Emily Anne Staples Tuttle papers.

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

FOLLOWING THE POLITICIANS . . .

Two give views on mass transit

EDITOR'S NOTE: Through the issue of Oct. 31, this column will be used to keep readers posted on comments, opinions and goals of area candidates for state or county offices. Material used here includes excerpts from releases submitted by the candidates. Copy deadline for this column is noon on Monday.

At least two candidates for the state house of representatives from the northwest suburban area were writing about mass transit in the metropolitan area. Emily Staples, DFL endorsed candidate for the house from District 43A, says additional funding authorized for communities trying to improve mass transit should be used to upgrade service to the west suburban area. She said an initial test to assess the potential ridership from northern New Hope and Golden Valley is scheduled soon, and that additional funds could be used to extend ridership tests to other parts of the area.

ALSO ELABORATING ON THE transit situation is Bill Schreiber, Republican endorsed incumbent for house district 45A. He said the total dollar cost of any transit system must be weighed against its benefits. Schreiber doesn't say the rails are the only feasible means. "It is possible that a satisfactory answer to our transportation needs might be better organization of our car and bus resources," he said. Schreiber also said many of these important decisions are soon to be made.

Financial institutions should be more accountable to the community they serve, according to Leo Adams, DFL endorsed candidate for the house from District 44B. He said he would seek legislation requiring financial institutions to pay from three to five per cent interest to homeowners on all escrowed funds. "These institutions use a homeowner's property taxes and insurance money without paying interest on it, and earn an annual rate between nine and 13 per cent," he said.

McARTHUR

SCHREIBER

STAPLES

Equalized education opportunities for all is the goal of Kerry Koestler, Republican endorsed house member for District 44A. He said the trend is for the state to maintain more control of tax money, with the intent being to equalize education. But Koestler feels the control here should be at the local level, even if some education programs can best be handled by the state. "I would be opposed to the state imposing more stringent control of programs or money on the state's independent school districts," Koestler concluded.

Northsider Jim Nosker, Republican endorsed candidate for the house from North Minneapolis District 54A has announced new property tax reform bills for Senior Citizens if elected. He would propose a bill which would "freeze" personal property taxes for the elderly, regardless of where they live. The present law deprives the elderly of that advantage if they vacate their home.

Pointing out that, "we must continue to work toward a comprehensive, humanitarian approach to health care for all Minnesotans," DFL house endorsed candidate Bill Luther from District 45B agreed recently with the health care legislation enacted in the '73-'74 session. He said state government should continue to work for improvement in medical care.

REP. LON HEINITZ from Plymouth, a candidate for re-election, indicated this week that the responsibility for election, indicated this week that the responsibility for determining which pesticides are safe and which are not should be taken away from the State Department of Agriculture and given to the State Pollution Control Agency, the State Health Department, or some other existing agency with a logical interest. Heinitz said: "We cannot allow ourselves to rationalize environmental poisoning under the guise of food shortages."

Truth in packaging came in for discussion from Rep. Ernee McArthur from District 45B, who noted that prices on some drug products differed by as much as 300 per cent among distributors, yet the actual manufacturer is one and the same. She said it is important that people realize the actual manufacturer of numerous drug products are sold under various brand names.

"Do not sacrifice our environment in the pursuit of energy," is advice from Rep. Lyndon Carlson from 44A, who is concerned about the conservation of natural resources and the preservation of a quality environment. Carlson says the state should encourage research into alternate energy sources such as solar and wind power.

LINDA SCHEID, DFL endorsed candidate for the house in District 45A, said she would act as a "watchdog" over the state agencies and spending, if elected. "This is an increasingly important role for a legislator," she said. She also stressed the fact she would serve as a "full time" legislator.

LUTHER

CARLSON

SCHEID

DFL putting future in debt–Pillsbury

To the Editor:

Ever since you published my letter about the state spending authorized by this year's legislature I have been receiving calls and comments about what happened.

Of equal importance and concern is the fact that the legislature also passed the heaviest bonding program gram in the history of the state. This bonding program embarked upon by the DFL dominated legislature could cause serious problems for the state in the years ahead.

The leadership in the legislature likes to discuss state finances in terms of a single point in time. They look into the state treasury, see there is still a little money there, and say everything's all right. What counts is not only what is in the bank but also how much has been borrowed and must be paid back with interest in future years.

THE TREND IN Minnesota is one of steady taxing and spending and bonding. Since the DFL took control in 1973 they have passed bonding authorizations amounting to some $1.4 billion. This year alone the bonding authorizations total $571,366,000. This buy now-pay later philosophy will have serious economic consequences over the next 20 years especially if we were to lose the revenue growth pattern we have had to date.

The interest alone on the $1.4 billion in bonded indebtedness will amount to approximately $700 million over the next 20 years. The state budget already allocates nearly $100 million in a biennium to pay off past debts.

The DFL has been mortgaging the earnings of our children for politi-

LETTER
To Page 7

Agreed with an editorial

To the Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation for the excellent editorial in the June 15 paper, "It's a Shame for Everyone."

You expressed very eloquently my feelings on the subject. Perhaps our next affirmative action candidate will have a more enlightened public to meet in the Lake Minnetonka community. **—Elaine Clyborne, Minnetonka.**

Mtka Sun June 22

Letter

From Page 4

cally attractive expenditures today. Bonded indebtedness must be paid off. If hard times come, those obligations must be met, either through higher taxes or the kind of desperation borrowing that has brought New York City to the verge of collapse. If We continue to bond at the rate we have been going our children will be hit with massive tax increases for costly programs being enacted today.

DURING THE 1975-76 legislative session the 29 member Independent-Republican caucus was able to block $108 million worth of proposed bonding in the Senate by refusing to provide the 41 votes needed to pass some of the bonding proposals. They saved the state over $50 million in interest in the next 20 years. Now, with only 18 members, it is impossible to muster the 27 votes needed to block unnecessary bonding.

At the present time, authorized but unissued bonds, plus those outstanding, totaled a record $2.2 billion. While $1.2 billion of this amount is in revenue bonds, there is still a risk for the state. Bonding should be used only to fund long-term projects and not as a device to enable the legislature to pass massive spending programs without having to raise taxes. Our income tax is already the highest in the nation and now our total state bonded indebtedness per capita is among the highest.

As a comparison, Wisconsin, with nearly a million more people, has authorized only $1.6 billion in general obligation bonds and no revenue bonds. Illinois, with nearly three times the population of Minnesota has about the same bonding level or about $2.4 billion in both general obligation and revenue bonds.

CALIFORNIA HAS authorized a combined total of both general obligation and revenue bonds equalling $8.8 billion. Considering that they have six times the population, their per capita debt is only slightly more than half of what ours is.

The state is no different from a family or small business. It cannot print money like the federal government. Some day we, our children and grandchildren will be called upon to pay for the spending and borrowing spree.—**Sen. George S. Pillsbury, Orono.**

Vote Tues., Nov. 5th

Emily Anne

STAPLES

STATE LEGISLATURE 43A

WE ARE SUPPORTING EMILY ANN STAPLES AND URGE YOU TO JOIN US!

DFL/LABOR ENDORSED

District 43A includes all of Plymouth, Northwestern Golden Valley, South New Hope, and Medicine Lake.

James E. Anderson
Grace Iverson
Don Wolter
Mrs. Carl Smelker
Mr. and Mrs. Ron Meuser
Larry and Myrna Marofsky
John and Lois Rogers
Jim and Sandy Patterson
Frank and Barb Dvorak
Oliver and Lorraine Clausen
Kathryn and Kingsley Murphy
Nancy Lux
Jean and Dick Clarke
Audrey Cameron
Gene and Polly Sanders
Bill and Lillian Leeper
Del and Fran Dye
Beverly Nelson
David Vosick
Mrs. Arlene Chamberlain
Mary Jean Brady
Norm and Mary Torrison
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Connor
Mr. and Mrs. David Brumm /
Mrs. Lucille Evans
Gen and Ray Jodell
Katherine Cady

Mr. and Mrs. David Hinitz
Gary and Joan Paradise
Vivan and Lou Greeninger
Kathy McSawan
Gerald Johnson
Amy Fiske
Mrs. Harriet Oeder
Denise Mollen
Gay Toukey
Elaine Gleason
Audrey Bambenek
Kay Nahomiak
Helen Jirak
Jerry and Beth Brownfield
Mr. and Mrs. Oleen Haraldson
Shirley Maxwell
Floyd Pearson
Kay Grimme
Karen Hinton
"rs. Harold Doepke
Paul Doepke
Gerald Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bierwirth
Mr. and Mrs. John Batson
David and Leone Maclean
Dick Batson
Dick and Lila Cargill

Walter and Sara Utt
Mark and Kathleen Thorsell
Pete and Sharon Meyer
Judy and Jim Betty
Michael and Joyce Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. Charles W. McDonald
Margaret Mulvey
Loring M. Staples, Jr./
Wilson Anderson
Al and Loretta Goblirsch
Karen Wangensteen
Victor Cueva
Dian and Wendell Larson
Corinne Sayther
Betty Forster
Pat and Carroll Vomhof
Dr. and Mrs. Fred Lyon
John C. Lynskey
Barbara and Jerry Johnson
Gene Schroeder
Jerry and Carol Keller
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gangl
John and Vendla Fahning
Shirley Kavanaugh
Mr. and Mrs. Dave Roe
Mary and Al Betchwarf
Dennis and Carol Danger

Cisila Wildes
Roger & Karen Cuthbertson
Milton and Mavis Olson
Sue Kirchoff
Mr. and Mrs. Ron Billings
Evelyn Solberg
Jim and Betty Threinen
Wayne Timbruell
Steve Saunders
Carolyn Cade
Glen Gore
Bill and Ellie Ogden
Paul and Margee Thatcher
Philip and Gene Johnson
S. Peter Koop
Carroll Jackley
David and Peggy Cost
Don and Lois Freeburg
Bette and Walter Hughes
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Kuehnell
Vince Hughes
Bernadette Zielwein
Keith Davis
Mr. & Mrs. Roger Richters
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Schulte
Mary Merlin
Don & Nadine Cassata

Prepared and paid for by the Emily Ann Staples Campaign Committee, Delavan S. Dye, 3325 Harbor Lane, Plymouth, Minn. 55441, Treasurer.

Post - Oct 31, 1974

FOLLOWING THE POLITICIANS . . .

Frenzel expenditures top $70,000

EDITOR'S NOTE: This column offers information on state and county candidates for the Nov. 5 election, from material supplied by the politicians. The final column will appear in next week's Post Newspapers, and those who submit information for this space are reminded that Monday, Oct. 28 is a postal holiday. Column deadline is noon next Monday.

Expenditures and contributions were running very close at the office of Cong. **Bill Frenzel** last week. A statement from Frenzel's office said $70,838 had been donated to his campaign, and expenditures through Oct. 14 totaled $71,488. Of the 1,365 contributions, all but seven came from various individuals, who contributed an average of $46 each. The Republican party gave Frenzel $5,000, while group contributions (five) totaled $3,750. The remaining $62,088 came from 1,358 individuals, according to Frenzel's office. Of these people, 204 gave at least $100.

Stressing fiscal responsibility **Rep. Bill Clifford**, incumbent candidate in District 44B urges voters to elect a legislator who can be responsible to guide the state's growth. "We must establish the total amount to be spent first and appropriations must be held within these limits," Clifford said, referring to the '75 session. Clifford also said inflation and government spending are key comments from people he visits in door-to-door campaigning.

Door knocking by **Leo Adams**, candidate for the house from District 44B discloses that many people are in fear of losing their homes before retirement because of inflation, and that many hesitate to improve their homes for fear of increased property taxes. Adams feels existing tax laws should be modified so homeowners can obtain write-offs similar to those enjoyed by big business when property is improved. Adams also promises backers that he will be available to the public frequently, if elected.

Senior Citizens on a moderate or low fixed income must be given serious attention in the next legislative session, according to **Ernee McArthur**, incumbent legislator from District 45B. She points out that in '71, the income tax credit for the elderly was enacted, and in '73 a property tax freeze helped the same people. She said: "State aid for Senior Citizens must not be cut back when they receive a Social Security increase."

Endorsement from two teaching groups has been received by **Emily Staples**, a candidate for the house in District 43A. The support came from the Minnesota Education Association and the Minnesota Federation of Teachers. Other groups supporting her are the DFL Party, the Transportation Political Education League, AFL-CIO, Political Education Fund 292, Twin City Area Machinists and the non-partisan Political League.

Kerry Koestler, candidate for the house in District 44A says the public has a right to know how the legislature is conducting its business, and that he will work toward passage of legislation that makes state government more accountable to the people. Koestler also said the DFL defeated some bills in its last session that he would approve. They include name rotation on the ballot, opening all meetings to the public, recording every single vote cast on any subject, provide transcripts of all house proceedings to keep track of what each legislator is doing, require all committees to be composed of the same proportion of caucus members as the ratio of the majority and minority house members, and amend the rules to penalize lobbyists who violate the law.

"Two years of DFL control were not enough to bring Minnesota up to the excellence that is demanded by the public. The DFL majority made an excellent start in election reform, but refinement must be added to the measures passed and the progress made must be protected." Those were the words of **Bill Luther**, DFL endorsed candidate for the house in District 45B, who also offered the opinion that '74 will be a test year for election reform measures . . . Within the past few days, Luther was endorsed by the Brooklyn Center Police Association.

Increased state aid for education should receive priority treatment during the next legislative session, according to **Tad Jude**, incumbent DFL house member from 42A. Jude is of the opinion the legislature will gradually increase homestead property tax relief (now set at 45 per cent) to 100 per cent of the tax burden on homeowners. He said: "Property used for a person's home is not a fair source of taxation, because it is not based on ability to pay. Education will be adequately funded and taxes more equitably assessed as the legislature shifts the burden away from property taxation to a more fair system based on increasing state aids to local units of government."

Endorsement from two police associations were given **Chet Durda**, candidate for county attorney, recently. One came from the Brooklyn Center Police Association, and the other from the Bloomington Police Association. Both groups cited his extensive background as a prosecutor and county judge.

Involved this year

To the Editor:

For years I've remained outside of the political arena, using only my ballot as a means of selection. This year, I've become involved in grass roots politics after I discovered in 43A that the incumbent representative's only solution to problems is to vote no or not vote at all.

He is proud of the fact that he sponsored a special education bill in the '71 session, which passed. This bill is particularly hard on districts which had excellent and extensive special education programs, such as District 281.

THE BILL, INSTEAD OF ADDING the money over and above the district's formula allotment, takes money away. Many people have moved into 281 because of the fine programs. We don't need the Heinitz kind of mentality, which is in essence "anti" everything, including education.

I am supporting Emily Anne Staple's, who has the experience, knowledge and stated positions on educational issues, which I feel are necessary to solve the problems and make those all important decisions. I urge you to do the same.

C. Nelson Anderson
PLYMOUTH

Vote Tues., Nov. 5th

Emily Anne

STAPLES

STATE LEGISLATURE 43A

THE CANDIDATE who understands the increasing demands on education, transportation and land development in our growing suburban area.

DFL/LABOR ENDORSED

District 43A includes all of Plymouth, Northwestern Golden Valley, South New Hope, and Medicine Lake.

Prepared and paid for by the Emily Anne Staples Campaign Committee. Delavan S. Dye, 3325 Harbor Lane, Plymouth, Minn. 55441, Treasurer.

The Weather

Today—Sunny, high in low to mid 70s, low in 40s. Chance of rain near zero through tonight. Thursday—Sunny, high in 70s. Yesterday—3 p.m. Air Index, 25, Temp. range, 73-61. Details are on Page C2.

The Washington Post

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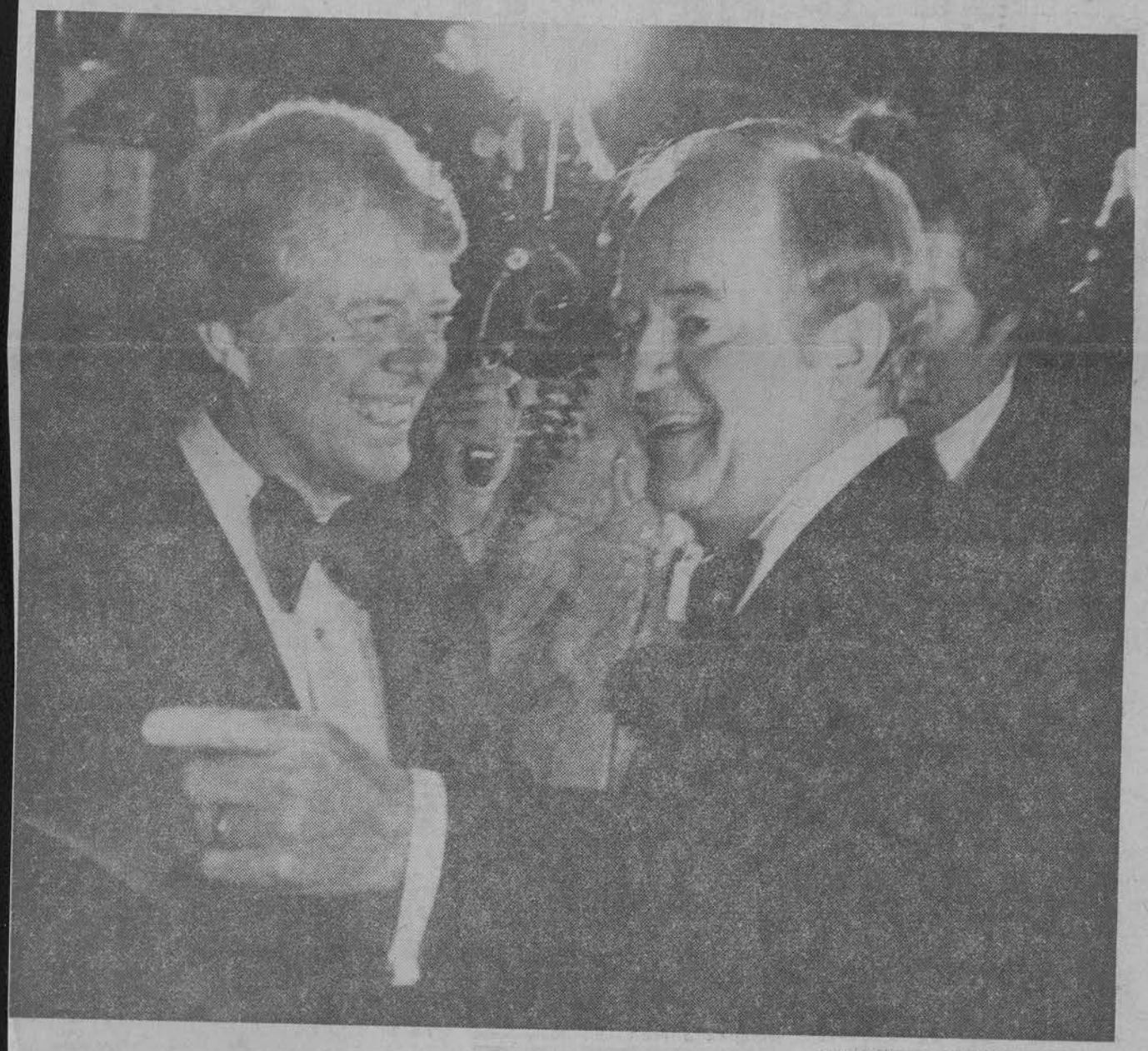

By Joe Heiberger—The Washington Post

Jimmy Carter of Georgia and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota at last night's Democratic congressional dinner.

Come and Greet

Geraldine Ferraro

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

And

Joan Growe

CANDIDATE FOR U.S. SENATE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1984

HENNEPIN COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER

(7th Street Side)

4:30 P.M.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Paid for by the Mondale/Ferraro Campaign.

We're the People for Mondale/Ferraro.
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mwpc news

Our purpose is to win equal representation for Women in Government

Staples criticizes 'Good ol boys' tactics

by Carol Stenborg, Editor

Emily Staples is not pleased with her loss on election day, to an opponent who, she noted, carried on a very "macho campaign." At the Nov. 15 Candidates' Wind-Down, she also pointed out that "the good ol' boys are alive and living on money" - lots of it. Her opponent outspent her with his nearly $4 per vote total spending. In contrast, Staples, spent only $40,000 on her campaign.

But Emily Staples isn't just bemoaning her loss. On Friday, Nov. 21, she filed suit in Hennepin County District Court against her opponent, charging unfair campaign practices. "The campaign was not in line with Minnesota electorate expectations of honesty in opponents' record," she said.

A judge will be appointed by the Supreme to hear the case, and report findings to the Senate. The senate will then determine whether or not to seat the newly elected senator. If they decide not to seat him, then a special election will be called in District 43B.

Staples hopes the Senate will make a decision by mid- to late February of next year. She adds " it's too early to say anything about which way it (the case) will go."

She also said she still isn't looking into the future, but "keeping her options for the present open."

"One of the things I've done best is being a catalyst between the public and private sectors, Staples said. she wants to continue her involvement with government in either through the public or private sector.

About her campaign, Staples says she felt she ran "a clean informative campaign," but that it was "more a personality campaign than a discussion of issues.

Of the elections in general, she says women did not fare as well as she expected. "Many women get trapped in situations where they haven't been able to build their strength and capitalize on a natural constituency."

Senator Emily Anne Staples

MWPC ANNUAL CONVENTION

Mark your Calendars:
JANUARY 17, 1981

Watch for details in the mail. Program and guest speakers to be announced. guest speakers to be announced.

Co-Chairs report

Candidates debriefing enlightening to all

Barbara Adams,
Co-chair

In a recent column, Ellen Goodman quoted Barney Frank, a liberal newly elected to Congress, who said: "We're running against the tide. So I'm going to go down there and spawn." Ellen, in her wonderful way, then wrote: "Spawning is alot more fun than mourning."

As part of our spawning effort, MWPC invited 1980 women candidates for public office to a Wind-Down in Minneapolis on Saturday, November 15th. Elin Skinner with the help of Mary Meeker and Enid Griffin enticed thirty seven women to a revitalizing morning of relating the pluses and minuses, losses and triumphs, problems and opportunities of a wide variety of state and local campaigns. We listened to experiences of defeat by incumbents and challengers, to dramatic successes in many races, to those who won and those who will win next time. We came away renewed in confidence, invigorated by the resilience and the exceptional stature, skill and intelligence of the candidates.

While the Caucus was able to help many women office seekers with volunteers and money, we need to do more and better next time. Out of this frequently moving exchange we sought advice on what we could do better and where our energies could best be expended. Suggestions ranged from workshops on a variety of campaign skills to gathering elected women to discuss how to function together and find ways to avoid working against each other because of partisan demands.

Some special quotes:

Charlee Hoyt: "We can't be one issue committees or caucuses."

Peg LaBore for Karen Clark: "She (Karen) was her own best. Her intelligence and caring personality came through."

Sara Jaehne: "My kids made it (losing) more bearable."

Ann O'Loughlin: "It was well worth the effort ... will run again unless hopelessly redistricted."

Bernie Klein: "County races do not get media attention.

Carolyn Rodriguez: "Need to separate yourself from the nasty reponses ... can't take it personnally ... we zeroed in on local concerns."

Carolyn McBride: "I researched past editions of the paper to learn from earlier campaigns."

Emily Anne Staples: "The old boys' network is alive and well."

Helen Yates: "I have announced my election campaign for '82."

Elsa Carpenter: "The pain (of losing) is difficult ... we tend feel guilty when something happens."

Several described with great feeling the support of their families, the old and new friends who gave countless hours and dollars, the lives they touched and the insight into human needs they acquired. They also commented on abusive single issue people, media endorsements without interviewing both candidates, loss of anonymity and ways to raise money. We are clearly gaining in experience and sophistication and we have a lot to learn from each other.

One area which received much attention was the awareness of being a woman candidate, of women's image in the press, of attitudes toward women, of the need to prove oneself to be taken seriously. We hope to offer workshops addressing many of the concerns raised.

Every campaign offers valuable lessons! For instance, Karen Clark running openly as a lesbian, confronting tough questions at the door and winning decisively with little money and lots of volunteers. For instance, Emily Anne Staples losing to a heavily financed macho campaign (the Vikings went door to door) to a candidate misrepresenting her record and equivocating on his own positions.

Although the tide appears to be running against us in the voters nationwide who wanted change went with and anti-ERA and anti-choice candidate, Minnesota held

(continued on page 4)

Election brings wins, losses for women

Marilyn Bryant,
Chair

"Win With Women" has been the thrust of the Caucus during this election year and the theme of this column for several months. Now that the results are tallied we find that "Win With Women" we did, to a greater degree than ever before. However, despite the increases, the results present a mixed picture for women because we had hoped for more substantial gains and because some of those elected hold negative views on women's issues.

On the national scene, there will be a record-tying 21 women serving in the 97th Congress when it convenes in January. This will match the record set in 1975, and as one feminist leader noted, we aren't falling behind, but we clearly aren't making any major breakthroughs at the congressional level. Two women will serve in the United States Senate, and while two women have served simultaneously in the past, this will be the first time both have attained seats in their own rights rather than inheriting them from husbands who died in office. Women everywhere were stunned by the defeat of Elizabeth Holtzman, a longtime champion of feminist issues, who was defeated in her bid for a Senate seat from New York.

Women in the state of Minnesota will also feel the loss of two friends and well respected legislators, Emily Staples and Dee Knaak. Their losses to male candidates have been well chronicled as both were objects of targeted, highly financed campaigns. Women did make slight gains in numbers in the Minnesota legislature where 5 women will serve in the Senate and 19 in the House, a net gain of 4 seats. Women will now hold 24 of 201 seats, indicating that there is still much work to be done before achieving the state Caucus goal of more equal representation of women in government. This is but an insignificant change, a token increase

As a result of similar minimal increases in other states, more women will serve in state legislatures than ever before. Eleanore Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women (NOW) pointed out that essentially women are still not represented, for a gain of three or four means nothing as they could easily be lost in the next election. She added that "at this rate it will take women 217 years to reach parity, a prospect which does not give you solace."

Many feminsts viewed this election as a significant set-back for women's rights, pointing to the ouster of a president who supported many feminist goals and the loss of some of the leading defenders of those goals in the Senate, the House and state legislatures. However, some hope that the political upheaval will galvanize supporters into action who have formerly lent only silent support. A recently published Gallup Poll shows that a majority of the American people are in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment and abortion rights, but that majority has not advocated for or acted upon their beliefs. Recognizing that a genuine threat to their views is present, this majority may now be prompted to organize to counter the ominous threat.

Does it matter? Does it make a difference whether or not we win with women and work toward more equal representation of women in government? Yes, I think it matters, for if we are to shape the future to reflect our needs more advantageously, we will have to be a part of the important work of initiating legislation, adopting regulations and passing bills, work which has essentially been a male prerogative in the past. It matters that our voices have been unheard on the hallowed halls of state houses. It makes difference if you want to eliminate sex bias in our Social Security system. Or provide pregnancy benefits. Or permit or deny abortions. It also matters on issues where the underrepresentation of women is less obvious - on energy policy, anti-inflation measures, health care, the military budget. On all these issues, it matters that half of America - the women of America

(continued on page 4)

Co-Chairs report

Barbara Adams (Continued from Page 2)

its ground on candidates supporting women's issues. Furthermore, a recent Gallup Poll substantiated the view that Reagan was not elected on anti-woman vote. Infact, the public still endorses ERA by a 2 to 1 margin and 65% oppose a ban on all abortions.

This will be a busy year. We need to lay the groundwork for coming elections, identify candidates, build skills, raise money and sell our positions to the public and legislators alike.

We can do it. We have gained seats both nationally and locally, and the momentum, while not uniform, is clearly with us overall. ERA energies will pour into four states as we cannot puase in our determination to succeed. The Caucus needs you and your friends membership is a real tool in reaching legislators. Please come and bring those friends to the annual meeting on Saturday, January 17th at the Minneapolis YWCA. Your participation is a valuable gesture of commitment to women's issues. Let us spawn together.

Those attending the Candidates' debriefing session included(l-r): Ann O'Loughlin, candidate for House District 58B; Anne Weyrauch, candidate for Hennepin County Commissioner; and Charlee Hoyt, Minneapolis City Council member and Weyrauch's campaign manager.

Marilyn Bryant, (Continued from Page 3)

-are missing from the decision making process.

Recently Elizabeth Janeway, author and social critic, said that the progress women have achieved has been slow, adding, "We've come a short way, baby." However, she states that great change does not take place quickly, and our progress is irreversible. Slow but irreversible. Perhaps that may be some solace, some encouragement, some ray of hope to all who worked so hard in this election year to win with women.

State election results:

In the Senate, with 67 seats, 14 women ran for election. Five were successful. Formerly, 4 women were seated in the State Senate so we have a net gain of 1.

In the House, with 137 seats, 30 women were running. Nineteen women won seats for a net gain of 3 (formerly 16 women held house seats).

So, a total of 24 women hold seats in the Minnesota legislature, out of 201 possible seats.

Elected women in the House include:

5B	Lona Minne,	DFL	incumbent
8A	Arlene Lehto,	DFL	incumbent
]4B	Mary Murphy	DFL	incumbent
24B	Marnie Luknic	IR	incumbent
37A	Shirley Hokanson	DFL	incumbent
38A	Kathleen Blatz	IR	incumbent
39A	Mary Forsythe	IR	incumbent
4]A	Sally Olsen	IR	incumbent
44B	Dorothy Hokr	IR	new
50A	Connie Levi	IR	incumbent
53A	Carolyn Rodriguez	DFL	new
56B	Dee Long	DFL	incumbent
57A	Phyllis Kahn	DFL	incumbent
59A	Karen Clark	DFL	new
60A	Janet CLark	DFL	incumbent
60B	Donna Peterson	DFL	incumbent
62A	Ann Wynia	DFL	incumbent
63A	Kathleen Vellenga	DFL	new
64B	Peggy Byrne	DFL	incumbent

Elected women in the Senate include:

33	Nancy Brataas	IR	incumbent
34	Pat Kronebusch	IR	new
55	Anne Stokowski	DFL	incumbent
59	Linda Berglin	DFL	new
67	Marilyn Lantry	DFL	new

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

As active members of the MWPC, it has been our understanding that the primary purpose of our bipartisan coalition is to work toward the election or appointment of intelligent, qualified feminists to meaningful government positions.

That is why it was diappointing during the recent elections to discover that at least one member of the MWPC (a woman already in an influential government post) actively worked against the MWPC endorsed candidate who happened to belongto "the other" political party. Most aggravating is that it was the candidate'sfeminism that was being questioned.

If we are to secure equal rights and maintain reproductive freedom, we must work together. After all, isn't that what a coalition is all about?

Sharon L. Bailey and Ellie Winninghoff

ERA

Beginning this issue the Caucus will publish the Equal Rights Amendment so that members will be familiar with its provisions.

Sec. 1 Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Sec. 2 The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Sec. 3 This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

Dear Friends,

Needless to say, I am extremely disappointed that I did not win this election! However, we did better than anyone else has done in this district. Also, there is unanimous praise for the excellent campaign we carried out. Even my opponent was generous in his compliments (small comfort!). I wish I could write a personal note to each of you, but I think you would rather have me use my time gearing up for the next contest in 1982!

Looking back, we will try to find out what more we could have done, or what different strategies could have been used. Looking forward, we will start now to build a team of leaders and a set of strategies to ensure victory! Due to your generosity we have some money left over which will be a big help. I will follow the activities of the Legislature, both to see if there are issues we can use and to make myself thoroughly familiar with the important bills that are considered.

In addition I want to be active in the community, visiting schools, churches and businesses and attending as many functions as I can. I hope to see you often. If you have any suggestions feel free to call me at 925-9293.

Many, many heartfelt thanks to all of you for your hard work, your generous contributions and your votes!

Grace Harkness, candidate for House Dist. 58A

County report

Hennepin

The Hennepin County Annual Meeting will be held on Dec. 4, at 5:30 p.m. at Blaisdell Place in Minneapolis. A Candidate's Reception will be followed by a candlelight dinner and a political media panel with Karen boros, WCCO; Carol Robertshaw, KUOM; and Lori Sturdevant, Minneapolis Tribune. Election of officers will follow. The charge is $10 for the evening - $4 to attend the panel without dinner. Invitations will be in the mail soon.

Congratulations to the HWPC endorsed candidates who won their elections: Randy, Stanten, 56A; Dee Long, 56B; Allan Spear, 57; Linda Berglin, 59; Karen Clark, 59A; John Brandle, 61A; Wes Skoglund, 61B; and Shirley Lundgren, Crystal City Council. Sympathy and a vow to work harder next time for our endorsed candidates who did not win. They fought a good fight and we all appreciate it. We're proud of them.

Hennepin Women raised $1,230 especially for the past election and disbursed $1,206. This was in addition to the money disbursed by the State MWPC. Our endorsed women candidates in Hennepin County were well supported by the Caucus.

Saturday December 6 all Caucus members living in Dakota county are asked to attend a meeting to inaugurate the Dakota County Women's Political Caucus chapter. Informal discussion over coffee at Kathy Ridder's home, 1744 Dodd Road, Mendota Heights, from 10 a.m. til noon. Special Caucus member and newly elected state legislator Carolyn Rodriguez will be present. If anyone needs directions or wants more information, call Toni Tschann at 455-9304.

Nominating Committee

The Nominations committee is still looking for members interested in filling two Steering Committee positions in 1981: Membership Chair and Newsletter editor. If you are interested in serving or know of anyone interested, please call Gloria Griffin, nominations chair (474-4807) or the Caucus office (646-5865.

Noteworthy

New members this month include:

Connie Archibald-Daniel, Jeanne H. Justus, Ruth Cain, Patricia Grimes, Nancy Sandberg, Marcia Mattson, Connie N. Hedtke, Patricia Rizzi, Penny Winton, Susan Kennedy, Deborah Botko, Mickey Andres, Emmie Lou Hanson, Ann Higgins, Margaret LaBore, Bonny Miller, Carol B. Slade, and Marcea Bland Stanten.

Welcome all and let's keep out numbers growing!

There are many appointments to state boards, commissions, and councils: We will be listing these as we find out about them. Be thinking of what you would like to apply for and encourage other qualified women to apply also.

For more information about current appointments, call Ruth Hauge, at 926-9098.

Downtowner Night

A Wine and Cheese Cocktail hour, co-sponsored by the Ramsey County and MWPC brought a group of 40 women together.

Caucus members talked informally with women of all ages and professions. Our thanks to the members who gave their time to make this successful.

Many of the women in attendance will be joining the Caucus in 1981 and we hope this will be a good beginning of the new members' drive.

MWPC and RCWPC co sponsored 'Downtowner Night' in St. Paul as part of their membership drives.

Above (l-r) are: Marilyn McClure, Commissioner for the Department of Human Rights, and MWPC membership co-chairs Carol Van Ryswyck and Toni Tschann.

Minnesota Women's Consortium organizes

by Carrie Wasley

For the last several months, MWPC has been part of a group of feminist lobbyists who have put their collective heads and wisdome together to come up with a more efficient and more powerful strategy for lobbying at the State Captol during the next session and to hopefully lay the groundwork for an outgoing organization for sessions to come.

Basically the Consortium was created to solve the problems of: no money, not enough time, and lack of organization on feminist issues in order to maximize our impact at the legislature. The Minnesota Women's Consortium is a concept that by cooperation we will alleviate these three problems.

The Consortium is an organization of feminst organizations which will exist to influence legislation. Individual organizations may participate in and support specific legislation according to their own priorities. Where the groups can come together, interact and use our numbers for a show of strength is what we are all about.

The Consortium has been designed to have a fairly definite structure -- monthly meetings, a steering committee of ten elected members, officers, dues and a voting procedure.

About voting: the Consortium plan is to have one formal delegate and one formal alternate representing each organization which joins. All other members of these organizations are invited to attend Consortium meetings and may vote informally on matters. If a formal delegate wishes to call for a formal vote, then only formal delegates and properly elevated alternates may vote. The idea is to conduct our business informally and allow all those who are in attendance to participate. However on matters which require a formal vote, only the proper delegates vote.

Each organization will be asked to join the Consortium and offer time in lobbying, administration and support functions by their participation. Dues for the initial six months have been set at $25.00 there are over 30 organizations which have responded by sending a representative to one or all of the initial meetings. This does not mean that all 30 will join the Consortium. Issues have been identified broadly and for lack of time and the spirit of expediency the Houston Plan will be used as a guide in the formulation of specific issues of legislation.

The Consortium will serve as a basic clearinghouse for feminist lobbying and feminist perspective at the Capitol. You will be receiving reports on this during the upcoming session and if all goes well it should allow for a session that is a little less hectic and a lot more under control.

There will be action taken at the MWPC steering committee on December 1 to decide if we should join and who our official delegate and alternate will be. If you have any thoughts on this please let Carrie Wasley know -- 292-6353.

METROPOLITAN FUNDRAISER
for
Minnesota Womens' Consortium

Thursday, JANUARY 14, 1981
4:30 to 8:30 p.m.

at: Linda Medine's home
30 Manitou Island
White Bear Lake, MN 55110

Cost is $10 for guests, $25 for sponsors, $100 for patrons. Send checks to the above address made out to Minnesota Women's Education Council.

For more information call the Caucus office at 646-5865.

mwpc news

Minnesota Women's Political Caucus
1821 University Avenue, 291S, St. Paul, Mn. 55104.

Chair: Marilyn Bryant

Co-chair: Barbara Adams

Newsletter Editor: Carol Stenborg

Office Manager: Sara Branson

Office Hours: M-F 8:15-11:15 a.m
phone 646-5865

Next Steering Committee Meeting:
Monday, January 5, 1981
Second Floor Conference Room

CALENDAR

DECEMBER

1 MWPC Steering Committee meeting, beginning at 5:30 p.m. in the Second Floor Conference Room, 1821 Griggs-Midway Building. All Members are invited.

4 MWEC Fundraiser.

4 Hennepin County Annual Meeting at Blaisedell Place. Beginning at 5:30.

6 Dakota County Inaugeral Meeting at Kathy Ridder's home. See Story on County News page.

JANUARY

5 MWPC Steering Committee meeting, beginning at 5:30 p.m. in the Second Floor Conference Room, 1821 Griggs-Midway Building. All Members are invited.

17 MWPC Annual Meeting at the Minneapolis YWCA. Morning business meeting, including election of new officers followed by lunch. Watch for details in your mail.

FEBRUARY

2 MWPC Steering Committee meeting

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Now is the time to renew your Caucus membership for 1981.

Although it may seem that we are rushing into 1981, there is a great need for early renewal in the coming year.

Our voting power for the next National Women's Political Caucus Steering Committee Meeting depends on how many members are renewed for 1981. The cutoff date for this count is early December. We're counting on you to help us keep our voting strength up at the next National meeting.

Don't forget - Tear off this form and mail in your renewal today.

Dues are $25.00.

Send to: MWPC
1821 University Ave Rm 291s
St. Paul, MN 55104

1981 RENEWAL

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

PHONE _____(home)_____(office)

☐ CHECK HERE IF THIS IS A CHANGE FROM LAST YEAR

Your check for $25.00 covers State, National and County Dues.

mwpc news

1821 University Avenue, 291S, St. Paul, Mn, 55104, (612) 646-5865

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OF COUNSEL

SAMUEL H. MASLON
1901-1988

August 15, 1990

Mr. Lou DeMars
Volunteer Committee Headquarters
924 Main Street
Hopkins, MN 55343

Attention: Kathy Forcia

Dear Lou/Kathy:

Emily Ann Staples has authorized the release of the enclosed campaign piece, "Emily, How Could You?", which was the subject of Emily Ann Staples election recount suit against Jim Ramstad in 1981.

Yours very truly,

William E. Mullin

WEM:LK
Enclosure
cc: Emily Ann Staples

EMILY,
HOW
COULD
YOU?

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EMILY STAPLES, LET'S LOOK AT YOUR RECORD

HOW COULD YOU VOTE . . .

AGAINST pension tax relief for senior citizens

-Senate Journal, May 9, 1977, Page 1908
-Senate Journal, May 14, 1979, Page 2117

FOR taxing retired public employees' pensions

-H.F. 1475, May 21, 1977, Senate Journal, Page 2876

FOR getting your own pension after only 6 years in office
(Most of us work 20 years for our pensions!)

-H.F. 1861, March 23, 1978, Senate Journal, Page 5953

AGAINST 100% inflation-proofing the Minnesota state income tax

-H.F. 2250, March 11, 1978, Senate Journal, Page 4658

AGAINST tax relief for our Minnesota men and women in military service

-Senate Journal, May 9, 1977, Page 1931
-Senate Journal, March 11, 1978, Page 4657

FOR more than doubling your own legislative pay.

-S.F. 483, April 21, 1977, Senate Journal, Page 1104

FOR a 60% raise in your daily legislative expense account

-Senate Resolution #17, January 27, 1977, Senate Journal, Page 119

FOR a bill that allows homosexuals who openly advocate their way of life to force themselves on any employer or landlord

-S.F. 497, May 2, 1977, Senate Journal, page 1711

AGAINST outlawing obscene movies at drive-in theatres

-H.F. 13, May 21, 1979, Senate Journal, Page 3053

AGAINST sales tax exemptions for our residential heating fuels

-May 9, 1977, Senate Journal, Page 1911

AGAINST increasing renters credits

-May 9, 1977, Senate Journal, Page 1927

FOR a bill that allows a person who drives a $20,000 car with $600 cash in his or her pocket to be eligible for general assistance welfare

-H.F. 1603, April 1, 1980, Senate Journal, Page 5895

NOT VOTE on the bill to limit state spending of our hard-earned tax dollars

-S.F. 1762, April 2, 1980, Senate Journal, Page 5954

BE PRESENT AND NOT VOTE on the bill allowing those convicted of **criminal sexual misconduct** *[*M.S. 609.343 (a)*]*, **burglary** *[*M.S. 609.58 Subd. 2(1) (b)*]*, or **kidnapping** *[*M.S. 609.25 Subd. 2 (1)*]*, to get by without any prison term.

-Barrette Amendment, March 25, 1980, Senate Journal, Page 5260

EMILY STAPLES, YOU LET US DOWN!

WE CAN'T AFFORD ANY MORE OF EMILY STAPLES AND THE OTHER BIG SPENDERS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE!

- If you earn between $7,500 and $35,000 per year, you pay **THE HIGHEST** state income taxes in the nation!

-Minnesota Department of Revenue

- Staples is rated one of the **TEN MOST LIBERAL** senators in voting for higher taxes and bigger government spending of your hard-earned tax dollars!

-1979 Report on the Minnesota Legislature by the Legislative Evaluation Assembly of Minnesota

- 400% rise in public assistance welfare spending since 1972!

-Research Bulletin for 1971 published by Minnesota Taxpayers Association and Fiscal Review for 1979 published by Minnesota Senate

- We've LOST 58 BUSINESSES to South Dakota alone since 1972! (That's a lot of JOBS!)

IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE!

ELECT JIM RAMSTAD

YOUR STATE SENATOR

The job you save may be your own!

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 2
RICHARD L. HOFFARTH

RAMSTAD EX. 3
12-3-80

JIM RAMSTAD
WILL REPRESENT YOU AND PUT YOUR INTERESTS FIRST!

A LEADER QUALIFIED FOR THE 90's

- Phi Beta Kappa, University of Minnesota
- Law Degree with Honors, George Washington University
- Former Instructor, American Government
- First Lieutenant, U.S. Army Reserve
- Westphal Post 251 American Legion, Robbinsdale
- Plymouth Human Rights Commission
- Chairman, Minnesota Human Rights Advisory Committee
- Vice President, Chelsea Mews Homeowners Association, Plymouth
- Northwest Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce
- United Presbyterian Church
- Plymouth Lions Club • Plymouth Civic League
- Sponsoring Committee, Humphrey Institute
- Director, University of Minnesota Alumni Association
- Chief Assistant, Minnesota House Speaker Duxbury (1969)
- Special Assistant, Congressman Tom Kleppe (1970)
- Deputy Campaign Manager, Congressman Bill Frenzel (1978)

JIM RAMSTAD
FOR STATE SENATE

Prepared and paid for by the Ramstad Volunteer Committee.
Kay Weinstock, Treasurer, P.O. Box 41980, Plymouth, MN 55441

STATE OF MINNESOTA
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR
Veterans Service Building, 1st Floor West Wing
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

ELDON STOEHR
Legislative Auditor

(612) 296-4708

November 2, 1981

Ms. Emily Ann Staples
205 Mt. Auburn St.
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Ms. Staples:

I have tried unsuccessfully to reach you by telephone to clarify what type of information would be helpful to you. There is, as I am sure you realize, a vast amount of literature on various aspects of program evaluation. Therefore, I thought one document that might be helpful is a recent GAO Annotated Literature Review. I have also enclosed a brief introduction to the Program Evaluation Division and an article by a former member of the PED staff.

I hope that these documents will be of some assistance. Please feel free to contact us if we can be of any further help.

Sincerely,

James Nobles
Deputy Legislative Auditor
for Program Evaluation

JN:jeb

enc.

Evaluative Need Assessments: Can They Make Evaluation Work?

(Can Anything Make Evaluation Work?)

Sharon Studer

A review of evaluation experience suggests that evaluation results have not exerted significant influence on program decisions.

Weiss, 1972

The recent literature is unanimous in announcing the general failure of evaluation to affect decisionmaking in a significant way.

Wholey, 1970

The impact of the research on the most important affairs of state (is) . . . with few exceptions, nil.

Deitchman, 1976

The reviews are in and the critics have decided: evaluation faces major problems. While its premiere was heralded as the solution for many government problems, it has by many accounts failed to realize its full potential.

As with most problem performances, dozens of recommendations exist for performance improvement. Use different methods, train evaluators better, spend more money—the solutions outnumber the critics.

Use different methods, train evaluators better, spend more money— the solutions outnumber the critics.

One of the proposed solutions focuses on determining the reasonableness of doing an evaluation in advance of the effort. This review discusses two methods for achieving that result: evaluability assessments suggested by Joseph Wholey and colleagues and the AVICTORY model (defined later), an acronym suggesting dimensions which are necessary for successful evaluation, by Howard Davis and Susan Salasin.

Sharon Studer, currently at The Urban Institute, was previously a senior evaluator for the Minnesota legislature.

EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENTS—WHOLEY

Scenario: a state legislature mandates that its new evaluation unit examine the effectiveness of human service delivery systems. The major question addressed is whether current regulatory mechanisms adequately protect the state's dependent populations (e.g., mentally retarded, mentally ill). The unit produces a preliminary report (entitled an evaluability assessment), outlining the logic of the current regulatory system, as well as documenting both gaps and overlaps in the service delivery system.

The report also details potential evaluation topics, how these topics will be addressed, and the effort required to conduct the evaluation. Based on this preliminary analysis, a legislative committee directs the unit to proceed with a full-scale evaluation. A major evaluation effort, taking three staff years and costing $100,000, recommends significant changes in the state's regulatory mechanisms.

Result: despite the evaluability assessment's groundwork establishing the need for an evaluation, and the successful collection of the data, three years later none of the major evaluation recommendations had been implemented.

An Endemic Problem

The scenario describes an actual evaluation conducted for the Minnesota legislature. The nonutilization problem it describes, however, is endemic to evaluation research. Examining the program of a recent professional meeting for evaluators, for example, one notes that almost a fourth of the papers address the topic of evaluation utilization.

Joseph Wholey, while at The Urban Institute, introduced the concept of evaluability assessments

to address the problem of evaluation's nonutilization. Evaluability assessments provide a framework for systematically examining whether an evaluation should be done prior to an actual evaluation. As the opening example suggests, however, the process may not be the complete answer to evaluation's problems.

Certain Criteria Must Be Met

Examining first what is meant by the phrase "evaluability assessment," Wholey argues that certain criteria must be met, and a deliberate information-gathering process must occur before a full-scale evaluation is undertaken. The three criteria Wholey sees as critical to a meaningful evaluation effort are:

(1) program objectives must be well-defined;

(2) program assumptions/objectives must be plausible; and

(3) the evaluation's intended uses must be well-defined.

To ensure that these standards are met, and in hopes of enhancing the possibility of utilization, Wholey recommends taking the following steps.

(1) Define the program to be evaluated. Evaluators and managers decide what the program is which will be evaluated.

(2) Collect information on the intended program. Evaluator documents program objectives, how they are achieved, and how they are measured.

(3) Develop a concise description of the program (logic modeling). Evaluator graphically represents program's logical structure.

(4) Document the extent to which program activities and objectives are defined in measurable terms. Evaluator determines whether management has measures for all major components of the logic model.

(5) Collect information on program reality. Feasibility and cost of collecting program information is determined.

(6) Synthesize program information to clarify feasibility of performance measurements and plausibility of program objectives (equivalency modeling). A model is designed, clarifying what field data are available. Feasibility of obtaining program objectives is also determined.

(7) Identify evaluation/management options. Using the three criteria outlined above, the portion of the program that is "ready for useful evaluation" is determined.

(8) Present information to Management. Management verifies initial findings and determines next steps.

After going through these steps, the evaluator and management then decide on one of four alternatives: (1) administrative monitoring; (2) performance monitoring; (3) intensive evaluation; or (4) no further evaluation.

Depending on a program's complexity, an evaluability assessment takes about three to six staff months. Costs vary depending on availability and type of resources needed.

"If INPUT is what we put in and OUTPUT is what it puts out, how come we're missing so many PUTS?"

Reasonable Expectations

Wholey's model is appealing in that it sets reasonable expectations for an evaluation prior to its being conducted. By clarifying that every program does not need a full-scale evaluation, Wholey acknowledges that increased information alone cannot solve program problems. Although this seems an obvious assertion, evaluation's tarnished image suggests that the process has too frequently been undertaken with little forethought and unreasonable expectations.

When the evaluation unit attached to the Minnesota legislature tested Wholey's model, the concept proved successful. The opening scenario demonstrates the major exception to this generalization. At least a third of the evaluation topics proposed by the legislature were not undertaken as a result of the evaluability assessment process and, perhaps more telling, most completed evaluations were utilized.

Concept Is the Key

The key phrase is that the *concept* proved useful. It was not a series of steps or a set of criteria

that made the process work but rather an orientation towards carefully examining the need for each evaluation. The explicitness of Wholey's model may, in fact, be a detriment rather than an asset. By implying that there is a formula which will produce a successful evaluation, evaluators and managers alike may be lulled into a false security.

The method which Wholey describes emphasizes the form an evaluability assessment should take. That is, a series of steps is undertaken and once these are accomplished, a decision is made as to whether a full-scale evaluation or some other alternative is appropriate. The preordinate steps in the model are delimiting in that they imply the necessity of going through a specific series of steps to determine program evaluability. It is feasible that even without going through the elaborate logic and equivalency modeling suggested by Wholey, it could be clear that a program is not ready for a full-scale evaluation. *A frank discussion with a program manager and two or three key people might well reveal the same kind of information that three to six person months of intensive data collection would.*

> *. . . it could be clear that a program is not ready for a full-scale evaluation.*

Emphasize Whether

Rather than focusing on *how* information is collected, the important emphasis would seem to be on the criteria that are used in deciding *whether* to evaluate a program. Examining those cases where evaluability assessments proved effective in Minnesota, the underlying reason for success appears to have been the broad range of criteria used in deciding whether to proceed with a full-scale evaluation.

In the particular case study cited at the beginning of this section, evaluation unit staff had failed to fully research the state's regulatory legislative history. As a result, the report recommended major changes in the statutes which had been overhauled entirely in the previous legislative session. Legislative leaders hesitated to make further major changes without first assessing how well the recent revisions had worked.

A more thorough evaluability assessment, which would have examined recent legislative history, might have averted the problem. This result, among many others, suggests that a diversified range of criteria be identified to aid in conducting evaluability assessments.

WHOLEY'S CRITERIA

The criteria which Wholey postulates as necessary to evaluation—well-defined and plausible program objectives and well-defined evaluation uses—are fairly narrow. While Wholey's recent work suggests broadening the circumstances when an evaluator goes beyond conducting an evaluability assessment, the net result remains a definition which precludes evaluation of many programs.

Two types of problems can result from the application of these criteria. Programs which have very clear "paper programs" will be the predominant ones evaluated, and a variation of this, those programs which need program evaluation the most, may not be evaluated.

Looking first at the problem of requiring well-defined program objectives, the tendency will be to evaluate projects whose program directives may reflect little more than an aged mission statement. Managers may have a vested interest in steering evaluators' attentions to program parts which have a high number of paper products rather than those in most need of evaluative information.

