



[League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records](#)

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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

December 28, 1977

Mrs. Linda Bell, Vice President
League of Women Voters of Southwest
Indiana Area
1023 Taylor Avenue
Evansville, IN 47714

Dear Mrs. Bell:

Enclosed is probably more than you want to know about Minnesota's utilization of CES equipment. Our former state president, who is now director of the Elections Division of the Secretary of State's office provided: Election '76 in Minnesota; register and vote; Municipal Clerk Alert: Training Plan for Voting Machine Precincts, First Use Electronic Voting Systems; Memo from Joan A. Grove, Secretary of State, Re Certification of voting equipment manufactured by CES, Inc.; 1977 Voting Systems Survey; Voting Machine Manual, 1976; Rules relating to the Certification and Experimental and General Use of Voting Machines; and Minnesota Election Judges Guide for Electronic Voting System Precincts.

On page 5 of the survey, on the bottom half right-hand side, there is a column headed "Punch Card Municipalities." We have Leagues in all but Maple Grove, Spring Park, Spring Lake Park, Olmsted County and Oakdale. If, after reviewing all this information, you want to contact some of these Leagues, please let us know. Bloomington has probably had the longest experience with this type of system.

I would surmise that the rules and regulations promulgated for the licensing of and the pretesting of the program prior to the counting process would be the most significant factors in preventing miscounting.

If we can be of any further assistance to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Harriett Herb
Executive Director

H:M



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

December 28, 1977

Sally Sawyer, President
League of Women Voters of Minneapolis
83 Bedford Street Southeast
Minneapolis, MN 55414

Dear Sally:

On December 22nd Mary Waldo and I met with Vern Hoppe and George Hickey of the Hennepin County Auditor's office.

During the conversation, Mr. Hickey asked if we were responsible for the vote reporting project in Minneapolis and Hennepin County. We told him someone from the League of Women Voters of Minneapolis was, someone specifically appointed for that project.

Mr. Hickey would very much like to review that process with your appointee and discuss the procedures and ground rules for future election vote return reporting. Apparently, following some previous election when Hennepin County asked for the unofficial returns, they were asked if they would pay for same. The ballots on which Minneapolis Leaguers record the vote totals are provided gratis by Hennepin County, a service they would not have to provide.

Mary and I believe that to prevent any future misunderstandings, your appointee for the vote return reporting project should meet with Mr. Hickey and put into writing the present informal arrangements. With copies of the procedures in both your and Hennepin County's files, the possibility for future problems would be reduced if not entirely negated.

Thanks, Sally, for following through on this.

Sincerely,

Harriett Herb
Executive Director

cc: Mr. George Hickey



INFORM YOURSELF

REGISTER

VOTE

VOTE 78 – a statewide voter information and registration project

URBAN CONCERNS WORKSHOPS INC. Suite 222 1821 University Avenue St. Paul, Minnesota 55104 (612) 645-0853

Letter to civic, business, community organizations

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

FORMER MINNESOTA GOVERNORS

Elmer A. Benson
Harold E. Stassen
C. Elmer Anderson
Orville L. Freeman
Elmer L. Andersen
Karl F. Rolvaag
Harold LeVander
Wendell R. Anderson

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mildred Anderson
Jane Belau
Wendy Borsheim
Cy Carpenter
Harry Davis
Linda Hansen Falkman
Hank Fischer
Ray Foslid
Steve Francisco
Joan Anderson Growe
Don Gurnoe
Don Hill
Mary Jacobsen
Jerry Jenkins
Jeffrey Johnson
Charles Krusell
Anne Lewis
Amos Martin
Oliver Perry
Mary Reed
David Roe
Claire Rumpel
Jon Schroeder
Glen Skovholt
Charles Slocum
Ronald Speed
Loanne Thrane
Frances Trejo
Mary Waldo
Willie Mae Wilson

Dear

VOTE '78 is a nonpartisan effort to encourage voters to find out about the candidates and issues in the 1978 elections, to register, and to vote on election day. This effort is a continuation of the highly successful VOTE '76 effort which was conducted prior to the 1976 elections. The purpose of this effort is to insure that Minnesota continues its leadership in terms of voter participation, and to make that participation as meaningful as possible.

Some of the things that were done during the 1976 effort included: a register at your bank week, articles in organizations' newsletters, a votingest contest for cities and counties, distribution of VOTE '76 buttons, radio and television public service announcements telling people when and where to register and vote, voter registration drives, and a whole lot more.

We hope that this year you will be able to work with us on this effort. Here are some of the actions your organization might like to take to be a part of the VOTE '78 statewide program:

1. Pass along information about registering and voting to your members or employees. From now until election day, we will be providing you with information on voting procedures, special registration drives, etc. We hope that you will disseminate

this information through your newsletters or mailings. If there is any specific information you would like to have, we would be glad to help develop that for you.

2. Hold a voter registration drive for your members or employees. We have a manual on how to do this and we can put you in touch with volunteers to assist you in the actual registration.
3. Distribute materials to your members or employees. Attached to this letter is a price list for buttons, brochures, and posters all using the VOTE '78 theme. All of these materials are available at cost.
4. Contribute \$200 to help us provide a staff and materials to coordinate this state-wide effort. Urban Concerns Workshops, Inc., is a 501(c) (3) tax exempt educational organization so your contribution is tax deductible.

We believe that by working together in the VOTE '78 project we can continue the outstanding record Minnesota has in leading the nation in voter participation.

If you have any questions or need more information, contact Kim-Marie Walker at (612)645-0853. Thank you for your consideration, and we look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

David O'Connell
Executive Director
Urban Concerns Workshops, Inc.

Margaret J. Westin
VOTE '78 Coordinator
Urban Concerns Workshops, Inc.



INFORM YOURSELF

REGISTER

VOTE

VOTE 78 - a statewide voter information and registration project

URBAN CONCERNS WORKSHOPS INC. Suite 222 1821 University Avenue St. Paul, Minnesota 55104 (612) 645-0853

VOTE '78 ADVISORY COMMITTEE UPDATE

PAST . . .

The first meeting of the Advisory Committee for VOTE '78 was held June 8, 1978, at 4:00 p.m. in Room 205 of the Griggs-Midway Building.

Members present agreed with the goal in increasing participation in the 1978 state-wide election, especially among 18-24 year olds, people of color and urban residents.

The discussion centered around programs already being planned by the League of Women Voters, Frontlash, the Minneapolis Urban League and Urban Concerns. Schedules of these voter programs will be passed on to you when they are finalized.

Another item of discussion was the role to be played by members of the Advisory Committee. Members present expressed a desire to participate in setting the goals and structure of the programs undertaken by VOTE '78.

Margaret Westin, of Urban Concerns expressed her desire that members of the Advisory Committee disseminate voter information to members of organizations which they represent, and that the committee urge their members to support voter programs offered by organizations on the committee as well as those not represented.

This support can take the form of sponsoring registration drives, providing space, personnel, and materials to carry out programs designed to reach 18-24 year olds, people of color and urban residents.

Since VOTE '78 letterhead will contain Advisory Committee member names and affiliations, members present wanted the opportunity to view the content of all letters going out on the letterhead.

PRESENT . . .

In accordance with this request, we have enclosed the first batch of letters to go out. Please let us know by July 7 if you have any changes.

The VOTE '78 kickoff is tentatively scheduled for early August. W. Harry Davis, Chairman of the Urban Concerns Workshops, Inc. Board, will open the press conference for the VOTE '78 project. Minnesota's Secretary of State, Joan Anderson Growe, will present the National Secretary's of State medallion to Honeywell, Inc., for providing outstanding service in the VOTE '76 project. All Advisory Committee members are encouraged to attend and participate in this press conference. Confirmation of time and place will be forthcoming to you soon.

FUTURE . . .

We hope that you will use the enclosed VOTE '78 logo on all of your mailings. Buttons, brochures, and posters will be available soon and can be purchased in quantity at cost.

Let us know what you are doing so that we can share ideas with others.

VOTE '78 ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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PUBLIC-ISSUE FORUM IS CALLED PROMISING

League of Women Voters Seeking
to Reach Community Groups
With TV 'Town Meetings'

By FRED FERRETTI

"What we want to create is a climate that will lead to wide public involvement," said Mildred Beece, president of the League of Women Voters of the Tri-State Metropolitan Region, and so the league, an unusual organization, is in the midst of creating what could be likened to a good-government club that aims to involve community groups throughout the metropolitan area in issues that affect them.

Next Tuesday, the Tristate League, which is a relatively young umbrella group for 155 chapters of the League of Women Voters in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, will televise the third in its series of six "Tristate Town Meetings." The issue will be the lack of, and the need for, adequate public transportation throughout the region.

[1978?]

The idea of televised regional town meetings began to germinate within the league last summer, when Michael McManus, a writer and consultant who had directed the Regional Planning Association's "Choices For '76," a Bicentennial-year effort at wedding public opinion with public policy, suggested them to the league.

The league is less than 10 years old. The concept of dealing with issues on a regional basis brought the presidents of Leagues of Women Voters in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut together in 1965 for a joint study of water pollution. But, although studies were made and meetings held, the leagues remained apart until 1970, when the Tristate League was created and financed.

It is a voluntary organization that meets monthly in the New York League of Women Voters headquarters at Broadway and East 12th Street, and its presidents rotate from state to state for two-year terms. For the town-meeting project, the league has rented a tiny cubicle of a room in New York League headquarters, where Mrs. Smith and Vada Stanton, a former league president, work.

Group's First Telecast

Once the concept of town meetings was agreed to by the league, planning began last fall. The first telecast was on Jan. 23. It was moderated by Martha Greenawalt, a former New York league president and one of the women responsible for creation of the Tristate League. The panelists con-



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HERE AND NOW

(1978)

The League is doing something about important issues in your community, your state, your region.

HERE AND NOW

The League is making a difference all over the nation.

HERE AND NOW

The League is serving voters.

People depend on the League for

- leadership in voter registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns
- reliable, impartial facts on candidates and issues
- training for election officials.

ALWAYS

The League is nonpartisan: it neither supports nor opposes political parties or candidates.

But the League DOES encourage members as individuals to participate actively in the party or campaign of their choice.

And the League serves as a training ground for future candidates and officials.

JOIN THE LEAGUE

Find out how government operates.

Take an active part in the political process.

Get—and give—information on voting and candidates.

Move into action. • Learn. • Lobby. • See results.

I'll join. Please send more information.

I am not able to join now, but here's my contribution \$ _____.

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone # Home _____ Work _____

Let me know about upcoming meetings and activities.

The League of Women Voters is open to everyone.
Any citizen 18 years or older can be a voting member.
Join the League of Women Voters

- Find out more about what makes our country tick.
- Make your voice and your vote count.

The League studies and acts on issues that affect everyone.
Members decide what problems to tackle.
Right now, the League in your community is working on issues like these . . .

LAND USE ZONING MASS TRANSIT TRADE AND AID SCHOOLS WOMEN'S RIGHTS
ELECTION REFORM TAXES JUSTICE AND JUVENILES ENERGY UNEMPLOYMENT
CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT HEALTH CARE DELIVERY POLICE SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY HOUSING VOTING RIGHTS DAYCARE WORLD HUNGER

YOU CAN CHANGE THINGS



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

March 29, 1978

The Honorable Nicholas D. Coleman
835 Osceola Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55105

Dear Senator Coleman:

A number of people have contacted the League of Women Voters regarding your listing of a League "rating" on a piece of campaign literature sent to all 1978 delegates.

This rating was apparently drawn from the League's compilation of voting records of legislators in 1975-76. That listing was an attempt to tell our members how their legislators stood on issues of League concern. It was not intended as a rating for candidates.

The League of Women Voters is scrupulous in maintaining a nonpartisan position regarding all parties and candidates. We are very concerned that the listing on your literature undermines our credibility.

We hope that you do understand and will help the League maintain its nonpartisan position in the future.

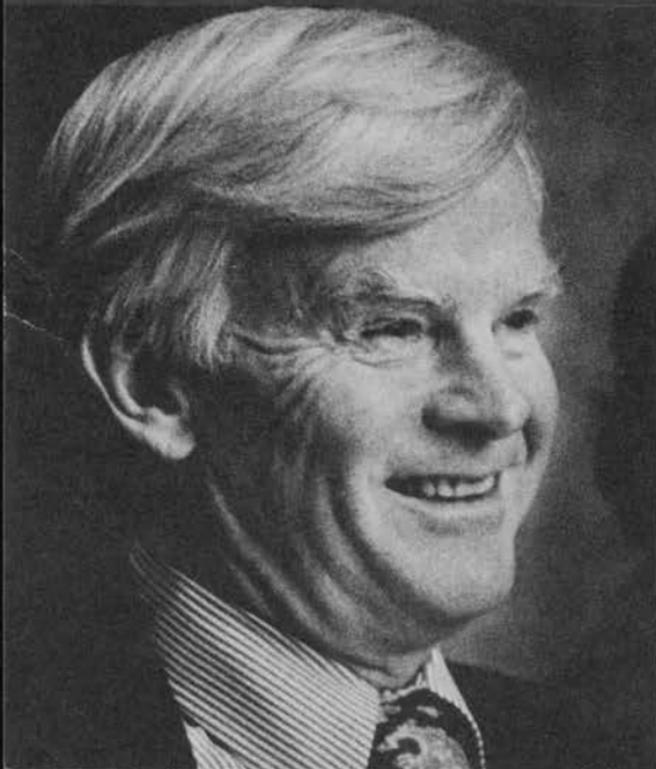
Sincerely,

Helene Borg, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

B:M

Citizens for Coleman

P.O. Box 3030
St. Paul, MN 55165
(612) 291-2730



Nick Coleman

A Leader for the
U.S. Senate

Congratulations on your election!

An Open Letter to 1978 Delegates

Margaret Hall
385 Transit
Roseville, Minn 55113

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage

PAID

Permit No. 5799
St. Paul, Minn.

Authorized and paid for by: Citizens for Coleman • P.O. Box 3030 • St. Paul, Minnesota 55165 • Marv Hanson, Treasurer • A copy of our report is on file with the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.



Citizens for Coleman

P.O. Box 3030, St. Paul, Minnesota 55165 (612) 291-2730

Dear DFLer:

I am seeking your support for the endorsement for the United States Senate because I think I can bring about change at the national level.

I believe I have been an effective leader in the Minnesota Legislature and I believe that an examination of my record will prove that. I welcome this examination.

Still, I am not satisfied with the ability of the state to meet the needs of our people.

Under my leadership the Senate passed a Family Farm Security Act, a Railroad Abandonment Act, the Minnesota Wheat Research and Promotion Council, legislation that greatly reduces the need to tax local farms for local service, reduction of inheritance taxes on farm property, and other programs for rural Minnesota. Nevertheless, it is still extremely difficult for people to remain on the farm. I don't know the exact answer but I know there can be answers and I believe I can help lead the way towards those answers.

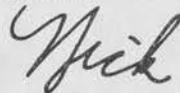
We are said to have the best housing program in the country. Legislators tell me that our educational programs are recognized for excellence throughout the country. Still, too many of our people are ill-housed and the educational problems remain extremely difficult.

We have done a lot. We must do more. I think I have demonstrated the ability to create, to lead, and to accomplish change. I would like to do more in the United States Senate.

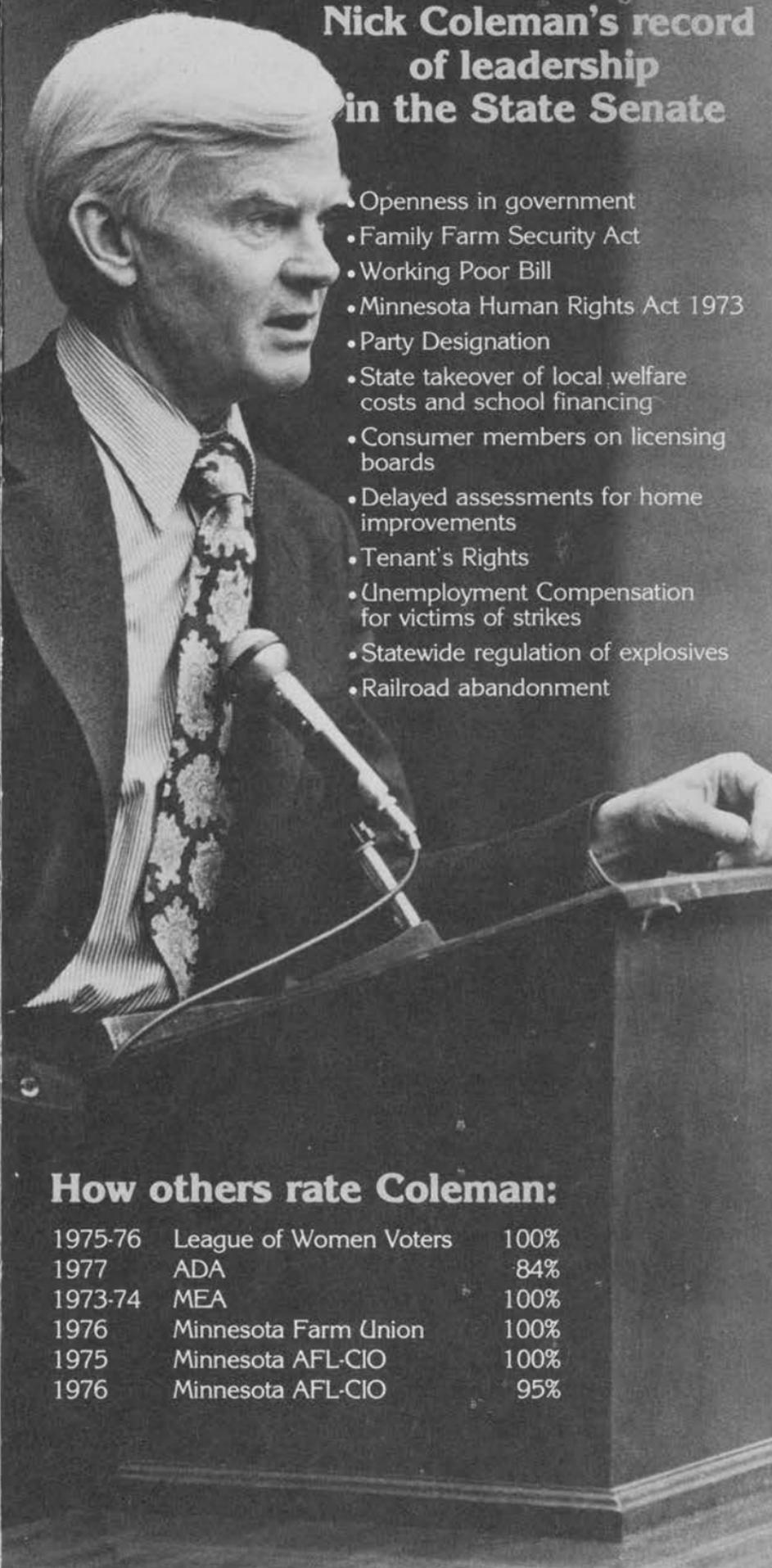
I would also like to make it clear that if Muriel Humphrey chooses to run for the United States Senate I will give her my unhesitating support.

In the weeks and months ahead I will personally contact as many of you as possible. I hope you will find that I meet your test for compassion, courage and leadership. I deeply value your support and with that support I know I can win in November.

Sincerely,



Nicholas D. Coleman



Nick Coleman's record of leadership in the State Senate

- Openness in government
- Family Farm Security Act
- Working Poor Bill
- Minnesota Human Rights Act 1973
- Party Designation
- State takeover of local welfare costs and school financing
- Consumer members on licensing boards
- Delayed assessments for home improvements
- Tenant's Rights
- Unemployment Compensation for victims of strikes
- Statewide regulation of explosives
- Railroad abandonment

How others rate Coleman:

1975-76	League of Women Voters	100%
1977	ADA	84%
1973-74	MEA	100%
1976	Minnesota Farm Union	100%
1975	Minnesota AFL-CIO	100%
1976	Minnesota AFL-CIO	95%

Let's put that kind of leadership
to work in the U.S. Senate

NICK COLEMAN
An Electable Leader

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA



555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: (612) 224-5445

MEMO

TO: Board and Staff

FROM: H.H.

SUBJECT: Nick Coleman's Campaign Literature

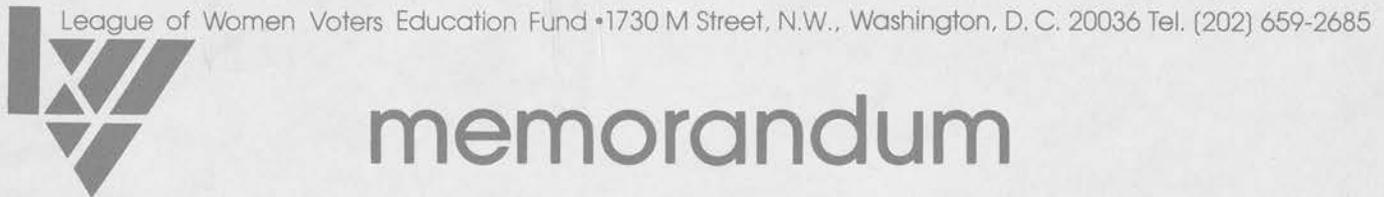
DATE: March 17, 1978

We have become aware that Nick Coleman's campaign literature lists the LWVMN as being an organization which views him favorably based on his voting record in 1975-76. We do have in our files a list of every legislator's votes on all the bills that we supported or followed during that session. This information is "in house" and is divulged to the public only on their request and only on a particular legislator. It is true that in that particular year Nick Coleman did vote yes on all but three or four bills. Those three or four votes were not "no" votes; they were "no votes."

Pam believes that we may want to make some sort of a statement or disclaimer. Please send in writing your suggested response no later than March 29. Thank you.

In the interim, when we receive comments on this, the staff is responding that we are aware of the statement, that we are researching how Mr. Coleman got the information, and that we will issue a statement on completion of the research. This whole thing may become moot if Muriel decides to run.

APR 13 1978



memorandum

This is going on DPM

TO: State and Local League Presidents

FROM: Connie Fortune, Voters Service Chairman

DATE: April, 1978

RE: Voters Service/Citizen Information Handbook

We are happy to present the new VS/CI Handbook. I think we have produced an excellent comprehensive resource for Voters Service/Citizen Information Committee members and others to use for years to come.

The new handbook, Making a Difference (which replaces the 1968 edition), lays out traditional activities as well as newer options. We emphasize that the opportunities for developing a service package tailored for VS/CI needs in your community are unlimited. We present techniques for analyzing your community needs, assessing community and League resources, choosing priorities, and formulating a workplan as well as recommended resources. For easy reference, every topic is listed in a detailed table of contents.

True-life examples from creative Leagues across the country make all this material come alive. We only regret that there were many fine projects we didn't have room to tell about. The handbook will be used as a resource in our VS/CI workshop at Convention this year where presentations of League projects will be the focus.

Part 2, in the section on candidate meetings, contains a discussion of recent actions by the Federal Election Commission to regulate corporate and union funding of federal candidate debates. A proposed FEC regulation on funding may apply to state and local League candidate nights or debates when federal candidates are involved, but the situation is changing almost daily and is still unresolved. Rather than wait for final clarification of this issue, we decided to print the Voters Service handbook anyway, and not delay it further. In the meantime LWVEF staff and attorneys are negotiating with the FEC for resolution of this matter -- see Part 2 for details. Please be assured that we will send Leagues an update on candidate meetings and the FEC just as soon as we can. It may not be for some months, however. In the meantime, Voters Service chairpersons with questions should call or write the Voters Service department of the LWVEF. Also, it would be useful for us to know of any problems you have had in getting funding from corporations or unions for any candidate activity (debate, candidate meeting, or candidate fair) because of donor uncertainty about the FEC's regulatory actions in this area.

We are proud of our handbook and hope you will find it useful.

Making a Difference

**A Voters Service/
Citizen Information
Handbook**

League of Women Voters Education Fund

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*Don't forget two other important references: the LWVUS Catalog for Members and the Public and the Catalog for Leaders. Unless otherwise noted, League-published materials mentioned in the text are publications of the League of Women Voters Education Fund.

Making a Difference

- Staffing a voter information phone before elections
- ... offering a workshop on practical politics
- ... setting up an opportunity for dialogue among community factions to air all points of view in time of controversy
- ... clearing away barriers that impede the kind of citizen participation a law intends
- ... sponsoring a "how-to-run-for-office" workshop
- ... offering a nonpartisan forum for candidates
- ... registering citizens to vote.

All this—and much more—is part of Voters Service/Citizen Information in the League of Women Voters.

This handbook is intended to help Leagues in their Voters Service/Citizen Information activities. It is directed to those who chair and those who serve on VS/CI committees, both persons who are new to the task, and veterans looking for new ideas and a fresh approach. In it, we have tried to open up possibilities and provide concrete advice built on years of League experience in VS/CI at national, state and local levels. It is offered as a sharing of accumulated wisdom.

Before you read further, let's recognize the obvious. This is a long and detailed guide, because many of the activities you'll be undertaking require close attention to detail and you'll want the best advice you can get in carrying them out. Don't be daunted by this length and detail, and don't feel you have to do it all. Instead, be realistic about what applies to your League and your community. Look on this handbook as a resource to help you do whatever's feasible for you.

Another realistic word—you may not want to read this handbook in its entirety at any one time. But *do* read Part 1 carefully, as you think about your VS/CI plans.

Taken as a whole, this handbook:

- illustrates the broad nature of Voters Service/Citizen Information and underscores its year-round nature;
- suggests how vital these services are and how fascinating and enjoyable it can be to deliver them;
- outlines goal-setting strategies and planning procedures;
- reports examples of effective Voter Service/Citizen Information activities.

There are three parts: Part 1 to help you plan and define your activities; Part 2 to assist you with election-related Voters Service; and Part 3 to help you in year-round Citizen Information. The detailed table of contents will help you in checking on specific questions, such as treatment of write-in candidates.

With the handbook as your basic source and with your own skills and knowledge of your community to guide you, you can tailor a VS/CI program to fit your locality and your League. This handbook will help you over trouble spots, save you time and effort, and enable you to put on a smooth-running, effective VS/CI program. The title telegraphs our purpose: helping citizens to make a difference.

This publication was written by Mary Stone, head of the Government/Voters Service Department, LWVEF, and by Madelyn Bonsignore and Monica Sullivan, LWVUS staff.



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Order from
League of Women Voters of the United States
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Pub. No. 330 \$2.00

APR 10 1978

NICHOLAS D. COLEMAN

Senator 65th District
Majority Leader
208 State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4196

Senate

State of Minnesota

April 5, 1978

Helene Borg, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, MN 55102

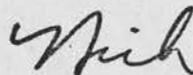
Dear Helene:

I am sorry that we inadvertently violated the League's policy of total neutrality when we referred to its rating on one of our brochures.

I assure you that we will never again, now that we are aware of the policy, violate that neutrality.

Sorry for the inconvenience.

Sincerely,



NICHOLAS D. COLEMAN

NDC:sc

PRELIMINARY SURVEY RESULTS
ELECTION OFFICIALS SURVEY

As of April 5th, 36 local Leagues have responded to the election officials survey. These 36 Leagues represent 55 cities and townships as well as some county tabulations.

It is important that all Leagues keep in mind that the following results are preliminary and could change if and when more surveys come in. This information is for the local Leagues, and no conclusions should be drawn from this data. A final report will be written after the election judge survey had been completed and compiled in the fall of 1978.

Based on survey results:

156,014 Minnesotans registered to vote on November 2, 1976.

25 municipalities have shifts set up for judges. The times vary, and some municipalities have counters who come in after the polls close.

In 30 municipalities the judges have to remain at the polls from the time they come until all ballots have been counted.

There are special absentee ballot precincts in 3 municipalities.

There was an extremely high voter turnout in the 1976 general election in all reporting municipalities.

Wages paid to judges vary throughout the state. Hourly rates range from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Flat rates range from \$15.00 to \$45.00.

The range of registered voters per precinct pointed out a possible need for re-districting in some areas.

In paper precincts the range is 33 to 2160 voters; machine precincts, the range is 251 to 4200 voters; and in electronic precincts, the range is 13 to 2718 voters.

No significant fraud was reported. The most common errors were: voters in the wrong ward or precinct; incorrect information given; and not filling in all the required information.

Those Leagues that have not sent in the election official survey - it's not too late. The more data we have, the better. Don't forget the second half of this survey, the election judge survey - to be done after the general election in November. Watch the Board Memo for more information.



memorandum

JUN 9 1978

This is going on DPM

June 5, 1978

TO: State and Local League Presidents

FROM: Ruth J. Hinerfeld, Chair

RE: Revenue Ruling 78-160 (R.I.P.)

We did it! The Internal Revenue Service announced on Friday, June 2, that it was revoking Rev. Ruling 78-160 the controversial and short-lived ruling which barred 501 (c) (3)s, like the LWVEF, from publishing non-partisan voters guides containing candidates' views on issues. As a result, we have "unfrozen" our state and local League grant activity in this area and state and local Leagues should do the same.

I want to thank all of you who wrote or called your members of Congress. There's no doubt that Congressional inquiries played a major role in leading the IRS to take a closer look at the impact of 78-160. It's a great tribute to the integrity and reputation of the League that the wheels of the bureaucracy turned around so quickly. If you contacted either the IRS or members of Congress please drop a note of thanks for their efforts which were right on target and deeply appreciated.

The IRS has issued a new ruling (78-248) in place of 78-160. As you can see it zeroes in on the types of abuses, i.e. loaded questions, single issue questionnaires, that 78-160 was intended to correct. Leagues who follow the guidelines laid down in "Making A Difference" the new voters service handbook (Pub. No. 330 \$2.00) will be well within the boundaries set forth in the replacement ruling.

All of us should take great pride in the League. As was the case with the presidential debates, Washington political pros said it probably couldn't be done -- at least not quickly. Once again our grass roots strength and non-partisan tradition made the difference.

IRS Revenue Ruling 78-248

Advice has been requested whether certain organizations, which otherwise qualify for exemption from Federal income tax under section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, will be considered "action" organizations and not exempt under section 501(c) (3) if they undertake "voter education" activities in the situations described.

Section 501(c) (3) of the Code provides for the exemption from Federal income tax of organizations that are organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes and that do "not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office."

Section 1.501(c) (3)-1(c) (3) (i) of the Income Tax Regulations states that an organization is not operated exclusively for one or more exempt purposes if it is an "action" organization. Section 1.501(c) (3)-1(c) (3) (iii) defines an "action" organization as an organization which

"participates or intervenes, directly or indirectly, in any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office ... Activities which constitute participation or intervention in a political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate include, but are not limited to, the publication or distribution of written statements or the making of oral statements on behalf of or in opposition to such a candidate."

Whether an organization is participating or intervening, directly or indirectly, in any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office depends upon all of the facts and circumstances of each case. Certain voter education activities conducted in a non partisan manner may not constitute prohibited political activity under section 501(c) (3) of the Code. Other so-called voter education activities, however, may be proscribed by the statute. The following situations are illustrative.

Situation 1

Organization A has been recognized as exempt under section 501(c) (3) of the Code by the Internal Revenue Service. As one of its activities, the organization annually prepares and makes generally available to the public a compilation of voting records of all members of Congress on major legislative issues involving a wide range of subjects. The publication contains no editorial opinion, and its contents and structure do not imply approval or disapproval of any Members or their voting records.

The voter education activity of Organization A is not prohibited political activity within the meaning of section 501(c) (3) of the Code.

Situation 2

Organization B has been recognized as exempt under section 501(c) (3) of the Code by the Internal Revenue Service. As one of its activities in election years, it sends a questionnaire to all candidates for governor in State M. The questionnaire solicits a brief statement of each candidate's position on a wide variety of issues. All re-

sponses are published in a voters guide that it makes generally available to the public. The issues covered are selected by the organization solely on the basis of their importance and interest to the electorate as a whole. Neither the questionnaire nor the voters guide in content or structure, evidences a bias or preference with respect to the views of any candidate or group of candidates.

The "voter education" activity of Organization B is not prohibited political activity within the meaning of section 501(c) (3) of the Code.

Situation 3

Organization C has been recognized as exempt under section 501(c) (3) of the Code by the Internal Revenue Service. Organization C undertakes a "voter education" activity patterned after that of Organization B in Situation 2. It sends a questionnaire to candidates for major public offices and uses the responses to prepare a voters guide which is distributed during an election campaign. Some questions evidence a bias on certain issues. By using a questionnaire structured in this way, Organization C is participating in a political campaign in contravention of the provisions of section 501(c) (3) and is disqualified as exempt under the section.

Situation 4

Organization D has been recognized as exempt under section 501(c) (3) of the Code. It is primarily concerned with land conservation matters.

The organization publishes a voters guide for its members and others concerned with land conservation issues. The guide is intended as a compilation of incumbents' voting records on selected land conservation issues of importance to the organization and is factual in nature. It contains no express statements in support of or in opposition to any candidate. The guide is widely distributed among the electorate during an election campaign.

While the guide may provide the voting public with useful information, its emphasis on one area of concern indicates that its purpose is not nonpartisan voter education.

By concentrating on a narrow range of issues in the voters guide and widely distributing it among the electorate during an election campaign, Organization D is participating in a political campaign in contravention of the provisions of section 501(c) (3) and is disqualified as exempt under that section.

Pursuant to the authority of section 7805(b) of the Code, the conclusion of this Revenue Ruling will not be applied to taxable years beginning before January 1, 1979, in the case of any section 501(c) (3) organization holding an exemption letter that indicated in its Application for Recognition of Exemption (Form 1023) that it would engage in the type of "voter education" activities which constitute participation or intervention in a political campaign under this ruling.

