go through the governor's and attorney general's offices on the Capitol's main floor. Then downstairs to the House Information Office where Jean Steiner, House information officer, introduces the staff and explains that the office publishes informational material and answers questions for the public and members. Next on to House Research. Tom Todd, acting director, leads the groups through the research offices and offers a rundown of what the staff does.



New members tour the Capitol.



Touring new members stop at the Chief Clerk's office (above). Staff member Donald Crosby explains office functions. Revisor Steve Cross, in his office, discusses bill drafting (below).



Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Legislative Districts



Family joined in the program. New member, Alan Welle (above) sits with his son in the House Chamber. Rep. Bob Reif, M.D., (below) talks about dealing with stress that comes with being a legislator.

At the Revisor's Office, groups come together when a bus load of school children also on tour approach the office. Revisor Steve Cross introduces a few of the staff attorneys and explains the process of bill-writing from beginning to final draft.

Upstairs again to the main floor, and the Legislative Reference Library, and to the second floor Chief Clerk's Office. Don Crosby, front office supervisor, explains bill processing, and the Index Department staff next door tells how the computerized index system stores and retrieves bill information.

By 2:30, everyone welcomes a chance to sit awhile in the auditorium of the State Office Building where they arrive by tunnel from the Capitol. Here Clawson again introduces staff members Todd, Cross, and Steiner. Sergeant-at-Arms Larry Bothwell briefly explains his duties and Ed Burdick, chief clerk, gives members an idea of proceedings the upcoming session will bring.

The next move is down the hall to Room 57, where the League of Women Voters serves cider and cookies. The energy level begins to rise, fatigue seems less noticeable, and the group is ready for the discussion of "Being a Representative: A Family Affair."

This part of the program grabs the attention of members and spouses. Representatives Robert Reif (IR, White Bear Lake) and Ken Nelson (DFL, Mpls.) tell how members and their families must adjust to the demands of the job. Reif, a practicing physician, advises new members to take care of themselves by find-



ing time to exercise, rest, eat right, and keep relationships with loved ones healthy. Nelson speaks on pitfalls of the job that create family problems: separation, stress and intensity, and little time to spend together.

After a day of facts and figures, the discussion brings wives, husbands—new members—closer to the realities and demands that will affect their personal lives. Realities and demands they'll begin to face come January. □ by Nancy J. Miller

1983 Facts about the House

Men/Women: 115/19

DFL/IR: 77/57

District population: 30,600

Age

Average: 45 years
Range: 24-72 years

Education

High school: 14
College work/
Vo-tech: 26
College graduate: 37
Graduate work: 24
Graduate degree: 33

Seniority Range

1st term

DFL: 21

IR: 15

2nd term

DFL: 11

IR: 8

3rd term

DFL: 8

IR: 18

4th term

DFL: 9

IR: 7

5th term

DFL: 8

IR: 1

6th term

DFL: 12

IR: 4

7th term

DFL: 3

IR: 1

8th term

DFL: 1

IR: 1

9th term

DFL: 1

IR: 1

10th term

DFL: 1

IR: 1

12th term

DFL: 1

14th term

DFL: 1

Birthplace

Minnesota: 108
Surrounding
four states: 9
Other: 17

Occupations

Business: 27
Education: 23
Farming: 23
Labor/trades: 9
Law: 12
Other professions: 20
Miscellaneous: 20

Minnesota House of Representatives 1983—1984 Membership



Speaker
of the House
Harry Sieben, Jr.



Majority
Leader
Willis Eken



Minority
Leader
David Jennings

Assistant
Majority Leaders—DFL
John Brandl
Lona Minne
Robert Vanasek
Ann Wynia

Assistant
Minority Leaders—IR
Charles Halberg
Cal Ludeman
Tony Stadum

House and Senate Members

District numbers with A or B
following them are House districts;
numbers alone are Senate districts.