> *Managers may have a vested interest in steering evaluators' attentions . . .*

Don't Even Look

Michael Scriven, a widely-recognized educational evaluator, argues that evaluators should not even look at an agency's goal statements when conducting an evaluation. Scriven maintains that if evaluators know program goals, they are predisposed to focus narrowly on finding out information regarding that specific goal set. Rather, evaluators should enter a program and describe it as it exists.

Not only does this method provide a more accurate method of determining whether a program reflects its written objectives, but it also provides a mechanism for identifying unintended side effects of a program. For example, an evaluation

of a public employment program might provide traditional output measures such as job placement and job retention rates. A careful examination of a program's documentation, however, might also reveal that minorities are being channeled into jobs requiring no skills training.

Scriven argues that this kind of secondary information might not be found using a traditional evaluation approach because of the narrow goal's focus. While Scriven's methodology is not appropriate for all evaluation problems, it does illustrate that a dependence on an agency's goal statements may provide one with more illusory than real information.

Alternative Roles

By focusing exclusively on program goals, Wholey's model assumes that measuring goal attainment is evaluation's sole function. Evaluation might, however, serve a number of alternative roles: explicating a critical phase of a treatment program; delineating major steps in a learning process; or describing various activities constituting an educational program. While goal statements would facilitate the definition of evaluation problems, all of the cited activities could occur without goal statements and still provide important information to a decisionmaker.

SUPPLEMENTAL CRITERIA

Assuming the final measure of an evaluation's success is whether it is utilized, the criteria used in picking evaluation topics should reflect this desired outcome. Criteria should thus attempt to maximize the usefulness of evaluative information to the decisionmaker. Examples of such criteria, along with examples of their relevancy in a legislative evaluative setting, are listed below.

Need to Know

Evaluation results appear to be most utilized when a program decisionmaker needs the evaluative information. A legislator's strong interest, for example, insures better than any other factor that evaluative results will be used. While this would appear to be obvious, enormous evaluative efforts are frequently conducted without meeting this criterion.

The importance of this evaluative dimension was demonstrated in a utilization study conducted by Michael Patton and his colleagues. In interviewing twenty federal health managers, Patton found the most frequently cited reason for an evaluation's utilization was that someone cared about it. Calling this dimension the "personal factor," Patton concluded that it was the best predictor of an evaluation's utilization. Other factors studied, which managers did not list as critical in determining utilization, included the quality of the research conducted, whether the study's findings were positive or negative, and the presence or absence of related studies.

Assuming the final measure of an evaluation's success is "whether it is utilized, the criteria used in picking evaluation topics should reflect this desired outcome.

The problems described in the initial case study, for example, might have been circumvented had there been more interaction with relevant legislators. To deal with this kind of problem, the Minnesota evaluation unit set up subsequent evaluations under the direction of legislative subcommittees. Legislators are chosen for subcommittees based on their expressed interest in a topic and they help determine a study's course and methodology. A study of the Minnesota Department of Personnel illustrates the process. Evaluation staff involved legislators from the beginning in defining the evaluation problems, providing study direction, and formulating study recommendations. As a result of the evaluation, the legislature appropriated a quarter of a million dollars to make recommended departmental changes.

Information Need

Evaluation cannot solve noninformation problems. If a clear problem exists (e.g., weak management), more information verifying the problem's existence will not be very useful.

Especially in a legislative setting, political needs may outrank other reasons for conducting an evaluation. Evaluators should be conscious of how their data may ultimately be used or they may find themselves being used as a legislative "hit squad."

Clear Program

A program must exist long enough to have a track record to evaluate. In considering whether to do an evaluation of the Minnesota Department of Economic Security, the evaluation unit determined that the department was too new to properly evaluate. The unit's concern was that the department should be given a chance to fully establish itself before proceeding with a full-scale evaluation. Political forces intervened and requested that the evaluation be done. An evaluation resulted which did not provide enough information to make the requisite decisions.

> *"Providing information alone will not make for successful evaluation."*

Stable Program

Asked by the legislature to examine the effectiveness of the state's Information Services Division (state computer services), evaluation staff found that there had been three changes of management in a two-year period. In addition to suggesting that an evaluation was not needed to document the obvious, the evaluation unit indicated the difficulty in determining what was being evaluated. Any problems cited in the evaluation could be shrugged off by agency people noting that: yes, that had been a problem under Manager X, but it has now been handled.

Cost-effectiveness

Cost constitutes a major variable in determining whether an evaluation should be undertaken. Two important questions are: 1) are the data resulting from this study worth the cost of collecting them? and 2) could these evaluation dollars be spent more effectively elsewhere?

Timing

Timing proves to be a relevant variable in a legislative setting where program budgets may come up for review once every two years. Unless information is ready when needed, it may not be useful.

Wholey's model does include the criteria that there exist well-defined evaluation uses. This is an important dimension in that it forces the evaluator and persons contracting the evaluation to think beyond the process itself. As suggested above, however, the more relevant dimension may be that *someone* wants to know as opposed to there being a defined use for the information.

Thus, although Wholey's model questions the automatic assumption that a full-scale evaluation is appropriate, it suffers from two major problems: the model's current limited criteria; and the emphasis on form. Because of the way evaluability assessments are defined, practitioners may get caught up in going through a ritualistic exercise rather than defining what conditions must be met to enhance evaluation's utilization. Providing information alone will not make for successful evaluation. It is also critical that there be an understanding and use of the broader criteria necessary for effecting change.

AVICTORY: ASSESSING READINESS FOR EVALUATION—DAVIS, SALASIN, KIRESUK

Scenario: in 1982, Congress mandates that regional correctional offices evaluate the effectiveness of their juvenile group homes. Regional offices have limited funds available and thus try to develop a sampling scheme which will give them the most cost-effective evaluation. They administer a questionnaire (AVICTORY) to all juvenile group home administrators which assesses their readiness for evaluation. AVICTORY includes questions asking about such things as evaluation resources (personnel and money), staff's attitudes towards evaluation, and availability of program information. Based on the questionnaire results, the regional office chooses for the evaluation effort those group homes which they think are most ready for evaluation.

The description above is a future scenario because there is no current evidence to indicate that the AVICTORY questionnaire can differentiate programs which are ready for evaluation from those that are not. If such a questionnaire were available, however, it might well provide a cost-effective means of choosing evaluation projects.

Davis and Salasin introduced the AVICTORY questionnaire in 1973. AVICTORY—an acronym representing dimensions designed to assess readiness for change at an organizational level—was intended as a mechanism to facilitate the introduction of program change into an organization.

Thomas Kiresuk, director of the Program Evaluation Resource Center in Minneapolis, translated Davis' eight concepts into dimensions which he thought related specifically to readiness for evaluation.

The eight dimensions suggested by Davis and Salasin, along with their counterparts in Kiresuk's evaluation model, are presented in the following table.

Relationship of Kiresuk's Dimensions to Davis' Initial AVICTORY Framework

Ability	Willingness and ability to commit resources to program evaluation.
	Present availability and skill level of manpower to implement program evaluation. Knowledge of program evaluation methods by those concerned.
Values	Attitudes and beliefs of those involved toward accepting program evaluation.
	Organization's history of change, and history of support for change.
	Characteristics of staff or administrators thought to bear on acceptance of program evaluation.
	Work relations; supervisory relations; interpersonal relations.
	Employment or personnel policies of the organization.
Information	Availability of information bearing on program's present functioning. Availability and use of procedures and channels for recording and communicating program information.
Circumstances	Aspects of the program relating to procedures, job duties, and job requirements.
	Quality of the relationship between the program and those it serves, and those it works with.
Timing	Timing of program evaluation to coincide or coordinate with other program or organizational activities.
Obligation	Felt need to "do something;" to take action. Pressure to evaluate. Awareness of present danger to or health of program.
Resistance	Expected or feared negative consequences of program evaluation. Frontstage or backstage fears of loss resulting from adoption of program evaluation.
Yield	Expected or hoped for positive consequences of program evaluation. Payoff or rewards thought to result from adopting program evaluation.

An organization's readiness to undertake an evaluation effort, according to Davis and Kiresuk, depends upon the factors cited above. For example, Kiresuk hypothesizes that an organization ready for program evaluation would have, among other things, the necessary funds for evaluation (ability), an organizational history of change (values), and would see benefits accruing to the organization from the evaluation (yield).

Concepts Measured by Questionnaire

These concepts are measured through an 85-item questionnaire developed by Kiresuk and his staff. (This questionnaire is available from the Program Evaluation Resource Center, 501 South Park Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415.) Each of the dimensions listed above is characterized by anywhere from three to seven questionnaire items. Program managers and key staff fill out the questionnaire, which is then scored to determine readiness for evaluation.

AVICTORY's advantage, similar to Wholey's evaluability assessment, is that it emphasizes that not all programs are equally ready for evaluation. The idea may appear obvious, but prior to the development of this questionnaire there was no systematic method available for people who were interested in evaluation to think through what was involved in the process.

Focus on Substance

AVICTORY differs from Wholey's model in that its primary focus is the substance of a decision rather than the form. AVICTORY concentrates on the criteria used in determining whether an organization is ready for evaluation. Criteria such as circumstances and timing, previously listed as relevant in determining whether to proceed with a full-scale evaluation, are included in Davis and Salasin's model.

While the AVICTORY questionnaire focuses appropriately on the criteria used in making evaluation decisions, it has other problems. The most serious of these is the questionnaire's lack of a clear focus. The 85 AVICTORY items attempt to cover all of the following criteria:

(1) technical criteria—does adequate program information exist? adequate evaluation skills?

(2) psychological criteria—what are people's attitudes towards evaluation?

(3) sociological criteria—what kind of relationship does the program have with its clients?

(4) administrative criteria—how good are work/supervisory relations? and

(5) historical criteria—what is this organization's history of change?

To test whether all these criteria were reflected in the AVICTORY questionnaire, a statistical technique designed to look at what questionnaire items have in common (factor analysis) was used. The AVICTORY questionnaire was administered to 550 mental health project staff and their individual scores were analyzed. A different set of factors emerged than the ones hypothesized by the questionnaire's authors. While Davis and Salasin suggest there are eight dimensions underlying the concept of readiness for evaluation, and Kiresuk hypothesizes that there are 14, the factor analysis would suggest that among the 85 items currently included in the instrument, there are two dimensions which are basic.

'A different set of factors emerged than the ones hypothesized by the questionnaire's authors.'

(1) Belief in the value of evaluation. A positive score on this dimension would indicate, for example, that program staff think evaluation would provide them with useful program information.

(2) Organizational health. This concept refers to dimensions such as a program's communication procedures. A positive score would indicate that the organization is operationally sound; respondents do not perceive major management problems.

Ready for Evaluation?

Factor analysis results thus indicate that the AVICTORY questionnaire could usefully be conceptualized with many fewer dimensions. What this statistical technique cannot do, however, is address the question of whether the AVICTORY criteria are all-inclusive or whether they in fact predict whether an organization is "ready for evaluation." Addressing the initial question first, it does appear that there are relevant criteria which are not included in the AVICTORY model.

Many of the criteria mentioned in the prior section as potentially important are not included in AVICTORY.

(1) The "personal factor"—importance of working with decisionmakers to get commitment to evaluation process and results.

(2) Clearly defined evaluation uses—need to determine whether having evaluative information can produce desired effect (Wholey's criteria).

(3) A clear and stable program must exist—clearly defined entity must exist for meaningful evaluation occur.

(4) Cost—determination of whether particular evaluation is most cost-effective use of funds.

The question of appropriate criteria is a complex one. Patton's utilization study, cited earlier, suggests that even if certain problems exist (e.g., program staff are resistant to evaluation), they could be overcome with an appropriate evaluation methodology. That is, an evaluation's primary focus must always be to meet the decisionmaker's needs. The focus on the decisionmaker may be so important that it supercedes a number of the AVICTORY criteria.

A Less Relevant Dimension?

Some of the criteria delineated by Davis and Kiresuk may not prove to be important in assessing readiness for evaluation. For example, availability of program information is included in both Davis and Kiresuk's AVICTORY model and Wholey's evaluability assessment model as important in determining readiness for evaluation. This dimension may be less relevant than other criteria in that evaluation efforts frequently generate their own information through questionnaires, interviews, etc.

The question of whether the AVICTORY questionnaire can actually predict whether one organization is more ready for evaluation than another is unanswered. Suggestive information is provided by interviewing people who have used the questionnaire. Fifteen AVICTORY users received a score on the questionnaire and were asked whether the score accurately represented their organization's level of readiness for evaluation. The answers were positive; (not,) users indicated that the scores they received accurately reflected their organizations' readiness for evaluation. As one practitioner said, "For the first time, I really got a sense of what this evaluation business is all about." Although this information does not demonstrate

that the AVICTORY questionnaire predicts readiness for evaluation, it does give some indication that users view the concept as a useful one.

Work to Be Done

AVICTORY, then, does use the criterion approach in looking at whether an organization should undertake an evaluation effort. The criteria which are specified overlap and leave out important evaluation dimensions. Much work needs to be done to determine whether AVICTORY is predictive of readiness for evaluation and, more importantly, to determine whether the AVICTORY criteria are the relevant ones in assessing readiness for evaluation. The concept, according to people who have used the questionnaire, appears useful.

Evaluators and managers alike must acknowledge "that it is only reasonable" to proceed when evaluation fits the problem.

CAN ANYTHING MAKE EVALUATION WORK?

Although both the evaluability assessment model and AVICTORY have been criticized, it has also been acknowledged that both are useful evaluative tools. By providing a forum for evaluators and managers to talk, they set the stage for realistic evaluation expectations. In a larger sense they are valuable simply because they ask the right question is it reasonable to proceed with a full-scale evaluation?

Evaluators and managers alike must acknowledge that it is only reasonable to proceed when evaluation fits the problem. Programs face many problems, not all of which are amenable to evaluation solutions. Evaluation can provide two major management tools.

(1) It can identify program strengths and weaknesses.

(2) It can provide additional information about these strengths and weaknesses.

Evaluation Can—and Can't

Period. Evaluation cannot make good managers out of bad, it cannot solve budgetary problems, and it cannot transform poor program performance into good program performance. Evaluation *can* identify program problems and provide information as to how to address them.

Evaluability assessments are valuable in that they deliberately focus on the first dimension—identifying strengths and weaknesses—without automatically proceeding to provide additional information. By isolating the two dimensions, a program's staff may well decide that additional information will not solve their problem.

AVICTORY does not focus on these dimensions directly. Although it may serve this role indirectly through its apparent consciousness-raising nature, a more specific focus on what evaluation can actually provide might further enhance the questionnaire's usefulness.

The Answer Is Yes

The question posed at the beginning of the section—can anything make evaluation work—should, I think, be answered affirmatively. Methods such as evaluability assessments and AVICTORY are certainly not the only means of improving evaluation but they are first steps in that direction. Both methods have problems, but their systematic process of demystifying evaluation provides one way of helping decisionmakers understand what evaluation can and cannot provide. And, if anything can, that is what will turn evaluation's negative reviews into positive ones.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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SOCIAL PROGRAM EVALUATION: A GUIDE TO THE MONOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

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INTRODUCTION

When a society increasingly perceives that its resources are becoming inadequate to resolve its problems, its demand for close examination of spending programs also increases. This can be most clearly seen in the United States of the 1970's, during which time GAO assumed a leadership role in program evaluation (mandated by title VII of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) and is now "the largest program evaluator organization in the nation."1

One of the areas of greatest controversy in applying the principles of program evaluation has been that of "social" programs, for the evaluator should theoretically not only consider how well the program is run and what its impact is, but whether the program and its goals are "good" or "worthy" in themselves. The comments made in a recent article on CETA apply to, and suggest the complications involved in evaluating, other social programs:

> ...we must recognize that the problem with CETA lies less in tightening up its administration than in the function it has been asked to perform. CETA'S detractors direct their criticism toward its efficiency, not its effectiveness. Efficiency involves establishing systems that prevent mismanagement; effectiveness involves asking if program goals are realistic and worth the effort.2

This annotated bibliography includes books and reports, published almost exclusively in the 1970's, on principles, practices, and problems in program evaluation, with emphasis placed on programs in health (physical and mental), education, housing, the elderly, civil rights, employment and training, and income maintenance and/or redistribution. The items described in this list include discussions of how to evaluate these programs and case studies in evaluation of particular agencies and their programs; it also includes theoretical discussions of the state of the art and guides to statistical analysis. Bibliographies that contain articles and other items published earlier than 1970 are also included. Blue-cover GAO reports have not been included in this biblography, but the following items should be noted:

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1. "GAO's Role in Improving 'Evaluation'," Management News, 15 Jan. 1980, p.3.

2. Elsasser, Robert, "Congress Erred on CETA," New York Times, 7 Dec. 1979, p. A31.

Evaluation and Analysis to Support Decision-making (PAD-76-9)
Audits and Social Experiments (PAD-79-1)
Assessing Social Program Impact Evaluations, a Checklist Approach (PAD-79-2)

The items in this bibliography are arranged alphabetically by author (or by title if there is no author name). Each item is numbered, and the subject index following the bibliography is keyed to those numbers. The subject index lists items by type of program and type of analysis; it also lists items under "bibliographies" if that is one of the most outstanding characteristics of the item. An item may be listed several times in the index.

All of the materials listed in this bibliography are housed in the GAO Technical Library. But not all GAO library monographs on program evaluation, or even social program evaluation, are included here. For assistance in finding other material on this subject, or to obtain items listed here, contact the library's staff in Room 6536, 275-5180.

CITATIONS

1. Aaron, Henry J. Shelter and Subsidies: Who Benefits from Federal Housing Policies? Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1972. HD 7293 .A613

A well-documented academic study of Federal housing policies and especially of the impact that finance, income, and tax policies have on low-income housing. Federal tax credits and subsidies generally benefit mid- and upper-bracket homeowners; finance policies of private enterprise (red-lining) destroy or contribute to the deterioration of low-income housing. The author argues for new policies, possibly to include direct cash transfers to targeted families.

2. Abert, James G., and Murray Kamrass, eds. Social Experiments and Social Program Evaluation. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1974. H 62.5 .U5 S63

The edited proceedings of a 1972 Symposium of the Washington Operations Research Council, with papers on evaluation of income maintenance experimentation and manpower programs at the Federal level, including the WIN program; of OEO neighborhood health services; of drug rehabilitation programs; of citizen participation in the Model Cities program; and of performance contracting experiments by the OEO and in educational programs. In addition, there are sections on the evaluation of Sesame Street, transit, recreation, and neighborhood police programs.

3. Abrams, L. Annette, et. al., Accountability in Drug Education: A Model for Evaluation. Washington, D.C.: Drug Abuse Council, 1973. HV 5808 .D78

This handbook is designed for the use of educational administrators, drug educators, and researchers, many of whom are required by a 1974 law to evaluate HEW-funded programs in drug education. Topics covered include goal-setting, selection of appropriate research design, data collection, use of reliable measures of program impact, and analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., use of computers). Much of the material is applicable to other educational programs.

4. Adams, Carl R., et. al. A Study of Cost Analysis in Higher Education. Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1978 LB 2342 .S79 vol. 1-4

This systematic investigation and detailed presentation of the literature, procedures, uses, and future of cost analysis in higher education was carried out by the University of Minnesota to "encourage more discriminating use of this methodology in...administrative applications." Volume 4 (pp. 7-8) includes summaries of forecasted use of cost analysis in higher education by State and Federal Governments.

5. Alkin, Marvin C., et. al. Using Evaluations: Does Evaluation Make a Difference? Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1979. LB 1028 .A377

This book attempts to establish an "analytical framework" for understanding how and why utilization of evaluation occurs. After establishing that evaluation is designed to produce decisions and not "knowledge" per se, the question is posed whether evaluation activities are underutilized or whether they actually have a "hidden" usefulness. Five evaluations of school programs are reviewed, then analyzed, for predictors of utilization. The complexity of the interaction between evaluation and program processes and participants is emphasized in an eight-point "framework" which highlights user involvement in the evaluation process (and, in the form and content of the evaluation reporting process).

6. Anderson, Lee G., and Russell F. Settle. Benefit-Cost Analysis: A Practical Guide. New York: Lexington Books, 1977. HD 47 .A268

Written for the professional, but assuming little formal training in economics, this text explains such concepts as demand and supply curves; the problems in comparing present with future costs and benefits; market and social discount notes; the risks in predicting a program's long-term effects; the differential effect of programs on population sub-groups, and the measurement of "intangible" costs and benefits. Provides a basic theoretical understanding of benefit-cost analysis while demonstrating its applications in realistic situations.

7. Anderson, Scarvia B., et. al. Encyclopedia of Educational Evaluation: Concepts and Techniques for Evaluating Education and Training Programs. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1976. LB 2806 .A65

A collection of articles, most running three to four pages, on all aspects of evaluation of educational programs, grouped into the following sections: evaluation models; functions and targets; program objectives; social context; planning and design; systems technologies (including PPBS and PERT); variables, measurement approaches and types; technical measurement considerations; reactive concerns (including the Hawthorne, John Henry, and halo effects); and analysis and interpretation. Each article, written by an authority in the field, is accompanied by a short bibliography; there is also a 26-page general bibliography with name and subject indexes.

8. Anderson, Scarvia B., and Samual Ball. The Profession and Practice of Program Evaluation. 1st ed. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1978. LB 2823 .A66

A "working" approach to the purposes and methods of social and educational program evaluation which also focuses on the program evaluator's professional identity and role in carrying out the evaluation. Sections on evaluation procedures emphasize key conceptual elements and decision points, including fitting data sources to methods, targeting dissemination of evaluation results, and understanding fiscal and administrative relationships among funding agencies, program directors, and evaluators. The professional issues addressed include the ethical responsibilities, competency standards, prospects and status of professional evaluators.

9. Attkisson, C. Clifford, et. al. Evaluation of Human Service Programs. New York: Academic Press, 1978. HV 41 .E96

This text begins with an overview of the growth and development of human service programs as a context for the growth of program evaluation and goes on to analyze roles and functions of evaluation, evaluation on a "shoestring budget," necessary information systems concepts and methodology, community needs assessment, effectiveness measurement (outcome assessment, goal attainment scaling, cost-outcome and cost-effectiveness analyses, and quality assurance), and evaluation education. One of the few texts of its kind.

10. Banner, David K., et. al. The Politics of Social Program Evaluation. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1975. HD 2346 .U5 B25

The Opportunity Funding Corporation (OFC), created by the Office of Economic Opportunity to stimulate the flow of capital into low-income communities, is the focus of this study of the political atmosphere and constraints within which evaluation of a government program must operate. An excellent review of other work in the politics of evaluation research is used to analyze OFC data and generate new theories and recommendations. An annotated bibliography is included.

11. Barlow, Diana L., and Geoffrey Y. Cornog, compilers. A Bibliography in Program Evaluation. Springfield, Ill.: Sangamon State University Public Sector Program Evaluation Center, 1974. Z 7164 .E8 B3

An unannotated listing of books, articles, and reports dealing with program evaluation (not limited to social programs), for the most part from the 1960's and 1970's. There is an extensive index by key words in the items' titles.

12. Barsby, Steve L. Cost-Benefit Analysis and Manpower Programs. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1972. HD 5715.2 .B36

This study of cost-benefit analysis in the evaluation of federally-funded manpower programs was written in the early 1970's after the introduction of a panoply of such programs, including Neighborhood Youth Corps, Concentrated Employment Program, Job Opportunities in the Business Sector, (JOBS), the Work Incentive Program, and Job Corps. After a general discussion of the problems in measuring benefits or costs of manpower programs, and in gathering relevant data, a chapter is then devoted to each of several major categories of manpower programs: secondary and post-secondary vocational education, non-school institutional retraining, and other (e.g. Neighborhood Youth Corps, on-the-job, and work-experience) programs. Barsby concludes that cost-benefit analyses are most useful when applied to internal program analysis rather than as a measure of the overall effectiveness of different programs. Index and bibliography included.

13. Barth, Michael C., et. al. Toward an Effective Income Support System: Problems, Prospects, and Choices. Madison: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, 1974. HC 110 .P63 B3

A valuable study of the welfare system and cash transfer and public employment programs, including AFDC, the Family Assistance Plan, Medicaid, WIN, Supplemental Security Income, and the Opportunities for Families Program. The authors examine the goals of the welfare system, various program options, coverage by programs of intact families (especially in relation to AFDC), and interrelationships between these programs; sum up how and why these may have failed; and, make policy recommendations for the future. In particular, the authors cite program overlap and inadequate coverage of the working poor. Index, glossary, and two bibliographies are included.

14. Bennet, Carl A., and Arthur A. Lumsdaine. Evaluation and Experiment: Some Critical Issues in Assessing Social Programs. New York: Academic Press, 1975. H 62.5 .U5 E87

Eight essays on social program evaluation and its relation to the experimental process, based on papers given at a 1973 symposium. The longest of these draws on an impressively large number of social and medical innovations to describe and assess the issues, findings, and uses of randomized assignment to treatments in evaluating compensatory education programs. Two essays describe improved non-experimental regression and selection models and field trial designs used to evaluate fertility planning programs. The remaining papers address more general issues of social program evaluation, including feedback functions in social sytems and alternative conceptions of evaluation.

15. Bernstein, Ilene N., and Howard E. Freeman. Academic and Entrepreneurial Research: The Consequences of Diversity in Federal Evaluation Studies. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975. H 62 .B45

Using the self-reports of principal investigators in over two hundred federally-funded (HEW) ongoing evaluation research projects, the authors examine the quality of work done by grant-supported academic groups contracted (or entrepreneurial) researchers. They also discuss possible changes in the evaluation research industry and in government responsiblty for evaluation.

16. Bernstein, Ilene N., ed. Validity Issues in Evaluative Research. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1975. H 62 .V27

Five essays, with an overview, addressing a number of basic issues in establishing valid research designs for social policy experiments. Some of these essays are written fairly technically; the issues on which they focus include internal and external validity in evaluation research; the need for optimal research designs in large scale (income-maintenance) experiments; the use of randomized experiments and approximations; and important problems in research design and data analysis in the social policy setting.

17. Binstock, Robert H. and Ethel Shanas, eds. Handbook of Aging and the Social Sciences. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1976. HQ 1061 .H336

Part five of this handbook (pp. 511-663) deals with social intervention and is further broken down into chapters on political aspects (including politics of policy adoption and implementation), evaluative research, income distribution (including a review of major pension and welfare programs and a review of policy issues), health resources, social services, and future prospects. A useful one-volume overview.

18. Blalock, Hubert M., ed. Measurement in the Social Sciences: Theories and Strategies. Chicago: Aldine, 1974. H 62 .B55

A collection of 14 essays dealing with selected problems of measurement in social research. The essays, which are in-depth discussions and assume a reader with a basic knowledge in statistics, progress from data collection to data analysis, with the three sections covering implications of alternative data-collection approaches, multiple indicator approaches, and ordinal measurement. The book at least touches upon many of the concerns of those trying to measure outcome in social programs.

19. Blalock, Hubert M. Social Statistics. 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972. HA 29 .B59

Thorough and relatively nonmathematical coverage of important statistical theories and measures, with chapters on univariate descriptive statistics (e.g. proportions, frequency distribution, and central tendency scales); on inductive statistics (probability hypotheses, single-sample tests); on simple analysis of variance; on regression and correlation, and on sampling. A review of algebraic operations begins on p. 577, and mathematic tables are given on pp. 585-618. Index included.

20. Bogden, Robert, and Steven J. Taylor. Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods: A Phenomenological Approach to the Social Sciences. New York: Wiley, 1975. HM 24 .B612

The authors intend this as a complete one-volume introduction and guide to the practice of qualitative research, including the techniques of participant observation, interviewing, and the use of personal documents. The introduction is meant to outline apropriate attitudes toward the validity of qualitative research; the body of the book is methodological, detailing phases of participant observation research and also steps in the use of personal documents and unstructured interviewing, and in creating other "non-standard" methodologies. The second half of the book develops guidelines on how to write up findings from these types of research. Most of the programs referred to are mental health and poverty programs. Contains index and bibliography.

21. Boruch, Robert F., and Henry W. Riecken, eds. Experimental Testing of Public Policy: The Proceedings of the Social Science Research Conference on Social Experiments, Minary Center, 1974. Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1975. HN 29 .S64 1974

Social scientists, Federal administrative and legislative policymakers met in a 1974 conference to discuss how social experimentation could contribute to formulating national and agency policy. Major social experiments in health, housing, and income maintenance provide the basis for the conference participants' analysis of the use of randomized field experiments and quasi-experiments, and in Chapter 4, of the roles of organizations (HEW, OEO, OMB, HUD, NIE) in social experimentation.

22. Borus, Michael E. Measuring the Impact of Employment-Related Social Programs: A Primer on the Evaluation of Employment and Training Vocational Education, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Other Job-Oriented Programs. 2nd ed. Kalamazoo, Mich.: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1979. HD 5724 .B625 1979

An introduction to basic strategies in approaching evaluation of employment-related programs. The emphasis is on impact evaluation of the long-run outcomes of programs. Each of the five chapters is followed by exercises for the reader to apply the main points addressed; Chapter 3 on evaluation design and selection of the research sample, and chapter 4 on determining costs, are probably most useful.

23. Budde, James F. Measuring Performance in Human Service Systems: Planning, Organization, and Control. New York: AMACOM, 1979. HD 31 .B76947

Numerous cases are used to outline and illustrate a general management model for human service systems, the key to which is developing organizational performance standards (cost and program performance) and relating these to employee performance standards so that organizational goals are met. Chapters 4 and 5 define various mathematical approaches to evaluation, and Chapter 6 concentrates on the role of information and human behavior in management control systems.

24. Burns, Eveline M. Social Welfare in the 1980s and Beyond. Berkeley: Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, 1977. HV 95 .B84

An argument for a new approach to welfare reform in which current "gap-filling" welfare programs are criticized on several points: they have been burdened with social roles (in housing, health service, education, even tax collecting) which ought to be addressed by other agencies; they have been exclusively individualistic both in their conception and application; and they have operated without good preventive poverty policy. Burns argues for full employment, national health insurance, a higher minimum wage, and a priority placed on children, youth, and intact families. Her specific suggestion for welfare reform is a "universal taxable demogrant"--taxable income supplements made on an individual basis.

25. Caporaso, James A., and Leslie L. Roos, Jr., eds. Quasi-Experimental Approaches: Testing Theory and Evaluating Policy. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press, 1973. H 62 .C3382

A stimulating three-part exploration of quasi-experimental evaluation in the social sciences from a group of highly respected writers in this field. The first long article develops the logic, method, and limitations of the experimental approach to "naturally occurring situations"; the second part, in three chapters, provides fascinating examples of hypothesis testing for quasi-experimental analysis in the areas of political and civil strife in Black Africa and the U.S. and economic cooperation in Europe. The third part, focused on policy evaluation, begins with an essay on administering reform programs as experiments rather than as predetermined solutions to problems. A second essay includes a lengthy discussion of a Head Start program based on a hypothesis relating organizational involvement to attitude change (pp. 235-270). The last essay in the volume describes a model of evaluation research with a discussion of internal and external validity; guidelines are proposed here for stronger research designs. Bibliography, glossary, and index included.

26. Caro, Francis, G., compiler. Readings in Evaluation Research. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1971. H 62 .C3425

An anthology of readings in evaluation research, including some by acknowledged experts in management (Likert, Argyris, Coleman), falling into four categories: basic research models and evaluation development issues; the research role in an organizational context; measurement and design issues; and case materials. This last section includes papers on a Model City program and other program evaluations in housing, delinquency, family planning, Head Start, and mental health.

27. Chelimsky, Eleanor, ed. Proceedings of a Symposium on the Use of Evaluation by Federal Agencies: 2 vols. McLean, Va.: METREK Division, MITRE Corp., 1977. JF 1351 .S9 1976

Representatives from thirty Federal agencies, OMB, CBO, GAO, and the Congress, as well as non-governmental organizations, met in 1976 to discuss agency perspectives on evaluation and evaluation efforts in a range of programs, among them the Emergency School Aid Program (ESAP II), and programs in job training, mental health, and Indian affairs. The conference also heard speeches on budgetary, Congressional, and executive use of evaluation, and reports from "working

panels" on how utilization of findings, definition of evaluation criteria, and the relation of agency needs to evaluation might be improved. Volume I is a transcript of the proceedings, while Volume II provides a summary analysis of the contributions and perspectives of the conference participants.

28. Conference on Social Programs Evaluation, Cambridge, Mass., 1974. The Evaluation of Social Programs. Clark C. Abt, ed. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1976.

H 62 .A1 C66 1974

This collection of papers resulted from discussions held at a 1974 conference on social program evaluation. The seven sections include a survey of social experimentation as a means of evaluation (citing as one example the Housing Assistance Supply Experiment), representative impacts of evaluation research (including the Westinghouse/Ohio evaluation of Head Start, and separate parts on evaluation of health and education programs (including the Coleman Report and Title I). The book combines both procedural and theoretical concerns articulated by major writer/practitioners and recipients in the evaluation research field.

29. Cook, Thomas D., and Charles E. Reichardt, eds. Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Evaluative Research. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1979.

H 62 .A1 Q34

The eight brief essays gathered in this volume question whether the choice between qualitative and quantitative methods in evaluative research is a necessary one, and describe program evaluations which involve both methods successfully. HRD housing, experimental schools, and manpower training programs were evaluated using ethnographic, combined qualitative and quantitative, and "linked" analysis of program elements. One unusual chapter discusses photography and interpretation of photographs as a technique or model for evaluation.

30. Danziger, Sheldon, et. al. The Urban Impacts of the Program for Better Jobs and Income. Madison, Wisc.: University of Wisconsin, 1979.

HC 110 .S5 W52 no. 538

A brief examination of Carter's 1977 welfare system reform proposal (the Program for Better Jobs and Income), which combined tax reductions with public service jobs, work benefits and income support both for the working and the nonworking. The program's major components are outlined along with the impacts these would have had on income flows, job creation, poverty reduction and fiscal relief, and their long-term effects on regional income convergence, migration, and residential segregation.

31. Datta, Lois-Ellin, and Robert Perloff. Improving Evaluations. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1979. H 62 .I54

This gathering of 18 original essays by major writers in the evaluation field addresses in succinct and authoritative terms an impressive range of evaluation issues. Federal evaluations, their direction, impact, and regulation by Government are considered in the first four essays. The next four discuss experimental evaluation designs (e.g., choice of control groups, causal modeling, time-series strategies). Another six essays address the impact of unreliable measurements in evaluation and the need to use some new mathematical and statistical approaches to augment orthodox evaluation of busing, and measures of cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit in health and mental health programs are among the evaluation cases referred to in these essays. A final group of four essays considers the theoretical role of evaluation, for example in problem solving, organizational structure, and policy change.

32. Davidoff, Isabel, Marcia Guttentag, and Joan Offutt. Evaluating Community Mental Health Services: Principles and Practices. Rockville, Md.: National Insitute of Mental Health, 1977. RA 790 .E93

A collection of readings (including journal articles, unpublished reports, and case materials) resulting from a course given by NIMH for mental health staff. Within the framework of providing a working knowledge of skills necessary for operation under the 1975 CMHC amendments, the book discusses evaluation strategy, catchment area needs assessment, designing and using information systems, and measuring outcomes and cost-effectiveness. Includes a section on PSRO's.

33. Davis, J. Ronnie, and John F. Morrall III. Evaluating Educational Investment. New York: Lexington, 1974. LC 66 .D38

A look at the relation of human capital to physical capital, and the meaning and value of educational investment. Chapter 2, in which direct ("private") and indirect ("external") benefits of human investment are distinguished, and Chapter 3, discussing the process of evaluating the investment using benefit-cost and rate of return analysis, should be of interest. The three chapters discuss educational investment in the context of large social realities: discrimination, economic growth, and international trade. Includes an index.

34. Davis, Karen, and Cathy Schoen. Health and the War on Poverty: A Ten-Year Appraisal. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1978. RA 418.5 .P6038

The authors summarize basic health and poverty issues and public programs that have dealt with the link between low income and poor health. Chapters 3 through 6 review the performance of four such programs from 1965 to 1975: Medicaid, Medicare, the maternal and child health program, and comprehensive (neighborhood) health centers. The book contains a set of recommendations both for these programs and overall national policy.

35. Deal, Terrence E., and Robert R. Nolan, eds. Alternative Schools: Ideologies, Realities, Guidelines. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1978. LB 1029 .F7 A44

In the middle of this collection of essays on educational alternatives (pp. 231-271) is a guide to "issues and options" in evaluating nontraditional education programs that is in reality a brief, well laid-out guide to educational program evaluation (whether the program is traditional or not). The authors review constraints, various goals of the evaluation, methodology, data collection, tabulation, and analysis, presentation, and follow-up. The nontraditional perspective taken should be useful in light of the increasing variety of educational techniques and programs the Government funds.

36. Dolbeare, Kenneth M., ed. Public Policy Evaluation. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1975. H 61 .P8

Most of the papers in this second Sage Yearbook in Politics and Public Policy discuss principles on how to guide, assess, choose, and implement public policy evaluation, in light of new evaluation methodologies and a concern with political feasibility. One article (pp. 119-152) examines the impact of revenue sharing on spending patterns of American cities; the last four essays discuss the applications of evaluation to crime control.

37. Donabedian, Avedis. Benefits in Medical Care Programs. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1976. RA 411 .D66

A careful, thorough study of several prepaid medical care programs, including health insurance, to determine what services should be included as benefits in such programs. The effects of providing health benefits on the uses, substitution, and prices of services and on income redistribution, are examined from the point of view of expectations, evidence, and implications for

policy and action. The objectives of medical care programs, which are both the condition and measure of the delivery of benefits, are detailed in the last four chapters from the perspective of various groups whose interests they serve.

38. Dorfman, Robert, ed. Measuring the Benefits of Government Investments: Papers Presented at a Conference of Experts Held November 7-9, 1963. Washington, D.C. HN 58 .D6

Emphasis is placed on cost-benefit analysis in this collection of seven essays presented at a 1963 Brookings Institution conference. Subjects covered include government research and development and programs in high-school drop out prevention, urban renewal, and syphilis control. In general, each paper lists the beneficiaries and cost bearers in the program, evaluates the impact of alternative types of investment on these groups, attempts to quantify benefits and costs, and evaluates the potential usefulness of the procedure. Although it is clear that cost-benefit analysis is not equally suitable for evaluating all the programs discussed, the imaginative application of evaluative techniques and the specification of benefits and costs make the essays worthwhile.

39. Dye, Thomas R. Policy Analysis: What Governments Do, Why They Do It, and What Difference It Makes. University, Ala.: University of Alabama Press, 1976. H 61 .D94

A short work by an authority in public policy who argues that public policy is determined largely by the economic resources available to the government concerned, (e.g., Federal grants-in-aid are a powerful independent variable in public policy choices) and that other influential factors such as professionalism or reformism in the attitudes of political leaders, can also be correlated with economic level, both at the State, national and municipal levels. In the author's analysis, this points to the fact that explanatory models used heretofore in describing and evaluating public policy need unbiased revision and clarification through the systematic identification of causes and consequences of public policy, especially the technique of path analysis, which permits the testing of both direct and indirect causal paths.

40. Edwards, Willie M. and Frances Flynn, compilers. Gerontology: A Core List of Significant Works. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute of Gerontology, 1978. Z 7164 .04 E38 REF

An unannotated bibliography of books, reports, and special issues of journals dealing with gerontology (primarily "social" or nonmedical gerontology). Arranged by subject, with author and title indexes, it includes a section on evaluative research. Items were included

at the suggestion of 28 persons knowledgeable in the field. A useful guide to the literature, especially for the auditor previously unexposed to gerontological program evaluation.

41. Epstein, Irwin, and Tony Tripodi. Research Techniques for Program Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation. New York: Columbia University Press, 1977. HV 95 .E67

Written for the nonresearcher to show how research techniques can be applied to program planning, monitoring, and formative evaluation. Techniques applicable to planning include questionnaires, interviews, research of various strategies, and observation. Program monitoring can be carried out by form surveys or censuses, sampling, and data analysis. Designs described for program evaluation are interrupted time series, replicated cross-sectional survey, comparative experimental, and crossover designs. A general introduction to these techniques for the administrator or planner.

42. Fantini, Mario D. Alternative Education: A Source Book for Parents, Teachers, Students, and Administrators. New York: Doubleday, 1976. LA 230 .A57

Section VI (pp. 299-347) of this collection of articles is concerned with evaluation of alternative schools and programs. The items that are in the section (including regulations of a regional accreditation association and evaluation reports of specific schools) deal specifically with qualities of alternative programs that make standard forms of evaluation inapplicable, kinds of evaluation used, and the validity of the results. Evaluation is also touched on in other sections of the book.

43. Finsterbusch, Kurt and C. P. Wolf, eds. Methodology of Social Impact Assessment. Stroudsburg, Pa.: Dowden, Hutchinson & Ross, 1977. H 61 .M4926

A "partial inventory" of approaches to social impact assessment, based on papers originally presented at a 1975 workshop at the Sixth Conference of Environmental Design Research Associates. Sophisticated methodologies are associated with each of four steps in impact analysis identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: profiling, projection, assessment, and evaluation. Most of the many papers refer to the impacts of some form of economic or environmental development on a community, though impacts on individuals and organizations are also addressed. Some of the methods discussed include "iterative" assessments; causal modeling; longitudinal studies; interdisciplinary pluralistic approaches; multiple measures (e.g., triangulation); and the use of future impact projections.

44. Franklin, Jack L. and Jean H. Thrasher. An Introduction to Program Evaluation. New York: Wiley, 1976. H 62 .F694

A reference and sourcebook on program evaluation for the beginning program evaluator, but also of use to other professionals with the need to understand basic definitions, methodologies, designs, and pitfalls of program evaluation, as well as its role in the organization and management framework. The last chapter points to future trends in program evaluation, and is followed by an extensive bibliography in eight major study areas.

45. Garvin, Charles, et. al. The Work Incentive Experience. Montclair, N.J.: Allanheld, Osmun, 1978. HV 95 .G36

Four years of work at three major universities on a series of related research studies produced this valuable examination of Federal Work Incentive (WIN) programs. According to its authors, this is the first such study to have as its major intention the documentation of participants' (i.e., recipients of AFDC) own reactions, to and experience with, the WIN programs through over 1800 interviews. As such, it has relevance to understanding how poor people may experience other programs' bureaucracies. A 40-year history of WIN and related programs is followed by description of the rationale and methodology of research, then by extensive reports of the findings and their implications. The conclusions stress the need for an approach to poverty which takes into account the interrelatedness of many of the problems facing the poor and the need for "consumer-oriented" programs which understand the high motivation and personal work-related expenses and needs of the WIN participants.

46. Goldstein, Irwin L. Training: Program Development and Evaluation. Monterey, Calif.: Brooks/Cole, 1974. HF 5549.5 .T7 G544

A complete and systematic approach to the development and evaluation of training programs, this book is written with a summary and authoritative clarity which make it useful to training professionals at many levels. Chapters describe the assessment phase of program design, the choice of criteria for evaluation, and various evaluation procedures (chapter 5); they also review instructional theory and techniques, ending with short descriptions of actual training programs and appropriate evaluation techniques and data needs.

47. Goodham, Steven E., ed. Handbook on Contemporary Education. New York: Bowker, 1976. LB 17 .H27 REF

An ambitious reference volume covering a wide range of topics in contemporary education in over 100 brief essays. The first two parts may be of particular interest to evaluators. Part 1, Educational Change and Planning, moves from general planning for change to planning education in rural, industrial, community and other settings. Part 2 begins with program planning, PPBS, and systems approaches to education administration and management; it also contains articles on performance contracting, qualitative analysis, and State assessment and testing programs. (Many of the other articles in the handbook represent short evaluations or assessments of specific educational programs; all articles are followed by resource and reference lists.)

48. Goodwin, Leonard. Can Social Science Help Resolve National Problems? Welfare, a Case in Point. New York: Free Press, 1975. H 62.5 .U5 G66

The author makes a theoretical argument for broadening the definition of social work to include research both involved in and studying social action. Chapters 4, 5, and 6 present empirical data on the welfare situations and assumptions made about welfare recipients. The author then proposes that the Congress institute a politically neutral Public Research Corporation whose work could transcend artificial boundaries between research and problem solving.

49. Gorham, William and Nathan Glazer, eds. The Urban Predicament. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1976. HT 151 .G6

The introductory chapter gives a history of Federal intervention in urban housing, planning, metropolitan government, and poverty issues, and also background on Federal revenue sharing and income maintenance. Five issues in urban life are then taken up: finance--the fiscal strain on the cities, and policy choices at the local, State, and Federal level; housing; crime; education; and transportation. Statistical tables are used throughout to describe these issues.

50. Grigsby, William G. and Louis Rosenburg. Urban Housing Policy. New York: Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers University, 1975. HD 7293 .G73

Low-income urban housing problems and current and alternative policies, with an emphasis on mid-range planning that is economically and politically feasible, are examined in this thorough study of Baltimore's low-income housing. The study is based on household surveys, inspections of houses, interviews with owners of these houses, and meetings with groups interested in housing, including the Federal Government. The researchers felt that Baltimore's experience could be successfully transferred or related to other large urban areas, since it is a city combining qualities of old, new, north, south, large, and small metropolitan areas. The authors develop a "planning framework" for their report, describing housing needs and objectives, data, resources, images of the problems, theories, and finally alternative strategies.

51. Hagedorn, H. J., et. al. A Working Manual of Simple Program Evaluation Techniques for Community Mental Health Centers. Washington, D.C.: GPO. 1976. RA 790 .L59

Passed in 1975, Public Law 94-63 required that a minimum of 2% of community mental health centers' (CMHC) budgets be spent on program evaluation. This manual was prepared to guide CMHC personnel in choosing from among a variety of techniques and approaches to program evaluation. It suggests where and how a new evaluation may start, in addition to setting the evaluation process in the perspective of planning and project cycles, opening up the literature and other materials of program evaluation. The first two chapters deal with concepts and administration of evaluation; the next seven examine such tools as information systems; needs assessment; patterns of utilization; cost analysis; client and community impact indices; cost outcome and cost effectiveness analysis; assessing the effects of consultation and education, and quality assessment. The final chapter describes the process of citizen review in the CMHC context. An appendix listing training programs for evaluators begins on p. 364.

52. Halstead, D. Kent, ed. Higher Education Planning: A Bibliographic Handbook. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Education, 1978. Z 5814 .U7 H53 REF

A heavily annotated bibliography of books and reports in all areas of higher education planning at the Federal and State levels, arranged by topic and with an author index. Many of the sections include subsections on evaluation and analysis (e.g., "benefits and costs of educational subsidies" and "outcome of higher education"); there are also sections dealing specifically with cost/outcome analyses.

53. Harberger, Arnold C., et. al., eds. Benefit-Cost and Policy Analysis: An Aldine Annual on Forecasting, Decision-Making, and Evaluation. Chicago: Aldine, 1972, 1973, 1974. HD .B435

The Aldine annuals on benefit-cost and policy analysis, of which 1974 was the last volume, include articles and studies the editor believes cover the most important work of the preceding year; several articles summarize the findings of much larger studies to which the reader is referred. Each volume begins with a summary guide to the articles included. Theoretical concerns are covered along with selected types of programs. In the 1972 volume there are articles on education, manpower training, health examination, and infant nutrition programs; the 1973 volume includes articles on national health insurance, higher education, and income support programs; the 1974 volume covers income maintenance, consumer protection, health insurance, and educational programs.

54. Harberger, Arnold C. Project Evaluation: Collected Papers. London: Macmillian, 1972. HD 47 .H28

Twelve papers describing various innovative cost-benefit analysis techniques for estimating the social rate of discount and the social opportunity costs of labor and capital and the interrelationships between them. These theories were developed during the author's 1-year experience in India. He emphasizes the applications of project evaluation to public-sector investments which promote economic development; and he distinguishes between analytic models for developed and less-developed capital markets.

55. Hardin, Einar and Michael E. Borus. The Economic Benefits and Costs of Retraining. Lexington Mass.: D.C. Heath, 1971. HD 5715.3 .M5 H37

This 1971 study focuses on Federal retraining courses in Michigan (operating under the Area Redevelopment Act and the Manpower Development and Training Act), analyzing their economic costs and benefits to the national product, to disposable income of trainees, and to government outlays and receipts. The similarity of Michigan programs to MDTA programs as a whole indicate that the results of the study may be generalized to all Federal retraining programs. Two chapters are devoted to the design and execution of the study, while twelve chapters detail various costs and benefits.

56. Hargreaves, W. A., et. al., eds. Resource Materials for Community Mental Health Program Evaluation. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1977. RA 790 .H37

A compilation of articles, book reviews, short manuals, research reports and other materials designed to help community mental health centers plan and use a variety of program evaluation techniques. The resources are organized into four large categories--the elements of program evaluation needs assessment and planning, management information systems, and evaluating effectiveness of services. The volume ends with an impressive bibliography of monographs, articles, journals, and documents. It is divided into eight subject areas, each with its own introduction, covering systems management, client utilization, outcome of care or intervention, community impact, information capability and data systems, functional roles of the evaluator, and statistical and methodological issues.

57. Hargrove, Erwin C. The Missing Link: The Study of the Implementation of Social Policy. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1975. H 61 .H334

A short paper in which the author suggests the kinds of research knowledge necessary to predict the consequences of two aspects of program implementation: choice of strategies and execution of program plans. The chief obstacle to implementation is the "incongruence of role perspectives among the main actors"; these perspectives and incentives are characterized for public officials from civil servants to the President in pp. 110-115. Policy implementation (or "institutional") analysis is suggested as the link between policy researchers and program officials.

58. Hatry, Harry, et. al. Practical Program Evaluation for State and Local Government Officials. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1973. HD 4605 .H38

This guide to program evaluation is aimed at both the administration and operating staff of State, county, and city programs. Avoiding extensive discussion of specific techniques or theories, it emphasizes approaches and issues which resolve problem areas and provide relatively inexpensive analyses. It examines data collection (including confidentiality and cost analysis techniques), compares various evaluation designs (such as time trend projections and controlled experimentation), and discusses such aspects as staffing. Includes illustrative examples and a bibliography. A good introductory text.

59. Hatry, Harry, et. al. Program Analysis for State and Local Governments. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1976. H 62.5 .U5 P7

Actual cases of program analysis on the local and State level are used liberally to illustrate this report on basic issues in this field. Chapter 2, which explores institutional and staff factors, roles, and procedures, and includes suggestions for selecting issues, scheduling, and reporting findings, is followed by five chapters covering technical considerations, especially estimating program costs and effectiveness, and implementation feasibility. The three appendixes describe case studies in short-term child care, police car use, and hard drug treatment. A good bibliography is also included.

60. Hauser, Philip M. Social Statistics in Use. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975. HA 29 .H298

The relationship between collection of social statistics by the Government and the use of the data in policy and program development is analyzed here both by the type of data, the forms in which it is available, and how it is generated, and by the purposes, methods, and character of the data users. A comprehensive range of statistics are discussed--population, births, deaths, and health; marriage, divorce, and families; education; labor force, social security and welfare; delinquency and crime; consumption and the consumer; housing and construction; metropolitan transportation and land use; outdoor recreation, and, governments, elections, and public opinion polls. The book concludes with a chapter on social indicators.

61. Hinrichs, Harley H., and Graeme M. Taylor. Systematic Analysis: A Primer on Benefit-Cost Analysis and Program Evaluation. Pacific Palisades, Calif.: Goodyear, 1972. HJ 2052 .H53

"Systematic" analysis as an approach to allocating resources either in relation to a fixed budget or fixed objectives embraces investment, benefit cost, cost effectiveness, and economic analysis. This "primer" briefly outlines the theory behind this approach (pp.4-5 sketch the role of Government as decisionmaker), then illustrates different types of analyses with a series of case studies ranging from work study programs for the mentally retarded to industrial renewal and swimming pool planning.

62. Hirschorn, Norbert, et. al. Quality of Care Assessment and Assurance: An Annotated Bibliography with a Point of View. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1978. Z 6673.4 .Q83 REF

This unique bibliography should be a valuable tool for any social program auditor and an important resource for anyone interested in the quality of ambulatory medical care. Evaluative abstracts are grouped in four sections; the third ("Methods of Assessment," p. 119-182) is especially relevant, but all four sections raise provocative questions about medical institutions, their management, and their ability to provide quality health care. The authors have selected and commented on the items in the bibliography in light of five "points of view:" that assessment and assurance should be made in the context of the organization as a whole; that it should be tied to the organization's goals and the needs of the people served; that it should be an integral part of planning and managing health care systems; that quality of care can be expressed and evaluated in quantified terms; and, finally, that health care should be efficient, compassionate, continuous, and available, and it should emphasize preventive medicine and screening.

