

STATE CAPITOL ST. PAUL

INSIDE *the* TERIM

MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Legislative Information Office/Official Newsletter

Care outside of institutions for the mentally retarded (MR) mentally ill (MI), and chemically dependent (CD) people in Minnesota is under study by a House Committee on Deinstitutionalization. The 12-member committee is not studying the question of whether or not the state should close institutions.

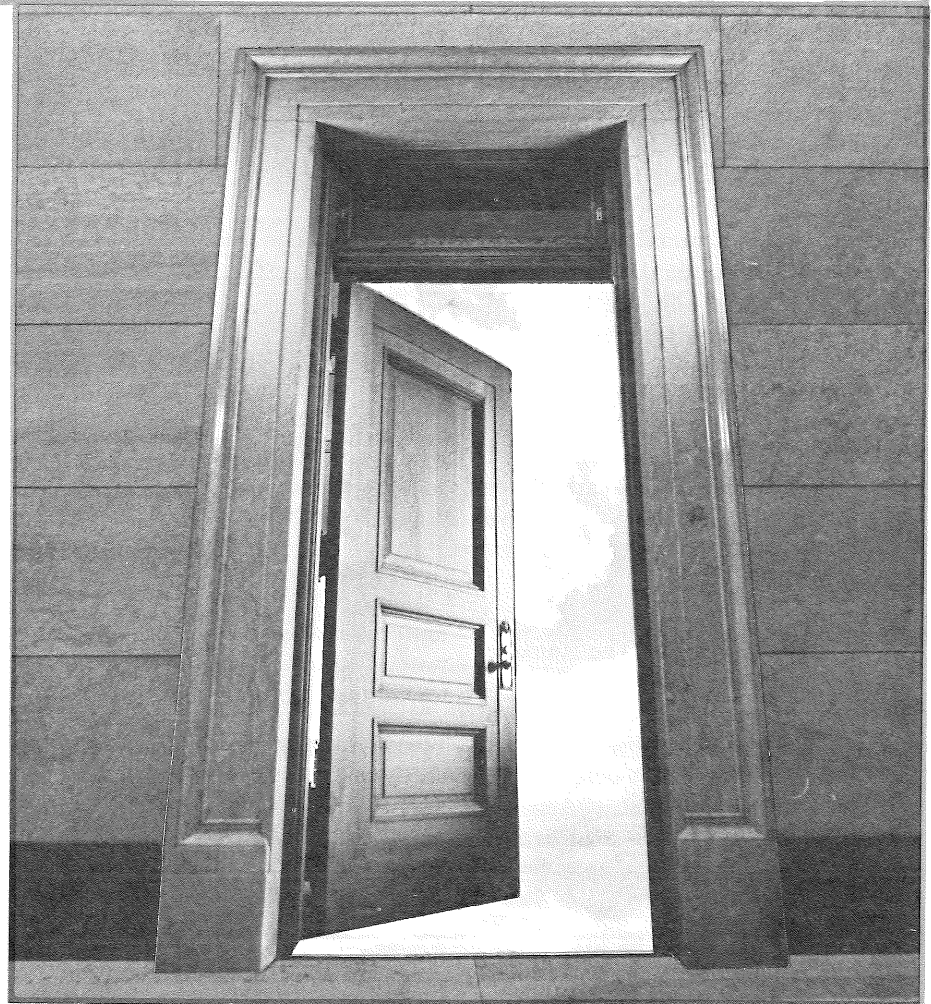
It is putting together information on where the state is now in providing services, on what changes are needed and how the legislature should react to those changes.

Current national estimates show three percent of the nation's population as retarded, one percent severely enough to require special services. For Minnesota that breaks down to 120,000 retarded, with 40,000 persons requiring services and 8,000 needing residential care.

Mentally ill and chemically dependent people do not require as much residential care as other groups according to the information brought before the committee. They may need services ranging from the heavily medical to those suggesting social behavior modification, group therapy, or special counseling which might involve many levels of treatment.

Persons needing episodal (occasional) care for mental illness range from two to 20 percent of the population, usually ten percent. In Minnesota, that is approximately 400,000 people. The state has about 225,000 chemically dependent persons who are problem drinkers. There are no definite figures or estimates of the numbers of abusers of drugs other than alcohol.

