

90, no. 3

Perspectives

A Publication about the Minnesota State Senate Vol. 16, No. 3

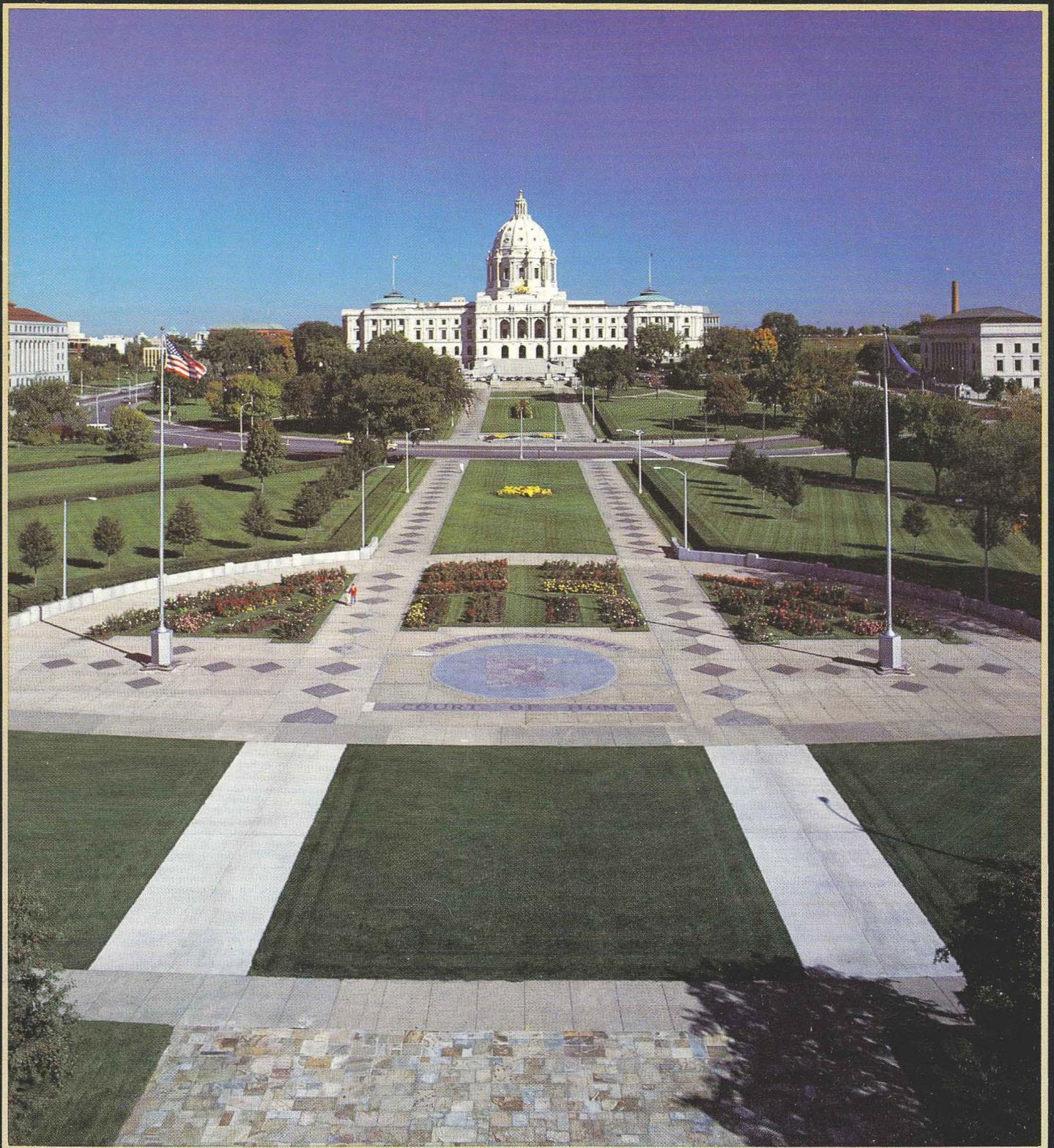
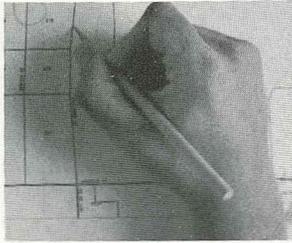


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Every ten years the Legislature is charged with drawing new districts lines to reflect population changes.



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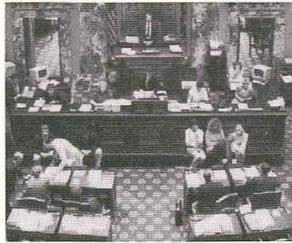
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Subscription renewal form

Return this form by December 1, 1990 to remain on the Senate Publications mailing list for weekly updates on Senate activities during the session.

This issue of Perspectives provides valuable voting information for our readers. In addition, other articles describe the controversy over the precinct caucus system as a candidate selection method, preview the process of reapportionment, and list all the candidates running for the office of state

Senator. Finally, the back page of the magazine is devoted to a subscription renewal form for all those who wish to remain on the Senate Publications mailing list for the next two years. Subscribing to the mailing list means that you will receive all mailings from the Senate Publications Office including the weekly newsletter Briefly, the magazine Perspectives and the annual summary of all bills signed into law, Session Review. Please return your subscription renewal forms by December 1, 1990.