63. Hochman, Harold M. and George E. Peterson, eds. Redistribution Through Public Choice. New York: Columbia University Press, 1974. HB 601 .R4

This is a collection of revised versions of papers presented at a 1972 Urban Institute conference on income distribution in the U.S. Of particular interest is the section of papers (pp. 93-258) on the effects of specific government policy decisions, including those on policies not undertaken primarily with an eye to income redistribution, e.g., pollution control and performance contracting in education. Emphasis is placed on the need to examine distributional implications as well as efficiency in program evaluation.

64. Horst, Pamela, et. al. Evaluation Planning at the National Institute of Mental Health: A Case History. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1974. RA 790.6 .E9

This report is the result of a study, by the Urban Institute, of evaluation as it is conducted and used at NIMH. Focusing on "program evaluation" (how well the program is achieving its objectives), the study examined the development of an evaluation policy, the problems of defining program objectives and determining program evaluability, and political/ managerial constraints. The reports serves both as a history of the development of evaluation in a particular agency and as a case study with wider applicability.

65. Hyde, Albert C., and Jay M. Shafritz, eds. Program Evaluation in the Public Sector. New York: Praeger, 1979. JF 1411 .P77

An anthology of writings which examine the interaction between program evaluation (and its implementation), and political and administrative environments at all levels of government. Evaluation as it relates to executive, legislative, management and planning roles of Federal, State, and municipal government is the subject of Parts II, III, and IV; chapters 7, 8, and 12 specifically deal with Federal program evaluation, the OMB, and the GAO. Case studies in the evaluation of health care and service to the aging are included in Parts V and VI.

66. Issac, Stephen. Handbook in Research and Evaluation: A Collection of Principles, Methods, and Strategies Useful in the Planning, Design, and Evaluation of Studies in Education and the Behavioral Sciences. San Diego, Calif.: Edits Publishers, 1971. BF 76.5 .I8

Guidelines, methods, and techniques of research and evaluation for education and the behavioral sciences are presented here in deliberately simplified, highlighted terms to provide a convenient "pool" of information to launch the beginning evaluator or researcher (or refresh the more experienced). Research terms (designs, methods, strategies) are defined in Chapter 2, instrumentation and measurement concepts in Chapter 3; and, many statistical and mathematical models and techniques are outlined in Chapter 4.

67. James, Dorothy Buckton, ed. Analyzing Poverty Policy
Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1975.

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110
.P63
A72

The 18 papers collected here deal with Federal poverty and welfare policy, its political context, its management, the impact of specific programs and agencies, and potential alternatives. Particular programs and agencies evaluated include DOL's Manpower Administration, Neighborhood Legal Services, revenue sharing, umbrella community action agencies, and the Supreme Court, with extensive space given to the Office of Economic Opportunity, its management, biases, and interface with particular client groups. Separate sections of particular note include Richard Fogel's paper on GAO's evaluation of social services (pp. 35-40); Frederick Eisele's review of implementation of welfare policies relating to the elderly (pp. 41-45); and Robert Albritton's application of the systems dynamics concepts in computer simulation of welfare spending as a means of policy analysis (pp. 55-72).

68. Jencks, Christopher, et. al. Who Gets Ahead? The Determinants of Economic Success in America. New York: Basic Books, 1979.

HF
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.J39

Who Gets Ahead is a return to and a revision of a 1972 book, Inequality, in which the same author explored the disparities in occupational status and earnings. Dissatisfaction with the quality of the evidence and analysis in Inequality led to a 5-year study of 11 research surveys, during which the author and his team of researchers tried, by examining the statistics and data from these surveys, to identify the actual determinants of individual success within the present economic system. Their report is limited to the impact of individual variables (e.g., schooling, race, family background) on the occupational status, earnings, and household incomes of men. Despite (or perhaps because of) the controversies surrounding Jenck's data collection and analysis and the conclusions drawn from them, this book and Inequality are interesting for their use of data and their implications for educational program funding.

69. Kamerman, Shelia B., and Alfred J. Kahn. Social Services in the United States: Policies and Programs. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1976. HV 95 .K32

The authors describe and analyze programs in general or personal social services generally lumped together as "other social welfare" (i.e., not obviously part of the traditional five basic social program fields--income maintenance/distribution, health, education, housing, and employment/training). Most of the book is divided into six sections by type of service: child care, child abuse and neglect; juvenile residential institutional care and alternatives (foster homes, etc.); community services for the elderly; family planning; and, the delivery of social services. Within each of these sections there is a detailed review of the need for, and definitions used in, the appropriate programs; the enabling legislation; national policy (or lack of policy); current expenditures, facilities, utilization, and coordination between Federal and other groups; program models and standards; the status of research and evaluation; and, case studies of programs in middle-sized cities. Emphasis is placed on programs that were of priority concern to HEW and the Congress at the time of the study's compilation.

70. Katz, Daniel, et. al. Bureaucratic Encounters: A Pilot Study in the Evaluation of Government Services. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1975. H 62.5 .U5 B8

This volume reports the results of a national study of the utilization of government services, the evaluation of agencies, and the relationship of bureaucratic encounters to more generally held attitudes toward the government. The study was based on national sample surveys of bureaucratic experiences and analyses of specific agencies' organizations and functions. Agencies that were examined were mainly responsible for employment and training, unemployment compensation, welfare, medical benefits, and retirement benefits. Included in the introduction is a review of related research (pp. 8-19). As the title suggests, this is an interesting pilot study using the articulated response of the public to evaluate programs.

71. Kershaw, David and Jerilyn Fair. The New Jersey Income-Maintenance Experiment: Volume I: Operations, Surveys, and Administration. New York: Academic Press, 1976. Volume II: Labor-Supply Responses. Harold W. Watts and Albert Rees, eds. New York: Academic Press, 1977. Volume III: Expenditures, Health, and Social Behavior, and the Quality of the Evidence. Harold W. Watts and Albert Rees, eds. New York: Academic Press, 1977.

HC 107 .N53 1514 v. 1,2,3

The New Jersey Income Maintenance Experiment involved 1350 families in a 3-year controlled experiment with negative income tax, and was the precursor of even larger experiments with social policy variables in the U.S. (In 1970 the GAO filed a report critical of the New Jersey experiment.) The first two volumes are a description of the operations and administration (volume 1) and the labor supply responses (volume 2) to the guaranteed income experiment. Volume 3 reviews the effect of the program on participant's expenditures, health, and social behavior. The validity and "generalizability" of the evidence is also examined in volume 3. The feasibility of social experimentation was exhaustively tested by the New Jersey research, and these volumes are valuable as a comprehensive source of information on that pioneering model.

72. Klein, Robert E., et. al. Evaluating the Impact of Nutrition and Health Programs. New York: Plenum Press, 1979.

RA 427 .P18 1977

The project of an international group of professionals in health and nutrition programs in Latin America, the Caribbean and the United States, this unique volume reports and discusses evaluations of the impact these often complex and multidimensional programs have on family health and national development, using such indicators as health status, household economics, family structure, and educational outcomes. Recent U.S. experiences are examined in pp. 39-97; implementing and using evaluations, and problems in evaluation practice, are also treated. A very useful "clarification of concepts and terms," beginning on p. 387, not only glosses evaluation jargon but relates terms to each other.

73. Kotz, Arnold, et. al. The Policy Analysis Source Book for Social Programs. Washington, D.C.: National Planning Association, 1976.

Z 7164 .E8 N35 REF

These two volumes contain over 4000 abstracts of books, articles, or reports analyzing the effectiveness and efficiency of current and alternative social programs.

They are arranged by major social issue (health, housing, land use and community development, education, manpower and employment, income security, and social and rehabilitation services) and are extensively indexed by specific subject area or program (such as Head Start), methodology used or discussed (such as benefit-cost analysis), program impact (such as income distribution effects), and author.

74. Lampman, R. J. Labor Supply and Social Welfare Benefits in the United States. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, 1978. HD 5724 .L325

The author uses empirical studies to examine the impact that post-1950 increases in social welfare expenditures (both grants that add to non-income labor of beneficiaries and taxes that finance benefits and reduce net wage rates) may have on a reduction in labor supply. This volume also includes reviews of Lampman's analysis by Barry Friedman and Daniel Hamermesh.

75. LaPorte, Valerie, and Jeffrey Rubin, eds. Reform and Regulation in Long-Term Care. New York: Praeger, 1979. RA 644.6 .R44

A collection of studies and position papers on financial aspects of long-term medical care in the U.S. Of particular interest are the following papers: "Options for Federal Financing of Long-Term Care"; "An Analysis of Regulatory Issues and Options in Long-Term Care"; "The Auditing of Long-Term Care and Disability Programs"; and, "Cost Impact of Federal Regulations and Standards for Nursing Homes".

76. Levitan, Sar A., and Gregory Wurzburg. Evaluating Federal Social Programs: An Uncertain Act. Kalamazoo, Mich.: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1979. H 62.5 .U5 L47

A thoughtful and concise presentation of the present and potential role of evaluation within the Federal government, questioning whether Federal evaluations provide a convincing basis for making decisions about social programs. Chapters 3 and 4 compare the strengths and weaknesses of evaluation in the legislative and executive branches (the CRS, CBO, GAO, Department of Labor, and HEW). Not an entirely negative assessment, this study does, however, attempt to discourage unreasonable expectations about the validity or utilization of evaluations.

77. Livingstone, John Leslie, and Sanford C. Gunn, eds. Accounting for Social Goals: Budgeting and Analysis of Nonmarket Projects. New York: Harper and Row, 1974. HF 5657 .L53

A collection of readings on social accounting (which in this book includes all nonmarket programs, weapons systems as well as social programs). Sections, each with case studies, discuss resource budgeting, cost-effectiveness analysis, multiple goal program budgeting, information systems, and evaluation and control. Case studies relevant to this bibliography include hospitals and special education.

78. Lloyd, Cynthia, B., and Beth T. Niemi. The Economics of Sex Differentials. New York: Columbia University Press, 1979. HD 6095 .L558

The authors cite the conflict between objective evidence of women's secondary economic status and wage and unemployment differentials predicted by orthodox theory as evidence of the need to understand the dynamics (and feedback effects) of sex discrimination in the labor market. Labor market segmentation, partly due to women's limited mobility, and the "vicious circle" in which lack of job experience prevents women from acquiring the training they need, lead to the theory of investment in human capital as a "key link between supply decisions and occupational choices." Chapter 6 examines, in detail, the role of law and government policy in responding to or reflecting economic sex discrimination; various forms of income redistribution, social security and welfare programs, unemployment insurance, employment and training programs, legislation, and judicial precedent are included in this discussion.

79. McLaughlin, Milbrey Wallin. Evaluation and Reform: The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Title I. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1975. LA 217 .M28

A review of program evaluations mandated by Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, detailing the failure of several major cost-effectiveness evaluations of compensatory education programs which resulted. In this history of "reform, counterreform, demand, and compromise," the local lack of incentives to collect and report data, the lack of Federal enforcement provisions, and the local perceptions of Federal committments as unstable, all share the blame for the evaluations' failure. Moreover, the complexity of evaluating more than 30,000 locally implemented projects was underestimated. The case can be used to illustrate the degree to which the internal and external "logic" of evaluations interact and shape each other.

80. Magill, Robert A. Community Decision Making for Social Welfare: Federalism, City Government, and the Poor. New York: Human Sciences Press, 1979. HV 95 .M26

The first half of this study provides an historical analysis of federalism and social welfare policy from the Early Federalism of conditional grants-in-aid; to social welfare in the (Depression) era of Cooperative Federalism; through the Creative Federalism of the 1960's which brought forth City and County Community Action, Poverty, and Model Cities Programs, to General Revenue Sharing under the Nixonian New Federalism. The author identifies a trend toward local decisionmaking for social welfare programs, and in the second half of his study gives an empirical analysis of the programs above, detailing his research methods, samples, and variables. He concludes that "for social services to be delivered on the local level, there must be some outside direction or control."

81. Mark Battle Associates. Evalution of Information and Referral Services for the Elderly: Final Report. Washington, D.C.: HEW, 1977. HV 1461 .M3

This report presents results of an HEW-funded evaluation of how well State and Area Agencies on Aging are meeting Administration on Aging requirements for information and referral services. The importance of the report, aside from the results of the survey, rests in the methodology of random sampling and the selection of aspects to evaluate.

82. Masters, Stanley, and Irwin Garfinkel. Estimating the Labor Supply Effects of Income Maintenance Alternatives. New York: Academic Press, 1977. HD 5724 .M29

One of the Institute for Research on Poverty Monograph Series, this is a technical examination of methodological problems in labor supply analysis. Despite the title, the book goes beyond income maintenance problems to thoroughly discuss previous labor supply studies and potential and actualized biases. Using data from the 1969 Survey of Economic Opportunity and the 1972 wave of interviews from the Michigan Panel Study of Income Dynamics in order to have the largest possible sample base, the authors discuss alternative manipulations to produce a complete set of labor supply equations. Data from such programs as AFDC, Unemployment Insurance, and the New Jersey negative income tax are also discussed. Mathematical and other technical skills are assumed by the authors, most abviously in the appendices on simulation estimate and result derivation and regressions.

83. Meenaghan, Thomas M., and Robert O. Washington, Social Policy and Social Welfare: Structure and Applications. New York: Free Press, 1980. HV 40 .M457

An examination of choices and constraints in deciding social welfare program policy. The authors discuss the formulation of the concept of a social program and the selection, among alternatives, of a solution to the problem. Programs looked at include Social Security, manpower policy and legislation, community mental health, and programs for the elderly.

84. Mikesell, R. F. The Rate of Discount for Evaluating Public Projects. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1977. HD 47.5 .M49

A short monograph arguing for the importance of the rate of discount to public policy decisions, and further arguing that the proper way of determining the rate is to use the private sector rate based on present values, rather than lower rates associated with calculations of long term social benefits. The application of the social rate of discount to a variety of projects (with or without private counterparts, involving renewable or exhaustible resources or environmental accounting) is also discussed.

85. Milkman, Raymond H., et. al. Alleviating Economic Distress: Evaluating a Federal Effort. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1972. HC 110 .P63 A7

A report on the evolution of programs of the Federal Economic Development Administration, 1965-1971, in urban, rural, and American Indian communities. Designed to alleviate unemployment, loss of population and income, the EDA programs developed a "Growth Center Strategy" to identify future areas of economic growth to which residents of distressed communities could migrate or commute. The second half of the report describes cost-benefit evaluations of the EDA programs, which found them to be mostly successful even though the EDA was replaced in 1973 by Federal revenue sharing programs.

86. Miller, Donald H. Planning Evaluation: A Selective Bibliography on Benefit-Cost, Goal Achievement, and Related Analytical Methods. Monticello, Ill.: Council of Planning Librarians, 1975. Z 5942 .C68 no. 935 REF

An unannotated bibliography of articles, reports, and books on planning evaluation, arranged according to method of evaluation. The typology includes "limited" methods such as cost-revenue analysis; benefit cost analysis, its extensions and applications (especially in urban renewal,

family health, transportation, and labor force planning); cost effectiveness analysis, strategies and cases (especially in welfare policy and education); goals achievement rating schemes, and multidimensional scaling. Many of the citations are to British publications.

87. Morell, Jonathan A. Program Evaluation in Social Research. New York: Pergamon Press, 1979. H62 .M644

A blueprint for evaluation as "applied, relevant social research," emphasizing outcome evaluation. Various chapters discuss types of evaluaton, validity issues, usefulness, and implementation, generally in a fairly theoretical tone. Includes a bibliography.

88. Morris, Lynn Lyons, ed. Program Evaluation Kit. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1978. LB 2806 .P76

Because of the current vogue for accountability and cost effectiveness, there are suddenly many "evaluators" who have never conducted an evaluation. This set of eight books is a complete "how-to" guide for such new practitioners. The Evaluator's Handbook is a step-by-step text to planning and managing the evaluation, with referral to the other volumes when appropriate (and to experts in the relevant field if necessary). The other volumes cover goals and objectives; evaluation design; measuring program implementation, attitudes, and achievement; statistical calculations, and report presentation. A truly remarkable tool, especially for (but not limited to) the novice.

89. Morris, Robert. Social Policy of the American Welfare State: An Introduction to Policy Analysis. New York: Harper and Row, 1979. HN 65 .M614

This brief text proceeds from the premise that social welfare is increasingly the province of government, and that a social policy for government must be better defined. Social policy concepts are introduced in the context of public policies and social norms; the history and scope of social policy in five major areas are then described in chapters on income maintenance housing, personal services, health policies, and policies about children, families, and the aged. Finally "radical" and "directional" policy alternatives and the tools of formal policy and analysis (Chapter 9) are examined.

90. Moursund, Janet. Evaluation: An Introduction to Research Design. Monterey, Calif.: Brooks/Cole, 1973. H 62 .M68

A short nonmathematical textbook introducing "the logic...of good research planning" and methods. Chapter 1 describes early planning stages, emphasizing the integration of program and evaluation planning; Chapter 2 covers

choosing and gathering data; chapters 3 and 4 discuss basic topics in research design, including causality, sampling, variables, and analyzing data. The final chapter covers some problems in project administration: obtaining funding, gathering a staff, communicating research results. An appendix on pp. 139-147 defines and describes the operations and uses of computers as they relate to research.

91. Moynihan, Daniel P. The Politics of a Guaranteed Income: The Nixon Administration and the Family Assistance Plan. New York: Vintage Books, 1973. HC 110 .I5 M65

A history of executive, congressional, and citizen roles in shaping the Family Assistance Program proposed by President Nixon in 1969 but never passed by the Congress. Thorough and popularly written from the perspective of one of the program's architects, and emphasizing the radical change in social policy which a guaranteed income proposal represented. The program itself is analyzed in detail on pp. 113-235.

92. Mullen, Edward J., and James R. Dumpson and Associates. Evaluations of Social Intervention. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1972. HV 41 .E98

The findings of thirteen major experimental research evaluations from the 1960's involving educational, family, community, and other improvement projects (some federally supported) are reviewed briefly, and used as the basis for an examination of the need to use research more effectively at all levels of social intervention. The failures (or insignificant successes) found by these evaluations lead the authors to make specific recommendations to practitioners, educators, researchers, planners, and administrators for the use of theory and education to restructure the social intervention process.

93. Murnane, Richard J. The Impact of School Resources on the Learning of Inner City Children. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1975. LC 5131 .M87

Report on a study of the impact of school resources on educational achievement, based on the author's longitudinal, microdata study. The author also reviews other recent (frequently conflicting) studies of factors affecting learning in school. The various methodologies for educational program evaluation discussed in this book are of great interest due to the large amount of money and number of programs devoted to educational success at all levels of government.

94. Mushkin, Selma J. Biomedical Research: Costs and Benefits. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1979. R 854 .U5 M87

A comprehensive report, supported by tables and graphs, on the long-run economic costs of disease and the role of biomedical research in reducing costs and mortality. The research model used a series of determinants (income, environment, stress, health care, and biomedical sciences) to explain mortality rate differences among regions and geographic areas; it also made an attempt to quantify advances in biomedical science. Chapters 1 and 14 outline important cost-benefit analysis and accounting concepts and procedures used in this study.

95. Nagel, Stuart S., and Marian Neef. Policy Analysis in Social Science Research. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1979. H 62 .N63

Designed to assist the social scientist select research techniques, by highlighting six key focuses in policy analysis: inference; prediction; determining and rejecting causation; combining and relating goals; optimization of choice, level, or mix; and deductive modeling. The final chapter discusses how all these methods can be applied, using queuing theory, optimum level and choice analysis and optimum sequencing, critical path and Markov chain analysis, to delay reduction in the legal process.

96. National Academy of Sciences. Evaluating Federal Support for Poverty Research. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1979. HC 110 .P6 N28

HEW commissioned this book primarily as an evaluation of the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin. It follows 8 years after the very similar Nelson Report, which the OEO sponsored, and agrees substantially with it. This study addresses poverty policy research: its current state and future directions, its pattern of Federal support, and its use in policymaking; longer chapters evaluate the Institute per se and the Nelson Report. A series of papers was commmissioned by the study and gathered in a companion volume. An appendix provides an interesting guide to Federal poverty research programs and research organizations.

97. National Academy of Sciences. Knowledge and Policy in Manpower: A Study of the Manpower Research and Development Program in the Department of Labor. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1975. HD 5715.2 .N3

The Department of Labor commissioned this assessment of the first 12 years of its manpower research and development programs. Using a variety of inquiry methods (interviews,

observation, archival searches, data collection, staff and commissioned papers), the evaluators focused on the almost unique circumstances of having a government research and development office within a "mission-oriented" government setting (the MDTA), and in particular, an R & D program in the social and behavioral sciences. Their report consists of a descriptive analysis with recommendations, and is followed by two extensive bibliographies.

98. Palmer, John L., ed. Creating Jobs: Public Employment Programs and Wage Subsidies. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1978. HD 5724 .C78

The Brookings Institute and the Institute for Research on Poverty sponsored a conference in April 1977 at which the eight papers in Creating Jobs were presented. Several of these discuss the potential net employment impact of job creation, using a variety of economic models; other papers review public employment programs, including the Supported Work Demonstration, job creation for the handicapped in the Netherlands, and work relief programs in the 1930's. Their analysis focuses on the effects of job creation on productivity. A final paper examines the distinction between structural and cyclical job creation programs.

99. Patton, Michael Quinn. Qualitative Evaluation Methods. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1980. H 62 .P3218

An exceptional approach to the side of evaluation which has been least amenable to scientific and systematic treatment. The author reviews qualitative research models and strategies which can generate valid, useful, and credible information for decisionmaking, with ample use of concrete examples and experiences. In part I, evaluators will find a framework (and even a checklist on p. 88) for deciding when it is appropriate to use qualitative evaluation methods; the processes of collecting qualitative data through field observation and indepth interviewing are explored in Part II; the last section examines the purposes of qualitative analysis, and various approaches to interpreting (and presenting) qualitative data. An extremely useful and provocative book.

100. Patton, Michael Quinn. Utilization-Focused Evaluation. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1978. H 62 .P322

Based on his own experience and on interviews and conversations with many evaluation users, participants, and staff members, the author has put together this book which outlines how each step in the evaluation process may be focused by the goal of utilization: identifying and organizing the users of information, choosing relevant questions, goals, methods, and measures, and interpreting

and disseminating data. Each chapter provides brief examples which anchor the discussion. Some readers may chafe at the abundance of Zen and Sufi anecdotes used to illuminate the author's approach.

101. Perry, Charles R., et al. The Impact of Government Manpower Programs in General, and on Minorities and Women. Philadelphia: Industrial Research Unit, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, 1975. HD 5724 .I4

The authors discuss the methodological and conceptual problems in evaluating the impact of training programs, particularly the selection of a common basis upon which to compare evaluative studies. They then attempt to compare the results of various programs and critically analyze and consolidate the findings of over 200 evaluative studies (many of which have never been published). An excellent bibliography is included.

102. Piven, Frances Fox, and Richard A. Cloward. Regulating the Poor: The Functions of Public Welfare. New York: Vintage Books, 1971. HV 95 .P5

The authors present an argument, based on historical evidence, that relief rolls expand and contract in a cyclical response to large scale workforce dislocations, and operate so as to enforce low-wage work legally, administratively, and culturally. The movements for welfare rights have their most potent weapon in pushing the relief system past its capacity to the point where radical reforms are inevitable. Chapters 4 and 5 treat the statutory and administrative enforcement of low-wage work from the 1940's through the 1960's; Chapters 6 and 7 deal with the national and local impacts of Federal intervention through the Great Society programs (Community Action Program grants, OEO, AFDC).

103. Poister, Theodore H., et al. Applied Program Evaluation in Local Government. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1979. HD 4431 .P65

Quasi-experimental evaluations of three local public programs in small and medium-sized cities are presented here in order to illustrate the feasibility of low-level, low-cost formative program-performance evaluations in local government. The three case studies were transit improvement, housing rehabilitation, and crime prevention programs in Williamsport, Harrisburg, and York, Pennsylvia. Evaluation methodology is emphasized in order to assist other small cities in developing stronger in-house data collection and analysis.

104. Poister, Theodore H. Public Program Analysis: Applied Research Methods. Baltimore: University Park Press, 1978. H 62 .P575

Quantitative analysis methods necessary for program analysis are presented and integrated with qualitative aspects in such areas as problem definition, research design, development of measures, and data collection. The book includes examples from programs in a variety of subject areas as it progresses from a general overview through basic statistics (descriptive and inferential statistics and sampling) and general analysis approaches (including experimental and quasi-experimental design) to more advanced statistical techniques.

105. Prichard, Elizabeth R., et al. Home Care: Living With the Dying. New York. Columbia University Press, 1979. R 728.8 .H65

Chapter 30 (pp. 247-259) discusses a proposed model for evaluation of home care for terminal cancer patients. This model project, which was supported by the National Cancer Institute, is of interest to evaluators of Federal health-related programs because of recent suggestions that the Government increase its support of home health care (as opposed to current emphasis on institutional care).

106. Riecken, Henry W., and Robert F. Boruch. Social Experimentation: A Method for Planning and Evaluating Social Intervention. New York: Academic Press, 1974. H 61 .R493

A committee appointed by the Social Science Research Council summarized the state of the art of the use of experimental and quasi-experimental design in planning and evaluating social programs. The advantages and disadvantages of this method are reviewed along with major issues in measurement, design, and analysis. The committee also discusses operating problems in the field, institutional and political factors, and the issues of ethics and confidentiality. They conclude with abstracts of illustrative experiments in a range of social programs, including mental health and rehabilitation, special education, and fertility control.

107. Roberto, Eduardo L. Strategic Decision-Making in a Social Program: The Case of Family-Planning Diffusion. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington, 1975. HQ 763.6 .U5 R6

An examination of the administration and delivery of family planning services in a decisionmaking framework. The author combines theories from marketing and systematic

social planning analysts to focus on the diffusion of these services, and in his conclusions stresses the need for a continuing, mutually reinforcing cycle of planning and evaluation systems; chapters 9 and 10 address operational and quasi-experimental impact evaluation.

108. Rossi, Peter Henry, and Walter Williams, eds. Evaluating Social Programs: Theory, Practice, and Politics. New York: Seminar Press, 1972. H 62 .R664

The essays collected here discuss methodological and field procedures and problems of actual evaluation studies while discussing theories, statistical design requirements, and political factors. Case studies discussed include an Office of Education study on quality of educational opportunity, evaluations and field experiments in compensatory education, attempts to evaluate Federal manpower programs, and issues in income maintenance experimentation.

109. Rossi, Peter Henry, et al. Evaluation: A Systematic Approach. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1979. H 62 .R666

This textbook assumes some technical knowledge in its discussion of the use of evaluation research in planning, designing, and implementing social programs. The emphasis is on impact assessment; there is also detailed discussion of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness techniques. Each chapter includes a set of "key concepts" (definitions) and examples of actual research done in health care, community education, psychiatry, criminal justice, urban development, and related fields.

A related book, Doing Evaluation, is forthcoming from the same authors; it is intended as a guide for dealing with evaluation without extensive resources, e.g., in less developed countries.

110. Rossi, Peter Henry, and Katherine C. Lyall. Reforming Public Welfare: A Critique of the Negative Income Tax Experiment. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1976. HC 107 .N53 I56

A sociologist and an economist critique the OEO-sponsored Negative Income Tax Experiment; though they call it a "great administrative success" demonstrating the feasibility of experimentation as an administrative technique, they also claim that the independent variables chosen were defective, leading to inconclusive findings; moreover, that the experiment should have been designed to test policy and political (not "microtheory") hypotheses. Chapter 8 deals briefly with the internal and external politics of the experiment, including the role of the GAO audit (pp. 161-164).

111. Rivlin, Alice M. Systematic Thinking for Social Action. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1971. H 62 .R56

Based on a series of lectures delivered by the author at Berkeley, this book examines the state of the art of Federal social program evaluation as the 1970's began. Covering the areas of health, education, and income security maintenance, it discusses cost-benefit analysis, specification of social goals, social change indicators, payoffs of comparable programs, and program impact evaluation. A thought-provoking critique of Government activity.

112. Rutman, Leonard, ed. Evaluation Research Methods: A Basic Guide. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1977. H 62 .E85

This collection of papers emphasizes conceptual and methodological issues in program effectiveness evaluations. A substantial amount of space is devoted to a discussion of program evaluability. Also discussed are the problems of measuring and attributing change to social intervention programs, experimental and quasi-experimental design, and cost-benefit analysis. A mental health program is examined as a case study, including a discussion of increasing the utilization of evaluation research findings.

113. Salamon, Lester M. Welfare, the Elusive Consensus: Where We Are, How We Got There, and What's Ahead. New York: Praeger, 1978. HV 95 .S23

Condensed from the 1977 report of the Welfare Policy Project at Duke University, this volume reviews the performance, history, and future of welfare policy in general at considerable length in the first essay. The remaining eight essays include a critique of Carter's welfare policies; a summary of public opinion surveys on welfare; discussion of the demography of welfare populations; of attempts to link work with welfare; on the economic impact of federalizing state welfare programs; on problems and techniques of welfare program administration, and on microsimulation for estimating costs and rates of participation in welfare programs.

114. Saltman, Juliet Z. Opening Housing: Dynamics of a Social Movement. New York: Praeger, 1978. HD 7293 .S253

A study of the national movement against racial discrimination in housing from historical, sociological, and perspectives, with a long case study of Akron, Ohio. The movement's evaluation includes participant observation in Akron, various State and regional audits, and a nationwide audit conducted in 1976-77 by HUD and the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

115. Sanders, James R., and Donald J. Cunningham. Techniques and Procedures for Formative Evaluation. Portland, Ore.: Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, 1979. LB 1027 .S26

In this short research paper, formative evaluation (evaluation as programmed feedback) is broken into four stages, each of which may be characterized by a set of techniques and procedures. For predevelopmental evaluation (of needs, tasks, etc.) these include sampling, the Q-sort, and task analysis. Evaluation of objectives (the second stage) can be achieved by survey questionnaires, the Delphi technique, questions of the target audience, or content analysis. Stage 3, interim or early product development, can be evaluated formally or informally, by descriptive checklists, content analysis, learning structure analysis, critical appraisal, and developmental testing; and final product evaluation may be experimental or quasi-experimental, use validation studies, cost analyses, descriptive or goal-free evaluation.

116. Schmidt, Richard E., et. al. Serving the Federal Evaluation Market: Strategic Alternatives for Managers and Evaluators. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1977. H 62.5 .U5 S4

Based on work with the Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, 1971-1975, this Urban Institute paper addresses topics of great interest to Federal evaluators in establishing criteria for planning, managing, and evaluating (in-house) Government evaluation offices. It suggests a market approach to analyzing the needs of three Federal evaluation sectors--policymakers, program managers, and individual officials. It then goes on to describe the staffing and organizing implications of serving these markets. Such an approach can guide evaluation office planning, clarify debates between evaluation offices and review groups (like the GAO), and help establish a Federal evaluation policy. The appendixes on assessment of evaluability, rapid feedback evaluation, and the definition of Federal evaluation, are also useful.

117. Schulbert, Herbert C., et. al., eds. Program Evaluation in the Health Fields. New York: Behavioral Publications, 1969. RA 427 .S42

A large collection of readings from the mid-1960's intended for both researchers and administrators. Goal attainment and systems models are presented as alternative bases for developing health program evaluation techniques and theories, with the former giving rise to

field, laboratory, experimental and quasi-experimental methods (including PERT, the Program Evaluation and Review Technique) and the latter leading to non-experimental, multivariate, and path analysis. It is suggested that the goal-oriented approach fails to take account of the complex relation of programs to various systems and so discourages evaluation implementation, while a systems approach may itself involve feedback and linkage mechanisms to bridge the gap between research data and program modification.

118. Scioli, Frank P. Jr., and Thomas J. Cook, eds. Methodologies for Analyzing Public Policies. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington, 1975. H 61 .M492

The essays collected here suggest the need for a variety of approaches in designing a method for analysis and impact assessment. Cost-benefit analysis is examined here as well as more recent methodologies or adaptations of existing methodologies, including path analysis, quasi-experimental design, time-series analysis, and regression analysis. The essays are written on various levels of sophistication and include varying degrees of specificity; each includes references.

119. Seidler, Lee L., and Lynn L. Seidler, eds. Social Accounting. Los Angeles: Melville, 1975. H 61 .S45

The history, concepts, and practice of social accounting are presented in an array of readings ranging from court rulings and case studies to Rousseau's Social Contract. The emphasis is on the development of the concept of social income and on how conventional accounting skills may be modified and applied by accountants to analysis and solution of social problems. The SEC's environmental accounting requirements and Abt Associates Annual Report and Social Audit are used to illustrate the practice of corporate social accounting; Part V is devoted to environmental accounting, and Part VIII contains case studies, including two on the financial impact of legalized abortion in New York City, and the economic benefits of a community methadone clinic.

120. Smith, Nick L., and Stephen L. Murray. The Use of Path Analysis in Program Evaluation. Portland, Ore.: Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, 1978. H 62 .S65

Path analysis, the construction of "explicitly formulated alternative structural (causal) "models" using path diagrams and structural equations, is presented in this brief paper as a way to derive structural analysis of

social programs in the context of experimental, quasi-experimental, and especially nonexperimental evaluation methods and data; this is made possible by making latent or presumed variables explicit and testing whether "a proposed set of interpretations (e.g., of statistics) is consistent throughout." An overview and illustration of path analysis are provided, followed by a listing of major strengths and weaknesses of this method.

121. Spiegel, Allen D., and Herbert Harvey Hyman. Basic Health Planning Methods. Germantown, MD.: Aspen Systems Corp., 1978. RA 393 .S67

This compendium of methods and techniques for health planning include information important in developing and evaluating delivery programs. Of the six major sections (which also include discussions of health resources inventory, priority determination, and implementation), the most directly relevant are the chapters on needs assessment and evaluation; various indexes, scales, and models are reviewed, checklists, measurement instruments, and vocabulary are provided, and steps for evaluation of preventive health programs, hospital performance, an occupational health program, and drug abuse centers are included. An excellent one-volume source of information for health program-related work.

122. Stevens, Robert, and Rosemary Stevens. Welfare Medicine in America: A Case Study of Medicaid. New York: Free Press, 1974. HD 7102 .U4 S83

A readable, thorough evaluative analysis of the history and development of Medicaid programs. The interplay of the courts and the Congress, of State and Federal governments, of legislation, program administration, and political and economic factors are examined in detail; the authors refer to a multitude of social and social medicine programs (Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, the Family Health Insurance Plan, the Office of Economic Opportunity , and Medicare, to name only a few), and in particular to programs in New York, California, and Illinois. Chapter 4 ("Benign Neglect, 1970-73") and the Epilogue also discuss National Health Insurance as it relates to the Medicaid experience.

123. Stopher, Peter B., and Arnim H. Meyburg. Survey Sampling and Multivariate Analysis for Social Scientists and Engineers. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1979. QA276.6 .S76

A textbook linking sampling and subsequent multivariate analysis for social scientists and engineers, this book treats techniques of data collection, methods of sampling,

computation of population values and sampling errors and various statistical-analysis techniques. While simple algebra is used wherever possible, a basic knowledge of probability and calculus is also assumed.

124. Struening, Elmer L., and Marcia Guttentag. Handbook of Evaluation Research. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1975. H 61 .H3 REF

This is a "handbook" in the sense that it offers expert guidance through the crucial steps in making an evaluation research study. The variety of authors represented allows readers to consider a range of important alternatives to approaching evaluation. Volume 1 emphasizes the strategies and measures used in conceptualizing, designing, and carrying through evaluation and research. Volume 2 gathers together expert literature in a number of content areas: the human and political side of the evaluation process; cost-benefit analysis; the evaluation of mental health programs (including federally legislated Community Mental Health Centers in New York), to which the bulk of this volume is devoted; and individual articles on public health and new careers programs and on the effectiveness of early intervention. Volume 2 also has an extensive cumulative bibliography.

125. Suchman, Edward A. Evaluative Research: Principles and Practices in Programs. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1967. H 61 .S888

One of the earliest examinations of evaluative research included here, this volume emphasizes the need for striking a balance between "rigorous design and method and situational realities" in such research. The author, drawing on his experience in public health, provides background in the principles of evaluative research and the roles of objectives, assumptions, values, and validity issues; also in research methods, design, and measures. Chapters 8 and 9 provide useful insights into the administrative aspects of program evaluation implementation and design

126. Thurow, Lester C. Generating Inequality: Mechanisms of Distribution in the U.S. Economy. New York: Basic Books, 1975. HB 821 .T47

According to this analysis, the labor market is not a conventional bidding market in which competition for jobs is based on wages asked or offered, but is rather a market for allocating jobs which are actually "training slots"

on the basis of the relative costs of training the worker. Education is marketable not because it affects productivity, but because it reduces training costs. In Chapter 8 Thurow outlines the implications for income distribution policies of an analysis based on these observations, on the "random walk" theory of wealth, and on statistical discrimination against women and minorities in allocating jobs.

127. Towery, O. B., et al. Quality Assurance for Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services: An Annotated Bibliography. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1979. Z 6664 .N5 T68 REF

Over one hundred fully annotated entries, representing "most of what has been written" in the field; Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSRO's) are emphasized, but also included are articles and monographs on model quality assurance programs, program evaluation, and related issues: medical records, confidentiality, etc. The majority of the entries are for articles from professional psychiatric journals.

128. Tripodi, Tony, et. al. Social Program Evaluation: Guidelines for Health, Education, and Welfare Administrators. Itasca, Ill.: F. E. Peacock, 1971. HN 29 .T7

Guidelines for how administrators of health, education, and welfare programs can use evaluation as a management technique for systematic feedback of information; decisions as to when evaluations of what kind are needed, and how to use them, are illuminated by chapters on program development, the use of consultants, techniques of evaluations, and differential evaluation (identification and evaluation of various stages in program development).

129. Tufte, Edward R. Data Analysis for Politics and Policy. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1974. HA 29 .T782

A relatively nonmathematical exposure of techniques in the use of statistics, especially in fitting equations to data, and also illustrating the potential and limitations of quantitative data analysis. Detailed examples are used to illustrate study designs for prediction from data and to highlight discussions of bivariate and multiple regression, as well as special related issues.

130. Tufte, Edward R., ed. The Quantitative Analysis of Social Problems. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1970. H 61 .T9

The papers collected here (some for the first time) serve both as a text for analyzing data in the social sciences and as information on specific programs. The readings are grouped into a) assessments of quantitative work (including a criticism of statistical studies of smoking and lung cancer, b) quantitative studies of particular economic, political, and social problems, organized by the origin of the data (including findings and regression procedures from the "Coleman Report" on educational opportunity), and c) papers on data analysis and research design.

131. Ulman, Lloyd, ed. Manpower Programs in the Policy Mix. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973. HD 5724 .U55

The contributors to this volume, while critical of U.S. manpower policies, nevertheless "favor active market policies as an instrument of redistribution or stabilization, or both." They disagree about whether these objectives can be achieved independently or not, but all point to the general need for more comprehensive manpower policies which are developed in the context of job availability, antidiscrimination, and cost and incomes policy and programs. The impact of manpower programs on inflation and unemployment and the impact of fiscal policies in Sweden on manpower are specifically addressed.

132. United States Congressional Budget Office. The Effect of PSROs on Health Care Costs: Current Findings and Future Evaluation. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1979. RA 399 .A3 U52

A case study in the evaluation of a social program, with analysis of the effectiveness of the evaluation itself, and options and suggestions for both the program and the evaluation. The program concerned is the Public Standards Review Organization (PSRO's) program instituted in 1972 to promote delivery of more effective and economical health care services by means of (concurrent) peer review of hospital admissions.

133. United States General Accounting Office. Evaluating Federal Programs: An Overview for the Congressional User. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GAO, 1976. JF 1351 .U53

A pictorial summary of the following report, for "The Congressional User."

134. United States General Accounting Office. Evaluation and Analysis to Support Decisionmaking. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GAO, 1976. JF 1351 .U54

A basic document published by GAO's Program Analysis Division in 1976 to disseminate some of GAO's perspectives on and experience with the process of evaluation, with an emphasis on the continuum between analysis and evaluation, and a useful chapter (Chapter 5) on the practical steps of managing and performing an evaluation study. Also includes an annotated bibliography.

135. United States General Accounting Office. Office of Program Analysis. Federal Program Evaluations: A Directory for the Congress. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GAO, 1977. Z 1223 .A1 U5323 REF

An inventory of 1700 Federal program evaluation reports produced by 49 agencies between June 1975 and June 1977. Each report is abstracted and the citations also give full information as to the reports' source and availability. Multiple indexes are provided, by agency, congressional committee, U.S. Code and Public Law numbers, program name, budget function, and subject.

136. United States Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Benefit-Cost Analyses of Federal Programs: A Compendium of Papers Submitted to the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government. Washington: GPO, 1973. HJ 7539 .B45

These eleven papers are collected to illustrate the utility of benefit-cost analysis in the evaluation of government programs and to recommend ways in which analyses done at that time could be improved. The papers, written by some of the outstanding names in the evaluation field, include discussions of the Family Assistance Plan (welfare reform providing federally-financed income guarantees and an extension of cash transfers to the working poor), the Federal housing program, Medicare, and various educational, manpower, and training programs. Also included is a survey of Federal program evaluation practices (as of 1971).

137. Viscusi, W. Kip. Welfare of the Elderly: An Economic Analysis and Policy Prescription. New York: Wiley, 1979. HV 1461 .V57

The author contends that present policies are not, but should be, subjected to systematic rethinking and analysis; this volume attempts to provide that analysis.

The theories, strategies, and effects of government policies on the economic well-being of the elderly are integrated with information about their economic needs and status. "All federal cash and in-kind assistance programs for the aged" are analyzed for their objectives and performance (with an interagency breakdown on pp. 192-197). In the last chapter, future policy reforms are suggested, some which are monetary while others relate to employment of the elderly.

138. Weeks, Lewis E., et al., eds. Financing of Health Care. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Health Administration Press, 1979. RA 410.53 .F56

The second of two impressive anthologies on health care published by Inquiry magazine and Blue Cross, this volume sets out in 45 essays the major issues in health care financing: health care expenditures and insurance benefits, and their implication for use of health services; hospital payment incentives, controls, and prospective payment and reimbursement; the impact of Medicare, Medicaid, and National Health Insurance; and the allocation of resources and capital financing in health care. Five of the twelve papers in Part IV ("The Governmental Role") discuss the impact of Medicare on costs and payments, and of Medicaid payments on recipients' use of medical services. The remaining essays in this section address strategies, design, costs, economic effects, and experimental approaches to National Health Insurance.

139. Weiss, Carol H., compiler. Evaluating Action Programs: Readings in Social Action and Education. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1972. H 62 .W396

An exceptionally useful selection of readings with three bibliographies, designed for the "evaluator-in-training" but also for the working evaluator. This volume draws on expertise in many disciplines to point out the constraints within which evaluation operates and to suggest alternative strategies of design, measurement, structure, and especially communication in the process of gathering information for decision and policymakers. Quite a few of the 20 readings relate to education programs. The bibliographies cover conceptual and methodological issues, illustrations of evaluation studies, and design, measurement, sampling and analysis.

140. Weiss, Carol H. Evaluation Research: Methods for Assessing Program Effectiveness. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973. H 62 .W3962

A clearly outlined, basic text on the applications of social research tools and methods in program evaluation, with a particularly useful chapter (pp. 60-91) defining types of evaluation design, from experimental designs to comparative program evaluation to PPBS. Other chapters describe the process of identifying program goals and evaluation measures, the gap between evaluation and implementation, the purposes of evaluation, and the "inhospitable ...action context" within which evaluations are carried out. Three bibliographies, (on methodological and conceptual issues; on design measurement, sampling, and analysis; and of illustrative evaluation studies) are included on pp. 129-154.

141. Wholey, Joesph S. Evaluation: Promise and Performance. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1979. JF 141 .W47

The author's contention that evaluation of government programs must become more efficient, effective, and responsive prompted this extremely methodical and pragmatic book. In it, Wholey presents a sequential strategy for evaluation with which evaluators can determine what information is likely to be useful and, by following this sequence, can acquire that information in timely increments. The steps identified are evaluability assessment; rapid feedback evaluation (summarizing readily obtainable information); performance monitoring (in terms of program objectives); and intensive (experimental and quasi-experimental) evaluation. The last chapter describes the management of a useful evaluation program. For each step the author has provided illustrative examples from Federal and local agencies (among them HEW, DOL, HUD, and LEAA), a description of methods, resources required, potential problems, and possible solutions.

142. Wholey, Joseph S., et. al. Federal Evaluation Policy: Analyzing the Effects of Public Programs. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1970. H 61 .F4

One of the earliest books included in this bibliography, it is "an evaluation of the Federal Government's ability to evaluate." Using urban programs as examples, this study examines the status of evaluation in four agencies, methods and activities used, administration, organizational relationships and responsibilities, and funding and staff resources;

and makes recommendations for improvement. Specific programs cited include vocational education, Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Follow Through Act, maternal and child health, Model Cities, urban renewal, manpower development and training, work incentives, Head Start, and Job Corps. Although somewhat dated, this is a good, brief overview of Federal evaluation. A bibliography is appended.

143. Wholey, Joseph S. Zero-Base Budgeting and Program Evaluation. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington, 1978. HJ 2031 .W48

Principles of simplified zero-based-budgeting and program evaluation and their implementation are outlined in this volume. Using case studies from Arlington County, Virginia and the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area Transit Authority as evidence, the author claims that these tools, in the hands of a personally involved top policymaker, can result in effective, efficient programs by minimizing paperwork and generating information and "decision-packages" only as needed. The focus of the book and of chapter 8 in particular, is on how these principles could be applied specifically in improving government efficiency and effectiveness.

144. Williams, Walter. Social Security Research and Analysis: The Experience in the Federal Social Agencies. New York: American Elsevier, 1971. HN 59 .W5

A veteran of the War on Poverty and a former employee at OEO, the author cites the failure of Federal social agencies to implement programs, especially the failure of PPBS and Adult Manpower programs in the mid-1970's. Programs meant to reduce poverty and barriers to equal opportunity have not made social policies an effective tool; and social science researchers have failed to address the needs of the Federal agencies charged with these programs. The need to strengthen the link between the Federal and research communities through policy analysis by more powerful central and analytical offices within the social agencies is discussed.

145. Williamson, John W. Assessing and Improving Health Care Outcomes: The Health Accounting Approach to Quality Assurance. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1978. RA 399 .A1 W54

An argument for the feasibility of using health care outcomes (broadly defined to include economic, social, and other variables) to discover correctable problems in the provision of quality health care services. The author presents three indexes for health accounting using outcomes as the basic quality assessment measure: efficacy, effectiveness, and efficiency. Chapters 6 through 11 summarize

over 80 completed health accounting studies, then make recommendations which could be generalized to the development of other cost-effective, outcome-based quality assurance systems.

146. Wool, Harold. Discouraged Workers, Potential Workers, and National Employment Policy. Washington, D.C.: National Commission for Manpower Policy, 1978. HD 5724 .W625

A careful review of many years of government and academic research describing methods of measuring hidden unemployment, and the different estimates which they produce, concluding with suggestions for new economic and manpower policies. Cross-sectional, time-series, econometric, and population survey findings as related to labor force and supply measurement are each addressed.

147. Zigler, Edward and Jeanette Valentine. Project Head Start: A Legacy of the War on Poverty. Riverside, N.J.: Macmillan, 1979. LC 4091 .P73

A compilation of important articles describing various facets of the fifteen-year old Head Start program, this volume begins with the early history and work of key planners and administrators of the program, followed by papers focused on the pre-school education and comprehensive social services offered through Head Start. The final section (pp. 399-508) combines the history of evaluation of the program (on-site, in social science literature, and by the OEO, OCD, and the Administration on Children, Youth, and Families), with examinations of the long-term effects of early intervention, especially those revealed by longitudinal studies; there is also a chapter on parents' testimony. The book ends with several critiques of the program's success to date.

148. Zusman, Jack, and Cecil R. Wurster, eds. Program Evaluation: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington, 1975. HV 5825 .P76

The result of a 1974 conference held on alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health service program evaluation, the papers gathered here have much wider applicability. Areas covered include a review of recent evaluation work, selected techniques, and training. Space is devoted to the distinctions among types of evaluations (outcome vs. process, cost-effectiveness, goal attainment scaling). The papers are consistently well-written and, though not simplistic, easily comprehended.

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draft #2

August 20, 1976

Mr. & Mrs. Norman J. Brummer
1855 Dunkirk Lane
Wayzata, Minnesota 55391

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Brummer:

Emily Staples is the DFL endorsed candidate for the Minnesota Senate seat in District 43.

Her long time commitment to the community at local, state and national levels gives her the desire and ability to translate these concerns into creative legislation.

Emily is devoting full time to the campaign and over two hundred volunteers have already committed thousands of hours of their time toward getting her elected. But we have three months to go.

We are certain Emily will be elected as Senator if we have the opportunity to tell the public of her abilities. As you know this is a costly process.

For this reason we ask for your financial support ~~early in the campaign~~ omit and enclose an addressed envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Wise
Finance Chairperson

DW/mb

draft #1

August 20, 1976

Mr. & Mrs. Norman J. Brummer
1855 Dunkirk Lane
Wayzata, Minnesota 55391

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Brummer:

Emily Staples is a candidate for Minnesota Senate this year and her campaign is well underway.

Her long time commitment to the community at the local, state and national levels gives her the desire and ability to translate these concerns into creative legislation.

Not only is Emily devoting her full time to the campaign, but well over two hundred volunteers have already committed literally thousands of hours of time to getting her elected and there are still three months to go.

We are certain Emily will be elected as Senator of the 43rd District if we have the opportunity to tell the public of her abilities. As you know this is a costly process.

For this reason we ask for your financial support early in the campaign and enclose an addressed envelope for your convenience. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Wise
Finance Chairperson

Hundreds of dedicated volunteers ~~hours~~ are working and Emily is working full time on the ~~task~~ campaign

Dear:

Emily Staples is a candidate for Minnesota Senate this year and her campaign is well underway.

Her long time commitment to the community ~~affairs~~ at the local, state and national levels gives her the ~~knowledge and~~ desire and ability to ~~effectivly~~ translate these concerns into ~~positive~~ creative legislation.

We are certain Emily will be elected as Senator of the 43rd District if we have the opportunity to tell the public of her abilities. As you know this is a costly process.

For this reason
We ask for your financial support early in the campaign and enclose an addressed envelope for your ~~convenie~~ convenience. Thank you.

Not only is Emily devoting her full time to the campaign, but well over two hundred volunteers have already committed literally thousands of hours of time to getting her elected and there are still three months to go.

- hundreds of volunteer hours
- ES full time on campaign
- Cost of informing public

JDW 6/21/76

EMILY STAPLES FOR SENATE
Campaign Committee
West Broadway
Robbinsdale, MN 55422

Dear :

Emily Anne Staples is a candidate for the Minnesota Senate this year. I understand that you know ~~Mrs. Staples~~ Emily Anne, so it is pointless for me to do more than remind you that Minnesota needs ~~her~~ a person ~~and persons of her callibre~~ of her caliber in state government.

I am convinced that the people of this district will elect Emily Ann Staples as thier Senator, if only they have an opportunity to know her abilities and the things she stands for. The cost of conveying this message to the voters is substantial, and we ask your help. Particularly, we ask your financial support in these early days of the campaign while ~~Mrs. Staples~~ Emily Ann is only beginning to become known by the people of her district.

I am enclosing a pre-addressed envelope for your convenience. Please make your check payable to the "Staples for Senate Campaign Committee." Through your generousity, you can help to elect a State Senator of whom we can be proud in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

Dave Wise
Finance Chairman

In 90 seconds of reading, you'll gain ten advantages you didn't have last year.

If you own a home, you can look forward to a revised homestead credit that will **decrease** your 1981 property taxes by 10%.

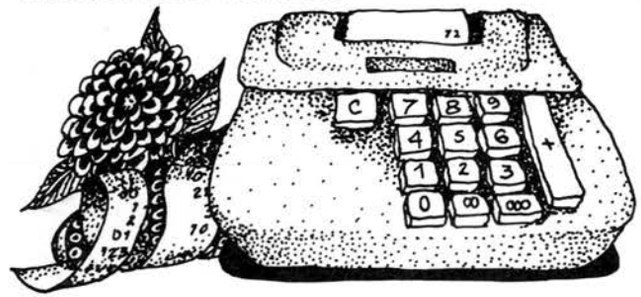
If you want to buy your first home, you can put up to $1500 into a first-home savings account without paying taxes on the interest – beginning January, 1981 (after the first year, you can put up to $10,000 in the account).