Rev. Rul. 78-160, 1978-18 I.R.B. 8, is revoked.

ELECTION CALENDAR - 1978

- February 28 (Tuesday) - Uniform Precinct Caucus Day
- June 2 - 4 - Democratic Farmer Labor (DFL) State Convention
- June 17 - American Party State Convention
- June 22 - 23 - Independent Republican (IR) State Convention
- July 5 (Wednesday) - Filing opens for candidates
- July 18 (Tuesday) - Filing closes at 5:00 P.M.
- July 24 (Monday) - Last day to withdraw from Primary Election (5:00 P.M.)
- August 22 (Tuesday) - Last day for voters to register in advance for
the Primary Election
- September 12 (Tuesday) - PRIMARY ELECTION*
- September 26 - Voters Guide Distribution
- September 26 (Tuesday) - State Canvassing Board meets for Primary Election
- October 2 (Monday) - Last day to withdraw from General Election
- October 17 (Tuesday) - Last day for voters to register in advance for
the General Election
- October 24 -
- October 30 - > Debates '78
- November 1 -
- November 7 (Tuesday) - GENERAL ELECTION*
- November 21 (Tuesday) - State Canvassing Board meets for General Election

* Voters may register on election day with authorized proof of residence.

Where are all those nonvoters? Tips on how to find them

Election '78 is upon us. Local Leagues have been making plans to meet their communities' needs for voters guides, registration drives, candidates nights, issue forums, monitoring projects, etc. But the figures on voting, registration and turnout are dismal. The Census Bureau has found that despite an increase in the voting age population from 136 to 146 million between 1972 and 1976, the total of those registered dropped from 98 million to 97 million. Voter turnout declined from 55% to 54% in the same period.

The charts below were part of an effort by the Census Bureau to find out why people don't vote. Several tentative conclusions can be drawn from these figures to guide voters service efforts.

■ **Target Youth** - Some of the decline in voter participation can be attributed to the increase in the voting age population under 35, a group that generally doesn't participate as much as those over that age. Leagues should try harder to entice younger voters into the election process.

■ **Publicize Absentee Voting Opportunities** - Many of those who registered and didn't vote were out of town, away from home or couldn't get off work. This points to the need for stepped-up efforts to get out information on and to encourage absentee voting.

■ **Recruit New Candidates** - Other reasons for not registering and voting related to lack of interest in the candidates or in the election in general. Blacks comprise less than 1% and women, 8%, of all elected officials. League-organized campaign workshops for young people, minorities, and women could help train candidates from these under-represented groups. The Washington-based Joint Center for Political Studies and the National Womens Education Fund both provide excellent technical assistance to candidates that can supplement League-run courses.

■ **Capitalize on Controversial Issues** - Note that voter turnout in California was increased last June by interest in Proposition #13 on tax cut backs. Feature whatever issue is hot (ERA, abortion, rent control, bond issues, etc.) in public forums and workshops (see p. 39 in Making a Difference).

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED !

Though the task ahead is still enormous, progress has been made. Registration and residence requirements have been eased in many states. Some states are launching their own voter outreach efforts. For example, the New England Secretaries of State cooperated in a comprehensive voter registration drive (enlisting the help of many Leagues) from March 15 to April 30, 1978. The State of Texas has designed and extensively distributed postcard registration forms; staff has been traveling around the state pushing the need to register; and every TV station in the state has been pro-

vided with Public Service Announcements on the importance of voting. Link up to these state efforts whenever possible and cooperate with local organizations active in voter outreach (see list below for some ideas).

REPORTED REASONS NOT VOTING, PERSONS REPORTED REGISTERED BUT NOT VOTING, NOVEMBER 1976

Unable to Register	Percent
No way to get to the polls	4.0
Illness or emergency	19.5
Could not take time off work	6.9
Machines not working, lines too long	2.2
Out of town or away from home	14.1
Other	6.5
Total -- Unable to vote	53.2
Did Not Want to Vote or Not Interested	
Did not prefer any candidate	11.4
Politicians not interested in my problems	0.6
Believed vote would make no difference	1.2
Didn't want to get involved	1.1
Not interested in election this year	7.2
Other	1.1
Total -- Did Not Want to Vote	22.6
All Other Reasons	16.7
Don't Know and Not Reported	7.5

THE WHYS BEHIND FAILURE TO VOTE AND REGISTER

REPORTED REASONS NOT REGISTERED TO VOTE, PERSONS OF VOTING AGE, NOVEMBER 1976

Unable to Register	Percent
Not a U.S. citizen	11.0
Not lived here long enough	2.7
Recently moved here, have not had time	3.8
Permanent illness or disability	3.5
No transportation, hours or places inconvenient	3.7
Did not know how or where to register	2.4
Cannot read English	0.7
Other	4.3
Total -- Unable to Register	32.1
Did Not Want to Register or Not Interested	
Did not prefer any candidate	6.8
Politicians are not interested in my problems	1.0
My vote would not make a difference	1.9
Didn't want to get involved	5.8
Not interested in election this year	10.6
Other	2.4
Total -- Did Not Want to Register	28.6
All Other Reasons (just never got around to it, forgot, etc.)	35.1
Don't Know and Reason Not Reported	4.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Citizen alert



League of Women Voters
Education Fund
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036



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JUL 17 1978



League of Women Voters Education Fund • 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 Tel. (202) 659-2685

memorandum

This is going on DPM

TO: Local and State Presidents (Please forward to Voters Service Chairs as soon as possible.)

FROM: Ann Savage, Government/Voters Service Chair

DATE: July, 1978

RE: Voters Service Materials for Election '78

Will you be Making a Difference in your Election '78 Voters Service? We hope you find the new Voters Service/Citizen Information Handbook of the same name (mailed in April) a strong support.

In this mailing are two concise publications to complement the Handbook's suggestions and advice:

- The 1978 edition of Easy Does It: Registration and Absentee Voting Procedures by State (pub.#522, 75¢) This chart shows registration and absentee voting procedures for the entire country.
- Where Are All Those Nonvoters? Tips on How to Reach Them (pub.#231, 20¢) a CITIZEN ALERT with timely information for Election '78. Included is a Census Bureau chart that lists reasons people give for not voting. It will help your League to target this year's voter outreach efforts.

Also, check the 1978 Members and the Public Catalog and the Leaders Catalog for past LWVEF materials that are relevant.

There are many serious questions for League attention in the 1978 election. Will voter participation continue to fall? Will "bread and butter" fiscal concerns draw people to the polls? How will current hot issues (ERA, California's Proposition 13, inflation, US/USSR relations, etc.) affect the ballot box? Will the large numbers of Congressional vacancies generate more voter interest? How will women and minority candidates fare in the '78 Election.

Send us your impressions after the results are in! Let us know what implications you think Election '78 has for our post-election voters service/citizen information work.

Please take the time to answer a few questions listed on the form on the reverse of this page. These answers will help us to provide better services for you during the coming year.

VOTERS SERVICE CHAIR

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

League _____

Election '78 activities planned.

___ Candidate or ballot question guides

___ Registration drives

___ Telephone Information lines

___ Candidate forums

___ on TV?

___ on radio?

___ Public forums on issues

___ government finance?

___ ballot issues?

___ forms of government?

___ environmental issues?

___ Monitoring projects

___ on bi-lingual voting rights?

___ administrative obstacles?

___ access for the handicapped?

___ Others? What Kind? _____

Return to: League of Women Voters Education Fund
Voters Service
1730 M Street
Washington, D.C. 20036

THANK YOU!



**PRIMARY
ELECTION**

SEPT. 12

**GENERAL
ELECTION**

NOV. 7

VOTE 78 is a statewide voter information and registration project conducted by URBAN CONCERNS WORKSHOPS, INC. For further information write Suite 222, 1821 University Ave., St. Paul, MN 55104 or phone (612) 645-0853.

VOTE

*September 12, 1978
and November 7, 1978*

Register

*With your City Clerk's Office
or County Auditor.*

Be Informed

*Attend candidate forums.
Call your party headquarters.*

Who will be elected on November 7, 1978?

- 2 United States Senators
- 8 United States Congressmen
- 6 State Constitutional Officers
(Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor)
- 2 Associate Justices of the Supreme Court
- 134 State Representatives
County and municipal officers
District and county court judges

How can you find out more about the candidates?

Call or write:

American Party of Minnesota
1054 Lafond Street
St. Paul, MN 55104
(612) 646-3924

Democratic Farmer Labor Party of Minnesota
730 East 38th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55407
(612) 827-5421

Independent Republican Party of Minnesota
Room 6E, 555 Wabasha
St. Paul, MN 55102
(612) 291-1280

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, MN 55102
(612) 224-5445

Minnesota Secretary of State's Office
180 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-2805

Attend:

Candidate forums in your area. These will be announced in local newspapers.

Do you have to be registered to vote?

Yes, with the exception of Pope County, registration is required in every county in Minnesota.

How do you register?

In most counties, voters may register in person or by mail up to twenty days before an election by completing a voter registration card and bringing or mailing it to the county auditor at the county court house.

The last day to register in advance for the Primary Election is August 22, and the last day to register for the General Election is October 17:

You may register at your polling place on election day with any of the following proofs of residency:

1. Valid Minnesota driver's license showing your current address or a receipt for one.
2. Valid Minnesota identification card showing your current address or a receipt for one.
3. Notification of insufficient registration.
4. Previous registration in the same precinct.
5. A registered voter from your precinct who will vouch for your residency.
6. A student identification card, a student fee statement, or a copy of a student registration card which contains the student's valid address.

How often do you have to register?

Voters do not have to re-register, unless:

1. they change their legal name
2. they change their address.
3. they fail to vote at least once every four years.

How do you determine your residence?

Your residence is what you call your permanent home. If you are a student or if for some other reason you live in more than one place, you may choose one residence as your voting residence and register to vote at that address. You may register and vote at only one address.

What are the requirements for voting?

United States citizen.
18 years old on or before election day.
Resident of Minnesota for 20 days.

Who can not vote?

People who have been convicted of treason or a felony and have not had their civil rights restored.

People who are under guardianship of their person or are adjudicated mentally incompetent.

Where do you vote?

You vote at the polling place in the precinct in which you live.

Voters who register before election day will be sent notification of the location of their polling place through the mail.

Voters who intend to register on election day should call their county auditor or city clerk for the location of their polling place.

Who can vote by absentee ballot?

People who will be away from their residence on election day.
People who are ill or disabled.
People for whom religious holiday or discipline prohibits attendance at the polling place.

Can you take time off from work to vote?

Yes, Minnesota law provides that employer's must allow their employees time off during the morning to vote on General Election day.

What time are the polls open?

The polls open at 7 a.m. and remain open until 8 p.m. for the General Election, polls for the Primary election open between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. and remain open until 8 p.m.



VOTE

**Register
Inform
Yourself
Vote**



Primary Election Sept. 12

General Election Nov. 7

Primary Sept. 12

General Election Nov. 7

VOTE

November 7, 1978

Register

*With your City Clerk's Office
or County Auditor.*

Be Informed

*Attend candidate forums.
Call your party headquarters.*



VOTE 78 is a statewide voter information and registration project conducted by URBAN CONCERNS WORKSHOPS, INC. For further information write Suite 222, 1821 University Ave., St. Paul, MN 55104 or phone (612) 645-0853.

**GENERAL
ELECTION**

NOV. 7

After the primary election narrows the candidates down to one from each political party, plus independents, (candidates running without a political party's backing) the general election is held.



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

WHEREAS

The Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, during our Nation's Bicentennial Celebration Year, heightened and enhanced the public interest in the General Election through:

its Right to Vote, an historical and education display of campaign, election and administration memorabilia;

its the Right to Vote in Minnesota brochure freely distributed and shared with voters;

its "The Voters Who Are They" slide presentation providing visual and auditory reinforcement;

and

its encouragement of voter registration and participation by the display and demonstration of voting machines;

and

WHEREAS

the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, through its most gracious donation of the historical and educational Right to Vote display to the League of Women Voters of Minnesota for the League's use in encouraging the active and informed participation of citizens in government;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT

the League of Women Voters of Minnesota gratefully acknowledges this generous contribution to the present and future citizens of the State of Minnesota who are and will be the beneficiaries of this present from the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis.

Borg, Berkowitz, Waldo



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

November 17, 1978

Election Bureau Director
City of St. Paul
City Hall and Court House
St. Paul, MN 55101

Dear Sir:

After the election, we received a call from an elderly gentleman who stated that the election judges at the Hi-Rise at 899 South Cleveland had un-nerved several senior citizens by loudly stating that voters were allowed only two and three-quarters minutes in the booth. He realized that there was a time limit, but he thought that should not be so loudly proclaimed. He said that most of the elderly knew for whom they wanted to vote and would not have exceeded the limit. However, he said the several elderly in that precinct had become confused and concerned when told of the time limit before entering the booth and did not, therefore, vote for all the candidates for fear of exceeding the limit.

In future elections you may want to remind election judges to be more discreet with the elderly - which we will all become one day. If it appears the elderly voter will exceed the three or four-minute time limit, judges could offer assistance at the time rather than upset the voter before s/he enters the booth.

Sincerely,

Harriett Herb
Executive Director

H:M

NOV 7 1978

AL AUSTIN COMMENTS: NOVEMBER 1, 1978

The Earl Butz Hows That Again Traveling Trophy for Quote of the Month, AND, the Job Memorial Optimist Award goes to Coach Clint Ewald of the Macalester University football team, which Saturday, set an N-C-double-A record for losing its fortieth consecutive football game, 44-to-nothing.

Yes. Of course the same might have been said about the Bataan Death March.

And speaking of educational experiences, the most meaningful television viewing in October? A tie between, Escape From Gilligan's Island... and the combined commercials of all the political candidates.

And... speaking of politics, a special award to the League of Women Voters, which produced an amazingly revealing voters guide. The League asked the candidates to explain their qualifications and answer two questions, warning them of a strict word limit for each answer. Every candidate for state auditor ran over the limit, indicating that qualifications for auditor do not necessarily include the ability to count.

By chopping off answers at the word limit, the League helped candidate Robert Mattson produce the campaign's most non-controversial statement. Quote, "Legislation should be enacted giving the state auditor authority to audit--"

The month's best energy-saving plan? One by Washington Gas and Light Company to start charging customers who use less fuel a surcharge.

Finally, October's most thrilling moment, the victory of Anatoly Karpov over Victor Korchnoi in the world chess championship, after twenty-one tie games and charges of coded yogurt. Karpov's thrilling victory came while he was asleep and his opponent was gone. Chess officials hope for more decorum when Karpov defends his title... against Bobby Fischer.

VOTE

NO

ON

AMENDMENT

4

Consider the Effects.

Before you go to the polls, on November 4th, for the Minnesota General Election, consider the possibilities:

- Initiative and Referendum could undermine the rights of minority interests.
- Initiative and Referendum could place control of law-making in the hands of well-financed, special interest groups.
- Initiative and Referendum could reinforce the trend toward "single issue" politics, further polarizing our society.
- Initiative and Referendum could weaken the law-making process by blurring political accountability of legislators.
- Initiative and Referendum could erode the present lawmaking procedures of the committee system of representative government as we now know it.

Paid & Prepared by
League of Women Voters
Ballot Issues Fund
Georgeann Hall, Treasurer
555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN



1980-81
Representative
government
works....

Initiative &
Referendum
will cripple
representative
democracy.

Minnesota's reputation of progressive government could be lost to "single issue" politics!

Minnesota's political climate enjoys a national and worldwide reputation. People know of Minnesota government as responsive, effective, and progressive—and above all, clean and free of any suggestion of scandal or special interest excess.

Initiative and Referendum is a tool of the powerful and wealthy!

The positive nature of representative democracy, throughout this nation, has suffered a serious setback through the rise of special interest, single issue politics. Individuals bind together with a single political target—whether social, fiscal, domestic, or international in focus—and willingly discard all other considerations in the arena of public policy. The result has been a serious erosion in the ability of public bodies to function in response to the total public good.

Initiative and Referendum (I & R) is a reflex reaction to the unique and unwholesome effects of single issue political behavior. I & R becomes the manipulative tool of the wealthy and the powerful. Affluent groups with access to the levers of power will be able to force their goals on the people of Minnesota.

Emotionalism could overrule common sense approaches.

Initiative and Referendum may seem like an acceptable outlet for voter frustration, but it destroys the idea of representative democracy and the necessary accountability of elected officials. There are many social and economic issues — among others—that would immediately be subjects for initiative. **How would your issue fare?** It depends on who has the most money to promote their cause. One thing is for certain: the minority viewpoint, no matter how valid, and how well presented in the councils of representative government, could be wiped out by the vote of the majority—no matter how slim that majority might be!

American traditions are built on representative government and minority rights.

"The tyranny of the majority" was the great fear of this country's founding fathers. That's why the foundations of American government have rested on representative democracy. It is the one form of basic democracy where the institutions of the society cannot be used for the oppression of a minority group. To encourage a division within our society through a proposition like I & R, where special majorities can make public policy affecting minorities, is contrary to the American traditions of "fair play" and equal treatment under the law.

The organized monied, special interests will have their voices heard with I & R.

It is a known fact that voter participation in general elections is on an increasing decline. The drop-off of those voting on referendum issues in an election is substantial. Even among those who do vote, large percentages have not taken the time to study the issues put forth on the ballot. The result is a majority opinion by less than a majority of the population making decisions on matters in which they have been primarily influenced by a slick media advertising campaign. Such an information effort merely reduces complicated issues to emotional, attention-grabbing, 30-second television commercials. This is not the way to permit our laws to be made and the future of our children to be set.

Representative government allows the airing of all viewpoints as well as intense study of the issues.

The committee structure of a representative form of government permits the public—regardless of their viewpoint—to make their voice heard on issues under consideration in the public arena. This same form of government assures the citizens of this state that a matter will be analyzed, debated and discussed through a series of public hearings in both houses of the Legislature before coming to a floor vote and then to the Governor for signature. It is a system of checks and balances that has served all of the people of Minnesota since the earliest days of statehood.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - August 1982

"Election '82 in Minnesota", the enclosed election guide brochure published by the Secretary of State, is available in quantity from the state League office. Your only cost is postage and handling if the brochures are mailed or you can arrange to have them picked up at the state League office or the Fall Workshops.

Please fill out the attached order blank to reserve your League's copies of "Election '82 in Minnesota: Register and Vote."

The League of Women Voters of _____ requests _____

copies of "Election '82 in Minnesota: Register and Vote."

___ We will pick them up at the state office.

___ We will pick them up at Fall Workshops in _____.

___ Please mail to: _____

1982 ELECTION PROJECTS

Precinct Caucus Promotion. LWVMN distributed over 60,000 brochures encouraging citizen participation in precinct caucuses in February. The brochures, developed by the Minnesota Secretary of State's office, received statewide distribution through participation of the 63 local Leagues and major corporations. The project cost \$904. Preliminary estimates indicate that caucus attendance increased in 1982 "compared to similar state election years."

Debates '82. LWVMN, in cooperation with Common Cause/MN and the Augsburg College Public Affairs Forum, will sponsor and produce debates between the major party candidates for Governor and U.S. Senator in October, 1982. The debates will be covered as a news event by commercial television and aired statewide. Evaluation of the project will be determined through viewer ratings. The estimated \$11,715 expenses will be met through contributions to the LWV Education Fund and "in-kind" services.

Election Hotline. LWVMN will run a four-day pre-election phone service for the metropolitan area to provide voters with information on the location of their polling places and will assist local Leagues in planning similar services for other areas in Minnesota. Project effectiveness will be measured through careful collection and analysis of data on number of people calling and types of questions asked. The \$13,500 estimated cost of the project may fluctuate depending on the extent of redistricting in the metropolitan area and effects on county boundaries.

Voters Guides. LWVMN will publish and distribute 75,000 copies of this guide containing biographical information on all the candidates running for statewide office as well as their views on specific issues. The Guides will be distributed through local Leagues, libraries, major corporations and community organizations. The League will evaluate the project by assessing the number of potential voters reached and by requesting a critique of the material by a sample of the recipients. The estimated \$5,000 cost will be funded through sales and contributions.

Focus on Four Amendments. LWVMN will hold a public meeting in September, 1982, to present nonpartisan information on the four proposed amendments to the Minnesota Constitution which will be on the November ballot. The meeting will be videotaped for statewide distribution to cable systems, public television, corporations and schools via the network of local Leagues in Minnesota. This project will cost \$3,000 and will be paid for by registration fees and contributions.

[1982]

Citizens in Action



League of Women Voters of Minnesota

The material for this publication was researched, written and
compiled for the
League of Women Voters of Minnesota by
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December, 1982

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(612) 224-5445

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CITIZENS IN ACTION

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YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

It's our right and our responsibility as citizens of the United States to become involved in the governmental process. We can do this best if we are first informed on the issue and then effectively communicate our concerns.

Every citizen can have a say in the policy-making process at all levels of government. Initial efforts may be most effective at the local level where the policy-maker may be a neighbor or a friend. We can work alone or with others. We will probably be more effective if we can get others to join with us or if we choose to join an existing organization.

Our elected representatives are responsible to us the voters. They will respond to our communications. Therefore, it is important to communicate effectively. First, know with whom to communicate. Who is our representative? Is that person in a position of power? Who handles the administration or enforcement of a law? Then, know how to communicate. Know how to lobby in person, by mail or at public hearings. Finally, be sure to provide the elected official with the facts, accurate information on which a vote can be based.

We can all be lobbyists. For example, the League of Women Voters has been part of the citizen advocacy movement since 1920. Many other public interest groups have also discovered the power of lobbying as a group. The professional lobbyist hired by a specific interest or industry is now vying with the volunteer citizen lobbyist for the public official's ear. As these public interest groups grow and become more knowledgeable about the process of influencing public officials, so too will their power. It is the purpose of this handbook to offer the information, procedures and techniques necessary to become an effective citizen advocate.

A word of caution for tax-exempt organizations which are classified under the Internal Revenue Code such that contributions to them are deductible: lobbying activities can endanger the status of these organizations under the tax laws. Therefore, before attempting to influence legislation such organizations should carefully review the state and federal tax laws.

LOBBYIST GENERAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION - There is an information desk to the right as you enter the front door of the Capitol. Clerks at the desk have maps and daily agendas and can direct you to the rooms in which hearings are being heard.

HOUSE

House information is located in Room 8 (296-2146). During the 1983 session this office plans to publish the SESSION MONTHLY, which reviews the month's committee hearings and lists all bills introduced that month. You may subscribe to this service without charge. You may also subscribe to the House information newsletter published during the session and during the interim. This office also publishes the committee assignments and permanent rules for the House, a members directory for the Legislature, the official directory, and a schedule of the day's hearings.

Chief Clerk's Office - Room 211 - Tel. 296-2314

From this office you get copies of House bills, House journals, calendars, committee schedules, and assignments. Committee meetings, agendas, and other information are posted outside the room.

House Index - Room 211 - Tel. 296-6646

Call Index to locate a bill, find out its number, authors, status or committee assignments.

Hotline - Tel. 296-9283

This service is available only during the session. It lists committee meetings and agendas for the day. At 4:00 p.m. it changes to the next day's schedule.

For changes in agenda or to make sure meetings are being held, call the office of the chair of the committee and check with the chair's secretary.

There have been over 80 subcommittees of standing committees. These subcommittees usually don't put out a printed report of their interim work. Check the Office of Legislative Research for information on subcommittees' work, or call the office of the chair of that subcommittee.

Permanent interim commissions will have printed reports available.

SENATE

Senate Information (296-0504) is located in Room B-29. You may subscribe, without charge, to their publications: SENATE PERSPECTIVE and BRIEFLY, THE SENATE WEEK IN REVIEW. They also publish daily schedules of the hearings for the day. In addition, you may ask to receive the bill introductions.

Secretary of Senate - Room 231 - Tel. 296-2343

From this office you get copies of bills, calendars, Senate proceedings, committee schedules, committee assignments.

Index - Room 231 - Tel. 296-2887

Call Index to locate a bill, find out its number, authors, status or committee assignments.

Hotline - Tel. 296-8088

This service is available during the session. It lists committee meetings and agendas for the day. At 4:00 p.m. it changes to the next day's schedules.

Committee meetings, information, and agendas will be put on bulletin boards in the second floor corridors as well as outside the Senate Information Office in the basement.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE - This is a pictorial directory of members of the Legislature. It also includes listings of committees and subcommittees, rules, offices, employees, statutory provisions, and key figures in state government. It is published by the House Information Office and Office of the Secretary of Senate.

BLUE BOOK - The large Blue Book, which is the LEGISLATIVE MANUAL, is published every two years and has detailed information on the Legislature and the state. It usually is printed late in the first year of the biennium. It is available from the Secretary of State.

SENATE AND HOUSE STAFF - The staffs of both houses are always willing to help. Committee secretaries are usually willing to notify you when a particular bill will be heard.

LEGISLATORS' OFFICES - All legislators' offices are in the State Office Building except for those of the majority members of the Senate, which are located in the Capitol.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY - The Legislative Reference Library is located in Room 111 in the Capitol, Tel. 296-3398. The library is available for your use in doing research or background work on a bill. They also have tapes of the session and, when committees have transcribed their tapes, they will have committee tapes as well. You may use materials there. You may not photo copy materials. They have a copy of the STATE REGISTER.

HOUSE AND SENATE GALLERIES - Visitors may sit in the galleries to observe the House and Senate in session.

POST OFFICE - The Senate post office is in the basement of the Capitol, Room B-42. They will deliver material to Senators without postage. The House post office is in Room 74C, State Office Building. They will deliver material to Representatives.

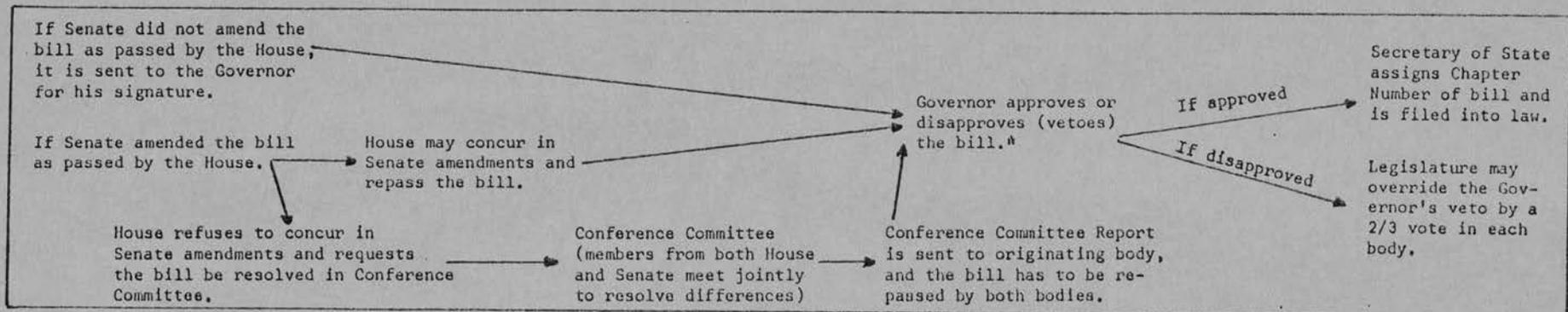
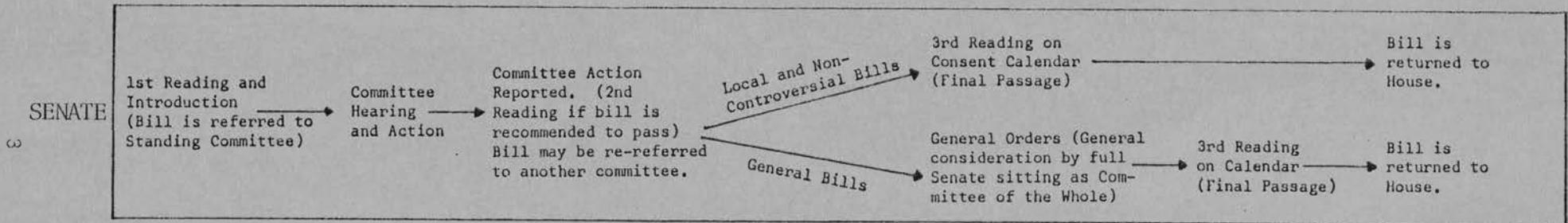
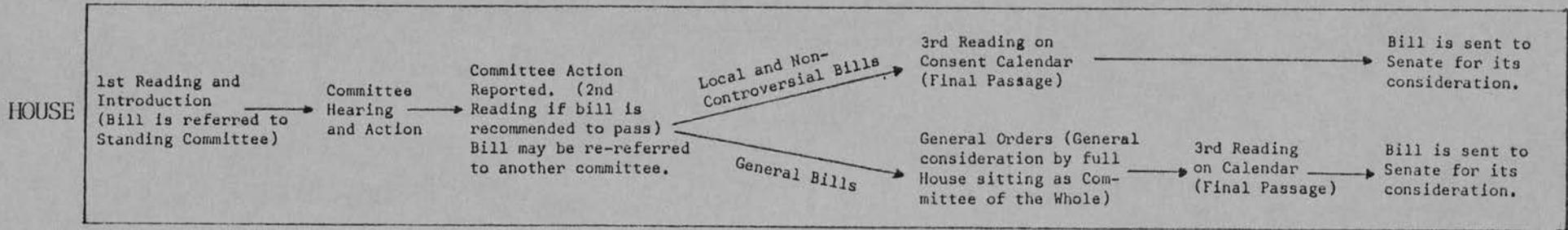
PRESS ROOM - The press room is Room B-28 in the basement of the Capitol.

TUNNELS - Be sure to discover these for the cold days. All six buildings on Capitol Hill are connected. (See page 27)

PARKING - Parking is very difficult. There are some meters available on the streets and in some lots. Several bus lines go by the Capitol - check with MTC.

FOOD - There are cafeterias in the basement of the Capitol, in the basement of the State Office Building, and in the Transportation Building and Centennial Building. Machines and sandwiches are available on the second floor of the Capitol during the session. Restaurants are at Sears and Holiday Inn nearby.

HOW A BILL (HOUSE FILE NO. 1) BECOMES A LAW



Bills introduced in Senate follow same procedure beginning with Senate action first.

*If the Governor does not return a bill within three days, it becomes a law unless the Legislature has adjourned. Bills passed during the last three days of a session may be presented to the Governor during the three days following adjournment. They become law only if the Governor signs them within 14 days after adjournment.

HOW CAN THE CITIZEN INFLUENCE THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS?

Consult the chart mapping the process by which a bill becomes a law. At each step of the process you can become involved in some way. It is important to understand the process and the possibilities for exerting influence at the appropriate stages. Ideally, a lobbyist would help initiate the legislation, help write the bill, help find the authors (a most important step - the choice can determine the outcome), help make the necessary changes, and guide the bill to its final passage. When such complete participation is impossible, the lobbyist may seek to influence legislation at any stage of the process. A good lobbyist may become indispensable to the chief author of a bill.

In developing legislation and/or lobbying, lobbyists will have contact with committee chairs, committee secretaries, research assistants, and the research staff. It is probable that at some point lobbyists will be working with various state departments and state agencies that will be affected by the legislation. These contacts will vary with the issue and personalities involved. Lobbyists will also want to contact the Governor and Administration staff.

I. Bill Drafted and Introduced:

Anyone can propose an idea for a bill. The Revisor of Statutes will put the bill in the proper form. However, each bill must have at least one legislator in each house as its sponsor or chief author. Up to four additional authors in each house may be selected with the chief author's approval. Confer with your legislative sponsors as you are researching and drafting your proposed bill. The thoroughness of your research and amount of support you can prove for your idea will be influential in your ability to obtain legislative sponsors. Seek a cross section of sponsors for your bill, i.e., I-R and DFL, metro and non-metro, male and female. You should select authors who are members of the committees which will hear the bill.

II. Committee Action:

Here is great opportunity for citizen involvement. All bills are assigned to committees for action. All committee meetings or hearings are open to the public.

A. Before the Hearing:

1. Write letters, make phone calls, send telegrams, or (best of all) make personal visits to all members of the committee. It is helpful to provide each member with a fact sheet and other resource materials. Lots of information is helpful, but be sure to include a one or two-page condensation for immediate perusal. Legislators do not have time to thoroughly research every bill.
2. Contact any other legislators or public officials, including the Governor, who might influence the committee. Keep in touch with any state agencies involved in the issue.
3. Organize a coalition of other organizations.
4. Try to have each legislator contacted by a resident of her/his district.

B. At the Hearing:

1. Testify.
2. Attend. Be quietly conspicuous in the audience by wearing a button indicating your support or affiliation.

III. General Orders:

Contact all legislators now that the full House or Senate will be debating the bill.

- A. Provide fact sheets and resource materials.
- B. Give your opinions on whatever amendments were attached by committee or are contemplated on the floor.
- C. Ask all members of your coalition to make similar contacts with legislators.

IV. Calendar:

Contact the legislators again. Perhaps just a short letter or phone call. They should all have the facts from you by now.

V. Second House:

Action is the same as in the first house. However, if you are a chief lobbyist (if you have been instrumental in drafting and/or supporting the bill), you will serve as the eyes and ears of each chief author by advising her/him of the action taken in the other house and its committees.