Editor: Karen L. Clark

Writers: Sara Vail Palmquist
Karen Clark

Design and Layout: Sara Vail Palmquist
David J. Oakes

Photographs: David J. Oakes

Cover photo: David J. Oakes



Sen. Randolph Peterson

Another issue that is still being discussed is which redistricting plans need to be complete first, congressional or legislative. The subcommittee also has indicated that there needs to be a plan to facilitate meshing the Senate and House plans. And, local governments will need to be helped by the state in their redistricting efforts.

Reapportionment is undeniably going to change the political landscape of Minnesota to some extent. Storm believes reapportionment will bring new representation for the suburbs. "This is the first census in the history of the state where the metro population exceeds that of the rest of the state," he said. That's going to add districts in the Metro Area and decrease districts in the northern part of the state, Storm said. He believes that

this will help the Independent Republican (IR) cause in 1992 because the greatest growth has been in the suburbs. Sen. Randolph Peterson, a DFLer and chair of the subcommittee, disagrees that such growth should automatically be read as an IR advantage. Peterson says that the greatest growth in the suburbs has been in the northern part of the seven-county-Metro Area, an area not traditionally viewed as a Republican stronghold. Peterson thinks there is a fundamental difference between the southern, more affluent suburbs of the Metro Area and the more solidly middle class suburbs of the northern Metropolitan Area.

One thing they both agree on is that there are going to be some incumbent legislators who won't have a district to

represent once redistricting is finished. Both indicated that that probably means there will be some divergent views on where the lines ought to be redrawn. "What's different about this year's redistricting," Peterson said, "is the use of highly specialized and sophisticated computers." Computers have been used in redistricting before but never to such a great extent, he said. "This time, the computers can generate geographical data, that is, actually draw maps," he said. Peterson added that the system has all the census blocks figured in along with all distinguishing geographical features such as rivers and streams, streets and railroad tracks, and that every person who filled out a census form will be included.

The computers will eliminate some of the guess work from the complex process of drawing lines to adequately represent the public. Both Senators indicated that computerization of the process should ward off fears of gerrymandering that have plagued the process in the past. Gerrymandering, (pronounced gary-mandering), got its name from foes of Massachusetts Gov. Elbridge Gerry, who in 1812 approved a plan creating a salamander-shaped legislative district that favored his fellow democrats.

The last two attempts at redistricting have wound up in the courtroom. Storm thinks it's likely that this attempt will end there, too. "The computers have helped, but you really can't avoid it. You cannot divorce politics from this process. Whoever controls the legislature is going to have more say and more control over redistricting, but I think ultimately it will be decided by the courts," he said. Even if the redistricting effort winds up in the courts, it is still worth the effort, he said. "The courts don't want to decide the whole thing. The legislature will do the majority of the work and then the courts can come in and clean it up a bit," Storm added.

Peterson agrees that the redistricting plan will probably end up in the courts. "We may not even have a bill," he said, citing the 1981-82 redistricting plan that the courts decided. Then, the House approved a bill but the Senate was unable to pass a similar measure. Thus, reapportionment was automatically referred to the courts. "It's an enormous undertaking and everybody has a stake in it," Peterson said, referring to all 201 members of the

Legislature. "Actually, I think anyone can challenge it, so all these groups with different agendas are going to be watching carefully. Someone is bound to be unhappy and challenge the plan." Peterson is not running for reelection and so will be unable to see the process to its conclusion. He said he's not really sorry that he's going to miss out on the actual redistricting. "The people on that committee are going to be getting it from every direction. Nobody will be willing to accept that their district has changed or, in some cases, shouldn't even exist."

Both Peterson and Storm agree that the northern part of the state and the outlying Metro Area will see the greatest changes. The northern half will undoubtedly lose a Senate district and the Metro-suburban Area could pick up as many as three Senate districts. Each Senate district contains two house districts.

The actual method for redrawing the districts is still under discussion but Peterson said the usual method will probably prevail. That is, starting from the outer boundaries of the state and drawing districts towards the center and the seven county Metro Area. Each district would be drawn to include roughly 50,000 people (the state's population divided by 67). Once the Metro Area is reached in the redistricting, the process will start from the center of the Metro Area and move out towards Greater Minnesota.