1A • Jim Tunheim-D
1B • Wallace Sparby-D
1 • LeRoy Stumpf-D

2A • Tony Stadum-R
2B • Willis Eken-D
2 • Roger D Moe-D

3A • Bob Neuenschwander-D
3B • Loren A Solberg-D
3 • Robert B Lessard-D

4A • Doug St Onge-D
4B • Maurice J Zaffke-R
4 • Gerald Willet-D

5A • Dominic J Elioff-D
5B • Lona Minne-D
5 • Ronald Dicklich-D

6A • David P Battaglia-D
6B • Joseph R Begich-D
6 • Douglas J Johnson-D

7A • Willard M Munger-D
7B • Ben E Gustafson-D
7 • Sam G Solon-D

8A • Mary Murphy-D
8B • Thomas R Berkelman-D
8 • James Ulland-R

9A • Dwaine Hoberg-R
9B • Merlyn O Valan-R
9 • Keith Langseth-D

10A • Jim Evans-R
10B • Bob Anderson-R
10 • Collin C Peterson-D

11A • Gary L Findlay-R
11B • Dave Fjoslien-R
11 • Charles Berg-R

12A • Jerome C Graba-D
12B • Rick Krueger-D
12 • Don Anderson-R

13A • Paul M Thiede-R
13B • Stephen G Wenzel-D
13 • Don Samuelson-D

14A • Paul Anders Ogren-D
14B • Doug Carlson-R
14 • Florian Chmielewski-D

15A • Sylvester B Uphus-R
15B • Alan W Welle-D
15 • Dean Elton Johnson-R

16A • Ben Omann-R
16B • Bernard J Brinkman-D
16 • Joe Bertram-D

17A • Marcus Marsh-R
17B • David B Gruenes-R
17 • James Pehler-D

18A • Jerome F Peterson-D
18B • Don E Bergstrom-D
18 • Charles Davis-D

19A • Richard J Welch-D
19B • John T Clawson-D
19 • Randolph W
Peterson-D

20A • Glen H Anderson-D
20B • Ray Welker-R
20 • Randy P Kamrath-R

21A • Adolph Kvam-R
21B • Gaylin DenOuden-R
21 • John J Bernhagen-R

22A • Bob McEachern-D
22B • Tony Onnen-R
22 • Betty Adkins-D

23A • Terry Dempsey-R
23B • Allen J Quist-R
23 • Dennis Frederickson-R

24A • Mark Piepho-R
24B • Richard Wigley-R
24 • Glen A Taylor-R

25A • Robert E Vanasek-D
25B • Peter G Rodosovich-D
25 • Clarence M Purfeerst-D

26A • Steve Sviggum-R
26B • Bob Waltman-R
26 • Lyle Mehrkens-R

27A • Cal R Ludeman-R
27B • Wendell O Erickson-R
27 • Gary DeCramer-D

28A • Bruce (Buzz)
Anderson-D
28B • George Mann-D
28 • Doran Isackson-R

29A • David M Jennings-R
29B • Henry J Kalls-D
29 • Darrel Peterson-R

30A • Tom J Shea-D
30B • Jerry Schoenfeld-D
30 • Mel Frederick-R

31A • Bob Haukoos-R
31B • Pat Piper-D
31 • Tom Nelson-D

32A • Donald Frerichs-R
32B • Elton R Redalen-R
32 • Duane Benson-R

33A • Gil Gutknecht-R
33B • David Bishop-R
33 • Nancy Brataas-R

34A • Virgil J Johnson-R
34B • Tim Sherman-R
34 • Pat Kronebusch-R

35A • Gary Schafer-R
35B • Kenneth J McDonald-R
35 • Earl W Renneke-R

36A • Chuck Dimler-R
36B • Bob Jensen-D
36 • Robert J Schmitz-D

37A • Carolyn D Rodriguez-D
37B • Harry A Sieben, Jr-D
37 • Darril Wegscheid-D

38A • Charles C Halberg-R
38B • Art W Seaberg-R
38 • Howard A Knutson-R

