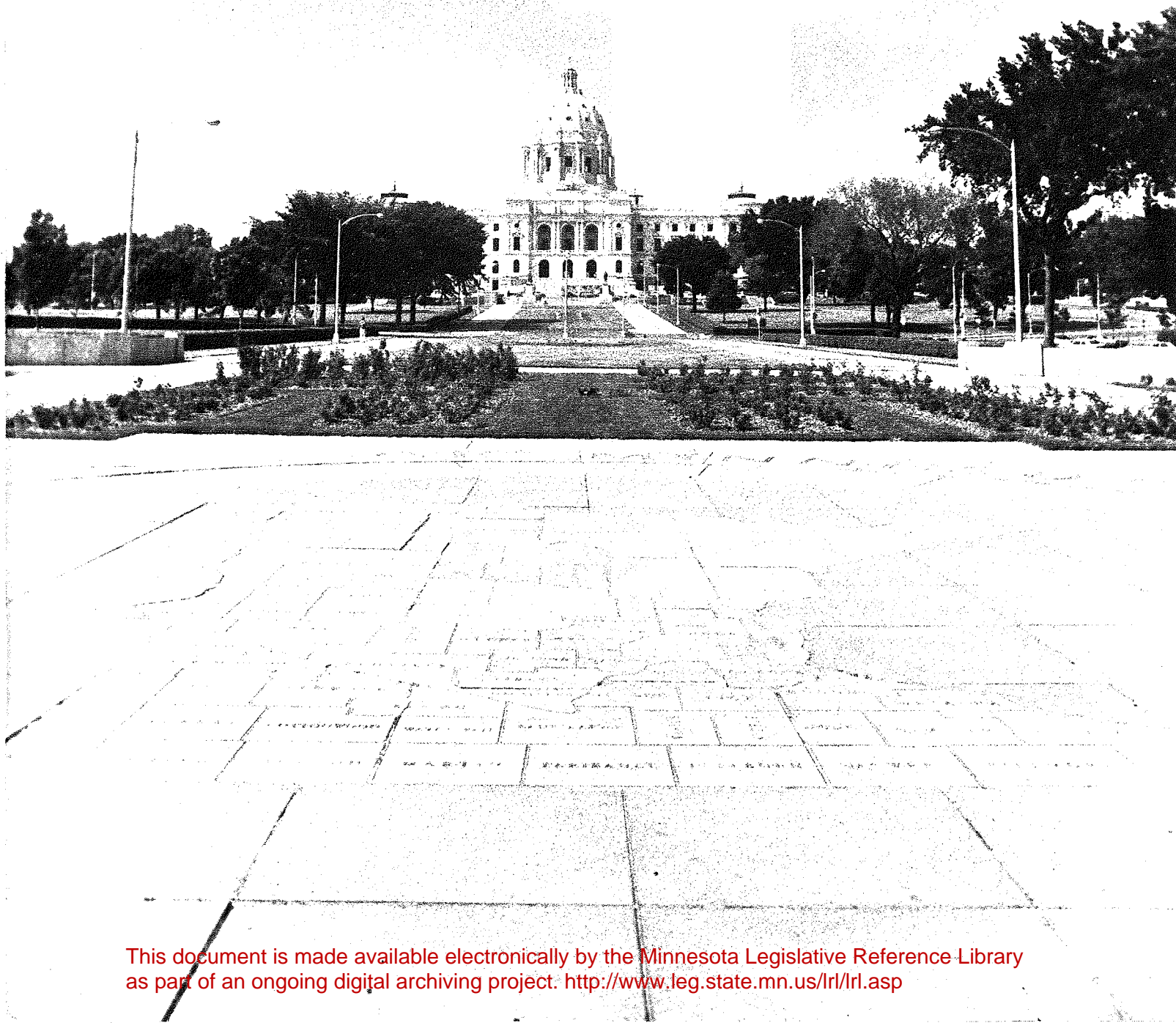


Minnesota House of Representatives

SESSION

82

new laws



# Session '82

Cash flow problems and predictions of a state budget deficit brought legislators back to the Capitol on Dec. 1, 1981 for the year's third special session, which ended Jan. 18, 1982, five days after the start of the 1982 regular legislative session.

In special session, legislators worked out the money shortfall with a tax bill that put an 18-month income tax surcharge into effect, cut \$402 million from the state budget, removed the state's short-term borrowing limit, and made business tax changes.

One concern was guaranteeing payment of November and December aid to local governments which the governor had ordered withheld because of the cash flow shortage.

Also, legislators had to make AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) funding changes right away to save federal funds, because Congress had passed a law in the fall of 1981 requiring states to change AFDC benefits the next time their legislatures met in either regular or special session—or lose federal help with AFDC.

Other special session action resulted in a bill that classifies vans as passenger vehicles instead of trucks for licensing purposes.

In regular session, legislators took up questions of federal funding and tax changes, the problem of drunk drivers on Minnesota roads, and a decision to ask voters to approve constitutional changes that would add an appeals court to the state's court system, change interest rates on highway bonds, authorize railroad bonds, and would allow parimutuel betting on horse racing in the state.

*Session 1982 New Laws* highlights six legislative issues and briefly summarizes each bill the Legislature passed in special and regular sessions in 1982.

## *an early start*

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# SESSION 1982

# new laws

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Minnesota House of Representatives  
January-March 1982



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You can walk the state, end to end, on this map of Minnesota counties etched into the sidewalk, north of the Veterans Service Building in St. Paul.

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# Constitutional amendments

a summary of the  
1982 ballot questions

A state court of appeals, betting on horse racing, and bonding for highways and railroad improvements are issues Minnesotans will vote on in the upcoming November election when they answer the ballot questions:

**1** "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to allow the creation of a court of appeals?"

**2** "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to remove restrictions on the interest rate for and the amount of trunk highway bonds?"

**3** "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to permit the Legislature to authorize on-track parimutuel betting on horse racing in a manner prescribed by law?"

**4** "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to provide for state bonding authority for the improvement and rehabilitation of railroad facilities?"





If the majority of the people who vote in November mark their ballots "yes," the Minnesota Constitution will have four new amendments that will allow:

- ☐ a new layer in the state's court system
- ☐ removal of restrictions on highway bonds
- ☐ the Legislature to allow parimutuel betting on horse racing in Minnesota
- ☐ bond sales for railroad improvement and rehabilitation.

If you, as a voter, don't vote on the questions, your failure to vote will count as an automatic "no."

But before you cast your vote on constitutional changes, the proposed amendments have already gone through a multi-step process.

The Legislature must pass a bill to propose an amendment to the Constitution and may provide legislation to put the amendment in working order if voters adopt it.

At least four months before the general election the attorney general prepares a statement on the purpose and effect of the amendment, shows which sections of the Constitution will change, and how the Constitution will read if voters approve the amendment.

The secretary of state publishes the statement in every legal newspaper in the state and distributes copies to county auditors to post in each polling place on election day.

At election time, amendment titles and ballot questions appear on pink ballots in paper and punch card ballot districts, and on voting machines in precincts that use machines. Amendments appear in the order the secretary of state designates if the Legislature has not already done that.

On Nov. 2, 1982, the court of appeals question will appear first, highway bonding—second, parimutuel betting—third, and railroad bonds—fourth. The Legislature placed the highway bonding question; the secretary of state designated the others.♦



# Court of appeals

## 1 "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to allow the creation of a court of appeals?"

If voters say "yes" they put into action another layer in the state's court system—a court of appeals (intermediate appellate court).

The court of appeals would serve between Minnesota's trial courts and the highest state court, the Minnesota Supreme Court. The new court would hear all administrative agency appeals and civil and criminal appeals from district, county, and municipal courts (except first degree murder).

### Why a court of appeals?

The Supreme Court has too much to do. An ad hoc committee of the Minnesota State Bar Association reports that the number of case filings for the high court has mushroomed since the mid-60s.

Supporters of the new court of appeals point out that an ever-increasing caseload brings about slower justice and justice of a lesser quality. "Justice delayed is justice denied," claim the court's advocates.

According to 1977 data, the average time between filing and getting a court opinion has been 15.4 months in civil cases, and 17 to 22 months in criminal cases—much more time than the American Bar Association recommends. The number of case filings increased from 213 in 1957 to 1065 in 1977, and the percentage of written opinions dropped from 84 to 40 percent over the same 20 years, though the number of justices on the Supreme Court increased from seven to nine in 1973.

Appellate courts aren't new to the judicial system. Currently, 33 states have intermediate appellate courts. Minnesota is the most populated state without one. The question of how to

ease the workload of our Supreme Court isn't new to the Legislature, either. Members have considered:

- ☐ increasing judicial personnel, including the number of Supreme Court justices
- ☐ increasing judicial efficiency which means limiting the workload, increasing dependence on staff, and dividing the Supreme Court into panels to hear cases, and,
- ☐ reducing the number of appeals to the Supreme Court.