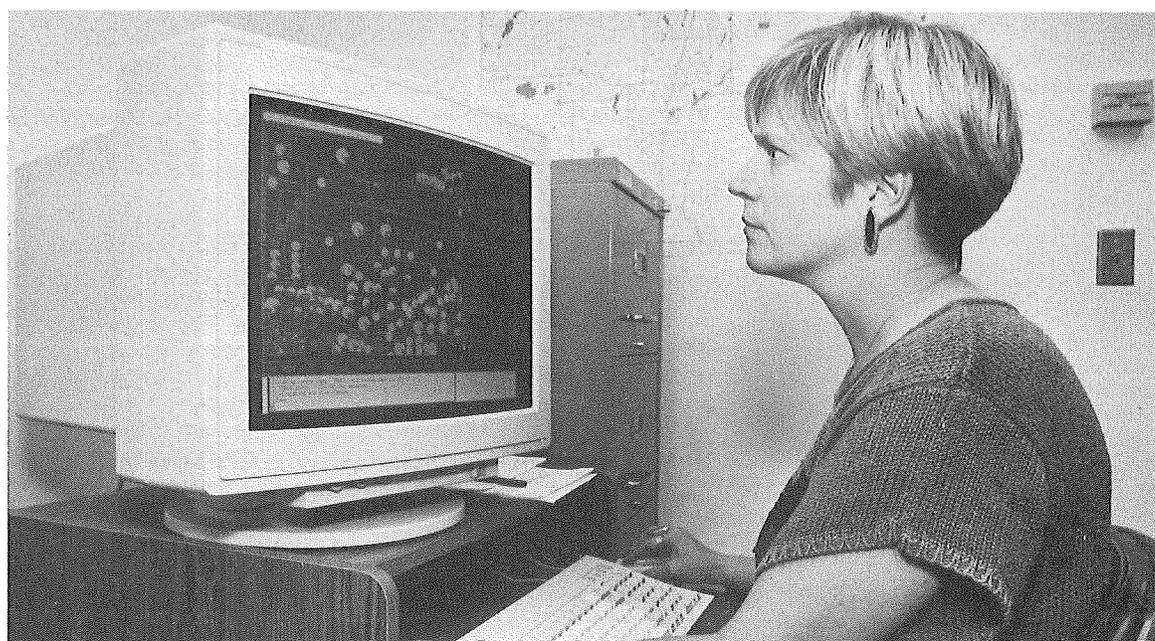
Sen. Donald Storm

Peterson said previous fears that census data would be adjusted for undercounting and would cause Minnesota to lose a congressional seat are unfounded. "It looks like there won't be any recount," Peterson said. "Minnesota would suffer from a recount and that's why people were getting excited, but Minnesotans were far more responsible than the rest of the country in returning their census data."

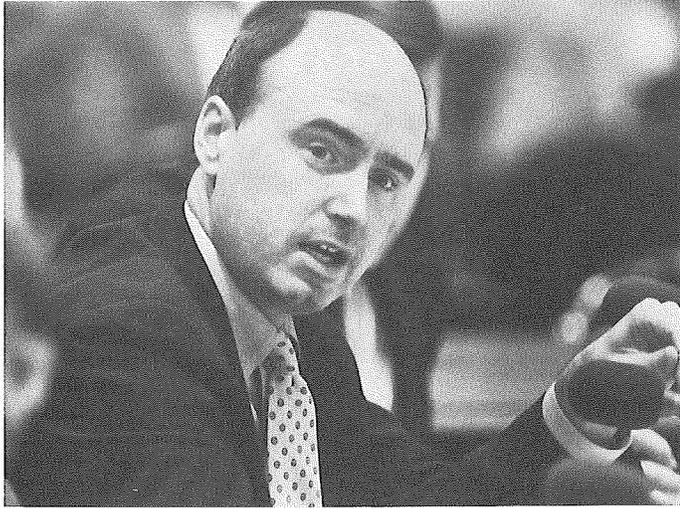
Both legislators acknowledged the importance of November's election on redistricting, even if it may eventually end up in court. "If IRs can be more evenly

represented in the legislature" Storm said, "we can ensure a fairer redistricting effort."

It remains to be seen how the Legislature will deal with reapportionment. Whichever party is in the majority at the time will decide which committee will hear the LCC's recommendations. That committee will need to consider whether they accept the commission's guidelines. Once a bill is drafted and introduced, it must go through the entire legislative process and, as Peterson puts it, "it will be fair game just like everything else."



This computerized redistricting system will perform much of the analysis needed to redraw legislative boundaries.



Sen. Fritz Knaak



Sen. Douglas Johnson

Candidate selection debate

by Karen L. Clark

Over the course of recent years there has been a lively debate on the process by which Minnesotans select candidates for public office. As the campaigns of 1990 swing into the final days and weeks, it seems appropriate to examine the route travelled to this point.

The candidate selection process begins with the precinct caucuses held on the fourth Tuesday in February in election years. Later, in March and April, district and county conventions are held. Finally, the state conventions are held in June for the purpose of endorsing candidates for statewide office and for constructing the parties' respective platforms.

However, the precinct caucus system of selecting candidates to represent the two major political parties in the general election has come increasingly under fire of late. Critics charge that the caucuses lend themselves too easily to domination by single issue groups. Proponents, on the other hand, counter that the caucuses allow individuals "with neither fame nor fortune" to seek public office.

Near the end of the 1990 legislative session, a move to eliminate the precinct caucus system surfaced on the Senate floor. The proposal, in the form of an amendment, sparked a debate that examined many of the elements making up both the current and proposed methods of candidate selection. Four of the Senators involved in that debate were contacted recently for their thoughts on the merits of the precinct caucus system and, alternatively, on the merits of a primary system for selecting candidates. Senators Fritz Knaak and Douglas Johnson supported the proposal to eliminate precinct caucuses and to hold an earlier primary in June. Senators Richard Cohen and Lawrence Pogemiller opposed the proposal and argued for the retention of the current system. The amendment, sponsored by Knaak, was defeated; however, discussion on the issues involved is almost certain to continue.

Advocates of the precinct caucus system cite the grass-roots nature of the process. Pogemiller said that the system is "a valuable tool that allows people without fame or fortune to enter the political arena." In addition, Pogemiller said that the process forces the examination,

screening, and honing of positions on various issues. The caucuses, he said, are a method of advising voters through the endorsement process.