VI. Conference Committee:

If the House and Senate versions of a bill are not in total agreement, a conference committee of three to five Senators and equal number of Representatives must meet to reconcile the differences. It is still possible to be influential at this stage. Messages may be conveyed to members of the conference committee and key legislative leaders in the form of phone calls, letters, telegrams, and possibly brief visits. Use your judgment here. Don't overpower them. Generally, by the time these committees are formed, it is late in the session, and everyone is extremely busy. Your presence at conference committee meetings may be the most effective lobbying technique at this stage. You may be called upon to provide information on the bill.

VII. Governor:

After a bill has passed both houses, your messages are directed to the Governor and his staff. Be sure all members of your coalition make this contact. The Governor should hear from all parts of the state. NOTE: This is probably not your first contact with the Governor's office on this issue. He has heard from you and/or your supporters since the bill was first introduced.

VIII: Monitor the Implementation:

As a concerned citizen lobbyist, your job is not over once the Governor signs a bill. That bill will not be effective unless it is enforced. Various state administrative agencies are responsible for such enforcement through rule making and supervision. The legislative lobbyist now becomes a monitor. Determine which agency will be responsible for enforcement of your bill. Attend any rule making sessions. You have opportunities for input here. Keep the public informed on how well the law is being implemented.

LOBBYING YOUR LEGISLATOR IN PERSON

Meet in the legislative office or somewhere in the home district.

If possible, introduce yourself and your organization immediately after the legislator's election. This would probably be done in the home district before the Legislature convenes. Explain your group's legislative interests. Interview your legislator on her/his positions. Try to have a person living in the legislator's district be present or, better yet, have that person conduct the interview. Succeeding contacts may be made in the home district again or at the Legislature.

1. Make appointments if possible. Keep them. Be prompt. Some legislators prefer that you drop in on their Capitol office rather than make appointments. If such is the case and you drop in and cannot make contact with your legislator, deliver your message to the secretary or research assistant assigned to her/him.
2. Go in groups of two or three. You can give each other support and provide an effective way to train in new lobbyists.
3. At the interview:

Identify yourself and your organization.

Explain briefly why you are there.

Be sure to have a hand-out to leave behind: research on the issue and a one or two-page summary of your position and reasons why.
4. Be BRIEF and to the point as you outline your position. Considerations that led to your group's position add a great deal to your rationale because they let legislators know what people are thinking and how. Don't give personal opinion which might be misunderstood as that of your organization.
5. LISTEN to your legislator's views - not only so that you can politely combat the arguments, but just as important, so that your group can develop insight into the rationale of your opponents!
6. BE FRIENDLY, EARNEST, and DOWN-TO-EARTH. Minnesota legislators seem to like a low-key approach. If a legislator disagrees with you, don't become hyperaggressive, defensive, or over-intellectual. The legislator is listening to constituents too, and we respect that. You may have to agree to disagree on a certain bill, but keep your friendliness intact so that you can start fresh on another bill on another day!
7. IF YOU DON'T KNOW, SAY SO. You can find out answers to questions asked of you and get them to the legislator later. BE SURE TO FOLLOW UP.
8. Leave the way open for further conversations on the issue. Even if you will never agree on the issue under discussion, you may want this person's support on other legislation.
9. Follow up your visit with a letter. Thank the legislator for support if support was indicated or for the opportunity to present your views. Also, send any additional information which may have been requested about your issue or your organization. If you had been unable to answer a question during the visit, look up the answer and include it in your letter.
10. Thank you's. Thank you's are important at all stages of lobbying. We often take our supporters for granted and woo the "undecided" or "opposition." Supporters need strokes too. Don't wait until an issue is settled before you say thank you.

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF A COMMITTEE MEETING

1. Committee schedules are printed at the beginning of the session. The standing committees meet on a regular basis at their scheduled times. The subcommittees are scheduled by the committee chair, and a schedule of these meetings may be obtained from the committee secretary.
2. Register with the committee secretary the bill number or topic you plan to cover. You will usually be notified when the item in which you are interested is scheduled.
3. When you arrive at the Capitol, check the committee schedule at the Information Desk or outside the House or Senate chambers.
4. If you don't have one already, get a copy of the bill or bills to be heard. You can get a copy in the House or Senate Index Office.
5. Amended copies of the bill and amendments to be offered may be available at the committee meeting. Ask the author or the page in attendance before the meeting begins.
6. Arrive early enough at the meeting so that you can:
 - a. Identify committee members as they take their places;
 - b. Identify other persons who will testify;
 - c. Pick up agenda, copies of bills, and amendments from a page.

Some legislators wear name tags. All have name plates at committee meetings, but unless you sit near the front, you have trouble reading them. If you go to enough hearings held by the same committee, you will get to recognize not only the legislators but other lobbyists and interested persons.

Pictures and seating arrangement in the chambers are available at the House Information Office, Room 8, one to two months after the start of the session.

7. Once the hearing is under way, pay strict attention (DON'T BUZZ!), take notes on who said what if you can, and try to get the gist of arguments pro and con, questions that committee members ask, and the tenor of committee reaction. Notice if a legislator is following party line (or leadership) or acts independently.
8. Pick up copies of any material available, such as testimony, reports, etc.

HOW TO WRITE TESTIMONY

1. Identify yourself (the person presenting the testimony) in the first paragraph.
 - a. If testifying as an individual, give name and address.
 - b. If representing a group, give your name and the name of the group and number of people you represent.

2. Give the reason for your interest in the subject of the hearing or committee meeting.
 - a. If testifying as an individual, explain why the bill or administrative rules or proposed action by a governing body would affect you.
 - b. If representing a group, explain the group's interest and how you know that other members of the group share the opinions expressed in the testimony.
3. Outline the problems as you see them.
4. Give solutions you think would be acceptable - and alternatives to proposed solutions you do not agree with.
5. Be sure to emphasize the good things you see in the bill. If you are testifying against a bill or proposed action but do agree with some of it, be sure to mention those parts you do support.
6. If the body of your testimony is long or complex, summarize it in one paragraph.
7. State clearly whether you support or oppose the subject under consideration.
8. Thank the committee or governing body for the opportunity to express your opinions.
9. Prepare enough copies of your statement for all members and staff of the committee and the press.

PRESENTING THE TESTIMONY

1. Proponents are usually heard first, followed by opponents, but the committee chair may set up a pro and con debate with time limits. The chair calls first on the sponsor of the bill. If it is a departmental bill, the sponsor may defer to the department head immediately. If it is a controversial bill, the sponsor may organize the presentation by calling proponents in an order that he/she establishes. If this is happening, be sure to speak to the sponsor to get on the list. If possible, have another member distribute copies of your statement to the committee members and to the press.
2. Look pleasant, speak up, but don't shout. Speak as clearly and forcefully as possible, being sure to introduce yourself as representing your organization. Speak informally whenever possible. This presentation is generally accompanied by a written statement of position and concerns in more formal language. If time is obviously a factor, briefly summarize and refer to the written copy that has been handed out.
3. Thank the committee for its attention or for the opportunity to give your statement when you have finished.
4. Don't feel crushed if their attention wanders or there is some buzzing among legislators. It's nothing personal!

5. When you're finished, be prepared for questions. Be ready with latest figures on your organization's membership, how you arrive at a position, and any facts gleaned during your study that will further bear out your position. If you don't have a position on a particular aspect, say so. Don't extrapolate your group's position! If you don't know the answer to a question, SAY SO, and promise to find out and to get the information to the committee chair. Often the question-and-answer period is the most fruitful part of the hearing!
6. Be looking for ways in which your organization can be of further service. If more information is obviously needed, alert the appropriate organization chair who will take care of it.
7. Keep an eye out for the media, whom you'll get to recognize. If you have extra copies of your statement, offer them to new correspondents. The press room in the Capitol is Room B 28. Copies of statements can be dropped off here.
8. Don't relax yet. The committee is only one of the early stages of the legislative process. The committee votes, the House votes, the Senate votes, and anywhere along the line the bill may be substantially amended or killed before it gets to the Governor for final action. Follow through!

HOW TO WRITE YOUR LEGISLATOR OR PUBLIC OFFICIAL

1. Spell the legislator's name correctly, with proper address. While the Legislature is in session, send letter to Senate or House offices; otherwise, send to home or business address per their preferences in the Official Directory.
2. Describe the bill by popular name and by number.
3. Know if your legislator is one of the authors and acknowledge it.
4. Be brief and clear. State the issue and how you want your elected official to vote in your first sentence. Give a short statement of your reasons, well thought out. Longer letters are appreciated if you have some new information on a subject.
5. Do not express anger. You will want to have future contact with the legislator.
6. Be polite in your requests for support and give reasons why. Never demand. Never threaten defeat at the next election.
7. Include your name and address.
8. Use your own words. Do not use form letters or postcards.
9. Write about only one issue in a letter.
10. Be constructive. Explain an alternative or better solution to the problem.
11. Write legibly or type.
12. Send a note of appreciation, when your elected official supports your issue.
13. When you sign your name, make sure your officials can tell how you wish to be addressed if they should reply.

HOW TO ADDRESS YOUR REPRESENTATIVES

PRESIDENT

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

SENATOR (U.S.)

The Honorable _____
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator _____:

CONGRESSPERSON (U.S.)

The Honorable _____
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr./Ms. _____

GOVERNOR

The Honorable _____
Governor of Minnesota
130 Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Governor _____:

SENATOR (STATE)

The Honorable _____
State Office Building or
State Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Senator _____:

REPRESENTATIVE (STATE)

The Honorable _____
State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Mr./Ms. _____

SEND A TELEGRAM!

If timeliness is important, contact your public official by telephone or telegram. Western Union has four different methods of sending messages. Prices given are those in effect as of December 4, 1982.

1. Personal Opinion Message - 20 words or less - for sending messages to any elected official - local, state or national - delivered the same day.

1-20 words - \$4.25

If sent to all U.S. Senators - \$100.00 (up to 40 words)

If sent to all U.S. Representatives - \$150.00

If sent to all U.S. Senators and Representatives - \$200.00

2. Mailgram - delivered the following day.

1 copy - 50 words - \$4.25

5-20 copies - 50 words - \$3.25 each

51 copies and over - 50 words \$2.25 each

1 copy - 51-100 words - \$5.15

2-50 copies - 51-100 words - \$4.50 each

51 copies and over - 51-100 words - \$3.50 each

(Included in the Mailgram word count are the sender's and receiver's name and address, salutation and close)

3. Telegram - delivered by phone or written message same day.

Phoned - first 15 words - \$8.75

Delivered - first 15 words - \$8.75 + delivery charge - \$6.95

Every word over 15 is 29¢ per word

4. Night Letter - 15 words or less - sent before midnight and delivered next morning

Phoned - 1-15 words - \$7.90

Delivered - 1-15 words - \$7.90 + delivery charge - \$6.95

Every word over 15 is 26¢ per word

To send your message, call Western Union toll free 1-800-325-5300 or go to your local Western Union office.

They will bill your phone number, or send you a bill, or if you appear in person, you may pay in cash.

For questions, call the toll free number.

COALITIONS

A lobbyist works with other organizations whenever possible to increase the impact. This is done by forming or joining a coalition. A coalition is a merger of usually diverse groups in order to obtain a particular goal. A coalition may be formed to achieve an immediate short-term goal (such as passage of a constitutional amendment in the coming election) or for a broader long-term purpose (such as to support policies beneficial to women). A coalition supplies not only greater numbers and a broadened constituency; it also supplies more hands to get the job done and new sources of funds to pay the costs of the lobbying effort. Different groups can assist in different ways. One group may furnish volunteer labor; another may supply office space or equipment.

To Build a Coalition:

1. Contact other organizations in sympathy with your cause. Ask them to support you by joining in coalition. Try to get persons or organizations from every legislative district and advocates of as many different causes as possible. Especially look for support from: political parties, labor unions, business and commercial groups, civil rights or minority organizations, senior citizen groups, religious groups, chapters of national professional organizations, and student groups.
2. Get written endorsements from all members.
3. Publicize these endorsements for the governmental body you are attempting to influence and for the general public. Give each legislator or committee member a copy of each endorsement. Send a packet of copies of the endorsements to the press. Encourage each member of the coalition to publicize within their own membership in whatever way they operate, i.e., general membership meetings, public meetings, newsletters or other meetings.
4. Be prepared to disband the coalition once it has obtained its objective.

Structure:

The structure may be loose or formal. Meetings are not necessary, but communication is. Keep all members informed of progress on the issue and any decisions made as to a specific course of action to be taken by the coalition.

Caution:

Establish written ground rules. Members lobby as a coalition only on the particular issue for which the coalition was founded and in accordance with methods agreed upon by the coalition.

Certain problems may develop here. One, a group or person may disregard the rules and offer his/her own opinions as those of the coalition. Two, the image of your organization may be "tarnished" by your association with certain members of the coalition who do not agree with you on other issues. A solution to both problems is to keep in close contact with other coalition members and to be prepared to withdraw from the coalition if necessary.

Despite the problems, working in coalition is effective. It can become a broadening experience for your organization by expanding your knowledge of your community and providing contacts valuable in the future. COALITIONS WORK.

ADDITIONAL LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

POLITICAL ACCOUNTABILITY RATING (PAR)

Legislative vote analysis is very useful for future lobbying plans. For example, the League of Women Voters of Minnesota compiles a Political Accountability Rating (PAR) from House and Senate votes recorded during a specific session of the Legislature. In each case, the vote is on an issue that the organization considered urgent and lobbied strongly. (However, not every issue on which a group lobbied is covered; in some cases, legislators acted without a recorded vote.) Not all of the votes listed are on final passage of a bill. Some are on an amendment or a procedural motion - either because the issue of a special concern is reflected more clearly in the amendment than in the main body of the bill or because a vote preceding final vote on passage is a clearer indication of a legislator's attitudes.

The ratings are a straight statistical analysis of legislators' views on a limited number of topics. Since PAR selections are limited, these ratings do not represent an index of an individual's overall performance. The report is issued solely for the purpose of educating members of the organization.

The business of legislators is legislating; however, there are some valid excuses for a legislator's absence, such as illness. Therefore, the PAR has two percentages. The first is the percentage for the number of times the legislator voted "with" the organization. The second percentage is the percentage for the number of times legislators voted "with" the organization when they voted.

House and Senate Journals serve as the data base for your vote analysis. They are available from the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House.

THE INTERIM

The interim is the period of temporary adjournment between the session of the first year and the session of the second year of the biennium. Legislators continue their work and, consequently, lobbyists must be prepared to observe and testify.

Legislative committees study specific problems during the interim to report findings to the next legislative sessions. They also may hear bills and make recommendations on their passage.

LEGISLATIVE INTERVIEWS

If you represent an organization that has statewide or regional membership, ask your members to interview their legislators each year about your group's priority issues. Schedule the interviews before the formal session begins. This gives members an opportunity to meet their legislators, and it gives the legislators an opportunity to meet your organization. Legislators respond most readily to members of their own districts. Have your members record their answers - you can collect and tabulate the responses for use during the session.

There is no set way to hold interviews; it depends on your members and their legislators. They may invite many members of your group to participate or just a few; the interview may be held in someone's home, a public place, or the legislator's office; it may be done over lunch or as a morning, afternoon, or evening coffee party.

Before the interviews, your members should review all possible background materials and the status of legislative action on the issues. After the interview, have your members share interview results with the local media and your local membership. Finally, be sure to respond to all questions raised by legislators and include any materials requested by legislators.

LOBBYIST REGISTRATION

What is the program?

A state system of permanent registration of lobbyists and reporting of lobbying disbursements.

What is the purpose?

1. to enable public officials and the public to know who is being represented by whom; and
2. how much is being spent to influence legislative and administrative actions of public officials.

Who must register as a lobbyist?

1. Any individual who is engaged for pay or other consideration or authorized by another individual or association to spend money and who spends more than five hours in any month or more than \$250 in any year (not including travel expenses and membership dues), for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative or administrative action by communicating with or urging others to communicate with public officials. For purposes of this rule, administrative action means making rules or regulations or cases of rate-setting, power plant and powerline siting, and granting of certificates of need (Ch. 116H).
2. Any individual who spends more than \$250 in any year (not including travel expenses and membership dues) for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative or administrative action by communicating with or urging others to communicate with public officials.

Who are "Public Officials" for the purposes of lobbying?

State legislators;
Constitutional Officers of the Executive Branch;
Chief Deputies of Constitutional Officers/Executive Branch;
Commissioners, Deputies or Assistant Commissioners of State
Departments listed in MN STATUTES 15.01;
Director or Deputy Director of the State Energy, Planning and
Consumer Service Agencies;
Solicitor General, Assistant or Special Assistant Attorney
Generals;
Members, Chief or Deputy Chief Administrative Officers of Boards
and Commissioners with rule-making authority of power to
adjudicate contested cases or appeals;
Secretary of the State, Chief Clerk of the House Legislative
Auditor, Revisor of Statutes, Researcher or attorney in
the office of Senate Research, Senate Counsel, or House
Research.

When to register:

Within five days after spending more than five hours in any month or over \$250 in any year attempting to influence legislative or administrative actions of public officials.

Where to register:

Ethical Practices Board
41 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Information required:

Name; Address

Name and address of the individual or association represented

Subjects of interest

Names and addresses of officers and directors of an association

Signature; date

How to register and report:

File by mail or in person a Lobbyist Registration Form, available free of charge, from the Board for each individual or association represented. To report, a lobbyist must file by mail or in person a Lobbyist Disbursement Form, provided free of charge by the Board. A listing of what to report is available from the Board.

When to report:

Four times each calendar year:

January 15

April 15

July 15

October 15

PUBLIC INFORMATION

All statements and reports filed are available for public viewing and photocopying at cost within 48 hours of receipt in the office of the Ethical Practices Board. Brochures, manuals, rules and copies of the Ethics in Government Act are available free of charge to individuals or associations by calling or writing the Ethical Practices Board.

Filed statements and reports are retained by the Ethical Practices Board for five years from the date of receipt.

The Ethical Practices Board publishes each year:

1. An aggregate summary of disbursements made on behalf of an association or individual, the name of the lobbyist who represents those associations or individuals, and names of public officials who have received a gift, loan, honorarium, item, or benefit in value of \$20 or more from a lobbyist, or the employer or employee of the lobbyist.
2. An alphabetical listing of each registered lobbyist and the individual or association the lobbyist represents. Copies are available for viewing at the office of the Ethical Practices Board or prepaid through the Department of Administration, Document Section, 117 University Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55155, or 296-2874.

The above information appeared originally in MINNESOTA PUBLIC DISCLOSURE LAW: LOBBYIST HANDBOOK published by the Ethical Practices Board.

INVOLVING THE MEDIA

Elected officials at all levels monitor the media! So, as you take action, news coverage plays an integral part in letting the community know who you are and what you want. Editors and reporters are interested in action that may bring about changes in the community. That's news. But they have no crystal ball for knowing what you are doing. Designate one person as your group's media contact.

Tell the media when you plan to testify at hearings, hold a citizens' rally, or schedule any other happening it might cover. In addition, keep those letters to the editor coming in. They offer an excellent forum for getting your viewpoint to the community.

Work at developing a relationship with media professionals. Always be fast, factual, frank, fair, and friendly. Be sure you determine how the media sees your issue and if they have given it news or editorial coverage. And realize that you are competing for time and space.

Information about the Capitol News Correspondents is contained in the next section. They are vital for legislative issue coverage. If you have special news, plan a news conference at the Capitol. Schedule Room 4 by contacting Katie Kelly, 296-4289, in the Speaker's office. You must have prior approval by a House or Senate member in order to use Room 4 for your news conference. For complete coverage, use early morning.

PREPARING NEWS RELEASES

1. Compile a fact sheet containing all relevant names, addresses, and telephone numbers as well as "who, what, when, where, why and how" ("the five W's and H") information. Verify all spelling, statistics and dates.
2. Develop your facts into an article by: pulling the most attention-getting details from your fact sheet and stating them in one lively "lead" sentence; developing a lead paragraph including the five W's; presenting the remainder of your facts in their order of priority; and concluding with details and filler.
3. Use concise sentences; write in the present tense; and use action verbs to liven up your copy. Never use "our," "we," or technical jargon unless you are directly quoting someone.
4. Finalize your copy using these standard press release manuscript rules:
 - Type your release, double-spacing, and leaving wide (up to 1 1/2") margins for editing. Indent all paragraphs five spaces. Leave room at the top of the page for headlines to be added, but don't indicate a title.
 - Use only one side of the page.
 - If more than one page is used, put a "slug-line" in the upper left-hand corner of the second page.
 - Never end a page in the middle of a sentence or paragraph.
 - Provide identification and instructions for the date of release. State who is to be contacted with questions and be sure to give the phone number.

- End a page that continues to another with the following: - MORE -.
- End the release with one of the following: - 30 - or ###.
- Proofread for typographical errors. NEVER send a release containing incorrect spelling or information.

TELEVISION

Along with meeting a station's capitol reporter, it is important to know the station's news director and assignment editor. They should receive your news conference announcement one week in advance of your event. Follow up with the news release and a phone call one or two days before the event.

Don't be discouraged if coverage happens and then isn't used - television priorities change rapidly, and available time is limited.

RADIO

To get your group publicized in a newscast, prepare a news release as you would for the newspapers. State only the most immediate or dramatic facts.

Radio news release tips:

- Write for the ear.
- Use the present tense, always.
- Say your copy out loud.
- Be positive - as if you know what you're saying, using the five W's and H.
- Be entertaining, not boring - use words that are short, lively and easily read.
- Use simple sentences - noun-verb-object model, e.g., Man bites dog.
- Put copy on one page, all in capital letters typed, triple-spaced, and write out all numbers and give phonetic spelling on names.
- Think of your timing - is the news current?
- Rate of reading: 10 seconds - 25 words; 20 seconds - 40 words; 30 seconds - 80 words; and 60 seconds - 160 words.
- Don't use jargon.

Although you will give copies of your release to a station's Capitol reporter with a background piece, you should also send it to the station's news director.

Capitol reporters and station news directors also need news conference announcements one week in advance.

NEWSPAPERS

Be sure your list of newspapers is current - don't overlook the weeklies and biweeklies, e.g., county tribunes, neighborhood papers, etc.

Verify deadlines for each paper annually as well as reporter assignments.

Releases sent to city desks get very little space; therefore, your Capitol reporter or beat reporter is your contact.

If the wire services pick up your story, most Minnesota media will see it and will often use it.

CAPITOL NEWS CORRESPONDENTS

News coverage of state government involves professional correspondents representing wire services, newspapers, and radio and television stations from throughout Minnesota. The news center in the basement of the Capitol that is staffed daily is in Room B-28; the telephone number is 296-6561. When the Legislature is in session, additional reporters are in Room B-59, the Press Annex; the telephone number there is 296-0228.

The following news reporters are accredited to the floor of the Senate and the House, 1983-84:

Gene Lahammer	Associated Press
George Boosey	United Press International
Robert O'Keefe	St. Paul Pioneer Press - Dispatch
William Salisbury	St. Paul Pioneer Press - Dispatch
Gary Dawson	St. Paul Pioneer Press - Dispatch
Aron Kahn	St. Paul Pioneer Press - Dispatch
Betty Wilson	Minneapolis Star and Tribune
Lori Sturdevant	Minneapolis Star and Tribune
David Phelps	Minneapolis Star and Tribune
Jean Dawson	Minnesota Government Report
Vic Ellison	Mankota Free Press
Joel Rutchick	St. Cloud Daily Times
John Sundvor	Fargo, ND, Forum
Chuck Haga	Grand Forks, ND, Herald
Jim Robins	Northern Star News Service
Michael Krause	Northern Star News Service
William Petroski	Rochester Post-Bulletin
Len Libbey	Outdoor News
Karen Boros	WCCO-TV
Lindsay Strand	KSTP-TV
John McNicoll	KMSP-TV
Mary Stukey	WTCN-TV
Jan Falstad	WCCO Radio AM
Pat Kessler	Minnesota Public Radio
Bob Potter	Minnesota Public Radio
Judy Hutterer	KSTP-AM and outstate radio stations
Carol Robertshaw	KUOM Radio

GETTING APPOINTED TO OFFICE

Usually the first step to an elected position is service in an appointed position. Serving on advisory boards builds political credentials to enter public leadership and provides an access point to the power structure. One way to contribute to the political process is to offer your service and expertise as an appointed member of one of the many state boards or agencies.

The basics to obtaining an appointment include: learning about the purpose and structure of the board or agency; determining who and how you should lobby; identifying your strengths; and campaigning the appointing authority. Your goal is to convince the appointing authority that you are the best person for the job.

In Minnesota, the open appointments process was instituted in 1978. Agencies with statewide jurisdiction submit their vacancies to the Secretary of State who publishes these in the State Register. The end-of-November edition contains the lists of 400 appointments to be made by the Governor by July of the following year.

Application blanks are available from the Secretary of State (296-2805) who forwards completed forms to the appointing authority. Recent governors have had screening committees. When you apply, be sure that the screening authority receives letters of recommendation from legislators and political party leaders.

GETTING INVOLVED IN PARTY POLITICS

It is necessary for the political parties to recruit and utilize volunteers to achieve their purpose of winning elected seats. Political parties are constantly looking for "new blood" and welcome willing workers.

In Minnesota the precinct caucus is the place where candidate selection starts and where the issues are presented for discussion and endorsement. Attendance at your party's precinct caucus is a good way to begin. The major political parties in Minnesota hold a caucus for every election precinct on the fourth Tuesday of February in each state general election year. If you are in agreement with the party's principles and intend to support their candidates, you may participate in the caucus in your precinct.

Before the caucus contact those you know who are planning on attending the same precinct caucus as you and ask for their vote for your election as a caucus or precinct officer, delegate for county or legislative district convention or support for any issues which you would like to have included in the party platform.

Both major parties are based on a pyramid of precinct, district/county, state and national committees and conventions. There are many jobs within a party organization or campaign which must be accomplished to achieve the objective of getting a candidate(s) elected. The party chair or campaign manager must find competent people who will accomplish these tasks. Campaigns require workers in many areas, some of which are: clerical, telephoning, literature dropping, door knocking, fund raising, research, speaking, public relations and legal advice.

To get involved in these activities you can volunteer at your precinct caucus or call the party headquarters, volunteer your services and get swept up in the campaign. To contact the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, call 827-5421; to reach the Independent-Republican Party, call 291-1286. Minor parties on the 1982 Minnesota ballot included: Socialist Workers, Libertarian, Communist, New Union, Citizens, Independent, Gay Survival Fund, Trusted Proven Leadership, Independent Choice, Honest Government 87 and Conservative People's.

STARTING A POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE IN MINNESOTA

How can you have maximum impact on the elections and get support for your issues in the Legislature? Find, support and elect candidates whose views and ideas coincide with your goals.

Political Action Committees (PACs) help with the financial realities of a campaign. Since running for office is expensive, candidates and their volunteers spend a great deal of time fundraising rather than studying the issues and concerns of their future constituents.

In Minnesota, you only need two individuals to form a PAC. The PAC can be a fund (from an existing organization) or a committee. Registration with the Ethical Practices Board requires the names of the president and treasurer, and the PAC bank account number.

Be sure you have a good recordkeeper. You must report contributions over \$50 and disclose donations over \$100. People who contribute to your PAC can take either a contribution deduction or tax credit, not both. And, you do not have to pay taxes on contributions.

How do you raise money? Contact members of the forming organization and groups with like interests; send solicitation letters to a target mailing list; or try a fundraising event. If you receive an in-kind contribution, its value is determined by the giver - this is not policed if a good-faith effort is made to report such gifts.

Who gets PAC money? Use questionnaires or interviews to determine which candidates share your views. The PAC decides priorities and donation amounts. Remember the following limits:

\$750 for Minnesota House (Cash and in-kind) election year
\$1500 for Minnesota Senate (Cash and in-kind) election year

\$150 for Minnesota House - off year
\$300 for Minnesota Senate - off year

Why form a PAC? You gain visibility and access to the political process. To increase your power, combine a PAC and a lobbying program. A PAC can pay for lobbyists and office space.

Finally, here are some other PAC considerations. If you endorse a candidate and with his/her knowledge send a mailing in the district, the candidate must count this as an in-kind contribution. The Ethical Practices Board has a packet on PACs in Minnesota. The state requires nothing in the way of accountability. Corporations cannot give to state PACs. And, non-profit corporations can have PACs.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

REGULAR

The Minnesota Legislature convenes in regular session each odd-numbered year on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January. The 1972 flexible session amendment to Article IV of the Constitution authorized the Legislature to meet in regular session in both years of the biennium, for a total of 120 legislative days, thus providing that the Legislature cannot meet after the first Monday following the third Sunday in May of any year.

A legislative day is any day when either house is called to order. It commences at 7:00 a.m. and continues until 7:00 a.m. of the following calendar day. However, during regular sessions, the Senate convenes at 11:00 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, and the House convenes at 2:00 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

After consulting legislative leaders, the Senate Majority Leader determines the date the Legislature will reconvene in regular session each even-numbered year. The temporary adjournment between the session of the first year and the second year of the biennium is not a final adjournment, as the biennial session is considered as one continuous session. For this reason, the journal pages of both houses are numbered consecutively through both years, and bills are numbered consecutively in order of introduction through both years.

Bills which have not become law or been defeated by legislative action or vetoed by the end of the first half of the session are still available for possible action in the second half of the session. This means standing committees may hear such bills in the interim recess and make recommendations on their passage.

SPECIAL

The Legislature may be called into special session at any time by the Governor. Special sessions become necessary when legislative action is needed to meet emergencies or when legislative work is unfinished at the end of a regular session. The Governor is the only official empowered to call a special session. The Governor does not have the power to limit the length or scope of the session.

TERMS USED IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

ADJOURNMENT: The time called to end a session.

AMENDMENT: Any alteration made or proposed to be made in a bill or motion by adding, changing, substituting, or omitting.

BICAMERAL: Two bodies within a Legislature - in Minnesota, 134 Representatives elected to two-year terms in the House; 67 Senators elected to four-year terms in the Senate.

BILL: A proposal to change or abolish an existing law or create a new one.

CALENDAR: House - Bills on the Calendar are up for final passage and must be on the members' desks for at least 24 hours before the House acts. One or more committees have approved the bills and the Committee of the Whole has approved the bills when they were on General Orders. These bills have had two readings on the House floor. To amend a bill on the Calendar, a member must have unanimous consent of the full House.

Senate - All the bills, resolutions, and other matters coming before the Senate for final action are placed on the Calendar in the order in which they have been acted upon in Committee of the Whole. The Calendar is printed and on members' desks one calendar day before the items are considered.

CHIEF AUTHOR: Legislator who sponsors a bill and whose name appears after the file number on the bill.

COMMITTEE: Members delegated by a legislative body to consider and make recommendations concerning the disposition of business referred to it. Committees may: recommend passage of a bill in its original form, recommend passage after amending the bill; may recommend not to pass or may propose a substitute; or make no recommendation, in which case a bill may die when the session ends.

Ad Hoc - Appointed for some special purpose; automatically dissolves upon completion of this specific task.

Committee of the Whole - The entire membership of the House or Senate acting as a single committee with the presiding officer as chair.

Conference - A committee composed of members of each house appointed to recommend a compromise between different versions of a bill approved by both houses.

Interim - A committee delegated to study or investigate certain matters, primarily after the Legislature creating the committee has adjourned and to report to the next regular session.

Joint - A committee composed of members of each house.

Select - A special committee of legislators or of Senators or of House members.

Standing - The regular, ongoing committees of the Legislature set up to perform certain legislative functions. Each Legislature establishes its own standing committees,

deciding how many there will be, what they will be called, and what their function will be.

- COMPANION BILLS: Identical bills introduced in both houses.
- COMPROMISE: A conference committee agreement on different or conflicting versions of the same legislation which both houses have passed.
- CONCURRENCE AND REPASSAGE: When the House passes a House File (bill), it sends the bill to the Senate for approval. If the Senate votes to amend the House File, that new version of the bill must come back for a House vote to "concur" (agree) with the Senate amendments and "repass" the bill. This same process is repeated if the Senate passes the original bill and sends it to the House.
- CONSENT CALENDAR: List of non-controversial bills which usually pass without debate. Bypasses usual General Orders and Calendar procedures.
- GENERAL ORDERS: A list of bills awaiting preliminary action in the House and Senate each day during the session.
- HEARING: Committee meeting for the purpose of listening to arguments for and against an issue by concerned groups and individuals.
- HOUSE FILE NO. (H.F.): A bill introduced in the House of Representatives.
- JOURNAL, HOUSE AND SENATE: The official chronological record of the action taken and the proceedings of the respective houses. Journals are kept on a daily basis in each house, and the printed copy of the day's proceedings is usually available by mid-morning the following day.
- LINE VETO: The Governor vetoes a portion or portions of an appropriation bill, thus allowing other provisions of the bill to become law. This veto applies to appropriation bills only.
- LOBBYIST: A person engaged in influencing legislation. May be paid or volunteer, full-time or part-time.
- MEMORIALIZE: To address or petition the federal Congress on a specific matter by memorial resolution.
- RECONSIDERATION: Any member may ask the respective house to reconsider a vote as long as that member voted on the prevailing side (the side that cast the majority of votes on that issue). A member must

make the motion to reconsider within two meeting days of the original vote.

REVISOR OF STATUTES: A legal authority office which puts bills into proper legal form, properly places approved amendments into the language of the bill (a procedure known as engrossing), and updates the Minnesota Statutes to include new laws.

RULE 1.10: Chairs of the Taxes and Appropriation Committees can bring up for immediate consideration tax or appropriation bills that are on General Orders. Those bills bypass the usual General Orders and Calendar procedures. Customarily, the chairs inform the House of the bills they want the House to consider under Rule 1.10 one day prior to actual consideration.