To best handle the large number of people in need of services, the committee will consider the quality of



Deinstitutionalization

care available (which programs best prepare individuals to function in our society), staff-to-patient ratios, licensing procedures and requirements for health care facilities, and costs for special groups.

Future meetings will cover types of involvement in health care by various levels of government. This will include another look at possible state hospital staff transfers to community facilities, local zoning ordinances, state and

federal court decisions concerning care for special groups, and the possibility of comparing costs of state institutions with community facilities.

The Committee on Deinstitutionalization consists of members from the Health and Welfare, Local and Urban Affairs committees and the Health and Welfare and Corrections Division of Appropriations in the House. Rep. Donald Samuelson (D-Brainerd) is chairman.

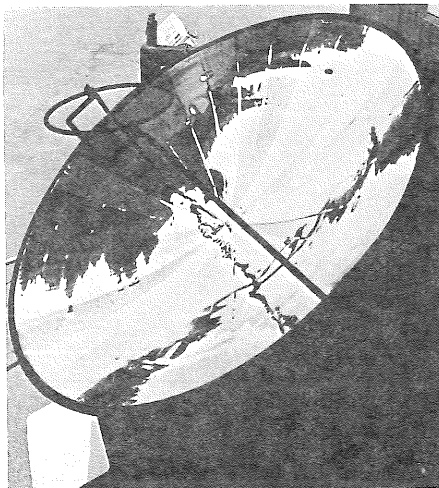
solar power

Someday, will most of us be heating and cooling our homes with "sun" power? Can we harness the sun's energy and make it work in all the varying temperature zones throughout the country?

For about a year now Honeywell Corporation has been trying to find out. Working under a grant from the National Science Foundation, Honeywell has set up a mobile trailer that has traveled over the United States testing and evaluating the practical use of sun power as an energy resource saver.

One week in June, Honeywell put the trailer out front of the capitol for visitors to view. The 750 square feet of solar panels on the trailer's roof serve as "collectors" of energy for the air-cooling systems inside.

The mobile lab has two systems — Rankine and absorption. The Rankine solar air conditioner uses a small solar-powered steam engine to run a conventional air conditioning unit. The solar panels aren't hot enough or strong enough to produce useful steam. So, the process puts the solar-heated water to work on vaporizing a liquid



Although the parabolic mirror above is not necessary to the operation of the solar lab, it does use the sun to heat or cook by focusing the sun's rays on the ring in front of it.

that boils at a lower temperature than water (vaporizes at 200° F or lower) to run the turbine.

The absorption cooling system, like the Rankine, has been around awhile. Early gas-fired refrigerators in the 1930's and 40's used this principle, but absorption air conditioners have not