Cohen also stressed the discussion of issues made possible by the precinct caucus system and the ability of individuals to participate and contribute to the democratic process as strong positives inherent in the caucus system.

Knaak counters that candidate selection and issue discussion are very different functions and that it is in the area of candidate selection that the precinct caucus system falters. "The largest groups of voters in both parties—the moderates—are also the least motivated under the caucus system," he said. Because the caucuses tend to be at the extremes of the political spectrum, candidates cannot be representative of the moderate segments of either party. Johnson echoed the statement saying that he feels people view the caucus system as small, elite closed systems dominated by insiders.

Johnson also said that the caucuses may be easily dominated by one issue groups



Sen. Richard Cohen

and that the parties are losing touch with the mainstream. Pogemiller, though, said that it is the job of the candidates using the caucus system to broaden participants' perspectives. He pointed out that nearly everyone initially gets involved with the political process because of a genuine concern about some particular issue. For many, it was the Viet Nam War back in the late sixties and early seventies, he said. Today it might be abortion or the environment, but whatever the issue it brings people to the caucuses, he said. "Someone seeking endorsement must work to broaden support to encompass multiple issues." Cohen also said that the current endorsement process provides candidates with the challenge and the opportunity to overcome single issue dominance with a broader scope of issues.

Cohen contends that going to an early primary for purposes of candidate selection would lead to reliance on special interest. Pogemiller, too, said that an advantage of the caucus system was that it prevented an over-reliance on TV image making and demagoguery. Both senators argued that a primary could be dominated by a candidate with a famous name or great wealth.

However, Knaak and Johnson both argue that a primary system would encourage more people to participate in the

candidate selection process. Knaak said that a primary is more attractive to greater numbers of people. "People are discouraged and believe they can't influence the process, but it would be easier to generate more participation for an opportunity to vote than to remedy the lack of participation at precinct caucuses. Johnson also said that though the parties are important, creative solutions are needed to encourage more voter participation.

Pogemiller, though, argued that the elimination of structures, such as the precinct caucus system, is not a way to encourage participation. He said that the more opportunities for participation, be they caucuses, primaries or citizens juries, the better. Cohen and Pogemiller also said that the precinct caucus system plays an important role in providing volunteers and networks of supporters for candidates' campaigns. The precinct caucus system works best at the legislative level by providing an opportunity to set up an organization to address concerns within a particular geographic district, said Cohen.

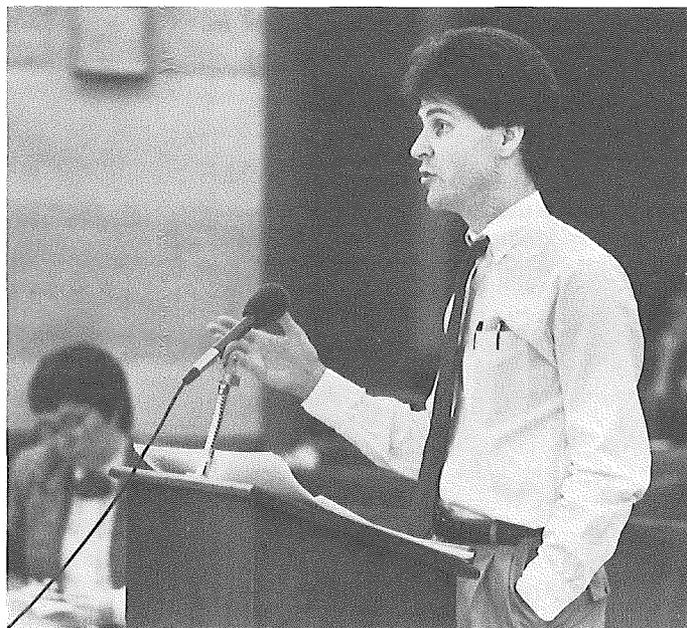
Knaak disagreed, however, and said that caucus participants are not motivated by legislative races and that individual candidates talent and hard work are of foremost importance. Successful organization is the key, Knaak said, but

that is not as much a result of the caucuses as because of excitement about a particular race. Pogemiller also stressed the role of talent and hard work on the part of candidates but emphasized that it is under the caucus system that new comers can enter the process. "Endorsement does not insure anything, but it does allow an opportunity," he said.

Knaak went on to say that he advocated an earlier primary as a means of insuring a fairer representation of electoral opinion. In addition, an earlier primary would allow time for intra-party wounds to heal so that each party could concentrate on winning the general election. On the other hand, Cohen said, that very often the candidates selected through the caucus and convention system mirror the choices of the primary electorate.

All four senators did agree on one concept; that it is important to encourage voter participation in the election process. Although Minnesota leads the nation in voter participation for recent elections the percentage of those not voting is still quite high. "Neither party has captured the imagination of people and that is the bigger issue," said Knaak. Often, both caucus turnout and primary turnout are tied to significant contests, such as a presidential race, Cohen said. "We have to find a way to encourage voter participation," Johnson concluded.

Photos by David J. Oakes



Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller

Voter Information

Minnesota has a national reputation as the "votingest" state in the union, with a consistent record of turning out a relatively high percentage of eligible voters. However, the operative word is "relatively." In 1988, a presidential election year, 67.2 percent of the 3.161 million eligible voters went to the polls. That still means that 32.8 percent did not vote; that nearly one third of all eligible voters did not participate at the most basic level of government. In 1986, the most recent election year comparable to the current 1990 contest, only 47.02 percent of the eligible voting population turned out to vote. Less than half of the 3.098 million eligible voters set the state on its course for the next four years.