The intermediate court option proved the most popular this legislative session, with support from the governor, Supreme Court, League of Women Voters, Minnesota Bar Association, Minnesota Trial Lawyers (they support the concept), and various other judges and attorney groups. Advantages of the intermediate court, say supporters, are:

- ☐ the quality of justice would be higher because justices, not staff, would consider cases
- ☐ an appellate court could decide disputes faster because judges sit in three-judge panels
- ☐ access to the appellate court would be greater because panels would hear cases from various locations throughout the state, and
- ☐ more people who want to appeal, would be able to do so.

Despite claims for improved justice, some people who spoke at the hearings raised questions about the cost to taxpayers and possible duplication.

A minority report from the Bar Association's ad hoc committee says that the sandwich court would only institute a two-appeal system which would

in the end increase cost and delay final opinions.

Those committee members recommended expanding the Supreme Court to 15 justices plus the Chief Justice to sit in panels of five rather than decide cases as an entire body.

### How would the intermediate court work?

If voters approve, the intermediate court would go into effect Aug. 1, 1983. Six governor-appointed judges would serve the last half of 1983 and the number of judges would increase to twelve in 1984. Beginning in 1987, the number of judges who serve on the court would increase or decrease in proportion to the number of cases filed. The governor would make initial appointments and fill vacancies. Once the court is up and running, however, judges would be subject to statewide elections to six-year terms. One judge would serve from each congressional district, the others would serve at large.

The court would sit in rotating three-judge panels, and hear cases in each judicial district. The principal court office would be in St. Paul.

If the court of appeals goes into practice, the number of judges on the Supreme Court would go from nine to seven as vacancies occur. The Supreme Court would hear appeals of intermediate court decisions in significant cases. In special cases parties could by-pass the court of appeals and go directly to the higher court.

Other provisions of the act would eliminate three-judge district court panels, and appeals panels rather than district courts would hear appeals from state agencies.



Potholes await repairs on Minnesota roads.

# Highway bonding

## 2

“Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to remove restrictions on the interest rate for and the amount of trunk highway bonds?”

The highway bonding question should be familiar to Minnesota voters. It appeared on the ballot in 1976 and in 1980. Though 53 percent of those who voted on the question checked “yes”, and 46 percent checked “no” in 1980, the amendment failed because in many cases people who voted in the election didn’t vote on the amendment question—which counts as a “no.”

A “yes” vote on the highway bonding question would remove the five percent interest rate that the state can pay people who buy highway bonds. A “yes” vote would also remove the \$150 million cap on the amount the state can sell in highway bonds.

The Constitution allows the state to issue trunk highway bonds to add to income from motor fuel taxes and motor vehicle license fees which pay

for the state’s trunk highway system. But, the Constitution restricts the interest rate for and the amount of trunk highway bonds.

Passage of the amendment wouldn’t authorize the bond sale, but would allow the Legislature to raise the interest rate on trunk highway bonds, making the bonds more appealing to investors.

Voter approval would also allow the Legislature to approve the state’s borrowing more money from the public and private sector for highway maintenance and construction at a time when revenues aren’t meeting needs.

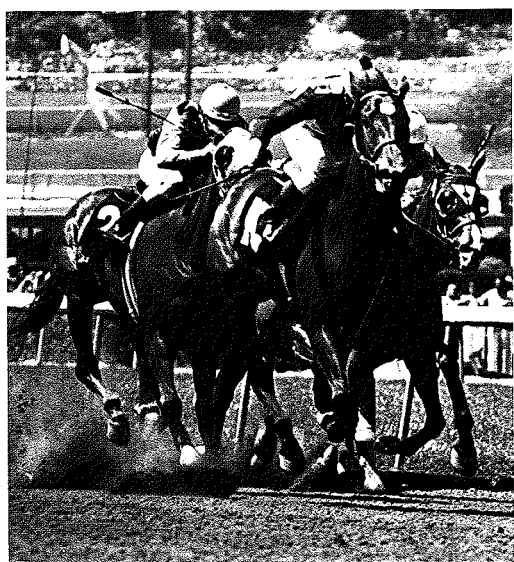
Money the state has borrowed through bond sales currently amounts to about \$60 million. Another \$19 million earmarked for bridge replacement won’t sell because of the low interest rate, and the Legislature hasn’t au-

thorized the rest of the \$150 million because no one wants to buy the bonds at the present five percent rate.

According to Department of Transportation statistics, there is an urgent need for road funding because:

- ☐ road use is increasing
- ☐ the dedicated highway fund is not sensitive to inflation and continually falls behind the level of need
- ☐ the current funding level, “patch and repair,” is not enough to keep roads in usable condition
- ☐ under current funding levels roads would undergo reconstruction only every 370 years
- ☐ over 4300 bridges in the state are deficient.

MnDOT says passage of the amendment would help Minnesota’s economy by creating jobs.♦



# Parimutuel betting

3 “Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to permit the Legislature to authorize on-track parimutuel betting on horse racing in a manner prescribed by law?”



“Parimutuel betting provides an opportunity to introduce a new industry into Minnesota.”

“We should never fool ourselves into thinking we can turn this useless activity into wealth.”

“Compulsive gambling destroys lives of individuals and their families. I can’t believe we would prey on the weaknesses of the people to finance our social problems.”

“Voting (to put the question on the ballot) doesn’t necessarily mean we’re sanctioning gambling, but reaffirms the right of the people to decide the issue . . .”

And so went the final debate as the Legislature got ready to vote on putting the parimutuel question to the people.

Minnesota’s Constitution currently prohibits lotteries, as does state law (with certain exceptions). The gambling section of the state Criminal Code makes it a misdemeanor to bet as part of any organized gambling. The parimutuel amendment, if voters approve it, would allow the Legislature to make an exception in Minnesota laws for parimutuel betting on horse racing.

Parimutuel betting means “betting among ourselves,” where the number

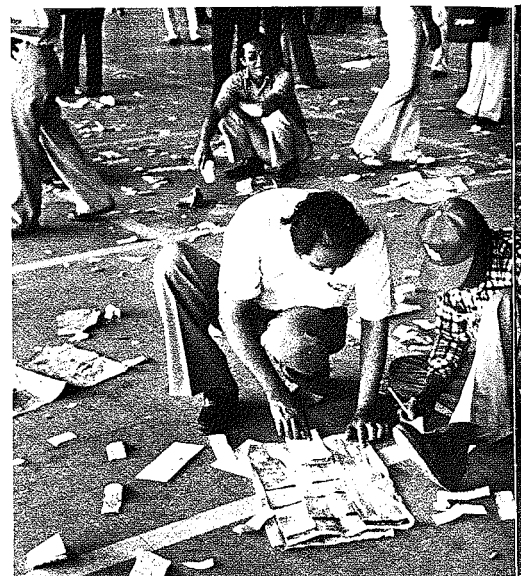
of winning tickets on each race decides the payoff. Payoff to the state could come through taxes on admission, occupational licenses, breakage (portion of payoff), and on parimutuel betting pools.

At times during the session it looked as if a state lottery question, dog racing, and horse racing would appear on the November ballot. But by the end of session, legislators pared the question down to horse racing only, a sport which 29 other states currently have. The average yearly income from parimutuel taxes is \$16 million, or \$10.2 million if you don’t include New York, Illinois, or California, which together make up over 50 percent of total revenues (1980 figures). Revenues are dependent on such factors as the number, size, and location of racing tracks, and the number of racing days.

“We’re like an island,” exclaimed chief House author of the horse racing bill, Rep. Leo Reding. “There are tracks all around us which people go to. Those dollars leave the state never to return.”

Reding and other supporters of parimutuel betting in Minnesota argue that the betting would boost the state’s economy. Revenues from a parimutuel tax could contribute to the state’s pocketbook, help finance social programs, and spur other economic activity.

Supporters claim that the horse racing industry could mean 10,000 new jobs and give our tourism and hotel/motel industries a shot in the arm.

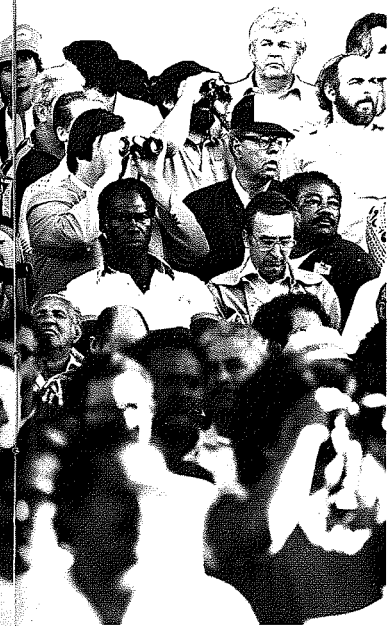


For some legislators, gambling may or may not have been the issue. Rep. Elton Redalen spoke at a House floor session on behalf of those who felt, “It’s time to let the people decide this issue, or it will come back to the Legislature time and time again.”

But, Rep. John Brandl paraphrased a show tune and the feelings of some other legislators when he said, “We’ve got trouble my friends, right here in Minnesota.”