If you are a senior citizen, you can stay active in newly funded state volunteer programs, such as foster grandparents.*

If you or someone in your family is handicapped, a new Work Incentive Bill allows a percentage of earned income to be kept without a loss of medical assistance.*

If you're worried about acid rain, so is the Legislature. They've earmarked $100,000 to try and stop it.

If you own a small business or would like to, management and technical assistance is now available from the newly created Small Business Assistance Center.*



If you own a small businss with 20 or fewer employees and gross revenues of $1M or less, you may be eligible for a low-interest loan from the Small Business Finance Agency.**

*Legislation authored by Senator Emily Staples.
**Legislation co-authored by Senator Emily Staples.

If your son or daughter needs help with college expenses, you will be relieved to know the Minneosta student loan fund has been increased by $100 million.

If you are a student athlete, your school or park board must provide you with the same kinds of facilities, practice times, coaches, and sports as it provides for athletes of the opposite sex.

If you are a woman needing reconstructive breast surgery because of cancer, your health insurance will now cover the cost.*

If your child swallows an unknown substance, you can now get emergency help from the new Minnesota Poison Information Center.*

Staples.

Questions?

Call Senator Emily Staples
296-4137 (Capitol Office)
473-9120 (Home)

Prepaid and paid for by Staples
Volunteer Committee, Larry Marofsky, Treasurer, 5930 Brooklyn Blvd. 55429.

If you throw this away, you'll never know what the 1980 Legislature did for you.

1980 Legislative review from Senator Emily Staples.

Senate Majority Research

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ROOM 446 STATE OFFICE BUILDING ST. PAUL, MN. 55155
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Dave Karpinski, Director
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Greg Failor
296-0165

Rosemary Goff
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Marcia Greenfield
296-4866

Ray Joachim
296-7423

LaVerne Swanson
296-7422

October 6, 1980

TO: Senator Staples

FROM: Marcia Greenfield

RE: LEA SURVEY/SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP SURVEYS

This memo is in response to your request for information about the Legislative Evaluation Assembly, vis a vis the Boschwitz letter about your LEA rating.

The Legislative Evaluation Assembly is a very conservative group, basically opposed to government. In the introduction to their 1980 survey, they state: "LEA bases its evaluation on these principles: the American form of government, federalism, social pluralism and constitutionalism; strictly limited government spending, taxation and areas of activity; national sovereignty and strength; legal and moral order with justice; private property; a free market economu, and individual iniatitive; freedom and dignity of the individual (emphasis mine."

I have enclosed copies of the 1977-1980 LEA surveys, which include brief discussions of the votes they have taken and their position. Among their more notable positions are opposition to the 1980 omnibus energy bill and the Small Business Finance Agency, the 1977 and 1979 omnibus tax bills, the 1979 minimum wage increase, and the 1980 reapportionment commission.

If you have any questions, or would like other special interest group ratings, please let me know.

Encl.

Not printed at Government expense

1977 REPORT on the MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

by the
LEGISLATIVE EVALUATION ASSEMBLY
of MINNESOTA

For an
INFORMED CITIZENRY
1977

The Legislative Evaluation Assembly (LEA) of Minnesota is pleased to present its evaluation of the performance of the 201 Senators and Representatives of the Minnesota Legislature during the 1977 session.

The legislators with the best voting percentages were Ed Schrom in the Senate and Joe Niehaus in the House of Represenatives. Other legislators meriting honorable mention were Senators Earl W. Renneke and Carl A. Jensen; and Representatives Raymond Albrecht, Adolph Kvam, Donald Friedrich, Delbert Anderson, A. J. Eckstein, Wendell Erickson, Gilbert Esau, J. R. Kaley, Bruce Nelson, Darrell Peterson and Richard Wigley.

Ed Schrom
Top Senator

Joe T. Niehaus
Top Representative

1977 LEGISLATURE ACCENTUATES THE NEGATIVE

The tone of the 1977 legislative session is indicated by the extreme scarcity of floor votes on legislation which would hold the line on government spending or prevent further degradation of personal freedom. While such bills were introduced, they rarely emerged from committee. Consequently, LEA's evaluators faced a situation in which they had to favor the vote in opposition to every bill used in this rating.

LEA has evaluated every session of the Minnesota Legislature starting with 1971, and this is the first time that such a situation has existed. This fact, more than any one bill, paints the picture of the 1977 legislature.

A second characteristic of the session is that, while there were a number of very important pieces of legislation, there were not as many "heavyweight" bills as the sessions of the preceding several years had produced.

LEA 1977 KEY VOTES

1. Metro Sports Facility (S.F. 895): Created a Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission consisting of 7 members appointed by the Governor to make a final determination on the type, size and location of a new sports stadium in the metropolitan area. Allows the Metropolitan Council to sell $55,000,000 in bonds and impose a 2½% liquor and beer tax to provide funding. The taxpayer is forced to fund a discriminatory tax plan and to subsidize special interest groups. Municipal stadiums in other cities have cost up to 4 times the estimated amount. This should be a free enterprize project. LEA favored a no vote. Passed Senate 40-24. Passed House 70-61.

2. Pay Raise (S.F. 483): Increased salaries of constitutional officers. state department and agency heads, judges and legislators such as Governor, $58,000; Attorney General, $49,000; Lt. Governor, $36,000; Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, $30,000; Chief Justice, $52,000; Associate Justice, $49,000; Municipal and County judges, $40,000. Legislators' salaries will be $16,500 in 1979 and $18,500 in 1980. Legislative per diems are increased to $48. This bill is designed to promote a professional legislature, which the LEA opposes. Passed Senate 38-25. Passed House 70-64.

3. Amtrak (S.F. 1034): Appropriated $324,051 to cover past deficits and continue Amtrak rail service between Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth until June 30, 1977. This is a improper use of state taxpayers' money because it subsidizes a special interest group. A no vote is favored. Passed Senate 39-18. Passed House 93-33.

4. New House Warranty (H.F. 38): This bill requires builders and sellers of new dwellings to warrant the materials and workmanship of the dwellings for 4 years. This is a useless and senseless bill, for builders are already regulated by a state building code and guarantee the dwelling for one year. It is still more regulation, harassment and deterrent of the building industry which is already under too much pressure from regulations and economic problems. The builders cannot guarantee the material more than the manufacturer. The price of homes will have to rise because of this bill. The building industry is already far behind the national requirements of dwelling units because of regulations and other deterrents imposed by politicians. A no vote was correct. Passed Senate 55-5. Passed House 103-25.

5. State Minimum Wage (S.F. 226): Increases minimum wage from $2.10 to $2.30 an hour and from $1.89 to $2.07 for employees under 18. This bill is not in the public interest because it will increase unemployment among younger employees and handicapped people. LEA opposed. Passed Senate 57-4. Passed House 107-25.

6. Gun Control (H.F. 800): Requires a waiting period for transfers (sales) of handguns. Imposes several other requirements and restrictions. LEA opposed. Passed House 68-66. Passed Senate 34-31.

7. Increases Power of Energy Agency (H.F. 522): This bill extends the life of the Minnesota Energy Agency to June 1985. Makes the director an "Energy Czar" by giving him exclusive right to make rules concerning energy use by the state and any political subdivision. It will set standards for lighting for almost all public and commercial buildings. Directs the Commissioner of Administration to set minimum energy efficiency standards for all existing homes within one year, prohibits their sale if they don't meet the standards and forces apartment owners to comply or lose their rent monies. Such control demands that the administration have a large army of inspectors to investigate each and every home and building within the state. Consider the loss of individual freedom and the extra taxes which must be imposed by such socialistic planning. We emphatically oppose this law. Passed Senate 52-10. Passed House 97-27.

8. Omnibus Tax Bill (H.F. 1475): At a time when Minnesota is the state with the highest income tax, this bill increases the amount of income taxes most residents will pay. The bill does not contain a property tax reform, but only shifts the burden of property tax toward non-homestead property. The LEA believes the state must have a very significant reduction in both taxes and spending. We opposed the bill. Passed the Senate 45-17. Passed the House 107-23. (The recorded Senate vote was on repassage.)

—Continued

Y = Yes
N = No
– means excused, absent, or not voting
* denotes vote favored by LEA
+% means percentage of votes favored by LEA
‡ = Bills 12 and 13 voted in Senate only
d = Democratic-Farmer Labor
r = Independent-Republican
n = New Member

_____ Please send me_____ copies of the 1977 Annual Report. 35¢ each or 4/$1.00. Quantity rates available.

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Please clip and mail

To: LEA
P.O. Box 12701
New Brighton, Minn. 55112

9. Outdoor Recreation Bonding Bill (H.F. 1300): Authorizes $105,000,000 for appropriations in bonds for the acquisition and development of parks, trails, wildlife lands and bicycle trails. Provides for more recreational development than the taxpayers can afford. LEA opposes. Passed Senate 52-2. Passed House 96-32.

10. Peace Officer Training (S.F. 411): This bill requires state training of policemen, sheriffs and deputies throughout the state. Selection of local law enforcement personnel should be a local decision. This bill goes a long way toward the establishment of a state police force to supplant all local police. LEA favored a no vote. Passed Senate 45-14. Passed House 126-3.

11. Higher Education Funding (H.F. 559): Allows the Board of Higher Education to contract for making loans (now to guarantee loans) and to request that qualified non-profit corporations issue bonds and make loans. Makes interest on revenue bonds issued by such a corporation tax exempt. Authorizes the Board to issue up to $150,000,000 in revenue bonds, including refunding bonds. LEA opposed this excessive subsidization. Passed Senate 53-10. Passed House 127-0.

12. Homosexual "Discrimination" (S.F. 497): This bill would make it an unfair discrimatory practice to "discriminate" against persons because of their affectional or sexual preferences in employment, real property, education or extension of credit. One obviously very bad effect of the bill would be to prevent schools (at any level of education) from refusing to employ teachers who are homosexuals. LEA opposed this bill. The Senate vote on the question of recommendation to pass was 32-27. There was no House vote.

13. Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Expansion (S.F. 664): This bill gives the DNR jurisdiction even over the air above and below the land or water surface, which it already controls. It is a dangerous bill in that it expands this already too powerful government bureau and gives it the power to enforce its arbitrary decisions. LEA opposed. Passed Senate 39-0. No House vote.

14. Campus Liquor Policy (H.F. 130): Would permit the governing body of individual post-secondary institutions to allow possession of intoxicating liquor in building or on grounds. LEA opposes liquor on campus. Defeated in the House 39-86. No Senate vote.

WHAT IS LEA?

LEA is a multipartisan, non-profit organization established to keep the citizens of Minnesota informed about legislation introduced in the state legislature, as evaluated according to LEA's principles. LEA also rates the performance of each state senator and representative on his or her votes on the key issues.

LEA conducts it's analysis and all it's other activities solely with voluntary efforts.

LEA bases it's evaluations on these principles:

- The american form of government, constitutional, limited, local, dispersal of power.
- Freedom and dignity of the individual.
- Legal and moral order with justice.
- Private property and a free market economy.
- National sovereignty and strength.
- Strictly limited government spending and taxation.

LEA has no income other than from donations and the sale of it's reports. Your donations and orders are urgently needed to make it possible for LEA to continue it's work.

In order to accomplish more of its goals, LEA is seeking increased participation and invites your assistance.

If your senator & representative have represented your wishes on these issues, thank them. But if you object to their vote on any of these bills, we suggest that you confront them with your views on these issues. Your expressed opinion will have an effect!

Bob Knudson
LEA Chairman

(Note: If you are not certain of the name of your legislator, your local newspaper, library, or political headquarters can supply this information.)

LEA 1977

SENATE

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	%+
d	ANDERSON, J. (North Branch 19)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	N*	Y	17
r	ASHBACH, R. (Arden Hills 48)	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	–	–	60
r	BANG, O. (Edina 39)	N*	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	N*	–	40
dn	BENEDICT, R. (Bloomington 38)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	23
r	BERNHAGEN, J. (Hutchinson 22)	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	–	58
d	BORDEN, W. (Brainerd 13)	N*	Y	–	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	–	11
r	BRATAAS, N. (Rochester 33)	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	33
d	CHENOWETH, J. (St. Paul 66)	N*	–	–	Y	Y	Y	–	–	–	Y	Y	Y	–	14
d	CHMIELEWSKI, F. (Sturgeon Lake 14)	–	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	N*	–	–	N*	Y	N*	Y	60
d	COLEMAN, N. (St. Paul 65)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	DAVIES, J. (Minneapolis 60)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
dn	DIETERICH, N. (St. Paul 62)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
r	DUNN, R. (Princeton 18)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	33
rn	ENGLER, S. (Randolph 25)	N*	N*	Y	Y	–	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	50
r	FREDERICK, M. (West Concord 32)	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	–	50
d	GEARTY, E. (Minneapolis 54)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	8
dn	GUNDERSON, J. (Mabel 35)	–	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	25
dn	HANSON, M. (Hallock 1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	–	–	Y	Y	Y	0
d	HUGHES, J. (St. Paul 50)	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	HUMPHREY, H. (New Hope 44)	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	0
r	JENSEN, C. (Sleepy Eye 28)	N*	N*	N*	N*	–	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	–	–	80
dn	JOHNSON, D. (Cook 6)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
r	KEEFE, J. (Hopkins 40)	Y	N*	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	–	–	–	38
d	KEEFE, S. (Minneapolis 59)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	0
r	KIRCHNER, W. (Richfield 37)	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	N*	–	40
d	KLEINBAUM, J. (St. Cloud 17)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	8
dn	KNOLL, F. (Minneapolis 61)	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
r	KNUTSON, H. (Burnsville 53)	N*	–	N*	Y	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	45
d	LAUFENBURGER, R. (Lewiston 34)	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	18
dn	LESSARD, R. (International Falls 3)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	Y	25
d	LEWIS, B. (St. Louis Park 41)	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
dn	LUTHER, W. (Brooklyn Center 45)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	–	9
d	MCCUTCHEON, W. (St. Paul 67)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	–	18
dn	MENNING, M. (Edgerton 26)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	25
d	MERRIAM, G. (Coon Rapids 47)	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	9
d	MILTON, J. (White Bear Lake 49)	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	0
d	MOE, R. (Ada 2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	18
dn	NELSON, T. (Austin 31)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	17
dn	NICHOLS, J. (Lake Benton 20)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	–	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
r	OGDAHL, H. (Minneapolis 58)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	8
d	OLHOFT, W. (Herman 11)	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	–	42
d	OLSON, H. (St. James 27)	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	–	–	–	–	14
dn	PENNY, T. (New Richland 30)	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	38
d	PERPICH, G. (Chisholm 5)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	0
dn	PETERSON, C. (Detroit Lakes 10)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	–	Y	27
r	PILLSBURY, G. (Wayzata 42)	Y	N*	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	–	30
d	PURFEERST, C. (Fairbault 24)	Y	Y	–	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	N*	Y	10
r	RENNEKE, E. (LeSeuer 23)	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	–	83
d	SCHAAF, D. (Fridley 46)	Y	Y	–	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	0
d	SCHMITZ, R. (Jordan 36)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	23
d	SCHROM, E. (Albany 16)	N*	N*	–	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	–	N*	–	90
dn	SETZEPFANDT, A. (Bird Island 21)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	31
rn	SIELOFF, R. (St. Paul 63)	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	25
dn	SIKORSKI, G. (Stillwater 51)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	0
r	SILLERS, D. (Moorhead 9)	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	–	20
d	SOLON, S. (Duluth 7)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	–	10
d	SPEAR, A. (Minneapolis 57)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
dn	STAPLES, E. (Wayzata 43)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	STOKOWSKI, E. (Minneapolis 55)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	–	9
dn	STRAND, R. (Cyrus 15)	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	31
d	STUMPF, P. (St. Paul 64)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	TENNESSEN, R. (Minneapolis 56)	N*	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	18
r	UELAND, A. (No. Mankato 29)	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	N*	Y	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	30
rn	ULLAND, J. (Duluth 8)	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	–	–	30
dn	VEGA, C. (South St. Paul 52)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	23
d	WEGENER, M. (Bertha 12)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	–	–	N*	Y	36
d	WILLET, G. (Park Rapids 4)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	31

HOUSE

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	14.	%+
d	ABELN, L. (Bloomington 38B)	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	25
d	ADAMS, L. (Minneapolis 44B)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
r	ALBRECHT, R. (Brownton 23A)	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	–	Y	N*	91
rn	ANDERSON, R. (Ottertail 10B)	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	67
dn	ANDERSON, B. (Slayton 26A)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	25
rn	ANDERSON, D. (Starbuck 15A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	–	N*	–	Y	N*	80
d	ANDERSON, G. (Bellingham 15B)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	25
d	ANDERSON, I. (International Falls 3A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	18
d	ARLANDSON, J. (Golden Valley 41A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	8
dn	BATTAGLIA, D. (Two Harbors 6B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	25
d	BEAUCHAMP, D. (Moorhead 9A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	8
d	BEGICH, J. (Eveleth 6A)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	33
d	BERG, T. (Minneapolis 56B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	BERGLIN, L. (Minneapolis 59A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
dn	BERKELMAN, T. (Duluth 8B)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
r	BIERSDORF, J. (Owatonna 32A)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	40
d	BIRNSTIHL, O. (Faribault 24B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	45
dn	BRANDL, J. (Minneapolis 61A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	BRAUN, A. (Greenbush 1A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	25
d	BRINKMAN, B. (Richmond 16B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	55
d	BYRNE, P. (St. Paul 64B)	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	27
r	CARLSON, A. (Minneapolis 58B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
rn	CARLSON, D. (Sandstone 14A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	58
d	CARLSON, L. (Brooklyn Center 44A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	8
d	CASSERLY, J. (Minneapolis 56A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	CLARK, J. (Minneapolis 60A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	CLAWSON, J. (Center City 19A)	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	27
dn	COHEN, R. (St. Paul 63B)	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	CORBID, J. (Oklee 1B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	36
dn	CUMMISKEY, D. (Mankato 29A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	DAHL, H. (Howard Lake 22B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
r	DEAN, W. (Minneapolis 58A)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	DEN OUDEN, (Prinsburg 21B)	N*	N*	N*	–	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	64
d	ECKSTEIN, A. (New Ulm 28B)	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	75
d	EKEN, W. (Twin Valley 2B)	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	N*	30
dn	ELLINGSON, R. (Brooklyn Center 45B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	ENEBO, S. (Minneapolis 60B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
r	ERICKSON, W. (Hills 26B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	75
r	ESAU, G. (Mountain Lake 28A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	75
rn	EVANS, J. (Detroit Lakes 10A)	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	50
r	EWALD, D. (Minnetonka 40A)	N*	N*	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	N*	40
d	FARICY, R. (St. Paul 63A)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
r	FJOSLIEN, D. (Brandon 11B)	N*	N*	–	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	73
r	FORSYTHE, M. (Edina 39A)	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	50
r	FRIEDRICH, D. (Rochester 32B)	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	–	82
d	FUDRO, S. (Minneapolis 55A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
d	FUGINA, P. (Virginia 5A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	17
d	GEORGE, M. (Mahtomedi 50A)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
dn	GUNTER, C. (Raymond 21A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	25
d	HANSON, W. (St. Paul 62B)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
d	HAUGERUD, N. (Preston 35A)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	–	Y	Y	–	–	22
r	HEINITZ, O. (Wayzata 43A)	N*	N*	N*	–	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	60
d	HOKANSON, S. (Richfield 37A)	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	25
d	JACOBS, J. (Coon Rapids 47A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	JAROS, M. (Duluth 7B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	JENSEN, R. (Farmington 53B)	–	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	40
d	JOHNSON, C. (St. Peter 23B)	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	27
d	JUDE, T. (Mound 42A)	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	25
d	KAHN, P. (Minneapolis 57A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
r	KALEY, J. (Rochester 33A)	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	75
d	KALIS, H. (Walters 30A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	67
d	KELLY, R. (St. Paul 66B)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
d	KELLY, W. (East Grand Forks 2A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	8
d	KEMPE, A. (West St. Paul 67A)	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	N*	27
d	KEMPE, R. (West St. Paul 53A)	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	42
dn	KING, D. (Golden Valley 43B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	8
r	KNICKERBOCKER, J. (Hopkins 40B)	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	33

HOUSE — Continued

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11. ‡	14.	%
d	KOSTOHRYZ, R. (North St. Paul 50B)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
d	KROENING, C. (Minneapolis 54A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	8
r	KVAM, A. (Litchfield 22A)	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	83
r	LAIDIG, G. (Stillwater 51A)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
d	LANGSETH, K. (Glyndon 9B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	25
dn	LEHTO, A. (Duluth 8A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	LEMKE, R. (Lake City 34A)	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	42
d	MANGAN, T. (Anoka 19B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	20
d	MANN, G. (Windom 27A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	33
d	MCCARRON, P. (Spring Lake Park 46A)	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	–	Y	–	Y	0
d	MCCOLLAR, M. (White Bear Lake 49B)	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	–	N*	36
rn	MCDONALD, K. (Watertown 36A)	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	67
d	MCEACHERN, B. (St. Michael 18B)	–	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	36
d	METZEN, J. (South St. Paul 52A)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	MOE, D. (St. Paul 65B)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	MUNGER, W. (Duluth 7A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	8
dn	MURPHY, M. (Duluth 14B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	N*	18
d	NEISEN, H. (Mounds View 49A)	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	50
r	NELSEN, B. (Staples 12A)	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	75
dn	NELSEN, M. (Aitkin 13B)	N*	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	N*	–	Y	–	Y	N*	50
d	NELSON, K. (Minneapolis 59B)	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	0
r	NIEHAUS, J. (Sauk Centre 16A)	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	93
d	NORTON, F. (St. Paul 65A)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	NOVAK, S. (New Brighton 48A)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
d	OSTHOFF, C. (St. Paul 64A)	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	27
d	PATTON, A. (Sartell 17A)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	20
d	PEHLER, J. (St. Cloud 17B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
r	PETERSON, D. (Fairmont 27B)	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	75
d	PETRAFESO, P. (St. Louis Park 41B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
r	PLEASANT, R. (Bloomington 39B)	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	58
d	PRAHL, N. (Grand Rapids 3B)	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	36
d	REDING, L. (Austin 31B)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	33
d	RICE, J. (Minneapolis 54B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
rn	ROSE, J. (Roseville 48B)	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	64
d	SABO, M. (Minneapolis 57B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	ST. ONGE, D. (Bemidji 4A)	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18
d	SAMUELSON, D. (Brainerd 13A)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	33
d	SARNA, J. (Minneapolis 55B)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	30
r	SAVELKOUL, H. (Albert Lea 31A)	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	42
dn	SCHEID, L. (Brooklyn Park 45A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	8
d	SCHULZ, V. (Goodhue 25B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	58
r	SEARLE, R. (Waseca 30B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	58
rn	SEARLES, R. (Orono 42B)	Y	N*	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	40
d	SHERWOOD, G. (Pine River 4B)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	25
d	SIEBEN, H. (Hastings 52B)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
d	SIEBEN, M. (Newport 51B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	SIMONEAU, W. (Fridley 46B)	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	18
d	SKOGLUND, W. (Minneapolis 61B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	8
d	SMOGARD, E. (Madison 20A)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	25
d	SPANISH, J. (Hibbing 5B)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	45
d	STANTON, R. (Arco 20B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
dn	STOA, T. (Winona 34B)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	SUSS, T. (New Prague 36B)	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	18
d	SWANSON, J. (Richfield 37B)	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	18
d	TOMLINSON, J. (St. Paul 67B)	N*	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18
d	VANASEK, R. (New Prague 24A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	VOSS, G. (Blaine 47B)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
dn	WALDORF, E. (St. Paul 66A)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
dn	WELCH, R. (Cambridge 18A)	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	25
d	WENSTROM, G. (Elbow Lake 11A)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	25
d	WENZEL, S. (Little Falls 12B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	33
d	WHITE, J. (Farmington 25A)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	17
d	WIESER, A. (LaCrescent 35B)	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	67
r	WIGLEY, R. (Lake Crystal 29B)	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	75
d	WILLIAMSON, B. (Bloomington 38A)	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17
dn	WYNIA, A. (St. Paul 62A)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
r	ZUBAY, K. (Rochester 33B)	N*	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	45

1978 REPORT on the MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

by the
LEGISLATIVE EVALUATION ASSEMBLY
of MINNESOTA, INC.

For an
INFORMED CITIZENRY
1978

The Legislative Evaluation Assembly (LEA) of Minnesota is pleased to present its evaluation of the performance of the 201 Senators and Representatives of the Minnesota Legislature during the 1978 session.

The legislators with the best voting percentages were Earl Renneke in the Senate and Raymond Albrecht in the House of Representatives. Other legislators meriting honorable mention were Senator Ed Schrom; and Representatives Gilbert Esau, Gaylin Den Ouden, Richard Wigley, Rodney Searle, Adolph Kvam, Elton Redalen, Delbert Anderson, and David Fjoslien.

Earl Renneke
Top Senator

Raymond Albrecht
Top Representative

MINNESOTA JOINS THE TAX REBELLION

The first courageous, positive step of Minnesotans to regain control of their government was taken in this session with the introduction of H.F. 2186, the Constitutional amendment to limit taxes. Unfortunately, the measure was not even allowed a hearing in the House Committee on Taxes, and a motion made from the floor to call the bill from committee failed passage. (See House vote 1. in the report.)

Fortunately, three of the amendment's sponsors have already announced their intention to reintroduce the amendment in the 1979 session. The overwhelming success of Proposition 13 in California and the progress of tax limitation movements in other states should make clear the wisdom of giving this measure due consideration next year.

How each incumbent running in the 1978 election voted on the Tax Limitation Amendment should be given ardent publicity in this Fall's campaign.

LEA 1978

KEY VOTES

1. Tax Limitation Amendment (H.F. 2186): This bill would have amended the Minnesota Constitution to limit total state tax revenues to a fixed percentage of total personal income to the state and would require referendum approval in localities for any increases in local taxes. This would have accomplished most of what Proposition 13 did in California plus much more. The bill was not allowed a hearing in committee (Tax Committee Rep. William Kelly chairman). The vote used in the rating was a roll call vote on a motion to call the bill from committee to the House floor and failed 37-84. LEA supports this excellent bill. Authors: McDONALD, PLEASANT, JUDE, HEINITZ, REDALEN

2. Abortion (S.F. 2236): This bill (now law) prohibits the Minnesota County Welfare boards from paying for abortions except to prevent the death of the mother, or if the pregnancy is the result of rape in which case it must be reported within 48 hours, or if the pregnancy is the result of incest in which case the incident and relative must be reported to the police for investigation prior to the abortion. LEA supports this step in the right direction, giving normal child birth preference over abortion. Passed the House 107-27, and the Senate 44-21. Authors: OLHOFT, R. KEMPE

3. Minnesota Family Planning Act (H.F. 2098): This act is misnamed, since it primarily effects the usage of contraceptives by, and advice on abortion and sterilization to teenagers, who are NOT planning families. It provides grants (our tax money) to cities, counties and nonprofit corporations, except those who perform abortions, for providing these "services". The State should not intrude in family privacy or responsibilities. LEA opposed this bill, now law. Passed the House 82-46, and the Senate 51-8. Authors: BERGLIN, STAPLES

4. No-Fault Divorce (H.F. 2027): This bill, now law, extends the concept of no-fault divorce. It provides that marital misconduct can no longer be a factor taken in consideration by the courts for determining property division, child custody, "maintenance", etc. Many protections for wives are removed. The fact that marriage is a legal contract is ignored. LEA opposed this bill. Passed the House 75-45, and the Senate 37-8. Authors: BERGLIN, DAVIES

5. Abolishes Actions for Breach of Promise, etc. (S.F. 997): This bill abolishes all civil cause for breach of promise, alienation of affection, criminal conversation and seduction. It alleges these have been subject to abuses, such as blackmail, and should therefore be abolished. Prior to these new social ideas, women have been protected by the law. This bill eliminates this legal protection, and allows no action for breach of marriage promise to be heard in court. It will repeal the sanctity of marriage. LEA opposed this bill, now law. The bill passed in the House 113-3, and the Senate 41-25. Authors: TENNESSEN, CASSERLY

6. Handcuffs On Police (S.F. 2361): This bill changes the definition of deadly force by peace officers to include the firing of a warning shot. Police cannot shoot in the direction of an escaping criminal unless the officer is reasonably sure his own or other person's life is in danger. (He still has the privilege of running down the suspect – if he can catch him.) With crime on the increase, why do we continue to increase restrictions on our police? LEA opposed the bill, now law. Passed the House 106-13, and the Senate 42-6. Authors: McCUTCHEON, MOE

7. More Power to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) (S.F. 397): This is another bill expanding the authority and jurisdiction of the DNR. It would have given Conservation Officers the powers of Peace Officers (Sheriffs); including the power of arrest for a crime committed in their presence anywhere in the state. LEA opposed this bill, which would have extended the powers of this unelected branch of government. The bill passed in the Senate 47-16, but was killed in the House by a vote of 62-60. Authors: JOHNSON, SHERWOOD

8. Appointment of County Administrators Without Referendum (S.F. 975): Authorizes the appointment of County Administrators and Executive Secretaries without referendum. This bill expands the power and control of appointed government over local affairs by adding another appointee to office, thus reducing the responsibilities of the elected officials. LEA is opposed to appointed government, and the passage of this bill. It, unfortunately, became law; passing the House 91-25 and the Senate 50-11. Authors: WEGENER, McEACHERN

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Y	=	Yes
N	=	No
–		means excused, absent, or not voting
→ *		denotes vote favored by LEA
%+		means percentage of legislator's votes that were correct according to LEA
d	=	Democratic-Farmer Labor
r	=	Independent-Republican

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9. Appointed Aldermen Aids for Minneapolis (H.F. 2050): "Notwithstanding any provisions of the Minneapolis city charter, veterans preference act, or civil service rule, law or regulation to the contrary", this bill authorizes the Minneapolis city council to provide for up to ten unclassified positions for aids to aldermen. The ten appointees, despite the foregoing exceptions, acquire all the advantages of classified state employees (civil service), including hospitalization, pension, job tenure, etc. The ten are in addition to thirteen student assistants already welded on the taxpayers in the unclassified service. LEA opposed this bill, now law, which makes the taxpayer pay for more political cronyism. Passed the House 68-42, and the Senate 34-28. Authors: RICE, S. KEEFE

10. Increasing the Power of the Energy Agency (H.F. 2261): This bill gives the Energy Agency the power to mandate certain residential energy efficiency standards, and requires property conveyances to include commitment for compliance. It establishes insulation product and application standards, renter occupied buildings included, and prescribes penalties for noncompliance. This is giving law making authority to an appointed, not elected, administrative agency, and quasi-judicial authority to enforce its own rules. It takes away private property rights guaranteed by the Constitution. LEA opposed this bill, now law. Passed the House 69-58, and the Senate 55-0. Authors: MUNGER, HUMPHREY

11. More State Employees (H.F. 2015): This bill, now law, classifies certain employees involved in the administration and implementation of Federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) programs, and paid from CETA funds, as state employees. Grants such persons all rights and benefits as state employees. LEA opposed this special favoritism. It passed the House 116-9, and the Senate 44-4. Authors: CORBID, MOE

12. More Regional Control (S.F. 910): This bill increases the powers and duties of the Minnesota municipal board empowered to regulate the incorporation, annexation, detachment, consolidation, and boundary adjustments of certain local governmental units. It allows annexation of an entire town without a referendum. The bill states that the board's actions concerning land use controls must comply with the plans and policies of the Metropolitan Council. This is another step toward Regional Government. LEA opposed this bill, now law. Passed the House 126-0, and the Senate 57-0. Author: WEGENER

13. Consumer Utility Board (H.F. 1131): This bill authorizes creation of a board of residential utility consumers to represent customers of electrical, water, natural gas and telephone public utilities (publicly or privately owned). It gives such board privilege of appearance before the public service commission or Minnesota supreme court to contest rates or adequacy of service. It provides exception for small suppliers and cooperative organizations. LEA opposed this bill, now law, which interferes with the free enterprise system, and will ultimately result in increased cost to the utility consumer. Passed the House 80-35, and the Senate 47-2. Authors: M. SIEBEN, CHENOWETH

WHAT IS LEA?

LEA, incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, is a multipartisan, non-profit organization established to keep the citizens of Minnesota informed about legislation introduced in the state legislature, as evaluated according to LEA's principles. LEA also rates the performance of each state senator and representative on his or her votes on the key issues.

LEA conducts its analysis and all its other activities solely with voluntary efforts.

LEA bases its evaluations on these principles:

- The American form of government, constitutional, limited, local, dispersal of power.
- Freedom and dignity of the individual.
- Legal and moral order with justice.
- Private property and a free market economy.
- National sovereignty and strength.
- Strictly limited government spending and taxation.

LEA has no income other than from donations and the sale of its reports. Your donations and orders are urgently needed to make it possible for LEA to continue its work.

In order to accomplish more of its goals, LEA is seeking increased participation and invites your assistance.

If your senator and representative have represented your wishes on these issues, thank them. But if you object to their vote on any of these bills, we suggest that you confront them with your views on these issues. Your expressed opinion will have an effect!

Bob Knudson
LEA Chairman

(Note: If you are not certain of the name of your legislator, your local newspaper, library, or political headquarters, or the LEA can supply this information.)

LEA 1978

SENATE

NO SENATE VOTE

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	%+
d	ANDERSON, J. (North Branch 19)	Y*	Y*	Y	–	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	30
r	ASHBACK, R. (Arden Hills 48)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	–	–	Y	–	Y	–	14
r	BANG, O. (Edina 39)	–	–	–	–	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	–	–	Y	–	40
d	BENEDICT, R. (Bloomington 38)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	–	–	0
r	BERNHAGEN, J. (Hutchinson 22)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	33
d	BORDEN, W. (Brainerd 13)	Y*	Y*	Y	–	–	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	13
r	BRATAAS, N. (Rochester 33)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	25
d	CHENOWETH, J. (St. Paul 66)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	–	–	Y	22
d	CHMIELEWSKI, F. (Sturgeon Lake 14)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	–	50
d	COLEMAN, N. (St. Paul 65)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	9
d	DAVIES, J. (Minneapolis 60)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	0
d	DIETERICH, N. (St. Paul 62)	N	N	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18
r	DUNN, R. (Princeton 18)	Y*	Y*	–	–	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	38
r	ENGLER, S. (Randolph 25)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	42
r	FREDERICK, M. (West Concord 32)	Y*	Y*	Y	–	Y	–	N*	–	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	38
d	GEARTY, E. (Minneapolis 54)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17
d	GUNDERSON, J. (Mabel 35)	N	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17
d	HANSON, M. (Hallock 1)	Y*	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	20
d	HUGHES, J. (St. Paul 50)	Y*	Y*	Y	–	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	22
d	HUMPHREY, H. (New Hope 44)	N	N	–	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	0
r	JENSEN, C. (Sleepy Eye 28)	Y*	Y*	Y	–	Y	–	N*	Y	N*	–	–	Y	N*	50
d	JOHNSON, D. (Cook 6)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	18
r	KEEFE, J. (Hopkins 40)	–	–	Y	–	N*	Y	N*	Y	–	–	Y	Y	–	29
d	KEEFE, S. (Minneapolis 59)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17
r	KIRCHNER, W. (Richfield 37)	Y*	Y*	–	–	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	–	–	33
d	KLEINBAUM, J. (St. Cloud 17)	Y*	Y*	–	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	11
r	KNAAK, D. (White Bear Lake 49)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	–	–	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	25
d	KNOLL, F. (Minneapolis 61)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17
r	KNUTSON, H. (Burnsville 53)	Y*	Y*	–	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	–	–	44
d	LAUFENBURGER, R. (Lewiston 34)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	LESSARD, R. (International Falls 3)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	27
d	LEWIS, B. (St. Louis Park 41)	N	N	–	Y	Y	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10
d	LUTHER, W. (Brooklyn Center 45)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17
d	MCCUTCHEON, W. (St. Paul 67)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	–	Y	N*	–	Y	1
d	MENNING, M. (Edgerton 26)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	58
d	MERRIAM, G. (Coon Rapids 47)	Y*	Y*	Y	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	–	Y	22
d	MOE, R. (Ada 2)	Y*	Y*	–	Y	Y	–	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	–	38
d	NELSON, T. (Austin 31)	N	N	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	9
d	NICHOLS, J. (Lake Benton 20)	N	N	–	–	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	11
r	OGDAHL, H. (Minneapolis 58)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	20
d	OLHOFT, W. (Herman 11)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	36
d	OLSON, H. (St. James 27)	N	N	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	36
d	PENNY, T. (New Richland 30)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	PERPICH, G. (Chisholm 5)	N	N	N*	–	Y	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	22
d	PETERSON, C. (Detroit Lakes 10)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	33
r	PILLSBURY, G. (Wayzata 42)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	9
d	PURFEERST, C. (Faribault 24)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	–	–	Y	Y	33
r	RENNEKE, E. (LeSeuer 23)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	58
d	SCHAAF, D. (Fridley 46)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	–	–	0
d	SCHMITZ, R. (Jordan 36)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18
d	SCHROM, E. (Albany 16)	Y*	Y*	N*	–	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	–	–	Y	Y	56
d	SETZEPFANDT, A. (Bird Island 21)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	9
r	SIELOFF, R. (St. Paul 63)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	20
d	SIKORSKI, G. (Stillwater 51)	Y*	Y*	Y	–	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	–	–	Y	Y	25
r	SILLERS, D. (Moorhead 9)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	–	–	Y	–	–	29
d	SOLON, S. (Duluth 7)	Y*	Y*	Y	–	Y	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
d	SPEAR, A. (Minneapolis 57)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	STAPLES, E. (Wayzata 43)	N	N	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	STOKOWSKI, E. (Minneapolis 55)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18
d	STRAND, R. (Cyrus 15)	Y*	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	18
d	STUMPF, P. (St. Paul 64)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	TENNESSEN, R. (Minneapolis 56)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	27
r	UELAND, A. (No. Mankato 29)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	18
r	ULLAND, J. (Duluth 8)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	17
d	VEGA, C. (South St. Paul 52)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9
d	WEGENER, M. (Bertha 12)	Y*	Y*	N*	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	33
d	WILLET, G. (Park Rapids 4)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	45

that voting not counted

HOUSE

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	%+
d	ABELN, L. (Bloomington 38B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	N	–	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	18
d	ADAMS, L. (Minneapolis 44B)	–	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	–	N*	Y	Y	Y	36
r	ALBRECHT, R. (Brownton 23A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	–	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	92
d	ANDERSON, B. (Slayton 26A)	N	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	25
r	ANDERSON, D. (Starbuck 15A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	70
d	ANDERSON, G. (Bellingham 15B)	N	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	–	N*	Y	Y	–	36
d	ANDERSON, I. (International Falls 3A)	N	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23
r	ANDERSON, R. (Ottertail 10B)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	N*	N	–	N*	N*	–	Y	Y	55
d	ARLANDSON, J. (Golden Valley 41A)	N	N	Y	Y	–	Y	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	9
d	BATTAGLIA, D. (Two Harbors 6B)	N	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	31
d	BEAUCHAMP, D. (Moorhead 9A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	17
d	BEGICH, J. (Eveleth 6A)	N	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	38
d	BERG, T. (Minneapolis 56B)	N	N	Y	Y	–	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	9
d	BERGLIN, L. (Minneapolis 59A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	BERKELMAN, T. (Duluth 8B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
r	BIERSDORF, J. (Owatonna 32A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	–	Y	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	58
d	BIRNSTIHL, O. (Faribault 24B)	–	Y*	N*	–	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	30
d	BRANDL, J. (Minneapolis 61A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	BRAUN, A. (Greenbush 1A)	N	Y*	Y	–	–	–	Y*	Y	–	–	Y	–	Y	29
d	BRINKMAN, B. (Richmond 16B)	–	Y*	N*	N*	Y	–	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	45
d	BYRNE, P. (St. Paul 64B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15
r	CARLSON, A. (Minneapolis 58B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	38
r	CARLSON, D. (Sandstone 14A)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	–	N*	–	Y	N*	55
d	CARLSON, L. (Brooklyn Center 44A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15
d	CASSERLY, J. (Minneapolis 56A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	CLARK, J. (Minneapolis 60A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	CLAWSON, J. (Center City 19A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	–	0
d	COHEN, R. (St. Paul 63B)	–	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	9
d	CORBID, J. Oklee 1B)	N	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	27
d	CUMMISKEY, D. (Mankato 29A)	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	18
r	DEAN, W. (Minneapolis 58A)	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	23
r	DEN OUDEN, G. (Prinsburg 21B)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	85
d	ECKSTEIN, A. (New Ulm 28B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	46
d	EKEN, W. (Twin Valley 2B)	N	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	18
d	ELLINGSON, R. (Brooklyn Center 45B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	ENEBO, S. (Minneapolis 60B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
r	ERICKSON, W. (Hills 26B)	–	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	58
r	ESAU, G. (Mountain Lake 28A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N*	–	–	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	91
r	EVANS, J. (Detroit Lakes 10A)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	–	50
r	EWALD, D. (Minnetonka 40A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	–	N*	N*	–	Y	–	40
d	FARICY, R. (St. Paul 63A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	9
r	FJOSLIEN, D. (Brandon 11B)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	70
r	FORSYTHE, M. (Edina 39A)	Y*	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y*	N*	N*	–	Y	Y	N*	55
r	FRIEDRICH, D. (Rochester 32B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	–	45
d	FUDRO, S. (Minneapolis 55A)	N	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	25
d	FUGINA, P. (Virginia 5A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	–	–	Y	Y	Y	9
d	GEORGE, M. (Mahtomedi 50A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	–	18
d	GUNTER, C. (Raymond 21A)	N	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N	–	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	50
d	HANSON, W. (St. Paul 62B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	17
r	HEINITZ, O. (Wayzata 43A)	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	–	N*	N*	N*	Y	–	45
d	HOKANSON, S. (Richfield 37A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	JACOBS, J. (Coon Rapids 47A)	N	Y*	–	–	–	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
d	JAROS, M. (Duluth 7B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	JENSEN, R. (Farmington 53B)	N	Y*	N*	Y	–	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18
d	JOHNSON, C. (St. Peter 23B)	N	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	N	Y	–	N*	Y	Y	–	20
d	JUDE, T. (Mound 42A)	N	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	31
d	KAHN, P. (Minneapolis 57A)	N	N	Y	Y	–	Y	N	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
r	KALEY, J. (Rochester 33A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	N	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	42
d	KALIS, H. (Walters 30A)	–	Y*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	67
d	KELLY, R. (St. Paul 66B)	N	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	N	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	25
d	KELLY, W. (East Grand Forks 2A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	–	–	Y	Y	Y	18
d	KEMPE, A. (West St. Paul 67A)	N	Y*	–	–	Y	Y	N	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
d	KEMPE, R. (West St. Paul 53A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	62
d	KING, D. (Golden Valley 43B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
r	KNICKERBOCKER, J. (Hopkins 40B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	N	–	N*	N*	N*	Y	–	50
d	KOSTOHRYZ, R. (North St. Paul 50B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15
d	KROENING, C. (Minneapolis 54A)	N	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	31

HOUSE – Continued

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	%*
r	KVAM, A. (Litchfield 22A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	–	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	75
r	LAIDIG, G. (Stillwater 51A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	42
d	LANGSETH, K. (Glyndon 9B)	N	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	23
d	LEHTO, A. (Duluth 8A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	LEMKE, R. (Lake City 34A)	N	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	–	N*	Y	Y	N*	50
d	MANGAN, T. (Anoka 19B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	8
d	MANN, G. (Windom 27A)	N	Y*	N*	N*	–	–	Y*	–	–	N*	Y	Y	N*	67
d	MCCARRON, P. (Spring Lake Park 46A)	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	–	–	Y	30
d	MCCOLLAR, M. (White Bear Lake 49B)	N	Y*	N*	Y	Y	–	N	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	33
r	MCDONALD, K. (Watertown 36A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	62
d	MCEACHERN, B. (St. Michael 18B)	N	Y*	N*	–	–	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	33
d	METZEN, J. (South St. Paul 52A)	N	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	–	N*	36
d	MOE, D. (St. Paul 65B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	0
d	MUNGER, W. (Duluth 7A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	MURPHY, M. (Duluth 14B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15
d	NEISEN, H. (Mounds View 49A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	–	–	Y	Y	N*	18
r	NELSEN, B. (Staples 12A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	N*	N*	–	Y	N*	58
d	NELSEN, M. (Aitkin 13B)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	55
d	NELSON, K. (Minneapolis 59B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
r	NIEHAUS, J. (Sauk Centre 16A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	62
d	NORTON, F. (St. Paul 65A)	N	N	Y	–	–	–	N	–	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	NOVAK, S. (New Brighton 48A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	15
r	ONNEN, T. (Cokato 22B)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	46
d	OSTHOFF, C. (St. Paul 64A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	31
d	PATTON, A. (Sartell 17A)	–	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	20
d	PEHLER, J. (St. Cloud 17B)	–	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	20
r	PETERSON, D. (Fairmont 27B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	–	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	58
d	PETRAFESO, P. (St. Louis Park 41B)	N	N	Y	Y	–	Y	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	9
r	PLEASANT, R. (Bloomington 39B)	Y*	N	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	–	58
d	PRAHL, N. (Grand Rapids 3B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	–	N*	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
r	REDALEN, E. (Fountain 35A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	–	Y*	–	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	73
d	REDING, L. (Austin 31B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	23
d	RICE, J. (Minneapolis 54B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15
r	ROSE, J. (Roseville 48B)	Y*	Y*	N*	–	Y	N*	N	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	58
d	SABO, M. (Minneapolis 57B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	ST. ONGE, D. (Bemidji 4A)	N	Y*	N*	N*	Y	N*	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	46
d	SAMUELSON, D. (Brainerd 13A)	N	Y*	–	–	–	–	–	N*	–	N*	Y	Y	N*	57
d	SARNA, J. (Minneapolis 55B)	N	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23
r	SAVELKOUL, H. (Albert Lea 31A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	–	Y	67
d	SCHEID, L. (Brooklyn Park 45A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17
d	SCHULZ, V. (Goodhue 25B)	N	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	–	N*	Y	Y	N*	33
r	SEARLE, R. (Waseca 30B)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	–	–	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	82
r	SEARLES, R. (Orono 42B)	Y*	N	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	33
d	SHERWOOD, G. (Pine River 4B)	N	Y*	N*	N*	–	Y	N	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	42
d	SIEBEN, H. (Hastings 52B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	18
d	SIEBEN, M. (Newport 51B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	SIMONEAU, W. (Fridley 46B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15
d	SKOGLUND, W. (Minneapolis 61B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	SMOGARD, E. (Madison 20A)	N	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	31
d	SPANISH, J. (Hibbing 5B)	–	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N	N*	–	Y	–	Y	Y	40
d	STANTON, R. (Arco 20B)	N	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	STOA, T. (Winona 34B)	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	SUSS, T. (New Prague 36B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	23
d	SWANSON, J. (Richfield 37B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	–	N*	Y	Y	Y	17
d	TOMLINSON, J. (St. Paul 67B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	–	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	VANASEK, R. (New Prague 24A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	18
d	VOSS, G. (Blaine 47B)	N	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	N*	27
d	WALDORF, E. (St. Paul 66A)	N	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	38
d	WELCH, R. (Cambridge 18A)	N	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	25
d	WENSTROM, G. (Elbow Lake 11A)	–	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	10
d	WENZEL, S. (Little Falls 12B)	N	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	31
d	WHITE, J. (Farmington 25A)	N	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	23
r	WIESER, A. (LaCrescent 35B)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	62
r	WIGLEY, R. (Lake Crystal 29B)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	–	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	83
d	WILLIAMSON, B. (Bloomington 38A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	–	9
d	WYNIA, A. (St. Paul 62A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	–	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
r	ZUBAY, K. (Rochester 33B)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	46

1979 REPORT on the MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

by the
LEGISLATIVE EVALUATION ASSEMBLY
of MINNESOTA, INC.

For an
INFORMED CITIZENRY
1979

The Legislative Evaluation Assembly of Minnesota, Incorporated (LEA), is a non-partisan, non-profit corporation established to keep the citizens of Minnesota informed of both important legislation and the voting performance on key issues of each Senator and Representative in the Minnesota State Legislature.

LEA bases its evaluations on these principles: The American form of government, constitutional, limited, local, dispersal of power; Freedom and dignity of the individual; Legal and moral order with justice; Private property and a free market economy; National sovereignty and strength; Strictly limited government spending and taxation.

LEA conducts its analysis and all its other activities solely with voluntary efforts and has no income other than from donations and the sale of its reports. Your donations and orders are needed to make it possible for LEA to continue its work.

LEA is pleased to present its evaluation of the performance of the 67 Senators and 134 Representatives of the Minnesota Legislature during the 1979 session. Raymond Albrecht of Brownton repeated as the member of the House of Representatives with the best voting percentage. Other Representatives meriting honorable mention were Cal Ludeman of Tracy, K.L. McDonald of Watertown, Ray Welker of Montevideo, Paul Thiede of Pequot Lakes, John Ainley of Park Rapids and Adolph Kvam of Litchfield.

Top Senator

Raymond Albrecht
Top Representative

THE MISSING TOP SENATOR

Although several State Senators had respectable voting scores in 1979, LEA feels that none of them rated high enough to merit special recognition. The Senators are rated on their votes on the same key legislation as the Representatives, but consistently the Senate voting score averages are much lower. Senators who are more responsive to their constituents are needed in 1980.

THE 1979 LEGISLATURE, SPENDING AND TAXES

During the last year in Minnesota, there has been much rhetoric concerning tax relief and holding the line on government spending. Of course, there can not be significant, permanent tax reduction unless accompanied by fiscal responsibility. However, the 1979 Legislature produced a record budget for the biennium of $7.4 billion, an increase of more than 16 percent! Although the Omnibus Tax Bill which became law has some good measures, it falls far short of expectations. Unfortunately, Minnesota remains close to being the state which taxes its people the most.

LEA 1979 KEY VOTES

1. State Building Code (S.F. 549): The building code provision was attached by the House to a routine bill. It allows each of the 80 counties outside of the metropolitan area to hold a referendum on the question of adopting the state building code. Adopting the building code had been mandatory on January 1. However, building requirements for handicapped persons are still mandatory, and no municipality is precluded from adopting the code if it so desires. This bill, now law, gives governing authority back to local units of government. LEA supports. Passed the House 87-39, and the Senate 43-19. Welker and Fjoslien co-authored the building code amendment.

2. Abortion (H.F. 399): This bill would prohibit the granting of any funds under the state family planning grant services program to any corporation which performs abortions and made certain provisions of the program nonseverable. Family planning is an area into which the State should not intrude, and particularly not in funding its worst form, abortion. Under the nonseverability clause, the entire law would be struck down if the abortion provider exclusion was found unconstitutional. LEA strongly supports this bill, which passed the House 85-46, but is stalled in the Senate Health, Welfare and Corrections Committee. (George Perpich, chairman). Authors: WALDORF, MERRIAM

3. Stadium (S.F. 1351): Authorized the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission to make a revised site determination for a stadium. Additional revenues that are needed will be raised through an on-sale liquor tax or hotel-motel tax in the municipality where the stadium is located (Minneapolis). Municipal stadiums in other cities have cost up to four times the estimated amount. Currently, the State Zoo in Apple Valley is several million dollars in the red, and construction cost estimates for the new State Prison have been exceeded by over $10 million. The $55 million cost projection for a downtown domed stadium is certainly underfunded, and if construction begins the taxpayer will again bear the burden. LEA opposed. Passed on final votes of 72-59 in the House, and 39-18 in the Senate. Authors: PATTON, S. KEEFE

4. Agricultural Land Use (H.F. 1091): Provides for a joint legislative committee on agricultural land preservation. Establishes a public policy of agricultural land control. This is a further implementation of Regional Government and a further erosion of private property rights. LEA opposed this bill, now law. Passed on third reading final votes of 118-10 in the House, and 59-0 in the Senate. Authors: KALIS, WEGENER

5. D.C. Amendment (H.F. 3): Ratified the U.S. constitutional amendment providing congressional representation to the District of Columbia. Washington, D.C. was created by the Founding Fathers to be a separate, neutral area, free of control by any sovereign state. Giving this city powers of a state destroys this needed neutrality and deprives the states of equal suffrage. LEA opposed. Passed the House on a reconsideration vote of 68-66, and the Senate on a final vote of 37-29. Authors: WYNIA, LEWIS

6. Noise Pollution (S.F. 188): This bill, now law, exempts skeet, trap, and shooting sports clubs from the noise standards of any state agency. This law gets state government bureaucracy out of what certainly is a local issue. A general trend in this direction is sorely needed in Minnesota. LEA supported. Passed the House 110-15, and the Senate 48-11. Authors: REDING, SCHMITZ

Y = Yes
N = No
– means excused, absent, or not voting
* denotes vote favored by LEA
%+ means percentage of legislator's votes that were correct according to LEA
d = Democratic-Farmer Labor
r = Independent-Republican

Legislators missing more than 5 votes are not rated.