The Elections Division of the Secretary of State's Office is working once again this year to encourage voter participation on the part of Minnesota citizens. As part of that effort, the division distributes information about voting requirements, registration procedures, absentee voting and the proposed amendment to the Minnesota Constitution. The following information is taken from the pamphlet "Voter Information," prepared and distributed by the Elections Division of the Secretary of State's Office. For further information contact: Joan Anderson Growe, Secretary of State, 180 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155-1299.

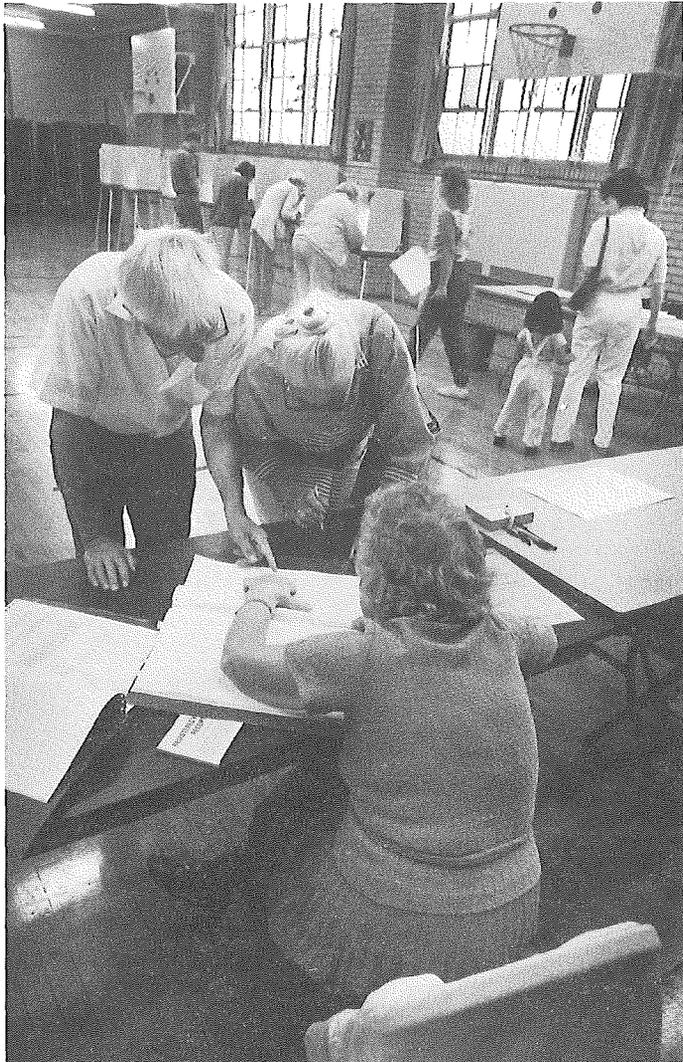
Voter Qualifications

You are qualified to vote in Minnesota if: you are 18 years of age, you are a citizen of the United States, you have lived in Minnesota for 20 days immediately preceding the election and you are registered to vote. You are not qualified to vote if: you are convicted of treason or a felony and not restored to your civil rights, you are under guardianship of another person, you are found by a court of law to be legally incompetent or you are not registered to vote.

A student may vote from either a school address or a home address depending upon which address the student considers to be the place of residence.

Your residence is that place where you actually live and call home. If you live in more than one place, you may vote at the one you consider to be your place of residence. You may vote in only one precinct.





Photos by David J. Oakes



Voter registration.

You may register to vote before an election in several ways. You may register by completing a voter registration card and mailing it to your county's voter registration office. You may register at any state agency, county auditor's office or the city clerk's office in most cities. Or you may register by filling out a registration card attached to the driver's license application form when you renew or change your driver's license or Minnesota identification card. In order to preregister, your voter registration card must be submitted at least 20 days before the next election you wish to vote in. In the case of the upcoming November 6, general election, the date for preregistration is October 16th. If it is too late to

preregister, you can still vote by registering at your polling place on election day.

You may register at your polling place on election day by presenting any of the following authorized proofs of residence.

1. A valid Minnesota driver's license or learner's permit (or receipt for either) showing your current address in the precinct.
2. A valid Minnesota identification card (or receipt) showing your current address in the precinct.
3. An oath of a voter registered in your precinct, who is not a challenger, signed in the presence of an election judge. (A voter who registers by using this method may not vouch for the residency of another voter on the day of the same election.)

4. A current registration in the same precinct indicating a previous address.
5. A mailed notice received from the registration office indicating an ineffective registration.
6. A student may use one of the following if it shows the student's current address in the precinct: a current student fee statement; a current student identification card; a current student registration card; or a photo ID with certified student housing list.

Only these authorized proofs of residence can be used. Other documents are not acceptable proofs of residence for election day registration purposes. Unless you change your address or name or fail to vote at least once every four years, your voter registration is permanent. You do not need to declare your political party in order to register to vote.

Absentee voting

You may vote by absentee ballot if: you are going to be absent from the precinct on election day; illness or physical disability will prevent your going to the polling place; a religious holiday or discipline prohibits your attendance at the polling place; or you are an election judge serving in another precinct.