RULES: Regulating principles or methods of procedure adopted by the Legislature:

Joint - Rules governing the relationship between and affecting matters between the two houses.

Standing - Permanent rules adopted by each house for the duration of the session.

Temporary - Practices which may be adopted at the beginning of a session until standing rules are adopted.

SENATE FILE (S.F.): A bill introduced in the Senate.

SINE DIE: Adjournment without a day being set for reconvening. Final adjournment.

SPECIAL ORDERS: Rules of the House allow the chair of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration to bring up on Special Orders any bill that had its second reading. This means the bill skips General Orders and the Calendar and the House can consider, amend, and pass the bill in one day.

SUSPENSION OF THE RULES: Under House Rules, every bill must get three readings on the House floor on three different days. If 2/3 of the House agrees, a bill can get its first, second, and third readings on the same day. This is a Suspension of the Rules to Advance a Bill and occurs when it is urgent that a bill pass within a limited amount of time. In the Senate a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of advancing a bill shall be made only under the order of business, "Motions and Resolutions," and a 2/3 vote is needed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MINNESOTA CONSTITUTION

Minnesota is unique among constitutional governments in that it doesn't have a constitution - it has two. The circumstances which gave rise to this historic anomaly depict the strong feeling for independent political thinking which has pervaded Minnesota politics since statehood. Minnesota's political independence started right from the state's beginnings. When the duly elected delegates assembled in St. Paul on July 13, 1857, to draft the Minnesota Constitution, bitterness between the two parties was so intense that the Democratic and Republican delegates refused to meet together. As a result, the two groups never acted in a joint meeting during the entire Constitutional Convention. The final work of writing the Constitution was done by a conference committee composed of five members from each party. Despite numerous protests by delegates, the report of this conference committee was accepted on August 28, 1857. However, when it came time to sign the document, once again bitterness surfaced, and the Democrats refused to sign anything that contained Republican names, and the Republicans refused to sign a document that contained Democratic names. The solution was unique - two constitutions. Any thought of illegality, however, because of two constitutions, should be promptly dismissed, for the two instruments are substantially identical, and all court challenges on this issue have been quickly overturned.

In its original form, the Constitution could be amended very easily. This method was: (1) proposal by a simple majority of both houses at one session, and (2) ratification by a simple majority of votes on the issue at the next statewide election. From 1857 to 1894 voters had approved more than 60 amendments.

In 1896 the Legislature was concerned about the constant amending of the Constitution, so they proposed the calling of a Constitutional Convention. To call a Constitutional Convention required approval by a majority of all who went to the polls. More voters said yes than no, but many more failed to mark their ballots, so the call for a convention failed.

The Legislature then went to the other method of change. They proposed to the voters of 1898 that future amendments require the approval of a majority of those voting in the election, not just of those voting on the question.

The effect of this more restrictive amending process was dramatic. In the 50 years since 1898, the acceptance rate plummeted to less than one-third. By 1948, however, citizen interest was aroused in the amending process, and as a result, there was passage of half of all amendments proposed in the 1950s. This record of success continued throughout the 1960s. Of amendments submitted, 11 passed. This was, however, below the national average.

Attempts have been made to propose and call a Constitutional Convention in the 1970s. The needed two-thirds vote in each house for such a question to appear on the ballot has not been attainable.

As of 1982, constitutional amendments to the Minnesota Constitution must be passed by: (1) proposal by a simple majority of both houses at one session, and (2) ratification by a majority of those voting in the election. A non-vote on the question is counted as a NO vote.

In 1982, due to statewide voter education efforts by the League of Women Voters and others, there was a higher than normal vote on each of the proposed constitutional amendments. All four questions were approved in 1982, while only one of the five questions was approved in 1980. Reasons for defeat in 1980 were not necessarily based on the validity of the questions but rather on the lack of voter response.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERS - 1983

SENATE

Majority Leader: (DFL): Chairs majority caucus meetings; sets caucus agendas; serves as caucus spokesman and chief spokesman for the Senate; chairs Rules and Administration Committee; determines all Senate schedules and floor action; and influences committee chair selection. Most powerful member of Senate.
Roger D. Moe

Assistant Majority Leader: (DFL): Assists in caucus management; acts in absence of Majority Leader on caucus matters.
William P. Luther

Majority Whip: (DFL): Critiques specific issues on Senate floor; lines up votes within caucus on key issues.
Gregory Dahl,
Marilyn Lantry,
Tom Nelson

Minority Leader: (IR): Chairs minority caucus meetings; sets caucus agendas; serves as caucus spokesman.
James Ulland

Assistant Minority Leader and
Assisant Minority Caucus Leader: Assist in caucus management; act in absence on Minority Leader on caucus matters.
D.L. Peterson & Nancy Brataas -
Policy Development & Research;
Jim Ramstad - Communication;
Glen Taylor - Administration

Minority Whip: Critiques specific issues on Senate floor; lines up votes within caucus on key issues.

Committee Chair: Appointed by the Subcommittee on Committees of the Committee on Rules and Administration; determines committee agenda and provides public notice of bills to be considered; reports committee action; authorizes committee expenditures; and refers bills to subcommittees.
(See pp. 51-53)

President: Elected from Senate ranks; conducts Senate session; speaks on points of order in preference to members; decides all questions of order; signs all acts, memorials, addresses, resolutions, writs, warrants, and subpoenas; refers all bills to the proper standing committee unless otherwise referred by the Senate.
Jerome Hughes

President Pro Tem: Presides over the Senate in the absence of the President; performs other Presidential duties; majority party member designated to serve for entire session.

Secretary of the Senate: Top staff member elected by Senators; makes Calendar of all bills, resolutions, and other matters coming before the Senate for final action; prepares General Orders; delivers all bills, memorials, or concurrent or joint resolutions to the President; provides a copy of any bill to the public; transmits bills to the House for concurrence; keeps correct Journal of Senate proceedings; tapes the proceedings of the Senate and its committees/subcommittees. The Secretary of the Senate is the equivalent of the Chief Clerk of the House.
Patrick E. Flahaven

HOUSE

- Speaker: (DFL): Presides over House and over joint sessions of House and Senate; signs all acts, addresses, joint resolutions, writs, warrants and subpoenas of the House; appoints members of the House to committees and names committee chairs; nominated by the majority caucus; serves as leading spokesman for caucus policies; refers each bill, advisory bill and resolution to the appropriate standing committee.
Harry Sieben
- Majority Leader: (DFL): Chairs majority caucus meetings; sets caucus agendas, serves as caucus spokesman; chairs Rules and Legislative Administration Committee including management of House staff; acts as floor leader on major issues.
Willis Eken
- Assistant Majority Caucus Leader: (DFL): Participates in caucus decision-making group along with Speaker and Majority Leader; acts as whip on selected issues.
John Brandl, Lona Minne, Robert Vanasek
Ann Wynia
- Minority Leader: (IR): Chairs minority caucus meetings; sets caucus agendas; serves as caucus spokesman; appoints executive team (Assistant Minority Caucus Leaders).
David M. Jennings
- Assistant Minority Caucus Leader: (IR): Assists in minority caucus management; serves as caucus whip; responsible for specific caucus function, e.g., staff, media, etc.
Mary Forsythe, Connie Levi, Bob Reif,
John Rose, Bill Schreiber, Craig Shaver
Steve Sviggum, Merlyn Valan, Ray Welker
- Minority Whip: (IR): Critiques specific issues on House floor; lines up votes within caucus on key issues.
Charles Halberg, Cal
Ludeman, Tony Stadum
- Committee Chair: Appointed by the Speaker; determines committee agenda and provides public notice; appoints chair and members of sub-committees; keeps committee records; reports committee action; and approves all charges against committee budget.
(See pp. 51-53)
- Speaker Pro Tem: Selected by Speaker to serve in his absence (this appointment cannot extend beyond adjournment for the day).
- Chief Clerk: Top staff member elected by Representatives, has general supervision of all clerical duties pertaining to the business of the House; supervises engrossment and enrollment of bills; prepares bulletin board containing committee/subcommittee meeting information and House announcements; supervises the Index function. The Chief Clerk is the equivalent of the Secretary of the Senate.
Edward A.
Burdick

COMMISSIONS

A commission is an agency composed of legislators. Their titles and functions include: Legislative Coordinating (LCC); Legislative Advisory (LAC); Tax Study; Review Administrative Rules (LCRAR); Legislative Audit; Uniform State Laws; Minnesota Resources (LCMR); Pensions and Retirement; Waste Management; Employee Relations; and Energy.

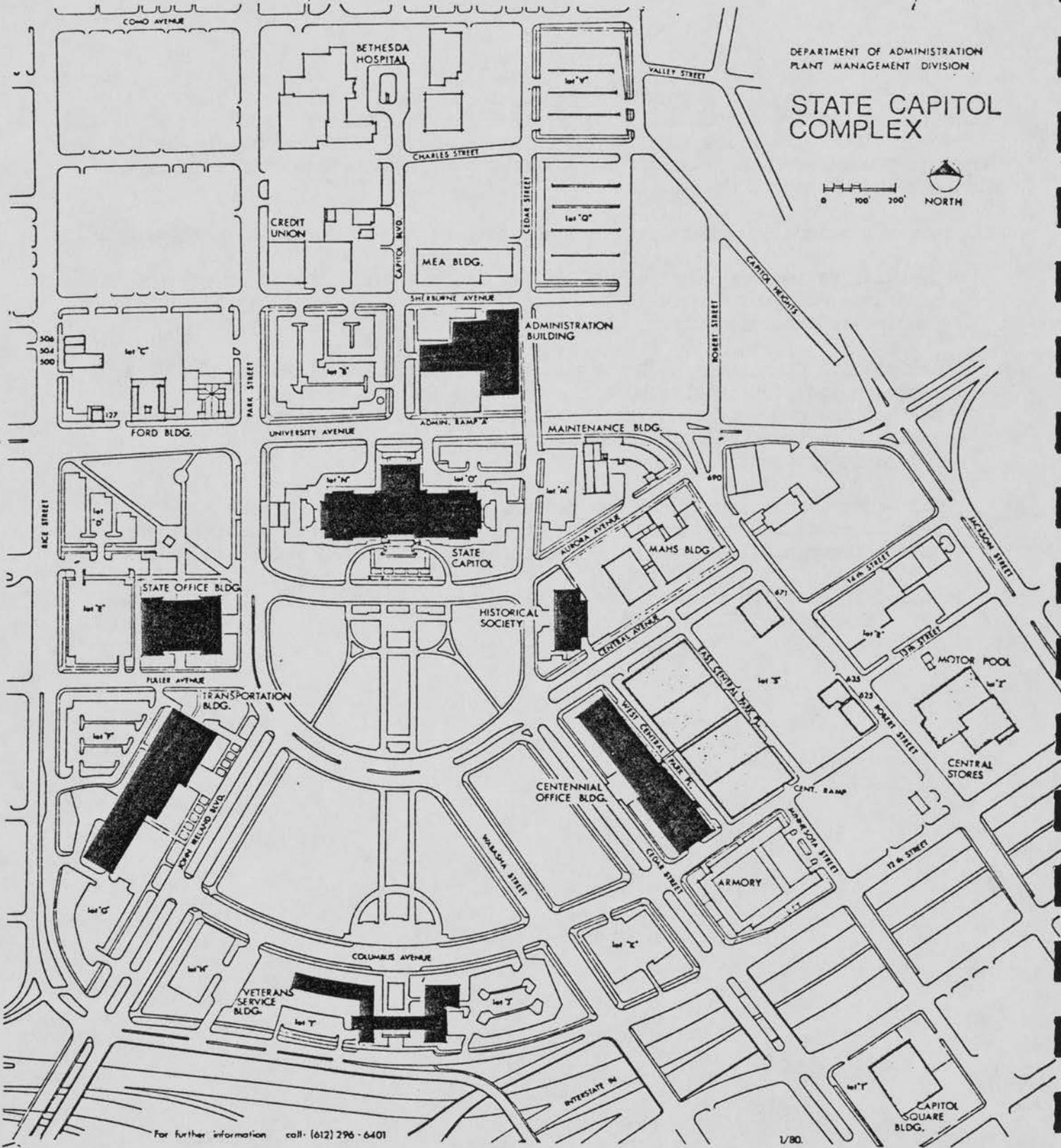
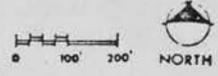
Lobbyists are generally interested in the functions of the following commissions:

- * Legislative Advisory Commission (LAC): Has the authority to review and to pass upon emergency requests by state departments and agencies for additional funding or personnel which cannot be taken care of internally.
- * Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules (LCRAR): Promotes adequate and proper rules by state agencies and an understanding upon the part of the public respecting them; has oversight over state agencies to ensure that they are not exceeding their delegated authority in the rulemaking process.
- * Tax Study Commission: Examines Minnesota's total tax structure and the revenue needs and resources of the state and its political subdivisions; makes recommendations to the Legislature regarding long range tax policy.

For detailed information on commissions, see pages 210-219 in THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL 1981-82.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
PLANT MANAGEMENT DIVISION

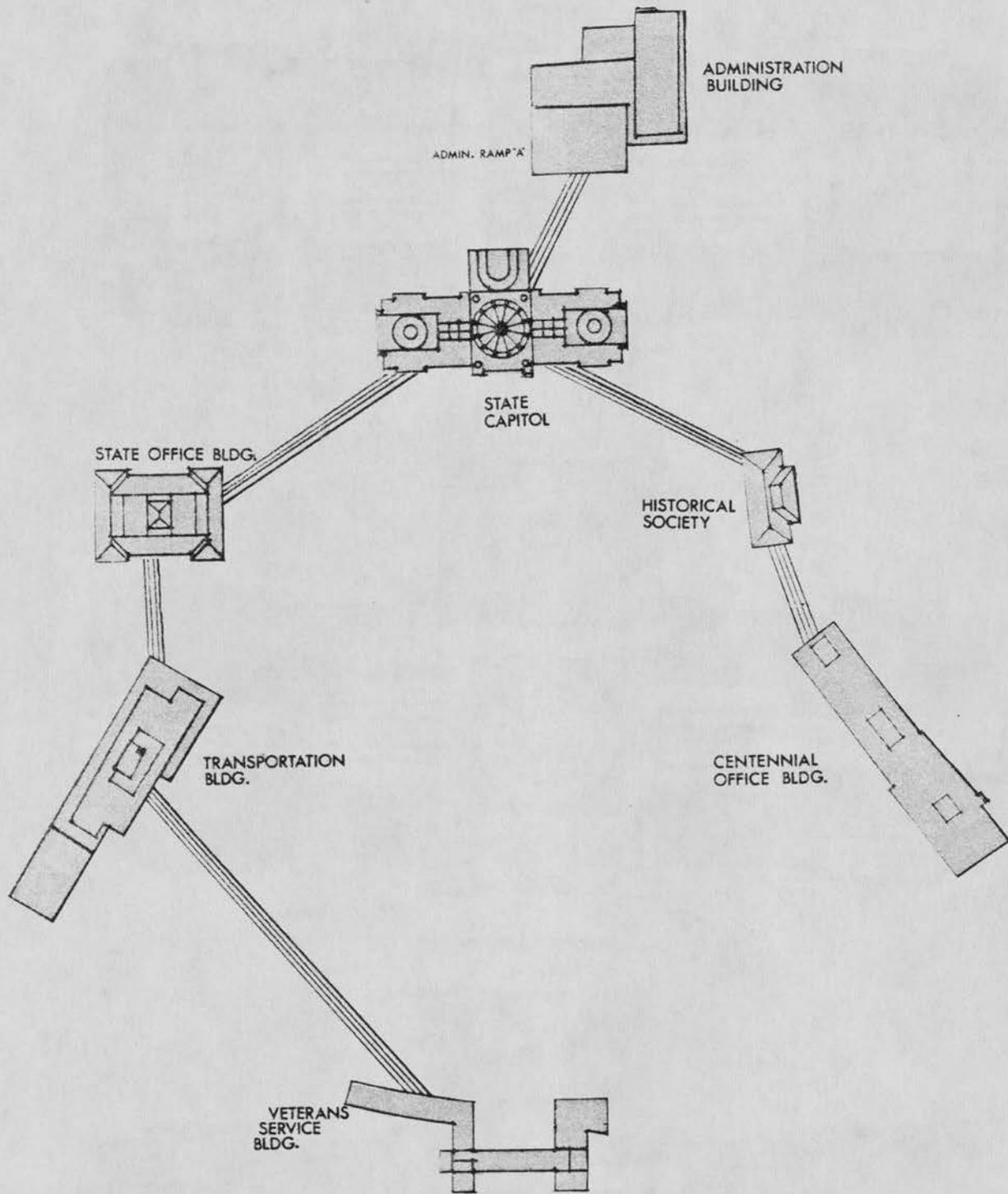
STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX



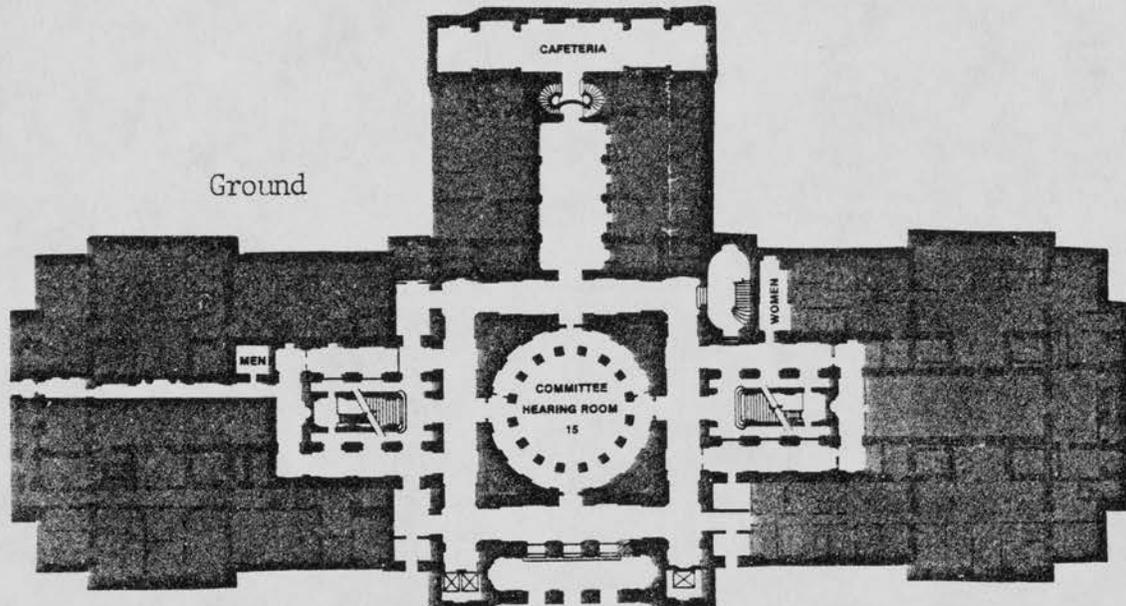
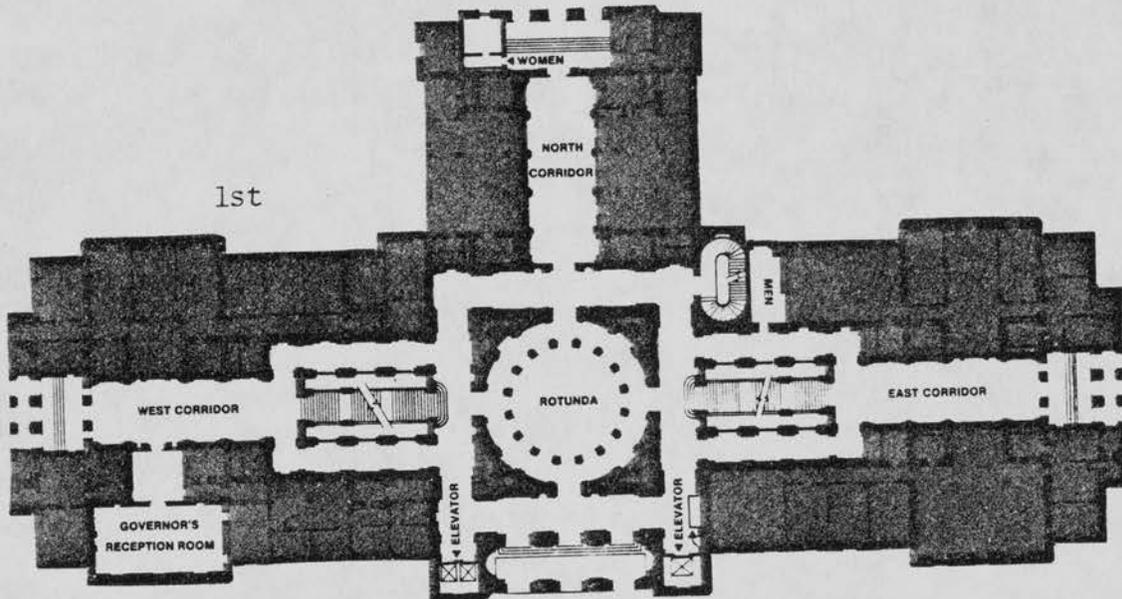
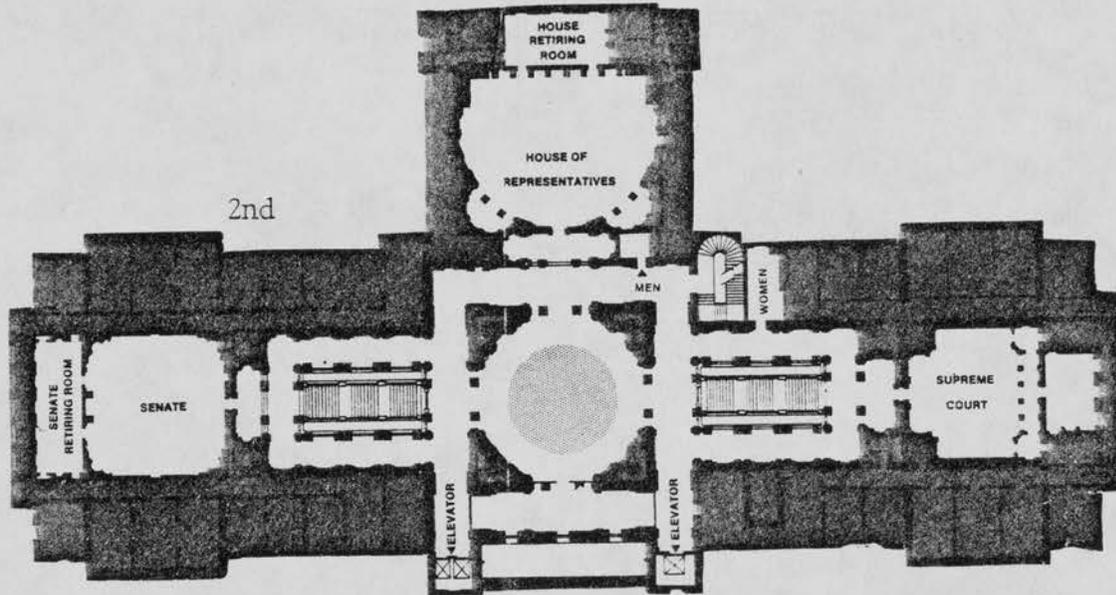
For further information call (612) 296-6401

1/80

STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX TUNNEL SYSTEM



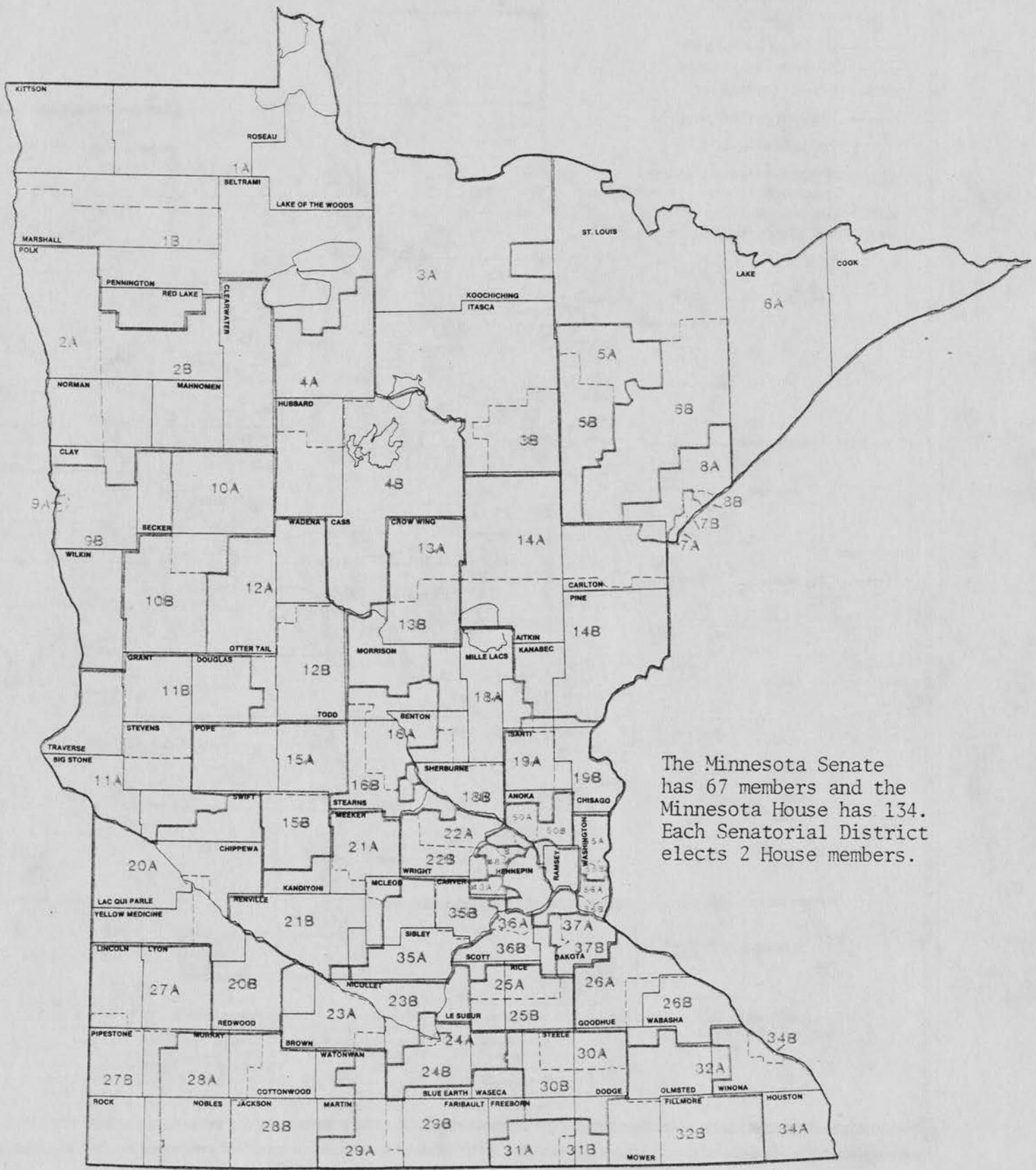
STATE CAPITOL INTERIOR



MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

SENATE DISTRICTS —————

HOUSE DISTRICTS - - - - -



The Minnesota Senate has 67 members and the Minnesota House has 134. Each Senatorial District elects 2 House members.

Prepared by State Planning Agency, 1975

*according to 1980 census figures

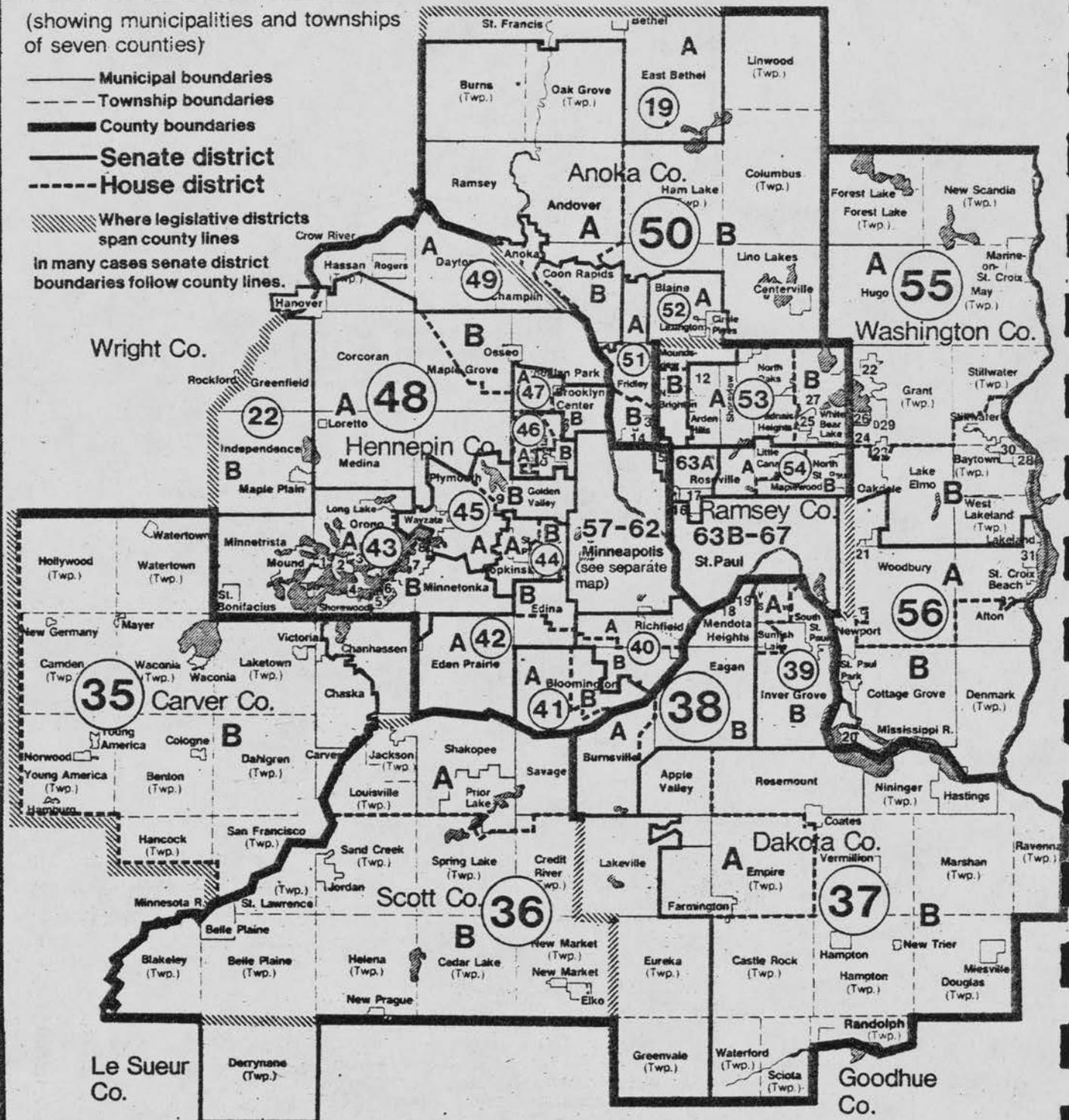
Legislative Districts in suburban areas

(showing municipalities and townships of seven counties)

- Municipal boundaries
- - - Township boundaries
- ▬ County boundaries
- Senate district
- - - House district

▨ Where legislative districts span county lines

In many cases senate district boundaries follow county lines.