Lawmakers had to consider all kinds of concerns people often associate with gambling: compulsive gambling, organized crime, prostitution, drug trafficking, and bookmaking. Combating those problems could cost the



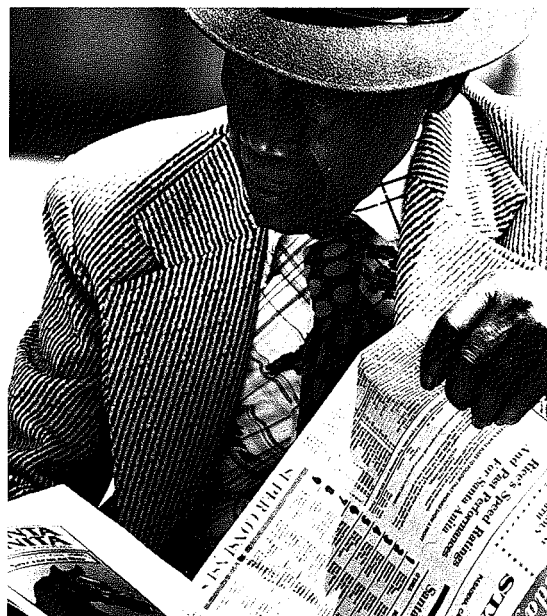


state money. Some questioned whether legal betting will generate the spectators, revenue, and jobs supporters say it will, especially over the long term, or whether it will cut down on illegal gambling.

Many fear that those least able to pay will turn up at the tracks, squandering their paychecks with hopes of big winnings. "It's tragic that people could think their way out is not through hard

work, education, and productivity, and there is in this world, something for nothing," said Rep. James Rice during a late night floor debate.

If voters check "yes" on the parimutuel question, legislators could decide whether to enact laws putting horse racing into effect. State or private developers could take it from there, subject to rules on racing and wagering of a state racing commission. ◊



## Cash & Bet-Any Window

Santa Anita racetrack  
Arcadia, California

*Racetrack visitors watch action on the track, check newspaper "tip sheets", and read their programs for clues on the best bet for a first-place finish.*

*Bettors step up to the windows to buy tickets. Losing tickets litter the track grounds.*



# Railroad bonding

**4** “Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to provide for state bonding authority for the improvement and rehabilitation of railroad facilities?”

Minnesota's rail system now has 5960 miles of rail line, a figure down from 9500 miles of track in the 1920s. MnDOT figures project we'll lose another 2000 miles of track over the next 10 years.

A “yes” vote on the railroad ballot question would allow the Legislature to authorize up to \$200 million in bond sales for railroad rehabilitation and repair (no limit on interest rate). The change would remove a provision from the Constitution which prohibits the state from going into debt for work on private property, such as railroads, and opens up railways to the same support highway and airport programs get from the sale of bonds.

According to MnDOT, passage of the rail amendment will:

- ☐ enable the state to preserve lines that service rural Minnesota
- ☐ continue to give farmers access to markets
- ☐ save 370 miles of track with about \$32 million in state assistance
- ☐ provide improved service to communities along those railways.

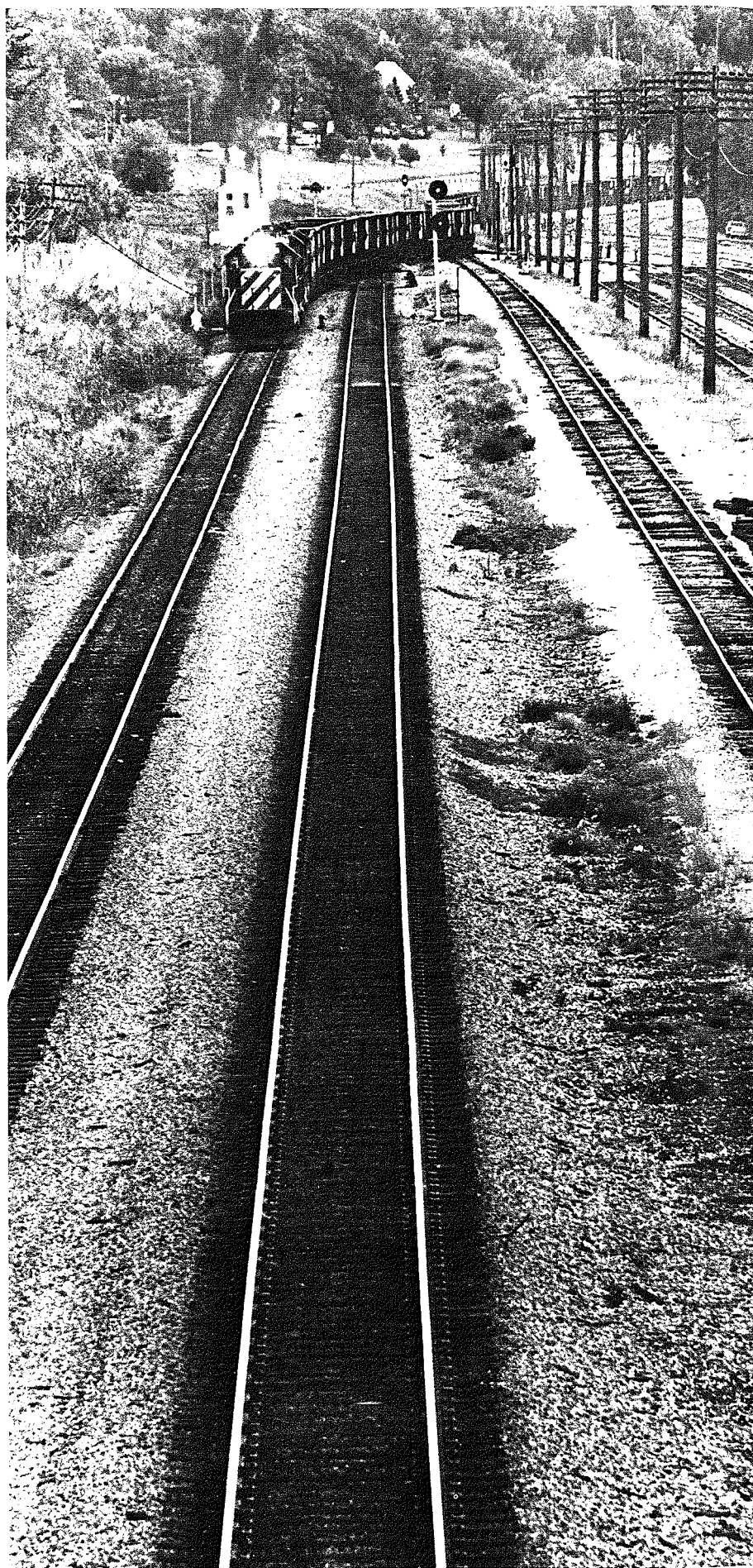
According to MnDOT, a loss of 2000 miles of track could increase truck trips, increase deterioration of roadways, and increase the need for road repair money. The department hopes passage of the rail amendment will save the state money through fewer road repair expenses. □

by Bonnie Kollodge

## The voter's part: constitutional amendments

Because the questions on a court of appeals, parimutuel betting, highway bonds, and railroad financing suggest changes to our state Constitution, voters must approve or vote down those changes. State legislators may decide what questions to put to voters, how to word them on the ballot, and in what order they'll appear, but they can't change the Constitution without getting the go-ahead from the state's over-18 population.

To ratify an amendment, a majority of those voting in the election must vote “yes” on the proposed amendment. A “no” vote or failure to vote on the amendment counts against it.



The party's over in Minnesota for drivers who drink and drinkers who drive. The 1981-82 Legislature toughened Minnesota's DWI laws, warning drinkers to think twice before driving.