To obtain an absentee ballot application write to or visit your county auditor or municipal clerk and give the following information: your name and residence address; the reason you will be away from the polling place on election day; the address to which you wish the ballot to be sent; the date of application; and your signature.

If you apply for an absentee ballot and are not registered to vote, you must register by enclosing a completed registration card with the ballot. You must furnish authorized proof of residence as required for election day registration.

Your request for an absentee ballot must be received by the county auditor or

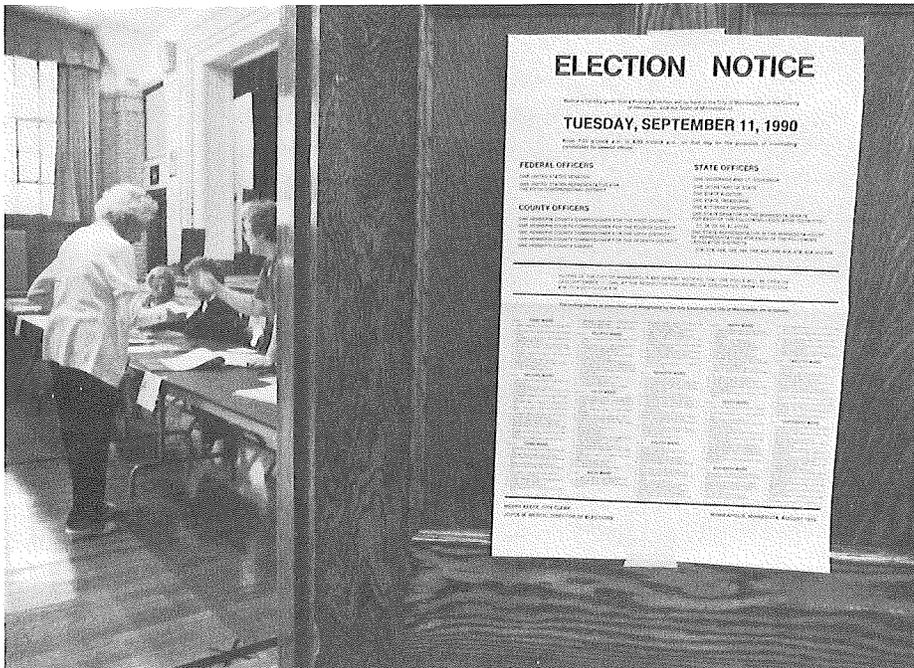


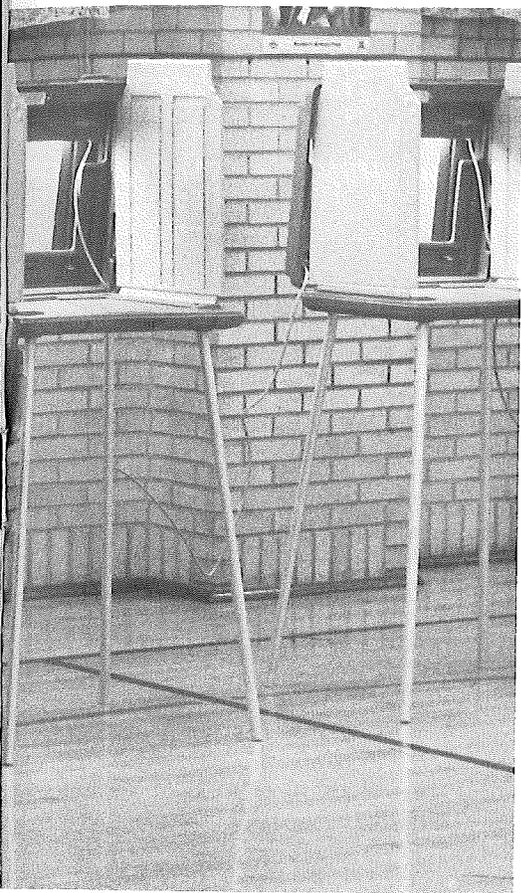
municipal clerk no later than 7 p.m. on the day before the election, unless you are a patient or resident in certain health care facilities. Special absentee voting procedures may be available to voters in hospital or health care facilities.

Absentee ballots will be printed at least 30 days before the election. At that time, the county auditor or municipal clerk may mail the ballot to you or you may pick up the ballot at the office of the auditor or clerk. Only the voter may pick up the absentee ballot directly from the auditor or clerk.

The auditor's office in every county will be open from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. on the Saturday before the general election and from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. on the Monday before the general election for the acceptance of absentee ballot applications and the casting and return of the absentee ballots.

The voting residence of an armed forces members is the place the member last lived in Minnesota. The ballot application is the only registration required for absentee voters in the military or outside the U.S. The voter may request a ballot at any time. A parent, spouse, brother sister, or child over 18 may request a ballot on behalf of a voter in the military or residing overseas.





Proposed constitutional amendment

A proposed amendment to the Minnesota Constitution will be on the November 6 general election ballot. The amendment is in the form of a question: "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to dedicate not less than 40 percent of the net proceeds from the state lottery to the Minnesota Environmental and Natural Resources Trust Fund for environment, natural resources, and wildlife purposes until the 2001?"