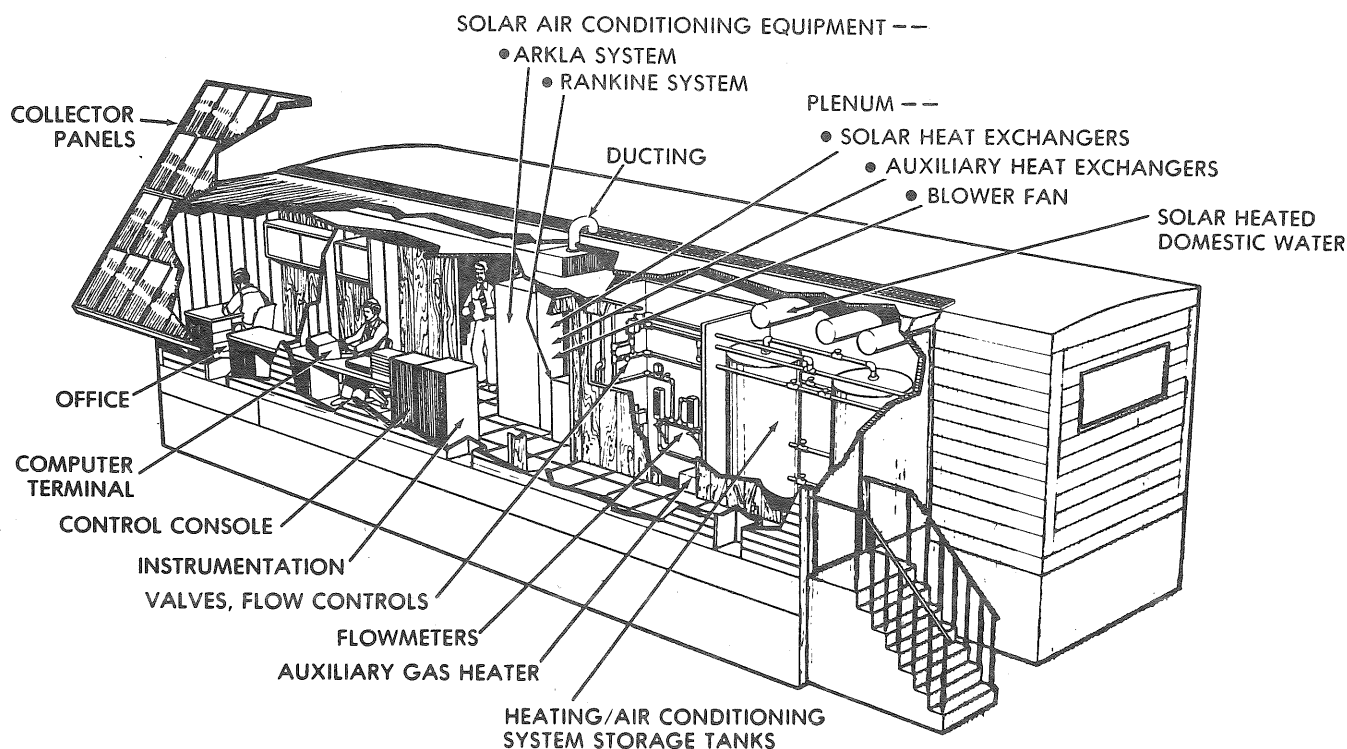
had extensive use, mostly because they depended on gas as a power source. This generally made them expensive.

The absorption is a cycle system using a mechanical compressor and a vaporizing liquid refrigerant (cooling agent with water), or a substance such as lithium bromide, that absorbs the refrigerant vapor easily, turns it into a liquid and starts the process over again.

Because of the present concern about the world's energy supply, engineers are "recycling" the absorption system — this time around looking to the sun for power. Costs as well as the energy shortages are a factor. In running its tests in Miami, Florida for one month, the mobile lab projected a yearly saving of \$276.57, or \$29.90 per month on electricity costs through the use of solar energy.

How soon will we be able to draw on the sun for heating and cooling? Engineers say solar heating and cooling will become commonplace when public demand and acceptance, energy shortages, and technology come together. They say technology is ready.





family farm advisory council

The Minnesota Family Farm Security Act the 1976 Legislature passed to help young farmers stay on the farm became effective July 1, 1976. It directed the commissioner of agriculture to set up procedures for implementing the program and to appoint an advisory board to screen applicants for farm loans.

Commissioner Jon Wefald has announced the appointment of the seven-person Family Farm Advisory Council. Members of the council are —

- Donald Solberg, a dairy, hog, and beef farmer operating 540 acres in Lanesboro, Minnesota in Fillmore County, southeastern Minnesota.
- John Murray, Jackson Minnesota, Area Vo-Ag Program Coordinator for Pipestone, Rock, Nobles, Murray, Cottonwood, and Jackson Counties, and the President of the National Vo-Ag Teachers Association. Jackson is the county seat of Jackson

County in southwestern Minnesota.