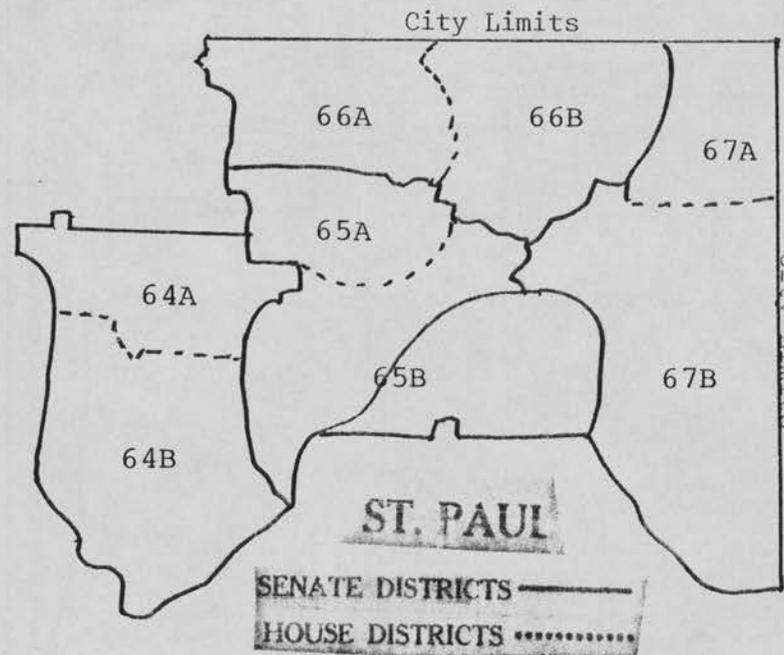
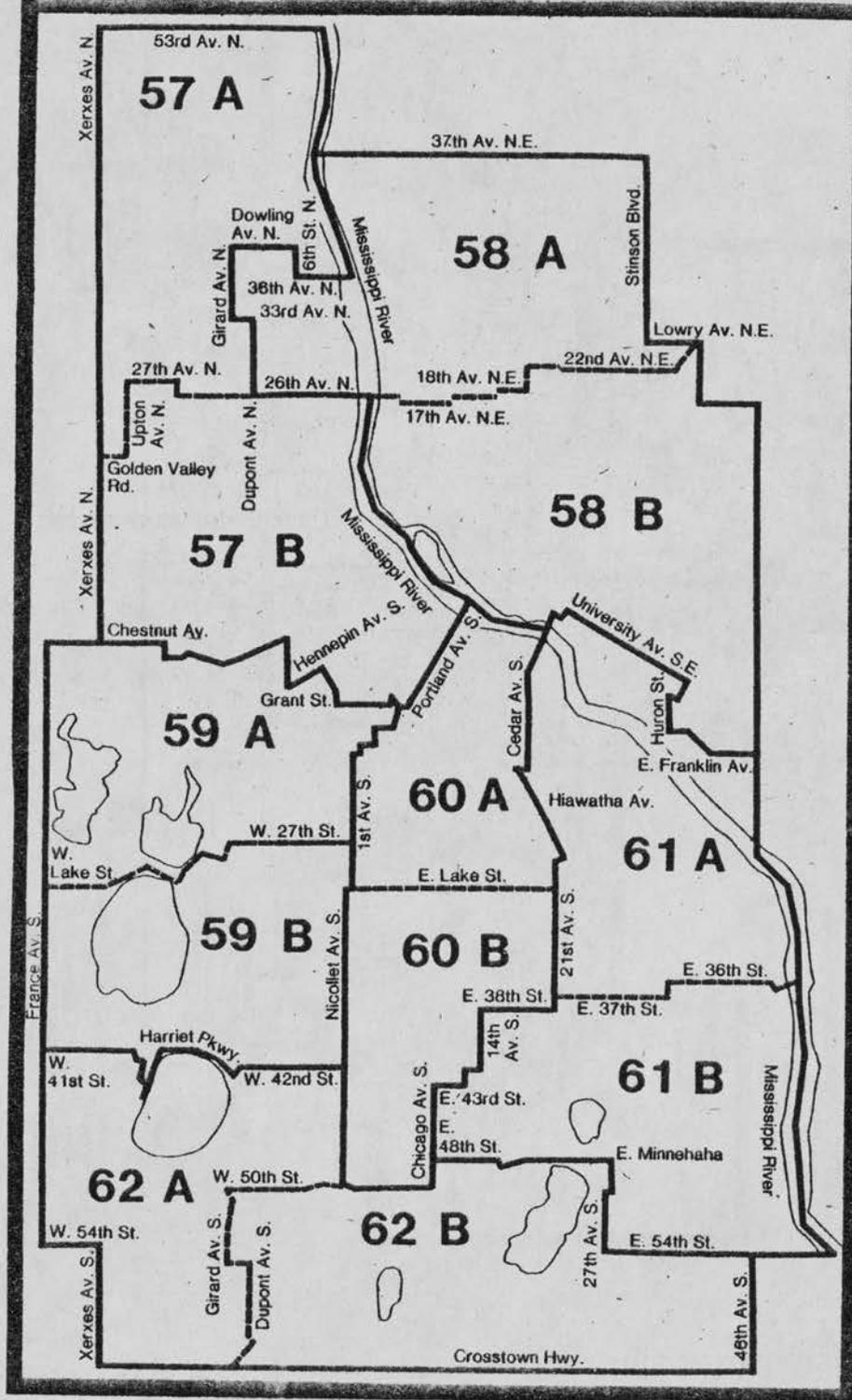


Location of these cities are indicated on map by corresponding numbers.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Spring Park | 9. Deephaven | 17. Falcon Heights | 25. Gem Lake |
| 2. Orono | 10. Robbinsdale | 18. Mendota | 26. Birchwood |
| 3. Minnetonka Beach | 11. Spring Lake Park | 19. Lilydale | 27. White Bear |
| 4. Tonka Bay | 12. U.S. Govt. | 20. Grey Cloud | 28. Bayport |
| 5. Excelsior | 13. Hilltop | 21. Landfall | 29. Willernie |
| 6. Greenwood | 14. Columbia Heights | 22. Dellwood | 30. Oak Park Heights |
| 7. Woodland | 15. St. Anthony | 23. Pine Springs | 31. Lakeland Shores |
| 8. Medicine Lake | 16. Lauderdale | 24. Mahtomedi | 32. St. Mary's Point |

TWIN CITIES

37



Minneapolis legislative districts

MEMBERS OF 1983-84 MINNESOTA SENATE
(LISTED BY DISTRICT WITH HOME ADDRESSES)

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>SENATOR</u>	<u>HOME ADDRESS</u>	<u>HOME TELEPHONE</u>
1	Stumpf, LeRoy (D)	R.R. 1, Box 47 Plummer, 56748	218-465-4274
2	Moe, Roger D. (D)	706 E. 3rd Avenue Ada, 56510	218-784-4583
3	Lessard, Bob (D)	Box 432 Island View Route International Falls, 56649	218-286-3377
4	Willet, Gerald L. (D)	207 Mill Road Park Rapids, 56470	218-732-3520
5	Dicklich, Ronald R. (D)	1522 E. 25th Street Hibbing, 55746	218-262-1698
6	Johnson, Douglas J. (D)	Box 395 Cook, 55723	218-666-2209
7	Solon, Sam G. (D)	616 W. 3rd Street Duluth, 55806	218-727-3997
8	Ulland, James (R)	1632 E. 1st Street Duluth, 55812	218-724-5948
9	Langseth, Keith (D)	R.R. 2 Glyndon, 56547	218-498-2580
10	Peterson, Collin C. (D)	Rt. 2, P.O. Box 287 Detroit Lakes, 56501	218-847-3772
11	Berg, Charles (R)	Box 29 Chokio, 56221	612-324-2506
12	Anderson, Don (R)	703 South Jefferson, Box 308 Wadena, 56482	218-631-2200
13	Samuelson, Don (D)	1018 Portland Avenue Brainerd, 56401	218-829-4898
14	Chmielewski, Florian (D)	Sturgeon Lake, 55783	218-372-3616
15	Johnson, Dean Elton (R)	605 Fourth Street East Willmar, 56201	612-235-6388

16	Bertram, Joe (D)	Route 2 Paynesville, 56362	612-243-4708
17	Pehler, James C. (D)	734 - 14th Avenue South St. Cloud, 56301	612-251-0350
18	Davis, Charles R. (D)	Rt. 2, Box 128 Princeton, 55371	612-389-3390
19	Peterson, Randolph W.(D)	155 Collen Street Wyoming, 55092	612-464-6479
20	Kamrath, Randy P. (R)	R.R. 2, Box 214 Canby, 56220	507-223-5545
21	Bernhagen, John D. (R)	Rt. 1, Box 122 Hutchinson, 55350	612-587-6508
22	Adkins, Betty (D)	Route 2, Box 34 St. Michael, 55376	612-497-2693
23	Frederickson, Dennis (R)	R.R. 1, Box 49 Morgan, 56266	507-249-3346
24	Taylor, Glen A. (R)	134 Ridgeley Road Mankato, 56001	507-345-6034
25	Purfeerst, Clarence M. (D)	Rt. 1 Faribault, 55021	507-334-6688
26	Mehrkens, Lyle (R)	1505 Woodland Drive Red Wing, 55066	612-388-5682
27	DeCramer, Gary (D)	Rt. 1 Ghent, 56239	507-428-3578
28	Isackson, Doran (R)	Route 1B, Box 89 Storden, 56174	507-445-3211
29	Peterson, Darrel (R)	Rt. 3, Box 204 Fairmont, 56031	507-235-5116
30	Frederick, Mel (R)	611 West Holly Owatonna, 55060	507-455-1639
31	Nelson, Tom A. (D)	1206 5th Avenue Northwest Austin, 55912	507-433-6228
32	Benson, Duane D. (R)	R.R. 2, Box 3 Lanesboro 55949	507-467-3450

33	Brataas, Nancy (R)	839 10 1/2 Street Southwest Rochester, 55901	507-288-4020
34	Kronebusch, Patricia L. (R)	Rt. 1, Box 105 Rollingstone, 55969	507-689-2559
35	Renneke, Earl (R)	Route 2, Box 45 LeSueur, 56058	612-237-2613
36	Schmitz, Robert J. (D)	Rt. 1, Box 335 Jordan, 55352	612-492-2182
37	Wegscheid, Darril (D)	14374 Genesee Avenue Apple Valley, 55124	612-432-4824
38	Knutson, Howard A. (R)	1907 Woods Lane Burnsville, 55337	612-890-1218
39	Vega, Conrad M. (D)	407 11th Avenue South South St. Paul, 55075	612-451-2343
40	Freeman, Mike (D)	6955 Knox Avenue South Minneapolis, 55423	612-333-4800
41	Belanger, Bill (R)	10716 Beard Avenue South Bloomington, 55431	612-881-4119
42	Storm, Don (R)	5109 Grove Street Edina, 55436	612-920-0801
43	Olson, Gen (R)	6750 County Road 110 West Mound, 55364	612-472-3306
44	McQuaid, Phyllis (R)	4130 Yosemite Avenue South St. Louis Park, 55416	612-929-5652
45	Ramstad, Jim (R)	1869 Zanzibar Lane Plymouth, 55447	612-475-3365
46	Reichgott, Ember (D)	3603 Halifax Avenue North Robbinsdale, 55422	612-835-3800
47	Luther, Bill (D)	6809 Shingle Creek Drive Brooklyn Park, 55445	612-560-7188
48	Jude, Tad (D)	803 East Rice Lake Road Maple Grove, 55369	612-420-5502
49	Merriam, Gene (D)	10451 Avocet Northwest Coon Rapids, 55433	612-757-6926

50	Dahl, Greg (D)	8017 Fourth Avenue Lino Lake, 55014	612-784-7674
51	Frank, Don (D)	517 Manor Drive Northeast Spring Lake Park, 55432	612-786-4853
52	Novak, Steve (D)	747 Redwood Lane New Brighton, 55433	612-636-7564
53	Knaak, Fritz (R)	3515 Jerry Street White Bear Lake, 55110	612-777-2921
54	Hughes, Jerome M. (D)	1978 Payne Avenue Maplewood, 55117	612-771-1551
55	Laidig, Gary (R)	504 South Greenley Stillwater, 55082	612-439-2808
56	Diessner, Bill (D)	3193 Pennington Afton, 55001	612-436-7051
57	Kroening, Carl W. (D)	3400 Thomas Avenue North Minneapolis, 55412	612-522-0432
58	Pogemiller, Lawrence J. (D)	215 Broadway Northeast Minneapolis, 55413	612-378-1006
59	Spear, Allan H. (D)	2429 Colfax Avenue South Minneapolis, 55404	612-377-1735
60	Berglin, Linda (D)	2309 Clinton Avenue South Minneapolis, 55404	612-874-0085
61	Peterson, Donna (D)	2824 - 38th Avenue South Minneapolis, 55406	612-722-7918
62	Petty, Eric (D)	4858 Lyndale Avenue South Minneapolis, 55409	612-922-4397
63	Dieterich, Neil (D)	2171 Knapp St. Paul 55108	612-644-6815
64	Sieloff, Ron (R)	1934 Rome Avenue St. Paul, 55116	612-690-4986
65	Moe, Donald M. (D)	11 Summit Court, Apt. 13 St. Paul, 55102	612-228-1128
66	Waldorf, Gene (D)	1176 Orange Avenue East St. Paul, 55106	612-771-0919
67	Lantry, Marilyn M. (D)	2169 Beech Street St. Paul, 55119	612-735-0139

MEMBERS OF 1983-84 MINNESOTA HOUSE
(LISTED BY DISTRICT WITH HOME ADDRESSES)

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>HOME ADDRESS</u>	<u>HOME TELEPHONE</u>
1A	Tunheim, Jim (D)	Kennedy 56733	218-466-2582
1B	Sparby, Wallace (D)	R. R. #4 Thief River Falls, 56701	218-681-5879
2A	Stadum, Tony (R)	R. R. #2 Ada, 56510	218-784-4847
2B	Eken, Willis (D)	Twin Valley, 56584	218-584-8109
3A	Neuenschwander, Bob (D)	200 Second Avenue International Falls, 56649	218-283-4414
3B	Solberg, Loren A. (D)	P.O. Box 61 Bovey, 55709	218-245-1602
4A	St. Onge, Doug (D)	P.O. Box 751 Bemidji, 56601	218-751-2229
4B	Zaffke, Maurice (R)	R. R. #1, Box 3 Backus, 56435	218-947-4018
5A	Elioff, Dominic J. (D)	328 Sixth Street South Virginia, 55792	218-749-2835
5B	Minne, Lona (D)	R. R. #1, Box 74 Hibbing, 55746	218-263-8647
6A	Battaglia, David P. (D)	1803 Seventh Avenue Two Harbors, 55616	218-834-3014
6B	Begich, Joseph R. (D)	1001 West Second Street Eveleth, 55734	218-744-2512
7A	Munger, Willard (D)	1121 South 70th Avenue West Duluth, 55807	218-624-4050
7B	Gustafson, Ben E. (D)	816 West Fourth Street Duluth, 55806	218-727-0162

8A	Murphy, Mary (D)	6794 Arrowhead Road Hermantown, 55811	218-729-6399
8B	Berkelman, Tom (D)	2223 Vermilion Road Duluth, 55803	218-724-3675
9A	Hoberg, Dwaine (R)	1319 - 16th Avenue South Moorhead, 56560	218-236-5471
9B	Valan, Merlyn (R)	R. R. #2, Box 136 Moorhead, 56560	218-789-7491
10A	Evans, Jim (R)	1424 Lori Avenue Detroit Lakes, 56501	218-847-5444
10B	Anderson, Bob (R)	Box 28 Ottertail, 56571	218-495-2509
11A	Findlay, Gary L. (R)	R. R. #2, P.O. Box 125 Herman, 56248	612-563-4590
11B	Fjoslien, Dave (R)	R. R. #1 Brandon, 56315	612-524-2415
12A	Graba, Jerome (D)	R. R. #2 Sebeka, 56477	218-472-3260
12B	Krueger, Rick (D)	524 North Sixth Staples, 56479	218-894-2443
13A	Thiede, Paul M. (R)	P.O. Box 148 Pequot Lakes, 56472	218-568-5774
13B	Wenzel, Stephen G. (D)	312 Southeast Third Street Little Falls, 56345	612-632-6485
14A	Ogren, Paul Anders (D)	Fleming Route Aitkin, 56431	218-768-4835
14B	Carlson, Doug (R)	Sandstone, 55072	612-245-2946
15A	Uphus, Sylvester (R)	R. R. #1, Box 182A Sauk Centre, 56378	612-352-3744
15B	Welle, Alan W. (D)	R. R. #4, Box 319D Willmar, 56201	612-235-5029
16A	Omann, Ben (R)	R. R. #1 St. Joseph, 56374	612-251-5488

16B	Brinkman, B. J. (D)	Box 459 Richmond, 56368	612-597-2328
17A	Marsh, Marcus (R)	1172 Eighth Avenue North Sauk Rapids, 56379	612-253-6658
17B	Gruenes, Dave (R)	1013 - State Aid Road #4 St. Cloud, 56301	612-251-1482
18A	Peterson, Jerome (D)	306 Sixth Avenue South Princeton, 55371	612-389-3452
18B	Bergstrom, Don (D)	141 Forest Road Big Lake, 55309	612-263-3520
19A	Welch, Dick (D)	R. R. #1 Cambridge, 55008	612-689-4767
19B	Clawson, John T. (D)	Box 511 Lindstrom, 55045	612-257-5385
20A	Anderson, Glen H. (D)	R. R. #1, Box 9 Bellingham, 56212	612-568-2573
20B	Welker, Ray (R)	R. R. #5, Box 30AB Montevideo, 56265	612-269-8288
21A	Kvam, Adolph (R)	25 West Lockerbie Litchfield, 55355	612-693-8275
21B	Den Ouden, Gaylin (R)	Box 205, 112 Sixth Street Prinsburg, 56281	612-978-6745
22A	McEachern, Bob (D)	601 Walnut Avenue North St. Michael, 55376	612-497-2572
22B	Onnen, Tony (R)	R. R. #2, Box 211 Cokato, 55321	612-286-5472
23A	Dempsey, Terry (R)	309 South Minnesota New Ulm, 56073	507-354-5435
23B	Quist, Allen (R)	R. R. #3, Box 33 St. Peter, 56082	507-246-5315
24A	Piepho, Mark (R)	209 West Fifth Street Mankato, 56001	507-387-4380
24B	Wigley, Richard (R)	Box 38 Lake Crystal, 56055	507-726-2946
25A	Vanasek, Robert E. (D)	807 Third Street Northeast New Prague, 56071	612-758-4757

25B	Rodosovich, Peter (D)	224 N.W. First Avenue, Apt. 3 Fairbault, 55021	507-334-9161
26A	Sviggum, Steve (R)	R. R. #3 Kenyon, 55946	507-789-6706
26B	Waltman, Bob (R)	P.O. Box N Elgin, 55932	507-876-2457
27A	Ludeman, Cal R. (R)	R. R. #2, Box 20 Tracy, 56175	507-629-3631
27B	Erickson, Wendell O. (R)	Box 575 Hills, 56138	507-962-3785
28A	Anderson, Buzz (D)	3316 Maple Avenue Slayton, 56172	507-836-8660
28B	Mann, George (D)	R. R. #4 Windom, 56101	507-831-1730
29A	Jennings, David M. (R)	R. R. #1 Truman, 56088	507-776-8171
29B	Kalis, Henry (D)	R. R. #1, Box 55 Walters, 56092	507-294-3147
30A	Shea, Tom J. (D)	P.O. Box 187 Owatonna, 55060	507-451-9716
30B	Schoenfeld, Jerry (D)	402 N.W. 4 Circle Drive Waseca, 56093	507-835-5722
31A	Haukoos, Bob (R)	1502 South Broadway Albert Lea, 56007	507-373-9087
31B	Piper, Pat (D)	1000 - 14th Street Northwest Austin, 55912	507-433-7519
32A	Frerichs, Donald L. (R)	2234 Merrihills Drive Southwest Rochester, 55901	507-285-9624
32B	Redalen, Elton R. (R)	Box 110 Fountain, 55935	507-268-4461
33A	Gutknecht, Gil (R)	3812 - 16th Avenue Northwest Rochester, 55901	507-282-4889
33B	Bishop, David T. (R)	1185 Plummer Circle Rochester, 55901	507-288-7733

34A	Johnson, Virgil J. (R)	R. R. #2, Box 88 Caledonia, 55921	507-896-3858
34B	Sherman, Tim (R)	123-1/2 West Third Street Winona, 55987	507-452-1127
35A	Schafer, Gary (R)	Box 51, 438 East 11st Street Gibbon, 55335	507-834-6474
35B	McDonald, K. J. (R)	301 Carter Street Watertown, 55388	612-955-1623
36A	Dimler, Chuck (R)	7203 Kiowa Circle Chanhassen, 55317	612-934-8974
36B	Jensen, Bob (D)	17995 Flagstaff Avenue West Farmington, 55024	612-463-8010
37A	Rodriguez, Carolyn D. (D)	14215 Drexel Court Apple Valley, 55124	612-423-3547
37B	Sieben, Harry Jr. (D)	90 Valley Lane Hastings, 55033	612-437-7388
38A	Halberg, Charles C. (R)	15421 Bryant Avenue South Burnsville, 55337	612-435-6836
38B	Seaberg, Art (R)	2121 Theresa Street Mendota Heights, 55120	612-454-5588
39A	McKasy, Bert J. (R)	716 Roundhill Road Mendota Heights, 55118	612-454-7487
39B	Metzen, James P. (D)	105 East Park Street South St. Paul, 55075	612-451-0174
40A	Swanson, James C. (D)	6827 Fifth Avenue South Richfield, 55423	612-869-6805
40B	Riveness, Phil (D)	9215 Syndicate Avenue South Bloomington, 55420	612-881-9556
41A	Himle, John (R)	9254 Hyland Creek Road Bloomington, 55437	612-831-5025
41B	Blatz, Kathleen (R)	9701 Portland Avenue South Bloomington, 55420	612-884-8679
42A	Pauly, Sidney (R)	17450 West 78th Street Eden Prairie, 55344	612-937-2584

42B	Forsythe, Mary (R)	5308 Brookview Avenue Edina, 55424	612-927-6613
43A	Burger, John (R)	3750 Bayside Road Long Lake, 55356	612-473-3559
43B	Knickerbocker, Jerry (R)	5312 Rogers Drive Minnetonka, 55343	612-938-8649
44A	Olsen, Sally (R)	3307 Decatur Lane St. Louis Park, 55426	612-933-1433
44B	Segal, Gloria (D)	2221 South Hill Lane St. Louis Park, 55416	612-926-5146
45A	Shaver, Craig (R)	319 Barry Avenue South, Apt. 1 Wayzata, 55391	612-473-8568
45B	Heap, Jim (R)	6028 Golden Valley Road Golden Valley, 55422	612-544-5035
46A	Hokr, Dorothy (R)	8308 - 40th Avenue North New Hope, 55427	612-546-3542
46B	Carlson, Lyndon R. (D)	7201 - 36th Ave. N., Apt. 116 Crystal, 55427	612-533-8357
47A	Scheid, Linda (D)	6625 - 81st Avenue North Brooklyn Park, 55445	612-561-5872
47B	Ellingson, Robert L. (D)	5453 Bryant Avenue North Brooklyn Center, 55430	612-561-5978
48A	Heinitz, Lon (R)	2555 Queensland Lane Plymouth, 55447	612-473-4763
48B	Schreiber, Bill (R)	10001 Zane Avenue North Brooklyn Park, 55443	612-425-4317
49A	Nelson, Darby (D)	1013 Vera Street Champlin, 55316	612-421-7334
49B	Jacobs, Joel (D)	1917 - 113th Avenue Northwest Coon Rapids, 55433	612-755-5740
50A	Larsen, Ernest A. (D)	7229 - 153rd Lane Northwest Anoka, 55303	612-421-3464
50B	Quinn, Joe (D)	12826 Tyler Street Northeast Blaine, 55434	612-755-2603

51A	Coleman, Sharon (D)	8324 Westwood Road Northeast Spring Lake Park, 55432	612-786-9388
51B	Simoneau, Wayne (D)	465 - 57th Place Northeast Fridley, 55432	612-571-5268
52A	Voss, Gordon O. (D)	11120 Northeast Seventh Street Blaine, 55434	612-757-3359
52B	Knuth, Dan (D)	2259 Rockstone Lane New Brighton, 55112	612-786-8468
53A	Bennett, Tony (R)	4131 Victoria Street North Shoreview, 55112	612-484-2421
53B	Reif, Robert W. (R)	2344 South Shore Boulevard White Bear Lake, 55110	612-429-3990
54A	Valento, Don (R)	636 LaBore Road Little Canada, 55117	612-484-6654
54B	Kostohryz, Dick (D)	2478 East Indian Way North St. Paul, 55109	612-777-6171
55A	Levi, Connie (R)	50 Peninsula Road White Bear Lake, 55110	612-429-6555
55B	Hoffman, Charles (D)	2250 Orwell Avenue Stillwater, 55082	612-439-7757
56A	Price, Len (D)	6264 Applewood Road Woodbury, 55125	612-735-0397
56B	Beard, Pat (D)	8236 Hames Road Cottage Grove, 55016	612-459-2096
57A	Rice, James I. (D)	2220 Vincent Avenue North Minneapolis, 55411	612-529-1983
57B	Staten, Randy W. (D)	2515 - 12th Avenue North Minneapolis, 55411	612-529-2455
58A	Sarna, John J. (D)	2837 Ulysses Street Northeast Minneapolis, 55418	612-781-2482
58B	Kahn, Phyllis (D)	100 Malcolm Avenue Southeast Minneapolis, 55414	612-378-2591
59A	Long, Dee (D)	2409 Humboldt Avenue South Minneapolis, 55405	612-374-1876

59B	Otis, Todd (D)	4152 Colfax Avenue South Minneapolis, 55409	612-823-4591
60A	Clark, Karen (D)	2918 Columbus Avenue South Minneapolis, 55407	612-822-3526
60B	Clark, Janet (D)	3439 - 11th Avenue South Minneapolis, 55407	612-724-5555
61A	Greenfield, Lee (D)	2308 - 32nd Avenue South Minneapolis, 55406	612-724-7549
61B	Skoglund, Wesley J. (D)	4915 - 31st Avenue South Minneapolis, 55417	612-721-1515
62A	Nelson, Ken (D)	4201 Garfield Avenue South Minneapolis, 55409	612-825-6667
62B	Brandl, John (D)	310 West Elmwood Place Minneapolis, 55419	612-823-0456
63A	Rose, John (R)	2500 Fernwood Roseville, 55113	612-484-7438
63B	Wynia, Ann (D)	1550 Branston St. Paul, 55108	612-644-5283
64A	Vellenga, Kathleen (D)	2224 Goodrich Avenue St. Paul, 55105	612-698-0094
64B	Cohen, Dick (D)	591 Cretin Avenue South St. Paul, 55116	612-699-4476
65A	Norton, Fred C. (D)	294 Laurel Avenue St. Paul, 55102	612-291-1722
65B	Rodriguez, Frank J. Sr. (D)	239 Robie Street East St. Paul, 55107	612-227-6467
66A	Osthoff, C. Thomas (D)	766 Maryland Avenue West St. Paul, 55117	612-489-9596
66B	O'Connor, Richard M. (D)	657 Case Street St. Paul, 55106	612-776-3285
67A	Kelly, Randy C. (D)	1901 Hyacinth Avenue East St. Paul, 55119	612-772-1114
67B	Tomlinson, John (D)	799 Winthrop Street South St. Paul, 55118	612-738-0549

MEMBERS OF SENATE - 1983-84 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

<u>PARTY</u>	<u>SENATOR</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>OFFICE NO.</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NO.</u>
DFL	Adkins, Betty A.	22	235 Cap.#	296-5981
IR	Anderson, Don A.	12	144 SOB *	-6455
IR	Belanger, William V., Jr.	41	129 SOB	-5975
IR	Benson, Duane D.	32	142 SOB	-3903
IR	Berg, Charles A.	11	141 SOB	-5094
DFL	Berglin, Linda L.	60	323 Cap.	-4261
IR	Bernhagen, John	21	143 SOB	-4131
DFL	Bertram, Joe	16	328 Cap.	-2084
IR	Brataas, Nancy	33	139 SOB	-4848
DFL	Chmielewski, Florian	14	325 Cap.	-4182
DFL	Dahl, Gregory L.	50	23I Cap.	-5003
DFL	Davis, Charles R.	18	23K Cap.	-2302
DFL	DeCramer, Gary M.	27	303 Cap.	-6820
DFL	Dicklich, Ronald R.	5	306 Cap.	-2859
DFL	Diessner, A. W. "Bill"	56	325 Cap.	-8298
DFL	Dieterich, Neil	63	235 Cap.	-8867
DFL	Frank, Don J.	51	28 Cap.	-2877
IR	Frederick, Mel	30	140 SOB	-4123
IR	Frederickson, Dennis R.	23	132 SOB	-8138
DFL	Freeman, Michael O.	40	303 Cap.	-9307
DFL	Hughes, Jerome M.	54	328 Cap.	-4183
IR	Isackson, Doran L.	28	145 SOB	-9305
IR	Johnson, Dean E.	15	138 SOB	-3826
DFL	Johnson, Douglas J.	6	205 Cap.	-8881
DFL	Jude, Tad	48	235 Cap.	-4248
IR	Kamrath, Randy P.	20	128 SOB	-1240
IR	Knaak, Fritz	53	126 SOB	-1253
IR	Knutson, Howard A.	38	125 SOB	-4120
DFL	Kroening, Carl W.	57	24G Cap.	-4302
IR	Kronebusch, Patricia L.	34	133 SOB	-1945
IR	Laidig, Gary	55	137 SOB	-4351
DFL	Langseth, Keith	9	24F Cap.	-3205
DFL	Lantry, Marilyn	67	24E Cap.	-8017
DFL	Lessard, Robert	3	328 Cap.	-4136
DFL	Luther, William P.	47	205 Cap.	-8869
IR	McQuaid, Phyllis W.	44	134 SOB	-1279

<u>PARTY</u>	<u>SENATOR</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>OFFICE NO.</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NO.</u>
IR	Mehrkens, Lyle G.	26	135 SOB	296-8075
DFL	Merriam, Gene	49	23L Cap.	-4154
DFL	Moe, Donald M.	65	309 Cap.	-4264
DFL	Moe, Roger D.	2	208 Cap.	-2577
DFL	Nelson, Tom A.	31	301 Cap.	-4871
DFL	Novak, Steve	52	203 Cap.	-4334
IR	Olson, Gen	43	116 SOB	-1282
DFL	Pehler, James C.	17	306 Cap.	-4241
DFL	Peterson, Collin C.	10	205 Cap.	-4135
IR	Peterson, Darrel L.	29	130 SOB	-3988
DFL	Peterson, Donna C.	61	29 Cap.	-4274
DFL	Peterson, Randolph W.	19	326 Cap.	-8018
DFL	Petty, Eric D.	62	323 Cap.	-0760
DFL	Pogemiller, Lawrence J.	58	23J Cap.	-7809
DFL	Purfeerst, Clarence M.	25	303 Cap.	-4167
IR	Ramstad, Jim	45	136 SOB	-9251
DFL	Reichgott, Ember D.	46	27 Cap.	-2889
IR	Renneke, Earl W.	35	121A SOB	-4125
DFL	Samuelson, Don B.	13	121 Cap.	-4875
DFL	Schmitz, Robert J.	36	235 Cap.	-7157
IR	Sieloff, Ron	64	122A SOB	-4310
DFL	Solon, Sam G.	7	303 Cap.	-4188
DFL	Spear, Allan H.	59	27 Cap.	-4191
IR	Storm, Donald A.	42	131 SOB	-6238
DFL	Stumpf, LeRoy A.	1	306 Cap.	-8660
IR	Taylor, Glen A.	24	124 SOB	-9457
IR	Ulland, James	8	123A SOB	-4314
DFL	Vega, Conrad M.	39	29 Cap.	-4101
DFL	Waldorf, Eugene T.	66	24H Cap.	-3809
DFL	Wegscheid, Darril	37	309 Cap.	-8091
DFL	Willet, Gerald L.	4	121 Cap.	-4147

* SOB - State Office Building

Cap. - State Capitol

MEMBERS OF HOUSE - 1983-84 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

<u>PARTY</u>	<u>REPRESENTATIVE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>OFFICE NO.*</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
DFL	Anderson, Bruce W.	28A	169	296-2068
DFL	Anderson, Glen H.	20A	292	-4228
IR	Anderson, Robert A.	10B	325	-4946
DFL	Battaglia, David P.	6A	248	-2190
DFL	Beard, Patrick W.	56B	295	-3135
DFL	Begich, Joseph R.	6B	228	-5063
IR	Bennett, Tony L.	53A	316	-2907
DFL	Bergstrom, Donald E.	18B	251	-7038
DFL	Berkelman, Thomas R.	8B	173	-2228
IR	Bishop, David T.	33B	358	-0573
IR	Blatz, Kathleen A.	41B	394	-4218
DFL	Brandl, John E.	62B	285	-4837
DFL	Brinkman, Bernard J.	16B	296	-4373
IR	Burger, John	43A	367	-9188
IR	Carlson, Douglas W.	14B	368	-4308
DFL	Carlson, Lyndon R.	46B	240	-4255
DFL	Clark, Janet H.	60B	237	-4354
DFL	Clark, Karen	60A	255	-0294
DFL	Clawson, John T.	19B	287	-4358
DFL	Cohen, Richard J.	64B	291	-5931
DFL	Coleman, Sharon L.	51A	261	-2721
IR	Dempsey, Terence M.	23A	311	-9303
IR	Den Ouden, Gaylin	21B	385	-4346
IR	Dimler, Charles H.	36A	388	-1072
DFL	Eken, Willis R.	2B	273	-4256
DFL	Elioff, Dominic J.	5A	219	-0170
DFL	Ellingson, Robert L.	47B	230	-3709
IR	Erickson, Wendell O.	27B	370	-4336
IR	Evans, Stephen J.	10A	318	-4341
IR	Findlay, Gary L.	11A	398	-2817
IR	Fjoslien, David O.	11B	387	-4317
IR	Forsythe, Mary M.	42B	371	+4363
IR	Frerichs, Donald L.	32A	382	-4378

*State Office Building

<u>PARTY</u>	<u>REPRESENTATIVE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>OFFICE NO.*</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
DFL	Graba, Jerome C.	12A	262	296-3139
DFL	Greenfield, Leon E.	61A	238	-0173
IR	Gruenes, David B.	17B	364	-6316
DFL	Gustafson, Ben E.	7B	332	-7527
IR	Gutknecht, Gilbert W.	33A	399A	-9249
IR	Halberg, Charles C.	38A	395	-4212
IR	Haukoos, Melvin Robert	31A	327	-8216
IR	Heap, James C.	45B	348	-7026
IR	Heinitz, O. J.	48A	389	-4320
IR	Himle, John S.	41A	375	-7803
IR	Hoberg, Dwaine H.	9A	352	-4066
DFL	Hoffman, Charles M.	55B	266	-2999
IR	Hokr, Dorothy D.	46A	354	-7804
DFL	Jacobs, Joel	49B	229	-4231
IR	Jennings, David M.	29A	390	-3240
DFL	Jensen, Robert C.	36B	167	-0527
IR	Johnson, Virgil J.	34A	374	-1069
DFL	Kahn, Phyllis L.	58B	235	-4257
DFL	Kalis, Henry J.	29B	243	-4240
DFL	Kelly, Randy C.	67A	343	-4277
IR	Knickerbocker, Gerald C.	43B	347	-4315
DFL	Knuth, Daniel J.	52B	254	-0141
DFL	Kostohryz, Richard J.	54B	336	-4936
DFL	Krueger, Richard A.	12B	293	-3201
IR	Kvam, Adolph L.	21A	369	-4344
DFL	Larsen, Ernest A.	50A	350	-2209
IR	Levi, Constance M.	55A	317	-4124
DFL	Long, Devona A.	59A	232	-0171
IR	Ludeman, Cal R.	27A	372	-3825
DFL	Mann, George L.	28B	165	-4292
IR	Marsh, Marcus M.	17A	313	-7806
IR	McDonald, Kenneth J.	35B	326	-8872
DFL	McEachern, Robert O.	22A	170	-4237
IR	McKasy, Bert J.	39A	380	-6828
DFL	Metzen, James P.	39B	271	-4370
DFL	Minne, Lona A.	5B	345	-0172
DFL	Munger, Willard M.	7A	297	-4282
DFL	Murphy, Mary C.	8A	223	-2676