Voters then have the opportunity to vote "yes" or "no" on the question. In Minnesota a constitutional amendment must be approved by a majority of those voting in the entire election, rather than by a majority of those voting on the question, in order to be adopted. In essence, not voting on a constitutional amendment proposal is the same as casting a "no" vote.

Voting procedures

All polling places must meet state and federal accessibility standards unless no available building can be made handicapped-accessible. Absentee ballots are also available to disabled voters through their county auditor. Persons who are blind, disabled or otherwise unable to mark their ballots may request the assistance of two election judges of different political parties or an individual of the voter's choice. The assisting individual must take an oath. Every county and many cities have a TDD device available for providing voter registration information.

Each voter must vote at the polling place designated to serve the precinct where the voter resides. Precinct boundaries and polling places are designated by the governing body of each municipality. Contact your municipal clerk or county auditor to find the location of your polling place.

The polls will be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. for the November 6 general election.

Every employee has the right to be excused from work to vote in the state general election during the morning of election day without penalty or loss of salary or wages.



1990 Senate

The following list presents all the candidates campaigning for Minnesota State Senate. The candidates are listed by district number with incumbents names first. Races with no incumbents are noted by an asterisk.

District 1

LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls)
Jim Butler (IR-Salol)

District 2

Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine)
August Ollrich (IR-Mahnomen)

District 3

Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l. Falls)
William A. Pasch (IR-Big Fork)

District 4

Bob Decker (IR-Bemidji)
Harold "Skip" Finn (DFL-Cass Lake)

District 5

Ronald Dicklich (DFL-Hibbing)

District 6

Douglas Johnson (DFL-Cook)

District 7

Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth)

District 8

Jim Gustafson (IR-Duluth)
Thomas Reynolds (DFL-Duluth)

District 9

Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon)
Robert Westfall (IR-Rothsay)

District 10

Cal Larson (IR-Fergus Falls)
Virginia Portman (DFL-Fergus Falls)

District 11

Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio)
Ron Frauenshuh (IR-Ortonville)

District 12

Don Anderson (IR-Wadena)
Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples)

District 13

Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd)
Robert C. Olson (IR-Pequot Lakes)

District 14

Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake)
Wayne Gilbey (IR-Moose Lake)

District 15

Dean Johnson (IR-Willmar)
Janice Stockvig Carlson (DFL-Spicer)

District 16

Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville)
Tony Muehlbauer (IR-Sauk Rapids)

District 17*

Joanne Benson (IR-St. Cloud)
Ed Gerchy (IND-Sauk Rapids)
Doug Risberg (DFL-St. Cloud)

District 18

Charles Davis (DFL-Princeton)
Dan Stevens (IR-Mora)

District 19*

Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch)
David Ohnstad (IR-North Branch)

District 20

David J. Frederickson (DFL-Murdock)
Randy Kamrath (IR-Canby)

District 21

John Bernhagen (IR-Hutchinson)
David Olson (DFL-Hector)

District 22

Betty Adkins (DFL-St. Michael)
Rollie Lange (IR-Buffalo)

District 23

Dennis R. Frederickson (IR-New Ulm)
Edward Nierengarten (DFL-New Ulm)

District 24

Mark Piepho (IR-Mankato)
John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato)

District 25*

Jane McWilliams (DFL-Northfield)
Tom Neuville (IR-Northfield)

District 26

Lyle Mehrkens (IR-Red Wing)
Jack Early (DFL-Red Wing)

District 27

Gary DeCramer (DFL-Ghent)
Arlene Lesewski (IR-Marshall)



Candidates

District 28

Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy)
Ron Harder (IR-Jackson)

District 29

Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn)
Ginny Sheie (IR-Madelia)

District 30*

Dick Day (IR-Owatonna)
Jerry Peterson (DFL-Owatonna)

District 31

Pat Piper (DFL-Austin)
Mel Eichstadt (IR-Albert Lea)

District 32

Duane Benson (IR-Lanesboro)
William (Bill) Jones (DFL-Spring Valley)

District 33

Nancy Brataas (IR-Rochester)
Robert Baker (DFL-Rochester)

District 34

Steven Morse (DFL-Dakota)
Greg Abnet (IR-La Crescent)

District 35

Earl Renneke (IR-Le Sueur)
Steven Read (DFL-Chaska)

District 36*

Jim Daly (DFL-Belle Plaine)
Terry Johnston (IR-Prior Lake)

District 37

Patricia Pariseau (IR-Farmington)
Mark Bielinski (DFL-Farmington)

District 38*

Charles "Chuck" Halberg (IR-Burnsville)
Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan)

District 39

Jim Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul)
Lori Erickson (IR-Inver Grove Heights)

District 40*

George Karnas (IR-Richfield)
Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington)

District 41

William Belanger (IR-Bloomington)
Eugene Bassett (DFL-Bloomington)

District 42

Don Storm (IR-Edina)
John Cochran (DFL-Edina)

District 43

Gen Olson (IR-Mound)
Lee Mosher (DFL-Minnetonka)

District 44

Phyllis McQuaid (IR-St. Louis Park)
Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park)
Richard Strohl (IND-St. Louis Park)

District 45*

Warren Kapsner (IR-Golden Valley)
Judy Traub (DFL-Minnetonka)

District 46

Ember Reichgott (DFL-New Hope)
Mark Thelemann (IR-Robbinsdale)

District 47

William Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park)
Jim Harris (IR-Brooklyn Park)

Winners in the November election will take the oath of office in the Senate Chamber Jan. 8, 1991.

