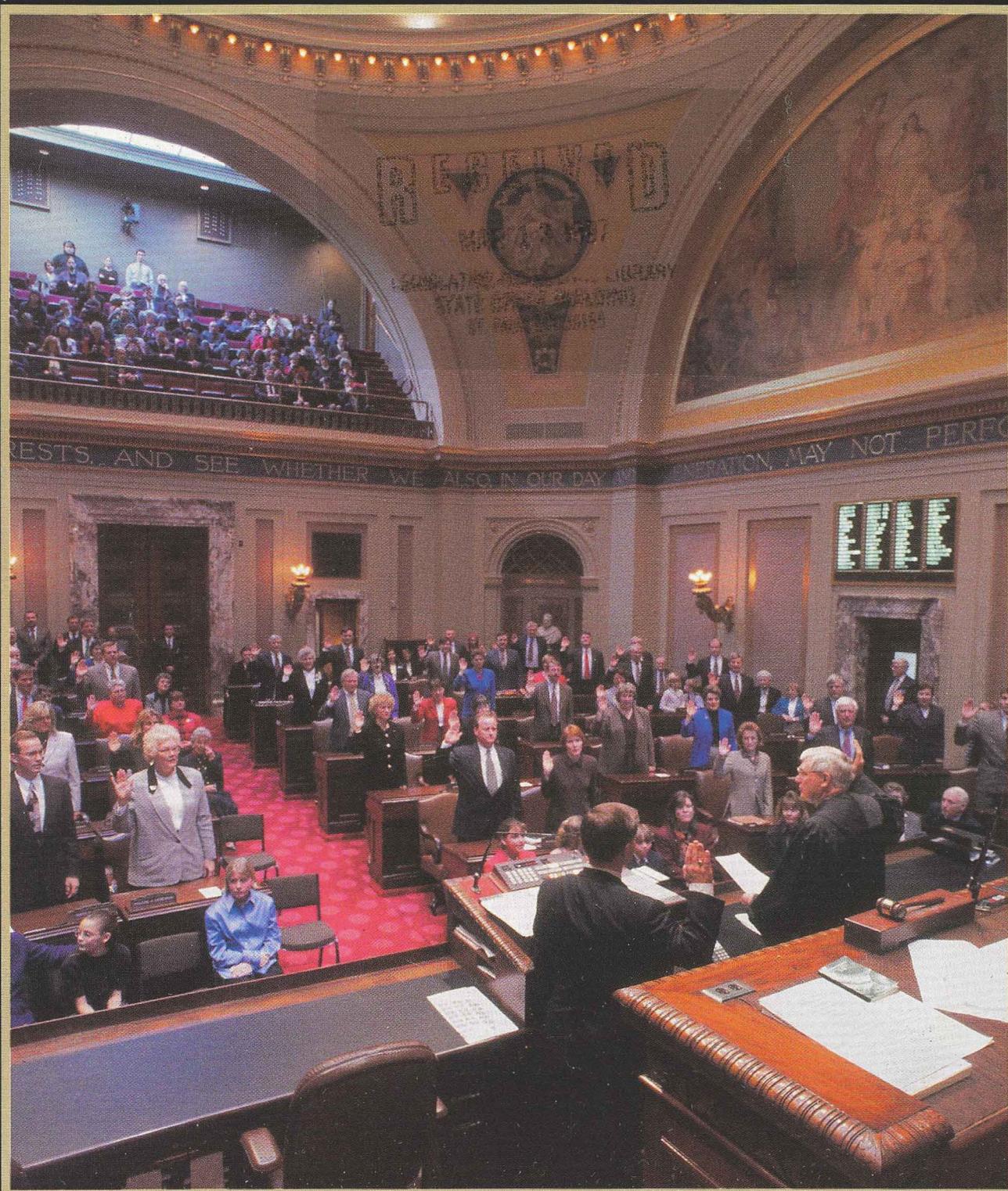


Perspectives

A Publication about the Minnesota Senate





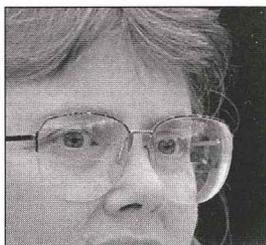
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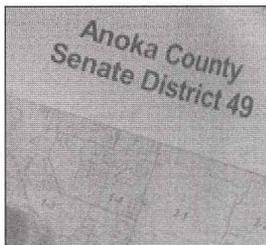
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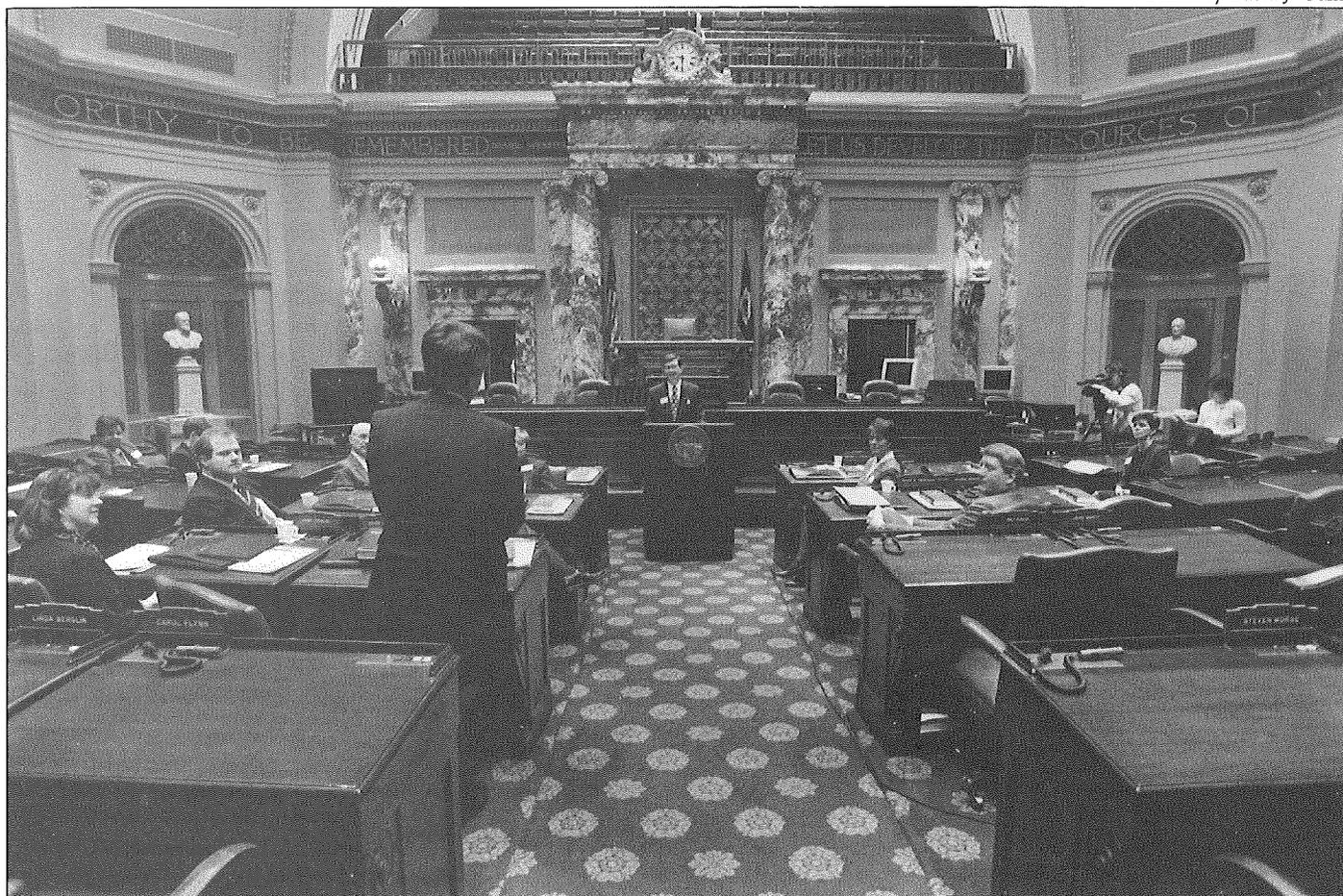
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New senators-elect met in the Senate Chamber to receive orientation from Secretary of the Senate Patrick E. Flahaven.

The Class of '97: Introducing the new Senators

by Karen L. Clark

Every election cycle brings about change--Senators retire, incumbents are defeated and new Senators are elected. The changes associated with the election cycle are an important part of a constant process of renewal for the Senate. As an institution, the Senate thrives on an influx of new ideas and perspectives. Newly elected Senators bring with them a variety of backgrounds and experiences which, when added to the wealth of legislative knowledge of returning members, help keep the institution innovative and responsive to the citizens of the state. This year, nine new members will join the Senate when they take the oath of office Tuesday, January 7.

In order to introduce the new members to Perspectives readers, all nine were interviewed in the weeks following the November election and asked a series of questions about their backgrounds and the issues expected to dominate the 1997 Session. The freshman class consists of eight DFLers and one Republican. Four of the new members are women. Two new Senators are coming from the House of Representatives, while one of the new Senators served in the House some time ago. All nine expressed an eagerness to get to work and begin their service in the Senate.

The first question involved asking the new members how long they had been interested in politics. Most cited a long-standing interest in and involvement

with the political process. Senator-elect Linda Higgins (DFL-Mpls.) could trace her interest back to a specific issue. "I got interested in politics in 1978 because of the Boundary Waters issue," Higgins said. "I was an active member of the Minnesota Rovers, an outing club based at the U. We went to our first precinct caucuses and we got elected delegates and we've not turned around and gone the other way," she said. Senator-elect Charles Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul) traced his involvement back to elementary school, "I was a student council president in sixth grade and I was also in student government in high school and college." Wiger said, "I always enjoyed being involved in public policy issues. I got very interested in the legislative



Sen. Becky Lourey

process during my internship with former Sen. Jerry Hughes."

Three of the Senators-elect recalled their interest being sparked by their families involvement in politics. Senator-elect Claire Robling (R-Prior Lake) said, "My father was a city councilman and mayor of Chanhassen and did in fact run for the Legislature in a 1974 special election." Robling added, "I've gone to my precinct caucus since I was 17; I started when I was a senior in high school, and I've stayed involved." Senator-elect Leo Foley (DFL-Anoka) said, "My father was active in the old Farmer Labor Party and that was the start of my interest. There was a lull for a while but later on when I started in the Highway Patrol my interest developed and I got pretty active in politics." Senator-elect David Ten Eyck (DFL-East Gull Lake) said he has been interested in politics from a very young age. "I was brought up in a family where we were all very political and politics were often a point of discussion in our household," he said.

Senator-elect Linda Scheid also said her involvement began at a very young age. "In 1952 we got our first television set and I watched the Republican National Convention and the Democratic National Convention. I was just taken with it and I knew that I wanted to be involved with it," Scheid said. Senator-elect Becky Lourey also cited a long standing interest in politics. "I've always been interested in justice and what was fair," she said. "One of the

reasons my husband and I married is that we talk politics all the time...I still can't wait to talk to him," Lourey said.

Senators-elect Dave Johnson (DFL-Bloomington) and Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) both recalled becoming interested in politics in high school and college. Johnson said, "I've been interested in politics since I took a practical politics class at Augsburg College and through that class I got involved in Senator, then Rep., Phil Riveness' campaign. I really enjoyed being involved and it took off from there." Kelley said, "I've always been interested in public policy issues, at least as far back as I was paying attention, back in high school."

When asked why they decided to run for the Senate, most of the new members said that timing had played a big part in their decisions. Seven of the new Senators ran for seats that were open because the incumbent Senators chose not to run again. However, Lourey cited the ethics issue as the primary reason she decided to run. The incumbent in her district had been involved with the phone scandal and had faced criminal charges. "I had not wanted to run for the Senate seat, but leaders, officers of the party, in my region of the state were faced with a real dilemma," Lourey said, "we all really like the incumbent but they forced me to look at it." Lourey said a key factor in her decision came about after her mother reminded her that she had always been told "if there is a problem and you can be part of the solution, and you are not, then you are part of the problem." Once I made the very difficult decision I didn't waver, Lourey said. Lourey defeated the incumbent Senator in the primary and went on to win the general election.

Scheid said that when she left the House of Representatives in 1991, she never thought she'd run for anything again. Then in 1994 she was asked to manage a House campaign in her old district. "I just thrived on it, maybe it was being away from it long enough to know I missed it," she said. When Sen. William Luther was elected to Congress in 1994, Scheid ran in the special election to fill his seat. Scheid lost the special election in '94, but did win the general election. "I didn't expect to win

the special election, but I thought I should be able to come back and win in a general election, so I just worked hard to win it," Scheid said.