7. Minimum Wage (H.F. 699): Increases the state minimum wage from $2.30 to $2.90 beginning January 1, 1980; to $3.10 beginning January 1, 1981; and $3.35 on January 1, 1982. For those under 18 years of age the rate increases from $2.07 to $2.61, $2.79, and $3.02, respectively. This bill, now law, is not in the public interest because it will increase unemployment among inexperienced, younger workers and handicapped people. LEA opposed. Passed the House 100-30, and the Senate 47-9. Authors: BYRNE, VEGA

8. Public Waters (S.F. 808): Redefined the term "public waters" to also include wetlands. Gave too much power to the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, even to overrule county boards. Private property rights were disregarded. LEA strongly opposed this bill, now law. Passed on final votes of 84-47 in the House, and 48-8 in the Senate. Authors: G. ANDERSON, NICHOLS

9. Reapportionment Commission (S.F. 129): This bill would propose an amendment to the Minnesota Constitution for congressional and legislative apportionments by a bipartisan 13 member commission. Under the present constitution, the state legislature reapportions. The proposed commission would be no less political, have no more wisdom, and be less representative than reapportionment under the current procedure. LEA opposed. The bill passed the House 110-20, and the Senate 48-14, but is in conference committee and will see further action in 1980. Authors: M. SIEBEN, LUTHER

10. State Employee Wages and Benefits (H.F. 1467): This bill increased wages, salaries, and fringe benefits by an estimated $82 million for approximately 19,000 state employees. No one objects to them earning a fair wage. However, it is wrong to increase public employee bargaining power and benefits in an inflationary period when their benefits already exceed those of employees in comparable positions in the private sector; and when the taxpayer is overburdened because of excessive government spending. LEA opposed this bill, now law, which passed on final votes of 117-15 in the House, and 62-1 in the Senate. Authors: M. SIEBEN, COLEMAN

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Important Legislation Currently Pending in the Minnesota Legislature

H.F. 399: (see key vote number 2 in report)

S.F. 129: (see key vote number 9)

S.F. 618: (see key vote number 15)

H.F. 97 (Tax Limitation Amendment): LEA strongly supports.

S.F. 358: This would provide that Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's) are not required to provide coverage of elective, induced abortions. The bill passed the House, but is stalled in the Senate. LEA strongly supports.

H.F. 371, S.F. 641: A bill to reform the Spannaus Anti-Handgun Law. LEA supports.

H.F. 43: Would urge Congress to call a convention to propose on amendment to the United States Constitution to require a federal balanced budget. LEA supports.

H.F. 681: Would discontinue the Family Planning Grant Programs. LEA supports.

H.F. 1639: Would reduce the state sales and use tax to three percent. LEA supports.

MINNESOTA Daily (U of M newspaper): LEA supports legislation to eliminate its funding by mandatory student fees.

H.F. 62, S.F. 641: The Right to Keep and Bear Arms Amendment. LEA supports.

Initiative and Referendum: Several I and A bills have been introduced. Hearings are needed to develop a bill which grants the voter this right, but contains adequate petition safeguards.

If your Senator and Representative have represented your wishes on these issues, thank them. But if you object to their vote on any of these bills, we suggest that you confront them with your views on these issues. Your expressed opinion will have an effect!

Bob Knudson
LEA Chairman

(Note: If you are not certain of the name of your legislator, your local newspaper, library, or political headquarters, or the LEA can supply this information.)

LEA encourages the usage of the material in this Report, in whole or in part, by any group or individual.

KEY VOTES — Continued

11. **Labor Disputes – Vehicular Traffic (H.F. 1392)**: This bill, now law, demands that all vehicles stop at the entrance of a business where a labor dispute is in progress. It is the result of labor and the legislature becoming over-emotional because of a single incident. In this law, the state abandons what should be its neutral position in labor disputes. Normal traffic laws should govern these situations. LEA opposed. Passed on third reading votes of 102-19 in the House, and 63-0 in the Senate. Authors: ENEBO, HANSON

12. **Obscene Movies (H.F. 13)**: This bill, now law, defines final standards for determining a motion picture to be obscene. It further provides that a person who exhibits such a motion picture at a drive-in theater is guilty of a misdemeanor and prescribes additional penalties if convicted twice within two years. LEA supports. Passed on final votes of 121-1 in the House, and 48-10 in the Senate. Authors: SHERWOOD, MENNING

13. **DNR and State Planning Agency Appropriations (H.F. 1253)**: Authorized the issuance of $48 million in bonds for acquisition of more land for parks, trails, and wildlife areas in the state. Of this, $16.4 million was authorized for various Department of Natural Resources (DNR) projects, including establishment of the controversial 3,400 acre Tettegouche State Park near Silver Bay. LEA believes this park is being forced on the residents of this area against their will and without adequate public hearings. The State Planning Agency received $27 million of the total for transfer to the Metropolitan Council for acquisition and development of regional parks in the Twin Cities area. Too much land in Minnesota is already government owned. LEA opposed this bill, now law, which passed on third reading votes of 87-43 in the House, and 59-2 in the Senate. Authors: CASSERLY, J. ANDERSON

14. **Omnibus Energy Bill (S.F. 2)**: In responding to the energy crisis, this bill continues the excessive government interference in the field of energy, especially in the allocation of resources, that caused the crisis in the first place. This problem can be solved more fairly and efficiently by private enterprise. This bill will create no more resources, although it further erodes our individual freedoms. The cost of implementing this bill, now law, is $13.75 million. LEA opposed. Passed the House 123-6, and the Senate 61-1. Authors: DEAN, J. ANDERSON

15. **Teacher Licensing (S.F. 618)**: This bill provides that the State Board of Teaching, a board dominated by teachers, license teachers and set the rules governing criteria and qualifications of teachers for licensing. At a time when many teachers and their unions seem more interested in the "three P's" of Power, Politics and Picketing than in the "three R's", and increasing numbers of students at all levels are functionally illiterate, a law helping make teachers their own bosses will only exacerbate the situation. LEA opposed this bill, which passed the House 106-15, and the Senate 53-9, but with differences that will require a conference committee in the 1980 session. Authors: M. SIEBEN, HUGHES

16. **Health, Welfare and Corrections Appropriations (H.F. 1518)**: This bill, now law, appropriated ***$1.1 billion*** to the Department of Public Welfare, and approximately $200 million to the health and correction agencies. This represents a 22 percent increase over the current biennium's budget. This is another typically wasteful, exorbitant, omnibus bill that passed with little opposition at a time when government should be exercising frugality. LEA opposed. Passed on third reading votes of 123-7 in the House, and 61-1 in the Senate. Author: NORTON

LEA 1979

SENATE

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	%+
d	ANDERSON, J. (North Branch 19)	Y*		–	Y	Y	–	Y	–	–	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	18
r	ASHBACH, R. (St. Paul 48)	Y*		–	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	25
r	BANG, O. (Edina 39)	N		Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	21
d	BENEDICT, R. (Bloomington 38)	Y*		N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
r	BERNHAGEN, J. (Hutchinson 22)	Y*		Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	47
r	BRATAAS, N. (Rochester 33)	Y*		–	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	–	Y	Y	31
d	CHENOWETH, J. (St. Paul 66)	N		–	Y	–	N	–	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	9
d	CHMIELEWSKI, F. (Sturgeon Lake 14)	Y*		Y	–	N*	Y*	–	N*	–	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	–	50
d	COLEMAN, N. (St. Paul 65)	–		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	DAVIES, J. (Mpls. 60)	N		N*	–	N*	Y*	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	31
d	DIETERICH, N. (St. Paul 62)	N		N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	20
r	DUNN, R. (Princeton 18)	Y*		Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
r	ENGLER, S. (Randolph 25)	Y*		Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	–	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	43
r	FREDERICK, M. (West Concord 32)	Y*		Y	Y	N*	Y*	–	–	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	33
d	GEARTY, E. (Mpls. 54)	N		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	7
d	GUNDERSON, J. (Mabel 35)	Y*		N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
d	HANSON, M. (Hallock 1)	Y*		Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	21
d	HUGHES, J. (Maplewood 50)	N		N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
d	HUMPHREY, H. (New Hope 44)	Y*		Y	Y	Y	N	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
r	JENSEN, C. (Sleepy Eye 28)	Y*		Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	36
d	JOHNSON, D. (Cook 6)	Y*		Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
r	KEEFE, J. (Hopkins 40)	N		–	–	N*	–	Y	–	N*	–	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	30
d	KEEFE, S. (Mpls. 59)	N		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	–	7
r	KIRCHNER, W. (Richfield 37)	N		Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
d	KLEINBAUM, J. (St. Cloud 17)	Y*		Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	–	Y	23
r	KNAAK, D. (White Bear Lake 49)	Y*		N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	36
d	KNOLL, F. (Mpls. 61)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	20
r	KNUTSON, H. (Burnsville 53)	Y*	O	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	53
d	LAUFENBURGER, R. (Lewiston 34)	Y*		N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	21
d	LESSARD, R. (Int'l Falls 3)	Y*		Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	–	Y	43
d	LEWIS, B. (Golden Valley 41)	–	S	–	–	Y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Y	–	–
d	LUTHER, W. (Brooklyn Ctr. 45)	N	E	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
d	MCCUTCHEON, W. (St. Paul 67)	N		N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
d	MENNING, M. (Edgerton 26)	Y*	N	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
d	MERRIAM, G. (Coon Rapids 47)	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
d	MOE, R. (Ada 2)	Y*		–	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	21
d	NELSON, T. (Austin 31)	Y*	T	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
d	NICHOLS, J. (Lake Benton 20)	Y*	E	Y	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	31
r	OGDAHL, H. (Mpls. 58)	N		–	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
d	OLHOFT, W. (Herman 11)	Y*		N*	–	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	38
d	OLSON, H. (St. James 27)	Y*	V	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	40
d	PENNY, T. (New Richland 30)	Y*	O	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	47
d	PERPICH, G. (Chisholm 5)	Y*	T	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
d	PETERSON, C. (Detroit Lakes 10)	Y*	E	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	–	N*	Y	23
r	PILLSBURY, G. (Wayzata 42)	Y*		Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	38
d	PURFEERST, C.(Faribault 24)	–		Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	15
r	RENNEKE, E. (LeSueur 23)	Y*		N*	Y	N*	Y*	–	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	43
r	RUED, D. (Aitkin 13)	Y*		Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	N*	N*	53
d	SCHAAF, D. (Fridley 46)	N		Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
d	SCHMITZ, R. (Jordan 36)	Y*		Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	29
d	SCHROM, E. (Albany 16)	–		–	–	N*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
d	SETZEPFANDT, A. (Bird Island 21)	Y*		Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
r	SIELOFF, R. (St. Paul 63)	N		N*	–	N*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	36
d	SIKORSKI, G. (Stillwater 51)	Y*		N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
r	SILLERS, D. (Moorhead 9)	Y*		Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
d	SOLON, S. (Duluth 7)	Y*		Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	21
d	SPEAR, A. (Mpls. 57)	N		N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7
d	STAPLES, E. (Plymouth 43)	Y*		Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
d	STOKOWSKI, E. (Mpls. 55)	Y*		Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	29
d	STRAND, R. (Cyrus 15)	Y*		Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
d	STUMPF, P. (St. Paul 64)	N		N*	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	21
d	TENNESSEN, R. (Mpls. 56)	–		N*	–	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	Y	25
r	UELAND, A. (North Mankato 29)	Y*		Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	40
r	ULLAND, J. (Duluth 8)	N		Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7
d	VEGA, C. (South St. Paul 52)	Y*		N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
d	WEGENER, M. (Bertha 12)	Y*		Y	Y	N*	–	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	31
d	WILLET, G. (Park Rapids 4)	Y*		–	Y	N*	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	31

HOUSE

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	%+
r	AASNESS, P. (Wendell 11A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y	69
d	ADAMS, L. (New Hope 44B)	N	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
r	AINLEY, J. (Park Rapids 4A)	Y*	Y*	Y	–	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	80
r	ALBRECHT, R. (Brownton 23A)	Y*	Y*	N*	–	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	N*	93
d	ANDERSON, B. (Slayton 26A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	25
r	ANDERSON, D. (Starbuck 15A)	–	Y*	N*	–	N*	Y*	N*	N*	–	Y	–	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	67
d	ANDERSON, G. (Bellingham 15B)	Y*	N	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	33
d	ANDERSON, I. (Int'l Falls 3A)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	44
r	ANDERSON, R. (Ottertail 10B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	47
d	BATTAGLIA, D. (Two Harbors 6B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	44
d	BEGICH, J. (Eveleth 6A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	50
d	BERGLIN, L. (Mpls. 59A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
d	BERKELMAN, T. (Duluth 8B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
r	BIERSDORF, J. (Owatonna 32A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	44
r	BLATZ, K. (Bloomington 38A)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	38
d	BRINKMAN, B. (Richmond 16B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	43
d	BYRNE, P. (St. Paul 64B)	N	N	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
r	CARLSON, D. (Sandstone 14A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	50
d	CARLSON, L. (Brooklyn Ctr 44A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
d	CASSERLY, J. (Mpls. 56A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	7
d	CLARK, J. (Mpls. 60A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	6
d	CLAWSON, J. (Center City 19A)	Y*	N	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	25
d	CORBID, J. (Oklee 1B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
r	CRANDALL, W. (Mpls. 61A)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	38
r	DEAN, W. (Mpls. 58A)	–	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	14
r	DEMPSEY, T. (New Ulm 28B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	56
r	DEN OUDEN, G. (Prinsburg 21B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y	69
r	DREW, J. (St. Paul 63B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	38
d	EKEN, W. (Twin Valley 2B)	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	20
d	ELIOFF, D. (Virginia 5A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	50
d	ELLINGSON, R. (Brooklyn Ctr 45B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	6
d	ENEBO, S. (Mpls. 60B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
r	ERICKSON, W. (Hills 26B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	–	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	53
r	ESAU, G. (Mountain Lake 28A)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	63
r	EVANS, J. (Detroit Lakes 10A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	38
r	EWALD, D. (Minnetonka 40A)	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	20
d	FARICY, R. (St. Paul 63A)	N	N	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
r	FJOSLIEN, D. (Brandon 11B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	50
r	FORSYTHE, M. (Edina 39A)	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	31
r	FRIEDRICH, D. (Rochester 32B)	Y*	N	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	44
r	FRITZ, M. (St. Paul 62B)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	N*	69
d	FUDRO, S. (Mpls. 55A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	25
d	GREENFIELD, L. (Mpls. 57B)	N	N	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
r	HALBERG, C. (Burnsville 53B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	43
r	HAUKOOS, M. (Albert Lea 31A)	Y*	N	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	44
r	HEAP, J. (Robbinsdale 43B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	33
r	HEINITZ, O. (Wayzata 43A)	Y*	N	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	47
r	HOBERG, D. (Moorhead 9A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	–	Y	53
d	HOKANSON, S. (Richfield 37A)	Y*	N	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	25
d	JACOBS, J. (Coon Rapids 47A)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	19
d	JAROS, M. (Duluth 7B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
r	JENNINGS, D. (Truman 27B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	–	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	67
d	JOHNSON, C. (St. Peter 23B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	31
r	JOHNSON, D. (Willmar 21A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	44
d	JUDE, T. (Mound 42A)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	31
d	KAHN, P. (Mpls. 57A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
r	KALEY, J. (Rochester 33A)	Y*	N	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	44
d	KALIS, H. (Walters 30A)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	50
d	KELLY, R. (St. Paul 66B)	N	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	25
d	KEMPE, R. (West St. Paul 53A)	Y*	Y*	–	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	–	Y	Y	–	N*	40
r	KNICKERBOCKER, G. (Minnetonka 40B)	Y*	N	N*	–	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	21
d	KOSTOHRYZ, R. (North St. Paul 50B)	–	Y*	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	21
d	KROENING, C. (Mpls. 54A)	N	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	25
r	KVAM, A. (Litchfield 22A)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	–	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	–	N*	Y	–	Y	77
r	LAIDIG, G. (Stillwater 51A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	36
d	LEHTO, A. (Duluth 8A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	6
r	LEVI, C. (Dellwood 50A)	Y*	N	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	29

HOUSE – Continued

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	%+
d	LONG, D. (Mpls. 56B)	N	N	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	7
r	LUDEMAN, C. (Tracy 20B)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	88
r	LUKNIC, M. (Faribault 24B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	50
d	MANN, G. (Windom 27A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
d	MCCARRON, P. (Fridley 46A)	–	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
r	MCDONALD, K. (Watertown 36A)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N*	81
d	MCEACHERN, B. (St. Michael 18B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	38
r	MEHRKENS, L. (Red Wing 25B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	44
d	METZEN, J. (South St. Paul 52A)	–	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	27
d	MINNE, L. (Hibbing 5B)	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	20
d	MOE, D. (St. Paul 65B)	N	N	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	–	21
d	MUNGER, W. (Duluth 7A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	6
d	MURPHY, M. (Hermantown 14B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	38
r	NELSEN, B. (Staples 12A)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	–	Y	50
d	NELSEN, M. (Aitkin 13B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	38
d	NELSON, K. (Mpls. 59B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	6
r	NIEHAUS, J. (Sauk Centre 16A)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	N*	N*	69
r	NORMAN, J. (Mpls. 61B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	31
d	NORTON, F. (St. Paul 65A)	N	N	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
d	NOVAK, S. (New Brighton 48A)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
r	NYSETHER, M. (Roseau 1A)	Y*	–	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	–	Y	Y	50
r	OLSEN, S. (St. Louis Park 41A)	N	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	29
r	ONNEN, T. (Cokato 22B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	44
d	OSTHOFF, C. (St. Paul 64A)	N	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	44
d	OTIS, T. (Mpls. 58B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	13
d	PATTON, A. (Sartell 17A)	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	33
r	PAVLAK, R. (St. Paul 67A)	–	Y*	–	Y	N*	–	N*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Y	–
d	PEHLER, J. (St. Cloud 17B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	19
r	PETERSON, W. (Bloomington 38B)	Y*	Y*	N*	–	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	43
r	PIEPHO, M. (Mankato 29A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	56
r	PLEASANT, R. (Bloomington 39B)	Y*	N	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	44
d	PRAHL, N. (Grand Rapids 3B)	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	33
r	REDALEN, E. (Fountain 35A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	56
d	REDING, L. (Austin 31B)	Y*	N	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	25
r	REES, T. (Elko 36B)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	63
r	REIF, R. (White Bear Lake 49B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	33
d	RICE, J. (Mpls. 54B)	N	Y*	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
r	ROSE, J. (Roseville 48B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	40
r	ROTHENBERG, E. (St. Louis Park 41B)	Y*	N	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
d	SARNA, J. (Mpls. 55B)	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	33
r	SCHREIBER, W. (Brooklyn Park 45A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	–	–	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	31
r	SEARLE, R. (Waseca 30B)	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	31
r	SEARLES, R. (Wayzata 42B)	Y*	N	Y	Y	N*	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	33
r	SHERWOOD, G. (Pine River 4B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	–	N*	N*	67
d	SIEBEN, H. (Hastings 52B)	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	19
d	SIEBEN, M. (Newport 51B)	N	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	20
d	SIMONEAU, W. (Fridley 46B)	N	N	N*	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
r	STADUM, T. (Ada 2A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	N*	–	53
d	STOA, T. (Winona 34B)	N	N	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	19
r	STOWELL, W. (Lewiston 34A)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	N	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	–	Y	Y	40
r	SVIGGUM, S. (Nerstrand 25A)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y	–	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	60
d	SWANSON, J. (Richfield 37B)	N	N	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	Y	–	Y	21
r	THIEDE, P. (Pequot Lakes 13A)	Y*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y*	–	N*	N*	Y	80
d	TOMLINSON, J. (St. Paul 67B)	N	N	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	19
r	VALAN, M. (Moorhead 9B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	–	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	–	Y	38
r	VALENTO, D. (Little Canada 49A)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	44
d	VANASEK, R. (New Prague 24A)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	38
d	VOSS, G. (Blaine 47B)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	25
d	WALDORF, E. (St. Paul 66A)	N	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	38
r	WEAVER, J. (Anoka 19B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	38
d	WELCH, R. (Cambridge 18A)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	31
r	WELKER, R. (Montevideo 20A)	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	81
d	WENZEL, S. (Little Falls 12B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	25
r	WIESER, A. (LaCrescent 35B)	Y*	Y*	N*	–	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	53
r	WIGLEY, R. (Lake Crystal 29B)	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	63
d	WYNIA, A. (St. Paul 62A)	N	N	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
r	ZUBAY, K. (Rochester 33B)	Y*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	50

1980 REPORT on the MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

by the
LEGISLATIVE EVALUATION ASSEMBLY
of MINNESOTA, INC.
for an
INFORMED CITIZENRY
1980

The Legislative Evaluation Assembly of Minnesota, Incorporated (LEA), is a non-profit, non-partisan corporation established to keep the citizens of Minnesota informed of both important legislation and the voting performance of each Representative and Senator in the Minnesota State Legislature.

LEA bases its evaluation on these principles: the American form of government, federalism, social pluralism and constitutionalism; strictly limited government spending, taxation and areas of activity; national sovereignty and strength; legal and moral order with justice; private property, a free market economy, and individual initiative; freedom and dignity of the individual.

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REP. ALBRECHT

REP. KVAM

REP. NIEHAUS

THREE REPRESENTATIVES SHARE TOP RATING

LEA is pleased to present its evaluation of the 134 Representatives and 67 Senators during the 1980 session. Representatives Raymond Albrecht of Brownton, Adolph Kvam of Litchfield, and Joe T. Niehaus of Sauk Centre achieved perfect voting scores. Other Representatives meriting honorable mention are David Jennings of Truman, Ray Welker of Montevideo, Gaylin Den Ouden of Prinsburg, Cal Ludeman of Tracy, Richard Wigley of Lake Crystal, Don Valento of Little Canada, Elliot Rothenberg of St. Louis Park, John Biersdorf of Owatonna, Bob Haukoos of Albert Lea, Tony Onnen of Cokato, Elton Redalen of Fountain, William Crandall of Minneapolis, Wendell Erickson of Hills, Terry Dempsey of New Ulm, Gilbert Esau of Mountain Lake, Don Friedrich of Rochester, K. J. McDonald of Watertown, Sally Olsen of St. Louis Park, Bill Peterson of Bloomington, and Paul Thiede of Pequot Lakes. For the second consecutive year, no State Senator rated high enough to merit special recognition. Perhaps the November elections will produce a Senate that will compare more favorably with the House.

1980 MAY SET TREND FOR DECADE

The large number of incumbent legislators either retiring or running for other offices makes the 1980 election as potentially pivotal as the elections in the early 1970's which brought in scores of aggressive liberal legislators who set the political and social priorities of the decade with a flood of legislation that engulfed all aspects of public and private life. Whether you agree or disagree with LEA's stands on the legislation rated herein, this report will be useful in questioning legislative candidates, be they incumbents or newcomers, to discover those who will be most responsive to your views. (Note: If you do not know your legislative district or its candidates, your local newspaper, library, or political headquarters, or the LEA can supply this information.) LEA encourages the usage of the material in this Report, in whole or in part, by any group or individual.

KEY VOTES

Y	=	Yes	d	= Democratic-Farmer Labor
N	=	No	r	= Independent-Republican

— means excused, absent, or not voting
* denotes vote favored by LEA
%+ means percentage of legislator's votes that were correct according to LEA
Legislators absent for more than 5 votes are not rated.

1. Omnibus Energy Bill (HF 1710): Appropriates almost $20 million for energy assistance grants and programs. This bill includes: $5 million for low income families for heating fuel assistance (one-third of last winter's Federal aid for this purpose was unused); an insulation and weatherization inspection program performed by public utilities and largely funded by ratepayers (thus penalizing those customers who have already weatherized on their own); and grants to the state excessive powers in planning and regulating energy use and in spending the required funds. LEA opposed this bill, now law, which passed on final votes of 87-44 in the House, and 55-7 in the Senate. Authors: K. NELSON, HUMPHREY

2. "Garbage Bill" (HF 2476): This infamous appropriations bill provides over $40 million in supplemental funds for state agencies and programs. Included in the spending portion are subsidies to AMTRAK and the Metropolitan Transit Commission and raids on the Game and Fish Fund, including payment of over $1 million to Indians at the Leech Lake and White Earth reservations in return for transferring control of hunting, fishing, and trapping there by non-Indians to the DNR. In the non-spending portions of the bill, excellent items such as limitation of product liability claims against non-manufacturers and the refusal to finance the State Zoo's monorail are outweighed by other provisions such as authorizing the St. Paul People Mover and allowing University of Minnesota employees to strike. LEA strongly opposes this horrendous bill, now law, which passed on final votes of 75-57 in the House, and 48-12 in the Senate. Author: VOSS

3. Gas Tax (HF 8): The final form of this bill increased the gasoline tax from nine to eleven cents per gallon, with the additional revenues going to the State Highway Fund. Minnesota's transportation problems will not be solved by increasing the tax burden of people who must use their vehicles in their employment. With inefficient state highway crews, overly ambitious acquisition and contracting practices, and cosmopolitan sound barriers, the Minnesota Transportation Department is sorely in need of reforms. Efficiency reforms, along with usage of existing revenues generated by vehicle license fees and sales taxes which now go to the General Fund, could adequately serve Minnesota's highway needs. LEA opposed this bill, now law, which passed on final votes of 75-58 in the House, and 48-14 in the Senate.

4. Housing "Discrimination" (HF 1012): This bill prohibits discrimination against families with children in housing and real estate with certain exceptions. Other well-intentioned legislation such as rent control, government housing projects, rent subsidies to welfare tenants, and bureaucratic harassment of landlords have created a housing nightmare in New York City, and this governmental intervention in the private sector is a step toward creating the same situation here. LEA opposed this bill, now law, which passed on final votes of 69-56 in the House, and 38-25 in the Senate. Author: CLARK

5. Handgun Hunting (SF 682): This bill permits hunting with handguns under certain conditions regulated by the DNR. This is a step toward reaffirming the right to keep and bear arms. Gun control advocates demonstrated this by trying to attach crippling amendments and vehemently opposing the final bill. LEA supported this bill, now law, which passed on final votes of 105-16 in the House, and 48-8 in the Senate. Authors: BATTAGLIA, CHMIELEWSKI

6. Public Employees (SF 2085): This bill creates a number of occupationally defined bargaining units for public employees. It effectively brings even non-union members under the representation of each unit's union. Similar legislation "drafting" public workers on all government levels is the only thing keeping the union-represented portion of the nation's work force from declining even further. Except for "essential" employees like firemen and policemen, the bill expands the right of public employees, including teachers, to strike. Perhaps the idea that public employees have no right to strike died with Calvin Coolidge, but it seems logical that if a public service is important enough to compel taxpayers' support, then it is important enough to compel public employees to do their jobs. It is wishful thinking to believe that "essential" public employees won't strike after expanding the rights of others to do so. LEA opposed this bill, now law, which passed on final votes of 86-46 in the House, and 54-0 in the Senate. Authors: SIMONEAU, COLEMAN

7. Building-Bonding (HF 2470): The final version of this bill included both bonding and non-bonding expenditures aggregating $234 million for the acquisition and betterment of public land, buildings, and other property. It was a typical "Christmas tree" bill which mixed a few good and necessary items with a lot of vote-attracting pork barrel projects and a few totally unjustifiable ones such as almost $10 million for the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute. LEA opposes such bills in principle and opposed this one in particular. Fortunately, enough legislators gagged on this "legislative stew" so that it failed to get the two-thirds majority required for bonding bills of this type in the House (73-60). There was no Senate vote on the bill's final version. Author: VOSS

8. Worker's Compensation (HF 1837): The key provision of this bill, a Senate amendment, would have prohibited the scheduling of a worker's compensation rate change hearing until insurance carriers supply detailed information on the costs and reserves applying to their Minnesota operations. Besides wasting all the time and money already spent on the current hearing, and substituting a policy of confrontation with the insurance companies for one of consultation between them and the Insurance Commissioner, the bill would not address the real causes of high worker's compensation rates — overly generous benefits, questionable claims, lax investigative pro-

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cedures, and excessive labor union power. LEA opposed this bill, and is using the House vote (80-51) to override the Governor's veto, which needed 90 votes to succeed; and the final Senate vote 46-16. Authors: L. CARLSON, LUTHER

9. Initiative and Referendum (HF 2304): In proposing an amendment to the Minnesota Constitution providing for the citizens to repeal or propose and enact laws, the legislators added restrictions and requirements such as filing fees, time limits, a sunset provision on the initiative-referendum power, and allowing the legislature to act on the proposed legislation and, if deemed necessary, to put its own proposal on the ballot in competition with the original petition. These restraints are apparently unnecessary when legislators, bureaucrats, or judges act on laws. In spite of all this, LEA believes that acceptance of this amendment in November will be worthwhile if voters take advantage of this power in the same way as non-metro counties have used the opportunity to hold referendums on the state building code. The proposed amendment passed on final votes of 86-47 in the House, and 46-13 in the Senate. Authors: KEMPE, McCUTCHEON 1891 Apr 11

10. Small Business Finance Agency (HF 2045): This legislation creates a small business finance agency with authority to issue $30 million in tax-exempt bonds in order to make loans for small business projects such as pollution control facilities. After confronting businesses with high corporate and personal income tax rates, excessive worker's compensation and unemployment compensation rates, and extreme bureaucratic regulations, the state returns a small portion as "aid" or "tax relief". With the payroll costs of 150 workers in Texas, for comparison, being more than one million dollars less than for the same work force in Minnesota, it is easy to see why this state is losing existing and not attracting new business. The only real growth in Minnesota has been in the wild expansion of new government jobs. LEA opposes this bill, now law, which passed on final votes of 105-15 in the House, and 42-5 in the Senate. Authors: REDING, LAUFENBURGER

11. 1980 Omnibus Tax Bill (HF 1121): This huge tax bill (over 300 pages) covers nearly all aspects of state government. Proponents praised provisions of the bill which will attempt to cushion scheduled property tax increases due to the recent judicial repeal of "limited market value". However, overall it is another "Christmas tree" type bill, adorned with all kinds of unrelated packages and ornaments; a result of the legislature's annual session's-end spending madness. One of the objectionable provisions is the increasing of levy limitations from 6 to 8 percent for local governments other than the state's three largest cities. Another is increasing by $180 million the obligation to the State Retirement System, $140 million of which go to Minneapolis and St. Paul for pension aid. Pension costs are a growing financial threat to the budgets of local governments and the state and are a result of the legislature authorizing increased pension benefits without thinking of the financial consequences. LEA opposed this bill, now law, which passed the House 103-29, and the Senate 57-0. Authors: H. SIEBEN, STOKOWSKI 1682 Apr 11

12. Hazardous Waste (HF 2023): This bill, now law, created a state board for planning, siting, permitting, and regulating hazardous waste facilities, with power to override local authorities. As in other important areas such as energy and education, the state and Federal government's response to serious problems is to create all-powerful agencies that only generate more bureaucracy, taxes, spending, and problems, while not solving the problem they were originally created to address. LEA opposed this bill which passed on final votes of 99-27 in the House, and 56-7 in the Senate. Authors: CASSERLY, MERRIAM

13. Trunk Highway Bonding (HF 2289): This bill would amend the Minnesota Constitution to remove restrictions on the interest rate, bonding limit (previously $150 million), and number of trunk highway bonds. LEA opposes this bill, feeling that a legislature which repeatedly defeats or stalls bills and resolutions to limit state and Federal spending requires stringent restrictions on its own spending powers, powers the voters will have a chance to address in November. Passed on third reading votes of 101-21 in the House, and 42-3 in the Senate. Authors: OSTHOFF, SCHMITZ

14. Nuclear Power (HF 378, SF 657): This bill would have prevented the building of a new or expansion of an existing nuclear fission thermal power plant until the Minnesota Energy Agency issued a certificate of economic and technological feasibility. This was a blatant attempt to stall what can be America's safest, most efficient and economical answer to the energy crisis. Neither state nor Federal energy agencies, with their wasteful spending policies, have demonstrated economic and technological feasibility. They certainly have not produced any energy. LEA opposed this bill which on third reading votes passed the Senate 34-27, but was defeated in the House 58-73. Authors: OTIS, HUMPHREY

15. Retail Credit (SF 285): This bill, now law, increases from 12 to 16 percent the maximum interest rates on retail charge accounts. Because business owners have had to borrow at a higher rate in order to extend credit, cash customers have been made to subsidize credit customers through higher product prices. This legislation is a tough and realistic approach to economic problems like inflation that are largely caused by government practices such as excessive spending which weaken the value of our currency. LEA supports this bill which passed the House 76-55, and the Senate 44-16 on third reading votes. Authors: FRIEDRICH, LAUFENBURGER 1979 Ap 26 1302 3677

16. Regional Development (SF 407): This bill, now law, allows counties and municipalities representing the population served by a Regional Development Commission (RDC) to petition the state planning officer for termination of that RDC. The members of that RDC, after conducting a public hearing, may then recommend to the state planning officer that they disband. LEA supports this opportunity to eliminate wasteful and unnecessary levels of government. The bill passed the House 128-1 on a third reading vote, and the Senate on a final vote 37-23. Authors: CASSERLY, PETERSON

Proposed Constitutional Amendments on November Ballot

- **Reapportionment (S.F. 129):** Would transfer reapportionment duties from the state legislature to a bipartisan commission. LEA opposes this concept and used the bill and votes in its 1979 Report.

- **Campaign financing:** Attached to the Initiative-Referendum bill but appearing separately on the November ballot is this proposed amendment to the Minnesota Constitution adding campaign spending limits for candidates accepting public funding. LEA believes this type of "cosmetic reform" is incumbent protection and leads to bureaucratic supervision and harassment and censorship upon our most fundamental right.

- **Trunk Highway Building:** (see key vote number 13).

- **Initiative and Referendum:** (see key vote number 9).

SENATE

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	%+
d	ANDERSON, J. (North Branch 19)	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y		Y	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N	15
r	ASHBACH, R. (St. Paul 48)	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y		–	Y*	–	Y	Y	–	N*	Y*	Y*	50
r	BANG, O. (Edina 39)	Y	Y	–	N*	Y*	Y		N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N	43
r	BARRETTE, E. (St. Paul 66)	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	33
d	BENEDICT, R. (Bloomington 38)	Y	–	Y	N*	Y*	–		Y	–	Y	–	Y	–	Y	N	Y*	30
r	BERNHAGEN, J. (Hutchinson 22)	–	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	50
r	BRATAAS, N. (Rochester 33)	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y		N*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N	33
d	CHMIELEWSKI, F. (Sturgeon Lake 14)	N*	–	Y	N*	Y*	–		Y	–	Y	–	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y*	50
d	COLEMAN, N. (St. Paul 65)	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y		Y	Y*	–	Y	–	–	Y	Y*	–	20
d	DAVIES, J. (Mpls. 60)	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	–		Y	N	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	N	29
d	DIETERICH, N. (St. Paul 62)	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	Y		N*	N	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	N	N	29
r	DUNN, R. (Princeton 18)	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y		Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	36
r	ENGLER, S. (Randolph 25)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y		N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	53
r	FREDERICK, M. (West Concord 32)	Y	–	Y	N*	Y*	Y		N*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N	39
d	GEARTY, E. (Mpls. 54)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	13
d	GUNDERSON, J. (Mabel 35)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	–	N*	Y*	N	31
d	HANSON, M. (Hallock 1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y*	31
d	HUGHES, J. (Maplewood 50)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	13
d	HUMPHREY, H. (New Hope 44)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	13
r	JENSEN, C. (Sleepy Eye 28)	Y	–	Y	N*	Y*	–		N*	–	Y	–	Y	–	N*	Y*	Y*	60
d	JOHNSON, D. (Cook 6)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	20
r	KEEFE, J. (Hopkins 40)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	–		N*	Y*	–	Y	N*	Y	N*	–	N	58
d	KEEFE, S. (Mpls. 59)	–	Y	–	Y	–	Y		Y	N	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	N	–	10
r	KIRCHNER, W. (Richfield 37)	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	–		Y	Y*	–	–	Y	–	N*	–	N	–
d	KLEINBAUM, J. (St. Cloud 17)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	N	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	21
r	KNAAK, D. (White Bear Lake 49)	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y*	–		N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	57
d	KNOLL, F. (Mpls. 61)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	N	14
r	KNUTSON, H. (Burnsville 53)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	–		N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N	57
d	LAUFENBURGER, R. (Lewiston 34)	Y	Y	–	–	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N	31
d	LESSARD, R. (Int'l Falls 3)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	Y*	Y*	29
d	LUTHER, W. (Brooklyn Ctr. 45)	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	Y		Y	N	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	13
d	MCCUTCHEON, W. (St. Paul 67)	Y	Y	Y	–	–	Y		–	Y*	–	Y	Y	–	–	–	–	–
d	MENNING, M. (Edgerton 26)	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	33
d	MERRIAM, G. (Coon Rapids 47)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y		Y	N	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	20
d	MOE, R. (Ada 2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y		Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	–	Y	Y*	Y*	25
d	NELSON, T. (Austin 31)	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	–	Y	Y*	Y*	33
d	NICHOLS, J. (Lake Benton 20)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	–	N*	Y*	Y*	46
r	OGDAHL, H. (Mpls. 58)	Y	–	Y	N*	–	Y		N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N	39
d	OLHOFT, W. (Herman 11)	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y		Y	–	Y	–	Y	N*	Y	–	Y*	33
d	OLSON, H. (St. James 27)	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	46
r	OMANN, B. (St. Joseph 16)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y		N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	Y*	50
d	PENNY, T. (New Richland 30)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	Y*	Y*	36
d	PERPICH, G. (Chisholm 5)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	–		Y	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	31
d	PETERSON, C. (Detroit Lakes 10)	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y		–	Y*	–	Y	Y	–	–	Y*	Y*	55
r	PILLSBURY, G. (Wayzata 42)	Y	–	Y	N*	–	–		N*	–	Y	–	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	50
d	PURFEERST, C. (Faribault 24)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N	27
r	RENNEKE, E. (LeSueur 23)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	–		Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	64
r	RUED, D. (Aitkin 13)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	60
d	SCHAAF, D. (Fridley 46)	Y	Y	N*	–	–	Y		–	–	–	Y	Y	–	–	Y*	–	–
d	SCHMITZ, R. (Jordan 36)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		–	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	–	31
d	SETZEPFANDT, A. (Bird Island 21)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	40
r	SIELOFF, R. (St. Paul 63)	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y		N*	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	64
d	SIKORSKI, G. (Stillwater 51)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	27
r	SILLERS, D. (Moorhead 9)	–	–	–	–	–	–		N*	–	–	–	–	–	–	Y*	–	–
d	SOLON, S. (Duluth 7)	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	29
d	SPEAR, A. (Mpls. 57)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		Y	N	–	Y	Y	–	Y	N	N	0
d	STAPLES, E. (Plymouth 43)	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	–	Y	Y*	N	31
d	STERN, I. (St. Louis Park 41)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	N	–	Y	–	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	23
d	STOKOWSKI, A. (Mpls. 55)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	20
d	STRAND, R. (Cyrus 15)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	27
d	STUMPF, P. (St. Paul 64)	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	N	20
d	TENNESSEN, R. (Mpls. 56)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		N*	N	–	Y	Y	–	Y	Y*	N	15
r	UELAND, A. (North Mankato 29)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y		N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	53
r	ULLAND, J. (Duluth 8)	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	–		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	23
d	VEGA, C. (South St. Paul 52)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	–	Y*	39
d	WEGENER, M. (Bertha 12)	Y	Y	–	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	Y*	–	33
d	WILLET, G. (Park Rapids 4)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y		Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	–	Y	N	Y*	23

NO SENATE VOTE

HOUSE

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	%+
	AASNESS, P. (Wendell 11A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	69
d	ADAMS, L. (New Hope 44B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	31
r	AINLEY, J. (Park Rapids 4A)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	63
r	ALBRECHT, R. (Brownton 23A)	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	100
d	ANDERSON, B. (Slayton 26A)	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	44
r	ANDERSON, D. (Starbuck 15A)	Y	N*	Y	N*	–	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	60
d	ANDERSON, G. (Bellingham 15B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	N*	Y	Y	N	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	33
d	ANDERSON, I. (Int'l Falls 3A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	–	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y*	27
r	ANDERSON, R. (Ottertail 10B)	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	–	Y*	Y*	47
d	BATTAGLIA, D. (Two Harbors 6B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	N	Y*	31
d	BEGICH, J. (Eveleth 6A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	N	Y*	38
d	BERGLIN, L. (Mpls. 59A)	Y	Y	Y	–	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	N	Y*	7
d	BERKELMAN, T. (Duluth 8B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	38
r	BIERSDORF, J. (Owatonna 32A)	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	81
r	BLATZ, K. (Bloomington 38A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	31
d	BRINKMAN, B. (Richmond 16B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	50
d	BYRNE, P. (St. Paul 64B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	13
r	CARLSON, D. (Sandstone 14A)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	Y*	38
d	CARLSON, L. (Brooklyn Ctr 44A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	19
d	CASSERLY, J. (Mpls. 56A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	N	Y*	13
d	CLARK, J. (Mpls. 60A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	13
d	CLAWSON, J. (Center City 19A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	20
d	CORBID, J. (Oklee 1B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y*	27
r	CRANDALL, W. (Mpls. 61A)	N*	N*	N*	N*	–	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	80
r	DEAN, W. (Mpls. 58A)	–	Y	Y	–	Y*	N*	Y	–	Y*	–	Y	–	–	N*	Y*	–	–
r	DEMPSEY, T. (New Ulm 28B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	75
r	DEN OUDEN, G. (Prinsburg 21B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	88
r	DREW, J. (St. Paul 63B)	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y	N*	N	Y*	63
d	EKEN, W. (Twin Valley 2B)	Y	Y	Y	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	–	Y	–	Y	N*	N	Y*	23
d	ELIOFF, D. (Virginia 5A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	N	Y*	31
d	ELLINGSON, R. (Brooklyn Ctr 45B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	13
r	ERICKSON, W. (Hills 26B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	–	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	80
r	ESAU, G. (Mountain Lake 28A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	75
r	EVANS, J. (Detroit Lakes 10A)	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	38
r	EWALD, D. (Minnetonka 40A)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	Y*	Y*	53
d	FARICY, R. (St. Paul 63A)	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	N*	Y	Y	N	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	31
r	FJOSLIEN, D. (Brandon 11B)	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	44
r	FORSYTHE, M. (Edina 39A)	N*	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y*	Y*	50
r	FRIEDRICH, D. (Rochester 32B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	75
r	FRITZ, M. (St. Paul 62B)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	Y*	63
d	FUDRO, S. (Mpls. 55A)	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	19
d	GREENFIELD, L. (Mpls. 57B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	6
r	HALBERG, C. (Burnsville 53B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	Y*	Y*	67
r	HAUKOOS, M. (Albert Lea 31A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	81
r	HEAP, J. (Robbinsdale 43B)	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	56
r	HEINITZ, O. (Wayzata 43A)	N*	Y	Y	–	–	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	–	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	54
r	HOBERG, D. (Moorhead 9A)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	50
d	HOKANSON, S. (Richfield 37A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	20
d	JACOBS, J. (Coon Rapids 47A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	19
d	JAROS, M. (Duluth 7B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	N	–	7
r	JENNINGS, D. (Truman 27B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	–	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	93
d	JOHNSON, C. (St. Peter 23B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y*	Y*	27
r	JOHNSON, D. (Willmar 21A)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	Y*	Y*	53
d	JUDE, T. (Mound 42A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y*	38
d	KAHN, P. (Mpls. 57A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	N	Y*	7
r	KALEY, J. (Rochester 33A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	63
d	KALIS, H. (Walters 30A)	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	50
d	KELLY, R. (St. Paul 66B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	25
d	KEMPE, R. (West St. Paul 53A)	Y	N*	N*	Y	–	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	N	Y*	36
r	KNICKERBOCKER, G. (Minnetonka 40B)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	56
d	KOSTOHRYZ, R. (North St. Paul 50B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	31
d	KROENING, C. (Mpls. 54A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	19
r	KVAM, A. (Litchfield 22A)	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	100
r	LAIDIG, G. (Stillwater 51A)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	N	–	Y	–	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	50
d	LEHTO, A. (Duluth 8A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	N	25
r	LEVI, C. (Dellwood 50A)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y*	Y*	53

HOUSE – Continued

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	%+
d	LONG, D. (Mpls. 56B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y*	7
r	LUDEMAN, C. (Tracy 20B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	88
r	LUKNIC, M. (Faribault 24B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	50
d	MANN, G. (Windom 27A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	31
d	MCCARRON, P. (Fridley 46A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	20
r	MCDONALD, K. (Watertown 36A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	75
d	MCEACHERN, B. (St. Michael 18B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	N	Y*	44
r	MEHRKENS, L. (Red Wing 25B)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	56
d	METZEN, J. (South St. Paul 52A)	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	47
d	MINNE, L. (Hibbing 5B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y*	25
d	MOE, D. (St. Paul 65B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	N	–	7
d	MUNGER, W. (Duluth 7A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	19
d	MURPHY, M. (Hermantown 14B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	19
r	NELSEN, B. (Staples 12A)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	56
d	NELSEN, M. (Aitkin 13B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y*	31
d	NELSON, K. (Mpls. 59B)	Y	–	–	Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	N	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	16
r	NIEHAUS, J. (Sauk Centre 16A)	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	–	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	100
r	NORMAN, J. (Mpls. 61B)	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	56
d	NORTON, F. (St. Paul 65A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	19
d	NOVAK, S. (New Brighton 48A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	20
r	NYSETHER, M. (Roseau 1A)	–	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	73
r	OLSEN, S. (St. Louis Park 41A)	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y*	75
r	ONNEN, T. (Cokato 22B)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	81
d	OSTHOFF, C. (St. Paul 64A)	Y	N*	N*	N*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	Y*	31
d	OTIS, T. (Mpls. 58B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	13
d	PATTON, A. (Sartell 17A)	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	25
d	PEHLER, J. (St. Cloud 17B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	20
d	PETERSON, D. (Mpls. 60B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	13
r	PETERSON, W. (Bloomington 38B)	Y	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	75
r	PIEPHO, M. (Mankato 29A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	69
r	PLEASANT, R. (Bloomington 39B)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	N*	N*	N	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	56
d	PRAHL, N. (Grand Rapids 3B)	N*	N*	N*	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	N	–	31
r	REDALEN, E. (Fountain 35A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	81
d	REDING, L. (Austin 31B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	25
r	REES, T. (Elko 36B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	69
r	REIF, R. (White Bear Lake 49B)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y*	50
d	RICE, J. (Mpls. 54B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	20
d	RODRIGUEZ, F. (St. Paul 67A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	Y*	19
r	ROSE, J. (Roseville 48B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	Y	N*	N	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y*	56
r	ROTHENBERG, E. (St. Louis Park 41B)	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	–	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	87
d	SARNA, J. (Mpls. 55B)	–	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y*	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	36
r	SCHREIBER, W. (Brooklyn Park 45A)	N*	Y	Y	N*	–	Y	–	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	Y*	Y*	54
r	SEARLE, R. (Waseca 30B)	N*	Y	Y	N*	–	N*	N*	N*	–	Y	Y	Y	–	N*	Y*	Y*	62
r	SEARLES, R. (Wayzata 42B)	N*	–	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	71
r	SHERWOOD, G. (Pine River 4B)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	69
d	SIEBEN, H. (Hastings 52B)	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	19
d	SIEBEN, M. (Newport 51B)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	25
d	SIMONEAU, W. (Fridley 46B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	–	20
r	STADUM, T. (Ada 2A)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	56
d	STOA, T. (Winona 34B)	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y	Y	–	N	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	8
r	STOWELL, W. (Lewiston 34A)	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	–	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	73
r	SVIGGUM, S. (Nerstrand 25A)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	69
d	SWANSON, J. (Richfield 37B)	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	–	Y*	47
r	THIEDE, P. (Pequot Lakes 13A)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	75
d	TOMLINSON, J. (St. Paul 67B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	19
r	VALAN, M. (Moorhead 9B)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*	N*	Y	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	56
r	VALENTO, D. (Little Canada 49A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	88
d	VANASEK, R. (New Prague 24A)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	27
d	VOSS, G. (Blaine 47B)	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	–	Y	N*	N	Y*	27
d	WALDORF, E. (St. Paul 66A)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	N	Y*	13
r	WEAVER, J. (Anoka 19B)	Y	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	Y*	50
d	WELCH, R. (Cambridge 18A)	Y	Y	N*	–	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	27
r	WELKER, R. (Montevideo 20A)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	–	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	Y*	93
d	WENZEL, S. (Little Falls 12B)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	38
r	WIESER, A. (LaCrescent 35B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	56
r	WIGLEY, R. (Lake Crystal 29B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	88
d	WYNIA, A. (St. Paul 62A)	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	N*	Y	Y	N	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	31
r	ZUBAY, K. (Rochester 33B)	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y*	Y	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	63

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October 23, 1980

Senator Emily Anne Staples
1640 Zanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55447

RE: Minnesota Film Action Committee

Dear Senator Staples:

This office represents the Motion Picture Association of America. The motion picture industry is often interested in legislation in the State of Minnesota and on behalf of individuals both inside and outside of the industry the Minnesota Film Action Committee has been formed. This Committee is attempting to support candidates for office in the State of Minnesota whose political philosophy is compatible with the free enterprise system and a healthy motion picture industry. With that objective in mind, we have enclosed a check made payable to your volunteer committee and wish you good luck in the upcoming election.

Sincerely,

s/
Richard J. Keenan

s/
Grant J. Merritt

s/
Roger A. Zahn

These are personal contributions processed through the First Bank System Minnesota Good Government Program. When reporting to state and federal regulatory agencies, it is important that the contributors be shown.

Any acknowledgment of these donations should be sent to the contributors at the above addresses. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lloyd L. Brandt
Treasurer

Enclosure

ROCHESTER EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

affiliated with the Minnesota Education Association and the National Education Association

May 19, 1980

The Honorable
Emily Anne Staples
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391

Dear Senator Staples:

Just a brief note to congratulate you on the great job you did at the First District DFL Convention. At times it was not only a difficult and challenging task but one requiring great patience. You did the job on all counts.

I enjoyed the opportunity to meet and work with you. I'm sorry I had to bail out early. I hope to be seeing you again since I'm now a member of the DFL State Central Committee.

If you get a chance the next time you're in Rochester, give me a call. It would be my pleasure to take you to lunch.

Good luck in your campaign this fall. I'm including a modest personal contribution to help out.

With best regards,

Larry E. Wicks

Larry E. Wicks
Executive Director

LEW/ln

Phone 507/288-5409 • 611 North Broadway • Rochester, Minnesota 55901

USES OF POLLING IN ELECTIONS

BY EMILY ANNE STAPLES

What goes into a winning election? Time, money, committed people most of whom volunteer without pay, and luck are a few of the ingredients. The same, minus the luck, bad luck maybe? go into a losing election as well. Recently, another element has become increasingly important. It is polling, especially target or impact polls.