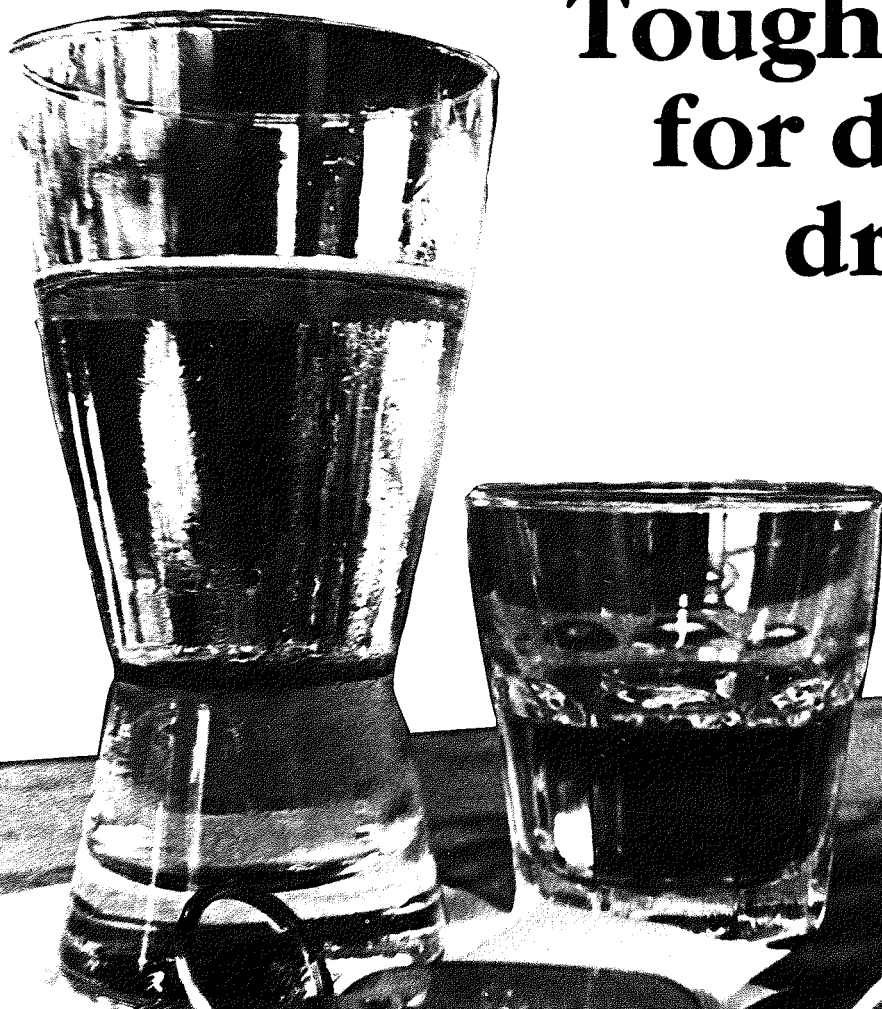
The problem of the drunk driver is not new to state lawmakers, as statistics from the Department of Public Safety continue to show. According to department records, in 1980 in Minnesota, 410 people died and 5000 suffered injuries as a result of drunk driving. About 30,000 drunk drivers are on the road on any Friday or Saturday night, and police catch one of every 300.

Figures like that and strong public support from groups such as MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Drivers), and RID (Remove Intoxicated Drivers), brought action from the 1982 Legislature.

Legislators from both parties introduced over two dozen DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) bills in 1982, as lawmakers moved to change Minnesota's system of dealing with DWIs. The result of the action was HF1484 (Vanasek, DFL-New Prague), now Chapter 423 in *Minnesota Session Laws*.

Chapter 423 aims to reduce the number of drunk drivers on the roads by cutting the time law enforcement agencies and courts spend processing DWI cases and increasing penalties for drunk driving. ◇

## Tough laws for drunk drivers



# BODY WEIGHT

DRINKS	BODY WEIGHT									
	100	125	150	175	200	225	250			
1	.03	.03	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01	SOBER		
2	.06	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03			
3	.10	.08	.06	.06	.05	.04	.04	IMPAIRED		
4	.13	.10	.09	.07	.06	.06	.05			
5	.16	.13	.11	.09	.08	.07	.06			
6	.19	.16	.13	.11	.10	.09	.08			
7	.22	.18	.15	.13	.11	.10	.09	ILLEGAL		
8	.26	.21	.17	.15	.13	.11	.10			

On this chart, one drink means one ounce of 86-proof liquor or a 12 ounce beer or a glass of table wine. When measuring your limits, subtract .015 for each hour since drinking began.

"Occasional drinkers, problem drinkers, alcoholics ... all have been arrested for driving while intoxicated (DWI). They had one thing in common: they thought they could handle drinking and driving. But, by the law's definition, they'd had one (or two or three) too many ..."

MN Dept of Public Safety brochure  
*The Drinker's Guide to Driving*

Under the old DWI law, officers had to fill out as many as nine different forms at the time they made a DWI arrest, according to Lieutenant Ed Juntilla, commander of the Traffic Control Unit of the Minneapolis Police Department. Juntilla said he hopes the new law will cut arrest time from initial contact to final disposition of a suspect within the hands of the police to half an hour.

Some arrests have already hit the half-hour point, and when the second phase of the new law kicks in in July, the Minneapolis Police Department will work to further improve the processing system, Juntilla said.

## DWI arrests and alcohol testing

The 1982 law gives police power to arrest a driver for DWI after an accident, even though the officer may not have seen the offense.

An officer can also give an alcohol test (preliminary screening test) to a driver whom the officer believes has been driving while drunk, if the officer sees the driver get out of a car and the driver appears to be drunk. Under the old law the officer had to see the vehicle operating in a way that would indicate the driver had been drinking.

Another section of the law says a police officer acting with reasonable care is not responsible for a driver's vehicle left at the scene after a DWI arrest.

Law enforcement agencies need offer only one alternative test to the blood alcohol test. Previously the agency had to give information on the test, the testing device, and the qualifications of the person giving the test.

After July 1, 1983, a peace officer must take a DWI driver to the county de-

toxification center. The driver must remain there until sober, or until a non-intoxicated person takes the driver home or to a medical facility. The driver must pay the cost of the detoxification.

## Automatic loss of license

A police officer must immediately take away a driver's license if the driver refuses to take the alcohol test or fails the test. The officer will give the driver a temporary license good

Minnesota has a two-track system for dealing with drunk drivers. As a civil protection, the law revokes licenses of suspected drunk drivers, getting them off the roads. The criminal track punishes offenders through fines and imprisonment, and may require rehabilitation.

for seven days. Old laws called for a 30-day temporary renewable license.

If test results aren't available immediately, the commissioner of public safety can send the driver a license revocation notice. A driver can challenge the loss of license by petitioning the county or municipal court within 30 days.

Also, under the old law, a driver wouldn't lose the license until after a court hearing. Now the driver loses the license seven days after arrest, or three days after the commissioner of public safety sends the notice. A

driver must apply for, and get, a limited license to drive to work.

Debate on this section of HF1484 centered around the constitutionality of taking away a person's driver's license before judicial (court) review versus the civil rights of potential victims of drunk driving accidents.

The bill's author, Rep. Vanasek, held that protection of the right of the accused individual "is sufficient under the new law," with its provision for judicial and administrative review.

Rep. Elliot Rothenberg said it's necessary to give greater protection to the rights of victims or potential victims of the drunk driver. "You can't set up a right to drive while drunk," said Rothenberg, and there's no choice except harsher DWI restrictions to protect potential victims from the threat of a drunk driver.

## Court hearings, administrative review

Once a driver files a petition for review of a license revocation, the court has 60 days to hold a hearing on the challenge. If that's not possible, the court can stay (temporarily suspend) the remainder of the license revocation.

If problems such as a mistake in identity occur, the driver can request an administrative review from the commissioner of public safety. The review can take place any time during the revocation period.

Courts must issue orders within 14 days of the hearing, and the commissioner of public safety can appeal a court decision to give back a license.

Courts with a backlog of cases can consolidate hearings, or refer them to another court within the district to speed up the process.



## Standards for evidence

The law will no longer allow a driver to argue that even though an alcohol test showed a blood alcohol level of .10 or more, the alcohol level wasn't that high when s/he was driving. The new law says that a person loses his/her license if the blood alcohol level is .10 at the time of testing.

In criminal drunk driving cases, the court will consider results from tests the driver took within two hours of the violation to be the same as the alcohol concentration at the time of the violation. Courts can also consider as evidence results of tests drivers take more than two hours after an incident.

The new law allows prosecutors to use the absence of a test as evidence, so juries won't necessarily think that because the driver didn't take a test, s/he wasn't drunk.

Allowing lab reports as evidence saves the time of laboratory technicians and employees of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, because the reports take the place of courtroom testimony according to supporters of the new law. Technicians will no longer need to spend a good share of their time in court.

## Criminal and civil penalties

The criminal penalty for a first DWI offense, a misdemeanor, is up to 90 days in jail and/or a \$500 fine. A second offense in five years, or third offense within 10 years, are gross misdemeanors with sentences up to one year and/or \$1000.

The civil penalty is loss of a driver's license. The law remains the same for the first offense, loss of license for at

least 30 days. A second offense within five years means loss of license for at least 90 days, and the court must certify that the driver has completed court-ordered chemical dependency treatment. A third offense within five years leads to a one year loss of license, and the driver must prove rehabilitation. Four or more offenses mean loss of license for at least two years, and the driver must go through rehabilitation before getting the license back.

If a DWI incident caused personal injury or death, the drunk driver loses the license for 90 days more than the above revocations.

## Alcohol concentration of .07

The new law requires results of tests where the driver has an alcohol concentration of .07 or more to go on the person's driving record. In the case of two tests of .07 or more within two years, the commissioner of public safety can require the person to get treatment or an alcohol problem assessment to find out if the individual has a chemical dependency problem. The driver would pay the cost of the assessment, which is about \$50. Refusing the assessment or treatment could mean loss of license for up to 90 days. □

by Karin Goebel

*A 1-oz shot of whiskey with a 12-oz beer chaser impairs the driving of a 120-lb person. Two whiskey-and-chaser orders in an hour could put that person over the legal blood-alcohol limit. Many drinks, such as martinis, manhattans, gimlets or a mixed drink at your friend's house, contain a double dose of alcohol, and count as two or more drinks on the chart on page 12.*



# Agent Orange

Jim Moffett is a 31-year-old Vietnam veteran who, with his wife Lynda, leads a support group for Vietnam vets and their wives concerned with the effects of Agent Orange on their lives. Agent Orange is one of the most common and deadly of the herbicides the military used in Vietnam during the war. Jim has heart neurosis (soldier's heart), gastroenteritis, and severely inflamed liver. He has undergone treatment for cancer, and will always function at 60 percent or less of the energy level of his peers.