Others said it was a combination of factors that helped them make the decision to run. "It was the timing, my years of service in other areas and the encouragement of the party," Wiger said. Robling said that she had been encouraged to run six years ago but had decided against it. "At that time my children were five and nine and just too young to leave as much as I knew I would have to," she said. When the seat became open, Robling said she got a lot of encouragement to run, yet "I had a good job and a happy life and I wasn't sure I wanted to change it, but even my kids said, Mom, go for it." Foley also said he got encouragement to run. "Until Gene Merriam announced he was going to retire, I had no intention of running for office. I had several people ask me if I would consider running. I said no, and then after I thought about it for a while, I changed my mind and said yes," he said. Johnson said, "It was something I always thought I would like to try, then when Sen. Phil Riveness announced his retirement, the situation was, if you ever want to run, now is the time." Higgins cited frustration with not being a decision maker in her position as an aid to a Minneapolis council member. "We had been hearing rumors that Sen. Carl Kroening was going to retire and that provided the impetus, the availability of the seat and the frustration of not being a

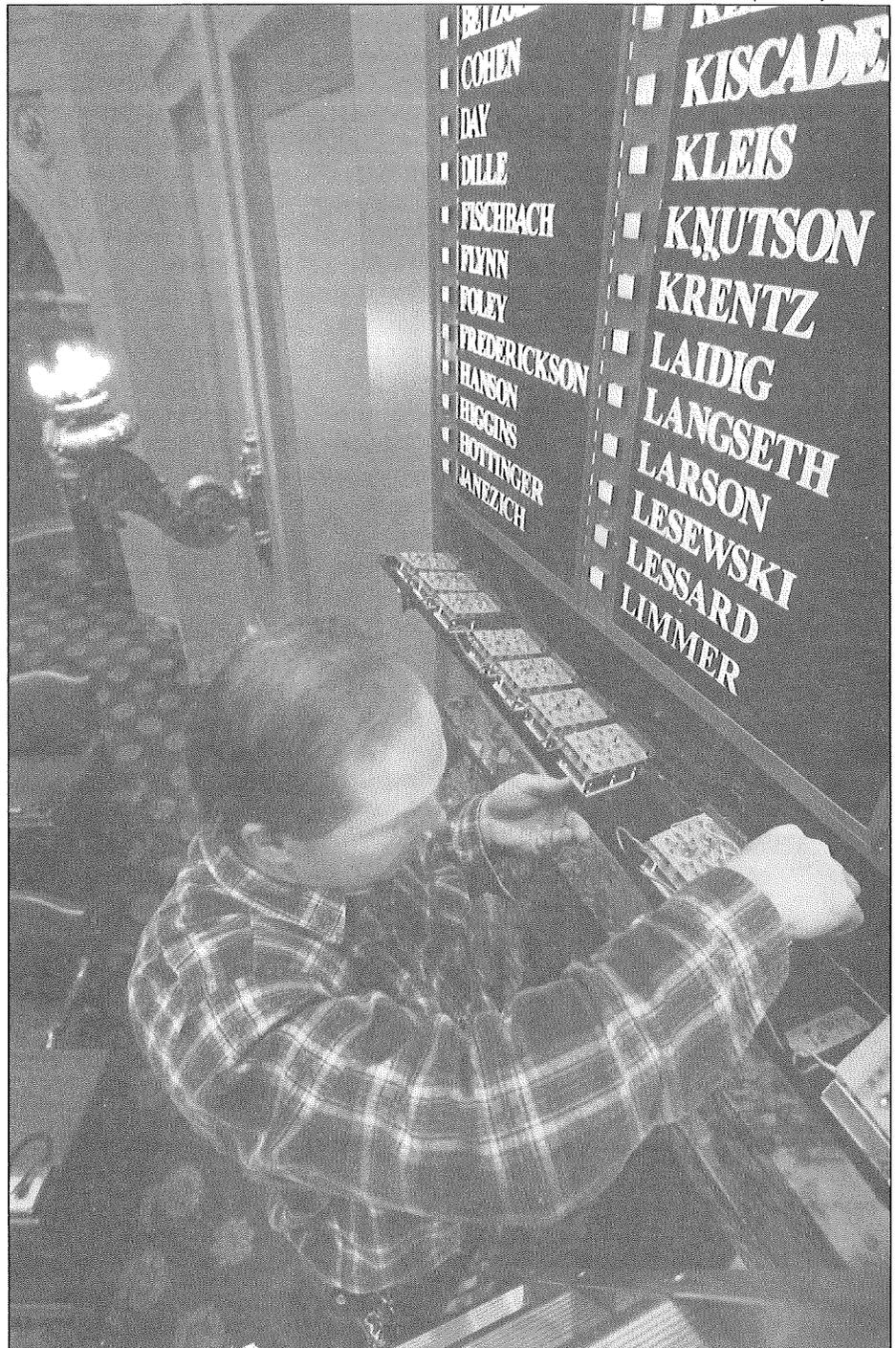


Sen. Claire Robling

decision maker," she said. Ten Eyck said, "I don't know that there was any one thing or any one person that persuaded me to run; it was a combination of factors that all came together at once." Kelley said that the major factor for him, because he was a member of the House, was that "a lot of the issues that I'm interested in working on are longer term issues and the longer Senate terms seem to be suited to making progress on those issues."

Several of the new members have had experience as elected officials. Lourey and Kelley were members of the House of Representatives, Scheid had been a former member of the House and Wiger has served in several elected offices, most notably as a school board member. When asked if campaigning brought any surprises or if it was different than earlier campaigns, Scheid, Lourey and Kelley all mentioned the difference in the numbers of people to reach. "It really is twice the physical effort because there is twice the number of doors," Scheid said. Kelley said, "In the House campaigns I was pretty much able to knock on at least every single family door, but with the Senate district I found that impossible to do." Lourey added, "In actual square miles, there wasn't much difference because I already represented the most rural part of the district, but there were many more people." Wiger, who has served in a variety of elected positions, said that the school district has about the same number of people as a Senate district, so he was not surprised at the amount of effort needed to door knock. "The most significant difference was the amount of resources necessary to effectively get a message out," he said.

Most of the other new members said that the campaign was pretty much what they expected. "It was absolute chaos and it was everything I expected and more," said Ten Eyck. "I think when you look at undertaking a task like this you figure out how much time it's going to take, how much resources, the emotional toll and you make what you think is a reasonable projection of what it is going to take and then add about 30 percent. By the time you're done, you've probably added another 30 percent on top of that," he added. Higgins echoed the same thought, "Council member Jackie



Senate electronics technician Glen Mills updates the voting board in the Senate Chamber to prepare for the new members.

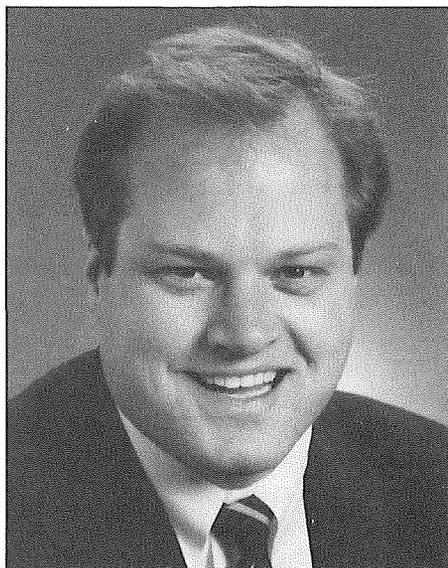
Cherryhomes told me, when she heard I was going to run, 'Make very sure this is something that you absolutely can't live without because it will be the single most difficult thing you ever do in your life.' I think she was really right." Foley commented, "It was a lot different than working on someone else's campaign. I've been on so many campaigns and campaign committees and I've done all those things that a person does as a

candidate. The difference was that it was better to do it as the candidate. For some reason, door knocking was really a fun thing." Johnson said, "Campaigning makes for an interesting experience, like a roller coaster ride. Some days it's extremely gratifying and other days, you're asking yourself 'What was I thinking?'" Robling also echoed the others when she said, "It was hard work, it was time consuming, and yes, it was

exactly what I had expected. I have to say that overall I enjoyed it because I really like people." Several of the new members commented about the energizing effect of campaigning and their pleasure at meeting the people in their districts.

The Senators-elect also mentioned that they had learned quite a lot from their constituents during the course of the campaign. Ten Eyck and Scheid both mentioned how well informed about issues the people in their districts are. "I learned that there is an extremely informed group of people that are very interested in talking about politics and issues, both specific issues and a broad range of issues," Ten Eyck said. Robling said that she learned a lot about the diversity and different constituencies that are represented in her district. Higgins said, "The big thing I learned was that people are okay paying taxes if they have a sense that there is value for their dollar or they can see where the money is going." Johnson said the biggest thing he learned was "that people are fed up with partisan bickering at both the federal level and the state level." Foley agreed and said, "I found people seemed to be kind of bi-partisan." Kelley said that he learned "a lot of people are still struggling to make ends meet." Wiger and Lourey cited learning the issues that people mentioned most frequently as being a valuable in their campaigns.

There was a surprising amount of consistency across the state, according to the new Senators, in the issues cited by

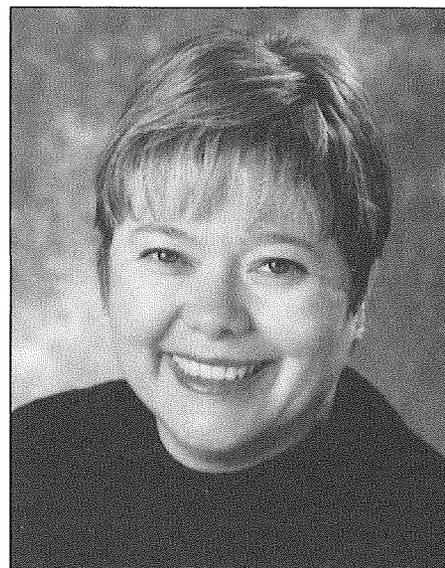


Sen. Dave Johnson

their constituents as the priority issues confronting the state. The new members said that property tax reform, education funding reform and crime topped their constituents' lists of concerns. "Crime, property tax reform and education. I think you can put all those under an umbrella of hard working families trying to get by and those three areas impact them and causing them problems," said Ten Eyck. Higgins said that in her district the big issue was crime. "Whether they had actually had personal contact with some sort of crime or whether it was just a sense that crime is creeping into all corners of the city, there was a feeling that we really have to do something to make sure that neighborhoods continue to be safe," she said.

Lourey said, "Property taxes, health care and quality education were the things they cared about the most." Kelley echoed the comment and said, "even though they're concerned about property taxes and want some change, people in my district are very supportive of education." Foley said, "Clearly education, specifically K-12 education," was the issue mentioned most often followed by the issues of crime and public safety. Wiger added that in his district there was also concern about class size. "I have four school districts in my Senate district and people in all those districts have a strong interest in the future of education; it clearly was the number one issue," he said.

Scheid said that later in the campaign, once there was more media attention on federal welfare reform legislation, the issue of welfare reform became the number one issue mentioned by constituents. "Crime was right in there and so was public education, but welfare reform became the number one topic," she said. Johnson also said property taxes, education, crime and welfare reform were issues raised by constituents, but he also mentioned the stadium issue as being one that constituents commented upon frequently. Johnson said, "My district has the old Met Stadium site in it, so people are even more adamant than most that their tax dollars don't go to finance a new open air public stadium. There are still some deep feelings on that issue because 15 years ago we had an open air stadium



Sen. Linda Higgins

in Bloomington." Robling cited property tax reform, education and the stadium issue as three items her constituents mentioned most often.

The newly-elected members all said they agreed with their constituents on the list of priority issues confronting the state. Property tax reform and education reform were mentioned most often by all nine. In addition, crime prevention, the state's response to federal welfare reform, and health care were other top issues mentioned by the Senators-elect. Wiger said, "Education and property tax reform are the outstanding issues. The crime issue is important, to be sure, but those other two are clearly the most dominant." Johnson said, "Property tax and welfare reform are the two main issues confronting the state." Robling also said, "I think property tax system reform will have to be dealt with and education is going to be tied into that because, of course, property taxes are a source of funding." Kelley stresses a long term budget and tax structure, including property taxes, as a primary issue. In addition, Kelley said, "Making sure all Minnesotans are able to take part in the information economy without barriers in speed or cost is important." Higgins said, "I think creating jobs is going to be a big issue. If we are going to succeed at welfare reform we are going to have to create thousands of new jobs with benefits and with enough money so that you can feed your family." Higgins also mentioned the issue of polluted land cleanup as a priority issue in her district.



Sen. Linda Scheid

"The things I really want to work on are fair taxation, health care reform and making sure the kids have a base to stand on," Lourey said. "So many of the problems that we grapple with are after the fact, because kids got lost in the system early. I like doing preventive stuff," she said. Foley also said that educational funding is the top issue along with the tax structure as it relates to education. In addition, he said, "I do feel there is a crime problem, but it is more in that fact that we are doing less to prevent it than we are trying to deal with it after it's happened. I think we can save a lot of money by doing things to prevent children from becoming adult criminals." Scheid also emphasized prevention. "My focus would be more on preventing crime because I think we've done a lot of things to get tough. It'll cost a little money up front and we'll save a whole lot later," she said. She also said public education and welfare reform were top issues confronting the state. "We are going to have to deal with welfare reform," Scheid said. Ten Eyck also cited welfare reform as a major issue. "the issues of crime and property tax, education and welfare reform are the issues that are big on a statewide level this session and we are going to have to deal with them."

When the new members were asked what they hoped to contribute to the Senate during the coming session, the answers were as varied as the new members' backgrounds. Each has a differing area of expertise or a new perspective to bring to the Senate.

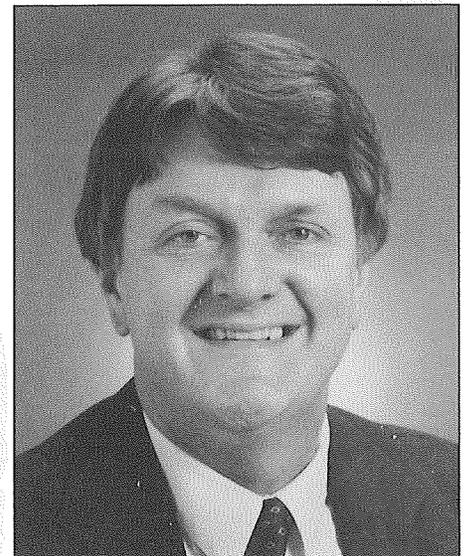
Johnson said that as one of the youngest Senators, he hopes to bring a generational perspective to the Senate. "I think people of my generation tend to be more fiscally conservative, not by choice, but of necessity, and I think we, as a generation, tend to be less partisan than our parents' generation. I think I can bring that generational perspective to the Senate," he said. In addition, Johnson said he hoped to make a contribution in the area of crime prevention, particularly since he was named vice chair of the Crime Prevention Committee. "I think I have some expertise in the elections and ethics area because I practice law in those areas," he added, "so I have some perspective I can bring to that." Johnson also said he wanted to make a contribution in the area of education. "I'm a product of Bloomington public schools and I'd like to be able to make a contribution to ensure that people have the opportunities I had," he said.