39A • Bert J McKasy-R
39B • James P Metzen-D
39 • Conrad M Vega-D

40A • James C Swanson-D
40B • Phil J Riveness-D
40 • Michael O Freeman-D

41A • John Himle-R
41B • Kathleen Blatz-R
41 • Bill Belanger-R

42A • Sidney J Pauly-R
42B • Mary Forsythe-R
42 • Don Storm-R

43A • John Burger, III-R
43B • Gerald C
Knickerbocker-R

44A • Sally Olsen-R
44B • Gloria M Segal-D
44 • Phyllis McQuaid-R

45A • Craig Shaver-R
45B • Jim Heap-R
45 • Jim Ramstad-R

46A • Dorothy Hokr-R
46B • Lyndon R Carlson-D
46 • Ember Reichgott-D

47A • Linda Scheid-D
47B • Robert L Ellingson-D
47 • William Luther-D

48A • O J (Lon) Heintz-R
48B • William Schreiber-R
48 • Tad Jude-D

49A • Darby Nelson-D
49B • Joel Jacobs-D
49 • Gene Merriam-D

50A • Ernest A Larsen-D
50B • Joe Quinn-D
50 • Gregory Dahl-D

51A • Sharon Coleman-D
51B • Wayne Simoneau-D
51 • Don Frank-D

52A • Gordon O Voss-D
52B • Dan Knuth-D
52 • Steven Novak-D

53A • Tony Bennett-R
53B • Robert W Reif-R
53 • Fritz Knaak-R

54A • Don Valento-R
54B • Richard J Kostohryz-D
54 • Jerome Hughes-D

55A • Connie Levi-R
55B • Charles Hoffman-D
55 • Gary W Laidig-R

56A • Len Price-D
56B • Pat Beard-D
56 • A W (Bill) Diessner-D

57A • James I Rice-D
57B • Randy W Staten-D
57 • Carl W Kroening-D

58A • John J Sarna-D
58B • Phyllis Kahn-D
58 • Lawrence J
Pogemiller-D

59A • Dee Long-D
59B • Todd Otis-D
59 • Allan H Spear-D

60A • Karen Clark-D
60B • Janet Clark-D
60 • Linda Berglin-D

61A • Lee Greenfield-D
61B • Wesley J Skoglund-D
61 • Donna Peterson-D

62A • Ken Nelson-D
62B • John Brandl-D
62 • Eric Petty-D

63A • John Rose-R
63B • Ann Wynia-D
63 • Nell Dieterich-D

64A • Kathleen Vellenga-D
64B • Richard J Cohen-D
64 • Ron Sietloff-R

65A • Fred C Norton-D
65B • Frank J Rodriguez, Sr-D
65 • Donald M Moe-D

66A • C Thomas Osthoff-D
66B • Richard M O'Connor-D
66 • Gene Waldorf-D

67A • Randy C Kelly-D
67B • John Tomlinson-D
67 • Marilyn M Lantry-D



10B
ANDERSON, Bob (IR)
Box 28
Otertail 56571
(218) 495-2509
• Businessman



33B
BISHOP, David (IR)
1185 Plummer Cir
Rochester 55901
(507) 288-7733
• Attorney



19B
CLAWSON, John T (DFL)
Box 511
Lindstrom 55045
(612) 257-5385
• Clergy



28A
ANDERSON, Bruce (DFL)
3316 Maple Ave
Slayton 56172
(507) 836-8660
• Teacher/businessman



41B
BLATZ, Kathleen (IR)
9701 Portland Ave S
Bloomington 55420
(612) 884-8679
• Law student



64B
COHEN, Richard J (DFL)
591 Cretin Ave S
St Paul 55116
(612) 699-4476
• Attorney



20A
ANDERSON, Glen H (DFL)
RR 1 Box 9
Bellingham 56212
(612) 568-2573
• Farmer



62B
BRANDL, John (DFL)
310 W Elmwood Pl
Mpls 55419
(612) 823-0456
• Economist/professor