Polling has been refined to a science. A candidate for election can hire a pollster to collect information on how the electorate in a district views an incumbent. A poll can help build name recognition for a challenger. Polls are used to shape the kind of campaign a candidate will conduct. They assist a campaign organization to identify the issues a candidate will emphasize. ~~If~~ favorable, poll results are used to raise money by convincing contributors that they are backing a winner. Polls pick out supporters and help consolidate that support. ~~A more recent use of~~ polls ~~is to~~ can assess an opponent's weaknesses in order to target the most vulnerable areas for concentration. bland

Although widespread reliance on polling is of recent origin, the first person to systematically gather information about the American public was a Frenchman, J. Hector St. John Crevecour, who did his information seeking on the frontier in the late

Nice catalogue of specifics

edit

eighteenth century.[1]

The first report of political fact finding to measure a candidate's strength was recorded in the July 24, 1824, issue of The Harrisburg Pennsylvanian reporting on a straw vote taken in Wilmington, Delaware. The results were 335 votes for Andrew Jackson, 169 for John Quincy Adams, 19 for Henry Clay and nine for William Crawford. The results, however, did not deter the Delaware legislature, which determined the state's presidential electors, from selecting men who supported Crawford for the electoral college.[2]

Mrs. Alex Miller is the first recorded candidate for public office who had the benefit of a public opinion poll as a campaign tool. ~~She was asked by her son-in-law~~ Her son-in-law asked her to let him try a sampling technique he had developed as a Ph. D. candidate. The year was 1932 and she was running for Secretary of State of Iowa. Her son-in-law, ~~whose name was~~ George H. Gallop, proposed to assess the readership of stories and advertisements in newspapers by means of sampling. He correctly predicted the Democratic sweep of normally Republican Iowa, and with it Mrs. Miller's election as Iowa's first woman Secretary of State.[3]

No analysis history? of political polling would be complete without mention of the poll which was published by the Literary Digest prior to the 1936 presidential election. ~~It was conducted by mailing~~ were mailed questionnaires to ten million people whose names were drawn from three sources: subscribers to the Literary Digest, registered automobile owners, and people whose names were listed

in telephone directories.[4] The two million questionnaires which were returned indicated that President Franklin D. Roosevelt would receive 40.9 per cent of the vote and be soundly beaten by his Republican challenger, Alf Landon. George Gallop predicted that the Digest was wrong and that Roosevelt would win by 55.7 per cent of the vote. Roosevelt actually received 62.5 per cent of the vote. Although the Literary Digest poll was discredited, Gallop, Archibald Crossley and Elmo Roper predicted the election correctly and the widespread practice of predicting elections began.[5] In spite of the fact that the size of the sample upon which the Digest relied was large, there was no attempt to design it as an unbiased sample which reflected the views of the voting public. Today's pollsters use probability sampling, the most common form of which is a random sample, to avoid the Digest's error. The lesson learned by this attempt which cost the Digest its credibility and eventually forced it to discontinue publication was that the size of a sample need not be large, but how the sample is drawn is crucial.[6]

Study of how to measure public opinion continues to be based on the work of Floyd H. Alport, who contends that, "It makes sense to think of public opinion only as the changing product of groupings of specific individuals with a certain common agreement among them at one time, and a different sort of agreement at another time."[7]

Candidates for public office often use the information gained in these polls to guide their selection of issues they will emphasize during a campaign. There is a danger in this,

however, as Walter Lippmann pointed out. He was concerned over the relative lack of informational content in most public opinions. He reported that 19 per cent of Americans stated that they never follow politics and government affairs. Only one third of the respondents in a 1973 poll could name their United States Senators.[8]

George Gallop may share his concern, but he stated that, "a carefully and honestly conducted survey should tell the candidate what his problems are, as a candidate, and should reveal in proper perspective, the needs and problems of the voters he [(she!)] hopes to represent."[9]

As a candidate begins to think about the shape of a campaign, perhaps no data are more important than those that portray the concerns of the people. The candidate who effectively addresses these concerns is ~~the~~ most likely ~~winner~~ to win.[10]

In addition to shaping issues, favorable poll results early in a campaign help to build a campaign treasurery. A poll commissioned by the candidate's committee can be (and usually is) leaked. Among the most impressed by leaked polls are potential campaign contributors. According to Leonard Hall who was Chairman of the Republican National Committee during the Eisenhower administration, "If no one else, politicians and spenders read polls. The big contributors like to know where their man stands, and just like at the two dollar window, no one likes to put money on a loser."[11]

[Every election offers pollsters the chance to try new theories and techniques.] One which is being refined, and about which I have personal knowledge, is impact polling or targeting the

opponnent's weakness. It is a refined version of the "dirty tricks" which came to light at the end of the Nixon administration.

According to William Morris, pollster for my opponent in the 1980 election for the Minnesota State Senate, District 43,"You were way ahead in July and you were still ahead in September, but we targeted the areas where your support was soft."[12] A former associate professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, Morris' efforts were rewarded in June by his election as Chairman of the Independent-Republican Party in Minnesota.

which kind? The "dirty tricks" kind?

This kind of polling must be a continuing process. A poll is a snapshot of opinion at a specific time. One of the most important functions is to report the direction and the speed of change in the public's attitudes.[13] Data on candidate image can explain suddenly appearing weaknesses (or strengths) in a candidate's standing. Keeping tabs on trends in opinion movement is essential.[14]

awk

As more information is gathered it becomes possible to target a candidate's areas of weakness, particularly with respect to issues which will most adversely affect his (her) candidacy. In my case this meant tying me to the state's high taxes, increased spending for social services, and a vote to raise the pay of state legislators. Conversely, it also meant tying my opponent to a popular governor, a six-term member of Congress who enjoys strong bipartisan support, and three United States Senators. The two Minnesota senators were both elected in 1978 so they had strong

recognition, and the other was from North Dakota, my opponent's home state. Former residents of North Dakota who live in the district received a letter from the Senator from North Dakota urging their support for my opponent, "because it's so nice to see a former North Dakota resident make good."[15]

Identification of voters by polling, followed by specific literature aimed at their concerns, is expensive and time consuming, but extremely effective. This means targeting a campaign to areas where there is the greatest liklihood of picking up votes. It is important to learn which voters who presently favor the opposition might be persuaded to switch. Some political research firms have developed sophisticated techniques to identify potential "switchers."

It is also important to know which subgroups in the population are particularly favorable to the candidate so that their support can be maintained. Thirdly, it is necessary to assess the attitudinal makeup of both present supporters and potential switchers so that a campaign can refine its efforts.[16] Polling and the survey technique provide useful insights into where the opposition's weakest points are.

In past elections, several thoughtful analysts have expressed concern over manipulation of the media and a candidate being "packaged" like detergent. However, I see as a greater danger being the more personal kind of image building by candidates with the most money and the most sophisticated pollsters. In the campaign

(You seem to have crossed the admittedly thin line between polling & campaigning.)

True, but how is this dangerous? And how is it connected to polling?

against me special material was produced for senior citizens in high rise buildings in one part of the district, and another piece tailored for retired people who were not on such limited incomes in a different part of the district. Separate literature was developed for veterans, for students, for a high income area which was especially sensitive to the tax climate, for small business owners, for doctors, for nurses and for teachers. These were in addition to general literature which was mailed to every household. [The cost was three times that spent on a race for a Minnesota state senate seat in history.] – relevant?

The validity of polling has been demonstrated by the outcomes of elections for the past thirty years (post Truman).[17] However, even with all we have learned, the interest and enthusiasm in polls outdistances the understanding of how polls can play a meaningful roll in politics. For instance, polls which target opposition weaknesses are without value unless they are followed by campaign material which exploits those weaknesses. Polls are political intelligence. As with all forms of intelligence, what is learned depends on the care with which the information was gathered and the sophistication with which it is interpreted.[18]

Dr. Henry Durant, a British poll taker, summed the situation up thoughtfully, "In no other peacetime pursuit is the need for reconnaissance so great as in love and politics."[19]

I think I would lead with this, rather than end with it.

NOTES

[1]Charles W. Roll, Jr. and Albert H. Cantril, Polls, Their Use and Misuse in Politics, Basic Books, Inc., New York, 1972, p. 6

[2]Ibid., p. 7

[3]Ibid., p. 10

[4]W. Lance Bennett, Public Opinion In American Politics, Harcourt, Brace, Javanovich, Inc., New York, 1980, p. 67

[5]Ibid., p. 68

[6]Roll and Cantril, Polls, Their Use and Misuse in Politics, p. 10

[7]Bennett, Public Opinion In American Politics, p. 15

[8]Susan Welch and John Comer (eds.) Public Opinion, Its Formation, Measurement and Impact, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, 1975, p.7

[9]George H. Gallup, The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide, Princeton Opinion Press, Princeton, Revised Edition, 1976, p. 167

[10]Roll and Cantril, Polls, Their Use and Misuse in Politics, p. 40-41

[11]Ibid, p. 23

[12]William Morris, Interview by phone, Aug. 17, 1981

[13]Gallup, The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide, p. 48

[14]Roll and Cantril, Polls, Their Use and Misuse in Politics, p. 51

[15]Milton Young, United States Senator from North Dakota, from letter dated July, 1980

[16]Roll and Cantril, Polls, Their Use and Misuse in Politics, p. 46

[17]Quota sampling fell into disrepute in 1948 when it served as the basis for predictions that Dewey would defeat Truman. Roll and Cantril, Polls, Their Use and Misuse in Politics, p. 67

[18]Ibid., p. 17

[19]Ibid., p. 39

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Nebr.

Fine footnotes & bibliography

Your paper needs a little sharper focus. At times, it is a bit disconnected: why are you telling me this? why are you telling me this now? Your paper is too close to Everything you wanted to know about political polls but may or may not have been afraid to ask. What you need to do (on this paper & all papers in general) is limit yourself to one or two central themes, get those themes before the reader quickly & stick to them closely. In short, get a clear thesis & roadmap in there early. This not only helps the reader see where you're going, it helps you, too, because it keeps you on the straight & narrow, it helps you quickly decide what goes where, & what

is important & what isn't.

On the other hand, this is a very lively, readable piece of writing. And it needs very little line-by-line editing.

To: Dave Moses, Superintendent
From: Emily Anne Staples, Staff Aide
Subject: Pricing Rides to Moses Gulch
Date: August 7, 1981

Based on the projections submitted by the concession manager, and on our own experience with the current rate of inflation, I recommend that we charge $25.00 per trip for the ride to Moses Gulch during the 1981 season. However, I also recommend that during the next six months we re-evaluate the charges for all services in the park being provided by contract.

The charge for the bus ride should not be isolated from charges made for other services. During this period of double-diget inflation it is important for us to discuss with our concession manager his increasing expenses and how we can maintain services at a reasonable charge to park visitors.

Most of those who come to the park do so at substantial expense. Although a few may have complained about the "$15 fee for a fifty mile truck ride" most tours of comparable time, including a guide, cost substantially more than $25. People on tight budgets are not generally able to afford to visit the park because the price of transportation has increased so greatly. Therefore, most of the people who come can afford the ride to Moses Gulch at an increased charge over last year. This is especially true if they are camping and have very few other expenses. I completely agree with you that we don't want to price anyone out of the trip, but I feel that prudent management requires us to charge what it

costs to provide it.

Now I'll address some other matters included in the cost projections for the ride. The price of gasoline, which the concession manager suggests cost $2.00 per gallon for the vans, should be spread over the entire range of services which require gas. It does not conform to accepted practice to credit all the less expensive gas which was brought in during the winter to other operations and assign the expensive gas to the cost of the bus ride. I doubt that an auditor would allow this.

In his projected expense outline our concession manager includes other items which I question. "Inflation loss" is not an accurate description of replacement cost and I am skeptical of a projected four year lifetime for vans even though the terrain they cover is rough. A mileage estimate would seem to be a more acceptable standard for judging their efficiency and performance.

The designation of "contingency reserve" again poses the question of why the van operation is separate from other services under contract to the concession manager. If the van ride to Moses Gulch is over budget that should be stated clearly. Each operation under contract should be accounted for so that there is a balance sheet for each. That way we will have an accurate picture of how each component is doing.

Although I do not totally accept the projections offered by the concession manager to support his request for a fare increase, I believe that in light of general economic conditions the cost of the ride must be increased. However, I strongly recommend that this be a single season arrangement and that over the next six months we examine all concession

contracts for the park stressing uniform accounting proceedures and cost projections. That way we will have a better understanding of true costs and be able to project our future needs with greater accuracy.

Emily Anne Staples
The Swine Flu Case
August 12, 1981

dangl [~~After reading how the decision to conduct a nationwide immunization against swine flu was made, one question stands out. Did the data presented to set in motion such a massive effort~~ The outstanding question in my mind after reading "The Swine Flu Case" was whether the data examined] warrent that level of response? I don't believe that an examination of the chronology of what? supports it.

On February 14, 1976, two days after the swine flu virus had been identified, civilian and military health officials met with Center for Disease Control (CDC) officials at CDC headquarters in Atlanta. Participants at that meeting agreed that more data was needed to determine whether the four cases at Fort Dix were a sign of a potential epidemic or only an isolated incident. Agreement was also reached that there should be no publicity since it might arouse public concern.

However, a few days later Dr. David Sencer, Director of the CDC changed his mind, and on February 19, authorized his assistant director, Dr. Bruce Dull, to summarize to the press what was then known about the Fort Dix cases.

The following day on the front page of The New York Times a story headlined "U. S. Flu Alert" detailed Dr. Dull's remarks including the possible similarity of the New Jersey virus to a virus which had left 500,000 dead in 1918-1919 in the United States.

For several weeks thereafter no new swine flu cases were reported anywhere in the world. In the debate that was going on during this period, even the CDC's own laboratory chief felt that the threat of a subclinical (virus spreading through the population without giving off symptoms) spread of the disease was slight. Others, however, did disagree with him.

It was at that time that news came from Fort Dix that there

had been nine cases of swine flu in January which had until now been undetected, and that up to 500 others might have been infected but had resisted the swine flu virus. A single death was that of an eighteen year old recruit who had participated in a forced five mile hike against medical advice.

It is against this foremat (better word) that future events must be placed.

At a March 10 meeting of the Advisory Council on Immunization Practices (ACIP) noone was willing to predict a pandemic in the next year or even to estimate the probability of such an event. However, after that meeting Sencer called Dr. Theodore Cooper, Assistant Secretary for Health at HEW, and told him that the ACIP unanimously felt that the possibility of a major outbreak could not be dismissed and that an extraordinary federal response was probably in order.

Cooper reported that he asked "the usual administrative questions" and since he was going to be out of the country for eight days, made arrangements for the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health, James Dickson, to pass Sencer's information in proposal form on to David Mathews, Secretary of HEW.

Sencer's nine page memorandum (DM?) dated March 18, 1976, was transmitted over Cooper's name with Dickson's signature. On the first page titled "FACTS" are statements such as "the virus is antigenically related to the influenza virus which has been implicated as the cause of the 1918-1919 pandemic which killed 450,000 people - more than 400 of every 100,000 Americans," and "The entire population under the age of 50 is probably suceptible to this new strain." From my experience this is very imprecise language from the head of a department to his superior.

No where is there supporting evidence based on the number of flu victims (1 (one) death - 13 proven cases) or any documentation

of past experience with any similar situation. Rather, the tone of the memo is one of a decision already having been made and the recommendations being presented for implementation.

When asked by Mathews what the possibility of an epidemic might be, Dickson and Sencer answered, "unknown." Despite the fact that no prediction of deaths was ever arrived at, a number being "thrown around" HEW at the time was half a million. The figure which was included in a memo from Mathews to the Director of the Budget was "the possibility of one million deaths." A guess is that this was an extrapolation from the 400,000 deaths in 1918-1919 based on current US population.

At no time was the fact that antibiotics have been developed since that epidemic mentioned. They would certainly have an effect on lessening the severity of an epidemic.

Although the final decision on "go or no-go" with respect to the authorization for a total population innoculation program was President Ford's, it would have been very difficult for him to sidetrack it because of the way it was presented by medical experts, including Drs. Salk and Sabin who were invited to advise him. On the way to his desk the decision became political as well as medical. The New York Times continued to monitor the story in that spring of an election year.

As a study for policy decision making it is a classic case because virtually only one person made a decision. Dr. Sencer was committed to engage the country in a massive innoculation program. He succeeded because no one seriously questioned either his motives or his data.

It's always easier to criticize in retrospect. Without prompt action there might have been a pandemic or, at the least, a serious epidemic. We'll never know. However, I feel that very

early in the consideration of whether to conduct innoculation of this magnitude against swine flu questions which should have been asked and answered were not.

This is all very clear; the writing is generally clean, straightforward; the organization is basically sound. But does it sufficiently address the question asked? It seems very heavy on a summary of events (how necessary is this summary for an audience that has read the case?) & light on presenting & discussing major errors in the decision-making process.

Draft of Staples' Letter to the Editor

State Senator George Pillsbury's recent letter to the Editor (Minnetonka Sun, June 22) concerning Minnesota's bonded indebtedness contained several inaccurate and misleading statements. The senator contended that the bonding authorized by the Legislature in recent years will eventually plague the state in the years ahead in the form of higher taxes for our children and grandchildren. The senator also stated that "our state bonded indebtedness per capita is among the highest in the nation."

According to Otto Byhre, Director of Banking Activities for the Minnesota Department of Finance, several other states rank higher than Minnesota in terms of bonded indebtedness, and Minnesota can hardly be called "among the highest" in the country. Byhre reemphasized what most observers of state government already believed: that the outlook for Minnesota's bonds is excellent. In fact, Minnesota's general obligation bonds consistently receive a AAA rating, the highest bond rating in the nation, and the excellent national reputation of Minnesota bonds thus reinforces their quality as a good investment.

Senator Pillsbury seems also to have confused the terms "bonded indebtedness" with "bonding authority." In his letter he states: "At the present time authorized but unissued bonds, plus those outstanding, total a record $2.2 billion. While $1.2 billion of this amount is in revenue bonds, there is still a

(more)

risk for the state."

If one is to assume that by "unissued" bonds Senator Pillsbury is referring to bonding authority, this figure does not represent a sum which the state must pay, but is rather a ceiling on the amount which state and local government may eventually spend on bonds. The amount of bonds the state is presently committed to is far less than the total bonding authority. For example, the Housing Finance Authority received $900 million of the $1.2 billion in bonding authority which Pillsbury referred to. According to the HFA, a little over $300 million in bonds has been issued so far; the entire bonding authority will therefore be spread out over a period of years and will be supported by revenues of projects financed by the bonds.

Pillsbury also does not explain why the $1.2 billion in revenue bonds presents a "risk" to the state. The senator would probably have us believe that these bonds will also result in eventual higher taxes for Minnesotans, but this belief is incorrect. There is no obligation to pay off general revenue bonds through taxes; the bonds are paid through the earnings of the project they finance, such as a stadium. The only obligation for paying off such bonds is a moral obligation, depending on the financial success of a specific long-term project.

Senator Pillsbury also states that "Bonding should be used only to fund long-term projects and not as a device to enable the Legislature to pass massive spending projects without having to raise state taxes."

While he doesn't specify these costly programs, the truth is that the Legislature has authorized bonds for necessary long-term projects--highway bridges, a stadium, new low-cost housing--rather than for "attractive expenditures today."

Of course bonds must eventually be paid for, but we are far from a dangerous situation in Minnesota. State revenues have kept state bonds in good shape, and as I mentioned earlier, our bonds have long enjoyed a good reputation and brought a good return on their investment. Pillsbury's comparison of Minnesota to New York likens a city with a dangerously weakened tax base to a state that is enjoying good commercial growth, business expansion and increases in the revenues which support state programs.

While the Senator's letter may have seemed a bit alarming, it failed to take several facts into account and did not present a clear picture of Minnesota's bonded indebtedness. It would be unfortunate if, as a result of his views, bond support for state projects were to be reduced, but it would be more tragic if Minnesotans took his views to heart and did not take advantage of the investment opportunities of Minnesota state and local bonds.

GEORGE S. PILLSBURY
Senator 42nd District
1320 Bracketts Point Road
Wayzata, Minnesota 55391
(612) 473-9634
Offices:
130 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4121
930 Dain Tower
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402
(612) 338-3873

Senate

State of Minnesota

November 25, 1980

Mr James G Miles
3790 Northome Road
Wayzata, Minnesota 55391

Dear Jim

Thank you for your letter of November 20 and I also read with interest your letter to the editor in today's Tribune.

First of all, I am enclosing a copy of the complete letter--the last paragraph was deleted by the Tribune--so that you will know that the last thing I wanted to be accused of is "ignoble and unwarranted cheap shots" against Emily. In fact, I have written her twice since the election, the last time enclosing my letter to the editor.

Second, I did not think that I had to do the research for the Tribune. They should know that Gregory Dahl, DFL challenger in Senate District 49, spent considerably more money than the I-R incumbent, Dee Knaak, and won! Further, John Berg, the I-R challenger for the 4th Congressional District seat, spent nearly twice as much as the incumbent, Bruce Vento, and was badly beaten.

The points that I was trying to make were that on the one hand, the I-R's were not always the big spenders and on the other hand, the big spenders did not always win.

Finally, you asked how much money did I, etc, invest in Jim Ramstad's campaign. All I know is that my records indicate that I contributed $50 to the campaign in June 1980, which is just half of what I gave most of the other Independent-Republican senate candidates.

Jim, I am sorry you reacted so abruptly to my letter that was trying to get balance to the editorial comments by the Tribune. Hopefully, the above comments and the attached letter will clarify my position.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Certainly hope you understood my letter and feel a little more time in the future.

Bobames-
Sorry

cc: Honorable Emily Anne Staples

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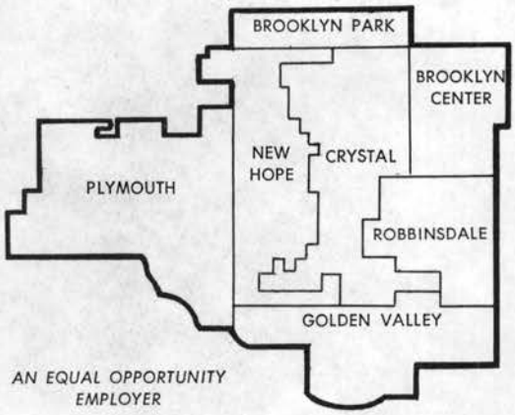

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November 7, 1980

Senator Emily Staples
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55491

Dear Emily:

As a "minor league" politician, I might understand better than the general population, how it feel to lose. I cannot understand, though, how it would feel to lose for so many wrong reasons.

There are thousands of us who are aware of your many positive contributions to our area. Your efforts on behalf of education, business and social concern issues are greatly appreciated. I look forward to the time when you find an opportunity to work with us again.

Sincerely,

Fred

Fred Webber
Vice Chairperson

FW:mk

FOXHALL BOND
25% COTTON

WILLIS BOYNTON, *Assistant Superintendent, Secondary Education* • WILLIAM FORSBERG, *Assistant Superintendent, Elementary Education*
LOREN JOHNSON, *Director of Staff Relations* • GARY DeFRANCE, *Director of Business Affairs* • DR. ROBERT CAMERON, *Director of Administrative Services*

MINNESOTA

PRESERVATION FRAMEWORK

LEGISLATION

Preservation Legislation

Archaeology

Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 138.31-.42 (Supp. 1975) establishes state authority over archaeological sites on state land. State archaeologist empowered to sponsor research, encourage preservation of private sites, retrieve objects of archaeological significance and issue licenses to excavate state sites. Violation of statute punishable as gross misdemeanor.

Archives and Historical Commissions

Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 138.161-.25 (Supp. 1975) transfers duties of former Archives Commission to Department of Administration. Authorizes Minnesota State Historical Society to employ archivist.

Minn. Stat. Ann. § 416.05 (1958) authorizes cities and villages to establish war and historical museums in memorial buildings.

Minn. Stat. Ann. § 471.93 (1963) authorizes cities of second, third and fourth class, villages and boroughs to appropriate funds for preserving and exhibiting material pertaining to history of city, village or borough.

Minn. Stat. Ann. § 190.095 (Supp. 1975) provides for preservation of regimental battle flags at capitol.

Historic Districts

Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 138.71-.75 (Supp. 1975) authorizes governing bodies of state subdivisions to create historic district boards to provide architectural control over historic districts. Enumerates 24 historic districts and boundaries.

Historic Preservation

Minn. Stat. Ann. § 471.193 (Supp. 1975) authorizes any city, village or borough to establish Heritage Preservation Commission to preserve buildings, lands and districts within municipality that are determined by

commission to possess particular cultural or educational value. Powers of commission include sale or lease of air rights, zoning variances and eminent domain. See also Environmental Quality.

State Parks and Historic Sites

Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 138.01-.09, 138.51-.68 (1960), as amended, (Supp. 1975), establishes State Historical Society with power to administer historic sites. Establishes register of historic sites on state land. Lists sites on state and private property, historical features, works of art and public areas of state capitol.

Minn. Stat. Ann. § 15.50 (Supp. 1975) establishes Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Commission with power to prepare use plan for capitol area in St. Paul.

Preservation-related Legislation

Crimes

See Archaeology.

Environmental Quality

Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 116B.01-.13 (Supp. 1975) establishes state environmental policy. Natural resources defined to include recreational and historical resources. Civil actions authorized for declaratory and equitable relief.

Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 116C.01-.08 (Supp. 1975) establishes Environmental Quality Council to advise on environmental matters.

Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 116D.01-.07 (Supp. 1975) establishes state environmental policy. Policy includes preservation of important historical, cultural and natural aspects of national heritage and maintenance of environment that supports "diversity and variety of individual choice."

Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 116G.01-.14 (Supp. 1975) establishes system of critical areas where development permits required. Includes areas with important historical value.

Historic Trails

Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 84.029(2), 85.015 (Supp. 1975) establishes system of state trails. Statute lists trails, locations and uses.

Minn. Stat. Ann. § 93.45 (Supp. 1975) establishes Iron Range Trail to recognize historical importance of state iron ranges.

Minn. Stat. Ann. § 160.06 (1960) provides for dedication of trail or portage to general public after 15 years of continued and uninterrupted use.

Tort Liability

Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 87.01-.05 (1964), as amended, (Supp. 1975) establishes standard of care owed by landowners to those they allow to use property free of charge to view historic and archaeological sites.

Easements

No enabling legislation authorizing state agencies to accept donations of easements on historic property. However, Minnesota Historical Society can acquire historic sites.

FISCAL PERIOD

July 1-June 30 fiscal year. Appropriations on biennial basis.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

(Implementation of National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, P.L. 89-665)

AGENCY

Minnesota Historical Society (private, nonprofit corporation under Territorial Act).

OFFICER

Russell W. Fridley, Director, Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Telephone: (612) 296-2747. Principal staff designee: Donn Coddington, Assistant to the Director and Supervisor, Field Services, Historic Sites and Archaeology, Minnesota Historical Society, Building 25, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn. 55111. Telephone: (612) 726-1171.

STAFF

17 persons. Staff in compliance with Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation requirements. Name, title, percentage of time devoted to implementing National Historic Preservation Act follow.
Russell W. Fridley, State Historic Preservation Officer, 30%

Donn Coddington, supervisor, Field Services, Historical Sites and Archaeology, 30%
John Ferguson, assistant supervisor, Field Services, Historic Sites and Archaeology, 10%
Douglas George, archaeologist, 100%
Irene Haas, chief accountant, 10%
John Hackett, historian, 100%
Henry Harren, survey analyst, Grants and Compliances, 100%
Loren Johnson, director, Restoration, 50%
Thomas Lutz, supervisor, Survey and Planning, 100%
Charles Nelson, architectural historian, 100%
David Nystuen, director, Field Services, 40%
Florence Regan, secretary, 100%
Mildred Staege, accountant, 10%
Vivian Swanson, accountant (contracts), 10%
Lynne VanBrocklin, coordinator, Historic Preservation, 100%
John Wood, deputy director, Minnesota Historical Society, 20%
Alan Woolworth, supervisor, Archaeology, 10%

STATE REVIEW BOARD

State Review Committee. Meets quarterly (special meetings at chairperson's call). 13 members appointed by governor from nominations submitted by state historic preservation officer for terms at governor's discretion. No ex-officio members. State historic preservation officer serves as adviser. Chairperson: Robert P. Fogerty. Committee approved by Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation.

PROGRAM STATUS

(As of January 1, 1975)
Statewide Preservation Plan: Historic Preservation in Minnesota.
State Historic Sites Inventory: 2,273 sites identified; 35% of inventory completed. Projected completion 1980.
National Register of Historic Places: 133 properties listed, no nominations pending.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION PROCESS

Nominations both initiated by state historic preservation staff and accepted from local level for staff review.

BUDGET

Total operating budget for implementation of National Historic Preservation Act:

State FY	1972:	$411,903	1974:	$187,724
	1973:	$204,258	1975:	$320,060

Federal funding for implementation of National Historic Preservation Act:

Federal FY	Amounts Requested	Allocations	Assigned to Projects
1969	$ 6,000	$ 1,892.43	$ 1,892.43
1970	12,000	8,251.71	8,251.71
1971	407,000	116,961.39	116,961.39
1972	981,446	266,409	266,409
1973	827,760	134,567	134,567
1974	2,365,468	218,312	182,612
1975	5,107,950	566,211	160,030

Example of nonstate source used to match federal funds: In FY 74, $10,000 in city funds used for Winona Courthouse project.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MATCHING GRANT-IN-AID PROJECTS

Eligibility Criteria

Non-state-owned properties may receive federal grants-in-aid. Both individual and organizational property owners are eligible and have received grants.

Projects

9 projects. Lists name, location, ownership, National Park Service grant data.

Alexander Ramsey House, St. Paul. Minnesota Historical Society, private. FY 72, $8,955.31

Burbank-Livingston-Griggs House, St. Paul. Minnesota Historical Society, private. FY 72, $8,534.66

Cahill School, Edina. Municipal. FY 72, $4,000

Dr. William W. Mayo House, LeSueur. Minnesota Historical Society, private. FY 72, $13,214. FY 73, $10,392

E. St. Julien Cox House, St. Peter. Nicollet County Historical Society, private. FY 72, $2,500

Fort Snelling, Minneapolis. State. FY 71, $82,619.39. FY 72, $36,677.06. FY 73, $24,175. FY 74, $64,750

Marine Mill Site, Marine-on-St. Croix. Minnesota Historical Society, private. FY 72, $10,405.97

Oliver H. Kelley Homestead, Elk River. Minnesota Historical Society, private. FY 74, $18,000

Taylors Falls Public Library, Taylors Falls. Municipal. FY 74, $6,000

PUBLICATIONS

Published by and available from Minnesota Historical Society, Building 25, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn. 55111:
Historic Preservation in Minnesota, Report #1. 1973. $3.
Historic Preservation in Minnesota: The Annual Preservation Program, 1974-75. Free.

LIAISON WITH OTHER STATE AGENCIES

Minnesota Historical Society has official liaisons with following state agencies: Minnesota Highway Department, Department of Natural Resources, Minnesota Resources Commission, Department of Administration, Capitol Area Architectural Approach Commission, University of Minnesota, State Planning Agency and Minnesota State Arts Council--assist in programs affecting historic sites. Society has unofficial liaisons with following state agencies: Department of Economic Development and Environmental Quality Council.

State Clearinghouse: State Planning Agency.

MAPPING

Mapping Section, Minnesota Highway Department, coordinates statewide mapping of historic sites. Includes National Register and state register sites and State Monuments designated by statute. Based on county maps. Updated biennially. Index with maps. Maps routinely provided to Minnesota Historical Society and Minnesota Highway Department regional offices. Not available to public.

OTHER PROGRAMS

For additional programs of Minnesota Historical Society see Technical Assistance; State Grants-In-Aid; Historical Markers; Historic Sites; Training and Education; Audiovisual Programs.

PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Agency

Minnesota Historical Society, Building 25, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn. 55111. Staff contact: David W. Nystuen, Director, Field Services. Telephone: (612) 726-1171.

Programs

Services	Subject
1, 2, 3, 4	Adaptive use of historic buildings
1, 2, 3, 4	Administration
1, 2, 3	Archaeology
1, 2, 3, 4	Architectural history
1, 2, 4	Conservation of objects

1, 2, 3, 4	Decorative arts
1, 2, 4	Finances, funding
1, 2, 4	Junior programs
1, 2, 3, 4	Legal: preservation techniques
1, 2, 3, 4	historic district commission
1, 2	landmarks commission
3	litigation
1, 2, 3, 4	Museums
1, 2	Organization of preservation groups
1, 2	Planning
1	Property Management
1, 2, 3	Public interpretation of historic buildings
1, 2, 4	Publications
1, 2	Research
1, 2, 3, 4	Restoration of historic buildings
1, 2, 3, 4	Stabilization of historic buildings
1, 2, 3, 4	Survey of historic buildings

Key to Services:
1 - State staff consultation
2 - Lectures by state staff
3 - Recommendation or suggestion of consultants
4 - Sponsorship of workshops, conferences

Publications

Published by and available from Minnesota Historical Society, Building 25, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn. 55111:
The Minnesota History Interpreter. Quarterly. Free.
A Guide for Historic Preservation. Annual. Free.

STATE GRANTS-IN-AID

Agency

Minnesota Historical Society, Building 25, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn. 55111. Staff contact: Donn Coddington, Supervisor, Field Services, Historic Sites and Archaeology. Telephone: (612) 726-1171.

Eligibility Criteria

Both individual and organizational property owners are eligible and have received grants. To be eligible, structure, object or place must be designated National Historic Landmark, listed in or nominated to National Register of Historic Places, listed in State Register or recommended by society historic sites staff and Historic Sites Advisory Committee. Executive Committee of society Executive Council must approve projects. Grant may provide for acquisition, preservation of applicant-owned structure or site, or interpretation.

Recipients

13 projects. Project, location, purpose and amount awarded in fiscal period in effect January 1, 1974, follow.
Cayuna Range Historical Society, Crow Wing County. Restoration. $600
Chisholm Children's Museum, Duluth. Interpretation. $10,000

Dunnell House, Steele County. Restoration. $8,000
Gazebo-White Bear, Ramsey County. Restoration. $2,000
Heritage House, Cottonwood County. Restoration. $8,000
Hinckley Depot, Hinckley. Restoration. $8,000
History on Wheels, Todd County. Interpretation. $10,000
Lake Benton Opera House, Lincoln County. Restoration. $4,800
Melges Bakery, New Ulm. Restoration. $5,000
Ness Church, Meeker County. Restoration. $1,200
Ramsey Mill, Dakota County. Restoration. $5,000
Taylors Falls Library, Taylors Falls. Restoration. $6,000
Terrace Mill, Pope County. Restoration. $6,000

HISTORICAL MARKERS

Agency

158 state historical markers. Minnesota Historical Society responsible for preparation and maintenance of markers. Staff contact: Nancy Eubank, Supervisor of Interpretation, Minnesota Historical Society, Building 25, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn. 55111. Telephone: (612) 726-1171.

Funding Source

State appropriations.

Publications

Published by and available from Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101:
History Along the Highways. 1967. #033-X. $2.
A Supplement to History Along the Highways, 1967-1972. 1973. #075-5. $1.75.

HISTORIC SITES

Agency

Minnesota Historical Society, Building 25, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn. 55111. Staff contact: Donn Coddington, Supervisor, Field Services, Historic Sites and Archaeology. Telephone (612) 726-1171.

Sites

23 state-owned sites. Name, location, acquisition date, significance follow. Asterisk indicates National Park Service matching grant-in-aid project under P.L. 89-665.
Alexander Ramsey House,* St. Paul. 1964. Residence of state's first territorial governor. Built 1872.

Burbank-Livingston-Griggs House,* St. Paul. 1968. Elaborate architectural and interior design. Built 1862.

Connor's Fur Post, Pine City. 1965. Reconstruction of typical early 19th-century North West Company fur post.

Folsom House, Taylors Falls. 1968. Architecturally significant residence of W.H.C. Folsom, pioneer lumberman of 1850s.

Fort Ridgely, Nicollet County. 1911. Minnesota's third military post; established 1853 to control Sioux Indians. Site of two major battles during 1862 Sioux Uprising.

Fort Snelling,* Hennepin County. 1961. Restoration and reconstruction of 1820 military fort.

Grand Mound, vicinity International Falls. 1970. Relic of Laurel culture 500B.C.-1000A.D. Largest known burial mound in upper Midwest.

Harkin-Massopust Store, Nicollet County. 1974. 1871 store in ghost town of West Newton.

Jeffers Petroglyphs, Jeffers. 1966. Extensive prehistoric Indian rock carving site.

Kathio, Vineland. 1959. Interpretive center at site of major Dakota Indian encampment. Capital of Dakota empire from prehistoric times until 1740s.

Lac qui Parle Mission Site, Chippewa County. 1959. Site of 1830s Indian mission and school.

LeDuc House, Hastings. 1958. Architecturally significant residence of William G. LeDuc, Civil War general and U.S. agricultural commissioner. Built 1860s.

Lindbergh House, Little Falls, 1931. Residence of Congressman Charles Lindbergh and son, Charles Lindbergh, Jr., c. 1907.

Lower Sioux Agency, Redwood Falls. 1967. Indian agency established for Dakota Indians 1853. Site of first organized attack in Dakota War 1862.

Minnehaha Depot, Minneapolis. 1966. Example of typical small depot architecture c. 1870.

Minnesota Historical Society Building, St. Paul. 1917. Administrative offices, library, museum.

Minnesota State Capitol, St. Paul. 1904. State government seat.

Morrison Mounds, Otter Tail County. 1968. Earliest burial mound in state. Dated by radio carbon c. 690 B.C.

Oliver H. Kelley Farm,* Elk River. 1961. Site of founding of National Grange 1867.

Solomon Comstock House, Moorhead. 1964. Residence of Solomon G. Comstock, early Red River Valley pioneer, politician and founder of Moorhead College. Built 1883.

Stumne Mounds, vicinity Pine City. 1968. Only known intact group of linear mounds in state.
Upper Sioux Agency State Park, Yellow Medicine County. 1963. Indian agency established for Dakota Indians. Actions by agents led to Dakota War 1862.
William W. Mayo House,* LeSueur. 1970. Residence of Dr. William Mayo. With his two sons, founder of Mayo Clinic, Rochester. Built 1859.

Budget

Minnesota Historical Society biennial budget in effect January 1, 1974, for state-owned historic sites:

Acquisition and development	$ 29,000
Capital improvements	1,071,500
Operations and maintenance	390,665
Staff	1,003,000
Grants-in-aid to counties	37,500
TOTAL	$2,531,665

Publications

Minnesota Major Historic Sites. 1972. Minnesota Historical Society, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Paperback, $5.95; hardback, $8.95.

Promotion

Minnesota Historical Society administers historic sites tourist promotion program. Staff contact: Bonnie Hultberg, Minnesota Historical Society, Building 25, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn. 55111. Telephone: (612) 726-1171.

Agency

Division of Parks and Recreation, Department of Natural Resources, Centennial Office Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55155. Staff contact: Donald Davison, Director, Division of Parks and Recreation. Telephone: (612) 296-2270.

Sites

8 state-owned sites. Lists name, location, acquisition date, significance. Asterisk indicates National Park Service matching grant-in-aid project under P.L. 89-665.
Birch Coulee, Birch Coulee State Park. 1929. Site of major War of 1862 battle.
Crow Wing, Crow Wing State Park. 1959. Site of Dakota-Chippewa battle. Early central state white settlement.
Forestville Townsite. Forestville State Park. 1963. 1850 southeast state trading center.
Grand Portage of St. Louis River, Jay Cooke State Park. 1915. Canoe route for fur traders and explorers.
Itasca State Park, Clearwater County. 1891. Source of Mississippi River, archaeological sites, first area set aside by state as park and for conservation research.

Savanna Portage, Savanna Portage State Park. 1961. Canoe route for traders and explorers to Mississippi River area.
Soudan Mine, Tower-Soudan. 1963. First underground iron ore mine in state and last to cease operations. Mining interpretive center.
Split Rock Lighthouse, Lake County. 1969. Most important lighthouse on north shore of Lake Superior. Built 1910.

Budget — Information not provided.

Promotion — Division of Parks and Recreation, Department of Natural Resources, administers historic sites tourist promotion program. Staff contact: Donald Davison, Director, Division of Parks and Recreation, Department of Natural Resources, Centennial Office Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55155. Telephone: (612) 296-2270.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION — Program title, administering agency, date, number in attendance and audience composition follow.
Statewide Institute for County and Local Historical Societies. Minnesota Historical Society. June 1, 1974. 120+. County and local historical society representatives.
Site Survey Workshops. Minnesota Historical Society. June 14, 1974. 15. Local historical society representatives.
Historic Preservation and Southeast Minnesota. Minnesota Historical Society. September 7, 1974. 75. County and local historical society representatives.

AUDIOVISUAL PROGRAMS — The National Register: Categories and Examples for Minnesota. 1973. 35mm slides and text. Approximately 60 min. Produced by and available from Minnesota Historical Society, Building 25, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn. 55111. Free.

STATE ARTS COUNCIL

Agency — Minnesota State Arts Council. Official liaison with Minnesota Historical Society. Arts Council grants of state or federal funds for architectural, archaeological and historic preservation projects reviewed and approved by state historic preservation officer.

Project Examples — State appropriation for preservation and restoration plan for Rochester Heritage House, Rochester.

Joint project with Minnesota Historical Society: State appropriation for feasibility study of use of dining hall as art and cultural center, Minnesota State Training School, Red Wing.

STATE BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Agency

Minnesota Bicentennial Committee. Unofficial liaison with Minnesota Historical Society. State historic preservation officer member of Bicentennial committee.

Project Example

Joint project with Minnesota Historical Society: $1,750 state appropriation in 1974 for Minnesota Valley Restoration Project, Shakopee Historic District.

ENERGY SUBCOMMITTEE

Senate Energy and Housing Committee

Friday, July 13, 1979

10:00 a.m., Room 118

A G E N D A

Industry's response to the current energy situation

Testimony from:

needs for crude

- Mr. Art Erickson, Vice President, Petroleum Automotive Division, Midland Coop 650 locals 300,000 families
- Mr. Ken Wingard, Minnesota Independent Gas Retailers Assn. 12-1500 closed stations since 73-74. Govt. controls cause of all problems. Now about 3000 stations.
- Mr. Ron Berg, Berg Oil Co.
- Mr. Brian Ettesvold, Minnesota Service Station Assn.
- Mr. Lee Antonsen, Division Marketing Manager, Texaco Oil Co.
- Mr. Greg Cattoor, Vice President, Northwest Petroleum Assn. 800 jobbers
- Mr. Bob Piculell, Manager, Transportation and Logistics, Ashland Refinery
- Mr. Al Oukrop, Senior Vice President of Operations, Cenex
- Mr. Warren Huebner, Coop Manager, Morris, MN

Sen Staples,

(1) Bev Braun called about the attached.

(2) Also, you indicated that after July 17th you could probably get together with her + Louise Saunders for dinner at Charlies.

If you arrange something between yourself + Louise, Bev will probably be free <u>almost</u> any evening the 2 of you select.

<u>However</u>, Bev will <u>not</u> be free the evenings of:

Monday July 16 +
Monday July 30.

Linda

Bev's Ofc #: 292-2695

that the matter will be brought to the immediate attention of the Legislature when it reconvenes to allow it to determine whether the change is in the public interest and its impact on other financial institutions.

PRINTY REDEFINES ROLE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, OUTLINES NEW ORGANIZATION

David Printy, Commissioner of Economic Development, announced his redefinition of the Department's role Monday at a newsmaker luncheon to the Minnesota Press Club, in which he said the Department's role goes beyond that of attracting business to the state and must help Minnesota businesses to expand and/or to solve problems. *"Minnesota's businesses pay the taxes that support the state and ultimately keep the department in operation. It's simply more cost effective to spend tax dollars helping Minnesota business expand,"* he said.

Printy has also outlined a new organization of the Department, with the key change being that field representatives will now represent the total services of the Department instead of representing separate program areas. Staff in the program areas will back up the field representatives as resource persons, maintain active liaison with organizations, government agencies and private institutions that represent or deal with a defined client group and provide information and referral services to the defined client group. Printy also said that once field representatives have identified an economic development need, staff members for the various program areas will cooperatively develop a strategy to meet the need, involving as many services as necessary and will have the responsibility to provide the services required to solve the need. He emphasized that the Tourism Division, which has been elevated to a Bureau to be headed by an Assistant Commissioner, will remain unchanged otherwise.

Other Bureaus will include the Bureau of Capital Investment Programs, headed by Harry Johnson, Assistant Commissioner, which will handle programs concerned with the financial side of economic development, and the Bureau of Business and Community Development, which will contain all of the direct public contact, field representatives and specialists targeted to such areas as small business, equal business opportunity, foreign trade and training for industry, and is headed by Kent Eklund, Assistant Commissioner. Printy said the Department will attempt to fully understand a client's needs and then structure services to meet those needs, and he noted that because it is impossible for the Department to meet all of the State's economic development needs, it will concentrate on supporting regional and local governments, private organizations, such as Chambers of Commerce, and educational institutions. Special emphasis will be placed on aiding small businesses and increasing the cooperative relationship between government development programs and the private financial community, he said.

Printy also said the Department will work on defining the type of economic expansion and diversification that is most desirable for Minnesota, beginning with a development of an investment strategy for the State.

In outlining his organization, Printy noted that he will seek statutory changes relative to the organization, and he said that while the Department will give emphasis to small business assistance, the establishment of a separate unit to solely serve small business would inhibit the coordinative approach to providing services. He said M.S. 362.42 should be amended to read that the Commissioner shall designate within the Department, specialists with expertise in the needs and problems of small business and shall make the provision of assistance to small business a priority. He also recommended statutory changes in laws relative to the organization of the Department which would permit the Commissioner to organize the Department as he deemed necessary to discharge his duties and changes in the number of unclassified

positions so that seven such positions may be established, exclusive of and in addition to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, the four unclassified positions authorized by other statutes and the four unclassified positions authorized under M.S. 43.09, as well as excluding unclassified positions established on a temporary basis for programs funded by federal grants.

BLOCK GRANTS STEERING COMMITTEE TO HOLD FIRST MEETING MONDAY

Wesley Restad, Deputy Commissioner of Public Welfare, who is directing a Block Grants Steering Committee to develop guidelines and rules for implementation of the Community Social Services Act, Chapter 324, Laws 1979, has announced that the Steering Committee will hold its first meeting July 2nd, Monday, at 10 a.m. in Room 83, State Office Building. The Act provides for the establishment of a system of planning for an providing community social services administration by the Boards of County Commissioners of each county, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

In announcing the Committee's formation, Arthur Noot, Commissioner, also notified the counties and other interest groups that each county will shortly be issued a bulletin to include a tentative budget allocation for each county. The final allocation, however, cannot be accomplished until January, because the Act provides that the funds must be distributed by actual caseload data for 1979.

ALEXANDER SUMMARIZES LEGISLATION AFFECTING NATURAL RESOURCES

Joseph Alexander, Commissioner of Natural Resources, has summarized legislation affecting the Department and the administration of natural resources in Minnesota, as passed by the 1979 Legislature. In discussing legislation, he said the new trespass law will have the greatest impact on the Department, especially in terms of public relations, and it will result in more calls to the Department. He noted that the past Session did not provide a great deal of legislation affecting the Department and he said, *"We have about all the regulation we need, except when something new comes up such as ginseng. I believe we ought to be looking at less regulation. We should get back to the people and see if we can agree with them."*

The trespass law changed the definition of agricultural lands to mean lands containing plowed or tilled fields, standing crops or their residues, or lands with a maintained fence for the purpose of enclosing domestic livestock, and changed the application to those persons hunting big or small game or those who intentionally enter for the purpose of pleasure driving, including snowmobiling or operating any motorized vehicle, all of whom must obtain the permission of the owner, occupant or lessee. The law does allow hunters to enter unposted agricultural land to retrieve a wounded big or small game animal without permission if the hunter enters on foot and leaves as soon as possible, and it provides penalties for violation. The ginseng law put ginseng root of the wild plant under regulation and establishes a harvesting season for wild ginseng and provides for the regulation of commercially raised ginseng. Alexander noted that ginseng was becoming endangered because of its high commercial value in the Orient.

Among other laws affecting natural resources and the Department are: an increase to $1,500 valuation on small timber sales on tax-forfeited land; procedures for the transfer of title procedures between the State and local units of government; the repeal of eminent domain for taconite companies; authorization for local government to promulgate rules for flood plain management; requirements that a series of public meetings be held by counties proposed to be crossed before eminent domain can be exercised for a pipeline; redefinition of public waters and inclusion of some wetlands as public waters; the elimination of the wild rice processor's license; the exemption of racing snowmobiles from registration requirements; authorization for

Art Erickson —

First local oil coops in the world were formed in Nor. in 1926.

Bought a refinery in 1943. & held them until 1972-73.

Have refining capacity now. but are lacking crude oil - Iranian situation cut supply by 50%

distillate = No. 2 and diesel

300,000,000 bbls. - lowest number DOE says we can safely

141 mil bbls of distillate now on hand.

15% less than one year ago

In order to avoid great problems have to refine at 95% capacity - almost impossible

Ken Willgard

OPEC situation untenable - Communists in control of refineries in Iran. -

Margin of profit set by Fed. Govt.

Ron Berg

Brian Ettesvold - Trade Ass. 600 Mayo branded retail dealers. - have lost 50,000 service station operators in last 5 yrs. - nationwide.

Average dealer profit has dropped 10% since 1974. Frozen at cents per gallon not %.

'77 - 6% of market served by Majors
'79 - 25% " well to pumps "

Lee Antonsen

1968 - 167 M. bbls.

equity production - processing your own crude at your own refineries

Bob Piciulell

14th largest in country

largest distributor to independent market

Testified in 1973

Mo. one of 16 states considered worst off in terms of energy.

3 primary fuels

coal, oil, natural gas. We are 95% dependent

1973 6,160,000 bbls per day } imported
1978 8,528,000 bbls per day }

19 mil bbls per day of petroleum

3 gal per person per day

1939-79- bread 412%
lettuce 755%
milk 332%
gas 284%

oil companies earnings – on equity
13.9 for all companies
13.3 for all mfg. co.

Ashland - will continue processing crude – if they can get it.

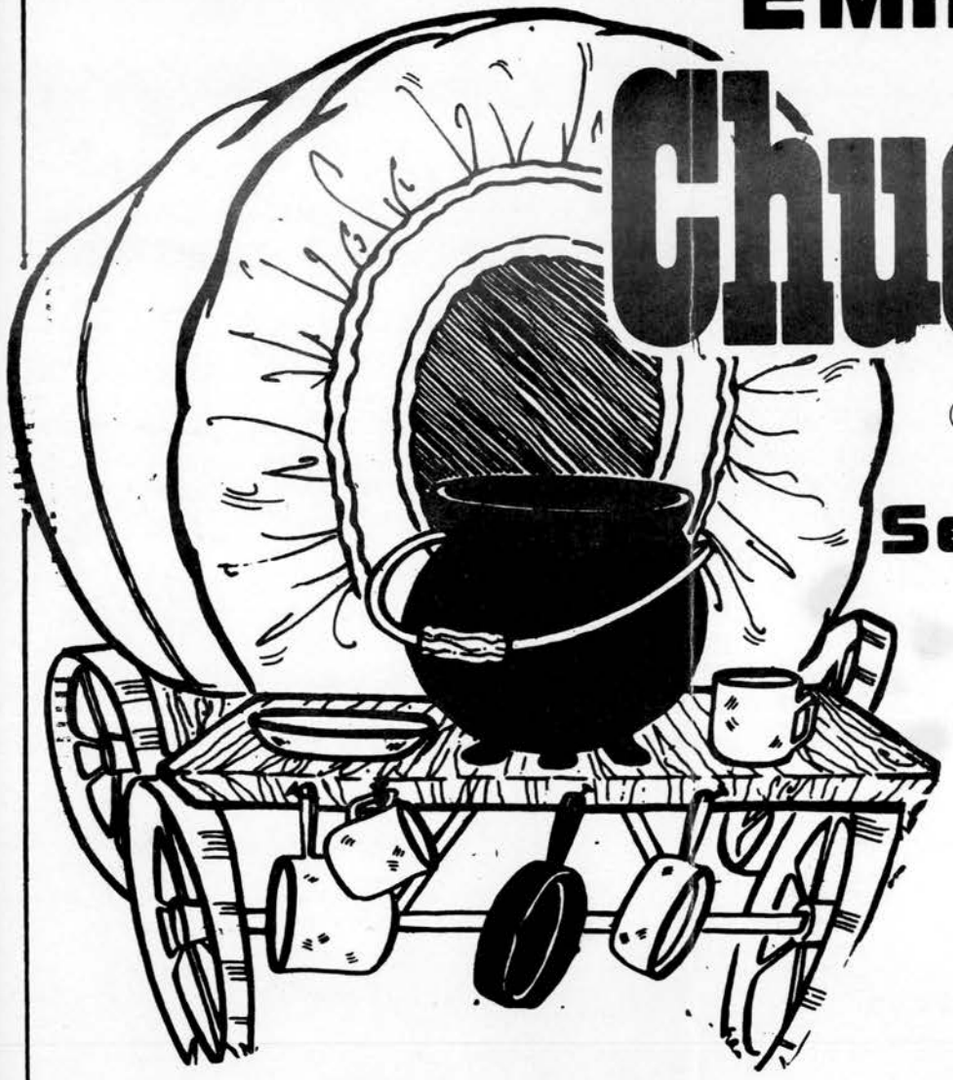
250,000 bbls per day processed in this area. - suppliers 55-60% of needs.

since 1973 crude costs have increased 5 fold

divestiture - horizontal & vertical should be avoided

40% of supply provided by foreign sources.