Foley, on the other hand, said that he hoped to be able to make a contribution to the Senate based on his knowledge and experience. "I spent 33 years in the Highway Patrol and had, as you would expect, a lot of involvement with crime and punishment. I'm knowledgeable about transportation issues because we worked closely with the Highway Department to make the roads better and safer. I spent 10 years as a representative for the State Patrol negotiating labor contracts, so I have an extensive background in labor." Foley also said that he worked in the private sector for Unisys, is currently an attorney with the Anoka County Attorney's Office, had been a member of the Citizens League for more than 20 years and served 20 years on the Anoka City Planning Commission. "I've done a whole series of things and been exposed to a lot of the things the Legislature is currently dealing with," he said. He also said he hopes to make contributions in the areas of labor management relations, taxation and revenue, and land use planning based on those past experiences. "I'm also fairly knowledgeable when it comes to dealing with child support and related problems because of my work in the county attorney's office," Foley said.

Ten Eyck said he thought that everyone who comes to the Senate brings

some unique perspectives. When he was asked what he thought he would bring to the Senate, Ten Eyck said, "I think just good honest hard work and level-headedness." Ten Eyck also said, "I'm someone who can work toward consensus and work with the process to produce an end result, to make decisions for the best interest of my district and the state as a whole." Ten Eyck is an attorney and said that he hopes to emphasize his experience in that area while in the Senate. "Having prosecuted for the past several years, I've been actively involved in criminal justice issues," he said. Prior to working as a prosecutor, Ten Eyck said he worked with legal services for more than eight years. "I think some of my life experiences with my clients will be very helpful to me and to other Senators and Representatives who are looking at welfare reform," Ten Eyck said.

Scheid said she thought she could best contribute to the Senate through her life experiences and common sense. "Seeing things come and go and getting somewhat more philosophical about how I approach things, I've developed more of a sense of perspective," she said. "I can remember being young and having a strong sense of urgency, and I think that is important, too, but that is probably not what I bring to the process," she added. Scheid said she had worked in the areas of K-12 public education and property taxes when she was in the House and, "It looks like I'm going to have the opportunity to work on those issues again with my committee assignments." In addi-



Sen. Charles Wiger

tion, Scheid said, "My love is election law, that's my avocation and I hope to make contributions in that area."

For her part, Robling said, "I believe we need to look at policy before politics. Partly because of my training as a journalist, I don't always see things in such clear black and white. If you listen to the other side and find out what their issues are, what their points of view are,

you start realizing that the issues aren't so clear and that compromise is really what is best. I typically can work well with people on both sides of issues and, hopefully, I can play a role." Robling also said she hopes to make a contribution in the areas of education and environment. "Not only have I sat in on school board meetings for hours on end, but I've been in and out of classrooms a

lot, too. With my job I get to talk with teachers and student and I know what is going on in schools," she said. "Also, I've worked for Scott County doing their environmental health newsletter and I have a fairly good background on environmental issues because I've written so much about them," Robling added. In addition, Robling said that local issues are very familiar to her. "I've sat in on school board meetings, county board meetings, city council meetings and I understand the issues facing the growing communities. Transportation problems are very significant in my area and I hope to work on those issues."

With the issues of health care and welfare reform before the Senate, both of which she worked on in the House, Lourey said that she hoped to make contributions in those areas. "I worked on trying to make welfare reform work in the House and I was a co-author in the House of the Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board legislation, and these are still issues that aren't solved yet. I think what I can contribute is another person working toward the solutions. I have a philosophy of work that is pooling everybody's strength and ideas." She continued, "I think we all share a pretty clear vision, but how to get there and how to solve the problems, that's going to be a real challenge." Lourey also said she thought that her experience working with health care reform, especially from a rural perspective, would be helpful to the Senate. "I believe I've gained some familiarity with welfare reform as well. I also serve on the Commission on the Economic Status of Women and I feel that all the knowledge I've gained has helped develop good sound public policy." Lourey continued, "I think serving on the committees I've been assigned to will really use the strengths that I've built, not only in the House, but in my life before that. Those strengths that I bring will be where I'll be able to help the most on public policy helping families to be independent and working."

When Kelley was asked what he thought his contributions to the Senate would be, he replied, "I work hard. I'm open to new ways of thinking about things and ready to try out new ideas in policy." In addition, Kelley said, "Some



Senator Claire Robling takes the oath of office.

Photo by David J. Oakes



Sen. Leo Foley

of the issues I've talked about in the House, I would like to focus on in the Senate, include performance incentives for government entities and finding ways to engage communities and citizens in solving problems that they deal with." Kelley also said that he had worked hard on property tax reform while serving in the other body. "I'm coming in with a decent understanding of the property tax and education finance system and I can contribute to the debate," he said. He has also been working on technology and telecommunication issues and said that he hopes to make contributions in that area. In addition, Kelley has spent eight years on the Board of Medical Practice. "During the four years I was in the House, I carried a number of bills for the health care licensing board, so I have some expertise in the areas of health professions licensing," he said.

Higgins also said that she is a hard worker and that she is enthusiastic. "I'm interested in finding solutions as opposed to fighting with people. I'm more interested in figuring a way to fix something," she said. "I don't come with an area of expertise that I can say I'm going to become the 'go-to' person on an issue, but I'm willing to sit down and just dig into things so that I can become that person," Higgins added. "I'm interested in sunseting because if we are going to continue to come up with new solutions we are going to have to go back and look at the old programs and initiatives and find out if they are actually working. If they are not working, they need to sunset

and we need to make sure that the resources go to where there is a priority," Higgins said. Higgins also said, "I'm really interested in making sure that people in my district have got a fair shake, that they are people whose voices are heard. I've talked a lot about being a neighborhood Senator, of being the kind of person who works hard over here but goes back to the district and talks to people on a regular basis and listens to people on a regular basis."

Wiger said his background in education offers a basis for making a contribution to the Senate. "Having served on the school board, starting in 1973, for seven terms provides a perspective," he said. "I have an appreciation of what the state should do because of having served on the local level," Wiger added. Wiger also served as a member of the Metropolitan Council and on the Soil and Water Conservation Board and brings those perspectives to the Senate. In addition, Wiger said, "I've been a lobbyist, so I know the way the process works." Wiger has been named as vice chair of the K-12 Education Finance Budget Division and will also serve on the Children, Families and Learning Committee. He said that he was very pleased to be able to work on the policy as well as the finance issues involved in education and that his background would be helpful. "I'm in a strategic position to address education reform, Wiger concluded.

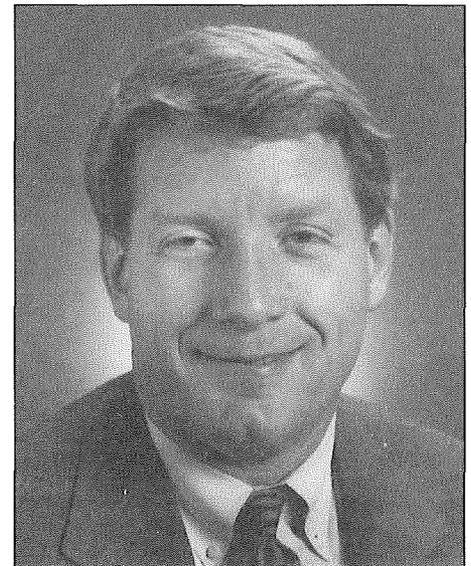
The various problems that have assailed individual members of the Senate over the course of the last two years were very much on the mind of the new Senators. When asked about their impressions of the Senate and what was necessarily to restore public trust in government, the new members had a variety of responses.

Higgins said she thought serving in the Senate "is an amazing opportunity." She said that she thinks it is important to "emphasize the positive, especially in communicating with constituents." "We should make sure that we correspond with our districts to let them know just how much thought and how much work went into the bills that are becoming laws or don't become laws," she added. Higgins said that during the campaign, "as I talked to people up and down the

street, they were excited to vote. We need to make sure that people understand we are the same people they voted for and these decisions we make over here are so difficult because they affect peoples' lives."

Robling said, "I guess I think of the idea of being a statesman; that this is a body designed to serve, not just a district, but the entire state." Robling also said, "We have to maintain high ethical standards here. People are calling me a politician and that has such negative connotations, but it's such a shame because politicians are supposed to be our leaders and role models. You want to be able to look up to them." Robling continued, "Sometimes I think term limits are good and yet there are times when there are very effective legislators with seniority who are needed to provide leadership. The Republicans have promoted the agenda for reform that has five or six principles that they want to act upon and I think we should review that and put those principles into legislation that we can move forward."

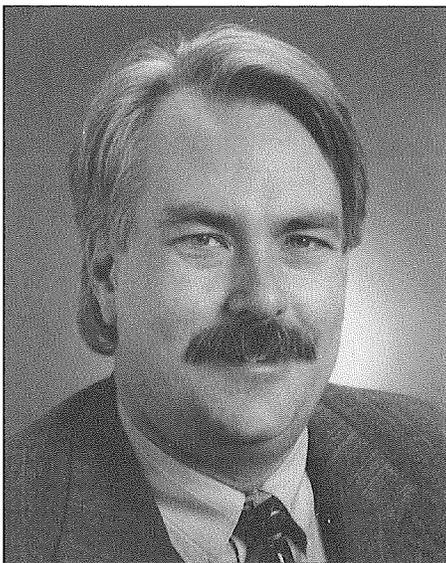
Ten Eyck said that the first thing that comes to his mind is the people who have been here; some of the older and wiser members. "Initially, that's one of the things that comes to mind, and my respect for the institution. I don't know how to describe the feeling, the Thursday after the election when I came down here and Sen. Moe said he would show me the Chamber. I don't think I'll ever forget that moment." As for the image problems of government, Ten Eyck said,



Sen. Steve Kelley

"I think the Legislature and everyone else connected with state government simply has to go on with the business of running the state with the intention of doing it ethically. The bottom line is you have to give your constituents and the people of the state of Minnesota a reason to believe in you and the process."

Foley said, "Because of my exposure here, I thought I pretty well knew how things work. I've met and worked with a lot of legislators through the years and I was very impressed by most of those people. But really, I wasn't sure until the election was final that I ever really saw myself stepping into the Senate. It seems like an awesome thing." Foley went on, "I feel the public needs to take a careful look at and demand a higher level of morality and other things from their elected officials and I think they are doing that. I think the quality of legislators is better today; there is less that we could call undesirable occurring. The process is more democratic and spread out among more people. I really think that we need to continue to act vigorously when someone is guilty or accused of misconduct. We have a duty." Foley also said that he thought the politics needs to attract young people in order provide future leadership. "I went to a program in the school district to demonstrate their technology successes and there was a large crowd, there were kids. I wish we could continue that kind of thing in the political arena. The fact is we need to attract younger people."



Sen. David Ten Eyck



Senator Linda Scheid settles in to her new Senate office.

Johnson said, "The reality to me is that I think it will be a great honor to be a part of the institution and to serve with these people. I think there is a perception out there that the Legislature as a whole is a tarnished institution and I don't think that is wholly accurate. With respect to the people that had problems, it's been individuals, like any other institution it's not perfect. There are people who make it a better place and there are people who don't." On the issue of restoring public trust, Johnson said, "I think what I'm going to try to do, and what I think should be done, is not be overly partisan. The people of Bloomington and Richfield elected me to do a job and that's what I'm going to try and do and treat it like the privilege it is." Johnson concluded, "I think government has a role to play and that people understand that. I think some of the frustration people are feeling has a lot to do with changing economic conditions and things that may not be within government's control. I see it as public service and I'm going to try and do my best to live up to that."

When he was asked about his image of the Senate, Wiger said, "I've always been involved, but now the jurisdiction is much broader. I think another differ-

ence for me is the number of people involved in the process." On the subject of public trust, he said, "Public officials must be open, honest and accessible. To me it's common sense, you do what's right. People want you to live up to a higher code." "I'm not a very partisan person; I've worked with people in both parties all my life. I truly want to build a consensus on policy issues," he added. Reflecting on the campaign, Wiger said, "I also signed a document called the Interfaith Alliance that the churches had calling for us to treat people the way we want them to treat us. I'm sure that helped in the election and I am sure it will help restore public confidence as well."

The other three Senate newcomers, having served in the House, had a little different image of the Senate.

Kelley said, "In general, I had a pretty positive view of, and relationship with, the Senate. He spoke of having had a good relationship with Sen. Ted Mondale, the Senator from his district when he was in the House. "One of the things I want to do is make sure that I work effectively as a team with the House members in my district." In speaking of the public perception of government, Kelley said, "I think that

the Legislature is viewed more positively than Congress because the Legislature has worked to address people's real problems and we need to continue to do that; to stay focused on issues that really affect people's lives. We also need to be focused on being really pragmatic and problem solving with respect to those issues." He continued, "Every member has got to keep an eye on the new standard of ethical behavior that the public seems to expect and has to live up to that standard." Kelley also said that he thinks the Legislature needs to look at more opportunities to, in a responsible way, shift some power and responsibility for solving problems to communities, neighborhoods, and local associations. "I think folks working together can solve some of these problems. I think part of this disenchantment with government is that a lot of citizens feel that all of the power has moved away from them. If more people have the experience of having to do work in a public setting trying to solve a local problem, then I think they will be in a better position to recognize what is going on in the Legislature and hold us accountable," he concluded.