51A
COLEMAN, Sharon L (DFL)
8324 Westwood Rd NE
Spring Lake Park 55432
(612) 786-9388
• Businesswoman



6A
BATTAGLIA, David P (DFL)
1803 7th Ave
Two Harbors 55016
(218) 834-3014
• Teacher



16B
BRINKMAN, Bernard J (DFL)
Box 459
Richmond 56368
(612) 597-2328
• Retail merchant



23A
DEMPSEY, Terry (IR)
309 S Minnesota St
New Ulm 56073
(507) 354-5435
• Attorney



56B
BEARD, Patrick W (DFL)
8236 Hames Rd
Cottage Grove 55016
(612) 459-2096
• Steel worker



43A
BURGER, John (IR)
3750 Bayside Rd
Long Lake 55356
(612) 473-3559
• Educator/
management consultant



21B
DEN OUDEN, Gaylin (IR)
Box 205, 112 6th St
Prinsburg 56281
(612) 978-6745
• Teacher/legislator



6B
BEGICH, Joseph R (DFL)
1001 W 2nd St
Eveleth 55734
(218) 744-2512
• Mining-management



14B
CARLSON, Doug (IR)
Sandstone 55072
(612) 245-2946
• Farmer/veterinarian



36A
DIMLER, Chuck (IR)
7203 Kiowa Cir
Chanhassen 55317
(612) 934-8974
• Farm owner/operator



53A
BENNETT, Tony (IR)
4131 N Victoria
Shoreview 55112
(612) 484-2421
• Police officer



46B
CARLSON, Lyndon R (DFL)
7201 36th Ave N #116
Crystal 55427
(612) 533-8357
• Teacher



2B
EKEN, Willis (DFL)
Twin Valley 56584
(218) 584-8109
• Farmer/legislator



18B
BERGSTROM, Donald E (DFL)
141 Forest Rd
Big Lake 55309
(612) 263-3520
• Administrator



60A
CLARK, Karen (DFL)
2918 Columbus Ave S
Mpls 55407
(612) 822-3526
• Nurse



5A
ELIOFF, Dominic J (DFL)
328 6th St S
Virginia 55792
(218) 749-2835
• College instructor



8B
BERKELMAN, Thomas R (DFL)
2223 Vermilion Rd
Duluth 55803
(218) 724-3675
• Legislator



60B
CLARK, Janet (DFL)
3439 11th Ave S
Mpls 55407
(612) 724-5555
• Former teacher



47B
ELLINGSON, Robert L (DFL)
5453 Bryant Ave N
Brooklyn Center 55430
(612) 561-5978
• Attorney



27B
ERICKSON, Wendell O (IR)
Box 575
Hills 56138
(507) 962-3785
• Farm management instructor



7B
GUSTAFSON, Ben E (DFL)
816 W 4th St
Duluth 55806
(218) 727-0162
• Counselor/legislator



46A
HOKR, Dorothy (IR)
8308 40th Ave N
New Hope 55427
(612) 546-3542
• Homemaker



10A
EVANS, Jim (IR)
1424 Lori Ave
Detroit Lakes 56501
(218) 847-5444
• Businessman



33A
GUTKNECHT, Gil (IR)
3812 16th Ave NW
Rochester 55901
(507) 282-4889
• Sales representative



49B
JACOBS, Joel (DFL)
1917 113th Ave NW
Coon Rapids 55433
(612) 755-5740
• Business instructor



11A
FINDLAY, Gary L (IR)
RR 2 Box 125
Herman 56248
(612) 563-4590
• Farmer



38A
HALBERG, Charles C (IR)
15421 Bryant Ave S
Burnsville 55337
(612) 435-6836
• Attorney



29A
JENNINGS, David M (IR)
RR 1
Truman 56088
(507) 776-8171
• Carpenter



11B
FJOSLIEN, Dave (IR)
RR 1
Brandon 56315
(612) 524-2415
• Farmer



31A
HAUKOOS, Bob (IR)
1502 S Broadway
Albert Lea 56007
(507) 373-9087
• Legislator