Jim, and many other Vietnam servicemen and women suffering emotional and physical disorders, point to their exposure to Agent Orange as the possible cause. The U.S. Veteran's Administration (VA) isn't sure the disorders have anything to do with exposure to Agent Orange. And while they conduct research on the matter, Vietnam vets like Jim Moffett look for explanations of what's happening, and wait for federal treatment money.

Agent Orange is a reddish-brown liquid herbicide made of two chemicals, 2, 4-D, and 2, 4, 5-T. Farmers, foresters, and homeowners throughout the world have used both chemicals since the 1940s. The military dubbed the mixture "Agent Orange" in Vietnam because shipments of the toxic agent arrived in orange-striped barrels. In Vietnam the U.S. government sprayed it on trees to kill leaves, thus exposing hiding places of North Vietnamese soldiers trying to infiltrate South Vietnam, says Floyd Nagler of the VA.

According to a VA pamphlet, people became concerned when, in 1978, "a theory was publicized that the veterans exposed to Agent Orange in Vietnam between 1965 and 1971 might be subject to delayed health effects from the exposure. The theory was based on the fact that one of the

chemicals 2, 4, 5-T contained minute traces of a toxic chemical, dioxin (TCDD) which contaminated the herbicide during the manufacturing process. The contaminant has produced a number of serious conditions among laboratory animals."

Dr. William Jahnke, chief of the outpatient clinic at the VA Medical Center, says the federal government had reasons for using Agent Orange in Vietnam. It was effective, had been in use for a number of years, and was apparently safe. Dioxin, Jahnke said, correlates with a skin disease, but few Vietnam veterans have that disease.

A group of Minnesota vets and their families are suing the federal government and chemical companies that produced Agent Orange. The attorney for the class action lawsuit, Dan Wall, believes the federal government's response to the concern over Agent Orange's effects has been inadequate and slow. Numerous veterans agree with Wall. Some veterans speculate that the federal government has been slow to respond because the government doesn't want to accept responsibility for spraying chemicals on its own people. Others believe the feds want to avoid again stirring up debate on the Vietnam war.

Dr. Jahnke, however, counters that people shouldn't expect instant results because research and action take time. Mike Moen of the Minnesota Department of Health says that research is continuing, and like Dr. Jahnke, Moen says results of these studies may take a year or more.

Rep. Tom Harens, House author of the 1982 Agent Orange Information and Assistance Act, says Minnesota has one of the largest groups of soldiers in the United States asking

for recognition and help with the Agent Orange problem. Although Minnesota isn't taking the federal government's role of treating veterans, it will, under the act, provide a place vets can turn to for help.

The new law calls for the state Veterans Affairs Department to channel information, counseling, and referrals to veterans to help them find the treatment they need. Some veterans view the new Agent Orange Information and Assistance Act as a foot in the door, one which they hope will eventually lead to recognition and treatment for the illnesses they blame on Agent Orange. Other vets don't see it that way. Although the Veterans of Foreign Wars supported the bill, numbers of veterans don't believe they'll get any real help until the federal government takes action.

The Agent Orange Information and Assistance Act requires the commissioner of veterans affairs to:

- ☐ establish and maintain an information program about Agent Orange
- ☐ refer veterans to sources of treatment and assistance
- ☐ conduct studies of health conditions that possibly relate to Agent Orange exposure
- ☐ prepare an annual report for the Legislature
- ☐ represent veteran concerns about exposure to Agent Orange to the United States government
- ☐ establish an Agent Orange information office in the Veterans Affairs Department.

The law calls for the commissioner of health to provide medical information about the effects of Agent Orange to health professionals in Minnesota and also requires state departments to keep confidential the information they receive about veterans concerned with Agent Orange. □

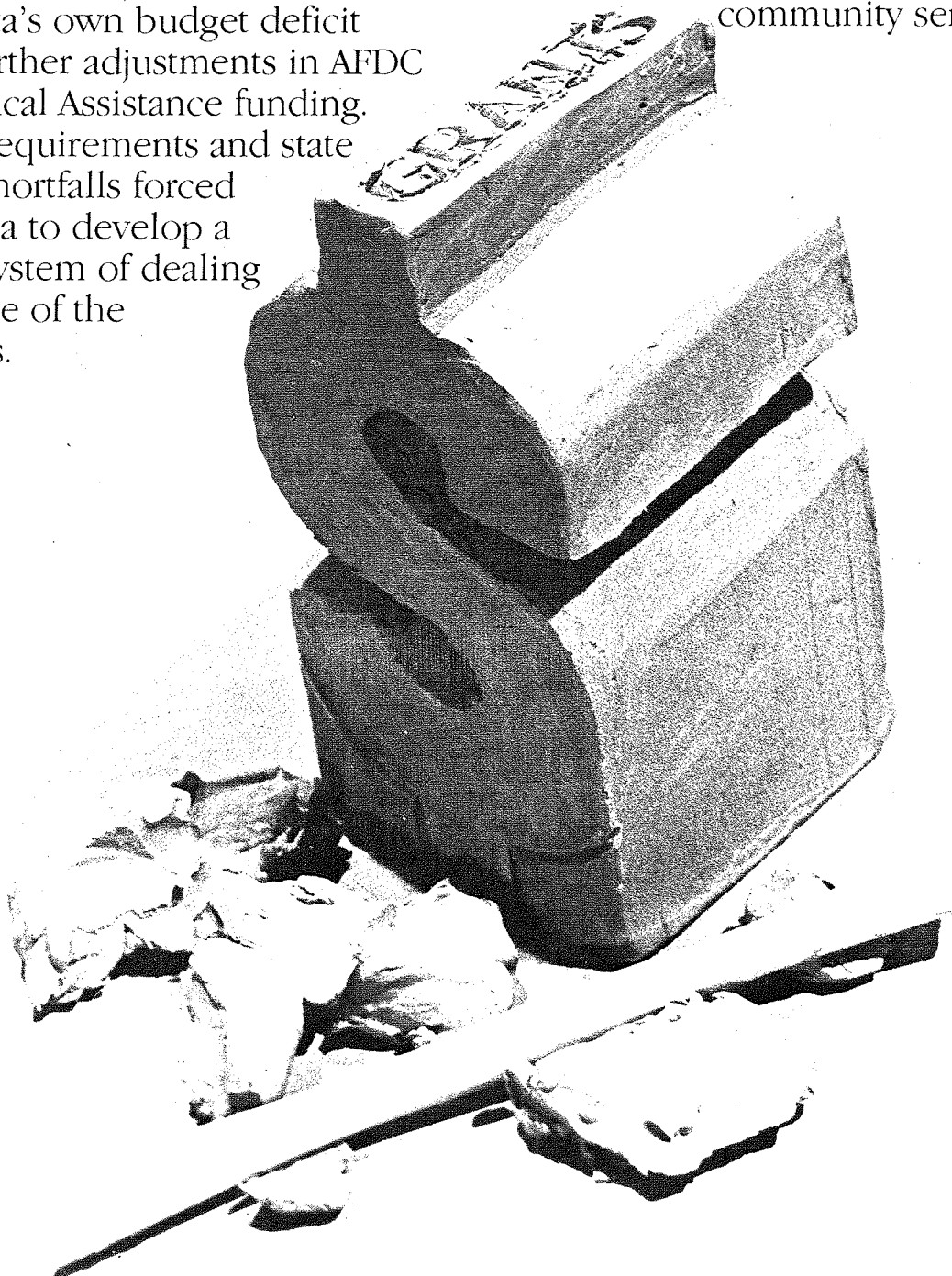
by Julie Johnson

# Federal block grants & Minnesota welfare

The Minnesota Legislature spent part of the 1982 session sorting through changes in federal funding grants for health and welfare programs and bringing Minnesota's laws in line with the federal Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

Minnesota's own budget deficit meant further adjustments in AFDC and Medical Assistance funding. Federal requirements and state budget shortfalls forced Minnesota to develop a unique system of dealing with some of the problems.

The federal act, among other things, grouped 57 categorical grant programs into nine block grants to cover funding for preventative health services, maternal and child health care, and social and community services.◇



# Federal block grants

## Community development grants

For Minnesota, federal requirements meant new laws such as Chapter 571, which changes the community action program (CAP) so Indian reservations, the Migrant Council and other Minnesota communities can continue to get federal money.

In some ways, the changes allow for more flexibility.

"I look at it as both a challenge and an opportunity," said Eileen McCormick from the Department of Economic Security. "We can guarantee the Indian reservations and migrants funds even though they don't fit the specific definition of community action agency."

The challenge comes in deciding how to divide the grants. Federal funding for community development and other grants is down this year.