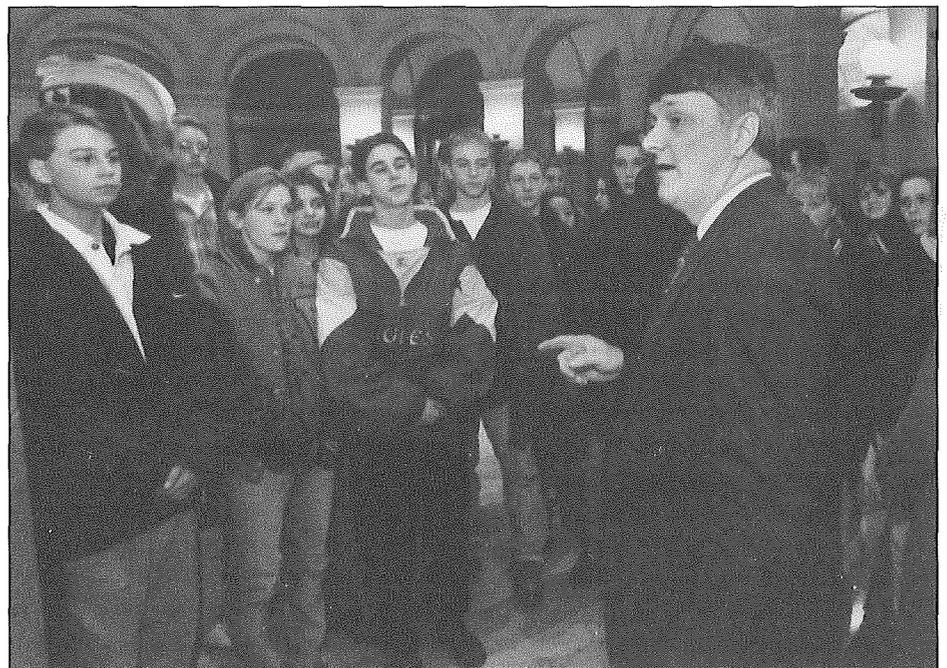
Scheid said she thought the differences between the House and Senate had a role. "There is a difference in the atmosphere and in the dynamics of the institutions and that's okay," she said. Scheid continued, "I think that the House is always running, gotta do something now, gotta fix it now, and the Senate, with four years, can be more deliberative. I can adjust to that because I'm more at that stage in my life anyway. I like to think about things before we jump into them." On the issue of restoration of public trust, Scheid said, "I think the Senate set a really good example of how you should care for the institution. If the members have brought disfavor upon the institution, then the members are going to have to be the ones to restore the public trust in the institution." "There was a positive sign this year I thought, it seems to me there was a rejection of negative campaigning. If that's true, that's a good sign. We really need public participation to make us do better," Scheid said. Scheid concluded, "We have to restore faith in the institutions and think more of the

institutions than of the individuals, sometimes. I figure you can care about the individual and also care about the institution and say that this certain course of action would be better for the institution. Not many people get elected to the Minnesota Legislature in their lifetime and I'm really proud. It's a very humbling experience to come here and realize there are some really bright people and there are some who work really hard beyond their ability and accomplish a lot. It's a real cross section of humanity and really does reflect what is going on in the state."

For her part, Lourey said, "I've always said that one of the advantages of running every two years is that you stay really in close touch with your constituents. I have a personal worry that I won't get as immersed during the next election cycle as I always have and I'm promising myself that I will get out there and listen and stay in touch with people." Lourey also said, "People have told me I am going to have to change the way I relate to constituents because there is no way I'm going to be able to take that much time on problems with double the population, so I don't know what it is going to be like." When asked about restoring public trust, Lourey said, "As a matter of fact, I think that the elections this year and the measures taken have given people some power back and

people said 'we really care about ethics and we're going to get involved,' at least that's what happened in my district." Lourey said that she saw a rejection of negative campaigning. "I think we've moved a step forward in people becoming more astute about what they are going to respond to," she said. "What I saw in this campaign is more people in their 40s getting involved than I had ever seen before. People past the effort of establishing their families, looking around and saying wait, this is the world we live in and we're going to get involved," Lourey said. She continued, "We have got to make sure that the process is always there and open to people when they are ready to take it. I think everybody has got to look at whether or not they are being responsible to things they made commitments to and we as a Legislature have to be as ethical as we can."

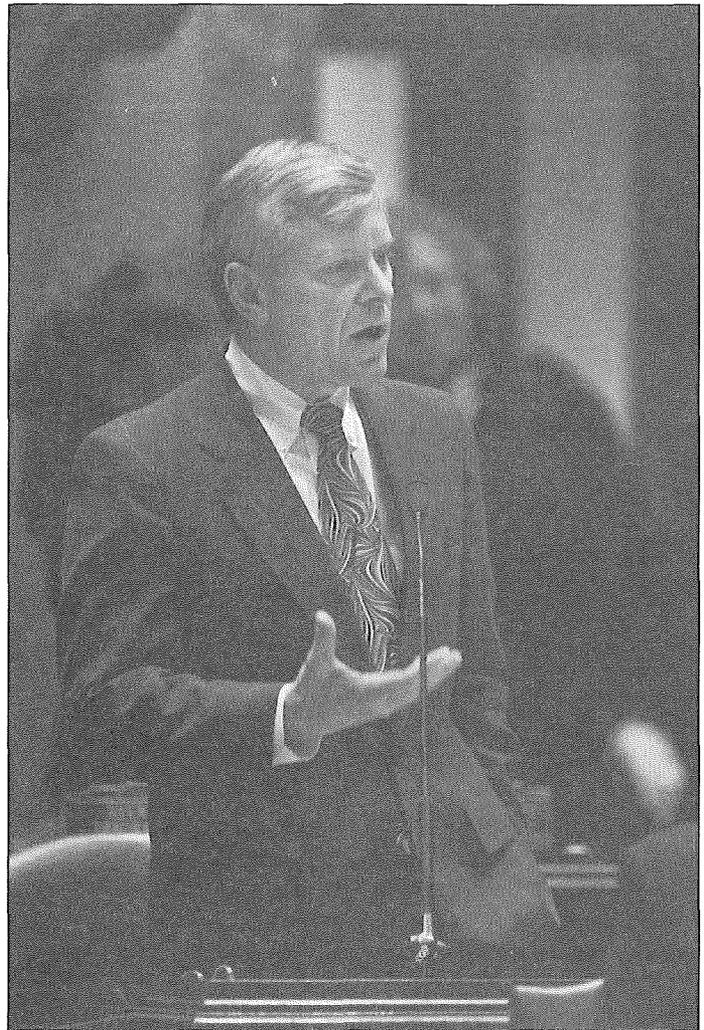
All nine of the newly elected Senators expressed eagerness to get to work, to work hard for their constituents and for the state as a whole. With their diverse professional backgrounds and varied life experiences, all hoped to be able to contribute in a meaningful way to the legislative process. Lourey seemed to speak for many of the newcomers when she said, "So, there's a lot of work ahead and I'm just chomping at the bit to get going."



Freshman Senator Charles Wiger meets with a school group the opening week of session.

*"In 1997,
the timing
is right to
make a
difference for
Minnesotans"*

--Sen. Roger D. Moe



by Roger D. Moe, Senate Majority Leader

Legislators will tackle some extremely important issues in the 1997 session convening January 7. In some years, the Legislature has especially productive sessions in which many far-reaching initiatives in several policy areas are passed. For many reasons, I am optimistic that 1997 will be one of those very productive years.

The Legislature and governor are in a good position to work together and accomplish much. As Governor Carlson heads into the final two years of his last term in office, he is less likely to focus on partisan issues and more likely to get things done. Some organizational changes (discussed below) will assist the Legislature in getting its work done. In addition, state finances are in a strong position, allowing for some flexibility.

Budget-year surplus

It's good news, of course, that the state general fund is healthy. With a significant surplus of \$1.5 billion, Minnesota's economy is running strongly on all cylinders. Many new spending programs aren't needed; however, the surplus does allow us flexibility to consider major reforms with one-time costs. The ultimate goal is to make government services more efficient and keep our state economy productive and strong.

A major factor in our budget considerations will be the impact of federal cuts to state and local governments. I believe Minnesotans are committed to protecting children and senior citizens from harmful cuts to programs such as HeadStart and Medicare.

Welfare reform

The federal government has determined that "welfare as we know it" is

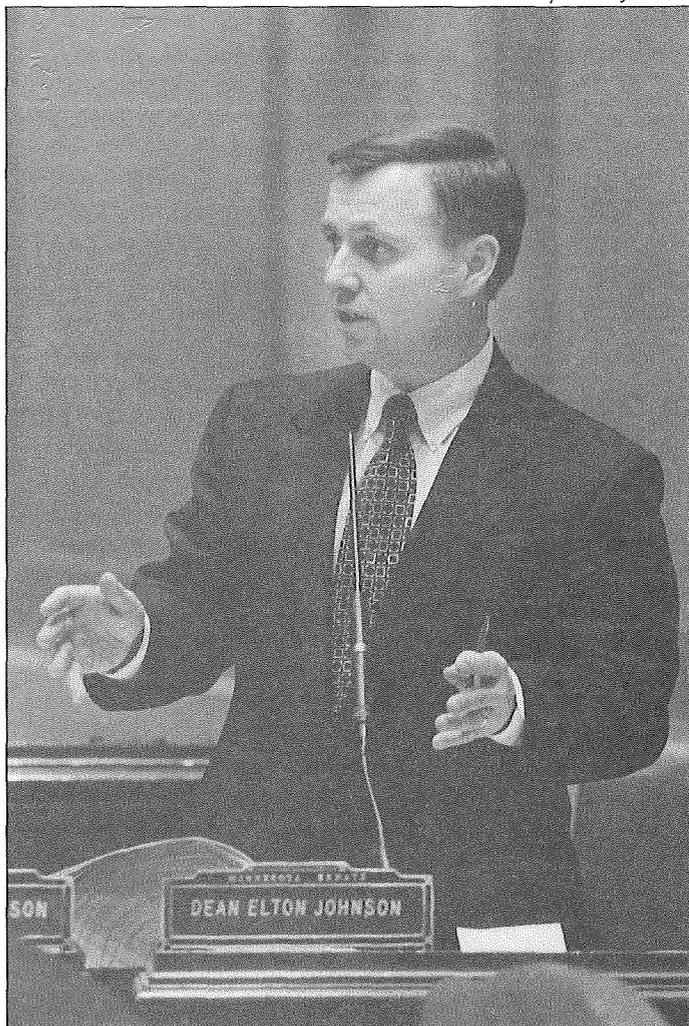
ending. Minnesota has a strong tradition in recent years of welfare innovations that help families move from public assistance to self-sufficiency. The state cannot accomplish this goal alone, though. Stepped-up training and a partnership with the business community will be necessary.

Education funding

Caps on education funding at the state level will cause undue hardships on schools at the local level. It is generally agreed that the caps should be removed for the sake of children.

No agreement exists on funding reforms. Any changes should be aimed primarily at improving education quality and providing equitable opportunities for students throughout the state.

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"Education, spending, and revenue surplus will be major 1997 Legislative session issues"

--Sen. Dean E. Johnson

By Dean E. Johnson, Senate Minority Leader

Several issues the 1997 Legislature takes up will set policy and precedent for Minnesota residents into the 21st Century. Some of these issues are part of every session's agenda, such as education, crime prevention, environment, transportation, and human services, but the debate is just beginning on others, such as construction of an outdoor baseball stadium, treatment of the current revenue surplus, expected federal budget cuts, and campaign finance reform.

Above all else, I am hoping that the 1997 Session is harmonious and I see no reason that it should be any-thing less. I am looking forward to work-ing with my DFL colleagues and feel that we can have a very productive session. There should be few distractions to conducting the "people's work" during the allotted time.

Baseball stadium

The most controversial issue under current discussion, and of which I am receiving the most mail, is the proposed construction of a new outdoor baseball stadium. This is an emotional issue and most legislators presently don't have enough information on the subject to make an educated vote. If proponents are to receive support, they will have to explain how Minnesota taxpayers will gain if a stadium is built. Legislators are willing to listen to both sides of this issue.

Revenue surplus

Another issue that will receive an enormous amount of attention is determining how to best distribute the \$1.4 billion revenue surplus. The governor must be commended for his astute management of Minnesota's finances over the past six years. When

he took office in 1991, the state was faced with a \$1.8 billion shortfall. His management of our financial resources has amounted to a \$3.2 billion turnaround and places Minnesota in the top three managed states in the nation. We can soon expect to see Minnesota obtain an AAA bond rating which will place us in a very elite corps of states and ultimately will save taxpayers millions of dollars in bond sale interest rates.

Republicans would like to see a portion of the surplus used as a direct tax cut. The governor has suggested a one-time 10 percent income tax cut, combined with several innovative programs to help families with school-aged children. In addition, Republicans see 1997 as a prime opportunity to create long-term property tax reform that will save property owners millions of dollars

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Tax relief / property tax reform

Everyone agrees that Minnesota taxpayers should get back a big share of the budget surplus. Republicans are urging a one-time income tax rebate to all taxpayers, including the wealthy. In recognition of large property tax increases experienced throughout the 1990s, DFLers want to provide property tax relief that would lower burdens more equitably.

Utilities deregulation -- electric and telephone

The state's roles in regulating the delivery of electrical power and telephone service are under review, and deregulation proposals in both areas are expected. Federal deregulation of the telephone industry forces the state to make changes in those regulations.

Greater flexibility is available to the state when it comes to the decision of deregulating retail electrical service. Our state has among the lowest electric rates in the nation, especially for residential customers. Accordingly, any changes offering "choice" through competition should be approached cautiously. Government innovations in search of a problem are often mistakes.

Northern States Power -- Prairie Island

The controversial issue of Prairie Island nuclear waste disposal is likely to be revisited. NSP is seeking additional nuclear waste cask storage, and the search for an alternative storage site in Goodhue County has ended without success. Compensation to the Mdewakanton Prairie Island Sioux Tribe for nuclear storage also will be considered.

Transportation

The gas tax has stayed at 20 cents per gallon for eight years, even though inflation has reduced its buying power by 25 percent. As a result, highway maintenance and improvements aimed at enhancing road safety have been delayed. Any solution will also address the long-term needs of transit services in the Twin Cities and in smaller communities around the state.