36B
JENSEN, Bob (DFL)
17995 Flagstaff Ave W
Farmington 55024
(612) 463-8010
• Farmer



42B
FORSYTHE, Mary (IR)
5308 Brookview Ave
Edina 55424
(612) 927-6613
• Homemaker/legislator



45B
HEAP, Jim (IR)
6028 Golden Valley Rd
Golden Valley 55422
(612) 544-5035
• Business consultant



34A
JOHNSON, Virgil J (IR)
RR 2 Box 88
Caledonia 55921
(507) 896-3858
• Farmer



32A
FRERICHS, Donald (IR)
2234 Merrihills Dr SW
Rochester 55901
(507) 285-9624
• Commercial/investment
real estate broker



48A
HEINITZ, O J (Lon) (IR)
2555 Queensland Ln
Plymouth 55447
(612) 473-4763
• Real estate broker



58B
KAHN, Phyllis (DFL)
100 Malcolm Ave SE
Mpls 55414
(612) 378-2591
• Legislator



12A
GRABA, Jerome C (DFL)
RR 2
Sebek 56477
(218) 472-3260
• Farmer



41A
HIMLE, John (IR)
9254 Hyland Creek Rd
Bloomington 55437
(612) 831-5025
• Public relations agency owner



29B
KALIS, Henry J (DFL)
RR 1 Box 55
Walters 56092
(507) 294-3147
• Farmer



61A
GREENFIELD, Lee (DFL)
2308 32nd Ave S
Mpls 55406
(612) 724-7549
• Legislator



9A
HOBERG, Dwaine H (IR)
1319 16th Ave S
Moorhead 56560
(218) 236-5471
• Assistant professor



67A
KELLY, Randy C (DFL)
1901 Hyacinth Ave E
St Paul 55119
(612) 772-1114
• Legislator



17B
GRUENES, David B (IR)
1013 State Aid Rd #4
St Cloud 56301
(612) 251-1482
• Computer services sales



55B
HOFFMAN, Charles (DFL)
2250 Orwell Ave
Stillwater 55082
(612) 439-7757
• Educator



43B
KNICKERBOCKER, Gerald C (IR)
5312 Rogers Dr
Minnetonka 55343
(612) 938-8649
• Real estate/
securities representative



52B
KNUTH, Dan (DFL)
2259 Rockstone Ln
New Brighton 55112
(612) 786-8468
• Environmental consultant



17A
MARSH, Marcus (IR)
1172 8th Ave N
Sauk Rapids 56379
(612) 253-6658
• Investment counselor



62A
NELSON, Ken (DFL)
4201 Garfield Ave S
Mpls 55409
(612) 825-6667
• Legislator



54B
KOSTOHRYZ, Richard J (DFL)
2478 E Indian Way
North St Paul 55109
(612) 777-6171
• Technical service representative



35B
MCDONALD, Kenneth J (IR)
301 Carter St
Watertown 55388
(612) 955-1623
• Photographer/insurance



3A
NEUENSCHWANDER, Bob (DFL)
200 2nd Ave
Int'l Falls 56649
(218) 283-4414
• Businessman/taxidermist



12B
KRUEGER, Rick (DFL)
524 N 6th St
Staples 56479
(218) 894-2443
• School administrator



22A
MCEACHERN, Bob (DFL)
601 Walnut Ave N
St Michael 55376
(612) 497-2572
• Businessman/teacher



65A
NORTON, Fred C (DFL)
294 Laurel Ave
St Paul 55102
(612) 291-1722
• Attorney



21A
KVAM, Adolph (IR)
25 W Lockerbie
Litchfield 55355
(612) 693-8275
• Businessman



39A
MCKASY, Bert J (IR)
716 Roundhill Rd
Mendota Heights 55118
(612) 454-7487
• Lawyer/investor



66B
O'CONNOR, Richard M (DFL)
657 Case St
St Paul 55106
(612) 776-3285
• Legislator