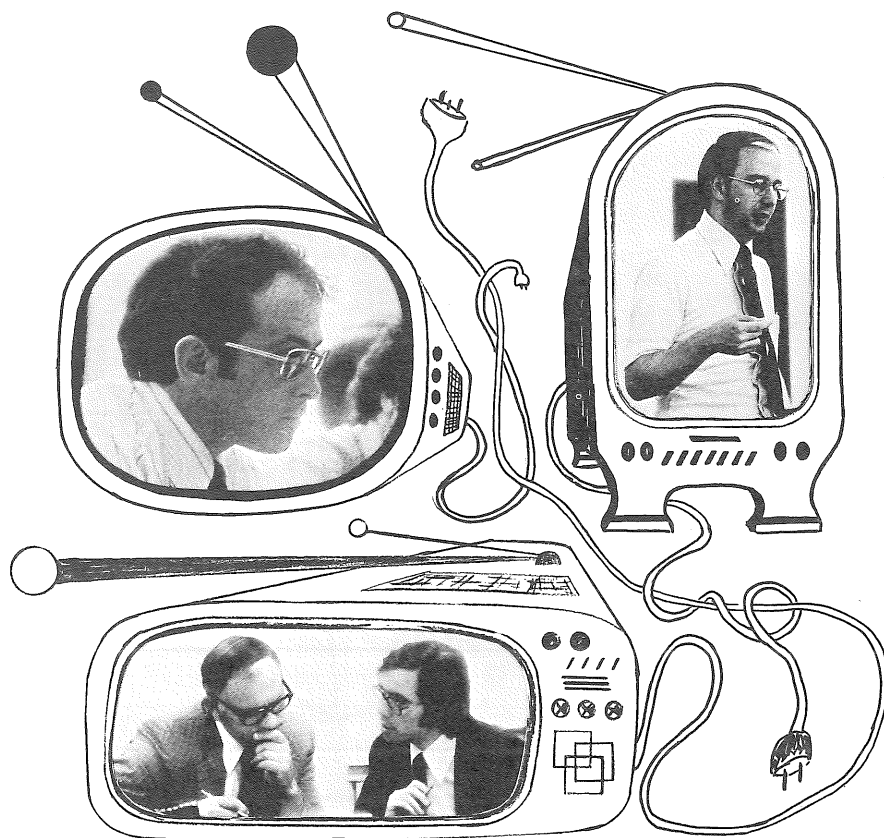
- Lyle Nelsen, Vice President of the Nicollet County Bank in St. Peter, Minnesota and vice president of the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee of the Minnesota Bankers Association. St. Peter is the county seat of Nicollet County in south central Minnesota.
- Fred Suedbeck, a livestock buyer and a grain farmer operating 320 acres in Slayton, Minnesota, the county seat of Murray County in Southwestern Minnesota.
- Michael Hayden, Vice President and Secretary of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Little Falls, county seat of Morrison County in north central Minnesota.
- Willie Germolus, a grain and poultry farmer, who with his son operates approximately 1,200 acres in Borup, Minnesota. Germolus is also a direc-

tor of the Federal Land Bank of Crookston. Borup is in Norman County in northwestern Minnesota.

- Robert Falk, a former legislator, operating with his brother, a 1,300 acre beef and dairy farm in Tenstrike in Beltrami County in northwestern Minnesota.

Daniel Garry, vice president of the Alexandria Bank and Trust Company, Alexandria, Minnesota, and a member of the Minnesota Bankers Association will assist the Agriculture Department in administering the new farm program. Alexandria is the county seat of Douglas County in north central Minnesota.

Wefald said his department will not be able to accept loan applications until some time late in the fall of 1976 because of time requirements in adopting rules and procedures to get the Family Farm Act into motion.



Left, Rep. David Beauchamp. Right, John Walkmeier. Lower Left, Rep. Neil Haugerud with Commission counsel John Knapp.

Public Educational Telecommunications

The future and the present of educational television in Minnesota is part of the interim concerns of the House Public Educational Telecommunications Subcommittee. At a meeting this month, the committee heard from John Walkmeier of the Minnesota Cable Communications Board (MCCB).

Walkmeier explained the operations of the board, outlined the objectives, present functions, and gave the subcommittee a brief update on "cablecasting" in Minnesota. He divided the board's basic goals into two specific areas — development of facilities and development of services.

television: a legislative view

"Public Access" in cable television to most of us means a channel set aside to carry programs the general public produces (groups, organizations, schools, etc.). And under state law the Minnesota Cable Communications Board is to "assure channel availability for municipal services, educational television, program diversity, local expression, and other program and communications content services."

Robert J. McDonald of the Minnesota Cable Communications Board said all systems in the state must provide an access channel, and the equipment for the transmission of public access programs.