Housing

Minnesota needs additional affordable housing throughout the state. For many areas, the potential for economic development is not realized due to the lack of affordable housing. Rural businesses find it difficult to expand when housing for new workers is unavailable. In the Twin Cities, the need to make affordable shelter available also continues to grow.

Baseball stadium

Perhaps the most-publicized issue of the 1997 Legislative Session will be the decision whether or not to build an outdoor major league baseball stadium. Those who believe other public needs rank ahead of the stadium issue make a valid point. This question simply should not rank high when compared to the Legislature's role in assuring educational opportunities for children, and providing economic opportunities and tax relief.

However, it is a priority for Governor Carlson, and the public has taken a keen interest in the stadium decision. If a stadium is built, it would not be appropriate to spend the state's general tax dollars on the project. It appears that the responsibility for protecting the public purse will fall on the Legislature. This can be accomplished through tough negotiations, making it clear that those who benefit directly from the construction of a baseball stadium are the ones who should pay for it.

Senate reorganization spreads work

In order to accomplish the public's work, the Legislature must be organized properly to handle the load smoothly. I believe the structural changes made prior to the 1997 Session will help the Legislature get its work done.

In the Senate, we have made a fairly major change in committee structure. Instead of two main committees responsible for budget matters, the Senate will have four full committees handling legislation relating to the finance and tax decisions. The committees are: Committee on Taxes; Education Finance Committee; Human Resources Finance Committee; and the State Government Finance Committee.

Another ten budget divisions will be involved in budget decisions within particular policy areas. Budget issues will get an extremely thorough review under the new structure.

Two worthwhile purposes will be served by the changes made in Senate structure. Most importantly, power over budget decisions will be spread more evenly among members of the Senate. Virtually every Senator will be participating in budget-setting at the committee level. This will allow us to better tap into the talents of the entire Senate.

Naturally, the budget process will be more thorough than at any other time in the past. Our internal system of checks and balances will be improved.

"I am looking ahead to the 1997 Legislative Session with optimism."

The second consideration is the internal work flow of the Senate. Invariably in the past, the work of other committees created a logjam near the end of each Legislative Session. The work converged on the Finance Committee, where most of the significant legislation was reviewed thoroughly for budget implications.

With three finance committees now handling the legislative rush, the Senate will be able to have a more thorough review of budget matters without slowing the pace of the session at a crucial time.

As Senate Majority Leader, I plan to devote much of my efforts to making sure the new process works smoothly, as intended. Significant challenges confront the state as we head into the 21st century, so it is essential for the Legislature to be prepared to tackle the issues.

I am looking ahead to the 1997 Legislative Session with optimism. There will be a new Speaker of the House, and all indications point to a good working relationship between the Senate and House.

With restructuring now complete, we can get a quick start in 1997 and focus our attentions on the issues of importance to Minnesotans.

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in the future and stabilize Minnesota's highly volatile property tax system. The surplus will afford the opportunity to ease into new tax policy that will have lasting effect on the present aid system for local government and education funding.

Education

Education is always on the front burner when it comes to legislative priorities and 1997 will be no different. Republicans are on record favoring restoration of \$337 million to education funding and this proposal will receive early bipartisan support in the session. In addition to eliminating levy limits imposed on education in 1995, Republicans will be supporting measures for statewide testing, greater student mobility for students and parents within the present system, and wiring to complete computer access to the internet for all schools in the state. We also will attempt to place into law the concepts of Edvest, an IRA-type program that will allow tax deductions for parents putting money aside for their children's future higher education expenses.

Crime prevention

Crime prevention will receive a major amount of attention and the Republicans are proposing discussion of a \$60 million package supported by the governor

which will enhance after school programs for at-risk children; formation of a state wide anti-gang police unit; implementation of 75 new State Troopers; refocus the missions of the boys and girls home schools at Red Wing and Sauk Centre; a computer program to enable crime victims to keep track of where offenders are within the criminal justice system; and increased funding for the court system.

Other issues

Issues which will continue to receive attention from Republicans will emphasize ways to save tax payer resources. These efforts will involve the reining in of health care costs, additional reform methods for our vast welfare system, and continuation of studies and suggestions to downsize government and privatize some government services.

We will continue to pursue methods to increase economic development by enabling business to develop, expand, and locate in Minnesota. Republicans are in support of creating a new Office of Technology that will help create, promote, and expand high technology businesses in the state.

Finally, campaign finance reform will come under discussion. Every candidate in last fall's general election is aware of the consternation with the present campaign financing process and that some-

thing must be done to satisfy the public's concerns. However, we must also take great care while reforming the system to protect the free speech rights of individuals and groups. The courts have previously stated that campaign contributions and expenditures are covered under First Amendment provisions and therefore require constitutional change, rather than legislative tinkering.

There are other issues that will be considered over the next five months, such as feedlot regulations, transportation issues, and environmental concerns. Our system is open to public input and the Senate Republican Caucus is always open to meeting the concerns of the public. The door of each member of our caucus is open, as is every committee during the session. If members of the public would like to testify on specific issues or legislation, and don't know how to go about doing it, I would suggest that they talk directly to any legislator. Part of the role of being a State Legislator is that of an ombudsman which gives us the responsibility to resolve procedural concerns for members of the public. All 201 legislators are very pleased to accomplish these types of tasks and look forward to meeting with the public. If an individual does not know who their Legislators are, contact the Senate or House Information Offices for help.

Photo by David J. Oakes



Senate Majority Leader Roger D. Moe and Senate Minority Leader Dean E. Johnson confer on a legislative matter.

Senate reorganizes appropriation process

by Ron Hebensperger

Once the results of the 1996 election were finalized, the Senate began its biennial task of organizing committees. As in past years, the Senate created a number of policy committees over such areas as agriculture, transportation and commerce. In addition, in order to provide for the operation of programs established by those policy committees, the Senate usually created two other committees: one to decide issues of taxation and the other to decide issues of spending.

Traditionally, Senators received appointments to either of these committees only after serving several years in the Senate. Beginning four years ago, however, the Senate began to break with that tradition when it created budget-setting finance divisions within the policy committees. The finance divisions provided more opportunity for the less senior members of the Senate to participate in funding decisions. That opening up of the appropriation process has culminated in the creation of three separate spending committees for the 1997-98 biennium. "One of the benefits of the decentralization of a few years ago was more access to the financing process. So the thought was, if we take a look at a tripartite (finance) committee structure, we would have that much more involvement," said Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul), chair of the new State Government Finance Committee. Cohen's committee, along with the Education Finance Committee, chaired by Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon), and the Human Resources Finance Committee, chaired by Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls.), are the new committees responsible for appropriating money for state programs.

The structural changes also require some parallel procedural changes in order for the new design to work. Under the

old structure, bills were initially heard in policy committees and then sent to the corresponding finance division. If the bill received a favorable review, it had to go back to the policy committee before proceeding on to the Finance Committee. Under the new structure, Cohen said the process "will be a little more streamlined," allowing a bill to proceed from the policy committee to the budget division and then to the appropriate finance committee without reversing its course. He added that the budget bills "will be put together in the budget division as they always have been. At that point, they'll then go to the policy committees before reporting to the finance committees."

Another important difference resulting from the reorganization is a closer relationship between the related policy, budget and finance committees, said Cohen. Now all members of the budget divisions will be members of a policy committee that sends legislation to the budget division. Cohen said that the State Government Finance Division of the Finance Committee, which he chaired during the last biennium, "stood by itself entirely under the finance

committee. We don't have anything like that now. For any member to serve on a budget division they'll have to serve on a policy committee."

The chairs of the three new finance committees are all optimistic about the results of the closer relationship between the various parts of committee structure. Human Resources Finance Committee Chair Linda Berglin said there are both policy committee and budget division chairs on her committee. She said, "If you were to ask 'how can we coordinate better,' you'd say 'let's get these people on a committee together,' and that's what this finance committee will do." Consequently, she said she hopes that with the greater coordination there will be "more support of each other's goals in the budget, and that we'll be working early behind the scenes to get that to happen."

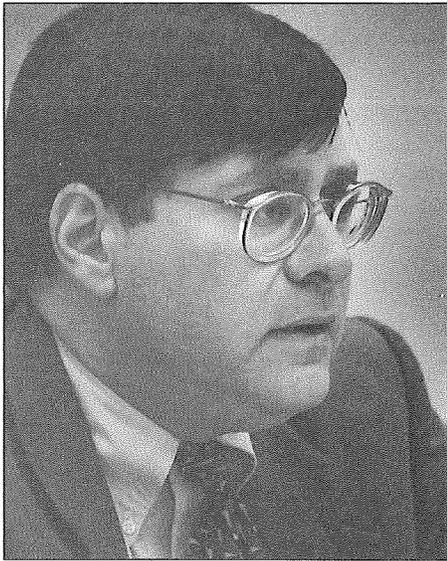
As the committee names imply, each has an area of specialization, or as Cohen put it, "less jurisdiction." Berglin said one expectation of the specialization is a greater capacity for considering legislation because the three finance committees can meet at the same time. She recalled past sessions where "an awful lot needed to go through one committee and there was kind of a bottle-neck." She said she hopes the new three part finance committee system will alleviate the bottleneck. Berglin also said she believes the new partitions will group together Senators who are more familiar with the same parts of the budget, thus raising the expertise level among the members.

Cohen added that under the old system it was hard to give each bill the necessary scrutiny. He said, "Now we can be more thorough." He also said he'll only schedule one budget bill per day in his committee.

One of the benefits of the narrower jurisdiction, according to Education Finance Chair Keith Langseth, is that instead of being spread so thin, the



Sen. Linda Berglin



Sen. Richard Cohen

attention of the committee "will be much more focused." The greater focus will enable the committee to look more at general education policies, according to Langseth. He said, "I really think it should be my job to look ahead and see if we're going in the right direction. When it comes to budget divisions, they've got to put together the numbers for the next two years. I think a lot of times it becomes a two-year program rather than a twenty-year program simply because they've got to deal with the next two years. We'll be free to look beyond that."

Langseth said he is particularly concerned about the effect of computer-based "distance learning" on higher education. He said that many graduate students are receiving instruction without classrooms, and that many providers of this type of instruction are private groups. The question that needs to be asked, said Langseth, is what's going to happen to the old public structure? "Are they (public higher education institutions) going to reach out and use technology to do the same thing?" he asked. As an example, Langseth cited statistics showing that 30 percent of the students at Moorhead State University work and/or have families. "If they can further their education by taking an hour or two of class at home and not have to get a babysitter or take the kids to day care, where it's not so disruptive, then an awful lot of them are going to do it," he said. Langseth promised to hold committee

hearings to examine that issue.

Cohen also wants to address some long term issues with his committee. Cohen said, "One of the problems in the full Finance Committee structure was that at times, just by virtue of the calendar and the schedule, we often got caught up in the minutiae of the budget and didn't look at the broader picture." He said that because his committee has jurisdiction over the Departments of Revenue and Finance he hopes the committee can spend a little more time looking at the structural problems of the state budget.

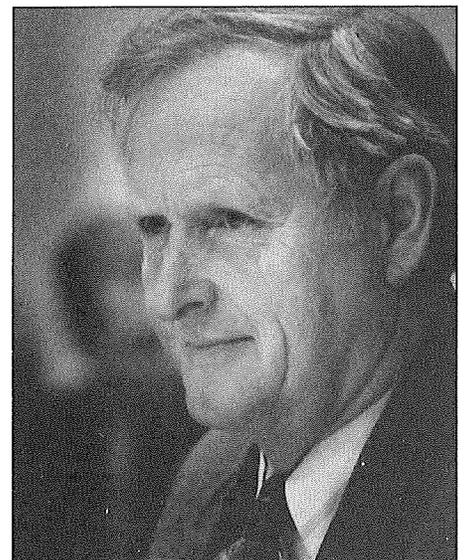
Linda Berglin has no trouble seeing the challenges within the Human Resources portion of the state budget. Berglin likened coordinating the various parts of the state budget that her committee will oversee to weaving a tapestry. For the 1997 Legislative Session, her committee's resulting tapestry will be Minnesota's response to federal welfare reform, she said. Describing the various threads of the tapestry, she said, "Economic development is going to be a big part of whether or not welfare reform works because we're going to need to be creating new jobs." Another thread, according to Berglin, is affordable housing. She said job creation alone won't be a total solution because, "people can't simply relocate somewhere else to get a job if there's no place to live that's affordable." Job training programs will add more complexity to the tapestry, she said. Berglin said that one of the requirements of the federal welfare reform is that people receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) must work. She said, "Normally when you're working, you're not going to be on AFDC. The people crafting this legislation in Washington were not thinking about the fact that people need training and education in order to get a job that will support a family. But we still need to think about it here in Minnesota."

Adding still another strand to the committee's welfare reform tapestry is crime prevention. Berglin said, "It's no coincidence that we end up having a lot of drug selling in low-income neighborhoods." She said that criminal elements are easily able to build the drug selling

infrastructure they need by preying on poverty. She said a child who comes from a family that doesn't have any discretionary money can't legally work in this society. Such a child, though, is easily recruited to work illegally in the drug trade, she said. "We need to be looking at that, and we need to make it clear to everybody in our society that work and responsibility do pay, and that they will be rewarded," Berglin added.