50A
LARSEN, Ernest A (DFL)
7229 153rd Ln NW
Anoka 55303
(612) 421-3464
• AVTI administrator



39B
METZEN, James P (DFL)
105 E Park St
South St Paul 55075
(612) 451-0174
• Real estate



14A
OGREN, Paul Anders (DFL)
Fleming Route
Aitkin 56431
(218) 768-3835
• Carpenter



55A
LEVI, Connie (IR)
50 Peninsula Rd
Dellwood 55110
(612) 429-6555
• Homemaker



5B
MINNE, Lona (DFL)
RR 1, Box 74
Hibbing 55746
(218) 263-8647
• Legislator



44A
OLSEN, Sally (IR)
3307 Decatur Ln
St Louis Park 55426
(612) 933-1433
• Attorney



59A
LONG, Dee (DFL)
2409 Humboldt Ave S
Mpls 55405
(612) 374-1876
• College instructor



7A
MUNGER, Willard M (DFL)
1121 S 70th Ave W
Duluth 55807
(218) 624-4050
• Businessman



16A
OMANN, Ben (IR)
RR 1
St Joseph 56374
(612) 251-5488
• Farmer/insurance salesman



27A
LUDEMAN, Cal R (IR)
RR 2 Box 20
Tracy 56175
(507) 629-3631
• Farmer



8A
MURPHY, Mary (DFL)
6794 Arrowhead Rd
Hermantown 55811
(218) 729-6399
• Teacher



22B
ONNEN, Tony (IR)
RR 2 Box 211
Cokato 55321
(612) 286-5472
• Accountant



28B
MANN, George (DFL)
RR 4
Windom 56101
(507) 831-1730
• Farmer



49A
NELSON, Darby (DFL)
1013 Vera St
Champlin 55316
(612) 421-7334
• College instructor



66A
OSTHOFF, C Thomas (DFL)
766 Maryland Ave W
St Paul 55117
(612) 489-9596
• Manager/land records



59B
OTIS, Todd (DFL)
4152 Colfax Ave S
Mpls 55409
(612) 823-4591
• Writer/legislator



53B
REIF, Robert W (IR)
2344 South Shore Blvd
White Bear Lake 55110
(612) 429-3990
• Physician/administrator



47A
SCHEID, Linda (DFL)
6625 81st Ave N
Brooklyn Park 55445
(612) 561-5872
• Realtor



42A
PAULY, Sidney J (IR)
17450 78th St W
Eden Prairie 55344
(612) 937-2584
• Homemaker



57A
RICE, James I (DFL)
2220 Vincent Ave N
Mpls 55411
(612) 529-1983
• Financial writer



30B
SCHOENFELD, Jerry (DFL)
402 NW 4 Circle Dr
Waseca 56093
(507) 835-5722
• Farmer



18A
PETERSON, Jerome F (DFL)
306 6th Ave S
Princeton 55371
(612) 389-3452
• Businessman/educator



40B
RIVENESS, Phil J (DFL)
9215 Syndicate Ave S
Bloomington 55420
(612) 881-9556
• Management
information consultant



48B
SCHREIBER, William (IR)
10001 Zane Ave N
Brooklyn Park 55443
(612) 425-4317
• Potato grower/packager



24A
PIEPHO, Mark (IR)
209 W 5th St
Mankato 56001
(507) 387-4380
• Moving consultant



25B
RODOSOVICH, Peter G (DFL)
224 1st Ave NW #3
Faribault 55021
(507) 334-9161
• YMCA program coordinator



38B
SEABERG, Art W (IR)
2121 Theresa St
Mendota Heights 55120
(612) 454-5588
• Attorney



31B
PIPER, Pat (DFL)
1000 14th St NW
Austin 55912
(507) 433-7519
• Religious education
consultant



37A
RODRIGUEZ, Carolyn D (DFL)
14215 Drexel Ct
Apple Valley 55124
(612) 423-3547
• Homemaker



44B
SEGAL, Gloria M (DFL)
2221 Hill Ln S
St Louis Park 55416
(612) 926-5146
• Businesswoman