"State agencies are going to have to switch their thinking a little bit, I think," McCormick said of funding priorities. "We don't have to do it the way the feds did it."

## Social service and mental health grants

The federally required community social services changes the Legislature passed in Chapter 607 won't affect social service administration much, according to Assistant Welfare Commissioner Gary Haslehuhn. Changes will be slight because Minnesota funds 22 social services such as child care, child abuse prevention, counseling, and foster care through the Community Social Services Act.

"Community social services were already set up like block grants," said

Haslehuhn. The change in practice, he said, is in the funding. Twelve million dollars in federal cutbacks to Minnesota means an 18 percent cut in the social service grants to counties.

Chapter 607 funnels the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services grant and the Social Services grant into the Department of Public Welfare (DPW). The state will send mental health grants directly to counties.

"That's Minnesota's unique idea on what to do with a block grant," says Terry Serazin, director of the mental illness program division of DPW. The mental health money is service money, he explained. Counties must provide out-patient mental health services; seven-day, 24-hour-a-day emergency services; day treatment; and consultation and information services to qualify for the grant.

The state added pre-petition screening to that county services list in Chapter 581 of *1982 Session Laws*. Chapter 581, the revised civil commitment law, requires counties to provide mental health testing and screening for people facing commitment for mental illness or chemical dependency problems.

## Federal compliance—AFDC

When the Minnesota Legislature went into special session Dec. 1, 1981 to work on budget problems, they faced a provision in the federal Budget Reconciliation Act which required state legislatures to change AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) laws in their next legislative session. Although Minnesota's was a special session, failure to obey the federal law and make the changes would have meant loss of federal aid for AFDC; \$17 million per month in Minnesota.

About 11,700 families found a smaller check in their mailbox or discovered they no longer qualified for benefits when the Legislature tightened the regulations as Congress ordered.

The AFDC compliance bill defined a dependent child as one under age 18, unless the child would graduate before age 19. Before the federal changes, states could define a child up to age 21 as a dependent eligible for AFDC.

The new law counts as family assets some previously excluded items including a car (up to \$1500 equity is without penalty), income-producing property, cash value of insurance, and a child's earnings or savings (up to a total value of \$1000.)

Also, under the new law, an unemployed parent whose children qualify for AFDC because the parent is out of work must either take job training or look for and accept any work available. Striking workers no longer qualify for benefits.

Cuts in work-related deductions trimmed benefits for some people on AFDC. Old law allowed nearly all work-related expenses and child care to come off the top of a working recipient's paycheck before the income cut into the AFDC benefits. New law limits those deductions to \$75 in work expenses and \$160 per child per month for day care.

## Human services funding

In addition to federally required adjustments, Minnesota's own budget problems forced other changes in AFDC and Medical Assistance (MA) or Medicaid programs through 1981 Third Special Session Chapter 2.

Chapter 2 delayed a scheduled seven percent increase in AFDC benefits and ordered tighter restrictions on drugs public welfare could pay for. As a result, the state DPW no longer pays

# Block grants and welfare laws

## Chapter 431

### Maternal and child care grants

Establishes an advisory task force to recommend alternatives to the federal block grant for maternal and child care.

## Chapter 571

### Community action programs

Defines Indian reservations and the statewide migrant seasonal farmworker organizations as community action agencies.

## Chapter 581

### Civil commitment

Sets new commitment procedures and patient rights for mentally ill and chemically dependent people.

## Chapter 607

### Community social services

Aligns Minnesota's Community Social Services Act with the federal Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health block grant.



for most non-prescription medications (even if doctor-ordered) or for drugs not on the federal list of reimbursable prescriptions.

Two other new laws, Chapters 640 and 621, contain recommendations from the governor's blue ribbon task force on health care. The group, health care and social service professionals and patient advocates, presented their recommendations to the Legislature late last year in the wake of a budget shortfall and threats of cuts to health services.

One of the recommendations, now part of Chapter 640, was to require the commissioner of welfare to open competitive bidding for quantity purchases of eyeglass frames, hearing aids, and other durable medical goods the state usually buys large numbers of on a one-at-a-time basis and price.

The law also expands the definition of "responsible relative" to require some relatives who are responsible for MA recipients to repay the state for MA benefits the state has paid out for those recipients.

A similar law, Chapter 621, allows the state to recover partial repayment of MA benefits from deceased recipients through sale of their home if neither a surviving spouse nor child live on the homestead.

The DPW, Legislature, and health maintenance organizations (HMOs) agreed on Chapter 640 as another cost saving measure. A portion of Chapter 640 provides an incentive for people on MA to join HMOs. The states' cost for MA coverage through an HMO is 85 percent of the average cost for pay-as-you-go MA patients.

A health maintenance organization (HMO) or pre-paid health plan charges a single monthly fee for an unlimited number of doctor's visits, according to plan administrators,

assuming that people will see a doctor more promptly if the visit is already paid for. HMOs offer various health service packages, some including dental and eye care.

The state and counties share the cost of health care and medical services to people on MA, the largest, fastest-growing welfare program. In some cases, they share flat fees to HMOs which take care of all a recipient's health needs.

Under the new law, as an incentive to counties, the state will pick up a bigger share of the cost for MA care if recipients enroll in HMOs. MA patients who do not choose HMOs where they are available must pay \$10 a month for their benefits.

### **Minnesota's response to the federal law**

Changes in Minnesota's AFDC fall somewhere between what Washington rules said Minnesota welfare had to do and what it could not do.

Rep. John Brandl (DFL-Mpls), author of Chapter 640, the AFDC work incentive bill, saw the bill as a unique way to deal with the portion of new federal law that cuts deductions working AFDC recipients could take for their work-related expenses.

Before the federal changes, people on AFDC who held jobs could deduct the cost of uniforms, union dues, transportation, and other expenses from their incomes before they figured whether they still qualified for assistance. The new law holds them to a \$75 per month exemption and welfare officials estimated that nearly 5,000 people would find it more expensive to work than to stay home on AFDC.

The savings would be around \$3 million over the next two years if Chapter 640 helps keep those 5,000 people in

## **& Minnesota welfare**

their jobs. But the law may present a legal problem.

The "incentive" part of the work incentive bill is a raise in the standard of need for AFDC recipients who work. The standard goes up to cover costs, such as cost of uniforms, that non-working people don't have.

Legislators and welfare workers juggled figures back and forth until they came up with a benefit formula with a price tag of \$30,000 in increased benefits over the first six months the incentive is in place.

The legal problem is that setting two standards of need, one for working and one for non-working recipients, may violate federal law. DPW officials and the Legal Aid Society are asking the federal district court for an opinion. The new standard won't go into effect until after the court decision which Mike Fargione, Minneapolis Legal Aid, says won't come until mid-summer or later.

If the court okays the two-standard idea, Minnesotans may be able to see more creative funding and programming efforts in social service. A Department of Health advisory task force will be looking at ideas from health professionals and health service providers under another new law, Chapter 431, which creates a task force to study the new Maternal and Child Health Care block grant and funding alternatives.

The Maternal and Child Health Care block grant provides money for crippled children's services, adolescent pregnancy prevention, and other social programs. □

by Laura E. Godfrey

### **Chapter 621 Homestead claims**

Allows the government to collect money from the sale of a deceased MA patient's homestead if no surviving spouse or child lives there.

### **Chapter 640 AFDC work incentive**

Sets two standards of need for people on AFDC putting those who work at a higher need level; requires bids on bulk purchases of medical equipment for MA recipients; provides incentives to join HMO's.

### **Third Special Session Chapter 2 Omnibus tax bill**

Makes changes in appropriations to state departments including restricting DPW reimbursement for most non-prescription drugs and delaying a scheduled increase in benefits.

### **Third Special Session Chapter 3 AFDC compliance**

Changes Minnesota's AFDC benefit limits to conform to federal mandates by reducing the assets and income a family may have and still qualify for benefits, reducing some exemptions, and lowering the cutoff age for children to receive benefits.

# Women in the work force

## Equal pay for equal worth

*"It is the policy of this state to attempt to establish equitable compensation relationships between female-dominated, male-dominated, and balanced classes of employees in the executive branch ..."*

Policy statement, Chapter 634  
HF2005\* Simoneau, SF1901-Berglin

Women in state employment earn, on the average, \$5000 less than state-employed men. The average male salary is \$18,803 compared to \$13,874 for women. That difference remains even with the Equal Pay Act, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, and the Minnesota State Human Rights Act. All three prohibit sex discrimination on the job.