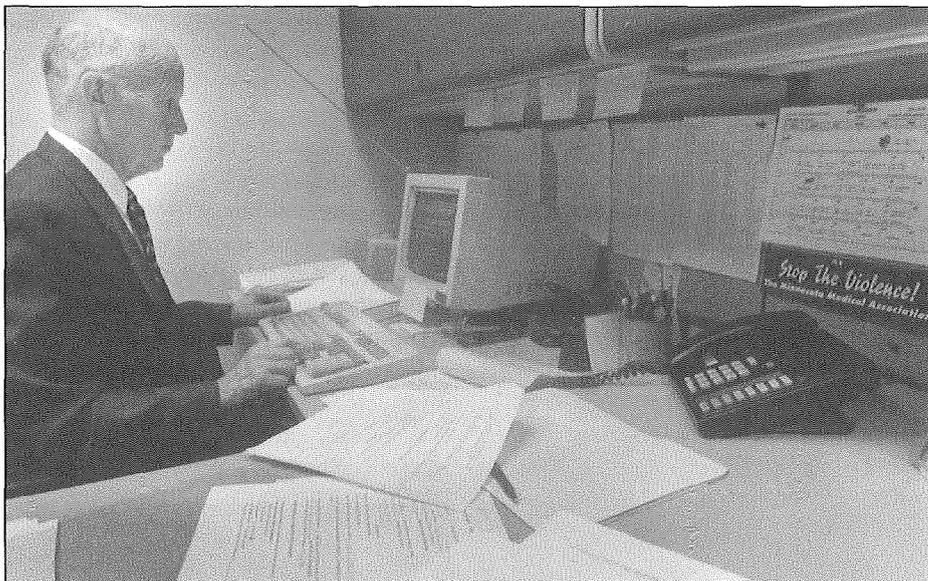
Other issues on the horizon, according to Berglin, are health care and corrections. She said the budgets for those two areas have grown faster than the general economy and are expected to grow even more. She said, "We need to be planning and preparing and working for that growth now. That kind of growth is not something you can deal with on a crisis basis." Berglin said that although she is very aware of the many challenges ahead, she is very excited about the future. She said her new committee not only "gives me, personally, the opportunity to continue to work in areas that I've been involved in in the past, but also allows me to expand that and work more in some other areas."

With the division of the financing process into three related areas and the appointment of more Senate members to the finance committees, all three Chairs said they expect the Senate to make more efficient and effective use of tax revenues. They believe the reorganization should benefit all Minnesotans in both the short and long term.



Sen. Keith Langseth

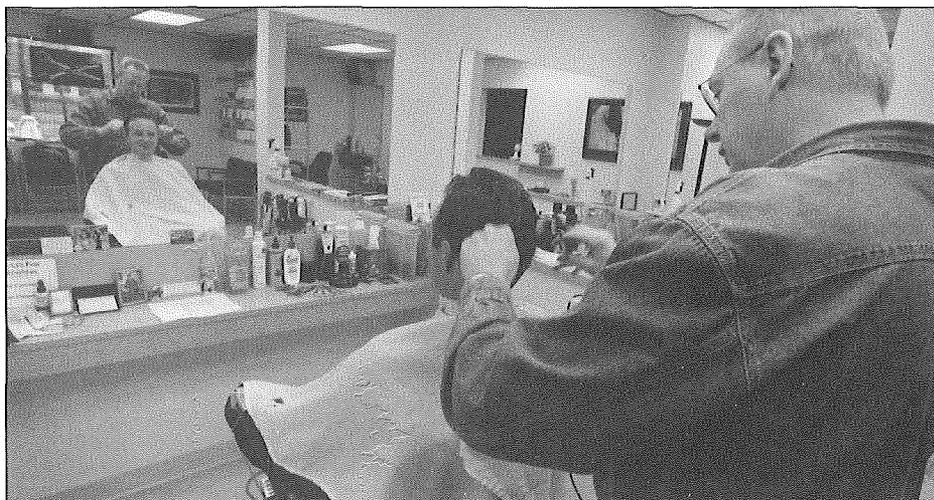
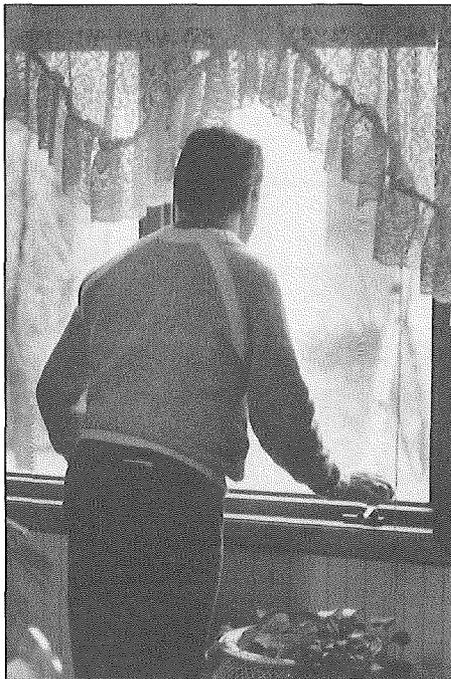
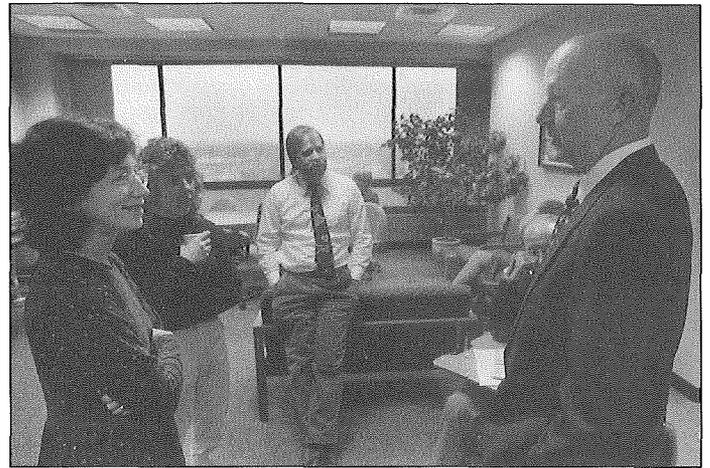
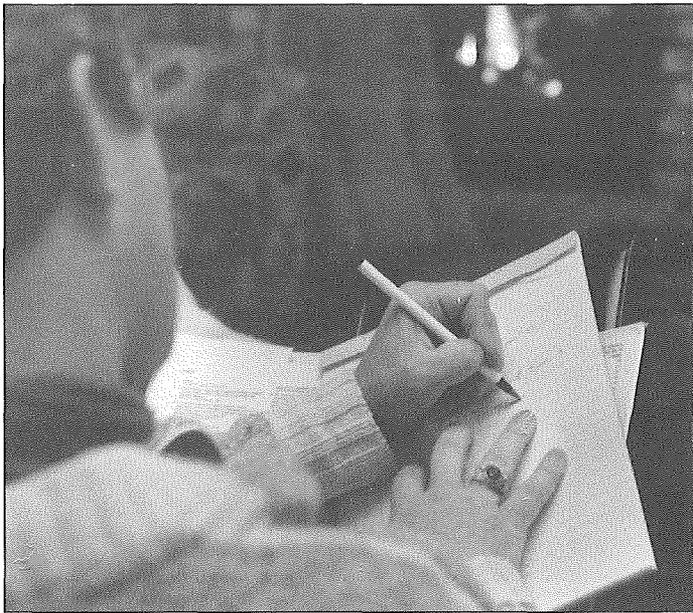
Election Day!



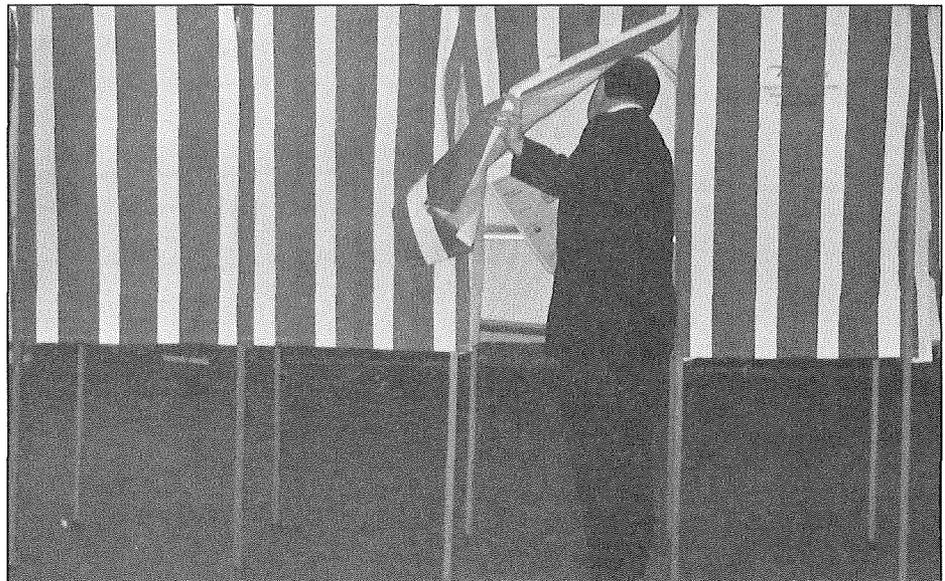
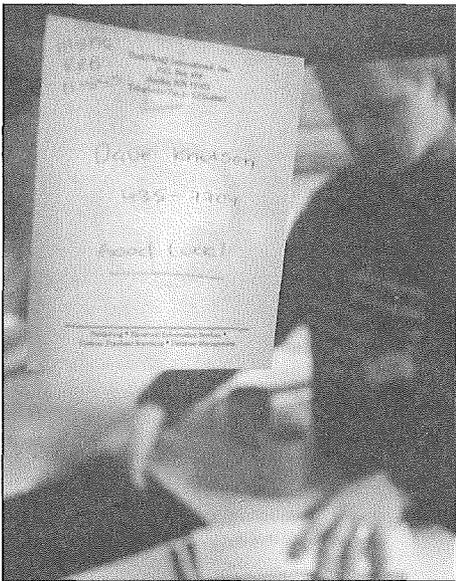
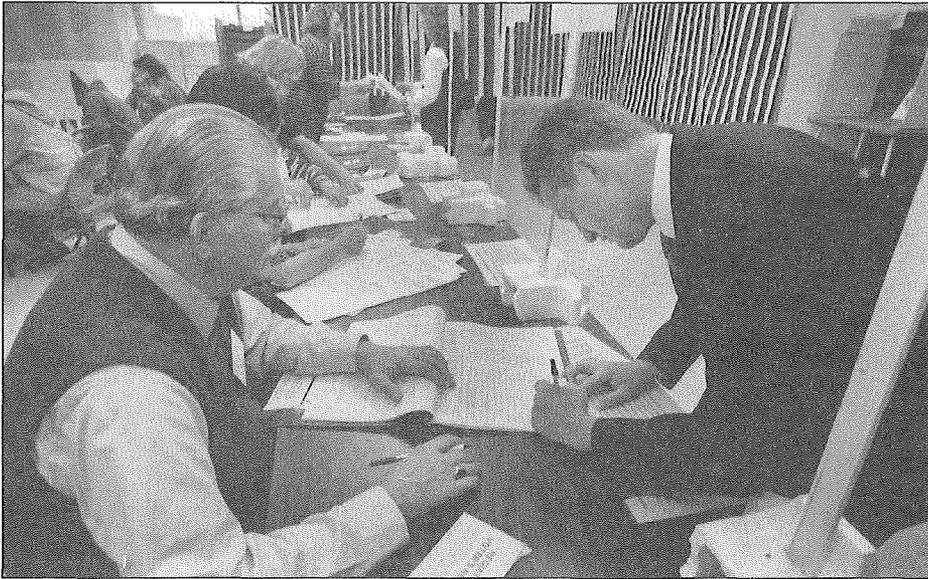
November 5, 1996. Election day. For the three candidates in Senate District 49, it all came down to just one day. The culmination of months of door-knocking, literature drops, debates, parades and public meetings. The three candidates, Leo Foley (DFL-Anoka), Jim Mangan (Reform-Anoka), and Ron Bradley (R-Coon Rapids), were competing for the seat being vacated by 20 year Senate veteran, Gene Merriam. By the end of the day, the three would know who would be representing District 49 for the next four years.

The following pages document election day, 1996, as experienced by the three candidates. Senate Photographers David J. Oakes and Mike Riemer spent the entire day with Bradley and Foley, respectively. Publications director, Karen L. Clark checked in periodically throughout the day with Mangan. The resulting photo essay follows the candidates throughout the day and evening hours as they learn the results of the election.

Clockwise from top left: a proliferation of lawn signs blanketed the district in the days leading up to the election; returning home after early morning campaigning, Bradley checks in with his campaign manager while he prepares a cup of hot cocoa; Mangan starts his day visiting the Stillwater Correctional Facility as an extra credit project for a college course he was taking; as he does most every weekday, Foley gets off to an early start in his office at the Anoka County Government Center.