56A
PRICE, Len (DFL)
6264 Applewood Rd
Woodbury 55125
(612) 735-0397
• Teacher



65B
RODRIGUEZ, Frank J, Sr (DFL)
239 Robie St E
St Paul 55107
(612) 227-6467
• Union officer



45A
SHAVER, Craig (IR)
107 E Grove
Wayzata 55391
(612) 473-8568
• Consultant



50B
QUINN, Joe (DFL)
12826 Tyler St NE
Blaine 55434
(612) 755-2603
• Attorney



63A
ROSE, John (IR)
2500 Fernwood
Roseville 55113
(612) 484-7438
• Teacher



30A
SHEA, Tom J (DFL)
Box 187
Owatonna 55060
(507) 451-9716
• Businessman



23B
QUIST, Allen J (IR)
RR 3 Box 33
St Peter 56082
(507) 246-5315
• College professor/farmer



58A
SARNA, John J (DFL)
2837 Ulysses St NE
Mpls 55418
(612) 781-2482
• Labor official



34B
SHERMAN, Tim (IR)
123-1/2 W 3rd St
Winona 55987
(507) 452-1127
• Office manager



32B
REDALEN, Elton R (IR)
Box 110
Fountain 55935
(507) 268-4461
• Dairy farmer



35A
SCHAFER, Gary (IR)
Box 51 438 E 11th St
Gibbon 55335
(507) 834-6474
• Farmer



37B
SIEBEN, Harry A, Jr (DFL)
90 Valley Ln
Hastings 55033
(612) 437-7388
• Attorney



51B
SIMONEAU, Wayne (DFL)
465 57th PI NE
Fridley 55432
(612) 571-5268
• Mechanic



13A
THIEDE, Paul M (IR)
Box 148
Pequot Lakes 56472
(218) 568-5774
• Stockbroker



26B
WALTMAN, Bob (IR)
Box N
Elgin 55932
(507) 876-2457
• Businessman



61B
SKOGLUND, Wesley J (DFL)
4915 31st Ave S
Mpls 55417
(612) 721-1515
• Businessman



67B
TOMLINSON, John (DFL)
799 Winthrop St S
St Paul 55119
(612) 738-0549
• Technology studies specialist



19A
WELCH, Richard J (DFL)
RR 1
Cambridge 55008
(612) 689-4767
• Special education administrator



3B
SOLBERG, Loren A (DFL)
Box 61
Bovey 55709
(218) 245-1602
• Teacher



1A
TUNHEIM, Jim (DFL)
Kennedy 56733
(218) 466-2582
• Farmer



20B
WELKER, Ray (IR)
RR 5 Box 30AB
Montevideo 56265
(612) 269-8288
• Businessman/farmer



1B
SPARBY, Wallace (DFL)
RR 4
Thief River Falls 56701
(218) 681-5879
• Farmer/realtor



15A
UPHUS, Sylvester B (IR)
RR 1 Box 182A
Sauk Centre 56378
(612) 352-3744
• Farmer



15B
WELLE, Alan W (DFL)
RR 4 Box 319D
Willmar 56201
(612) 235-5029
• Businessman/college instructor



4A
ST ONGE, Doug (DFL)
Box 751
Bemidji 56601
(218) 751-2229
• Plumber/developer



9B
VALAN, Merlyn O (IR)
RR 2 Box 136
Moorhead 56560
(218) 789-7491
• Farmer



13B
WENZEL, Stephen G (DFL)
312 SE 3rd St
Little Falls 56345
(612) 632-6485
• Legislator/insurance



2A
STADUM, Tony (IR)
RR 2
Ada 56510
(218) 784-4847
• Farmer



54A
VALENTO, Don (IR)
636 LaBore Rd
Little Canada 55117
(612) 484-6654
• Engineer/contractor