But, the continued access to the service came into conflict with a provision for loans from the federal Small Business Administration (SBA) to finance cable systems. SBA feels that a cable operator offering a public access channel could restrict the public's right to freedom of expression because of the control the operator has on public programming. (Public access could include

nearly anything an individual cable operator wants. Presently it includes programs, that school media classes, community interest groups, churches, civic organizations, individuals, the cable operators themselves produce.) SBA's stand on this issue came before the Legislative Review Board early in June.

Appearing before the board, Garrett Johnson of Lakeland Cablevision, Inc. told commission members this SBA ruling means that as long as he, as a cable operator, provides a public access channel he cannot get an SBA loan to continue expansion of his system.

Originating programs from a cable system requires equipment that is not necessary in relaying available signals from normal broadcast stations. Johnson said equipment is a major consideration in providing public access.

The Legislative Review Board plans to meet again to take action on the situation.

Through the development of facilities, the MCCB hopes to—

- increase the number of systems in the state
- extend the reach of systems operating now
- expand the area of coverage of cable systems
- insure that channels are available for services other than improved reception of programs from standard broadcast channels.
- develop a framework for a statewide "network" of auxiliary reception centers — for example, libraries and schools with cable access.

Through the services side of development, Walkmeier said the board hopes to —

- build a substantial financial base for developing cable applications
- establish a systematic way of letting cable system operators and communities know about new cable uses

(continued on page 5)

Telecommunications

- find out the needs of specific areas in the state to determine cable's ability to provide good communication services
- organize a broad framework for both the production and promotion of programs
- raise the level of production capability among state groups that use cable TV
- establish a means of "audience building" for cable communications.

In answer to the question of whether MCCB is more concerned with programming, system development, and the obligation of the cable operator than in regulation, Walkmeier said the MCCB "is not an arm of the FCC (Federal Communications Commission) . . . most communities just want better television," and he said the MCCB wants to identify the needs of those communities.

Subcommittee members asked about predictions proponents of cable communications made a few years ago when they said cable would be in every home, offering pay movies, links with inter-continental communications satellites, courses from large educational institutions, picture telephone services and a variety of other programs.

To what extent has any of this developed in Minnesota? Walkmeier said that the state is receiving some of these services, but there has not been any real development of the highly sophisticated applications of telecommunications.

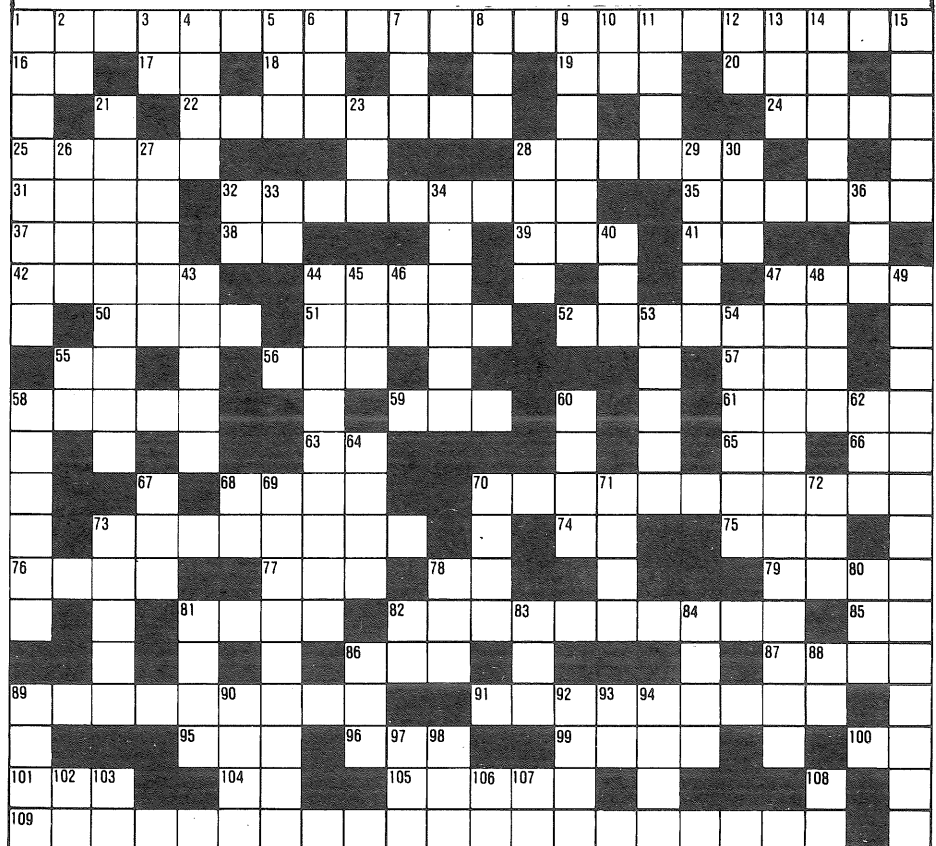
Right now, Walkmeier reported, cable is operating in 80 percent of the feasible markets of the state. Also, operating in some parts of Minnesota is a "cablecast" movie channel. With cablecast, the subscriber, for an added fee, can get first-run movies, Las Vegas shows, and a number of other programs through the cable system by satellite, or by tapes the cable operator purchases. A few programs have emerged from the large institutions, but most are in the planning stages.