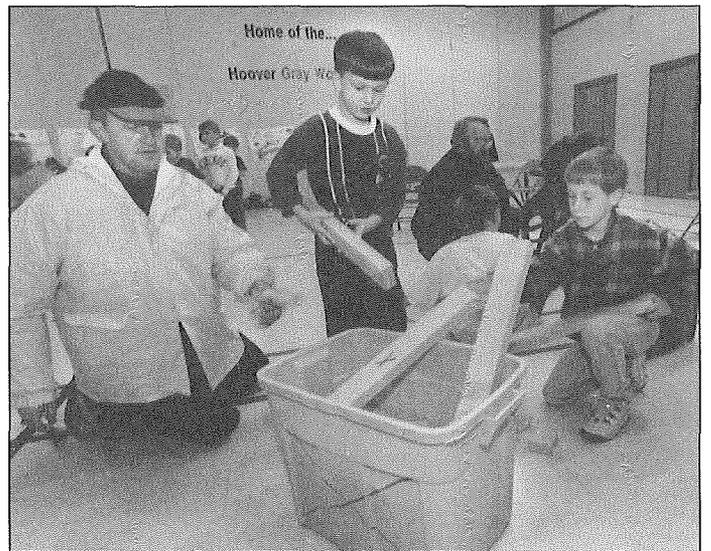
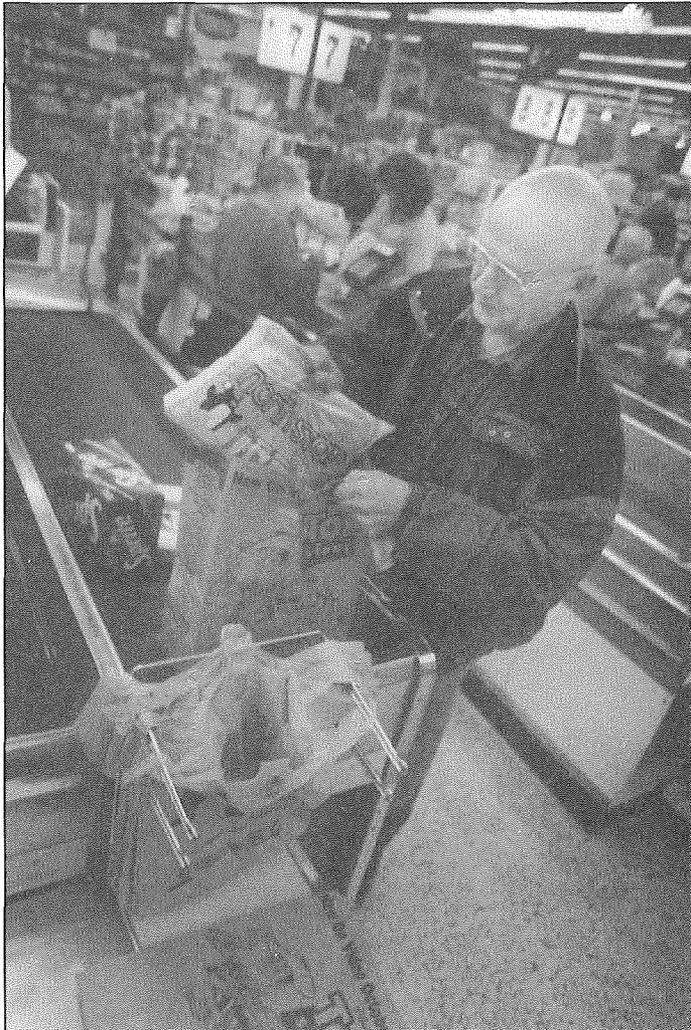
Clockwise from top left: Bradley prepares a speech in anticipation of the evening's election gathering at the Anoka VFW Hall; Foley receives well wishes from his co-workers at the Anoka County Attorney's office; leaving the office, Foley pauses in contemplation at a seventh-floor window; Bradley stops at a barber shop for an Election Day trim; earlier at home, Bradley gazes out his dining room window.

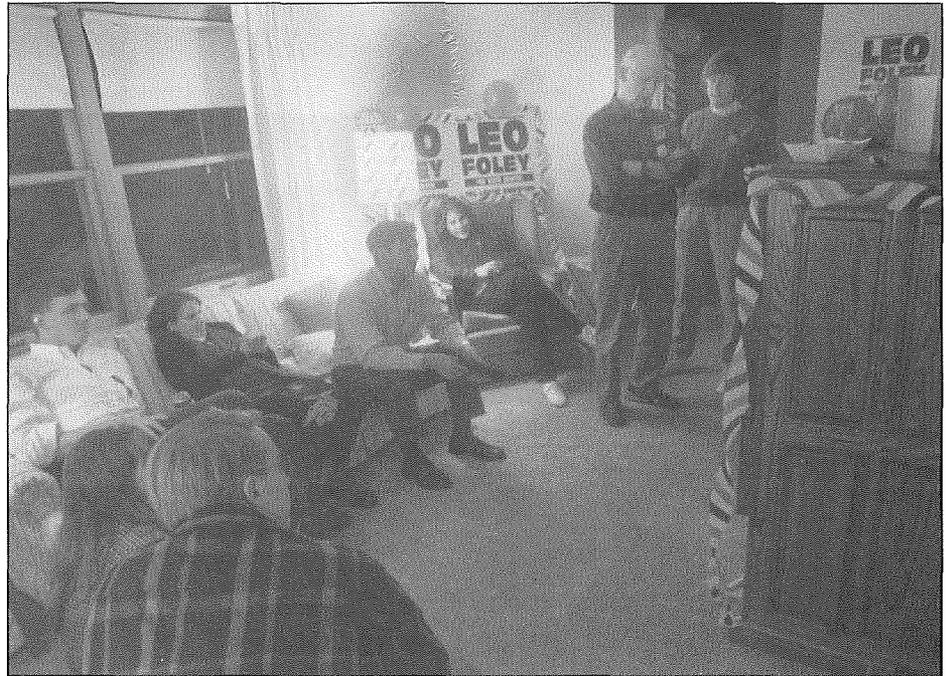
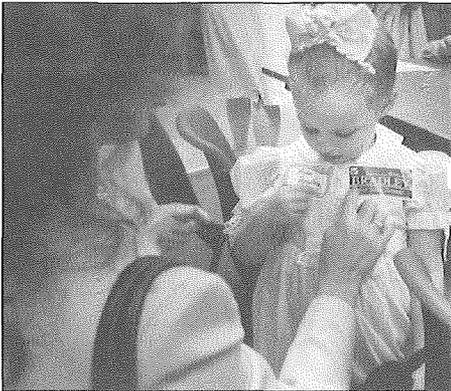
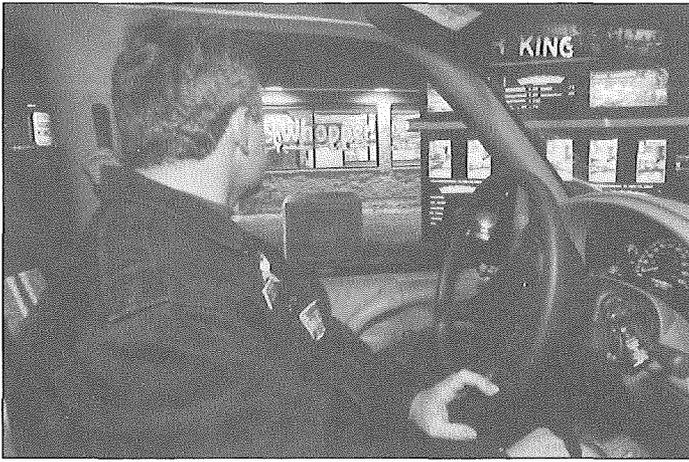


Clockwise from top left: Bradley signs in at his polling place; Bradley and his wife Terri share a laugh over a fortune cookie prognostication at lunch; Mangan steps into the voting booth; back at home, Foley greets the mail carrier; earlier, Foley stops for lunch at a downtown deli; a good luck message from Sen. David Knutson (R-Burnsville) awaits Bradley at home.

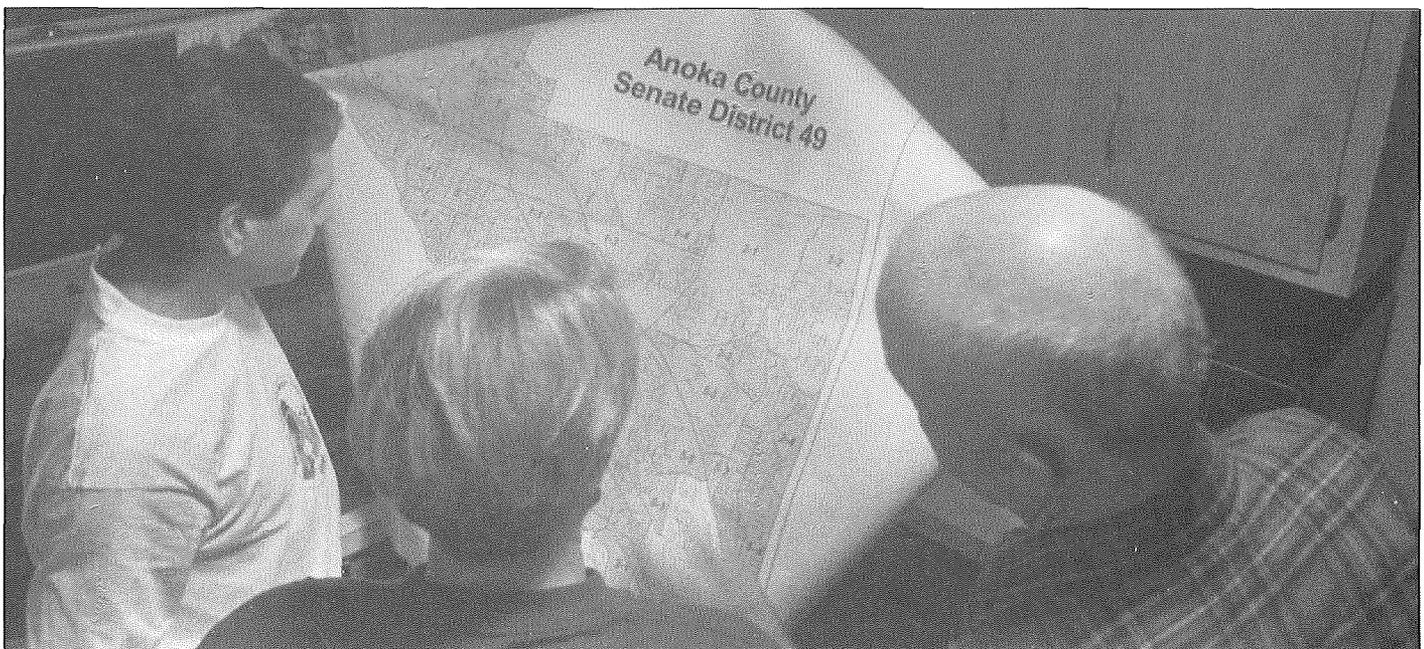


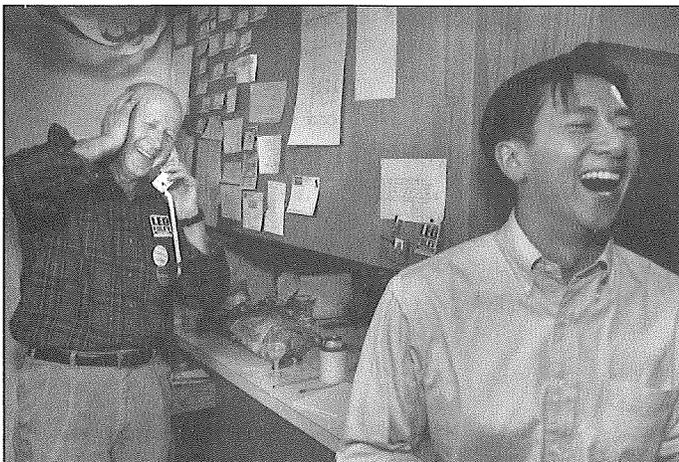
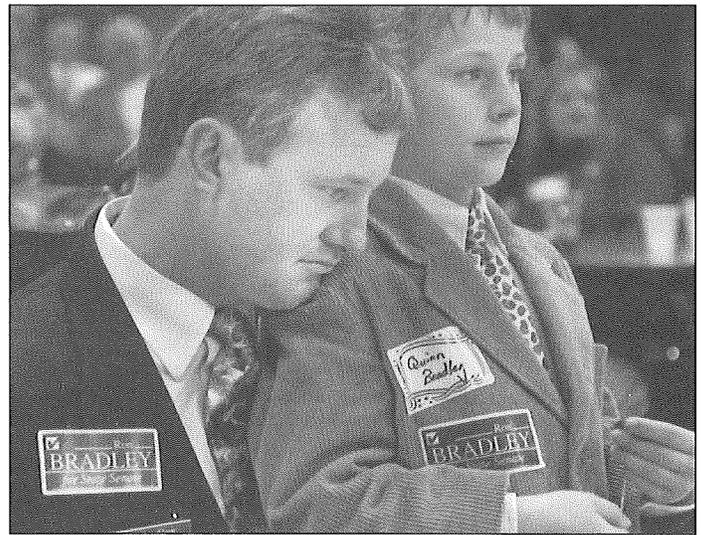
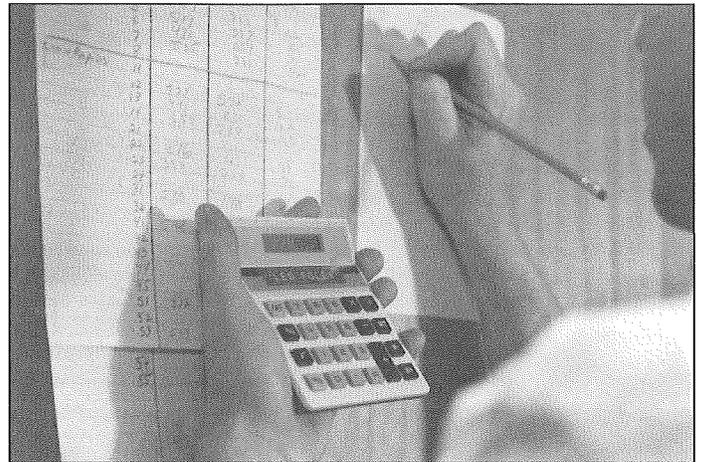
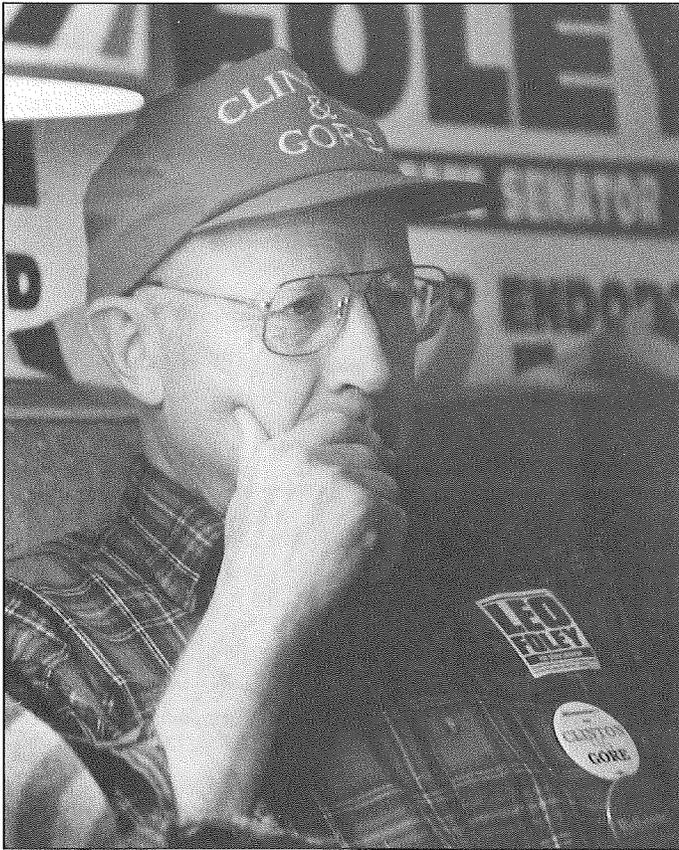
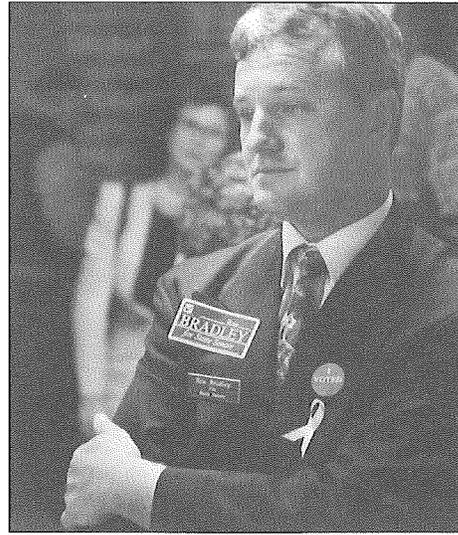
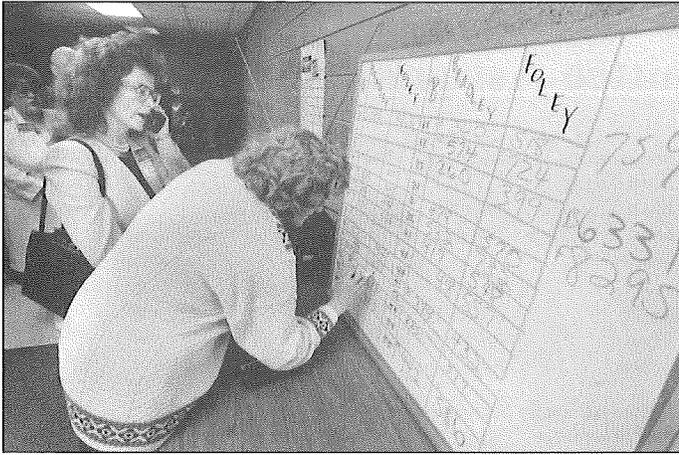
Clockwise from left: Afternoon activities for Foley include sorting through stacks of campaign literature in his garage; Bradley gets in some last minute campaigning by greeting rush hour traffic along Coon Rapids Blvd.; Mangan grabs a handful of pamphlets as he prepares to make a final campaign push; stopping to pick up his son Quinn (far right) from school, Bradley lends a hand to help with after-school clean-up; Foley stocks up on supplies in preparation for an election night gathering at his house.