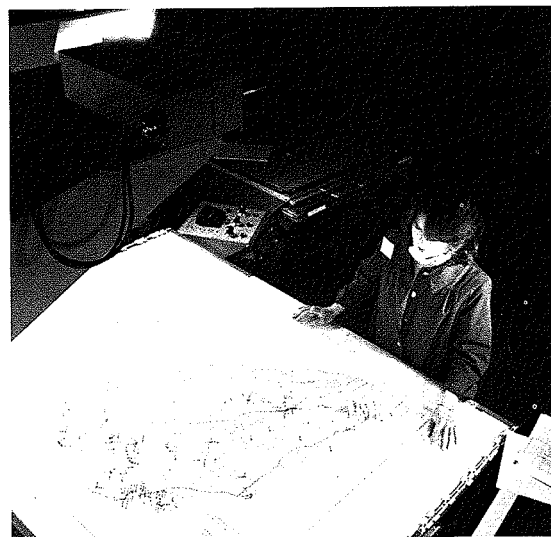
Men and women who work the same job get the same pay, according to a National Academy of Science study. So why the large difference in salaries? Because few women hold positions in higher-paying management jobs; and most women are secretaries, teachers, and hospital workers, traditionally female occupations. Most men hold jobs as administrators, technical workers, crafts workers, and laborers.

The gap between pay has grown so women today make about 60 percent of what men earn. Most female-dominated jobs pay far less than male-dominated jobs. According to the study, even in jobs with the same comparable worth ratings women get less pay than men.

### Hay points rate jobs

Hay Associates, a Chicago consulting firm, has set up a scale for determining the worth of a job by considering knowledge needed, problem-solving requirements, accountability, and working conditions. Hay then assigns a number of points to each job—the higher the number of points, the higher the worth to the employer. In 1979, Minnesota hired Hay to evaluate state employee jobs.

The Hay evaluation shows pay inequities in comparable state service jobs. For example, a grain sampler 1, a male-dominated job, makes \$1552 per month, and a microfilmer, a female-dominated job, earns \$1115. Both have 120 Hay points. A land surveyor, a male job with 275 points, makes \$1964 per month, \$241 more than a registered nurse, a female job also at 275 points.



Microfilmer: 120 Hay points. Average monthly salary: \$1115



Registered nurse: 275 Hay points. Average month salary: \$1723

During the 1982 session, the Legislature set a state policy on equating salaries of jobs with comparable worth by passing HF2005. The new law contains four steps toward equalizing pay for comparable jobs. First, it requires an evaluation on the comparable worth of state jobs, which the state has already completed with the Hay point ratings.

Second, the law requires the Department of Employee Relations to make up a list of male-dominated job classes (jobs with more than 80 percent men) and female-dominated job classes (more than 70 percent women). The department will suggest funds the state needs to equalize differences in pay over a biennium (two-year period) or longer.

The third step brings the issue back to the Legislature in 1983, when members will need to appropriate funds to upgrade inequitable salaries. Finally, employees must negotiate salary changes through union contracts.

### Balancing the differences

Rep. Wayne Simoneau, House author of the equal pay bill, says balancing the inequities will probably take four to eight years. The Council on the Economic Status of Women predicts a need for an additional \$25 million over the biennium to bring pay in women's jobs up to that of men with the same or fewer Hay points. Simoneau predicts that when the Legislature appropriates funds for union contracts for 1983-84, it will set aside part of the money to correct



Grain sampler: 120 Hay points. Average monthly salary: \$1552



Land surveyor: 275 Hay points. Average monthly salary: \$1964

inequities in pay. "We wouldn't need to add 10 to 20 percent to the top," said Simoneau.

But some union officials disagree, saying you can't take money from one group and give it to another. "The Legislature needs to come up with more money."

### Effects on private industry

Other people have reservations about equalizing paychecks in state government and the effects it will have on private industry and the local job demand. A federal district judge who rules against Denver nurses who felt their jobs were of comparable worth to higher-paid tree trimmers, sign painters, and tire repairmen, had similar concerns. He said comparable worth cases have the "possibility of disrupting the entire economic system of the United States."

Maynard Sautter, St. Paul Employers Association, said in a Feb. 18, *St. Paul Dispatch* article, "The problem is basic economics. If you have some employees with strong union contracts, you can't automatically raise everyone else's salaries to catch up. And how do you slow these union employees down so others can catch up?"

Throughout Minnesota, 90 percent of the clerical workers are unorganized with no union to help them get better wages.

But Sautter says Minnesota companies are taking steps to equalize pay. "Private industry recognizes the problem. Changes have been made, and more will be made." □

## Sexual harassment

*"It's a form of sexual assault, and has much in common with rape. Public attitudes are laden with myths and misconceptions, especially the overriding myth that women ask for it, it's not serious, it doesn't happen, it only happens to certain kinds of women ..."*

Public testimony from October 1981 meeting of the Sexual Harassment Task Force.

Forty-two percent of working women have experienced sexual harassment on the job. Men and women are unsure of what behavior is inappropriate, how to avoid sexual harassment, how to address the problems, and what legal action a victim can take. Only one-quarter of the employers in the Twin City metropolitan area have a written policy prohibiting sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment is a frequent and serious problem, according to Minnesota's Sexual Harassment Task Force of the Council on the Economic Status of Women. The task force studied the issue, held public hearings, and reported findings in March 1982. The report recommended two law changes and increasing awareness of sexual harassment.

Rep. Carolyn Rodriguez, chairman of the task force, introduced legislation to add sexual harassment to the definition of sex discrimination. The Legislature passed that bill with an amendment allowing sexual discrimination victims who quit their jobs to collect unemployment compensation.

### A frequent problem

Sexual harassment got national attention in 1976, when *Redbook* magazine received 9000 responses to a questionnaire on the subject. Eighty-eight percent of the women who wrote said they had experienced sexual harassment.

In 1980, a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee asked the Merit Systems Protection Board, a federal agency, to do a random sample study of sexual harassment in federal employment. Eighty-five percent of the 23,000 federally employed men and women who received questionnaires responded. According to study results, 15 percent of the men and 42 percent of the women experienced sexual harassment on the job in the last two years. ◇

Of the women, one percent had experienced attempted rape or sexual assault; 29 percent severe harassment which they defined as letters, phone calls, sexual materials, pressure for sexual favors, touching, and pinching; 12 percent reported less severe sexual harassment such as pressure for dates, suggestive looks or gestures, and sexual teasing and jokes.

### Who are the victims?

The federal study showed that victims came from all job classes, all races, all educational backgrounds, all salary levels, and all ages. Sexual harassment incidents decreased with increasing age. And, incidents increased with higher education levels. The harasser was usually older than the victim and usually of the same race or ethnic background.

Harassment led to negative changes in jobs or job status according to 50 percent of the respondents. Researchers said the study included only the "survivors of the system" and estimate that 18,000 women have left federal employment because of sexual harassment.

The study cited "a low level of awareness on the part of victims," of formal recourse measures. Only about half of the women knew they could file a discrimination complaint, which the task force says, "is a surprisingly low rate for persons generally familiar with government."

Sixty percent of the women said sexual harassment was as common and as severe in their previous private sector jobs as it was in federal employment.

### Effects of sexual harassment

Job loss is often a result of sexual harassment. The victim quits to avoid the harassing, or the employer fires the victim for refusing to submit or for reporting the problem.

Victims who don't quit or lose their job find the harassment continues, they suffer a loss of self-esteem, and emotional stress often leads to deteriorating work performance and attendance.

The Minnesota Department of Economic Security's policy is that sexual harassment is good cause for leaving a job, which makes the victim eligible for unemployment compensation. But, according to Rep. Karen Clark, that policy "hasn't been uniformly enforced." Clark is a co-author of a 1982 law that puts the policy into the statutes.

### Court decisions

Although court decisions have led to legal precedent pro-

hibiting sexual harassment, states are beginning to enact laws specifying that sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination, and therefore prohibited activity.

Courts have based sexual harassment decisions on individual cases rather than on broad policy. Some courts require the victim to prove that submitting to sexual harassment is a condition of employment, that refusal to submit adversely affects employment, and that employees of the other sex are not affected in the same way.

Two federal district courts ruled in favor of victims who lost their jobs because they refused to submit to sexual harassment. But, in another case, even though the victim proved sexual harassment, she couldn't prove that the harassment

created adverse effects such as loss of job or fewer promotions. The judge said the sexual advances were "a game played by the supervisor—you win some and you lose some."

In other cases the courts didn't link the adverse action (loss of job) to the sexual harassment, but rather to excessive absenteeism and poor work performance.

*"If a woman does nothing about the harassment, it simply continues. If she does do something, she is likely to be fired or further harassed. There is nothing the victim can do to change their behavior ... Title VII suits take years and are expensive, many women are in jobs where they can't afford an attorney ..."*

Public testimony

Federal courts haven't agreed on how much the employer is responsible for employees' actions relating to sexual harassment. Some judges have required workers guilty of harassing to make cash settlements to the victim. In some cases the victim must prove the employer approved of the sexual harassment—in others, courts said the employer should be aware of employees' actions and is responsible for them.

### Minnesota's law

The Minnesota Supreme Court has said that sex discrimination (in the Human Rights Act) includes sexual harassment when an employer who is aware, or who should be aware of the harassment fails to take action.