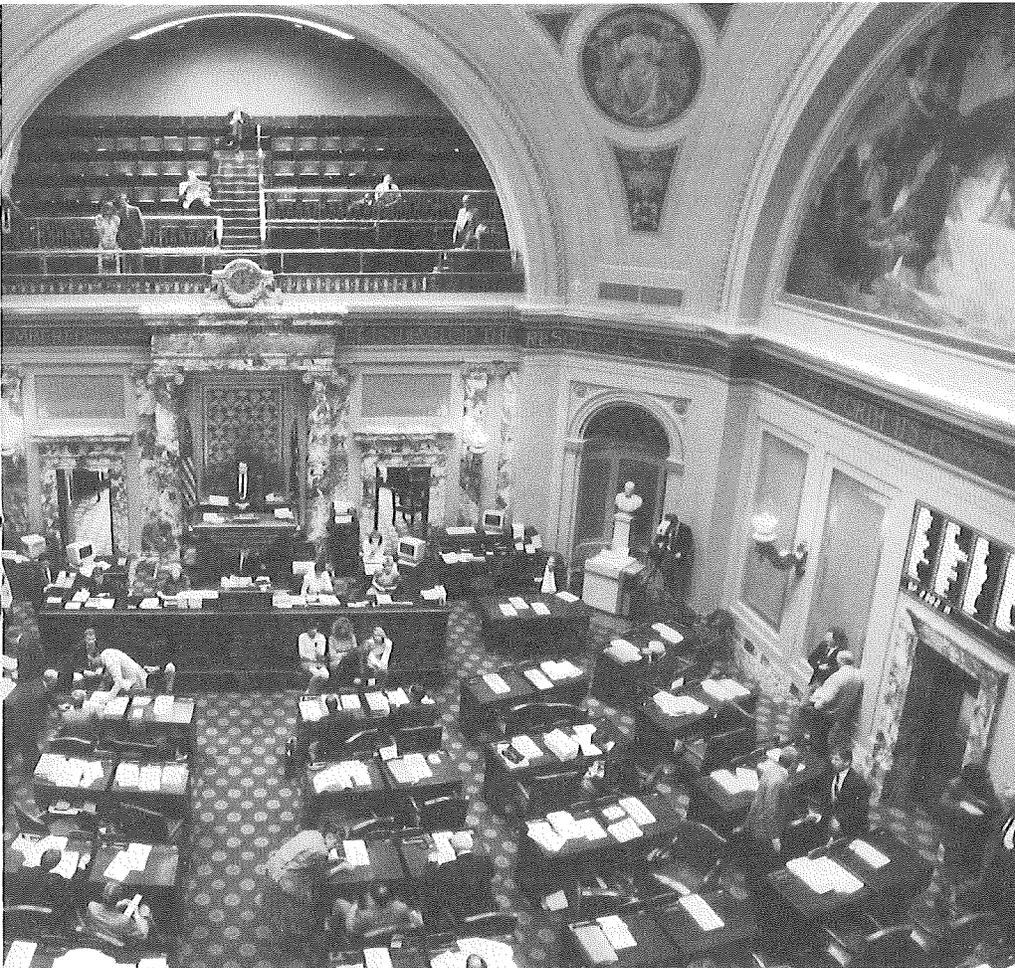


Photo by David J. Oakes

District 48

Patrick McGowan (IR-Maple Grove)
 Jim Hillegass (DFL-Long Lake)

District 49

Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids)
 Cheryl Crowfoot Dankers (IR-Coon Rapids)

District 50

Gregory Dahl (DFL-Ham Lake)
 Jane Brown (IR-Lino Lakes)

District 51

Don Frank (DFL-Spring Lake Park)
 Lazarus Gilles (IR-Columbia Heights)

District 52

Steven Novak (DFL-New Brighton)
 Susan Anderson (IR-Blaine)

District 53

Fritz Knaak (IR-White Bear Lake)
 Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake)

District 54

Jerome Hughes (DFL-Maplewood)
 Robert J. "Bob" Cardinal (IR-Maplewood)

District 55

Gary Laidig (IR-Stillwater)
 Lou Fuller (DFL-Oakdale)

District 56*

Len Price (DFL-Woodbury)
 Eric Sandrock (IR-Cottage Grove)
 Bill Smith (IND-Oakdale)

District 57

Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls.)
 Thomas Bourke (IR-Mpls.)

District 58

Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls.)
 Nicholas Heille (IR-Mpls.)
 Eric J. Anderson (GRP-Mpls.)

District 59

Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls.)
 Joe Holmes (IR-Mpls.)

District 60

Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls.)
 Ken Bottiger (IR-Mpls.)

District 61

Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls.)
 Mary Z. Johnson (IR-Mpls.)

District 62*

Maryann Campo (IR-Mpls.)
 Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls.)

District 63

John Marty (DFL-Roseville)
 Merlin Scroggins (IR-Roseville)

District 64

Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul)
 G. "Bud" Hess (IR-St. Paul)

District 65*

Fred E. Meyer (IR-St. Paul)
 Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul)

District 66

Gene Waldorf (DFL-St. Paul)
 Kristine Preston (IR-St. Paul)

District 67*

Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul)
 Bob McMillen (IR-St. Paul)

Photo by David J. Oakes



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