EMILY's Chuck Wagon



(A Fundraiser for

Senator EMILY STAPLES

re-election campaign)

SUNDAY JUNE 29

Beginning at 4 O'clock
Dinner served from 6-7 p.m.

$20.00 Per person

$ 5.00 for children under 12

At the home of
Dee and Jack Gause
840 Vicksburg Ln.
Plymouth

****
*FEATURING-OUTDOOR CHEF *
****

Jack Gause

and his famous Menu:

ROAST BEEF
BAKED POTATO
CARROTS IN HONEY AND BROWN SUGAR
SALAD
CAPPUCHINO
BEER, WINE OR POP
Cash Bar also available

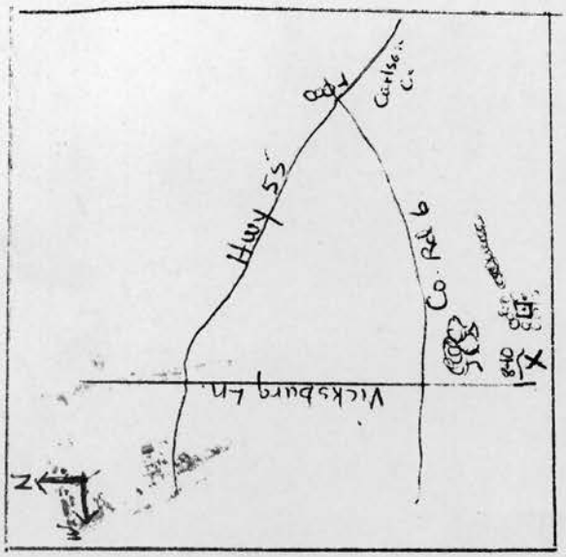
****
SPECIAL GUEST-RECORDING STAR
****

Michael Johnson

(Gold record winner...
Bluer Than Blue)

For Reservations Call:

Myrna 544-9685
Harvey 545-0729



Prepaid and paid for by Staples
Volunteer Committee, Larry Marofsky, Treasurer, 5930 Brooklyn Blvd. 55429.

Staples

For State Senate District 43 4092 West Broadway Mpls. MN 55422

BULK RATE

Loring M. Staples, Jr.
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth
Mn 55447

Sorry, I cannot attend but please accept this donation for Emily's re-election.

Name_____

Address_____

Occupation or Employer_____

Return to: Staples Volunteer Committee, Larry Marofsky Treasurer
5930 Brooklyn Blvd. Mpls. 55429.

One of my earliest memories is of being taken to downtown ~~to~~ Minneapolis by my father to see ~~the man who was running for President Franklin Delano~~ Roosevelt. We took the streetcar ~~and we stood in front of Young~~ Dunlaps at ~~9th and Nicollet~~ and walked to 9th & Nicollet where we stood in front of Young Dunlaps. My father put me on his shoulders so that I could see over the crowd and to this day I have a mental picture of ~~President~~ Franklin Delano Roosevelt sitting in an open car waving. It was a thrilling experience for a three year old.

Since then I've seen & met several presidents and presidential hopefuls, but that time stands out. I think it also helped to shape my future ~~life~~ by giving me an abiding interest in politics and government.

There has almost never been a time since then when I haven't been involved in politics of one kind or another. In grade school I wore campaign buttons - often the only one in my class to do so. ~~My father saw~~

My father saw to it that I read newspaper and listened to historic events on the radio. ~~It~~ Politics ~~has been a part of my life for as~~ long and I have tried to instill that same interest in our children. At least we have exposed them to our interests and encouraged them to make up their own minds.

In our household encouraging a ~~variety~~ diversity of

interests has not been difficult!

Loring was raised a Republican. I was raised a Democrat (whatever that meant in the 30's and 40's) I worked on the 1st Stevenson campaign when I lived in New York City, but when I came home, met Loring and we became engaged I did some ~~soul searching~~ serious study and decided that the Minnesota liberal Republican philosophy of that time fit my own beliefs ~~very well~~ well. Loring's god mother, Brad Heffelfinger, was the Republican national committee woman from Minnesota at the time and she encouraged me with the ~~pb~~ statement that "If you share the beliefs of a political party 51% of the time you should work for that party." ~~At that~~ In 1954 time in Minnesota I believed that I did share even a little more than that with the Republicans.

Naturally I worked for the party of my choice. When Loring and I first moved to Plymouth we attended our Republican caucus. There were three other people there — for all of Plymouth! I became chairwoman of the district and editor of the newsletter.

As time passed Plymouth grew. Loring and I both remained active. He was elected Mayor of Plymouth and I eventually held state wide party office and was a delegate to two state conventions.

However the party was becoming increasingly ~~hard~~

conservative in social views and I was not. After serving as a member of the state Republican platform committee in 1972 I knew that I could not support the platform which the convention adopted, although I had been very pleased with the one which the committee proposed.

I realized that my goals for the country and those of the Republican party were getting farther and farther apart - not as much in fiscal issues but on those of human and individual rights. Finally in the spring of 1973 I became a Democrat - which the Minneapolis Tribune announced on the same day they wrote on John Connally's switch to the GOP. - me on the front page of the second section - he on the back.

From my earliest years and my awareness of Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor in the Roosevelt administration I've felt strongly about the importance of women's participation in politics. Decisions are made which affect not only a city or a state but the nation and the world. Women's perception of these decisions is sometimes different from mens and needs to be heard. That is not to say that women think differently, but they come to their views from different life experiences. These need to be considered.

And by offering incentives to make adoption of hard to place children less ~~of~~ burdensome financially for them

~~I feel that~~ Election year gives an opportunity for sharing these viewpoints which no other arena offers. We are faced with so many and such complex problems in the world today that working on even a ~~small~~ segment of them is a challenge. However I feel I've been able to do that by offering incentives - in the business sector by authoring legislation to cut "red tape" (why always red?) in the health sector by trying to keep senior citizens from being inappropriately placed in nursing homes, for young people by increasing the availability of family planning information & to name a few.

These are areas where my volunteer training came into ~~play~~ use often. Without my league background I'm sure I wouldn't be in the Senate today ~~because~~ the League gave me the confidence to risk - and to test sometimes & come to fail. But it also means ~~to~~ accepting responsibility for my own actions - and that to me is the greatest strength of the voluntary sector and of this country. ~~But~~ ~~but must keep~~ ~~working at it~~. We can't afford to be complacent and let others speak for us. It is too important to be left to the bureaucrats. We may not always - or even often agree with ~~our~~ those elected to lead or represent us

but we must make a skeleton and cast a note. Our feature depends on it.

EMILY ANNE STAPLES
Senator, 43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4137
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391
(612) 473-9120

Senate
State of Minnesota

September 3, 1980

Representative Lon Heinitz
2555 Queensland Lane
Wayzata, Minnesota 55391

Dear Lon:

Immediately after talking to Bud Robb, I called to see about how questions on our survey were worded. That was before you called me. I was assured that there had been an error in typing the questions and that it would be corrected before any more phoning was done. I assumed that it had been taken care of until I received a copy of your letter to the Sun. In checking back, I discovered that a correction had been made at one phoning location but not at another.

It is testimony to the fine job you are doing that people were frustrated by not being able to respond "excellent" to the quality of your service. I apologize for any distress this may have caused you.

Best regards,

Emily Anne

Emily Anne Staples
State Senator

/bwm

Prepared and circulated by Staples Volunteer Committee, Larry Marofsky, treasurer, 5930 Brooklyn Blvd. 55429.

JAMES M. RAMSTAD
ATTORNEY AT LAW

1730 MIDWEST PLAZA BUILDING
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55402

(612) 339-6500

August 29, 1980

Honorable Emily Anne Staples
Minnesota State Senate
235 State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Emily Anne:

Thank you for your recent letter in which you asked if I intended to join you in taking public financing for my campaign.

My volunteer committee and I have unanimously agreed that we will not use state tax funds to finance our campaign but will rely instead on voluntary contributions from a broad range of individuals.

Because you have been such a strong supporter of financing political campaigns in Minnesota with the taxpayers' money, we have been similarly surprised that you have not yet filed your intention to do so this year.

Sincerely,

Jim Ramstad

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE IN THE 1976 ELECTIONS

STATE SENATE DISTRICT 43

Emily Staples
1640 Xanthas Lane, Plymouth 55391
Age 47 - D.F.L.

EDUCATION - Washburn High School, Minneapolis; University of Minnesota - B.A.
Several additional courses

OCCUPATION - Community volunteer and homemaker

DESCRIBE ANY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, POLITICAL OFFICES OR TAINIING AND EXPERIENCE THAT WOULD QUALIFY YOU FOR THIS OFFICE.

3 yrs. public relations dept. Shall Oil Co., New Mork
1 1/2 yrs. career advisor - Women's Center - U. of Minnesota
Lobbiest 6 yrs. - Minn. Women's Plilitical Caucus - Minn. Dept. of Human Rights - Minn. Society of Anesthesiologists

Numerous community boards, including United Way, Abbott-N.W. Hosp., Breck School, College of Liberal Arts, U. of Minn., Junior League, Minn. Dept. of Human Rights, St. Bartholomew School, Minn. Historical Society, KSJN - Minn. Public Radio, Hennepin County Library Board, Henn. Co. Bicentennial Commission (Chairperson), and others local, state, and national.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS HAVE A 75 WORD LIMIT PER ANSWER.....

1. WHAT WILL BE THE MOST CRITICAL ISSUES FACING THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE?

   Energy, future planning, cost of health care, cost of education, taxes. An issue, but not critical, the stadium - funding for the Arts.

   IF ELECTED, DESCRIBE YOUR LEGISLATIVE GOALS.

   In watching the past three sessions of the legislature I feel there has been a lack of future planning and too much responding to crisis. I would like to see the legislature set specific targets for legislation at the beginning of the session and stick to them. I would like to see consolidation of legislation and a move toward fewer forms to be filled out by business - both large and small.

2. WHAT CHANGES ARE NEEDED IN THE TAX SYSTEM IN MINNESOTA?

   SIMPLIFICATION OF FORMS. I would like to look into the possibility of Minn. taxes as a percentage of federal tax, although I know there are drawbacks to this.

3. WHAT STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO IMPROVE FINANCING OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA?

   A look at the formula as it now exists and a restructuring so that districts with declining enrollment and mature staffs are not penalized.

4. WHAT ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION DO YOU FEEL IS NEEDED TO PROTECT MINNESOTA'S NATURAL RESOURCES (I.E. REDUCTION OF SOLID WASTE, LAND USE, ENERGY CONSERVATION, VEHICLE EMISSION INSPECTION, BEVERAGE CONTAINER DEPOSIT, ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS FOR LABOR)?

continued

4. cont'd.

1. Deposit on all containers
2. A state energy policy with emphasis on conservation, education, and alternate sources of energy.
3. An end to Reserve's pollution of Lake Superior
4. End to use of perticides in areas where residents object.
5. Look at land use - especially platting of fertile farm land and dividing it into homesites.

5. WHAT ARE YOUR OPINIONS REGARDING:

A. FULL-TIME VS. PART-TIME LEGISLATORS?
Prefer part time - non-professional legislature.

B. SIZE OF LEGISLATURE?
Smaller - but bicameral

C. LEGISLATIVE SALARIES AND FLEXIBLE SESSIONS?

Salaries commensurate with private enterprise for the same amount of time spent and the same amount of responsibility. Prefer flexible sessions.

Emily Staples, DFL-Labor endorsed candidate for State Senate District 43, feels that more extensive crime prevention programs are essential to curb the increasing crime problem.

"In Plymouth alone, for the first six months of 1976, there were 569 incidents of major crimes," Staples said. "This is an increase of 20% over the same period last year for homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and auto theft."

Staples feels that more youth services should be provided so that the young potential offender in need of help can be quickly identified.

"There are currently some excellent programs in the area where chemically dependent teenagers are identified and educated during school time about their problem and its consequences," explained Staples. "This type of program should be instituted on a far broader scale."

Staples also feels that better use should be made of public facilities such as school buildings. "By keeping school recreational facilities open a few evenings a week, or by scheduling more teen activities in the building, teenagers would have a place to go other than the streets."

Staples also feels that a coordination of police services would provide better prevention of crime.

"A metropolitan-wide body such as the Metro Council should explore the possible consolidation of police department service areas," commented Staples, a twenty-year resident of Plymouth. "This would both reduce costs and provide more efficient service and protection."

One such program that might benefit from consolidation is the "Operation Identification" program. Police Chief Calvin Hawkinson of Plymouth has stated that the program has cut down theft and fencing of stolen goods "tremendously."

"Every police department in the area should be commended for its 'Operation Identification' program," the DFL candidate continued. "However, it might be worthwhile to explore whether a consolidated program would be less expensive and more efficient."

In addition to youth programs and police service coordination programs, Staples sees a more unique possiblity for crime prevention.

"A consistently applied restitution program for property offenders would not only be valuable for the victim, but would serve to both reduce their high recidivism rate and create a deterrent for potential property offenders," Staples said.

"By paying back the victim, the offender would see first-hand how his actions affected another person's life," Staples explained. "Restitution programs have proven effective. The Minnesota Restitution Center in Minneapolis reports a 60-66% success ratio with the live-in residents in its program."

-30-

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

Senate

State of Minnesota

October 23, 1980

TO ALL SENATORS:

Dear Senator:

Many of you are running for re-election this year and a few of us are not. I would like you to just take a moment to think about what you would include in an orientation program for the new senators who will be elected on November 4th.

We are planning to have the first program on Friday, November 7th, starting at 9:00 A.M. On that day I anticipate that the basics of being a senator would be covered along with a brief tour of the facilities and an introduction to the staff structure. Later sessions could cover a variety of issue topics and general information on state government and other services, etc.

Please take a moment now to drop me a note or call Shirley (296-4196) with any suggestions you have as to what ought to be included in an orientation program.

Sincerely,

Nick

NICHOLAS D. COLEMAN
Senate Majority Leader

NDC:sc

COMMITTEES - Chairman of Rules & Administration, Subcommittee on Committees, Bill Scheduling Subcommittee - Elections

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

Senate
State of Minnesota

October 23, 1980

CAUCUS NOTICE

TO ALL DFL SENATORS AND CANDIDATES:

The Newly-elected DFL Senators will caucus on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1980, at 4:00 P.M. at Mangini's (East side of St. Paul, take Maryland East to Clarence and turn right).

The caucus will elect officers and conduct other business as determined by the caucus. PLEASE MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ATTEND. No guests please.

COMMITTEES • Chairman of Rules & Administration, Subcommittee on Committees, Bill Scheduling Subcommittee • Elections

THE COLLEGE OF SAINT CATHERINE. SAINT PAUL. MINNESOTA 55105

Office of the President

(612) 690 6525

October 17, 1980

Dear Emily,

Bob Ridder, general chairman, and I cordially invite you to a dinner meeting of the President's Council on

Monday evening
November 10, 1980.

Wives or husbands of Council members are also invited.

Cocktails will be served at 6:15 p.m. in the faculty lounge of St. Joseph Hall on campus. Dinner will be served at 7:15 p.m. in the Guest Dining Room, lower level.

Special guest speaker will be Ann Winblad, alumna of the class of 1973, who is the owner and director of Open Systems, Inc., a Minneapolis computer software company.

A reply card is enclosed for your convenience. We look forward to seeing you on November 10.

Sincerely,

Sister Catherine
CATHERINE McNAMEE, CSJ
President

CTM/ah
Enclosure

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
TWIN CITIES

University Without Walls
201 Wesbrook Hall
77 Pleasant Street S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 373-3919

16 October, 1980

TO: UWW Policy Council Members

FROM: Karla Klinger, UWW Director

RE: Your Schedule for Fall Quarter 1980

The UWW Policy Council will hold its fall meeting by mid-November.

Enclosed is a schedule form. Please cross out those times of the day you have regular commitments. Return the form to me at UWW by October 27. I will look for a meeting time that accommodates the schedules of the majority of the membership.

You will receive the agenda and supporting documents for the November meeting with the meeting notification.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS

7110 FRANCE AVENUE SOUTH · EDINA, MN 55435 · (612) 920-4805

October 28, 1980

STAPLES VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE
4092 West Broadway
Robbinsdale, Minnesota 55422

Attention: Emily Staples

Dear Emily:

Enclosed is a contribution to your campaign.

We want you to know that the ownership and management of the Minnesota Vikings is 100% for you and your continuation in office for the next four years.

If we can do anything else, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

Max Winter
President

Max Winter

Michael E. Lynn, III
Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

MW
MEL

Enclosures

LAW OFFICES
KAPLAN, STRANGIS AND KAPLAN, P.A.
438 IDS CENTER • 80 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55402
612/375-1138

SHELDON KAPLAN
SAMUEL L. KAPLAN
RALPH STRANGIS
HARVEY F. KAPLAN
ANDRIS A. BALTINS
DAVID KARAN
BRUCE J. PARKER

Bob -

Tell Emily we wish her well and are really supportive of her sensible approach to government.

Be well!

Sam

ROBERT G. WOHLRABE, M.D.
JOHN A. NILSEN, M.D.
PAUL O. SANDERSON, M.D.
THOMAS F. CARROLL, M.D.

EYE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, P.A.
Ophthalmology and Ophthalmic Surgery

Senator Stapleton

Enclosed is a contribution for your re-election campaign.. Best Wishes.

Paul O. Sanderson, M.D.

4450 WEST 76TH STREET	•	831-8811	• MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55435
1226 EAST 4TH AVENUE	•	445-5760	• SHAKOPEE, MN 55379
290 SOUTHDALE MEDICAL BLDG.	•	925-4776	• MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55435
SUITE 215 RIDGES ONE	•	435-7165	• BURNSVILLE, MN 55337
501 SOUTH MAPLE	•	442-4445	• WACONIA, MN 55387

House Dist. No. _____

Senate Dist. No. 43

8/4/80

Candidate Questionnaire

Candidate's name Emily Anne Staples

Address 1640 Xanthus Lane

Plymouth, Mn. Zip 55447

Telephone number 473-9120

Campaign Manager's name Myrna Marofsky

Campaign Manager's address 2835 Medicine Ridge Road

Plymouth Mn. 55441

Candidate's occupation/employer Homemaker - community volunteer

Is the candidate familiar with anyone who administers or works in a nursing home? Yes X No ___

If yes, please provide us one or two references:

1. Name Mary Jane Schrandt

   Place of Employment North Ridge Care Center

2. Name _____

   Place of Employment _____

1. During the past few months there has been a great deal of discussion about a potential state budget deficit. If there is a need to reduce expenditures now or in the future, where should reductions come from? (Please check area(s).)

   ___ school aids
   ___ highway funding (construction)
   X reduction or freeze on state hiring
   ___ local aids
   ___ medical assistance funds
   ___ other (please list)

2. The state's medical assistance budget funds various categories of medical care for indigent people, including hospital, nursing home care, medical doctor, dentist, etc., care. If it becomes necessary to cut back or reduce expenditures in the area of medical assistance, how should this be accomplished (check areas)?

_____change eligibility standards (make fewer people eligible)
_____freeze all rates all providers charge for services
_____eliminate some services being offered in the program
_____freeze only certain providers
_____none of the above appears viable; I would rather:

_____

_____

_____

3. From your observations, would you say that the quality of care in Minnesota nursing homes is much higher than other states? (Circle one, please.)

strongly disagree | disagree | uncertain | agree | strongly agree

4. From your observations, would you say that the quality of care provided by nursing homes in your legislative district is higher compared to that provided in other districts in Minnesota?

strongly disagree | disagree | uncertain | agree | strongly agree

5. Do you believe there are any differences in the quality of care provided by proprietary vs. nonproprietary homes (please check)?

_____ Yes _____ No

If you answered "yes," please state why you believe there are differences.

_____

_____

_____

6. Have you ever visited a long-term care facility in your district?

_____ Yes _____ No

If "yes," when was the last time? (Month) _____ (Year) _____

If "no," do you plan to visit before the election?

_____ Yes _____ No

7. Should the State of Minnesota provide long-term care providers, through the Medical Assistance reimbursement program, incentives for:

   A. Energy conservation

      _____ Yes _____ No

   B. Quality care

      _____ Yes _____ No

   C. Cost efficiency

      _____ Yes _____ No

8. The Minnesota Association of Health Care Facilities annually invites its member facilities to participate in a program called "Legislator Workday." This program is designed to allow elected officials to work for a day in a nursing home in order to experience firsthand what nursing homes are providing and the hard work the staff is engaged in on behalf of the residents.

   Would you be willing to participate in such a program?

   _____ Yes _____ No

9. The Minnesota Association of Health Care Facilities has outlined numerous legislative concerns for the 1981 and future sessions, including:

   A. energy conservation,
   B. a special program for confused residents who have not had a guardian appointed,
   C. a program and/or policy regarding long-term care coverage in major medical plans,
   D. home health care,
   E. alternative services,
   F. and other programs designed to make nursing homes more efficient and allow facilities to provide a full range of services to the elderly and disabled population of Minnesota.

   Would you be willing to author and/or work on any of the above concerns or other areas of interest to our Association?

   _____ Yes _____ No

10. Incumbents only, please

Have you met, had contact with, or are you aware of MAHCF representatives who work at the Capitol?

_____ Yes _____ No

If "yes," do you have any comments about their work?

_____

_____

_____

11. Incumbents only, please

Did you, during the last legislative session, have any contact with nursing homes in your district (letters, phone calls, personal visits, etc.)?

_____ Yes _____ No

If "yes," what in your opinion was the quality of the "contact?"

_____

_____

_____

12. Will your campaign accept PAC funds?

_____ Yes _____ No

13. Please list the committees you currently serve on or (in the case of a non-incumbent) list your committee preferences (in order of preference, top four only please).

	House Candidates	Senate Candidates
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____

14. Please feel free to provide any additional information which you feel would assist us or make any comments you wish to make.

HOUSE MAJORITY RESEARCH

(6/6/78)

FOCUS ON: LEGISLATORS' PENSIONS

In 1977, legislators' salaries, which had not been changed since 1972, were increased from $8,400 per year to $16,500 in 1979 and to $18,500 in 1980. At the same time, the formula used to determine legislators' pension benefits was reduced to compensate for the increase in salary which would have increased pension benefits since benefits are based partially on salary.

Despite this compensating reduction in the formula, there has been some criticism by the newspapers of excessive pension benefits for legislators that may become more common in the months ahead. Much of the criticism has centered on the fact that some existing legislators, especially those with many years of service, will receive benefits in excess of what they would have obtained under either the old or the new pension plan. The reasons for this are complex but basically reflect the difficulty of trying to assure fair treatment to individuals who will have served under two very different plans. This problem of transition should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the Legislature's new pension plan is less liberal and less expensive than the old.

What changes were made to the legislators' pension plan during 1977-78?

Under the pre-1977-78 plan:

At age 60, with a minimum of 8 years of service, a legislator would receive a retirement benefit of 40% of his/her average salary during the final term of office plus an additional 2-1/2% for each year of service in excess of 8 years. (Prior to 1979, the salary was $8,400 per year.) Deferred augmentation rate of 5% compounded annually.

Members contribute 8% of salary toward their pensions.

Under the new retirement plan:

Beginning after the 1979 session, at age 62, with a minimum of 6 years of service, a legislator would receive 2-1/2% of his/her final salary for each year of service. (Beginning in 1979, the salary will be $16,500 and in 1980, $18,500.) Also, beginning in 1981, no member will be allowed to accumulate more than 20 years of service credit. Deferred augmentation rate of 3% compounded annually.

Members will contribute 9% of their salaries beginning in 1979.

In addition, prior to 1977, all public pensions (including legislators' pensions) were exempt from the state income tax. Due to 1977 tax law changes, these benefits are taxed as income subject to a $7,200 exclusion.

Are legislators' pension benefits excessive?

If the pension formula had not been changed in 1977 and 1978 to offset the

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increase in legislators' salary, then clearly pension benefits would have been very generous. Previously, legislative pay had been extremely low ($8,400/year in 1978 and $4,200/year in 1972). Traditionally, to compensate for this low pay, the pension formula, which is based on legislative pay, had been liberal to assure a modest retirement benefit.

However, when the Legislature changed this "low-pay" policy in 1977, the liberal pension formula was no longer appropriate. To maintain a modest pension benefit, the formula and the deferred augmentation rate were reduced in 1977 and 1978 to offset the pay increase.

For example:

Legislator A (former plan and salary)	Legislator B (new plan and salary)
Age 35 at election to office	Age 35 at election to office
Term of service: 1966-73 (8 years)	Term of service: 1979-86 (8 years)
Born: 1931	Born: 1944
Augmentation period: 17 years at 5%	Augmentation period: 17 years at 3%
Salary level: $8,400/year	Salary level: $18,500/year
Retirement age: 60 years	Retirement age: 62 years
Base benefit: $3,360/year	Base benefit: $3,700/year
Total benefit (with augmentation):	Total benefit (with augmentation):
$7,701/year	$6,115/year

What is "deferred annuity augmentation" and how does it affect retirement benefits?

Most members leave the Legislature before reaching retirement age (62 years). Their pension benefits are on "deferred status" between the time they leave the Legislature and reach retirement age. During this time period, benefits are augmented by the state at a certain rate which increases the amount of benefits they will receive during retirement. This concept of "deferred annuity augmentation" was originally adopted to eliminate any incentive to remain in office to simply improve retirement benefits. The benefit augmentation also serves to maintain retirement benefits at a "current" level, since most legislators will earn their benefits over a short time period early in their careers, long before they actually retire.

Prior to 1977, deferred annuity augmentation equaled 5% compounded annually on benefits on deferred status. Beginning in 1981, this interest rate will be reduced to 3% for all new members and all members currently on deferred status due to changes made by the 1978 Legislature. The previous example demonstrates the difference a reduction in the augmentation rate can have on overall benefits; while both Legislator A and B have equal base benefits, Legislator B has a lower total benefit due to the augmentation rate reduction from 5% to 3%.

Why was the vesting period for pension benefits reduced from 8 years to 6 years?

Pension benefits are considered to be like "contracts" by the courts. In other words, a pension benefit once granted cannot be taken away unless some other "compensation" is provided in return. Since the 1977-78 Legislature greatly reduced legislators' pensions, in terms of the formula and augmentation rate, it was thought necessary to provide some type of compensating increase in benefits to reduce the potential risk of lawsuit by legislators whose benefits would have otherwise been reduced.

As a result, the overall plan was cut back by the changes in the formula and the augmentation rate and increased by providing a higher salary level and shorter vesting requirements.

How do these pension benefits compare with those of private sector and other public employees?

A substantial number of private sector employees do not receive pension benefits from their employers. However, most of those private sector employees who do receive pension benefits do not contribute to their pension plan. In other words, the employer pays the full cost of pension benefits. As a result, public pensions, which tend to require employee as well as employer contributions, are usually substantially larger than private sector pensions.

To compensate for lack of pension coverage, those private sector employees who are not covered by an employer's pension plan may participate in the Individual Retirement Account (IRA) program offered by the federal government through various private financial institutions. Under the IRA program, employees may place up to 15% of their salaries or $1,500 per year (whichever is less) in an IRA account which is not taxable until the employee withdraws these funds after retirement (presumably when the person is in a lower tax bracket). In this way, the federal government is essentially subsidizing retirement income for these private sector employees through reduced income tax revenues.

In contrast, most public sector employees are covered by some type of public pension program. The public pension plus Social Security is designed to provide a large portion of the employee's retirement income. (Members of public pension plans may not participate in the IRA program.) The amount of the pension is based on a combination of salary level and the number of years of service. Employees with larger salaries and more years of service receive the largest pensions. Unlike private sector pensions, public employees contribute a portion of their salaries (ranging from 4%-8%) to their pension fund accounts, usually on a 50-50 cost basis with the public employer. Generally, most public pension plans require 10 years of service and the attainment of age 65 for eligibility for benefits. The benefit is usually based on approximately 1-1/2% of the average salary of the highest five successive years of employment for each year of service (40-year service credit maximum).

In comparison, legislative pensions require shorter vesting periods--now 6 years instead of the 10-year requirement for other public employees. Legislators may also draw full benefits at an earlier age--62 (was 60 before 1978 amendments) instead of age 65. (Public employees with 30 years of service may retire with full benefits at age 62.) It is important to keep in mind that legislators must be elected (three times for House members and twice for senators) in order to qualify for benefits at all. Also, legislative service is generally shorter compared to the career service of most public employees which makes a shorter vesting period desirable to assure that most legislators will receive credit

Senate voted to decrease !

for their years in public service. The following example of a pension benefit for a public employee and a legislator with similar service credit illustrates the overall comparability of the two plans:

Public Employee	Legislator
Minnesota State Retirement System (MSRS)	Legislators' Pension Plan
30 years of service	*30 years of service
Average salary: $12,000/year	Average salary: $18,500/year
MSRS benefit at age 62: $4,800/yr.	Legislator benefit at age 62: $9,250/yr.
Social Security: $4,700/yr.	(No Social Security coverage for legislative service.)
Total public pension income: $9,500/yr.	Total public pension income: $9,250/yr.

*Since legislators are now limited to 20 years of service credit, a legislator with 30 years of actual service will receive a benefit based on only 20 years of service.

Are there any cost savings to the state as a result of the 1977-78 changes to the legislators' pension plan?

Unlike the other Minnesota pension plans, the legislators' plan is funded on largely a pay-as-you-go basis. In other words, as legislators retire, their benefits are paid out of a general fund open-and-standing account supplemented by whatever contributions the member has made to his/her account. Members currently contribute 8% (9% beginning in 1979) of their salaries toward their pensions. Most other pension plans are currently-funded plans, that is they are pre-funded by employer and employee contributions invested now to provide enough funds to pay the employees' benefits later at retirement.

In terms of actual dollars paid out by the state for legislators' pensions, a total of approximately $3.8 million will be saved over the next two bienniums (1979-80 and 1981-82) due to the 1977 and 1978 pension changes.

Conclusion

Due to the complexity of public pension plans today, an analysis of the 1977-78 changes to the legislators' pension plan is a difficult task, especially since each legislator has a different financial situation. However, it can be generally stated that the new plan provides a fair level of retirement benefit to compensate our elected representatives in their later years for the interruption in their private careers that results from public service.

Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement

#5

FROM: Larry Martin

RE: Cost Savings from the 1977-1978 Legislative Retirement Plan Amendments

DATE: April 7, 1978

This memo is in response to your request for information on the cost savings to the state resulting from the 1977-78 Legislators Retirement Plan amendments.

The following sets forth the actuarial requirements of the plan under the old law (7/1/75 valuation), the 1977 law (7/1/77 valuation) and the 1978 law (3/22/78 actuarial estimate), expressed as a percentage of covered payroll:

	Old Law	1977 Law	1978 Law
Normal Cost	21.67%	16.28%	15.35%
Amortization by 1997	23.86	17.92	16.30
Required Contribution	45.53%	34.20%	31.65%
Required Contribution	45.53%	34.20%	31.65%
Member Contribution	8.00	8.00	9.00
State Required Contribution	37.53%	26.20%	22.65%
Savings over old law as % of payroll	--	11.33%	14.88%

Translated into dollar amounts, the following are the savings from the 1977 and 1978 amendments for the next two bienniums:

Savings over old law as dollar amount	Old Law	1977 Law	1978 Law
1979-1980 Biennium	--	$797,065	$1,046,808
1981-1982 Biennium	--	$842,612	$1,106,626

The savings for the 1983-1984 biennium and subsequent bienniums will be the same dollar amount (as in the 1981-1982 biennium) unless the legislative salary is increased or unless the future experience of the legislative group covered by the plan varies considerably from past experience.

This savings is a calculation of the reduction of actuarial costs for the plan and is not an estimate of the amount of any reduction in the required state appropriations for future bienniums. The Legislators' Retirement Plan is not pre-funded, meaning that no trust fund has been established and no pre retirement required reserves are accumulated and invested. The plan is financed essentially on a "pay-as-you-go" or current disbursements basis. The member contributions are an open appropriation from the general fund upon the retirement of each former legislator. At the time of retirement, the reserves required to fully fund the former legislator's pension are calculated and are appropriated by the state to be transferred to the Minnesota Adjustable Fixed Benefit Fund (MAFB). The state's appropriation for legislative retirement varies each biennium dependent on the number of former legislators who retire.

	CUT.	$.
1. MTC.	project mobility service to Handicapped	650,000
2. DOT (energy conserv)	Part & Ride 20 - 25 sites	109,300
4. DOT	Performance funding - Bus subsidy	$1.5 mil.
5. DOT	Social fare (senior cit. bus. subsidy)	1.3 mil
6. Ed.	State Aids cnt - founda- tion aid; Transp. aid	89. mil 5.5% of Total rev. 8.3% St. Aids.
7. BCA. Bureau Criminal Apprehension	Buy fund for undercover work	46,000
8. Energy ~~Audits~~.	Energy Audits, → Com Municipal Grants for Conser- vation →	300,000 1,500,000

9.	Dept of Econ Security	Work Equity Prog. (welfare recipient to full time job)	300,000
10.	~~Taxes~~ Municipal Aids - grants in aid	provides substitute for property tax	$ 20.8 mil

State Senator Roger Moe

Senator 2nd District
706 East Third Avenue
Ada, Minnesota 56510

COMMITTEES • Finance, Chairman • Elections • Rules and Administration • Legislative Advisory Committee • Legislative Audit Commission • Legislative Commission on Minnesota's Resources

September 25, 1980

To:All DFL Senate Candidates

From:Roger D. Moe

Enclosed is a summary on the school aid reductions along with a copy of M.S. 124.77 referred to in that summary. I thought this might be of interest to you. If you have any questions, please feel free to call me.

Paid by the Roger Moe Volunteer Committee, Rollie Bergman, Treasurer, Ada, MN 56510

September 22, 1980

To: Senator Roger D. Moe

From: Dick Diercks DD

Subject: Summary of Sept. 18 memo on school aid reductions

The purpose of this memo is to provide a summary of the major points in my memo to you of September 18 regarding school aid reductions.

1. M.S.124.77: This statute requires the Department of Education to issue certificates to school districts for any amount of school aids due to them but withheld due to the pro-rating of school aid payments. The certificate is essentially an IOU which the state must pay "when moneys are available in the state treasury so to do."

2. The Department of Education intends to issue these certificates beginning in November. November is the first month in which school aid payments will be reduced, and the certificates will be mailed along with the aid payment. From then until the end of the fiscal year, certificates will be issued with the monthly aid payments. It is my understanding that the Governor has not officially approved the issuance of certificates but that he has not said no to the Department when they informed his staff that this was their intent.

3. Questions raised by M.S. 124.77 are:

   a) What are the implications of the issuance of certificates to the state and to school districts?

   b) How will the state handle the debt incurred by the issuance of certificates?

   c) What is the intent of M.S. 124.77 and 124.78?

   d) What is the intent of the executive branch regarding the law?

4. Implications of M.S. 124.77 for the state:

   a) The state will incur a debt when it issues certificates. How will the debt be managed?

   b) The Governor does not intend to pay back the $89.2 million. However, he has not indicated how he will avoid the obligations of M.S. 124.77 if he does not make the repayment.

   c) The most likely mechanism for avoiding the obligations of M.S. 124.77 would be for the legislature to designate a portion of the next biennium's school aid appropriation as constituting repayment of the certificates. This would be done without really increasing the level of appropriation.

d) If the legislature did not act as indicated above, it could appropriate funds for the repayment of certificates or it could leave the repayment to be provided by the foundation aid open appropriation.

e) Without legislative action or repayment, school districts would probably sue the state.

5. Implications of M.S. 124.77 for school districts:

a) Full repayment of aids as required by M.S. 124.77 would allow districts to avoid any significant reductions in program or staff. Districts apparently cannot make significant reductions this year because they have already obligated most of their funds. Thus, districts will have to use existing fund balances and/or borrow funds in order to meet current obligations. Restoration of the cuts in the future will allow districts to restore fund balances and pay off loans without having to curtail staff or programs.

b) If the apparent intent of M.S. 124.77 is circumvented, districts will feel taht they cannot rely on the state to provide the funds promised in law.

c) If the cuts are not restored, the burden of accommodating the cuts will fall to local resources.

d) If fund balances are used to accommodate the cuts, districts will claim that this is a disincentive for good management.

e) If districts must borrow to accommodate the cuts, they will be forced into a deficit status. If their deficit is greater than 2-1/2 percent of their operating budget, they are required by law to submit a plan to the Department regarding how they will manage their debt and they will be reported to the legislature.

f) Solutions suggested for districts that will have a difficult time absorbing the cuts place the burden on local resources.

1. A one-time transfer from the capital outlay fund to the operating fund for districts with a capital fund surplus would diminish a district's ability to meet its capital needs and to respond to physical plant crises.

2. A special mill levy would place the burden on local taxpayers.

3. Raising the statutory operating deficit above 2-1/2 percent would not help districts pay off their debts.

g) Districts might strongly oppose any legislative attempts to circumvent M.S. 124.77, especially since the impact of the aid reductions will be to increase the local burden in many cases.

6. The impact of the cuts will be pushed into future years.

Districts have little management opportunity to reduce expenditures for this year since the reductions were announced at a time when they were already committed for most of their expenditures. Districts will have to borrow or use fund balances to meet commitments this year.

a) Management decisions can be made regarding future years' programs.

b) The public's perception may be that $89 million in cuts was easily absorbed by schools without any adverse effects.

7. The intent of the law:

a) The intent of M.S. 124.77 appears to be to avoid making school districts pay for a shortage in state revenues.

b) This intent is further supported by M.S. 124.78 which gives school districts a mechanism for avoiding reductions in staff and program. M.S. 124.78 allows districts to borrow against the certificates issued under 124.77.

c) The 5 percent interest limit on borrowing established in 124.78 may be superceded by a provision in the 1980 Omnibus Tax Bill (see attachment) which raises local interest rates.

8. Historical context

a) 124.77 and 124.78 were passed in 1963.

b) Legislative authors in both houses were members of the Liberal minority.

c) The legislation was introduced relatively late in the session at about the time when Governor Rolvaag was inaugurated.

d) The legislation may have been a reaction by Governor Rolvaag and the liberals to a record budget submitted by Governor Andersen, to a record Education Bill, and to concerns about whether the state's budget would be balanced.

e) The legislation was not related to Governor Rolvaag's 5 percent reduction program .

124.76 SALE OF CERTIFICATES; DISBURSEMENT OF PROCEEDS. Subdivision 1. The clerk of the board shall give notice of the proposed sale as required by chapter 475. At the time and place so fixed, such certificates may be sold by the board, or its officers if authorized by the board, to the bidder who will agree to purchase the same on terms deemed most favorable to the district. Such certificates shall be executed and delivered as required by chapter 475. The money so received shall be disbursed solely for the purposes for which such taxes are levied or aids are receivable. The purchaser of such certificates shall not be obligated to see to such application of the proceeds.

Subd. 2. Public sale of tax and aid anticipation certificates of indebtedness according to subdivision 1 shall not be required if the proposed borrowing is in an amount less than $400,000, and if the sum of all outstanding tax and aid anticipation certificates issued by the board within the preceding six months does not exceed $400,000. If no public sale is held, the certificates of indebtedness must be sold in accordance with the most favorable of two or more proposals solicited privately.

[*1963 c 371 s 6; 1974 c 406 s 15; 1978 c 764 s 74*]

124.77 PAYMENT OF AIDS; CERTIFICATION OF UNPAID AMOUNTS. Upon the determination of the several amounts of school aids and reimbursements to be paid to the respective school districts in the manner and at the times as otherwise provided by law, the commissioner shall forthwith determine whether there are sufficient moneys available in the appropriate funds to make such payments. If the moneys available are sufficient to pay such amounts in full, the commissioner shall make such payments in full in the manner otherwise provided by law. If the moneys so available are not sufficient to pay such amounts in full but are sufficient to pay 25 percent or more of the amounts, the commissioner shall make pro rata payments to the several school districts of the amounts of moneys available therefor in the manner provided by law for payments thereof in full. If pro rata payment is so made, or if no payment is made of the amount due to each school district, the commissioner shall forthwith certify to each school district the unpaid amount which will be paid by the state to such school district when moneys are available in the state treasury so to do. The document on which such certification is made is hereinafter referred to as the certificate.

[*1963 c 371 s 7*]

124.78 BORROWING AGAINST CERTIFIED UNPAID AIDS. Upon receipt of the certificate, a school district may, by resolution of its school board, borrow money in an amount not exceeding the total amount which is shown on the certificate as the amount of moneys which is to be paid to the school district by the state as school aids or reimbursements. Such borrowing shall not be subject to the limit stated in section 124.73, subdivision 2. The school district may provide in the resolution (1) that it will pay interest on the moneys so borrowed at a rate not exceeding five percent per annum and assign the certificate and the moneys due thereunder as collateral to secure the payment of the moneys borrowed and that the full faith and credit of the school district is pledged to the payment of the moneys so borrowed, or (2) that it will assign the certificate and the moneys due thereunder at a discount which does not exceed an annual rate of five percent per annum on the total amount of the moneys assigned. Such assignment is effective only upon the registration thereof by the commissioner and thereafter the commissioner shall pay the moneys due and so assigned to the assignee. The commissioner shall pay such moneys due as school aids or reimbursement whether unassigned, assigned as collateral, or assigned at a discount, as soon as funds are available for the payment thereof. Such assignment of the certificate and the moneys at a discount shall be made only after calling for bids thereon when it is in the public interest so to do.

[*1963 c 371 s 8*]

124.781 LIMITATION ON TAX ANTICIPATION BORROWING. Except as approved by the commissioner, a district may not issue certificates of indebtedness pursuant to sections 124.71 to 124.78, for a larger proportion of its total anticipated tax or aid revenues than it borrowed against such revenues which were received in calendar 1973 with respect to tax revenues and in the 1972-1973 school year with respect to aid revenues.

[*1973 c 683 s 17*]

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DRAFT 1980 ENERGY POLICY

AND CONSERVATION

REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Energy Policy and Conservation Report is a biennial report to the governor and legislature which includes a twenty year forecast of supply and demand and a discussion of existing and potential state energy actions.

This year's report offers additional information in many areas not covered in detail in previous reports, including a comprehensive analysis of the potentials of renewable energy resources available in Minnesota.

The four major chapters of this report cover: 1) demand and supply for traditional fuels; 2) the potential and quantitative targets for conservation; 3) the potential and targets for development of Minnesota's alternative energy resources; and 4) existing and potential energy strategies. This executive summary summarizes these major chapters after outlining the results of the baseline forecast and discussing four factors to consider in comparing energy strategies.

Appendices cover Energy Agency organization and programs, the adequacy of energy supplier forecasts, electric forecasts by geographic area, forecasting methodologies and biomass energy analysis.

DEMAND AND SUPPLY TO 2000 - THE BASELINE FORECAST

Baseline Forecast Assumptions

In forecasting baseline energy demand for the state three basic assumptions were used. The first is that economic growth will continue -- although at slower rates than forecasted in the 1978

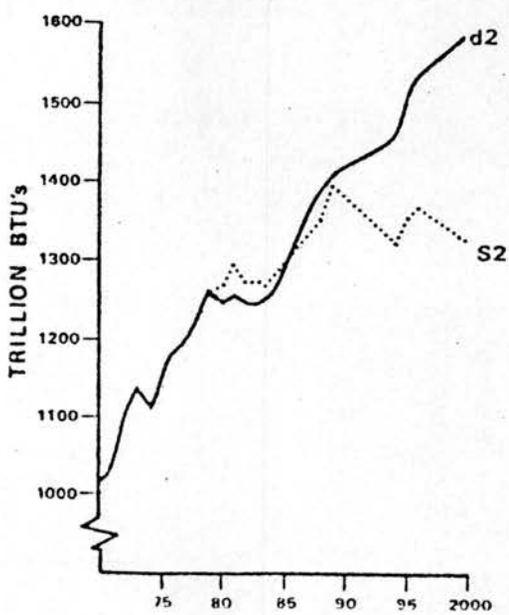
Energy Policy and Conservation Report. Secondly, consumers are assumed to continue past behavior by responding to higher energy prices through low-cost conservation measures or by switching to lower priced fuels. Finally, the baseline forecast assumes that existing mandatory energy conservation programs such as energy codes and federal miles-per-gallon targets for automobiles will be effective and reduce demand accordingly. Thus, the baseline forecast includes some energy conservation in response to prices and mandatory programs, and continued economic growth.

Baseline supply forecasts, on the other hand, are derived from a variety of assumptions specific to each fuel type. A wide range of choices exist in predicting supplies of these traditional fuels -- such as with petroleum supplies, which depend as much on international politics as on actual reserves in the ground. However, in the case of each fuel, an attempt was made to choose an intermediate supply scenario -- neither overly optimistic nor overly pessimistic -- to represent a baseline for the future.

Baseline Forecast Results

In Figure 1, the baseline primary energy demand forecast, (d_2), is plotted against supply projections for traditional fuels. (s_2) And is projected to grow 27% between 1980 and 2000 (Figure 1), only 1.2% per year.

1. Baseline Primary Energy Supply and Demand to 2000

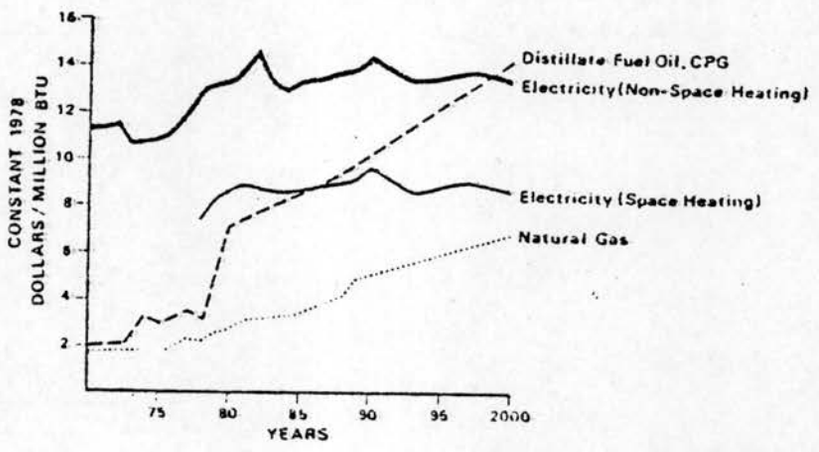


Supplies, however, will grow only 10% from 1980 to 1989 and then begin to decline. By 2000 traditional supplies under the baseline forecast are projected to be only 5% over 1980 levels. Thus, in the baseline scenario, sometime in the mid to late 1980's energy demand will begin to outstrip available supplies of traditional fuels.

Impacts of Rising Demand and Declining Traditional Supplies

We are already beginning to witness some of the impacts of the problems caused by high demand for limited traditional energy resources. The first effect is rapidly rising prices. Including inflation the price of fuel oil increased 88% and the price of natural gas rose 15% in Minnesota during 1979. Forecasts show that price increases for these fuels will continue throughout the next two decades (Figure 2). The real price of heating oil will double, and natural gas prices will be 150% greater than the current price. (The real price does not include the effects of general inflation.) However, electricity prices (assuming no major electrical substitution that would cause large new facilities to be built beyond those now planned) will remain relatively stable because the current baseload demand is met by fuels which are not now in short supply -- coal and uranium.

2. Residential Energy Prices - Actual (1970-1979) and Projected (1980-2000)



If the effects of general inflation (at a projected annual rate of 6.8%) are included, by 2000 Minnesotans will be paying an average nine to ten times as much for traditional energy as they do today.

The second major impact is the continued dependence of Minnesota and the nation on foreign oil. This results in (1) a poor balance of payments, which slows the economy, and (2) periodic supply disruptions caused by political unrest or changes in the various oil-producing nations. Approximately half of every dollar now spent on petroleum in the United States leaves the country. As old United States oil and gas supplies dry up, more and more of the replacement supplies will come from outside the United States borders, unless demand is significantly reduced. This will add to the dollar drain.

A related major impact of the baseline scenario would be a slowdown and eventual termination of economic growth in the state and a decline in employment. By 1985, under this scenario, energy constraints could increase unemployment 4.7, and by 2000, without substantial conservation and new energy resource development, energy-related unemployment could reach 11.1%. Clearly, action is needed to modify future supply and demand.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Three major types of energy strategies are available for solving the energy problems of the future. The first is to find ways to increase the supplies of traditional fuels. However, it must be kept in mind that unless these additional supplies are from domestic sources, they will not solve the balance of payments problems. Secondly, demand can be reduced through planned conservation and

efficiency improvements in the way we use energy. Third, new sources of energy can be developed which keep energy dollars within the state or the nation.

There are four key factors to consider in comparing energy strategies. First of all, choices can be based on direct economic costs. As older sources of fuels run out, we will need to replace them with some new supply. If the conservation measures are also treated as a way to replace old supplies, a table of replacement costs can be made to show the relative costs of new energy supplies (Table 1).

Thus it can be seen that it is often much cheaper to invest in conservation than to replace traditional supply, and that the costs of most alternative energy sources can be competitive with the costs of new traditional resources. Table 1 lists replacement cost and does not carry implications about existing energy facilities.

Another way to assess the value of various choices for the energy future is by looking at how much of the money spent to replace an old energy resource actually stays in the state economy and how much additional economic activity is created in Minnesota with that money. Examples of this additional economic activity include purchase of materials or products made in Minnesota, employment of Minnesotans, payment of state taxes, etc.

Economic multipliers provide an estimate of how many dollars of

Table 1

Replacement Energy Costs
($ per million Btu)[a]

Thermal Use	
Temperature setback	0.00
Weatherstripping and caulking	1.11
Attic insulation	1.53
Urban waste	1.30(+)[b]-5.32(+)[b]
Coal (industrial use)	3.80[c]
Special crops/peat	3.80 - 9.88
Crop residues	3.80 - 9.88
Natural gas	8.57[c]
Wood and wood residue	1.30 - 17.56
Animal wastes	4.96 - 14.73
Solar	6.91 - 35.02
Distillate Fuel Oil	16.97[c]
Wind	7.18 - 22.09
Electricity (coal fired baseload)	22.07[c]
Transportation Use	
Gasoline	10.56[c]
Urban Waste	5.38(+)[b]-12.86(+)[b]
Special crops/peat	8.16 - 20.56
Crop residues	8.16 - 20.56
Conventional crops	13.26 - 23.92
Electrical Use	
Wind	8.95 - 33.41
Hydro[d]	12.07 - 17.92
Coal	21.10[c]

a. Real cost in 1980 dollars. Excludes direct taxes and tax credits. Thermal use figures include adjustment for furnace efficiency.

b. Air pollution control costs and materials handling problems may increase price.

c. Current cost; does not reflect future price increases.

d. Very little of this resource is available. In addition, cost of dam construction or renovation is not included.

economic activity are created in the state by each dollar spent on a certain product. Table 2 shows some estimated economic multipliers for various energy resources. For example, an additional dollar increase in consumption of fuel oil will yield a total increase in gross state output of $1.35 This $1.35 includes the original $1 plus $0.35 in additional economic activity. However, $0.80 must be sent out of the state to pay for imported crude oil or petroleum products refined out of state, thereby reducing the net economic effect to only $0.55.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED LONG TERM NET ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF $1 PURCHASE OF VARIOUS ENERGY SOURCES

	Economic Multiplier	Money Leaving Minnesota	Net Economic Effect
Petroleum Products	1.35	.80	.55
Natural Gas	1.40	.81	.59
Electricity	2.02	.33	1.69
Home Conservation Measures	2.55	.34	2.21
Solar	2.43	.31	2.12
Wind and Hydro	2.54	.16	2.38
Biomass* for Heating(Gas)	2.36	.12	2.24
Biomass* for liquid fuels	2.28	.12	2.16
Biomass* for electricity	2.25	.14	2.11

*Biomass includes: special crops, peat, crop residues, conventional agricultural crops, wood, and urban and animal wastes.

A third factor in making future choices for energy development is the amount of the resource actually available for use over the long term. To the extent possible, resource assessments of traditional fuels, alternatives and conservation potential have been

made in the report, and they are reflected in the supply forecasts for traditional fuels and the target scenarios for alternatives and conservation.