The subcommittee plans to do an evaluation of the current status of cable as its work goes on into future meetings.

Legislative Crossword

Down		Across	
1. Area legislator represents	46. Occupational Therapy (abbr)	1. New House committee meeting this interim	66. One (Scottish)
2. Eastern Time (abbr)	47. 200 year celebration	16. Pronoun	68. Cannot speak
3. Opposite of yes	48. Foreshadow	17. On or about (abbr)	70. Senators and Representatives
4. Spice	49. Member of the House	18. Blood factor	73. Person under 18
5. First name of House majority leader (abbr)	53. The governor is elected for four year _____	19. Scoundrel	74. Senior (abbr)
6. A, an, _____	54. Ceremony	20. Grass	75. Guided
7. Number	55. Preposition	22. Person who must sign bills before they become law	76. Sound of the Chattanooga train
8. Used to propel boat	58. Subdivision of the state	24. 365 days	77. Much
9. Means of approach	60. Arms and _____	25. Exchange	78. Opposite of off
10. Musical note	62. Same as 8 down	28. The legislature is made up of the House and _____	79. Type of lighted sign
11. New thought	64. Waistband	31. Demolish	81. Twirl
12. The same _____	67. Slice	32. A judge _____ a youth as an adult	82. Number of legislative districts
13. Child's plaything	68. Pronoun	35. Committee on _____ and Welfare	85. Preposition
14. Model	69. Number of terms a representative can be elected	37. Italic (abbr)	86. Gelatin (abbr)
15. Opposite of south	70. Protected animal	38. Musical note	87. International Air Transport Association (abbr)
21. _____ waste	71. Colored part of an eye	39. Question	89. Transfers TV signals
23. Rodent	72. Lyric poem or song	41. Elevation (abbr)	91. Type of legislature in Minnesota
26. Pro _____	73. Committee with members from both houses.	42. Small drawn vehicles	95. Small child
27. Base of river	78. Source of energy	44. The Junior _____	96. Beverage
28. Persons run to win a _____ in the legislature	80. Type of grain	47. A rude person	99. Listen
29. Here or _____	81. Soil deposited by a river	50. Statistics	100. Mentally ill (abbr)
30. Snake-like fish	82. Southeast (abbr)	51. Proportion	101. Ship's front
32. Chemically dependent (abbr)	83. Three (prefix)	52. Time between legislative sessions	104. Same as 66 across
33. Executive order (abbr)	84. Move away	55. Preposition	105. Play
34. _____ Farm Security Act	86. Obtain	56. First name of the chairman of Deinstitutionalization. (abbr)	109. Number of representatives
36. Number of persons representing you in the legislature	88. Man's nickname	57. Frozen water	
40. First name of chairman of the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee	89. Speaker Martin _____	58. The Supreme _____	
43. Minnesota	90. Money given to young farmers	59. Yes vote	
44. After a court hearing persons may be put on _____	92. Burn	61. Choir section	
45. He _____ in the last election	93. Same as 66 across	63. Letters given to Representative districts	
	94. Large unlimited number	65. Prefix	
	97. English Dialect Dictionary (abbr)		
	98. Painting is a form of _____		
	102. Opposite of off		
	103. Us		
	106. Expression of delight		
	107. Musical note		
	108. Mentally retarded (abbr)		

(Answers on page 7)





juvenile justice

What to do with Minnesota's hard core youths is a problem facing a House interim subcommittee looking into the state's juvenile justice system. During May, the subcommittee learned from a report by the State Department of Corrections that more than half of the juveniles who go to prison for serious crimes in Minnesota are back behind bars within two years of their parole, a recidivism (repeat) rate considerably higher than that of older inmates.