<u>PARTY</u>	<u>REPRESENTATIVE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>OFFICE NO.**</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
DFL	Nelson, Darby M.	49A	349	296-1729
DFL	Nelson, Kenneth G.	62A	163	-4244
DFL	Neuenschwander, Robert	3A	171	-1188
DFL	Norton, Fred C.	65A	222	-5158
DFL	O'Connor, Richard M.	66B	217	-7807
DFL	Ogren, Paul Anders	14A	220	-7808
IR	Olsen, Sally	44A	312	-3964
IR	Omann, Bernard	16A	362	-6612
IR	Onnen, Tony D.	22B	383	-1534
DFL	Osthoff, C. Thomas	66A	335	-4224
DFL	Otis, Todd H.	59B	338	-9281
IR	Pauly, Sidney	42A	376	-7449
DFL	Peterson, Jerome F.	18A	360	-6746
IR	Piepho, Mark J.	24A	328	-3248
DFL	Piper, Patricia K.	31B	346	-9248
DFL	Price, Leonard R.	56A	162½	-3018
DFL	Quinn, R. Joseph	50B	215	-2439
IR	Quist, Allen J.	23B	365	-7065
IR	Redalen, Elton R.	32B	381	-9278
IR	Reif, Robert W.	53B	384	-8858
DFL	Rice, James I.	57A	245	-4262
DFL	Riveness, Phillip J.	40B	329	-7158
DFL	Rodosovich, Peter G.	25B	267	-8237
DFL	Rodriguez, Carolyn D.	37A	289	-8632
DFL	Rodriguez, Frank J.	65B	162	-6456
IR	Rose, John T.	63A	386	-4342
DFL	Sarna, John J.	58A	299D	-4219
IR	Schafer, Gary L.	35A	399	-8634
DFL	Scheid, Linda J.	47A	330	-3751
DFL	Schoenfeld, Gerald E.	30B	331	-8635
IR	Schreiber, William H.	48B	393	-4128
IR	Seaberg, Arthur W.	38B	357	-3533
DFL	Segal, Gloria M.	44B	172	-9889
IR	Shaver, Craig H.	45A	353	-9934
DFL	Shea, Tom J.	30A	161	-8636
IR	Sherman, Timothy P.	34B	355	-8637
DFL	Sieben, Harry A., Jr.	37B	276	-4227

<u>PARTY</u>	<u>REPRESENTATIVE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>OFFICE NO.*</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
DFL	Simoneau, Wayne A.	51B	299C	296-4331
DFL	Skoglund, Wesley J.	61B	294	-4330
DFL	Solberg, Loren A.	3B	179	-2365
DFL	Sparby, Wallace A.	1B	263	-9918
DFL	St. Onge, Douglas J.	4A	216	-4263
IR	Stadum, Anthony E.	2A	319	-8874
DFL	Staten, Randolph W.	57B	270	-8659
IR	Sviggum, Steven A.	26A	379	-2273
DFL	Swanson, James C.	40A	226	-4885
IR	Thiede, Paul M.	13A	359	-4333
DFL	Tomlinson, John D.	67B	340	-4259
DFL	Tunheim, James R.	1A	351	-9635
IR	Uphus, Sylvester B.	15A	356	-5185
IR	Valan, Merlyn O.	9B	366	-6829
IR	Valento, Donald J.	54A	378	-7153
DFL	Vanasek, Robert E.	25A	299B	-4229
DFL	Vellenga, Kathleen A.	64A	288	-8799
DFL	Voss, Gordon O.	52A	174	-4226
IR	Waltman, Bob J.	26B	397	-9236
DFL	Welch, Richard J.	19A	218	-3821
IR	Welker, Ray W.	20B	377	-8082
DFL	Welle, Alan W.	15B	179½	-6206
DFL	Wenzel, Stephen G.	13B	333	-4247
IR	Wigley, Richard E.	24B	315	-4355
DFL	Wynia, Ann J.	63B	249	-3824
IR	Zaffke, Maurice J.	4B	399C	-2451

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1933-84 SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES

SENATE

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

(18 members)

Chair - Gene Merriam

T, Th - Room 112

3:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Information - 296-4157

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE

(15 members)

Chair - Sam G. Solon

T, Th - Room 118

1:00 - 3:00 p.m.

Information - 296-4158

EDUCATION

(21 members)

Chair - James C. Pehler

T, Th - 8:00 - 10:00 a.m., Rm. 118

Mon. - 1:00 - 3:00 p.m.

Information - 296-4185

ELECTIONS AND ETHICS

(11 members)

Chair - Jerome H. Hughes

On Call

Information - 296-8866

EMPLOYMENT

(14 members)

Chair - Florian Chmielewski

M, W, F - 8:00 - 10:00 a.m., Rm. 112

Information - 296-8865

HOUSE

AGRICULTURE

(members)

Chair - Steve Wenzel

COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(members)

Chair - John J. Sarna

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(members)

Chair - Bernard J. Brinkman

EDUCATION

(members)

Chair - Bob McEachern

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

(members)

Chair - Joe Begich

ENERGY AND HOUSING

(13 members)

Chair - Conrad M. Vega

T, Th - 3:00 - 6:00 p.m., Rm. 118

Information - 296-8864

ENERGY

(members)

Chair - Gordon Voss

ENVIRONMENT

(members)

Chair - Willard Munger

FINANCE

(25 members)

Chair - Gerald L. Willet

M, W, F - 3:00 - 6:00 p.m., Rm. 112

Information - 296-6436

APPROPRIATIONS

(members)

Chair - James I. Rice

GENERAL LEGISLATION

(members)

Chair Richard J. Kostohryz

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

(13 members)

Chair - Donald M. Moe

M - 1:00 - 3:00 p.m., Room 15

T, Th - 8:00 - 10:00 a.m., Rm. 15

Information - 296-4175

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

(members)

Chair - Fred C. Norton

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

(14 members)

Chair - Linda L. Berglin

T, Th - 3:00 - 6:00 p.m., Room 15

Information - 296-4151

HEALTH AND WELFARE

(members)

Chair - James Swanson

JUDICIARY

(14 members)

Chair - Allan H. Spear

T, W, F - 10:00 - 12:00 noon, Rm. 15

Information - 296-4841

JUDICIARY

(members)

Chair - Robert E. Vanasek

LOCAL AND URBAN GOVERNMENT

(13 members)

Chair - Robert J. Schmitz

W, F - 1:00 - 3:00 p.m., Rm. 15

Information - 296-4150

LOCAL AND URBAN AFFAIRS

(members)

Chair - Glen Anderson

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND STATE REGULATED IND.
(14 members)
Chair - Neil Dieterich
T, Th - 1:00 - 3:00 p.m., Room 15
Information - 296-1767

REGULATED INDUSTRIES
(members)
Chair - Joel Jacobs

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
(26 members)
Chair - Roger D. Moe
On Call
Information - 296-4196

RULES
(members)
Chair - Willis Eken

TAXES AND TAX LAWS
(25 members)
Chair - Douglas J. Johnson
M, W, F - 3:00 - 6:00 p.m., Rm. 15
Information - 296-4839

TAXES
(members)
Chair - John Tomlinson

TRANSPORTATION
(17 members)
Chair - Clarence M. Purfeerst
T, W, F - 10:00 - 12:00 noon, Rm. 112
Information - 296-4186

TRANSPORTATION
(members)
Chair - George L. Mann

VETERANS AND GENERAL LEGISLATION
(12 members)
Chair - Robert B. Lessard
M - 1:00 - 3:00 p.m., Room 112
T, Th - 8:00 - 10:00 a.m.
Information - 296-1771

(See General Legislation
and Veterans Affairs)

For a complete listing of committee assignments, see the OFFICIAL
DIRECTORY OF THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

U.S. SENATORIAL OFFICES **

	<u>In The District</u>	<u>In Washington, D.C.</u>
Rudy Boschwitz	Suite 210, Bremer Building 419 North Robert Street St. Paul 55101 (612) 221-0904 (Toll Free MN No.: 1-800- 652-9771)	Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-5641
Dave Durenberger	Room 550 East Butler Square 100 North 6th Street Minneapolis 55403 (612) 725-6111 (Toll Free MN No.: 1-800- 752-4226)	353 Russell Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-3244

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES **

1st District

Tim Penny	22 North Broadway Rochester, 55901 (507) 282-7060	501 Cannon House Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515
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2nd District

Vin Weber	919 S. 1st Street Willmar, 56201 (612) 235-6820	514 Cannon House Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-2331
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3rd District

Bill Frenzel	8120 Penn Avenue South Bloomington, 55431 (612) 881-4600	1026 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-2871
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4th District

Bruce Vento 150 Mears Park Place
405 Sibley Street
St. Paul, 55101
(612) 725-7724

Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6631

5th District

Martin Sabo 166 Federal Building
110 South 4th Street
Minneapolis, 55401

436 Cannon House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-4755

6th District

Gerry Sikorski

(Call 827-5421)

414 Cannon House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

7th District

Arlan Stangeland 403 Center Avenue
MF Building
Moorhead, 56560
(218) 233-8631

1519 Longworth House Office
Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2165

8th District

James Oberstar Room 231
Federal Building
Duluth, 55802
(218) 727-7474

2315 Rayburn House Office
Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6211

**As of December 15, 1982

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Article V of the Minnesota Constitution establishes a six-member executive branch consisting of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and attorney general. They serve four-year terms.

GOVERNOR

Responsible for the administration of state government and for informing the Legislature about the general condition of the state, the Governor is also state planning officer and commander-in-chief of the state's military forces. By law, the Governor makes over a thousand appointments including department heads and members of boards and commissions. The Governor fills vacancies in executive offices, members of the University Board of Regents, and judgeships; issues extradition order and restores civil rights to felons. The Governor is required to submit to the Legislature a budget outlining the financial needs of the state each biennium.

The Governor must review all laws passed by the Legislature; may approve or veto a bill (a two-thirds vote of each legislature body is required to override a veto); and has sole authority to call special sessions of the Legislature.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

First in line of succession when a vacancy occurs in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor may assume duties of the Governor when the Governor is absent from the state. The Governor may delegate to the Lieutenant Governor certain powers, duties, responsibilities, and functions prescribed by law to be performed by the Governor; however, no power, duty, responsibility, or function imposed on the Governor by the Constitution may be delegated.

Duties assigned include: assisting the Governor in budget process; coordinating the legislative process between Governor and Legislature and the program to preserve and enhance the relationship among state, local government, business, industry, and labor; and, chairing the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota and custodian of many official state records, the Secretary of State certifies the authenticity of official records, documents, proclamations, and executive orders of the Governor and acts of the Legislature. As the state's chief election official, the Secretary of State is commissioner of voter registration, accepts the filing of candidates for statewide office and for multi-county congressional, legislative and judicial office,

publishes MINNESOTA ELECTION LAWS, trains local officials in election administration, prepares voter information, and certifies voting machines for use in Minnesota elections.

Other duties include administration of the state responsibilities for corporations, Uniform Commercial Code, open appointments process, and publication of THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

AUDITOR

The State Auditor is responsible for financial and compliance audits of local governmental units. A copy of the report of each examination is filed in this office and subject to public inspections. If any examination discloses irregularities in any office, such report is filed with the appropriate county attorney whose duty it is to institute civil and criminal proceedings as the laws and protection of the public interest shall require.

Reports on the revenue, expenditure, and debt of the cities, local governments, and towns are prepared and published by the State Auditor each year.

TREASURER

The State Treasurer receives and receipts all monies paid into the state treasury and is required to safely keep the same until lawfully dispersed. The Treasurer acts as the agent through which all security transactions are channeled. As state paymaster, the Treasurer sends out and then redeems over four million checks annually. When the state borrows through bonding, the treasurer's office pays off that debt by redeeming bonds at maturity and paying interest as it falls due on outstanding issues.

Other duties include attempting to find owners of certain unclaimed property, and if unsuccessful, disposing of that property according to Minnesota law; receiving and disbursing funds under the fiscal disparities law; approving the acceptance of gifts to the state; reporting biennially on the condition of the treasury and of the public funds.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The State Attorney General is the chief legal officer for the state and legal advisor to the Governor and all of the constitutional officers. Every board, commission, and agency of the state receives its legal advice from the Attorney General. The Attorney General's opinions have the force and effect of law as they apply to tax and education matters. In addition, opinions are generally sought and followed by the attorneys for the cities, counties, and townships of the state.

The Attorney General prosecutes all actions against persons who claim an interest adverse to the state, as well as claims of the state against the federal government; assists in the legislative process in drafting new legislation or amendments to existing laws. The governor, before signing or vetoing bills, consults with the

Attorney General. Administrative rules and regulations must be submitted to the Attorney General for approval as to form and legality.

Responsibilities and functions of the constitutional officers are defined in detail in THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL 1981-82, pages 239-265.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Twenty executive departments in state government are headed by commissioners appointed by the Governor. Their four-year terms are co-terminous with that of the Governor. They are listed below with very brief function descriptions. Detailed information is contained on pages 269-348 of THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL 1981-82.

ADMINISTRATION: A central staff agency with two major functions: management of state government and provision of administrative service to state departments and agencies.

FINANCE: Administers the financial affairs of the state, including all accounting and control functions.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS: The central personnel office for state government; develops and implements personnel policies.

REVENUE: Administers all of the principal state taxes.

PUBLIC SAFETY: Coordinates and directs the functions and services of the state relating to safety and convenience of citizens.

MILITARY AFFAIRS: Recruits, organizes, administers, trains, disciplines, and supplies the military force of the state, the Minnesota National Guard.

TRANSPORTATION: Molds Minnesota's transportation inventories, assets, programs, and related personnel into one agency dedicated to meeting the state's transportation needs.

HUMAN RIGHTS: Secures compliance with the Minnesota Human Rights Act via enforcement and management-planning-and-information services.

CORRECTIONS: Develops and provides programs that will both control offenders' inappropriate behavior and assist offenders in functioning as law-abiding citizens.

- PUBLIC WELFARE:** Maintains the legal and administrative framework in which county and private social service agencies operate, as well as the state hospitals and nursing homes.
- VETERANS AFFAIRS:** Furnishes services and benefits to veterans and their families through programs established and funded by the Legislature.
- NATURAL RESOURCES:** Administers public lands, parks, forests, and minerals; and regulates a board range of activities that affect natural resources.
- HEALTH:** The state's official health agency responsible for the development and maintenance of an organized system of programs and services for protecting, maintaining and improving the health of its citizens.
- AGRICULTURE:** The major farm-food regulatory and promotion agency in the state.
- EDUCATION:** The operating agency through which the education-oriented laws of the Legislature and the policies of the State Board of Education are administered.
- COMMERCE:** Responsible for the divisions of banking, insurance and securities; the sections of consumer affairs and real estate.
- PUBLIC SERVICE:** Two departments (public service commission and administrative division) provide rate and service regulation in the state of telephone, natural gas, electric companies (except co-ops), weighing and measuring devices.
- LABOR AND INDUSTRY:** As a regulatory agency for the protection of working people in Minnesota, provides advisory services to employers and the general public.
- ECONOMIC SECURITY:** Responsible for income and employment policies and for linking its benefit payments and job training and placement programs with veterans' programs, workers compensation, vocational and post-secondary training, federal income insurance programs, and economic development programs.
- ENERGY, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT:** Created by the 1981 Legislature; combines the programs and functions of the Department of Economic Development, State Planning and Energy Agencies, and the Crime Control Planning Board. There are four divisions within this department: Energy, Planning, Development and Tourism.

COUNCILS, AGENCIES AND BOARDS

A council is an advisory agency with at least one-half of its members from specified occupatios, political subdivisions, or other groupings of persons. State Councils include: State Ceremonial Building; Black Minnesotans; Merit System; Spanish Speaking Affairs; Quality Education; Handicapped; and Economic Status of Women.

Separate from state departments are independent agencies with portions of their membership appointed by the Governor. As a result of 1981 legislation, only three major agencies remain--Housing Finance, Pollution Control, and Small Business Finance.

Boards are agencies other than departments having rule-making, license-granting, adjudicatory, or other administrative powers. Boards deal with a wide range of subjects encompassing: State Employees Suggestion; Capitol Area Architectural and Planning; Levy Limitations Review; State Designer Selection; Crime Victims Reparations; Pardons; Indian Affairs Intertribal; Aging; Corrections; Environmental Quality; Soil and Water Conservation; Southern Minnesota Rivers Basin; Waste Management; Water Planning; Water Resources; Chiropractic Examiners; Dentistry; Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators; Medical Examiners; Nursing; Optometry; Pharmacy; Podiatry; Psychology; Veterinary Medicine; Gillette Hospital; Animal Health; Cable Communications; Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation; Education; Teaching; Higher Education Coordinating; Environmental Education; State Arts; Community Colleges; University; Zoological; Abstractors; Accountancy; Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying and Landscape Architecture; Assessors; Barber Examiners; Boxing; Cosmetology; Electricity; Examiners in Watchmaking; Private Detective and Protective Agent Services; Ethical Practices; Occupational Safety and Health Review; and Public Employment Relations.

For detailed information on councils, agencies, and boards, see pages 269-350 in THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL 1981-82. Also, refer to the 1982-83 MINNESOTA GUIDEBOOK TO STATE AGENCY SERVICES.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Once a bill has become law, the lobbyist's job is not done. Each law must be implemented by one of the many agencies within state government. Enforcement is accomplished through rule-making and supervision.

To monitor the rule-making process, it is necessary to become familiar with the Administrative Procedure Act, Section 15.041-15.052. Increasingly, the Legislature is turning to administrative agencies for enforcement and administration of intricate solutions to complex problems. To a significant extent, agency powers are exercised through "rules," giving the rule-making (including amending, suspending and repealing) and rule application processes considerable importance.

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA), first enacted in 1945 and later amended in 1957 and 1963, was designed to assist the public in participating in the rule-making process, while at the same time requiring agencies to adhere to delegated jurisdiction, demonstrated public need, and established facts. The APA also guards individual rights and due process when agencies attempt to apply laws and rules to regulate private and corporate activities. Because of its importance, the APA is continually scrutinized as to its fitness, with particular attention being paid to its effectiveness and practice.

The Minnesota Legislature in 1974 and 1975 rewrote and passed the APA, specifically defining "rule," "agency," and "contested case." It also created the STATE REGISTER. The STATE REGISTER is a weekly magazine, the state's counterpart of the FEDERAL REGISTER. In it, are all the rules, adopted and proposed, emergency, temporary, and the rules adopted without public hearings. The STATE REGISTER also lists official notices, executive orders of the Governor, the open appointments and vacancies on boards and commissions listed by the Secretary of State, decisions of the Minnesota Tax Court, the Minnesota Supreme Court, and other information. It is published by the Department of Administration, State Register and Public Documents Division.

Agencies are required by law to give public notice in the STATE REGISTER of rule hearings, the text of proposed rules, and amendments to existing rules. In order to adopt a rule, an agency must make an affirmative presentation of facts, establishing the need for and reasonableness of the rule. An agency may promulgate rules "only pursuant to authority delegated by law and in full compliance with its duties and obligations." This limits rule-making authority to those areas where the authority is specifically granted by statute.

Rule drafting may be done by the agency promulgating the rules, or the agency may request the Revisor of Statutes to assist in drafting proposed rules based on the agency's policy decisions. These proposed rules are then published in the STATE REGISTER along with the notice of hearing 30 days prior to the scheduled hearing.

The hearing is part of the process by which rules are adopted. During the hearing the agency must (1) document its statutory authority to adopt the proposed rules or to repeal or amend an existing rule; (2) demonstrate that it has fulfilled all relevant substantive and procedural requirements of the law or rules; (3) demonstrate the need for and reasonableness of each portion of the proposed rule with an affirmative presentation of facts. Following the agency's presentation, there is an opportunity for the public to ask questions and make oral statements as well as a chance to submit written comments or statements. The hearings are conducted by hearing examiners. These hearing examiners are employed by the Office of Administration. They are not affiliated with the agency proposing the rules.

Anyone who wishes to submit written comments may do so at the hearing or within five working days of the close of the hearing. This may be extended by the hearing examiner for up to 20 calendar days. Two important safeguards in the administrative rule-making process are the Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules and the STATE REGISTER. Both are means by which the public and their elected representatives can effectively oversee administrative rules having the force and effect of law.

The Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules (LCRAR) promotes adequate and proper rule-making by agencies and public understanding of agency rules. This Commission was created in 1974 by the Legislature and is a bipartisan joint commission. In order to accomplish their goals, the LCRAR has the power to investigate complaints and hold public hearings. It may, if necessary, suspend an administrative rule until the next legislative session or order an agency to hold a rules hearing on the rule in question.

Citizen participation in the rule-making process is an important part of the lobbying effort. Don't sit back once a bill you support has been passed. In reality, your lobbying has just begun.

CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

PURPOSE

The purpose of the League of Women Voters is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government and to act on selected governmental issues.

HISTORY

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota (LWVMN) was organized in October, 1919, a few months before the national organization. Successor to the National American Women Suffrage Association, the new League emphasized dissemination of voting information and promoted legislation to benefit women and children.

ORGANIZATION

Today the LWV is organized to act on local, state, regional and national levels of government. Membership is open to both women and men; the only requirement is that they must be of voting age. Members choose the study-action programs, adopt budgets, and elect officers and directors at annual local meetings and biennial state and national conventions.

Nationally, there are some 130,000 members of the League of Women Voters, with local Leagues in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. There are 65 local Leagues in Minnesota, with a total membership of about 3,600.

CITIZEN INFORMATION AND VOTERS SERVICE

LWV assembles information on issues and candidates to help voters cast an informed vote. At election time, LWV prepares and distributes factual information about candidates, conducts public meetings where voters can meet and question candidates for elective office, and works to get out the vote.

NONPARTISANSHIP

LWV does not support or oppose any candidates or political parties. However, members, as individuals, are encouraged to work in the political party of their choice.

PROGRAM

LWVMN works through the legislative process to promote its Program and the Program of the League of Women Voters of the United States. These Program positions have been arrived at after careful study by local LWV members, followed by discussion and ratification at state and national LWV conventions. A complete statement of

each of the positions supported by LWWM is available in PROGRAM FOR ACTION 1978-81, a publication of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102.

LWWMN has positions in the following areas: Natural Resources, Criminal Justice, Social Policy, Education, Government, and International Relations. The Council of Metropolitan Area Leagues (CMAL) also has positions. CMAL is an inter-League organization of local Leagues in the seven-county Twin Cities metro area.

TO JOIN THE LEAGUE

For information on joining the League in your community, contact the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102, (612) 224-5445.

LIST OF LEAGUES AND THEIR
LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

<u>LEAGUE</u>	<u>HOUSE DISTRICT</u>	<u>SENATE DISTRICT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</u>
Alexandria	11B, 12B	11, 12	2
Anoka-Blaine- Coon Rapids	49A-B, 52A	49,52	6
Arden Hills- Shoreview	52A, 53A	52, 53	4
Austin	31B	31	1
Battle Lake	10B	10	7
Bemidji Area	4A	4	7
Bloomington	40B, 41A-B	40, 41	3, 5
Brooklyn Center	47A-B	47	5
Brooklyn Park	47A, 48A-B	47, 48	5
Buffalo- Monticello Area	18B, 22A	18,22	6
Cass Lake	4B	4	8
Chaska	35B	35	3
Columbia Heights	51B	51	6
Crystal - New Hope	46A-B	46	5, 6
Detroit Lakes	10A	10	7
Duluth	7A-B, 8B, 14A	7, 8, 14	8

East Faribault County	29B	29	2
Edina	42A-B	42	3
Excelsior - Deephaven Area	43A-B	43	6
Freeborn County	29B, 31B	29, 31	1
Fridley	51A-B	51	6
Golden Valley	45B	45	3
Grand Rapids Area	3B	3	8
Grant County	11B	11	2, 7
Hibbing	5B	5	8
Houston County	34B	34	1
Hutchinson	35A	35	2
Jackson Area	28B	28	2
Mahtomedi Area	55A	55	6
Mankato Area	24A-B	24	1, 2
Marshall	27A	27	2
Mid-Mesabi	5A	5	8
Minneapolis	57-62 A & B	57-62	5
Minnetonka - Eden Prairie - Hopkins	42A, 43B, 44A, 45A	42, 43, 44, 45	3
Moorhead	9A	9	7
Mounds View	52A-B	52	4
New Brighton	48A	52	4
New Ulm	23A	23	2
Northern Dakota County Area	38B, 39A-B	38, 39	3, 4
Northfield	25B	25	1
Owatonna	30A	30	1
Red Wing	26A	26	1
Richfield	40A-B, 46B	40, 46	5
Robbinsdale	46B	46	5
Rochester	33A-B	33	1

Rock County	27B	27	2
Roseville	54A-B, 63A	54, 63	4
St. Anthony	63A	63	4, 5, 6
St. Cloud Area	17A-B	17	7
St. Croix Valley	55A-B, 56A	55, 56	6
St. Louis Park	44A-B	44	3
St. Paul	64-67 A & B	64-67	4
St. Peter	23B	23	2
Shakopee	36A	36	3
Stevens County	11A	11	2
Wayzata Area	45A	45	6
West Dakota County	36B, 37A, 38A	36, 37, 38	3
Westonka	43A	43	6
White Bear Lake/ North Oaks	53A-B	53	4
Wilkin County	9B	9	7
Willmar	15B	15	2
Winona	34B	34	1
Woodbury/Cottage Grove	56A-B	56	6
Worthington	28A	28	2

IN YOUR COMMUNITY, THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS IS TAKING ACTION
ON THE ISSUES...

OUR WAY HAS ALWAYS MADE SENSE AND MADE PROGRESS.

The only way to make progress is to take action. That's what the League of Women Voters is all about.

Yes, we are political. What we aren't is partisan. We don't support parties or candidates. But we do study both sides of an issue before we act. And in today's climate, that's more important than ever.

As a member of the League, you'll be one of a rare breed - a totally informed citizen. You'll regularly receive information on issues from your local League, from the state League, as well as from the national League in Washington, D.C. So, before a bill even gets through committee you'll know its pros and cons. And you'll know the action you want to take.

Our members are informed. You see, the League is not another one of those "letterhead" organizations. Decisions aren't made by elusive names at "the top". In 1241 local Leagues, in 50 state Leagues, and at the national level, actions stem from what the members think and what they believe.

By now, you're probably wondering what role you play in the League. Well, it's up to you. Join a committee and take part in gathering the facts for one of the League's hard-hitting reports.

Try the observer corps and monitor the meetings of your city council or school board. Work to ensure the voting rights of every American. Urge citizen participation in the electoral process, act as a deputy registrar, monitor the polls or help present candidate debates and forums. Or help make the League more effective by adding your name to the list of members.

There's a lot of work to be done, from taking a fight to the floor of Congress to raising funds and working with the media. It's there. It's important. It makes the difference. And it gets action.

TAKE ACTION, JOIN THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS TODAY.

To join the League, send \$30 and this form to:

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 (612) 224-5445
(Dues may be less at the local level.)

Name

Address

City

State

Zip

PUBLICATIONS RECOMMENDED TO PREPARE YOU FOR ACTION

From the League of Women Voters of the United States
1780 M. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

ACTION. Handbook for planning comprehensive effective action, including lobbying, monitoring and litigation. 1978	Publication #161	\$1.00
MAKING AN ISSUE OF IT: The Campaign Handbook. 1976	Publication #613	.75
PUBLIC ACTION KIT (PAK): How to organize and gain support for public action goals.	Publication #629	4.00
TELL IT TO WASHINGTON. Guide for citizen action including Congressional directory. 1981	Publication #349	.50

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From the League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

CAPITOL LETTER, One-year subscription for 1983-84 Legislative Sessions. Keep members informed with a blow-by-blow account of the LWV in action at the state Legislature. Price: \$5.00 per year

PROGRAM FOR ACTION, 1979-81 - Revised November, 1979; supplemented 1980 and 1982. Complete statements of LWMN Program positions, summary of accomplishment, suggestions for action. Price: 75¢.

LEAGUE ACTS, 1979 - Capsule summary of LWMN Program and positions. Price: 5¢

CITIZENS IN ACTION, 1982 - Basic tips on how to influence public officials, with emphasis on the state legislative process. Price: \$4.00

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From the State of Minnesota

LOBBYIST HANDBOOK, January, 1981 - Ethical Practices Board

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL 1983-84 and THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL 1983-84: STUDENT EDITION - Secretary of State

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE, Seventy-third Session, 1983-84, Office of the Secretary of the Senate and House Information Office

MINNESOTA GUIDEBOOK TO STATE AGENCY SERVICES - Documents Center

STATE REGISTER - State Register and Public Documents Division

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota wishes to thank the following persons for their assistance:

Karen Anderson, Staff, League of Women Voters of Minnesota

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Pat Lucas, Staff, League of Women Voters of Minnesota

Robin PanLener, Editor, State Register and Public Documents Division

Sally Sawyer, Executive Director, League of Women Voters of Minnesota

House Information Office

Office of the Secretary of State

The following publications from the State of Minnesota were used as references:

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW IN MINNESOTA, House Information Office

MINNESOTA GUIDEBOOK TO STATE AGENCY SERVICES 1982-83, compiled by Robin PanLener

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL 1981-82, compiled by Secretary of State Joan Anderson Grove

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL 1981-82: STUDENT EDITION, prepared by Secretary of State Joan Anderson Grove

MINNESOTA PUBLIC DISCLOSURE LAW: LOBBYIST HANDBOOK, Ethical Practices Board, January, 1981

THE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE, Seventy-second Session, 1981-82, compiled by Patrick E. Flahaven, Secretary of the Senate, and Edward A. Burdick, Chief Clerk, House of Representatives

WEEKLY WRAP-UP, March 26, 1981, House Information Office

Additional references included:

LEGISLATIVE ACTION HANDBOOK, League of Women Voters of Michigan, 1981

MEDIA DIRECTORY, A GUIDE TO PRINT AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA, 3rd Edition





LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: (612) 224-5445

MEMO

TO: Local League Presidents

FROM: Jean Tews, Action Chair

SUBJECT: Court of Appeals

DATE: May 21, 1982

As you know, LWVMN is campaigning for passage of the constitutional amendment to establish a court of appeals. We are asking for the active participation of all Leagues in this campaign.

The June League mailing will contain an information kit which will include speeches, background information, press releases, etc.

LWVMN is working in coalition with the MN Bar Association and judges throughout the state. We hope to set up in each community a trio of League member, lawyer and judge who would be available to address community organizations, radio and TV. Please select a person in your League (president, Action chair, Criminal Justice chair or interested member who likes to speak) to serve as the League contact. Please send the name of the contact person to the state office.

Many thanks in advance. It should be a great campaign!!!



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: (612) 224-5445

MEMO

TO: LL Presidents and Voters Service
Chairs

FROM: Joan Newmark, Voters Service Chair

SUBJECT: Guide for New Minnesota Voters

DATE: 5/21/82

GUIDE FOR NEW MINNESOTA VOTERS is a new pamphlet published by the Secretary of State. It contains basic information on voting and voter registration, as well as general information on the various elections. It would be an excellent piece to give to high school and college students, to new citizens or to the general public during voter registration. They are available from the Election Division, Office of the Secretary of State, 180 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155, or from the LWVMN office, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, 55102, for the cost of postage and handling (if ordered in quantity).



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA
PHONE (612) 224-5445
555 WABASH ST. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

news release

For further information, contact:

Harriette Burkhalter, 612-935-9855
Ellen Mork, 612-252-1034 (St. Cloud) or
LWVMN office, 612-224-5445

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 21, 1982

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota is pleased to announce that both Senator Boschwitz and Senator Durenberger are co-sponsors of the bill before the U.S. Senate extending the Voting Rights Act for another ten years (S 1992). Co-sponsorship of this bill declares the senators' strong support for the right of all Americans to vote. Senator Boschwitz informed the League that he considers himself to be "a strong supporter of the goals of the Voting Rights Act". Senator Durenberger declared the right to vote to be "the equivalent of the right to participate in a democratic society" and that we all lose when these rights are abridged anywhere in the country.

"The U.S. House version of the Voting Rights Act was passed last October in a smashing 389-24 victory," said Harriette Burkhalter, president of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, "and all the Representatives from Minnesota supported it. We're hoping for that same success in the Senate."