24B
WIGLEY, Richard (IR)
Box 38
Lake Crystal 56055
(507) 726-2946
• Farmer



57B
STATEN, Randy W (DFL)
2515 12th Ave N
Mpls 55411
(612) 529-2455
• Businessman/legislator



25A
VANASEK, Robert E (DFL)
807 3rd St NE
New Prague 56071
(612) 758-4757
• Miller



63B
WYNIA, Ann (DFL)
1550 Branson
St Paul 55108
(612) 644-5283
• College instructor



26A
SVIGGUM, Steve (IR)
RR 3
Kenyon 55946
(507) 789-6706
• Teacher/farmer



64A
VELLENGA, Kathleen (DFL)
2224 Goodrich Ave
St Paul 55105
(612) 698-0094
• Legislator



4B
ZAFFKE, Maurice J (IR)
RR 1 Box 3
Backus 56435
(218) 947-4018
• Farmer



40A
SWANSON, James C (DFL)
6827 5th Ave S
Richfield 55423
(612) 869-6805
• Adult director, technical centers



52A
VOSS, Gordon O (DFL)
11120 NE 7th St
Blaine 55434
(612) 757-3359
• Legislator

**Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office
Room 9, State Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155 (612) 296-2146**

Publication of House Information Office
Room 9 • State Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155 • (612) 296-2146

Information Officer: Jean Steiner
Editor: Jean Mehle
Assistant editor: Deborah Friedman
Design and production: Marcia Balcken
Photos: Tom Olmscheid

Where to Get Information

Chief Clerk's Office
Rm 211, State Capitol
(612) 296-2314

House Index Department
Rm 211, State Capitol
(612) 296-6646

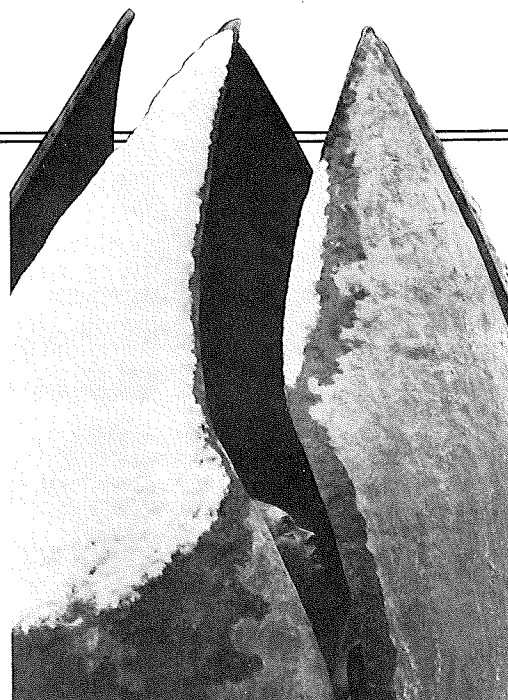
House Information Office
Rm 9, State Capitol
(612) 296-2146

Statues of the State Capitol

The Promise of Youth

Petals of a metal water lily in a pool in front of the Veterans Service Building enfold a young woman, looking up toward the sky. The fountain's sculptor Alonzo Hauser had some trouble on his hands soon after the dedication of his sculpture, "The Promise of Youth." Some public protest arose about the statue's nudity. Hauser brought the fountain back to his workshop until the protest died down.

Carl Case, a friend of Hauser's, designed the fountain machinery so that timers would open and close the petals of the flower as water sprayed. But because of the fear of vandalism, Capitol Complex plant management open the petals halfway, by hand, during the warm months and workers close them for the winter.



The Promise of Youth

Monument to the Living



"That was me in 1918. I was so young. I gave so much for my country," was the reaction of a World War I veteran who came to see the "Monument to the Living." Sculptor Roger Brodin welded 1500 pieces of steel together to make the 12-foot high statue of a soldier, which, since its dedication on May 22, 1982, has stood west of the Veterans Service Building in St. Paul. Brodin had approached the VFW to suggest a memorial to soldiers of all wars who were still alive, because there are already so many monuments to soldiers who died in war.

by Deborah Friedman