According to Rep. Ken Nelson (D-Mpls.), chairman, the subcommittee's hearings have "focused on the need for a maximum secure facility for juveniles." Presently, the system turns (certifies) over to adult court the violent and hard core youths who do not respond to treatment. There the court prosecutes them as adults and sends them to the St. Cloud state reformatory.

To date the subcommittee has received three proposals for maximum secure facilities for these youthful offenders—

- The Department of Corrections would like to see a centrally located, secure, state-funded facility to hold approximately 26 juveniles.

Their proposal would call for the development of contracts between juvenile and facility staff as to length of stay, furloughs, vocational, education and work programs, and individual or group sessions.

- The Hennepin County Task Force recommends a secure, state-funded facility with a pilot project in Hennepin County. Inmates would have to take part in educational, vocational, clinical, and recreational programs for a specific period of time. The task force suggests short, determinate sentencing for violent youths.
- Juvenile Judge Lindsay Arthur of Hennepin County Juvenile Court and advisors to the court recommend maximum secure, state-funded, regional facilities. Their proposal would have different facilities for different groups of violent youths—

those who have committed crimes against the person and those who commit major property crimes. The programs the proposal suggests would be secure, intense, and highly structured.

Nelson wants the sub-committee to look at other options . . . "It's my concern that we don't fix our minds on a facility. Maybe that's finally where we're going to end up, but I really feel we've got to look at other options first."

In a memo to the subcommittee Nelson said it "should be looking at the development of community, county, and state alternatives for such violent and hard core youth apart from the consideration of a new facility."

He suggested alternatives like "Harambee" (a group home in south Minneapolis), long-term group homes; family support and intervention programs; educational opportunities; person-to-person programs (intensified probation or volunteer); chemical dependency programs; and reintegration into the community.

Nelson agrees that community alternatives are not as secure as a facility, but the success of the Harambee home shows there are "working models in the community."

Nelson feels the subcommittee should try to find out if a treatment program for hard core youth exists. So far, he said, no one has discovered one. He said the sub-committee plans to go to the St. Cloud reformatory and interview a number of the youth who went there under certifying juvenile court procedures. He believes there is a consensus "that some youth should continue to be certified and sent to St. Cloud, and other violent and/or hard core youth should probably be treated in the juvenile system."

Two overriding concerns of the subcommittee during this interim will be finding successful treatment programs and ways to build more "clout" into the juvenile system according to Nelson. He said he's not sure how to build in more clout without building a secure facility. But about treatment

(continued on page 7)

he feels, "treatment is most possible in the most natural environment. So, if we are able to deal with the kids effectively and with accountability in the community, we've got a much better chance for successful treatment than in a maximum secured facility."

At future meetings the subcommittee plans hearings to determine the impact of community corrections on juvenile programming at state and county levels and plans to ask the Department of Corrections to submit a report on the department's shift in juvenile planning, programming, and policies during the past six years.

Members of the subcommittee serving with Nelson are Reps. J. R. Kaley (IR-Rochester), Marvin Ketola (D-Cloquet), Gary Doty, (D-Duluth), Donald Moe (D-St. Paul), Steven Novak (D-New Brighton), and Gilbert Esau (IR-Mountain Lake).

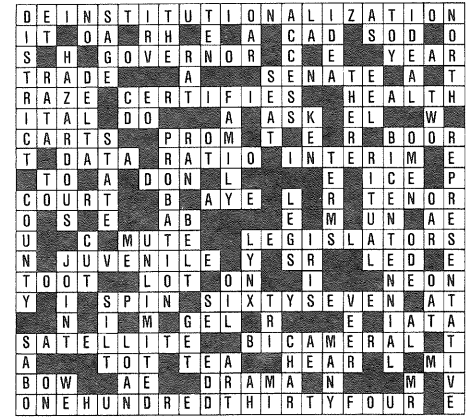
environment

Regulations from 1974 and 1976 action by the Legislature on the storage, transportation, treatment and final disposal of all hazardous wastes will go before the public in a series of meetings beginning on July 19. A release from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), announcing the meetings, said "Minnesota's hazardous waste program is expected to be a model other states will follow."