Especially gratifying to the League was the inclusion in S 1992 of a provision in Section II to clarify that an action is discriminatory if it has the effect of discrimination. This is a provision the League strongly supports in view of the fact that the Supreme Court decision in the case of Bolden vs. the City of Mobile declared that intent to discriminate must be shown before an action can be set aside. This intent test is impossible to prove in most cases and contradicts the original goals of the act. The proposed 1982 Voting Rights Act would rectify the omission of such language in the original act and thus is a bill of which the co-sponsors, the League of Women Voters and the nation can be extremely proud.

* * * * *



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

November 11, 1982

Dear Legislator,

Congratulations on your campaign victory!

We of the League of Women Voters wish to thank you for your response to our questionnaire which resulted in the ERA, The American Way report.

An overview of the report follows:

53 Senators and 93 Representatives (a majority in each branch) were elected who support the Minnesota Equal Rights Amendment.

Only one Senator and six Representatives published as opposed to constitutional equality for men and women were elected.

8 of 13 races were won by supportive candidates in which one candidate was published as supporting ERA and the other opposed.

Senator Durenberger and 6 of 8 U.S. Representatives were elected with commitments to vote for resubmission of the ERA to the states for ratification.

All newly elected State constitutional officers favor a state equal rights amendment.

These results reflect the desire of voters to provide constitutional equality in the State of Minnesota. We will be looking forward to meeting each of you and hope you will call on us if we can help you with information about equality for men and women.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Tews

Jean Tews
President
426-1011

Peggy Lucas

Peggy Lucas
Social Policy Co-Chair
823-8544

Jamie Gentykow

Jamie Gentykow
ERA Co-Chair
426-2097

T:L:G/rk

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA



The League of Women Voters of Minnesota presents this nonpartisan voters guide as a public service to the citizens of Minnesota. Each candidate for the six state constitutional offices, U.S. Senate, the eight U.S. congressional districts, and associate supreme court justice was sent a questionnaire. The League requested a picture, biographical information, and answers to prepared questions. A word limit was placed on responses. Responses are printed as received except for the correction of any spelling errors. Answers exceeding the word limits were cut at the nearest sentence. If no response was received by the deadline, the words "no response received" or "no picture provided" appear. Nothing in this publication is to be considered or used as an endorsement of any candidate or party.

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State Candidate Information '82

UNITED STATES SENATE



MARK DAYTON
Democratic-Farmer-Labor
612/920-2900

Age: 35 Home: Minneapolis
Education: B.A., Yale U., cum laude

Occupation: Former President and founder of the Minnesota Project, a non-profit organization designed to help Minnesota communities attract new businesses and jobs.

Experience: Former Minnesota Commissioner of Economic Development; legislative assistant to Senator Walter Mondale; 22 months traveling our state, listening to the concerns of Minnesotans.



DAVE DURENBERGER
Independent-Republican
612/884-7425

Age: 48 Home: Bloomington
Education: B.S., St. John's U., Collegeville, 1955; J.D., U. of M. Law School, 1959.

Occupation: U.S. Senator

Experience: Four years in the U.S. Senate; service in state government, including four years as chief aide to Gov. Harold LeVander (1967-71); work in private business, extensive involvement in community and statewide service organizations.



FRED G. HEWITT
Libertarian
612/454-2115

Age: 53 Home: Eagan
Education: B.S. (Physics), St. Procopius College, Lisle, Illinois, 1951; PhD (Physics), U. of Notre Dame, 1958

Occupation: Staff Scientist, Sperry Univac

Experience: Citizen and taxpayer. Interest in and study of the theory and practice of liberty and government.



JEFFREY M. MILLER
New Union
612/823-2593

Age: 35 Home: Minneapolis
Education: Graduate, Southwest H.S., Minneapolis, 1965

Occupation: Groundskeeper

Experience: 15 years writing and speaking the truth on behalf of the New Union movement.



BILL ONASCH
Socialist Workers
612/644-6325

Age: 39 Home: St. Paul
Education: Graduate Ruskin H.S., Kansas City, MO

Occupation: Machine operator, Litton Microwave, Plymouth

Experience: My experience in the trade union and antiwar movements had made me familiar with the problems and needs of working people.

I. What should be the federal government's role in solving the problems faced by farmers in the Midwest?

DAYTON: Forty percent of Minnesota's economy depends on agriculture. Yet today, Minnesota farmers are facing the worst economic crisis since the Depression. My Minnesota farm agenda includes: • Placing an emergency moratorium on farm foreclosures; • Raising commodity loans and milk supports for family sized farms so farmers can earn a fair profit in

the marketplace; • Banning future embargoes of agricultural commodities; and • Reducing interest rates for farmers and other citizens by cutting the record-high federal budget deficit.

DURENBERGER: We must turn the economy around and reduce interest rates by cutting the federal deficit. The best long-term solution is trade. Briefly, that means passage of my "sanctity of contract" legislation; no food embargoes; funding for the export credit revolving fund;

a long-term trade agreement with the Soviet Union; opposition to subsidized imports; and, expansion of "Food for Peace." Strengthening our rural transportation systems is a priority because they are essential to a revitalized farm economy.

HEWITT: The most severe problems facing farmers in the Midwest have been created by the government. A series of grain embargoes has made the U.S. an unreliable trading partner causing grain importers to purchase from other countries. In order to regain these markets, embargoes must be per-

manently abolished. Another problem is inheritance taxes which effectively requires the farm families to repurchase their farms from the government every few generations. Inheritance taxes should be abolished to preserve family farms.

MILLER: After years of federal programs, farm bankruptcies are today at depression levels. Whatever new programs are devised, the competitive market system will force out smaller farmers, further concentrating land ownership. An economy owned by all instead of a

few would eliminate the need to sell at a profit; all goods produced -- and all labor to be done -- could be distributed equitably. All capable farmers could then cooperate to produce food without failing because of "overproduction."

ONASCH: Permanent moratorium on farm foreclosures. Nationalize the banks and provide cheap credit to working farmers. No embargoes -- feed the world's hungry. Genuine soil and water conservation programs run by elected committees of working farmers.

UNITED STATES SENATE

2.) What should the United States' priorities be in foreign policy?

DAYTON: Our foreign policy should reflect our principles. We must: • End the dangerous nuclear arms race by instituting with the Soviets an immediate, mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze, followed by arms reduction negotiations; • Make human rights the cornerstone of our foreign policy and reverse our government's practice of support for repressive regimes; • Provide economic and technical assistance to developing nations; and • Promote the cause of peace, freedom and social and economic justice for all people.

DURENBERGER: Consistency is the key to a foreign policy that promotes peace and security. Arms sales to troubled areas and rapid expansion of our arsenal are not substitutes for foreign policy. A strong national defense is essential, but the Pentagon must not be given a blank check. We have a vital stake in helping Third World countries develop; fostering reliable worldwide economic ties to promote prosperity; and using our influence to reduce world tensions.

HEWITT: The highest priority in foreign policy should be to keep the U.S. out of war, particularly a nuclear holocaust. To avoid a nuclear war we should cancel the destabilizing MX missile and dismantle the Minuteman missile system. We should withdraw our military forces from Europe so that we do not get involved in the next European war. We should dismantle the rapid deployment force which would be used in a war for natural resources.

MILLER: Two hundred years ago, America represented freedom and democracy to the world's oppressed peoples. Today our government is hated because it supports oppressive regimes which safeguard U.S. corporate investments, markets and resources in foreign countries. America should co-operate with other countries for mutual well-being and the end of war. To do this we need a Solidarity-type union here and in other countries to build an international economy run democratically by the workers themselves.

ONASCH: Immediate, total, unilateral U.S. nuclear disarmament. Withdraw all U.S. armed forces from other countries. Free trade on the basis of equality of nations. Genuine economic aid to other countries with no strings attached.

3. Will you vote for re-submission of the Equal Rights Amendment to the states for ratification?

DAYTON: Yes
DURENBERGER: Yes
HEWITT: No response
MILLER: Undecided
ONASCH: Yes

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Congressional District 1

TOM HAGEDORN Independent-Republican 507/388-6251

Age: 38 Home: Mankato
Education: Graduate of Blue Earth High School
Occupation: Farmer - Congressman
Experience: I believe my experience as a farmer, small businessman, state legislator, four-term Congressman and life-long resident of southern Minnesota gives me the experience and understanding of the First District needed for effective representation.

1. What changes are needed in the federal budget to aid the country's economic recovery?

HAGEDORN: I have endorsed a constitutional amendment for a balanced budget because I believe it will offer concrete budget steps which are desperately needed to restrain the rapid growth of our government. It certainly will not cure all of our financial ills but it will provide a public record of each individual's position on government spending. In addition, I favor a return of control to the states and local government.

JARVIS: The biggest change needed is the balancing by cutting the expenditures. I propose that the U.S. eliminate money spent for the defense of Europe and Japan from the budget. The U.S. would save \$100 billion plus per year. Europe, for example, has a population of 400 million and an economy 1/3 larger than that of the U.S. Europe is economically able to defend itself. Remember that every dollar spent for militaristic policy cannot be used to raise the standard of living.

PENNY: Economic recovery will be aided by a reduced federal deficit. Military spending must be reduced, public service programs will have to be streamlined and duplication avoided. Tax windfalls to large corporations and oil companies must be eliminated. Tax credits should be available for productive, job producing purposes. An investment must be maintained in energy alternatives, infra-structures, education and environment.

exploration and development. The government should continue to encourage the conservation of our energy resources, however, actual production and distribution should be left to the free market.

JARVIS: The Federal Government's role in meeting the nation's energy needs should be extremely limited. The Federal Government is meddling too much in energy already. Elimination of the Department of Energy without replacement would help a great deal. The economy left to the free market will solve the energy problem in the long run. The U.S. is subsidizing nuclear power at this time. I would eliminate the subsidy.

PENNY: The government should develop a long term energy policy. Specifically, the government should allow tax incentives for the purchase of alternative energy systems, research and development funding to public and private research enterprises and create demand by retrofitting public buildings and converting the government auto fleet to use alternative energy.

3. Will you vote for re-submission of the Equal Rights Amendment to the states for ratification?

HAGEDORN: No
JARVIS: Yes
PENNY: Yes

Congressional District 2

JIM NICHOLS Democratic-Farmer-Labor 507/532-5713

Age: 36 Home: Lake Benton
Education: Graduate, Verdi H.S., 1964; B.A. U. of M., Morris, 1968; Grad Work, South Dakota State U.
Occupation: Farmer
Experience: Twice elected to MN State Senate, 1976-80. Farmer in a rural district. Former high school teacher. Former Army Officer.

WEBER: To aid the country's economic recovery, we must substantially reduce the federal deficit through budget reduction. This includes the military and pork barrel energy and water projects, like the Clinch River Breeder Reactor and the Tennessee-Tombigbee Water Project. But we shouldn't fool ourselves into thinking that the necessary cuts can be made without cutting domestic programs, particularly those that have grown since introduced as part of the Great Society.

2. What should the federal government's role be in meeting the nation's long-term energy needs?

NICHOLS: Tax incentives for alternative energy sources. More hydropower.

WEBER: Most of the problems have been exacerbated by government involvement in the energy marketplace, particularly through price control and subsidies. Both have distorted the costs of energy. I believe that government's primary role should be to provide research and development money for new high risk forms of energy production, not for commercialization. However, government must be prepared to provide relief to the low income when we go through periods of rapid price changes for energy.

1. What changes are needed in the federal budget to aid the country's economic recovery?

NICHOLS: The huge federal deficit is causing the government to borrow about 60% of the available capital. The deficit must be brought down by cutting spending. I have proposed a balanced budget for 1983, the cornerstone of which is cutting military spending by \$46.1 billion in 1983.

3. Will you vote for re-submission of the Equal Rights Amendment to the states for ratification?

NICHOLS: Yes
WEBER: No

Congressional District 3

BILL FRENZEL Independent-Republican 612/888-8545

Age: 54 Home: Golden Valley
Education: B.A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, 1950; M.B.A. Dartmouth College, 1951.
Occupation: Member of Congress
Experience: Ex-President, Minneapolis Terminal Warehouse Co.; ex-Board member, Camden NW Bank; ex-member, MN House of Representatives, 1963-70; Member of Congress, 3rd Cong. Dist., 1971-82.

1. What changes are needed in the federal budget to aid the country's economic recovery?

FRENZEL: Economic recovery requires lowered deficits and movement toward a balanced budget. Cost cutting progress must be continued, and the credit budget cut back. Reductions must be shared by all federal activities, but military spending which has been favored in the past 2 years must bear the brunt of next year's cuts. As fiscal policy is tightened, monetary policy should be loosened slightly. Taxes have already been raised as much as the economy can stand.

RICHARD LAYBOURN Citizens 612/827-5362

Age: 47 Home: Burnsville
Education: B.S., Education, Denmark, 1960; M.A., History & Philosophy of Education, U. of M., 1968; Advanced diploma in French language and culture, France, 1973.
Occupation: Educator
Experience: I have been actively involved with politics since 1968, both on local, statewide and national levels and have a continued commitment to public service.

LAYBOURN: Reduce our excessive military budget, especially by eliminating nuclear arsenals. This is the prime source of inflation and budget deficits. Provide strongly progressive income tax closing loopholes of large corporations, the wealthy and politicians. Tie government and congressional wages to size of deficit. Reduce unemployment while reeducating and transferring workers to more cost-efficient rebuilding of infrastructure. (Every 1% reduction equals \$25 billion in revenues.) End subsidies of nuclear industry and large corporations. Discontinue crisis management.

2. What should the federal government's role be in meeting the nation's long-term energy needs?

FRENZEL: The federal government's main role is providing an environment of stable economic growth in which energy searchers and researchers are not unnecessarily burdened by regulation. Government should: complete fil-

JOEL SALITERMAN Democratic-Farmer-Labor No response received

KATHRYN ANDERSON Citizens 612/827-5362

Age: 56 Home: Minneapolis
Education: M.A., U. of Minnesota, 1965
Occupation: Social Worker
Experience: I have been a long time peace activist as well as participant in a number of social causes. A life-long DFL member (caucus convener, ward chair, etc.), I have been a leader in the Citizens Party since its beginning.

MARTIN OLAV SABO Democratic-Farmer-Labor 612/379-3193

Age: 44 Home: Virginia
Education: B.A., Augsburg College, 1959. Graduate work, U. of Minnesota
Occupation: Public service
Experience: US House of Representatives, 1979-present; Minnesota House of Representatives, 1961-1979, including Speaker of the House, 1973-1979 and Minority Leader, 1969-1973.

KEITH W. JOHNSON Independent-Republican 612/884-0919

Age: 35 Home: Bloomington
Education: B.S. (Mathematics), North Dakota State U.
Occupation: Systems analyst-Skamp Computer Services. Thirteen years experience in data processing field.
Experience: Twenty years of study of history and political issues and philosophies. Fifteen years of activity in political parties and political educational organizations.

THOMAS WICKLUND Libertarian 612/375-8144

Age: 25 Home: Minneapolis
Education: B.S., (Electrical Engineering), U. of Colorado, 1978
Occupation: Computer programmer, Control Data Corp.
Experience: I am the only candidate for this office who favors reducing government intervention in society.

ling of strategic reserve; accelerate negotiations for long term contracts with Mexico and Canada; continue to fund research in solar, nuclear, and other exotic energy sources; continue to offer conservation incentives where appropriate; and build gasohol market by repealing excessive tariffs. It should not fund synfuel production.

LAYBOURN: Freeze further development and subsidies of nuclear energy and phase out existing nuclear power plants. Encourage conservation and subsidize renewable energy and recycling projects which favor decentralization. Start phasing out coal and oil. Establish social control of utilities through public regulation or, if need be, by direct public ownership. Support public transportation and housing projects which depend less on non-renewable resources. Stop exploiting land and seabeds and favor the environment and people, including Native Americans.

3. Will you vote for re-submission of the Equal Rights Amendment to the states for ratification?

LAYBOURN: Yes
FRENZEL: Yes

Congressional District 4

BILL JAMES Independent-Republican 612/224-7314

Age: 32 Home: Vadnais Heights
Education: West Point, Graduate, 1972

Occupation: Procurement Engineer, Honeywell; managing \$15,000,000 in subcontracts.
Experience: Leadership - 14 years intense leadership experience in the Army and politics; Nuclear Weapons - Nuclear Engineering Education, desire a reduction. Soviet Relations - studied Russian language, culture and politics. Economic issues - Extensive business responsibilities. I care about our children's future.

1. What changes are needed in the federal budget to aid the country's economic recovery?

JAMES: 1.) Balance the budget. Deficits push up interest rates, driving businesses into bankruptcies and people out of work. 2.) Improve the efficiency of defense spending and reduce the defense budget. 3.) Eliminate regulations which control business, trade, etc. Protect public interest with enforceable laws and stiff penalties for violations. 4.) Orient social programs to encourage self-reliance, shifting participants from consumers to producers. 5.) Improve government efficiency, eliminate overlapping agencies, unnecessary purchases, etc.

BRUCE F. VENTO Democratic-Farmer-Labor 612/291-2437

Age: 41 Home: St. Paul
Education: Graduate, Johnson High School; U. of M.; U. of Wisconsin. River Falls; Graduate Work, U. of M.
Occupation: Teacher

Experience: MN State Legislator, 1971-76, Chairman, Ramsey Delegation, Chairman, General Legislation Veteran Affairs Committees, Assistant Majority Leader, U.S. Representative 1977-Present, Ban'ling, Finance Urban Affairs Committee, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

1. What changes are needed in the federal budget to aid the country's economic recovery?

VENTO: A strong government-business-labor partnership, reinvigorating our economy, providing new job opportunities and a successful response to the deep recession. A national interest rate policy and productive use of capital. The federal deficit must be addressed by eliminating special interest tax giveaways and restoration of fairness. Responsible action on federal spending, especially reducing the pumped up and wasteful Pentagon budget. Preserve social security, education, health care and social programs as commitments to people.

2. What should the federal government's role be in meeting the nation's long-term energy needs?

JAMES: The imagination and innovation needed to solve energy problems can only come from individuals. Government taxes, debt and regulations hurt the efforts of these individuals. To encourage the alternate technologies needed to solve the energy crisis these actions are required: -Reduce government debt to reduce interest rates. This will create the venture capital needed to finance unproven innovations. -Reduce the regulations which hinder small businesses. -Encourage research and development with tax breaks for money invested in R & D or given to universities.

VENTO: The federal government has a responsibility to protect its citizens from manipulations of the energy markets by resource controllers. Federal policies should encourage conservation and demonstrate that viable alternatives do exist, with emphasis on the development of non-polluting, renewable energy sources. Federal activity in nuclear power should reflect the need for the industry to stand on its own. As stewards of vast energy resources on public lands, we must ensure that these resources are used properly.

3. Will you vote for re-submission of the Equal Rights Amendment to the states for ratification?

JAMES: Undecided
VENTO: Yes

cont. on next page

VOTE NOV. 2

Polls open at 7 a.m. and close at 8 p.m.

Congressional District 5

1. What changes are needed in the federal budget to aid the country's economic recovery?

ANDERSON: Excessive military spending should be reduced. Production of nuclear overkill weapons should stop immediately and conventional forces should be limited to boundary defense. The government should conduct a thorough, unprejudiced review of Medicare and Medicaid health costs. Tax loopholes for the wealthy should be closed without sacrificing the progressive tax principle. Congress should transfer billions from capital-intensive military spending to labor-intensive projects such as rebuilding crumbling interstate highways, bridges, sewer and water systems.

JOHNSON: The budget must be balanced. Funding for regulatory activities that place unreasonable roadblocks in the way of our country's productive enterprises must be curtailed. Social programs must be returned to state and local governments whenever possible. Funding for guarantees which encourage loans overseas at the expense of investment and jobs in this country must be terminated. We cannot continue to send money overseas as foreign aid when we can't balance our own budget.

TUNE IN DEBATES '82

The Citizens' Interview

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR
OCTOBER 24TH

CANDIDATES FOR U.S. SENATE
OCTOBER 25TH

Check Your Local TV and Radio Listings

Congressional District 5

Continued from previous page

2. What should the federal government's role be in meeting the nation's long-term energy needs?

ANDERSON: The government should freeze further development and subsidies of nuclear energy and fossil fuels. Instead, a future-oriented program of conservation and renewable energy should be initiated. I propose a Minnesota-federal government partnership to fund a "Pilot State for Energy Self Sufficiency." This project would develop a system of conservation and decentralized, renewable energy production and distribution in Minnesota. Research and practical results would benefit all northern tier states as well as create thousands of jobs.

JOHNSON: None. There was no energy crisis until the federal government got involved. There was almost no change in the price of gasoline in the forty years prior to the early seventies. There was only a minimal dependence on foreign sources of energy. The positive impact of the recent de-control of oil prices was greater than all the billions of dollars spent by the Department of Energy in the past five years.

SABO: The federal government has a major responsibility in meeting our nation's long-term energy needs. The government should be involved in energy research and programs that encourage energy conservation and the use and development of alternative energy sources. Our success in these areas will not only ensure that affordable energy is available for individuals and businesses, but will also reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil. Unfortunately, many of these valuable research and conservation programs have experienced severe setbacks.

WICKLUND: The government should get out of the energy field. This includes eliminating the Department of Energy (not Reagan's proposed shuffling of agencies), eliminating government subsidies of all forms of energy, and allowing competition in the production and delivery of energy.

3. Will you vote for re-submission of the Equal Rights Amendment to the states for ratification?

ANDERSON: Yes
JOHNSON: No
SABO: Yes
WICKLUND: Yes

Congressional District 6

ARLEN ERDAHL
Independent-Republican
612/424-2884

GERRY SIKORSKI
Democratic-Farmer-Labor
612/571-6307

Age: 51 Home: Fridley
Education: B.A., St. Olaf College, M.P.A., Harvard U.
Occupation: Farmer, Government
Experience: 8 years in State Legislature; 4 years as MN Secretary of State; 3 years as Public Service Commissioner; now 4 years as a member of U.S. Congress

Age: 33 Home: Stillwater
Education: B.A., Summa Cum Laude, J.D., Magna Cum Laude, U. of M.
Occupation: Lawyer
Experience: I understand and reflect the people of the 6th District, a suburban area composed of young, working families. Based on my experience as Senate Majority Whip and Chair of the Finance Subcommittee on Health, Welfare & Corrections, I can provide forceful, effective representation.

1. What changes are needed in the federal budget to aid the country's economic recovery?

ERDAHL: The recent tax-reform package stressing compliance and closing loop holes was a move in the right direction. We must continue to look for economies and efficiency in government. Cuts of significant magnitude should be made in public works projects and military expenditures if the deficit is to be significantly reduced. We should move toward a balanced federal budget.

SIKORSKI: Congress should restructure the federal budget to balance fiscal common sense with compassion. This can be accomplished by reducing the military budget; eliminating the B-1 Bomber and MX (\$10 bil.); stopping documented waste in defense contracts (\$20 bil.); and limiting growth in defense spending (\$18 bil.). Likewise, correct the unfair tax breaks passed last year and defer 1983 tax cut. Finally, adopt a long-range economic and industrial program to rebuild America.

2. What should the federal government's role be in meeting the nation's long-term energy needs?

ERDAHL: Continue on in research, look to renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, geothermal, etc. Encourage private sector research and conservation with tax incentives.

SIKORSKI: The future of our environment and economy are inextricably tied to a wise national energy policy. The federal government should: rededicate itself to real energy conservation - the cheapest and cleanest source of new energy; support alternative energy research programs; break up energy monopolies; and, continue fuel assistance programs. Finally, I oppose gas deregulation which will cost consumers over \$200 billion from 1982-85. Unfortunately, the Republican Administration has gone in the exact opposite direction.

3. Will you vote for re-submission of the Equal Rights Amendment to the states for ratification?

ERDAHL: Yes
SIKORSKI: Yes

Congressional District 7

ARLAN STANGELAND
Independent-Republican
218/739-4671

Age: 52 Home: Barnesville
Education: Moorhead High School
Occupation: Family farmer (850-acre diversified farm, mainly short-horn cattle)

Experience: As a family farmer, former president of state and regional agricultural associations, a three-term veteran of the House, and a Member of the House Agriculture Committee, I feel that I have been and would continue to be an effective voice for my rural and small town constituents.

1. What changes are needed in the federal budget to aid the country's economic recovery?

STANGELAND: We must reduce the Federal deficit, which causes inflation, high interest rates, and high unemployment. Congress must make informed and intelligent cuts in both defense and domestic spending. Repeated tax increases will only weaken the economy further, without balancing the budget. We have begun to reverse the policy of "tax and tax, spend and spend" which dominated Congress for 20 years. In its next session, Congress must show even greater courage in controlling all aspects of Federal spending.

MARJORY L. (MARNIE) LUCE
Independent-Republican
218/727-0445

Age: 71 Home: Pequot Lakes
Education: A.A., Morningside College, 1933; B.A., U. of Minnesota, 1960; M.A., U. of Minnesota, 1971
Occupation: Elementary mathematics teacher - retired

Experience: Have worked in party research, 10 years of adult life. Have held party offices on local and district levels. Intense interest in economics, education and government. Have held positions of responsibility in church and professional organizations.

1. What changes are needed in the federal budget to aid the country's economic recovery?

LUCE: Growth in spending for most, if not all, programs must be curbed. Changes can be made, for example, in the Social Security programs which will not affect present recipients but will reduce the cost of the program.

OBERSTAR: Record federal deficits this fiscal year and next will require federal government borrowing that will reduce significantly the

GENE WENSTROM
Democratic-Farmer-Labor
612/251-6341

Age: 35 Home: Elbow Lake
Education: Graduate, with honors, Moorhead State U.

Occupation: Livestock Producer
Experience: Former high school social studies teacher and two-term member of the Minnesota House of Representatives, 1974 and 1976. In the legislature, passed the 1976 Housing Act providing low interest home loans, passed a bill to keep large corporate interests out of hog and cattle operations.

WENSTROM: 1.) The planned 10% federal income tax cut should be cancelled to give the national economy a \$250 billion boost; 2.) Defense spending should be cut by about \$30 billion by eliminating excess spending on inefficient and obsolete weapons; 3.) Both social security and Medicare should be removed from the rest of the federal budget; a social security stabilization fund for paying benefits should be created by repealing the \$33 billion in special tax breaks given to the oil industry last year.

2. What should the federal government's role be in meeting the nation's long-term energy needs?

WENSTROM: 1.) The planned 10% federal income tax cut should be cancelled to give the national economy a \$250 billion boost; 2.) Defense spending should be cut by about \$30 billion by eliminating excess spending on inefficient and obsolete weapons; 3.) Both social security and Medicare should be removed from the rest of the federal budget; a social security stabilization fund for paying benefits should be created by repealing the \$33 billion in special tax breaks given to the oil industry last year.

JAMES L. OBERSTAR
Democratic-Farmer-Labor
218/726-1105

Age: 48 Home: Chisholm
Education: B.A., French, Political Science, Summa Cum Laude, St. Thomas College, St. Paul, MN; M.A., Comparative Government, College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium; studied French program, Laval U., Montreal, Quebec; further post-graduate work at Georgetown U., Washington, D.C.

Occupation: U.S. Representative of Minnesota's 8th Congressional District
Experience: Have been Congressman for this district since November, 1974.

ability of private businesses to obtain capital necessary for modernization and expansion. We cannot afford excessive increases in defense spending at the same time as the Treasury continues to lose revenues as the result of the Tax Act of 1981. We need to limit growth in defense spending, eliminate waste in domestic programs, and revise the 1981 Tax Act.

STANGELAND: Particularly in the area of energy production, I am an advocate of free enterprise. As the sponsor of legislation to clear regulatory roadblocks for the Northern Tier Pipeline to bring Alaskan oil to energy-starved Minnesota, I know that government must seek to strike a more workable balance between legitimate conservation goals and the people's need for energy for their homes and jobs. The Federal Government's role should be to set the example in striking that more reasonable regulatory balance.

WENSTROM: 1.) Federal funding should be restored for Minnesota's conservation programs. 2.) Federal funding should be restored for the development and testing of alternative energy forms such as alcohol fuels, wind power, water power and solar conversion. 3.) The federal solar energy tax credit should include passive, as well as active, solar purchases, since active solar purchases are less cost effective. 4.) The federal government should require utilities to demonstrate ways for residential, commercial and industrial customers to achieve energy efficiency.

3. Will you vote for re-submission of the Equal Rights Amendment to the states for ratification?

STANGELAND: No response
WENSTROM: Yes

Congressional District 8

2. What should the federal government's role be in meeting the nation's long-term energy needs?

LUCE: Encourage conservation. Encourage private industry in research and development by tax breaks or subsidy. Promote research in technical schools and universities in alternative energy sources, solar, hydro-electric and bio-mass fuels.

OBERSTAR: I strongly believe that our national energy policy should include continued government assistance in research and development. This is the way that many significant technologies, now important to our economy, were developed. We must have a balanced energy policy that will serve the best public interest of all the American people, and recognize that we have not achieved energy independence and that we face many uncertainties in the years ahead.

3. Will you vote for re-submission of the Equal Rights Amendment to the states for ratification?

LUCE: Yes
OBERSTAR: Yes

GOVERNOR



FRANKLIN H. HAWS
Libertarian
612/379-1831

Age: 55 Home: St. Anthony Village

Education: University of Florida, University of Minnesota, Illinois College of Podiatric Medicine.

Occupation: Doctor of Podiatry
Experience: Many years of operating a small business, combined with an increasing concern for the political process.

1. What do you see as the state's long-term economic goals, and how can we meet them?

HAWS: A prosperous, full employment economy. To achieve this the following must be done in an orderly fashion:

1.) Immediately reduce individual and corporate income taxes and sales tax, with elimination as the ultimate goal; 2.) Remove all inheritance tax; 3.) Privatize state functions not involved with protection of human/property rights; 4.) Overhaul Workman's Compensation to include voluntary participation, free market competition for coverage, and open voluntary negotiation of coverage type, extent, or even existence, between employee and employer.

MCDONALD: 1.) The farm economy is essential to the state. Everything that can be done, should be done to bolster farm prices. Furthermore, farmers need relief through Mortgage Moratorium Laws; 2.) Alternative industries should be introduced into state areas that are dependent on one industry, i.e.



TOM MCDONALD
Honest Government 87

Age: 66 Home: Minneapolis
Education: Graduate, De LaSalle High School, 1934

Occupation: Owner and operator of my own photographic studio for 30 years; Founder and President for 5 years of the South Side Businessmen's Association in Minneapolis; Organizer of Brotherhood of Independent Rubbish Haulers.

Experience: Involved American of the Year Award from Reader's Digest Magazine, 1974.

proposed legislation legalizing casino gambling in St. Louis County, MN; 3.) Due to our revenue problems, I support the pari-mutuel betting amendment and a unicameral legislature of 87 members.

PERPICH: No response received.

WHEELER: Working people and family farmers are facing the worst economic crisis since the '30s. There are no single solutions to the problems of unemployment, union-busting efforts by state and local authorities and high interest rates. Working people aren't the cause of the crisis and should not have to pay for it by lowering our standard of living. Only when a government by and for the majority, a workers and farmers government, comes to power will corporations pay taxes.

WHITNEY: Expanding job opportunities in the private sector is Minnesota's number one priority. That will enable us to maintain and



RUDY G. PERPICH
Democratic-Farmer-Labor
612/224-2499

Age: 54 Home: Gilbert
Education: Graduate, Hibbing H.S., 1946; Hibbing Community College, 1950-52, DDS, Marquette University, 1954

Occupation: Dentist
Experience: Governor of Minnesota, 1976-78; Lt. Governor, 1970-76; State Senator, 1962-70; Hibbing Board of Education, 1956-62.

improve the quality of life that our residents enjoy.

To create new jobs, we must become competitive with neighboring states in the areas of workers' compensation rates, unemployment insurance rates, and individual and corporate tax rates.

We must also generate the equity capital necessary for new businesses to get started and for existing small businesses to expand.

2. What should state government's role be in solving the problems faced by farmers in Minnesota?

HAWS: 1.) Removal of inheritance taxes; 2.) Removal of state income tax and sales tax; 3.) Inasmuch as federal policies are extremely damaging to the farm economy, pressure must be brought to bear against the imposition of embargo; 4.) Tax credits for corporations which operate farms as tax losses (and write-offs) should be terminated. 5.) Farm production price supports, which in the long run are detrimental to the farm economy,



KATHLEEN WHEELER
Socialist Workers

Age: 26 Home: Virginia
Education: 2 years college, U. of Minnesota

Occupation: Steelworker

Experience: My ideas for how to change society in order to solve the problems we face differ from my political opponents because: 1.) I work for a living, unlike most of them, and 2.) I am active in and stand 100% behind the various movements for social change.

should be abolished; 6.) Abolish government controls in agriculture.

MCDONALD: Recent statistics show that 33.6 of the Farmers Home Administration Loans are delinquent in this country. Accordingly, I propose a Mortgage Moratorium Act which would amend the Foreclosure Laws of the state by providing that mortgage loans secured by agricultural property cannot be foreclosed until one year after the default. This type of legislation would provide farmers needed time until the interest rates can fall to more realistic levels.

PERPICH: No response received

WHEELER: Over 14,000 family farmers in Minnesota are being driven off their land because they can't afford to farm and meet the demands of the banks, railroads and food monopolies. I think government should advocate the public ownership and control of the aforementioned exploiters, as well as the land in Minnesota. In other words, land should be returned to



WHELOCK WHITNEY
Independent-Republican
612/338-1669

Age: 56 Home: Independence
Education: B.S., Applied Economics, Yale

Occupation: Human Services, particularly in the areas of alcoholism and chemical dependency treatment, and the field of health promotion and wellness.