Clockwise from top left: Bradley stops at a fast-food drive-thru to purchase dinner; Bradley helps Quinn get ready for the evening; surrounded by friends and family, Foley watches election coverage on TV; Foley examines a district map to track precinct election returns; Terri Bradley places one of dad's campaign stickers on daughter Asha at the VFW Hall.





Clockwise from top left: Terri receives election returns via her cellular phone as Toni Olson, Bradley's campaign co-manager, posts the numbers; with seventy-five percent of the precincts reporting, a somber Bradley realizes his electoral fate; one of Foley's campaign workers tallies the votes; with the votes all counted, the reality of an election loss hits home for Bradley; Jubilation erupts in the Foley household as victory is realized; earlier, a contemplative Foley ponders the events of the day.

1997 Senate Committee Assignments

Policy Committees

Agriculture and Rural Development (15)

Chair: Sams Vice Chair: Hanson
Office: 328 Capitol Phone: 296-7405
Meets: Tues., Thurs., 2-3:45 p.m.; Room 107

Members:

Beckman	Johnson, D.E.	Morse	Vickerman
Berg	Lesewski	Murphy	
Dille	Lessard	Piper	
Fischbach	Lourey	Scheevel	

Children, Families and Learning (31)

Co-Chairs: Piper, Pogemiller, Stumpf
Meets: Tues., Weds., Fri., 8-9:45 a.m.; Room 15

Members:

Foley	Kleis	Marty	Scheevel
Hanson	Knutson	Murphy	Scheid
Higgins	Krentz	Neuville	Solon
Janezich	Langseth	Olson	Ten Eyck
Junge	Larson	Pappas	Terwilliger
Kelley, S. P.	Lesewski	Robertson	Wiener
Kiscaden	Lourey	Robling	Wiger

Commerce (16)

Chair: Solon Vice Chair: Wiener
Meets: Tues., Thurs., 2-3:45 p.m.; Room 112
Office: 303 Capitol Phone: 296-5776

Members:

Belanger	Kleis	Novak	Scheid
Cohen	Larson	Oliver	Spear
Day	Marty	Runbeck	
Hottinger	Metzen	Samuelson	

Crime Prevention (17)

Chair: Spear Vice Chair: Johnson, D.H.
Meets: Mon., Weds., Fri., 2-3:45 p.m.; Room 15
Office: 120 Capitol Phone: 296-4191

Members:

Anderson	Foley	Knutson	Neuville
Beckman	Junge	Krentz	Ranum
Belanger	Kelly, R.C.	Laidig	Ten Eyck
Berglin	Kleis	Limmer	

Election Laws (11)

Chair: Marty Vice Chair: Junge
Meets: Mon., Weds., 12 noon-1:45 p.m.; Room 112
Office: 326 Capitol Phone: 296-5712

Members:

Flynn	Johnson, D.J.	Ourada	
Frederickson	Larson	Sams	
Johnson, D.E.	Moe, R.D.	Scheid	

Environment and Natural Resources (19)

Chair: Lessard Vice Chair: Anderson
Office: 111 Capitol Phone: 296-1113
Meets: Mon., Weds., Fri., 12 noon-1:45 p.m.; Room 107

Members:

Berg	Krentz	Pariseau	Stumpf
Dille	Laidig	Pogemiller	Vickerman
Frederickson	Morse	Price	
Higgins	Novak	Samuelson	
Johnson, J.B.	Olson	Stevens	

Governmental Operations and Veterans (15)

Chair: Metzen
Office: 303 Capitol Phone: 296-4175
Meets: Tues., Thurs., 12 noon-1:45 p.m.; Weds., 10-11:45 a.m.; Room 15

Members:

Berg	Morse	Runbeck	Wiener
Betzold	Pogemiller	Stevens	Wiger
Cohen	Price	Stumpf	
Fischbach	Robertson	Terwilliger	

Health and Family Security (17)

Chair: Hottinger Vice Chair: Lourey
Office: 120 Capitol Phone: 296-1323
Meets: Tues., Thurs., Fri., 10-11:45 a.m.; Room 15

Members:

Berglin	Foley	Robertson	Stevens
Betzold	Kiscaden	Sams	Ten Eyck
Dille	Morse	Samuelson	Terwilliger
Fischbach	Piper	Solon	

Jobs, Energy and Community Development (19)

Chair: Novak Vice Chair: Kelley, S.P.
Office: 322 Capitol Phone: 296-1767
Meets: Tues., Thurs., Fri., 10-11:45 a.m.; Room 107

Members:

Anderson	Johnson, D.H.	Limmer	Runbeck
Beckman	Johnson, D.J.	Metzen	Scheevel
Frederickson	Johnson, J.B.	Murphy	
Higgins	Kelly, R. C.	Ourada	
Janezich	Lesewski	Pariseau	

Judiciary (13)

Chair: Ranum Vice Chair: Betzold
Office: 306 Capitol Phone: 296-0249
Meets: Mon., Weds., Fri., 12 noon-1:45 p.m.; Room 15

Members:

Berglin	Kiscaden	Neuville	Ten Eyck
Cohen	Knutson	Oliver	Wiener
Foley	Limmer	Spear	

Local and Metropolitan Government (18)

Chair: Vickerman Vice Chair: Higgins
Office: 226 Capitol Phone: 296-4150
Meets: Mon., Weds., Fri., 2-3:45 p.m.; Room 107

Members:

Day	Kelley, S.P.	Oliver	Price
Flynn	Langseth	Olson	Robling
Hottinger	Lessard	Pappas	Scheevel
Johnson, D.J.	Lourey	Pariseau	Wiger

Rules and Administration (21)

Chair: Moe, R.D. Vice Chair: Junge
Office: 208 Capitol Phone: 296-2577
Meets: On call

Members:

Belanger	Johnson, D.J.	Metzen	Samuelson
Berglin	Laidig	Novak	Solon
Cohen	Langseth	Olson	Spear
Frederickson	Larson	Piper	Stumpf
Johnson, D.E.	Lessard	Pogemiller	

Minnesota Senate 1997

Party	Phone	Name	Room	Dist.	Party	Phone	Name	Room	Dist.
DFL	296-5537	Anderson, Ellen R.	G-24 Cap.	66	DFL	6-5645	Marty, John	325 Cap.	54
DFL	6-5713	Beckman, Tracy L.	124B Cap.	26	DFL	6-4370	Metzen, James P.	303 Cap.	39
R	6-5975	Belanger, William V.	113 SOB	41	DFL	6-2577	Moe, Roger D.	208 Cap.	2
IND	6-5094	Berg, Charles A.	G-95 SOB	13	DFL	6-5649	Morse, Steven	G-24 Cap.	32
DFL	6-4261	Berglin, Linda	309 Cap.	61	DFL	6-4264	Murphy, Steve	301 Cap.	29
DFL	6-2556	Betzold, Don	306 Cap.	48	R	6-1279	Neuville, Thomas M.	123 SOB	25
DFL	6-5931	Cohen, Richard J.	317 Cap.	64	DFL	6-4334	Novak, Steven G.	322 Cap.	52
R	6-9457	Day, Dick	117 SOB	28	R	6-4837	Oliver, Edward C.	121 SOB	43
R	6-4131	Dille, Steve	103 SOB	20	R	6-1282	Olson, Gen	119 SOB	34
R	6-2084	Fischbach, Michelle L.	151 SOB	14	R	6-5981	Ourada, Mark	145 SOB	19
DFL	6-4274	Flynn, Carol	120 Cap.	62	DFL	6-1802	Pappas, Sandra L.	120 Cap.	65
DFL	6-4154	Foley, Leo T.	G-9 Cap.	49	R	6-5252	Pariseau, Pat	109 SOB	37
R	6-8138	Frederickson, Dennis R.	139 SOB	23	DFL	6-9248	Piper, Pat	G-9 Cap.	27
DFL	6-3219	Hanson, Paula E.	328 Cap.	50	DFL	6-7809	Pogemiller, Lawrence J.	235 Cap.	59
DFL	6-9246	Higgins, Linda I.	227 Cap.	58	DFL	7-8060	Price, Leonard R.	235 Cap.	57
DFL	6-6153	Hottinger, John C.	120 Cap.	24	DFL	7-8061	Ranum, Jane B.	306 Cap.	63
DFL	6-8017	Janezich, Jerry R.	328 Cap.	5	R	6-4314	Robertson, Martha R.	125 SOB	45
DFL	6-9261	Johnson, Dave	111 Cap.	40	R	6-4123	Robling, Claire A.	132D SOB	35
R	6-3826	Johnson, Dean E.	147 SOB	15	R	6-1253	Runbeck, Linda	107 SOB	53
DFL	6-8881	Johnson, Douglas J.	205 Cap.	6	DFL	7-8063	Sams, Dallas C.	328 Cap.	11
DFL	6-5419	Johnson, Janet B.	G-9 Cap.	18	DFL	6-4875	Samuelson, Don	124 Cap.	12
DFL	6-2889	Junge, Ember Reichgott	205 Cap.	46	R	6-3903	Scheevel, Kenric J.	129 SOB	31
DFL	7-8065	Kelley, Steve	321 Cap.	44	DFL	6-8869	Scheid, Linda	317 Cap.	47
DFL	6-5285	Kelly, Randy C.	323 Cap.	67	DFL	6-4188	Solon, Sam G.	303 Cap.	7
R	6-4848	Kiscaden, Sheila M.	135 SOB	30	DFL	6-4191	Spear, Allan H.	120 Cap.	60
R	6-6455	Kleis, Dave	143 SOB	16	R	6-8075	Stevens, Dan	105 SOB	17
R	6-4120	Knutson, David L.	133 SOB	36	DFL	6-8660	Stumpf, LeRoy A.	G-24 Cap.	1
DFL	6-7061	Krentz, Jane	235 Cap.	51	DFL	6-4913	Ten Eyck, David J.	G-24F Cap.	4
R	6-4351	Laidig, Gary W.	141 SOB	56	R	6-6238	Terwilliger, Roy	115 SOB	42
DFL	6-3205	Langseth, Keith	122 Cap.	9	DFL	6-5650	Vickerman, Jim	226 Cap.	22
R	6-5655	Larson, Cal	153 SOB	10	DFL	7-8073	Wiener, Deanna L.	303 Cap.	38
R	6-4125	Lesewski, Arlene J.	131 SOB	21	DFL	6-6820	Wiger, Charles W.	325 Cap.	55
DFL	6-4136	Lessard, Bob	111 Cap.	3	Capitol address: 75 Constitution Avenue				
R	6-2159	Limmer, Warren	127 SOB	33	State Office Building address: 100 Constitution Avenue				
DFL	6-0293	Lourey, Becky	G-9 Cap.	8	St. Paul, MN 55155				

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