Resource availability can be an important deciding factor when two resources have similar costs, but one is being depleted while the other will be available indefinitely. It is important to remember that the price of non-renewable resources will inevitably go up as those resources are depleted.

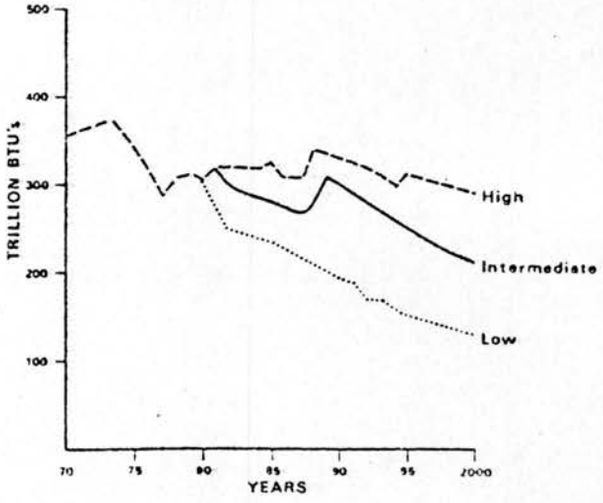
A fourth factor to consider is the environmental and social cost of energy development. Although these costs are often difficult to quantify, it is important to consider potential public health risks from air and water pollution or radiation, disruption of eco-systems, land use conflicts, and socio-economic effects of energy developments.

TRADITIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

Natural Gas

Figure 3 shows three possible scenarios for natural gas supplies in the future. The intermediate line is that used in the baseline scenario.

3. Natural Gas Supply to 2000



All three scenarios project that traditional supplies found within the lower 48 states will decrease. In addition, no new pipeline gas is expected from Mexico or coal/peat gasification, because no firm plans now exist to bring in Mexican gas or gasify peat or coal for the state. (Note: the alternative energy target scenario does include peat gasification.) Instead, local gas suppliers, led by Northern Natural Gas Company, are looking for replacement supplies from Canada and Alaska.

The lower supply curve assumes that no new gas will be available from Canada and that the Alaskan pipeline will not be completed until 1993. The baseline forecast assumes that some new gas will become available through new discoveries and enhanced recovery techniques. It also assumes that some new Canadian gas will be available and that Alaskan gas will begin to flow by 1989.

The most optimistic supply outlook assumes that new discoveries and enhanced gas recovery techniques will be very successful, that Northern Natural Gas will get all the Canadian gas it seeks and that the Alaskan pipeline is completed by 1987. This scenario will yield the most supply but it still means gas resources will drop under this scenario 6% between 1980 and 2000. Gas will also cost more under this scenario.

In 1987, new Canadian gas will cost $12.14/mcf as compared to $7.08/mcf for domestic gas. Alaskan gas is expected to cost $15.84/mcf. This optimistic supply outlook is also the most precarious on which to base future planning, because it assumes that many very favorable circumstances would occur simultaneously.

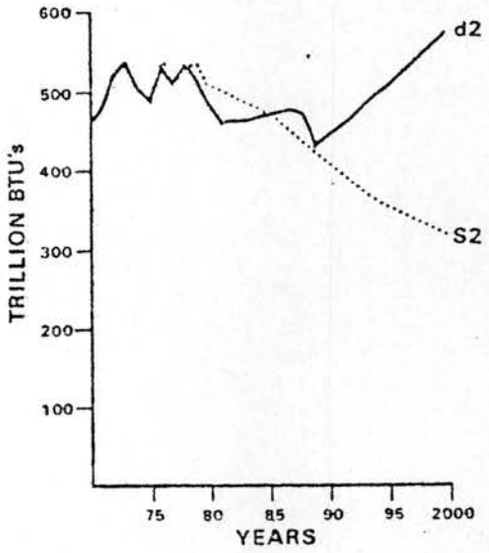
Baseline demand for natural gas is projected to equal the

available supply because of the lower cost of gas compared to petroleum and the relative scarcity of both fuels. Thus the demand and supply of natural gas should remain relatively balanced.

Petroleum Products

Any shortage of natural gas supplies will affect petroleum usage, because more and more interruptible gas customers will turn to fuel oil as a backup when they cannot get the gas they want. Figure 4 shows the divergence between the baseline demand (d_2) and baseline supplies of petroleum (s_2).

4. Baseline Petroleum Supply and Demand to 2000



The baseline supply scenario includes a quadrupling of world petroleum prices, an additional domestic supply from enhanced recovery methods of 650,000 barrels per day in 1985 and 1.6 million bpd by 2000,and supply from shale and tar sands of 600,000 bpd by 2000. Even higher prices and federal synfuels development efforts would theoretically increase domestic supplies even more. But the economic impacts of paying higher prices are severe, and the environmental and economic problems of synfuels are reasons for pessimism regarding their development. Also, even with the higher prices

projected in the baseline forecast the United States would still be importing 36 percent of our oil in the year 2000, a continued heavy dependence on foreign oil.

Spending more on enhanced recovery also raises the question of continued availability of the domestic oil resources after the year 2000. Even under the high supply scenario for petroleum, our Minnesota petroleum supply would drop 32 percent between 1980 and 2000. Spending funds on additional petroleum development may preclude the development of alternatives which could replace declining domestic petroleum reserves.

Electricity

Minnesota's peak electrical demand now occurs in the summer, mainly because of air conditioning loads. But by the 1990's the state is expected to have its peak demand occur during the winter, due mainly to growth in electrical space heating. Peak demand determines the amount of generating and transmission line capacity needed.

Figure 5 shows Minnesota's projected electrical capacity and winter peak demand to 2000. The d_2 forecast is the cumulative Energy Agency baseline forecast for Minnesota utilities. It is similar to d_2 forecasts for fuels in that it includes demand estimates based on price effects and the effects of current regulations such as building codes. The d_2 forecast also includes some substitution of electricity for oil and natural gas.

Because of the importance of electric demand forecasts for the certificate of need process, the forecasts were further refined to account for additional factors not considered in the baseline

forecasts. The probable forecast (d_3) has the same considerations as d_2 plus additional savings from likely increases in appliance efficiency, expected retrofits of existing homes, use of wood in electrically heated homes, and load management.

Growth in all sectors - residential/farm, commercial and industry - has slowed in recent years due to market saturation of some appliances and greater efficiencies in others. The biggest increases in future demand are expected in the industrial sector, which is expected to grow 71 percent. In the residential sector, three factors contribute to a 54% growth: increased use of electrical space heating, increased use of available appliances, and the application of new uses for electricity (security systems, saunas, etc.). Commercial use is expected to grow much more slowly from 1980 to 2000 than it has in the past.

5. Minnesota Winter Electric Capacity and Demand to 2000 (Minimal Substitution)

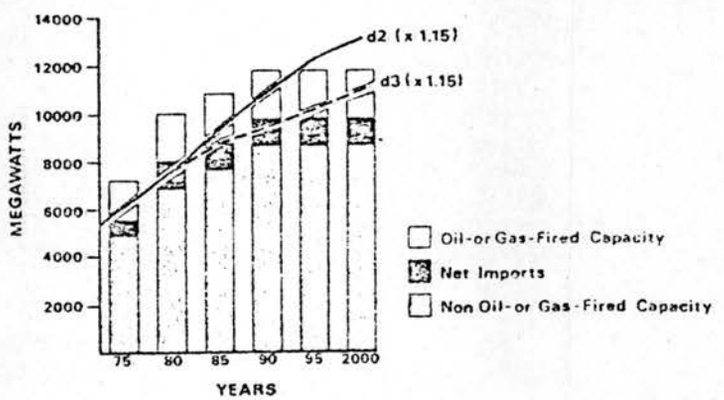


Figure 5 shows that the probable winter peak demand (d_3) may cause a substantial dependence on oil to generate electricity in the 1990's. However, it is doubtful that the oil to generate the electricity to meet this demand will be available. Utilities may develop plans to build additional baseload capacity for the 1990's,

or they may be able to buy excess capacity in the winter from southern utilities which will be peaking in the summer due to heavy air conditioning loads. However, additional transmission lines may be needed to make this transfer.

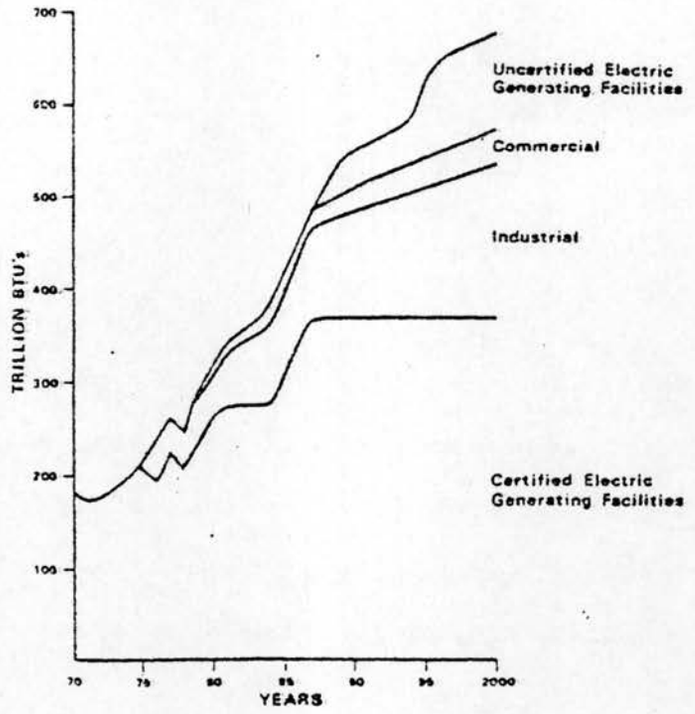
In any case, meeting new electrical demand will be costly. Electricity generated from oil costs seven times more than present day average coal-fired baseload costs. Electricity from a new baseload plant may cost 2 to 3 times as much as present baseload plants.

Again, the economic and environmental costs of meeting demand with traditional facilities and resources need to be weighed against the costs of conservation and meeting demand with alternative resources.

Coal

Figure 6 shows the additional coal that would be needed if new baseload coal-fired power plants were built to meet the baseline electrical demand (d_2).

6. Baseline Coal Demand to 2000



In addition, it shows a growing industrial demand for coal for direct combustion, as industries are forced to replace oil and gas supplies with coal to fuel industrial growth.

Coal supplies should be adequate to meet the projected demand, but environmental costs may be large. These costs must be weighed carefully in deciding future investments in the development of facilities to burn coal.

CONSERVATION

Introduction

There is an enormous untapped potential for conservation in Minnesota. Opportunities exist, which are both technologically and economically feasible, that can lower our overall demand for energy by almost 20% by the year 2000. Most of these opportunities are familiar. They include:

- -weatherproofing of existing buildings
- -construction of energy efficient new buildings
- -energy efficient operations and maintenance in commercial and industrial buildings and processes
- -efficient energy-using appliances and industrial equipment
- -efficient driving techniques
- -efficient cars and trucks
- -land use planning and development keyed to energy efficiency

But many of these opportunities are not being utilized. In one survey of the residential sector, for example, 55% of the homes had less than six inches of attic insulation; 12% had none. In the transportation area, opportunities exist to cut our gasoline

use by 30-40% without a drop in our standard of living, yet our recent decline in gasoline consumption in 1980 has been only 9%. In the industrial sector, many firms are failing to invest in conservation measures which have higher rates of return than typical investment opportunities do.

There are three major reasons for the lack of acceptance of conservation measures: 1) inadequate information and education, 2) high capital costs and the lack of financing, and 3) improper pricing. Rapidly rising fuel costs and changing technology have made more and more conservation measures economically feasible, yet information on these new costs and techniques are lagging behind.

In addition, capital requirements for conservation investments are large. Because of the decentralized nature of conservation investments, this burden falls on many individuals and businesses and it often appears easier to continue to pay monthly fuel bills than to improve the efficiency of the facilities. Finally, even if individuals can make it over these hurdles, they will still only invest in whatever will pay back in a reasonable length of time. This pay back however, is based on the average costs of energy, not the higher replacement cost (Table 3).

TABLE 3

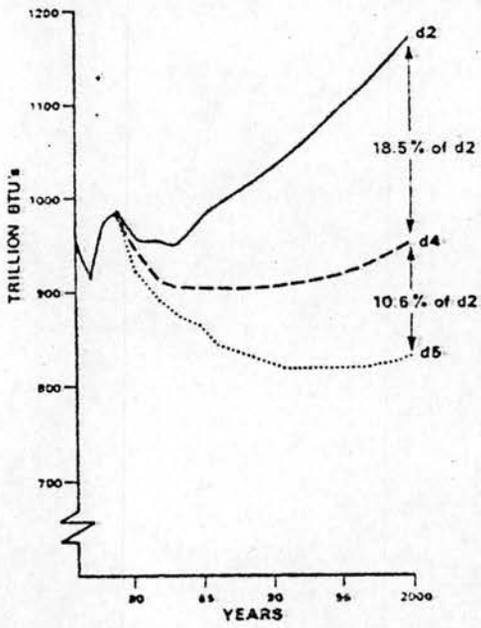
1980 AVERAGE COSTS VS. REPLACEMENT COSTS

Energy Source	Average Cost	Replacement Cost
Natural Gas	$3.26/mcf	$5.70/mcf
Gasoline	$1.27/gal	$1.47/gal
Fuel Oil #2	$1.13/gal	$1.33/gal
Electricity (Base)	5.0¢/kwh	7.2¢/kwh

The differences between average and replacement costs define a large area where it is cheaper to conserve than to buy energy but

traditional market forces will not operate. The investment of public funds in the gap between average and replacement costs should be seen not as subsidies but as the purchase of energy at costs below replacement costs. Such investments provide a major tool for economic development because they stimulate the economy and create new jobs.

Figure 7 shows two conservation demand scenarios (d_4, d_5) compared to the baseline forecast (d_2). (Gross end-use energy is the energy required at the point of end use, prior to conversion in an end use device such as a furnace. Losses of energy in generating and transmitting electricity are not included.)



7. Conservation Potential to 2000, Gross End-Use Energy

The d_5 forecast represents a drop in demand of almost 30 percent from the baseline forecast. It is based on what is technologically feasible to do today and represents an estimate of the total conservation resource available to Minnesotans over the next 20 years. However, this resource will probably be expanded over this period due to the rapid technological advances that are being made in conservation.

The d_4 forecast represents a target for achievable conservation

over the next 20 years, an 18.5% drop in demand from the baseline d_2 forecast - or essentially zero growth in energy demand. In addition to baseline conservation caused by price effects and existing regulations, this target requires that:

- 72% of all single family homes be retrofitted to reduce heating demand an additional 25%.
- All existing rental property and mobile homes be retrofitted to reduce heating demand an additional 25%.
- Energy efficiency in new construction of all homes increases so that by 1990 all new homes will meet standards reducing energy use 23% compared to current standards.
- Efficiencies of new electric appliances are improved beyond federal standards after 1985 at a rate of 1.4% per year.
- Five percent of existing commercial buildings are retrofitted annually to meet current new building standards which on the average will reduce energy use per square foot 37%.
- All new commercial buildings meet current standards until 1985 and meet new standards thereafter which reduce average energy use per square foot to half the average for current standards.
- The passenger vehicle occupancy rate be increased 75%.
- Vehicle operation and maintenance practices be improved 40 percent.
- Twenty percent shift of most efficient mode for transporting commodities (e.g. from truck to train, etc.)
- One percent per year improvement in industrial energy efficiency.

While these targets seem ambitious, they actually require a much lower investment than would be needed to produce the amount of energy which would be saved. In order to meet these targets, how-

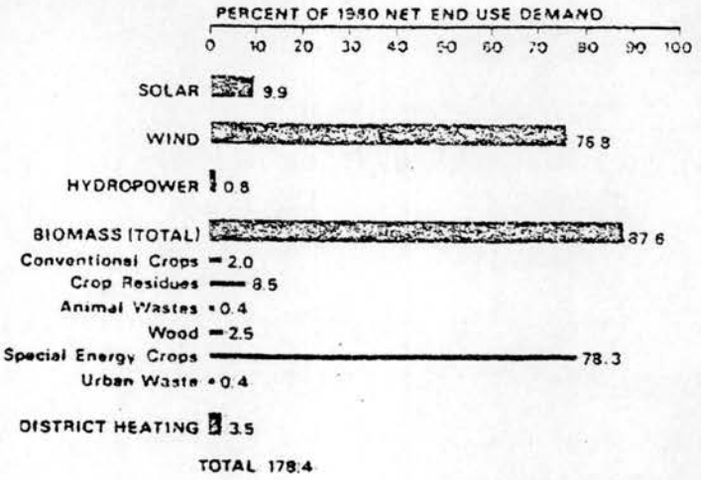
ever, a vigorous individual, business, and government effort must be launched. Financial ehlp along with information programs and regulations will be needed to meet these targets.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Although Minnesota does not have any traditional energy resources within its borders, the state has relatively abundant alternative energy resources. Because of the positive economic effects, low environmental impacts and the renewability of Minnesota's energy resource base, this report focuses on these alternatives rather than non-renewable synfuels or other laternative energy sources. Solar and wind are resources which can be readily utilized with existing technologies and are already economically attractive in many situations. In the longer term, a rich biomass potential and district heating can provide significant portions of Minnesota's energy needs. Major biomass resources include special energy crops, such as cattails, and residues from conventional agricultural crops. Biomass energy sources with lower potential include conventional agricultural crops, wood, urban solid wastes, and farm animal wastes. Peat, a non-renewable resource, can provide significant quantities of energy in the transition to special energy crops.

Figure 8 shows the potential of alternative energy and district heating resources available in Minnesota in terms of net end-use energy available compared to total 1980 demand. (Net end-use energy is the energy actually required for end use purposes, after conversion of fuel or electricity in a furnace or other end use device.) This data reflects only those resources that can economically be developed within five years. Significant potential beyond that shown, especially for solar, is available beyond 1985.

8. Alternative Energy Resource Potential (Renewable)



All of these resources, taken together could meet 180% of our energy demand. However, as Table 4 shows, a significant commitment of state lands and resources would be needed to meet that potential.

TABLE 4

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPING TOTAL ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Solar	All feasible use of solar for home and industiral heat.
Wind	52,000 2MW units
Hydropower	All existing dams with hydro potential
Biomass	
Conventional crops	2 million acres*
Crop residues	30 percent of total
Animal wastes	All confined units
Wood	2,000,000 cords per year*
Special Energy Crops	5,400,000 acres
Urban Waste	Material remaining after recycling
District Heating	6600 megawatts

Table 2 compares the replacement costs of alternatives with traditional fuels and conservation measures. While investment in alternatives is significantly more expensive than most conservation measures, alternatives are cost competitive with new sources of fossil fuels. Yet in many cases alternatives cannot compete with the

*Not considered available by the year 2000.

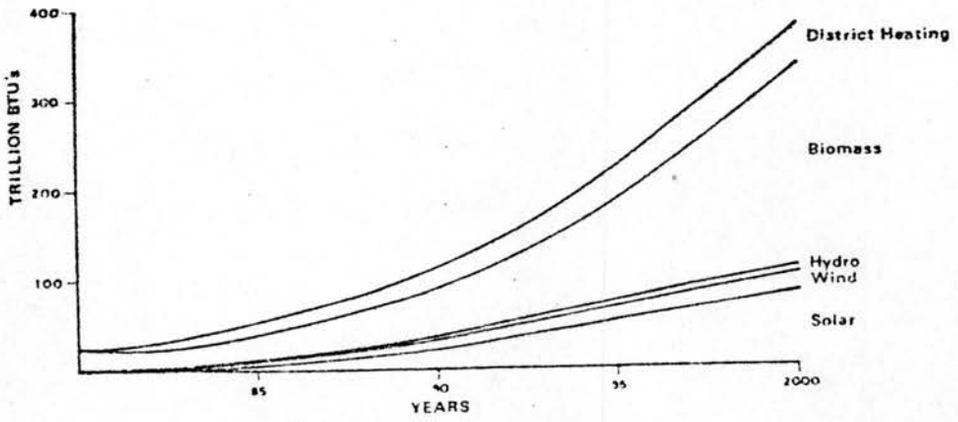
average costs of fossil fuels. Thus, development of alternatives probably require significant financial support, such as tax incentives, to induce individual consumers and businesses to invest.

Some alternative energy sources require further assessment and demonstration before full-scale resource production can proceed. Still others lack fully operational conversion methods.

These factors relating to the availability of the resource, costs, possible financial incentives and the status of technological development were taken into account in developing a target for alternative energy development in the year 2000. The target was based on energy demand already reduced from the baseline through achievable conservation (d_4). Under this scenario alternative energy resources can supply 40% of gross end use demand by 2000. Of these direct solar energy would provide 8.5%; wind 2.1%; hydro .4%; crop residues, 6.5%; animal wastes, .3%; special energy crops (plus peat), 17.9%; urban wastes, .4%; and district heating 4.2%. These alternatives could replace 70% of our heating fuel oils, 30% of our gasolin and 39% of our conventional electricity generared by 2000. They could also replace substantial amounts of natural gas, propane, and diesel fuel. Figure 9 shows the targeted amount of conventional fuels displaced by alternatives between 1980 and 2000.

9. Potential Replacement of Conventional Fuels*by Alternatives

*Gross end use energy



Development to meet this target for alternative energy resources has large potential economic benefits to Minnesota. Overall societal energy costs will be less because dollars spent on energy will stay in Minnesota to produce jobs and other economic benefits. A large Minnesota industry would be developed in the special energy crops area which would directly benefit the state. And Minnesota's energy supply system would be substantially based on renewable rather than nonrenewable resources, thus providing a stable source of energy for the future.

CONCLUSIONS AND POTENTIAL ACTIONS

Earlier, four factors for assessing major energy strategies were discussed: direct economic costs, net economic effects, resource availability, and environmental and social costs. Consideration of these factors strongly indicates that, while wisely managing available supplies of traditional fuels, Minnesota should focus on conservation and Minnesota-based renewable resources as the keys to our energy future. Utilizing these resources instead of continuing our complete dependence on traditional fuels will strengthen Minnesota's economy, provide more jobs, improve the environment, and reduce our vulnerability to foreign supply interruptions.

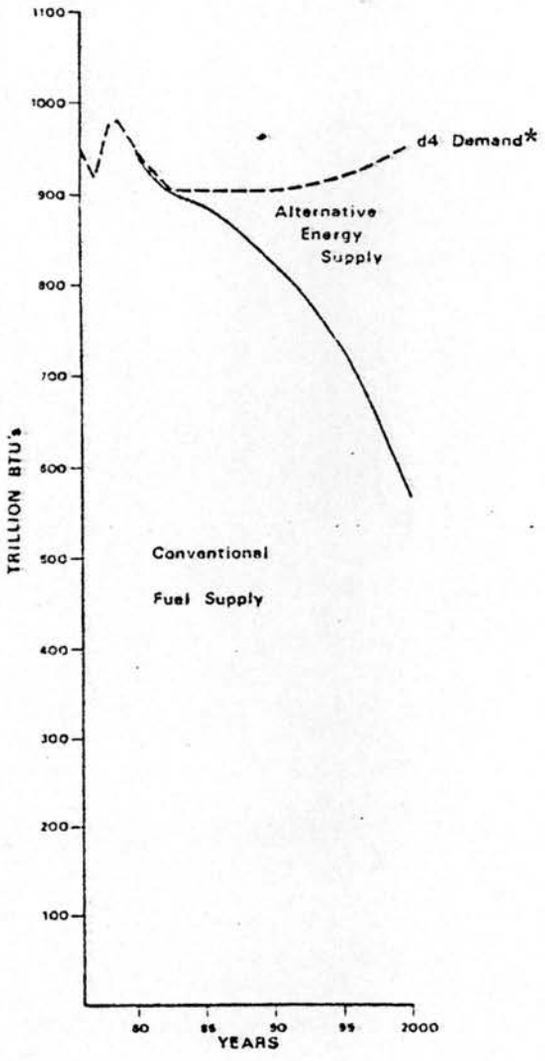
In the very long run, we will come to rely on renewable resources because there are limited quantities of the fossil fuels on which we now depend. The rapidly rising prices of fossil fuel will hasten the transition but at the same time will cause significant economic and social problems.

The question is whether we will make the transition in a gradual, planned, and equitable manner, or whether it will occur in

painful jolts. Minnesota learned a lot about painful jolts during 1979.

Figure 10 shows a Conservation/Alternative Scenario for Minnesota's energy future which includes the results of the conservation targets (d_4) and the alternative energy development targets.

10. Conservation/Alternative Energy Demand Supply Scenario



*Gross end use energy

This scenario contrasts sharply with the baseline forecast in that supply and demand are in balance and a significant portion of demand is met by alternative energy supplies. The following potential actions are intended as suggestions of steps the state (through the Energy Agency and other state agencies) can take in the next two years to manage traditional fuels and help reach the conservation/alternative targets. These are the first steps only, and do not include the roles the individual, the private sector and the federal government must play to meet these targets.

Potential Actions to Protect Traditional Fuel Supplies

The state's key areas of responsibility in the area of traditional fuels include monitoring and forecasting prices, demand, and supply, utility regulation, and certifying and siting new energy facilities to ensure adequate supply capability with minimum environmental and social impacts.

Because of the declining supplies of traditional fuels, the state's role also includes emergency preparedness in case of a severe fuel shortage that might disrupt the state's economy or threaten health and safety.

Emergency preparedness is, however, only a short term solution to declining traditional supplies. Longer term actions must focus on reducing our dependence on these fuels and developing non-traditional supply sources. These actions fall into the conservation and alternative energy sections of this report.

Petroleum Products

Past and current actions have focused on continuation of Canadian crude oil exports and exchanges, construction of new pipelines from the south and west to replace declining Canadian supplies, allocation of state set-aside, and the preparation of emergency gasoline and fuel oil plans. Key potential actions include:

- -Vigorously continue efforts to gain new pipeline capacity into the state, work with the Canadians and the federal government to ensure sufficient crude supply, and continue emergency planning efforts.
- -Encourage switching from scarcer fossil fuels to direct burning of more abundant fuels such as coal and #6 residual oil where environmentally appropriate.

Electricity

Past actions have focused on forecasting electrical supply and demand, certification of new facilities according to need and reduction of oil use for electric generation. Future actions should focus on minimizing the substitution of electricity for other fuels for heating purposes because of elctricity's low efficiency in providing heat, and on electricity conservation, load management and use of alternative sources of energy to generate electricity or to reduce electric consumption. Key potential actions are:

- -Prepare an optimal strategy to limit electric substitution which would include (1) study of the potential for substitution and the need for generation and transmission capacity it would cause; (2) specific recommended actions to avoid substitution through use of other sources of energy and conservation.

- -Develop a program of utility investment in conservation, load management, and other measures that could reduce the need for additional electric generating capacity. Under such a program, utilities would use their ability to raise large amounts of capital and actually make improvements on customer's home. A return could be made on this utility investment much the way a return would be made on an investment in a new power plant. (Details of this program are discussed under Conservation Potential Actions.)

- -Intervene in selected rate cases to advocate rate and regulatory structures that encourage conservation and alternative energy development while maintaining equitability, such as time of day, incremental or inverted block rates, marginal pricing, and interconnect with wind and other alternative energy equipment.

Natural Gas

Past actions have focused on monitoring demand supplies, forecasting future supply and demand, encouraging continuing supplies through increasing Canadian imports, supporting development of synthetic natural gas, and supporting construction of the Alaskan gas pipeline.

Key potential actions include:

-Continue efforts to increase Canadian imports, to support development of synthetic natural gas, and to support construction of the Alaskan gas pipeline.

-Encourage conservation of natural gas through utility investment strategy and other programs detailed under Conservation.

-Intervene in gas utility rate cases to advocate rate structures that encourage energy conservation and alternative energy resource development while maintaining equitability.

Potential Actions to Increase Conservation

Conservation is critical to Minnesota's near-term economic and energy future. Approximately 20 percent of the state's projected energy use can realistically be saved in the next twenty years at a cost less than we are paying for natural gas. Barriers to achieving these savings include a serious lack of information and energy awareness, the need to reeducate a great portion of the working population concerning conservation technology, and substantial capital requirements.

Public resistance to regulatory approaches to conservation suggests the use of combined education and financial incentives. The wide divergence between average and replacement energy costs means that conservation by individuals or businesses alone will fall far short of what is in the state's economic interest. This divergence defines a substantial role for the investment of public funds in conservation, investments which should be viewed not as subsidies but as the purchase of energy at below replacement costs. Such investments provide a major tool for economic development because of their high economic stimulation and job creation effects.

Residential Sector

Past conservation actions have concentrated more on the residential sector than any other sector. Actions have been largely informational and educational with some specific end use regulation. State financial assistance has been limited to low-income households. Future actions should build on these areas, as well as involve the energy utilities as equal partners in investing in conservation. Key potential actions include:

- -Develop a program of utility conservation, load management and renewables investment including:

  Removal of regulatory barriers which prevent gas and electric utilities from treating conservation as an investment option.

  A requirement that regulated gas and electric utilities submit long-range and specific program plans for investments in conservation, load management and renewable energy use.

  A requirement that utilities develop and implement programs of captial investment in conservation, load management and renewable energy.

Commercial Sector

Past and current actions have concentrated largely on the audit and retrofit of institutional buildings (schools, hospitals, local government buildings and public care institutions). Future actions should expand the current audit programs to the entire commercial sector, greatly accelerate educational programs and address the need for financial incentives. Key potential actions include:

- -Provide audit and retrofit funds for public schools and local government buildings.
- -Develop a program of utility conservation investment (see Residential Sector).

-Develop and implement a comprehensive program of training and education for institutional and commercial building operators, managers and administrators.

-Develop and implement a program of mini- and maxi- audit for commercial buildings based upon the existing program for institutional buildings. To be most effective, this program should include financial incentives.

-Expand educational programs aimed at those influencing the efficiency of new commercial construction, such as architects, engineers, contractors and lenders.

-Continue to upgrade the energy code and begin the process of adoption of more comprehensive equivalent performance option such as BEPS in order to increase design freedom.

-Strictly limit smoking in buildings to enable reduction in ventilation rates and levels of indoor air pollution.

Industrial Sector

Past and current programs have focused on technical education, outreach and stimulating private sector initiatives in conservation through state-wide company recognition. Future programs should concentrate on transferring technical information from large to small industries, on energy auditing of industrial structures and processes and on assisting individual businesses in establishing energy management programs. Key potential actions include:

-Develop and implement a program in industrial energy technology transfer including:

  Development, training and dissemination of audit materials.

  A pilot program of a mobile industrial energy audit ("Energy Bus") to provide technical assistance to identify low-cost, high-savings energy conservation measures.

  Expanded outreach to small industry to aid in establishing energy management programs.

  Establishment of industrial energy technology transfer centers at the University of Minnesota and selected state universities.

-Provide an investment tax credit for purchase of energy saving equipment.

Transportation Sector

Past and current actions have focused on facilitating state, regional and local agencies with transportation responsibilities to incorporate energy conservation into their policies and programs. Other actions have been primarily in providing conservation information and emergency planning. Future actions should be directed at improved transportation planning, use of financial incentives and considerably expanded information and education efforts. Key potential actions include:

- -Change the basis for vehicle registration fees to miles-per-gallon and structure the fees to encourage the purchase of more efficient automobiles.
- -Establish information, eudcation and outreach programs in areas such as: improving truck fuel economy; consumer information on energy saving practices and devices; driver energy education; efficient operation of school bus programs; discouraging students from driving to and from neighborhood tune-up clinics; ride-sharing and use of mass transit; alternative work schedules to facilitate use of ride-sharing and mass transit.
- -Provide increased technical assistance to local and regional transportation planners concerning energy efficient systems and design.
- -Increase the fine for exceeding the 55 m.p.h. speed limit.
- -Develop a pilot "Work at Home" program for state government employees to reduce work trips and an "Untrip" program to encourage the use of communications in place of transportation.
- -Provide financial incentives to encourage businesses to retrofit trucks with energy saving equipment.

Potential Actions to Accelerate Alternative Energy and District Heating Development

The State of Minnesota has four potential roles in Alternative Energy Development. The primary role is resource assessment and

development, since many of the existing resources are not adequately defined and many potential resources would be made available on lands which are publicly owned. Also, such resource development is regionally specific, and the federal government focuses on national rather than regional problems and potentials.

A second major role for the state is providing favorable financial conditions and incentives to develop alternative energy systems. Many traditional energy systems are regulated so that energy prices to consumers are below their "free-market" prices. Also, because the high costs of newer supplies and facilities are averaged with the costs of older supplies, the high replacement costs of old sources and facilities are not always reflected in prices for traditional fuels. On the other hand, alternative systems do not have the advantage of cost averaging. Also, there are the difficulties of overcoming financial and institutional resistance to change and risk. Thus, proper regulation and financial incentives can allow alternatives to "compete" in the traditional fuel market and hasten their implementation.

The third role for the state is technology demonstration. This is different from technology development, which is the responsibility of either private industry or the federal government. Demonstration can show the feasibility on the local level of technology that is already available, and provide concrete information on costs and benefits through monitoring of the project.

A final necessary role of the state is to inform and educate Minnesota citizens about alternative energy system costs and benefits. The data collected and incentives developed in the first three areas will be of little use unless information can be

clearly transmitted to the public. All of the potential actions listed below will have a significant information/education component.

General Alternative Energy Development

In keeping with the role of the state, certain actions could be taken to encourage development of alternatives in general. In the past, numerous grants have been given by the state to encourage research and demonstration of alternatives in Minnesota. Tax incentives for solar, wind, and other alternative energy equipment have also been enacted by the state. Future potential actions include:

- -Devise a utility investment strategy for alternative energy systems so that utilities are able to invest in solar, wind, or other alternative energy equipment. A strategy should be designed to minimize long-term energy costs to rate payers. Such a strategy would encourage utilities to invest their capital in alternative energy equipment which would either reduce electrical demand or generate electricity.
- -Develop an alternative energy research and development grant program.

Special Energy Crops

This area has major potential for Minnesota's energy future. However, increased understanding of the production and conversion of these crops is needed before extensive development can take place. In addition, because special energy crops are closely associated with the same areas of the state where peat is available, coordinated development of these reosurces is needed. The goal of these projects is to begin production of special crops energy within five years. Potential actions are:

- -Continue research on wetland energy crop growth and productivity through the University of Minnesota "Cattails for Energy" project. This project will:

-Evaluate lands suitable for wetlands agriculture.
-Estimate the biochemical content of wetland plants.
-Design equipment for work in marshes.
-Continue work on growth and productivity.

-Initiate new programs to research other special energy crop species suitable for wet and dry land production in Minnesota, e.g. alder, willow, reeds, etc.

-Support and find funding to test conversion processes, primarily gasification and liquefaction.

-Fund a biomass development center that will provide a viable biomass industry.

Peat

Past state actions led by the Department of Natural Resources have concentrated on obtaining an inventory of this resource in the state. Future work should increase the understanding of possible environmental impacts of using peat. Potential actions are:

-Begin pilot scale field work with local industries on mining and dewatering to estimate the environmental impacts of large scale development.

-Analyze and test special energy crops on different peatlands mined to different depths, and establish a policy on biomass production for energy purposes on peatlands so that these lands can be developed to produce a renewable energy resource.

Wind

Past and current state actions in the wind area have included general information along with the production of a wind siting manual and a general wind resources map; financial assistance to wind systems installers in the form of state tax credits to individuals; and working with federal wind programs to provide for small-scale

wind turbine evaluation in Minnesota. The primary need in further wind development is better and more specific wind resource data for Minnesota, thus the key potential action for the state is:

- -Develop a monitoring program to obtain accurate and comprehensive data on the wind resource in Minnesota, including use of existing tall towers for monitoring the wind resources at elevations up to 300 feet. Current wind resource data in Minnesota is poor. It is not expected that any near-term federal program will fund a sufficient number of accurate wind monitoring stations (approximately 20 stations) at appropriate measurement heights to obtain this information. By working with owners of tall towers (such as telephone companies and utilities), a program to conduct this measurement on a consistent basis would be organized.

Crop Residues

Minnesota needs an adequate demonstration of the possible uses of crop residues as well as of the economics and environmental impacts of removing the residues from the fields for energy purposes. Potential actions include:

- -Continue assisting Tri-Community College (Moorhead) to obtain Department of Labor funding for crop residue collection, processing and testing. This project will develop demonstration methodology, establish a crop residue supply source, and test those residues in several applications in the Moorhead and Detroit Lakes areas.

- -Work with equipment manufacturers to commercialize a crop drying system fueled by crop residues.

- -Conduct detailed assessments of the economic potential and environmental impacts of use of crop residues for energy.

Direct Solar Energy

Past and current actions in the solar area have provided general information on solar system performance and financial incentives in the form of state and federal tax credits for individuals. Future actions need to build on these actions through specific monitoring and information programs, and by removing any barriers that keep

people from investing in solar systems. Key potential actions include:

-Establish a large information program for solar domestic hot water heating in Minnesota so that Minnesotans have reliable information on these systems' benefits. This program would start with a survey of present owners of all known domestic hot water installations in the state on how well the installations were done and their estimates of performance. Some continued monitoring of performance and publication of results would follow.

-Enforce the existing solar disclosure code and establish solar installer licensing if the solar disclosure code proves ineffective.

-Establish a solar access permit system for "sun rights."

-Implement greater tax incentives for businesses who utilize direct solar energy for process and space heating.

-Facilitate granting of solar loans by changing state laws to allow solar loans into existing mortgages.

District Heating

District heating has large potential to increase the efficiency of use of traditional and alternative energy resources in Minnesota. Past actions have studied the economic and technical feasibility of specific district heating systems and identified the most promising projects. Future actions need to concentrate on bringing those projects to the construction stage. Key potential actions are:

-Assist in obtaining federal, state or private financing of the Metropolitan District Heating Project.

-Assist in the study of district heating demonstrations in Moorhead and Red Wing.

-Develop workplan to be used by communities in identifying district heating potential and funding sources.

Hydro

Past actions include estimation of the potential for hydro-electric generation and current actions concentrate on determining whether facilities can be reactivated at existing dams. A key potential

action is:

-Fund 90% of the cost of hydropower restoration on public dams if they show economic promise.

Energy Storage

Past and current actions have focused on development and demonstration of ice storage for air conditioning. Two other significant areas needing development and demonstration are compressed air/hydro storage for electricity and aquifer thermal energy storage. Key potential actions include:

-Work with electric utilities to develop projects to evaluate and test the feasibility of using underground compressed air storage or underground pumped hydro. These studies would be conducted with two purposes in mind: reduction of peak electric demand, and use of alternative energy systems to provide baseload electric power.

-Participate in studies of aquifer thermal energy storage, and seek state funding for appropriate systems where federal funds are not available. This effort would be in conjunction with the Minnesota Geological Survey and the University of Minnesota. Such studies could include use for district heat storage, solar and wind thermal storage, and air conditioning and heat pump use.

Urban Wastes

Past actions have shown the environmental and energy benefits of the use of solid waste in energy systems. Future actions need to demonstrate the economic feasibility of conversion systems. Key potential actions are:

-Support development of systems which combine small scale incineration with heat recovery to replace fuel oil in industrial and commercial operations.

-Work with an urban sewage disposal system to implement biogas production.

Wood

Past experience with this resource has shown that it is an

effective and popular short term substitute for certain traditional fuels. Future actions need to focus on increasing the amount of the resource available. A key potential action is:

-Implement timber stand improvement on state and private lands, based on current studies.

Conventional Agricultural Crops

Interest in the use of agricultural crops for energy is already high. Actions in this area are focused on provding plans for functional farm and small scale systems to prevent large investments in systems that don't work. Potential actions include:

-Build and operate farm-scale equipment to produce fuel ethanol from corn and other agricultural products and prepare an economic and operating report on the impact of the total system on farm income (already funded).

-Participate in the design of several small scale alcohol plants by providing engineering expertise in the design stage.

STAPLES--Draft Position Paper on Taxes

Minnesota's tax situation has been a matter of considerable public debate for quite some time. And, while we are admittedly a high-income state, our tax situation changes significantly when you consider the total state and local tax burden--a combination of income, property and sales taxes.

For example, figures released by the Minnesota Taxpayers' Association indicate that between 1972 and 1978 (the most recent figures the Association has available), Minnesota's total state and local tax burden per $1,000 of personal income actually declined. The chart below tells the story well.

MINNESOTA STATE AND LOCAL TAXES PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME

Year	Tax Rate	Rank Among the 50 States
1972	$144.68	5
1973	151.15	4
1974	136.15	8
1975	139.44	6
1976	143.11	8
1977	146.92	7
1978	141.64	8

And, with the more than 750 million dollars in property, income and sales tax relief approved over the past two years, Minnesota's ranking should improve even further.

The major reason for Minnesota's improved ranking has been the DFL legislative commitment to property tax relief. In fact, since 1972, (the last year of Republican legislative control), we have dropped from the 12th highest to the 23rd highest property taxes among the fifty states.

The logic behind our emphasis on property tax relief is that income taxes are more responsive to a family income and economic status, while property taxes have a greater potential to become inflationary--and fail to respond to household income. For example, if the value of your home increases (due to inflation) your property tax obligation will rise even if you suffer a reduction in household income.

I might add that the impact of legislative property tax relief efforts has been significant. In 1972, Minnesota's property tax levels were 14.6 percent above the national average. In 1978, however, we had actually dropped to slightly below the national average.

MINNESOTA PER CAPITA PROPERTY TAXES

Year	Per Capita Tax	Rank Among 50 States	U.S. Average
1972	$231.98	12	$202.33
1973	221.16	21	215.78
1974	216.90	22	225.90
1975	231.18	22	241.60
1976	254.20	24	265.54
1977	271.02	23	289.07
1978	300.85	23	305.60

Comparing property tax collections from another angle, we find that in the late 1960s, property tax collections were increasing at a rate of 15 to 20 percent annually. Since that time, however, the rate of increase has dropped to only about one-third that amount, and last year, the increase was only two-tenths of one percent.

I might add that we have achieved our nationally-acknowledged record of property tax relief through a variety of programs including: dramatic increases in the Homestead Credit; the establishment of the Circuit Breaker Property Tax Relief Program (and Renters' Credit); and improvements in assessment ratios.

The Legislature has also worked to ease the sales tax burden on Minnesota families largely through the exemption of such necessities as food, medicine and clothing. In recent sessions, we have also seen sales tax exemptions for home heating bills and water and sewer costs eliminated from the sales tax rolls. Overall, our efforts in this area have dropped Minnesota to 37th among the fifty states in sales tax collections.

And, we have also worked to provide meaningful income tax relief. Our Working Poor Tax Relief Program, for example, was a major innovation which has provided millions of dollars in additional income tax relief to thousands of low-income families. In addition, DFL-sponsored increases in dependent credits and the standard deduction have also benefitted all Minnesotans.

We have also seen increases in the portion of pension income exempt from the income tax; significant inheritance tax reform; and most recently, indexing of income tax brackets.

Let's take a look at just a few recent tax relief programs--a few examples to show the wide-range of DFL tax relief efforts.

* In 1975, we were one of the first states to tie property taxes to a person's ability to pay the tax by enacting the Property Tax Refund or "Circuit Breaker" Program. Last year, many Minnesotans received substantial property tax relief from this program with cash refunds averaging $215.

* Income tax brackets were indexed to compensate for infla-

tion. This change will help inflation-proof our tax system by not automatically pushing a taxpayer who receives a cost-of-living increase into a higher tax bracket.

* The standard deduction was doubled and indexed.

* Home heating costs were exempt from the sales tax.

* Homeowners will receive a state-paid homestead credit of up to $650 in 1981, compared to $250 in 1973.

* The personal and dependent credit has almost tripled from $21 in 1972 to $60.

* Minnesota was one of the first states to adopt a tax relief program for the working poor, thereby reducing or eliminating the income tax liability for low-income workers.

* Homeowners age 55 or older who sell their home can exclude up to $100,000 of their gain from taxation.

* A tax break for small savers and investors by excluding the first $200 ($400 if married) of interest and dividend income from taxation.

Through the years, in fact, the DFL Legislature has worked to provide a balance of property, income and sales tax relief. And, our balanced approach to tax relief has not gone unnoticed. In a February 1979 study, Tax Equity in the Fifty States, done for the Coalition of American Public Employees, Minnesota was judged to have the fifth fairest tax system in the country.

Looking to the future, I believe a major legislative priority must be to retain that balance. First and foremost for 1981 will be to ensure that budget cuts announced by the current administration do not result in a return to the skyrocketing property taxes which typified past Republican administrations.

In the past, we have proven that meaningful income, sales and property tax relief can be provided within a balanced budget. Continuing that effort will be a personal priority in 1981. I firmly believe that state government belt-tightening can enable us to continue balanced tax relief efforts, while adequately funding state and local programs.

LWV *THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE WAYZATA AREA*

September 12, 1980

Senator Emily Staples
1640 Xanthus Lane
Wayzata, MN 55391

Dear Emily:

This letter is to confirm our phone conversation about the candidates meeting which the Wayzata League of Women Voters is sponsoring on Tuesday, September 30, at 7:30 p.m. in the cafeteria of the Oakwood Elementary School, County Road 6 and Highway 101.

We are planning to hold the Pillsbury-Withhart and the Staples-Ramstad discussions concurrently, one in the cafeteria and the other in the library. At 8:30 p.m. these meetings will end, and the Robb-Klein debate will take place in the cafeteria. We expect this to end about 9:30 p.m.

We will do our best to advertise these discussions, so we hope attendance will be high. The League rules for all candidates meetings are as follows:

1. Each candidate will be allowed a maximum of five (5) minutes to state his/her experience, platform and objectives. A one minute warning signal will be given before the time has elapsed.

2. No reference of a personal nature will be tolerated. A person's public record may be examined, but not his/her character.

3. A question and answer period will be held following the presentation by all candidates. The answers will be confined to two (2) minutes. All questions must be directed to a particular candidate stated by name. After the candidate named has answered, other candidates may make comments regarding that question, but must not exceed the two minutes.

4. If the candidate is unable to attend, a substitute may <u>not</u> appear for the candidate.

5. Because of the non-partisan policy of the League of Women Voters, the candidates may not distribute campaign literature on or near the premises of this meeting.

If you have any questions, please call me at 473-2373.

Sincerely,

Grace

Grace Norris

GN/kj

EDUCATION

The development of our most important resources, our human resources, through quality education has traditionally been a major priority of Minnesota government. In fact, education has consistently been the largest single item in the state budget. I do not expect that situation to change, as legislators agree education must remain a high priority.

Minnesota, as a result of its commitment to education has attained a significant national reputation in the education field. That reputation stems from our unique balance of traditional K-12 programming and innovative educational efforts designed to serve groups outside the 6-18 year old group. Those innovative programs include such efforts as Community and Early Childhood and Family Educations.

During the 1960's, local governments paid approximately 70% of the cost of education, while state aids equaled about 30%. By the 1971-72 school year state aids had been increased to over 54%. By the 1978-79 school year state aids had reached over 69%.

A look at traditional funding shows significant increases in a number of areas of the past four years.

	1975-76	1980-81
Foundation Aid	$900 per pupil unit	$1,265 per pupil unit
	1975-77	1979-81
Transportation Aid	$129 million	$182 million

Notably, as we have increased the state traditional contribution to local school districts (primarily foundation aids), we have also reduced the mill rate--providing millions of dollars in property tax relief for homeowners and businesses.

In the future, we fully expect to see continued increases in these traditional aids (foundation aids are scheduled to reach $1,354 per pupil unit in 1981-82). Those increases will ensure school aids keep pace with inflation without forcing property tax levies upward (1981-82 should see the mill rate dropped to 21 mills).

We also expect the state to continue efforts to respond to the special financial problems facing many state school districts--high welfare enrollment, sparse population and rapidly rising or declining enrollments. In the past we have provided considerable state aid to schools facing those problems through special fast growth, sparsity and declining enrollment aids.

As of the current school year, these aids have been folded into one equalized aid and replacement levy designed to provide continuing assistance to school districts faced with these special problems.

I will continue to support not only overall state aid to schools but also a concerted effort to aid local districts in responding to specific problems when they occur.

We should also expect continued efforts to ensure adequate funding for additional "traditional" programs--specifically Special Education programs aimed at serving the handicapped. Special Education funding, for example, has increased from $85 million in the 1975-77 biennium to $178.5 million for 1979-81. I would support a continuation of that trend, with the state accepting a bigger share of the financial burden. In this area I would also like to see additional incentives provided for "mainstreaming"--moving handicapped youngsters into the regular classroom whenever possible.

And the key element in Minnesota's overall education picture has been our reluctance to let recent declining enrollments close school doors. Instead we have worked to establish and fund innovative education programs which provide community and family service. Those include our Community Education programs; Early Childhood and Family Education; pre-school health screening; and a wide range of adult education programs. Comparison of the 1977-79 and 1979-81 allocations of those programs indicate the depth of our commitment to expanding the clientele of the education system.

	1977-79	1979-81
Community Education	$3.3 million	$6.75 million
Early Childhood and Family Education	1.7 million	3.4 million
Pre-school Health Screening	-------	2.9 million
Adult Education	1.2 million	1.9 million

The future should hold continued state and local funding for these key programs as they have a vital impact on the community and the family. In addition they allow us to maximize the use of existing facilities, since they often take place in the school during hours when traditional classes do not take place (and the facility would be unused). Evenings and weekends for example, are the most popular time for the scheduling of community education classes.

Finally, in addition to our strong commitment to primary and secondary and post-secondary education, Minnesota has expanded its secondary vocational educational program a great deal over the past several years. For example, during the 1973-74 biennium, funding for secondary vocational education was included in the overall foundation aid and amounted to only about $20 million. However, during the 1975-76 biennium, funding for secondary vocational education was computed separately and was increased to over $30 million. During the 1979-80 biennium, that funding was again increased to over $43 million.

One critical area of concern is the Governor's recently announced budget cuts for education. Many schools are already facing severe financial difficulties and slicing further into their funding may prove disastrous. (In fact, it is estimated the new cuts will force an additional 30-50 school districts into statutory deficits.) Those cuts could also force local property taxes upward.

In many districts, the budget cuts are forcing the consideration of staff cutbacks, program reductions, increased fees for extra curricular activities, delays in equipment purchases--and even school closings.

Another potential impact of budget restrictions would be to delay the earmarking of funds for such things as K-3 programs. Such earmarking may not work in the future because with restricted funds local schools will need more budgeting flexibility.

A priority of the 1981 session must be to ensure adequate state education appropriations to maintain quality programming while also "holding the line" on property taxes.

As we look to the future, it is clear education must be given high priority in budget considerations. The simple fact is, education costs are not easily cutback, and we can ill afford to sacrifice the quality of our educational system.

That may very well mean recommending educational funding beyond what we can expect in the Governor's budget message. If it does, I believe the legislature has a responsibility to lead the way, to reemphasize the importance of education funding and to ensure that our schools have adequate financial resources available to provide the quality education our state has the right to be proud of.

COMPARISON OF STATE SCHOOL AIDS

	1977-79	1979-81
Foundation Aid	$ 1,250.54M	$ 1,316.62M
Transportation Aid	155.12M	197.74M
Declining Enrollment Aid	3.78M	------
Special Education Aid	147.46M	178.49M
Other Special Education	5.38M	1.23M
G.E.D.	.16M	.16M
Adult Education	1.19M	1.86M
Community Education	3.30M	6.75M
AVTI Foundation Aid	115.77M	61.74M
AVTI Categorical Aid	15.31M	4.50M
AVTI Instructional, Supply, Support Aid	------	74.30M
AVTI Capital Expenditure	12.00M	18.00M
AVTI Debt Service	15.42M	15.47M
Other AVTI	4.78M	.50M
Adult Vocational	9.95M	13.28M
Vets Farmer Training	2.94M	2.03M
Secondary Vocational	32.20M	43.87M
Small Business Mgmt.	------	.28M
Other Vocational	.01M	5.96M
ECSU	1.19M	1.99M
Capital Expenditure Aid	.86M	.36M
Basic Skills	------	1.35M
Health Screening*	------	2.86M
Emergency Aid	.40M	.30M
Early Childhood	1.70M	3.42M
CQE Innovative Grants*	------	1.55M
Teacher Mobility	3.00M	2.78M
Libraries*	------	7.57M
Miscellaneous	5.14M	24.06M
	$ 1,788.00M	$ 1,989.02M

*Transferred from Department of Education Budget