Experience: Chairman and chief executive of Dain Bosworth, Inc., a regional financial firm, as well as other business experience. Also mayor of Wayzata for three terms.

the farmers, as custodians of it. Farmers should be guaranteed a moratorium on foreclosures.

WHITNEY: State government can't do much to improve the prices farmers receive at market. But it can help improve those markets. One approach I have suggested is to create area Enterprise Zones as incentive for developers to build food processing plants. This will create new jobs for our residents, as well as provide in-state markets for farm products. We also can protect and strengthen the family farm, developing the management systems and technology that can make small-scale farming profitable.

3. Are you in favor of a state Equal Rights Amendment?

HAWS: Yes
MCDONALD: Yes
PERPICH: Yes
WHEELER: Yes
WHITNEY: Yes

NEW MINNESOTA
CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICTS



7 COUNTY METRO AREA



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



CHARLES W. BATES
Libertarian
612/379-1831

Age: 29 Home: Plymouth
Education: B.A. (Cum Laude), Economics and Psychology, Michigan State University, 1975; M.L.I.R., M.S.U., 1977; Candidate for J.D., William Mitchell College of Law

Occupation: Personnel Manager, Consumer Foods Marketing Divisions, General Mills, Inc.

Experience: My varied work experience, including a successful business career in Employee Relations, combined with my education, and involvement in party and community/civic affairs.



EARL E. DETTMAN
Honest Government 87
612/724-8298

Age: 50 Home: Minneapolis
Education: Graduated, Marinette, WI H.S.

Occupation: City semi-truck driver for Roadway Express, Inc., Eagan, MN

Experience: I have been with politics for over 10 years and I know what the people need, to help them.



MARLENE JOHNSON
Democratic-Farmer-Labor
612/224-2499

Age: 36 Home: St. Paul
Education: B.A., political science

Occupation: Founder and president, Split Infinite Inc., advertising and public relations firm

Experience: President, National Association of Women Business Owners; founder, past president, Minnesota NAWBO chapter; vice chair, 1978 Minnesota Task Force on Small Business; chair, DFL Small Business Task Force; co-chair, Minnesota delegation, 1980 White House Conference on Small Business.



LAURIS KRENIK
Independent-Republican
612/338-1669

Age: 50 Home: Madison Lake
Education: Graduate, Cleveland H.S., B.S., U. of M., 1954

Occupation: Farmer

Experience: Regent, U. of M., Director, First National Bank, Mankato; Former Director, Immanuel-St. Joseph's Hospital, Mankato, Former President, Farm Service Co., LeCenter; Chairman, 1978 Durenberger for Senate Comm.; Navigator, U.S. Air Force (Retired Capt.)



CAROLE LESNICK
Socialist-Workers
612/644-6325

Age: 29 Home: Minneapolis
Education: B.A., U. of Wisconsin, Madison, 1974; Certificate, Dallas Skills Center, Welding, 1977

Occupation: Machine mechanic and operator

Experience: I feel that most other politicians need to "relearn" how to fulfill their political positions. For over 10 years I have been very active in various movements for social change.

1. What should be the state's long-term strategy to meet its energy needs?

BATES: - Strategy should be to create a free market for delivery of energy needs of agriculture, industry and individuals. Government agents, boards or bureaucracies cannot make accurate decisions on energy generation and allocation. Only the consumer can decide what type of energy best suits their needs. We advocate: 1.) Eliminating restrictions on competition within, and exit from/entrance to this field, including restrictions on individual production. 2.) Selling state lands which would be better used for energy production.

DETTMAN: The same as my partner, Tom McDonald.

JOHNSON: No response received

KRENIK: We must start by looking at potential sources of energy already in our state which are not being used now or are being wasted. These include waste heat from power plants, forest and agricultural waste, peat, solar and wind energy, energy farms and alcohol production. Energy saving is an important part of meeting our energy needs. A loan program may be needed, with the loan being repaid with the savings from using less energy.

LESNICK: Abolish the military budget. Use those funds for social programs including energy research. Use coal, employing safe, clean techniques already being used in countries like Australia. Tax the energy monopolies. No use of nuclear power. Nationalize, eventually, the energy industry.

2. What can the state do to reduce unemployment?

BATES: Unemployment can be reduced by creation of a climate which encourages business in Minnesota to expand, and attracts new businesses. We advocate: 1.) Conversion of the state corporate tax to a flat rate, with reductions following; 2.) Immediate, significant Worker's and Unemployment Compensation reform, with eventual conversion to private sector

voluntary programs; 3.) Creation of "Free Enterprise Zones" where governmental restrictions and regulations are eliminated. More inflationary government policies and programs -- misallocating labor and capital -- are not the solution, but the problem.

DETTMAN: I would like to see legalized gambling in the St. Louis County, Duluth Area; have it state controlled, so that tax from the gambling tax could go to the state. This would make it possible for the companies, that want to leave the state, to stay and keep our ladies and men working. This is the only way this state will get back on their feet for there are no jobs for most Minnesotans now.

JOHNSON: No response received

KRENIK: First, we have to correct tax inequities which exist between Minnesota and neighboring states, particularly in the areas of Workmen's Compensation, Unemployment Compensation and to some extent income taxes. This correction is needed not only to keep jobs we already have but to attract new employers to the state. Some sort of tax incentives, whether tax credits or tax forgiveness are needed to induce potential employers to locate in areas of high unemployment.

LESNICK: A Workers and Farmers Government would: Outlaw runaway plants; Confiscate closed plants, mines, railroads and operate them under workers control; Shorten the workweek to thirty hours, with no cut in take-home pay, to save and create jobs; Impound the entire military budget and allocate those funds to putting the unemployed back to work, at union wages, on a massive program of useful public works; Tax the rich, not working people.

3. Are you in favor of a state Equal Rights Amendment?

BATES: Yes
DETTMAN: Yes
JOHNSON: Yes
KRENIK: Undecided
LESNICK: Yes

SECRETARY OF STATE



JOAN ANDERSON GROWE
Democratic-Farmer-Labor
612/870-7029

Age: 46 Home: Minneapolis
Education: B.S., St. Cloud U.; Special Education Certificate, U. of M.

Occupation: Secretary of State
Experience: State representative, District 40A, MN House of Representatives, 1973-74; Secretary of State, MN, 1975-78, re-elected 1978.

Recodification of the chapter on municipal elections, on voting machines, on election contests, on fair campaign practices is in progress. I have also proposed a bill to provide for mail elections as an option for municipal referendums.

We need to provide for absentee ballots to be ready earlier than the current 15 days before the election, and we need to provide election judges time off from their jobs.

1. What changes are needed in the state's election procedures?

GROWE: Under my direction, Minnesota Statutes 200-204 and 207 on election procedures were recodified.



MARK A. HANSON
Independent-Republican
612/457-8763

Age: 25 Home: St. Paul
Education: Graduate, Rosemount H.S., B.S., Recreation, Parks & Community Education, Cum Laude, Mankato State U.

Occupation: Self-employed
Experience: Degree in Administration; Legislative experience as Senate Researcher; Executive experience with Governor and Lt. Governor; Lobbying experience as Chairman, Committee for Constitutional Change.

TAYLOR: 1.) Abolish primary elections. Primaries supposedly allow voters more voice in choosing candidates. In actual practice, primaries LIMIT voter choices by removing candidates before the general election. Funds should be put to better use elsewhere. 2.) Ballot access. In Minnesota it is easier to appear on the ballot as a presidential candidate than as a candidate for State Auditor. Election decisions belong to voters at the polls, not bureaucrats at the ballot printing office.

2. What changes are necessary in Minnesota's campaign finance laws and their administration?

GROWE: In general, I think the campaign finance laws are working fairly well. I support the principle of reporting financial contributions. I support public financing of campaigns. I believe that a periodic review of the campaign laws is important to ensure that they are having the intended impact.

No picture provided

LINDA ANN TAYLOR
Libertarian
612/227-3955

Age: 30 Home: Minneapolis
Education: U. of Nebraska

Occupation: Legal Secretary
Experience: Several years of experience in dealing directly with the Secretary of State's Office and staff. Also, a great interest in the election laws and statutes of the state.

HANSON: The dollar checkoff for political purposes on our state tax form should be eliminated. The total amount checked off comes out of the general fund which increases the amount paid by every taxpayer to maintain state programs.

TAYLOR: Abolish campaign finance laws. The present spending limits favor only those candidates who possess extremely large personal incomes. As is the case with all laws, these were passed with the best intentions -- clean up campaign practices. Legislators have passed laws for years to patrol the acts of various groups of individuals and companies by setting up bureaucratic watchdogs. No group is allowed to watchdog itself, but apparently this does not extend to the campaigning legislators.

3. Are you in favor of a state Equal Rights Amendment?

GROWE: Yes
HANSON: Yes
TAYLOR: Yes

AMENDMENTS '82

Watch the LWVMN televised production on the four proposed amendments to the Minnesota Constitution on Friday, October 29th, at 9 p.m. on KTCA-TV2. Outside the Twin City area, check for local viewing time.

STATE AUDITOR



ARNE H. CARLSON
Independent-Republican
612/482-9621

Age: 47 Home: Shoreview
Education: B.A., Williams College, 1957; Graduate School, U. of M., 1957-58

Occupation: State Auditor
Experience: I have served as State Auditor for the past 4 years.

1. How would you improve local government fiscal procedures and accountability?

CARLSON: We developed uniform reporting and accounting procedures on the modified accrual basis for municipalities and counties. Along with the uniform accounting now in place for schools, this gives Minnesota the finest local accounting system in the United States. We developed the nation's first fiscal stress profile, whereby we analyze financial trends of local governments over a 5-year period. This profile allows local policymakers to understand their financial past and present and, as a result, they become aware of possible future problems.

WELLSTONE: 1.) Minimize the cost of audits to cities, counties, towns and school districts. 2.) Develop and make available to local units of governments tailored computer software to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of financial information. 3.) Eliminate wasteful overhead and avoid unnecessary office expenses. In 1979, the incumbent Auditor moved his Office to some of the most expensive state leased private offices, needlessly contributing to audit costs. 4.) Establish a set of internal checks and balances.



PAUL WELLSTONE
Democratic-Farmer-Labor
612/872-1155

Age: 38 Home: Northfield
Education: A.B., Ph.D., Policy Analysis, U. of North Carolina

Occupation: Professor of Political Science, Carleton College
Experience: I am the author of two nationally recognized books on the critical problems facing the people of MN. I am a member of the Board of Directors of Rural America, a national organization that supports rural economic development.

2. What changes would you recommend in the state's current investment policies and procedures?

CARLSON: In October 1980, we issued a major report on the Minnesota State Investment Board. We noted the lack of financial goals and objectives, the failure of staff to give the Board meaningful performance data, and the inability of the organization to achieve, since 1973, an annualized rate of return to equal inflation. We recommended that parts of the investment be contracted out to private investment firms, the establishment of meaningful investment goals and objectives, and the building of a financial relationship between pension needs and state investment performance.

WELLSTONE: The State Auditor is a member of the State Investment Board which oversees the investment of over four billion dollars in public employee pension funds and other capital. Currently most of this money is invested in businesses and projects outside the State of Minnesota. As auditor, I will work for: 1.) A Minnesota Development Corporation to package State investments that will combine maximum yield with economic potential for Minnesota. 2.) Restructuring of the Investment Advisory Board.

3. Are you in favor of a state Equal Rights Amendment?

CARLSON: Yes
WELLSTONE: Yes

STATE TREASURER



BONN CLAYTON
Independent-Republican
612/941-9860

Age: 43 Home: Chanhassen
Education: B.A., Mathematics; 1 year graduate study in Economics, U. of M.; MBA, Harvard Business School.

Occupation: President, Clayton & Associates, Corporate Financial Consultants.
Experience: Consulting in planning, budgeting, forecasting, cost-cutting, pensions, etc.; Director of Corporate Planning for Green Giant; Treasurers office of two Fortune 500 firms; White House staff 1969-70



HELEN KRUTH
Communist Party of Minnesota

Age: 74 Home: Minneapolis
Education: Graduate, H.S. & Business College, Baltimore, MD

Occupation: Various blue collar, clerical and organizing jobs; Union organizer; Field representative for labor Fraternal Order, Accounting, Farm Economics, Editor, Progressive Finnish Women's Weekly, Superior, WI; Organizational Secretary, Communist Party, MN.
Experience: Lifelong participant in movements for peace and social justice.

Stable employment and healthy farm economy can improve forecasting and collecting tax monies.

MATTSON: The Department of Finance should be reestablished in the Treasurer's office. It is important that an elected official, accountable to the statewide voting public, perform this crucial function. When the Treasurer did so, the voting public passed judgment based partly on the accuracy of that forecasting. The most important ways to improve collection of tax monies would be to simplify tax forms and improve the overall business climate and economy.

2. What changes in state tax policy are needed to meet the state's short-term financial needs?

CLAYTON: The "temporary" taxes must be allowed to sunset in 1983. The people of Minnesota were saddled with this \$700-per-family tax at the depths of a severe recession when they were worse off than the state government. I have done a thorough, computerized analysis of the state's budget

Minnesota Voting Information

Who can vote?
You must be:
• 18 years old by the date of the next election
• a citizen of the U.S.
• a resident of Minnesota for 20 days before the next election
• registered

Before October 12 --
Request a voter registration card from your city clerk or county auditor. Fill it out and return it to the county auditor before October 12, 1982. You will receive a card in the mail notifying you of your polling place.

On election day --
Find the location of your polling place by calling your city clerk or county auditor. Bring an approved proof of residence to your polling place. Only the following are acceptable:

1. A current Minnesota drivers license or receipt (or Minnesota identification card) with your correct address.

2. Another registered voter of the same precinct must sign an oath that you are a resident of that precinct. A voter who registers by this method may not confirm the residency of another voter on the day of the same election.



ROBERT W. (BOB) MATTSO
Democratic-Farmer-Labor
612/698-0859

Age: 34 Home: Britt
Education: B.A., Harvard University, 1970; J.D., Wm. Mitchell College of Law, 1975.

Occupation: Self employed attorney/businessman
Experience: State auditor, 1975-79; State Executive Council, Board of Investment, Land Exchange Board, Housing Finance Agency, 1975-79; Economics major at Harvard. Business experience in investments, development, construction, St. Paul Consumer Services Director, St. Paul City Attorney's Office.

and have concluded that we can offset these taxes and eliminate deficit financing, if we hold the line on spending. For the people of Minnesota, we must take this approach.

KRUTH: Changing the tax laws to make large corporations and financial institutions and the very rich pay their just share of taxes would help to meet the State's short-term and long-term financial needs.

MATTSON: This is more a question of effective and efficient administration of state spending and caution in authorizing spending programs in the first place. State tax policies should be targeted towards broadening the tax base to avoid sharp dips in revenue resulting from cyclical demands in certain industries. Sales and property taxes, the two most regressive, should be avoided as means of meeting short-term financial needs.

3. Are you in favor of a state Equal Rights Amendment?

CLAYTON: Undecided
KRUTH: Yes
MATTSON: Yes

3. A student identification card, fee statement or registration card with the student's current address in the precinct.

4. A previous registration in the same precinct but at a difference address.

5. A mailed notice received from the registration office indicating an insufficient registration.

Registration in Minnesota is permanent. You need to re-register only when you change your name or address, or fail to vote in four years.

ATTORNEY GENERAL



HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, III
Democratic-Farmer-Labor
612/642-9510

Age: 40 Home: New Hope
Education: Shattuck School, Fairbault; B.A., American U., Washington, D.C.; J.D., U. of M. Law School

Occupation: Practicing attorney, state senator

Experience: Former U.S. Deputy Marshall with service at Federal District Court in Washington, D.C.; U. of M. Law School and legal aid clinic; 13 years experience practice of law in MN; current partner in own law firm.

SAMUEL A. FAULK

Conservative Peoples'
No response received

1. What changes or improvements are needed in the administration of the Attorney General's office?

HUMPHREY: Establish a toll-free consumer 'hot-line' for easier access to attorney general's office. Changing circumstances such as the lessening of Federal enforcement actions in the areas of environmental protection and natural resource conservation, false and deceptive



ELLIOT ROTHENBERG
Independent-Republican
612/227-2200

Age: 42 Home: St. Louis Park
Education: B.A., Summa Cum Laude, Phi Beta Kappa, U. of M.; J.D. Harvard Law School, Class President, Fulbright Fellow.

Occupation: State representative, attorney.

Experience: Brookings Inst., Associate Project Director; Legal Advisor, U.S. Mission to U.N.; argued many cases before MN and Supreme Court; a chief author of Minnesota's drunken driving law.

advertising and antitrust law enforcement will cause the attorney general's office to increase its own enforcement activities in these areas. Many state regulatory agencies have separate investigative units. In order to better coordinate investigative efforts, an Investigative Coordinating Council in the attorney general's office would prove effective.

ROTHENBERG: Eliminate duplication of effort and conflicts between various state agencies and their attorneys in important litigation. The Attorney General should

determine a unified state position in important litigation. This would sharply reduce the number of state attorneys appearing in important cases and would substantially reduce costs to the state and to private parties. It would also permit reduction in expenditures of the office and establish a model for economy in other branches and agencies of government.

2. What areas of Minnesota law are most in need of improvement?

HUMPHREY: 1.) Criminal Law and Crime Control -- a.) Recodification of burglary statutes to distinguish between degrees of burglary. b.) Establish separate crime of theft of a dangerous weapon. c.) Require mandatory minimum incarceration for burglary of a residence. d.) Recommend additional appropriation for Bureau of Criminal Apprehensions 'buy fund' accounts. e.) Recommend increased state and local support for youth diversion/intervention programs. f.) Recommend creation of a home security improvement low interest loan and tax credit program. g.) Create investigative coordinating council in the office of attorney general.

ROTHENBERG: 1.) Overhaul the Minnesota sentencing guidelines to restore credible deterrent to crime. 2.) Establish a crime victims bill of rights. 3.) Monitor effectiveness of new DWI bill to determine need for further legislative action. 4.) Reform insanity defense. 5.) Increase emphasis on criminal justice issues while maintaining protection of public interest in consumer and environmental issues.

3. Are you in favor of a state Equal Rights Amendment?

ROTHENBERG: Yes
HUMPHREY: Yes

Four State Constitutional Amendments Proposed

Four amendments to the state constitution will be on the ballot this fall. Two of the amendments refer to state bonding for highways and railroads. Another would create a court of appeals and the last would allow for pari-mutuel betting at horse races. Consider them carefully and remember to vote. Since a majority of those voting in the election is needed to pass an amendment, neglecting to vote on an amendment has the same effect as voting no.

APPEALS COURT

Amendment 1: "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to allow the creation of a court of appeals?"

If this amendment passes, a 12-judge appeals court would be established to hear appeals from all other state courts, except the state Supreme Court. The number of Supreme Court justices would then be reduced from 9 to 7. Proponents of this amendment argue that the Supreme Court, which is now the only state body to hear appeals, is not able to handle all the appeals filed in a timely fashion. The number of cases filed has more than doubled in the last ten years and 17 to 22 months is needed for a decision in a criminal case. Opponents point to the increased cost of the establishment of a new court and the possibility of court of appeals cases being further appealed to the Supreme Court. There are now 33 other states with a court of appeals.

HIGHWAY BONDING

Amendment 2: "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to remove restrictions on the interest rate for and the amount of truck highway bonds?"

This amendment would remove the 5% interest limit and the \$150 million limit on the outstanding amount of truck highway bonds. Currently, state highway construction and repair is paid out of tax revenues, since 5% bonds are unsaleable. Proponents say that passage would allow sale of bonds at market rates to finance much-needed repair and bridge replacement. This amendment was on the ballot in 1980 but failed to pass, although a majority of those voting on the amendment voted yes.

PARI-MUTUEL BETTING

Amendment 3: "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to permit the legislature to authorize on-track pari-mutuel betting on horse racing in a manner prescribed by law?"

This amendment would allow the legislature to authorize on-track pari-mutuel betting and to establish a mechanism for overseeing the betting. "Pari-mutuel" means that the odds on the bets are determined by the bettors at the track, and not by the outside bookmakers. Proponents point to the added revenue for the state's general fund that would come from taxes on racetrack proceeds and to the additional employment possibilities and tourist traffic. Opponents are concerned with social problems that might be caused by encouraging gambling and question the projected revenue amount.

RAILROAD BONDING

Amendment 4: "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to provide for state bonding authority for the improvement and rehabilitation of railroad facilities?"

This amendment would legalize the sale of bonds for railroad rehabilitation and establish a \$200 million limit on the outstanding amount of railroad bonds. Proponents say that the bonding authority is needed to save key railroad branch lines that have deteriorated to the point that railroad companies can't afford to improve them. Opponents question whether this is a proper use of state bonding authority and whether this would amount to subsidizing private companies.

Your vote counts!
A non-vote is a no vote.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

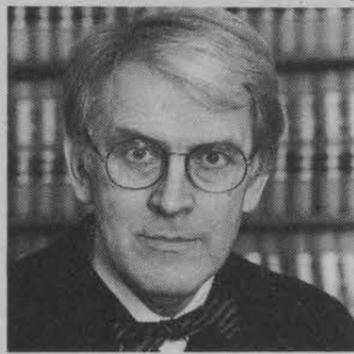


JACK BAKER
Nonpartisan

Age: 40 Home: Minneapolis
Education: B.S., Industrial Engineering, 1965; M.B.A., 1968; J.D., 1972.

Occupation: Licensed Engineer, attorney.

Experience: 1.) Incumbent presides over arbitration group even though Code of Judicial Conduct forbids it. Why? 2.) Incumbent recently said a two year old suffered no "permanent injury" after being raped then abandoned with a torn and bleeding vagina. That's wrong!



JOHN E. SIMONETT
Nonpartisan

Age: 59 Home: St. Paul
Education: B.A., St. John's U., 1948; LL.B., U. of M. Law School, 1951

Occupation: Associate Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court

Experience: I practiced law for 29 years in Little Falls, MN. Married with six children. Have authored various legal articles and have lectured at numerous Continuing Legal Education Seminars.

Join the League of Women Voters

Our way has always made sense and made progress. We don't support parties or candidates. But we do study both sides of an issue before we act. In your area, the League is taking action on the issues. Contact the League in your community or: League of Women Voters of MN, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 (612) 224-5445

Join the League of Women Voters

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

State Candidate Information '82

Additional copies of State Candidate Information '82 are available from: League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 (612) 224-5445 -- 15 cents each for 20 or more copies -- \$1 each for mailed individual copies

Harriette Burkhalter, President
Marcia Walters, Editor
Joan Newmark, Voters Service Chair

STATE LEGISLATORS

The Legislature may meet during both years of the biennium, but may not meet for more than 120 legislative days, and may not meet after the 1st Monday following the 3rd Saturday in May.

STATE SENATORS

Four-year terms. Current term ends January 1987. Senate Public Information Office: 296-0504

District Ramsey County Senators

51	Don Frank	DFL	296-2877
52	Steven G. Novak	DFL	296-4334
53	Fritz Knaak	IR	296-1253
54	Jerome M. Hughes	DFL	296-4183
56	A. W. Diessner	DFL	296-8298
63	Neil Dieterich	DFL	296-8867
64	Ron Sieloff	IR	296-4310
65	Donald M. Moe	DFL	296-4264
66	Gene Waldorf	DFL	296-3809
67	Marilyn M. Lantry	DFL	296-8017

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Two-year term expires January 1987. House Public Information Office: 296-2146

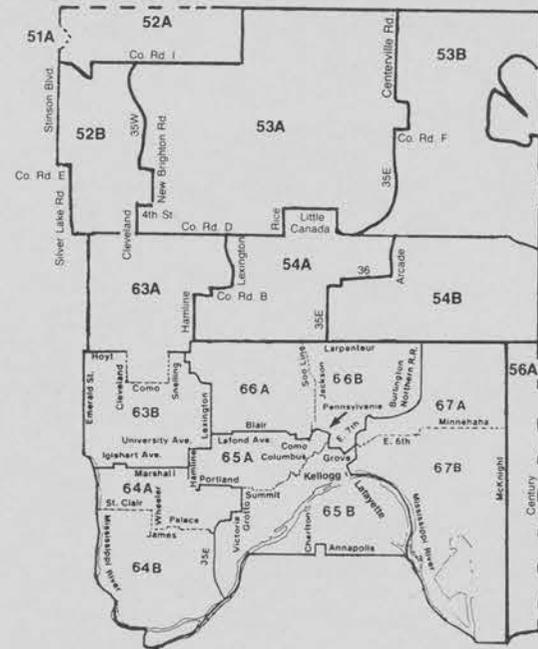
District Ramsey County Representatives

51A	Gordon Backlund	IR	296-5510
52A	Gordon Voss	DFL	296-4226
52B	Daniel Knuth	DFL	296-0141
53A	Tony Bennett	IR	296-2907
53B	Brad Stanius	IR	296-5363
54A	Don Valento	IR	296-7153
54B	Richard Kostohryz	DFL	296-4936
56A	Leonard Price	DFL	296-3018
63A	John Rose	IR	296-4342
63B	Ann Wynia	DFL	296-3824
64A	Kathleen Vellenga	DFL	296-8799
64B	Richard Cohen	DFL	296-5931
65A	Fred C. Norton	DFL	296-5158
65B	Sandra Pappas	DFL	296-9714
66A	Tom Osthoff	DFL	296-4224
66B	Richard O'Connor	DFL	296-7808
67A	Randy Kelly	DFL	296-4277
67B	John Tomlinson	DFL	296-4259

Form of Address:

The Honorable...
Senate Chambers
St. Paul, MN 55155

The Honorable...
House Chambers
St. Paul, MN 55155



Published by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota Education Fund. Prepared and distributed by the St. Paul League of Women Voters, 1010 University Ave., St. Paul, MN 55104, Phone 644-9176. The League of Women Voters is a non-partisan organization whose purpose is to promote responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

Funded in part by First Bank Saint Paul.

NATIONAL OFFICIALS

PRESIDENT

Ronald W. Reagan (R) Four-year term expires January 20, 1989.

VICE PRESIDENT

George Bush (R) Four-year term expires January 20, 1989.

Form of Address

The President (Vice President)
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
Dear Mr. President:

SENATORS

Two senators, six-year terms.

Term Expires		
Dave Durenberger (R)	January 1989	725-6111
Rudy Boschwitz (R)	January 1991	221-0904

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

Two-year term expires January 1987.

THE CONGRESSMAN FOR RAMSEY COUNTY
4th District Bruce F. Vento (D) 725-7724.

Other Minnesota Congressmen:

District	Name	Party
1	Tim Penny	(D)
2	Vin Weber	(R)
3	Bill Frenzel	(R)
5	Martin O. Sabo	(D)
6	Gerry Sikorski	(D)
7	Arlan Stangeland	(R)
8	James L. Oberstar	(D)

Form of Address:

The Honorable...
U.S. Senate (or House of Representatives)
Washington, D.C., 20510 (20515 for the House)
Dear Senator:
(Mr. ... for Representative)

1985-86

YOUR ELECTED OFFICIALS

St. Paul League
of Women
Voters



CITY OFFICIALS

MAYOR

George Latimer, DFL. Elected on nonpartisan ballot. Two-year term expires January 1986. 298-4323

CITY COUNCIL

Seven Councilpersons elected on nonpartisan ballot. Two-year term expires January 1986. Convenes Tuesday & Thursday at 10 a.m., Council Chambers.

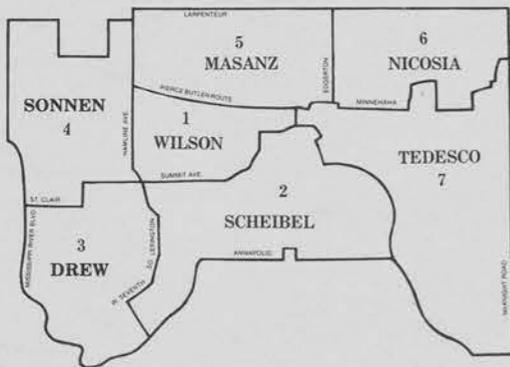
District

1	William L. Wilson	298-4646
2	James Scheibel	298-5679
3	John Drew	298-4473
4	Kiki Sonnen	298-5378
5	Hugo Masanz	298-5289
6	Chris Nicosia	298-4475
7	Victor Tedesco, Pres.	298-5506

Form of Address for City Officials:

The Honorable...
City Hall and Courthouse
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Mayor:



BOARD OF EDUCATION

Seven members elected on nonpartisan ballot. Four-year term. Meets first and third Tuesdays, 5:30 p.m. Administration Building Auditorium, 360 Colborne. 293-7831

	Term Expires
Daniel B. Bostrom Chairperson	January 1986
Margo Fox	January 1988
James S. Griffin	January 1986
George Janisch	January 1988
William Magnuson	January 1988
Albert Oertwig	January 1988
Eleanor Weber	January 1986

COUNTY OFFICIALS

ABSTRACT CLERK

John McLaughlin, four-year term expires January 1987. 298-4141

COUNTY ATTORNEY

Tom Foley, four-year term expires January 1987. 298-4421

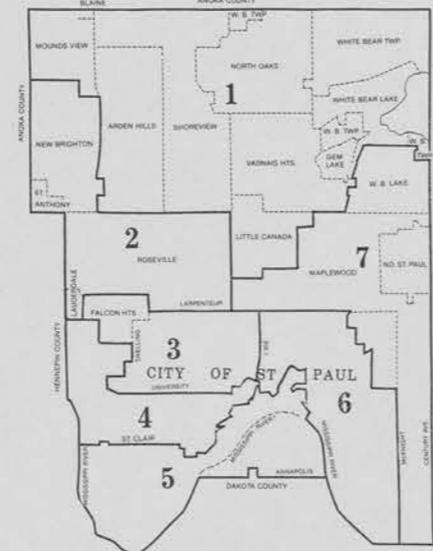
SHERIFF

Charles L. Zacharias, four-year term expires January 1987. 298-4451

RAMSEY COUNTY BOARD

Seven commissioners elected on a nonpartisan ballot. Four-year term. The Board meets every Monday at 10 a.m. in the City Council Chambers. 298-4145

District	Term Expires
1 Robert J. Orth	January 1989
2 Donald Salverda	January 1987
3 John T. Finley	January 1987
4 Diane Ahrens	January 1987
5 Ruby Hunt	January 1987
6 Warren Schaber, Chairman	January 1989
7 Hal Norgard	January 1989



RAMSEY COUNTY MUNICIPAL COURT

Eleven judges elected on nonpartisan ballot. Six-year term. 298-4317

	Term Expires
Roland J. Faricy	January 1989
Kenneth J. Fitzpatrick	January 1989
William J. Fleming	January 1991
Donald E. Gross	January 1989
Robert F. Johnson	January 1987
Allan R. Markert	January 1989
Margaret M. Marrinan	January 1991
Alberto O. Miera	January 1991
George O. Petersen (Juvenile)	January 1987
Joseph E. Salland	January 1989
Joanne M. Smith	January 1989

RAMSEY COUNTY DISTRICT COURT

Thirteen judges elected on nonpartisan ballot to the 2nd Judicial District. Six-year term. Clerk of District Court. 298-5211

	Term Expires
Harold W. Schultz, Chief Judge	January 1989
E. Thomas Brennan	January 1989
Charles A. Flinn, Jr.	January 1989
Otis H. Godfrey	January 1989
James M. Lynch	January 1991
David E. Marsden	January 1991
Stephen L. Maxwell	January 1989
Edward D. Mulally	January 1987
J. Jerome Plunkett (Probate)	January 1987
Bertrand Poritsky	January 1991
Hyam Segell	January 1991
Gordon W. Shumaker	January 1991
Joseph P. Summers	January 1987

RAMSEY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Supervisors elected to a six-year term. Board meets the second Monday of each month, 1827 North St. Paul Road, Mplwd. 777-0127

District	Term Expires
1 Cary G. Coop	January 1991
2 William Downing	January 1989
3 Marylyn Deneen	January 1987
4 Philip Gelbach	January 1991
5 Dean Hedlund	January 1987

STATE OFFICIALS

Four-year term expires January 1987.

GOVERNOR

Rudy Perpich (DFL). 296-3391.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Marlene Johnson (DFL). 296-2374.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Joan Anderson Growe (DFL). Election Division: 296-3266.

STATE AUDITOR

Arne H. Carlson (IR). 296-2551.

STATE TREASURER

Robert W. Mattson (DFL). 296-7091

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Hubert H. Humphrey, III (DFL). 296-6196.

SUPREME COURT

Nine justices elected on a nonpartisan ballot. Six-year term. 297-2157.

	Term Expires
Douglas K. Amdahl, Chief Justice	January 1991
M. Jeanne Coyne	January 1991
Glenn E. Kelley	January 1991
C. Donald Peterson	January 1991
George M. Scott	January 1987
John E. Simonett	January 1989
John J. Todd	January 1987
Rosalie E. Wahl	January 1991
Lawrence R. Yetka	January 1987

STATE COURT OF APPEALS

Justices elected on a nonpartisan ballot; number depends on caseload. Six-year term. 296-2581

	Term Expires
Peter S. Popovich, Chief Justice	January 1991
Gary L. Crippen	January 1987
Daniel F. Foley	January 1991
Thomas G. Forsberg	January 1987
Doris Ohlsen Huspeni	January 1987
Harriet Lansing	January 1991
David R. Leslie	January 1987
Roger J. Nierengarten	January 1987
Edward J. Parker	January 1991
R.A. Randall	January 1987
Susanne Sedgewick	January 1991
D.D. Wozniak	January 1991

Form of Address for State Officials:

The Honorable...
State Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Governor (Attorney General, Justice...)