The MPCA expected to get written and oral comment from government, industry, and the public at the scheduled meetings. Location and dates were:

- July 19, Duluth Area Vocational School Auditorium, 2101 Trinity Road, Duluth
- July 21, St. Cloud Area Vocational School Auditorium, 1601 North 9th Avenue, St. Cloud
- July 23, Rochester Community College Auditorium, Highway 14 East, Rochester
- July 28 and July 29, MPCA Board Room, 1935 W. County Road B-2, Roseville

Crossword Puzzle (Answers)



questions & answers

Test yourself on facts about your state government.

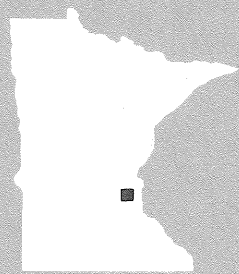
1. Minnesota has a bicameral legislature. True or False?
 2. Minnesota has 67 legislative districts. True or False?
 3. The Minnesota House of Representatives has 134 members. True or False?
 4. In Minnesota we elect members to the House of Representatives and to the Senate every four years, and we elect the governor every four years. True or False?
 5. What is your district number? Who is your representative in the Minnesota House of Representatives? Who is your senator?
1. True. Minnesota's legislature consists of two bodies — the Minnesota House of Representatives and the Minnesota Senate.
 2. True. There are 67 legislative districts in Minnesota. There are two House districts (A and B) within each legislative district. There are two representatives from each legislative district (each one represents

about 28,000 people). There is one senator from each legislative district (each one represents about 56,000 people).

3. True. (see answer to number two)
4. False. In Minnesota we elect our representatives every two years for two-year terms; our senators every four years for four-year terms. (Both representatives and senators are up for election this year.) We elect the governor every four years. Governor Anderson, Minnesota's present governor's term ends in 1978.
5. If you do not know which legislative district you live in, or you do not know who your representative and/or your senator is, we invite you to find out. Call or write the House Information Office, Room 8, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155 (612) 296-2146.

Send us your questions . . .

To appear in the newsletter, questions must be of a general, informative nature about the Minnesota state legislative procedures . . . about how state government works . . . so readers can learn from the answers.



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why vote?

"Why Vote?" is the question. You may have the answer. If you do, and you're a junior high school student (grade 6 through 9), we invite you to enter an essay contest in conjunction with the Minnesota State Fair.

Write why you believe citizens should exercise their right to vote, in 100 words or less, and mail your entry, along with your picture to the Minnesota House of Representatives Information Office, Room 8, State Capitol, St. Paul, MN 55155, before midnight August 9, 1976.

Rules are simple —

1. Keep your entry to 100 words or less.
2. Write clearly. Be sure it's easy to read.
3. In the upper right-hand corner of your essay put:
 - a. your name and address
 - b. the grade you're in (6-9)
 - c. your school's name
 - d. your legislative district number
 - e. your representative's name.
4. Enclose a picture of yourself.
5. Mail your entry before midnight August 7.

6. Check your entry
7. Be sure you've followed all the rules. If you haven't, your essay can't qualify for the contest.

Your entry will be on display, along with your picture, in the Minnesota House of Representatives booth in the State Building on the Minnesota State Fairgrounds when the fair starts on August 26. Teachers from the Minnesota Council for the Social Studies will be the judges.

There will be two winners—one from the metropolitan area — one from outside the metropolitan area. The two top winners will receive a handsome "Minnesota State Plaque." There will be eight "honorable mention" certificate awards.

All winners will receive notice by August 16 so they can arrange to attend the "Awards Day" ceremonies at the State Fair on Thursday, August 26, 1976.

Complete this form and send it with your essay:

Name _____

Address _____

My school is _____

My grade is _____ I live in District _____

My representative's name is _____