This session, the Legislature passed a bill putting the Supreme Court decision into the law by including sexual harassment in the definition of sex discrimination in the human rights statutes. The new definition says sexual harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, sexually motivated physical contact, or other verbal or physical conduct or communication of a sexual nature when submission or rejection affects the person's employment, public accommodations, public services, education, or housing; and in the case of employment, when the employer knows or should know of the harassment and fails to take appropriate action. □

by Jean Mehle



Conventional homes go up board-by-board on the site; mobile homes emerge almost ready-made from the factory. But beyond the difference in place of construction, how are they different, and how should state laws treat them?

Legislators studied mobile home laws during the 1981 interim and came back in the 1982 session to pass two laws that supporters say reflect the belief that manufactured and conventional homes are essentially the same.



Rural mail boxes in older mobile home park



Mobile home park in a Twin Cities suburb



Mobile homes have become permanent housing

# Manufactured housing

## The early days

People in the 1930s used "trailer homes" for recreation, or for housing in jobs that required frequent relocation, hauling them behind cars from one place to the next. But today's "mobile homes" are a different story. Minnesotans who call them "home" are not likely to pick up and move at a moment's notice. They don't vacation or travel in their homes; they live there. And they say Minnesota's laws need to

change to catch up to the changes in what people now call manufactured homes.

The Mobile Home Task Force of the Anoka People's Alliance for Change (APAC) lobbied for changes in laws, with the basic position that "mobile home owners are homeowners and should be treated as such. The whole system of laws governing mobile homes must be rebuilt, starting with the premise that a mobile home is a home, not a (motor) vehicle." ♦

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**“Mobile home owners are homeowners and should be treated as such. The whole system of laws must be rebuilt, starting with the premise that a mobile home is a home, not a vehicle.”**

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Anoka People's Alliance for Change

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### **Construction & sales**

State and federal legislation began moving toward treating mobile homes as houses in the 1970s, when some rules like those that govern the construction of conventional housing began giving mobile home buyers some guarantees of what they were getting when they bought a home.

In 1972, Minnesota began regulation of mobile home construction at the state level, but the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Act of 1974 gave the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) power to regulate mobile home building. In 1976, the HUD standards went into effect, requiring all homes to meet the standards for fire safety, plumbing, heating and air conditioning, and electrical systems. A standard to control heat loss requires homes for use in Minnesota to have storm doors and windows, and extra insulation in the walls, floors, and ceiling.

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**“We’re not talking about mobile housing anymore. We’re talking about permanent housing.”**

Rep. Donna Peterson

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### **Dealers & financiers**

The 1982 Legislature passed HF1668, (Peterson, D., DFL-Mpls) a bill that consolidates, updates, and strengthens existing laws on mobile home sales, park/resident rights and duties, and title provisions.

John Farmer, Minnesota Manufactured Housing Association, a group representing mobile home manufac-

turers, dealers, park owners, financiers, and brokers says the dealer licensing section “put some teeth into the dealer licensing law, making it a strong law that will protect the public and help us as an industry keep out people who perhaps aren’t the most reputable.”

Licensing sections of the bill require licensing and bonding of manufacturers and dealers, and a clear statement of financing charges and commissions. The law provides remedies for people dealers mistreat, and allows the commissioner of administration to revoke or deny licenses for several reasons.

### **Owners & residents**

“We’re not talking about mobile housing anymore,” says Rep. Donna Peterson, author of HF1668, “We’re talking about permanent housing. A lot of the logic of the bill came from that idea.” Ninety-nine percent of mobile homes will never move from their first site, according to a *Journal of Housing* article the Metropolitan Council refers to in its 1980 report. For people who live in mobile home parks, that immobility can cause some tough problems between park owner and homeowner. In most parks, home and park owners get along well, but stories of abuses of rights and duties led legislators to change the laws that cover the park-owner/homeowner relationship.

With vacancy rates in parks at less than one percent in the Twin Cities metro area, and with the cost of moving a home up to \$3000, residents don’t have many options to move if they don’t like the park owner’s rules. The old law said that rules had to be reasonable, but homeowners had to go to the attorney general’s office to get an interpretation of what was unreasonable.

“My park owner made a rule that said everyone had to have the same kind of skirting, and the only place that sold it in the Twin Cities was his office,” says Karen Carlsson, a Blaine mobile homeowner. “It didn’t matter what shape yours (skirting) was in, you had to get his kind. That can be pretty costly. We felt that falls under the category of unreasonable rules.”

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**“Under the bill, park owners can’t refuse to renew a lease because they don’t like the person. It takes a lot of fear out of the residents.”** Karen Carlsson

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HF1668 lists some guides for determining what’s reasonable. Among unreasonable rules are those that forbid “for sale” signs in the park, rules that require a homeowner to purchase goods from a particular vendor or require the owner to use a particular dealer or broker to sell the home in the park. The bill requires owners to give residents 60 days notice of a rule change and allows people already in the park to forego the rule change if it substantially modifies the lease agreement.

### **Rents & eviction**

HF1668 sets guidelines for rent charges, prohibiting a number of extra charges that homeowners said they had to pay. Park owners, for example, charged extra for guests who stayed overnight, for children who turned 18, and for owning a washing machine. The General Legislation Committee heard of one park where the rent went up every month

in reaction to a federal inflation index. The bill says all lots in the park have to have the same rental cost, and permits additional charges only for special services or needs, or for a special location. The law requires 60 days notice before a rent increase, and allows no more than two rent increases per year.

Protection from unfair eviction was an issue the homeowners asked the Legislature to look at. "Residents who tried to hold meetings in the park were retaliated against," Karen Carlsson says of the old law. "One woman didn't have her lease renewed. Under the bill, park owners can't refuse to renew a lease because they don't like the person. It takes a lot of fear out of the residents." Park owners can't take

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**"In a (conventional) home you usually have a basement, a place to go (in bad weather). In a mobile home park, there are so many residents, but nowhere to go."**

Karen Carlsson

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away residents' right to assemble or express themselves, and they can evict residents only for the reasons the Legislature approved in the bill. Those reasons include non-payment of rent, repeated violation of park rules or of the rental agreement. A park owner can't evict a person for exercising rights the law allows them, or for making a good faith complaint to the park owner or a government agency.

### **Safety & shelter**

Safety is a major concern in mobile home parks. "We had a storm the year before last. Lots of sheds got blown around. It's really scary when you're in your home, and you know the winds are really high out there, and lots of stuff gets blown around. In a home you usually have a basement, a place to go. In a mobile home park, there are so many residents, but there's nowhere to go."

HF1668 requires park owners to provide shelter or a plan for safe evacuation of park residents in severe weather. Parks must meet local government requirements for the safe shelter. Also, the bill makes it clear that police and firefighters have access to parks, and should consider protecting park residents the same as they do other town residents.

### **Single lots & zoning**

Manufactured homes in the metro area are most often in parks, but in the rural areas, more homes are on single lots, and often on lots the homeowner also owns. John Farmer of the MMHA says even in metro areas, the move is toward single, owned lots rather than parks.

"The trend is definitely toward home/land ownership rather than situating in rental parks. More people want the opportunity to own their land as well as their home."

But local zoning ordinances in many metro cities don't permit manufactured homes, or allow them only in mobile home parks.

"We have a series of communities, 42 in the metro area, that have prohibited manufactured housing just on the basis that its manufactured. That does not seem to be a proper action when what we're trying to do is to provide affordable housing opportu-

ities for our people in the state of Minnesota," said Rep. Gordon Voss, House author of SF1677.

To clear the way for more people to choose mobile homes, the Legislature passed SF1677, which prohibits local government discrimination against manufactured housing in zoning laws. John Farmer says the MMHA will work

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**"The trend is definitely toward home/land ownership. More people want to own their land as well as their home."**

John Farmer MMHA

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with local officials to overcome their objections to mobile homes.

"The aesthetics was always one of the main drawbacks with zoning officials, but that's all been taken care of," says Farmer. "The quality of construction is definitely there. The fear of local zoning officials is that somebody could place any type of manufactured housing anywhere in their community. That's not really what the bill says. It still maintains a certain amount of local control."

The bill applies only to homes manufacturers built after 1976 that conform to the HUD construction standards. Local governments will still have power to say how wide, how high, and what kind of foundation a home can have, but any regulations must apply equally to manufactured and on-site built houses. The law becomes effective Aug. 1, 1982. Homeowners should check with local zoning officials before placing a mobile home on a lot. □

by Deborah Friedman

# 1982 New Laws

## bill summaries by topic

### **A**griculture

#### Agricultural product promotion

Chapter 582

HF1018\*—Eken SF1269—Willet

Updates laws governing agricultural product research and promotion councils; specifies counties included in area potato councils; requires annual budgets and annual reports; requires financial and compliance audits; sets procedures for collecting and using check-off fees. Effective July 1, 1982.

#### Farmland preservation

Chapter 512

HF1919\*—Kalis SF1847—Wegener

Sets a state policy on farmland preservation and conservation; encourages owner-operated farms; requires review of rules and activities that affect agricultural land; requires local soil and water conservation districts to establish pilot projects and spend cost-share money on high priority projects and erosion sedimentation; allows the state board to set up a conservation tillage demonstration project. Various effective dates.

#### Key

HF—House File

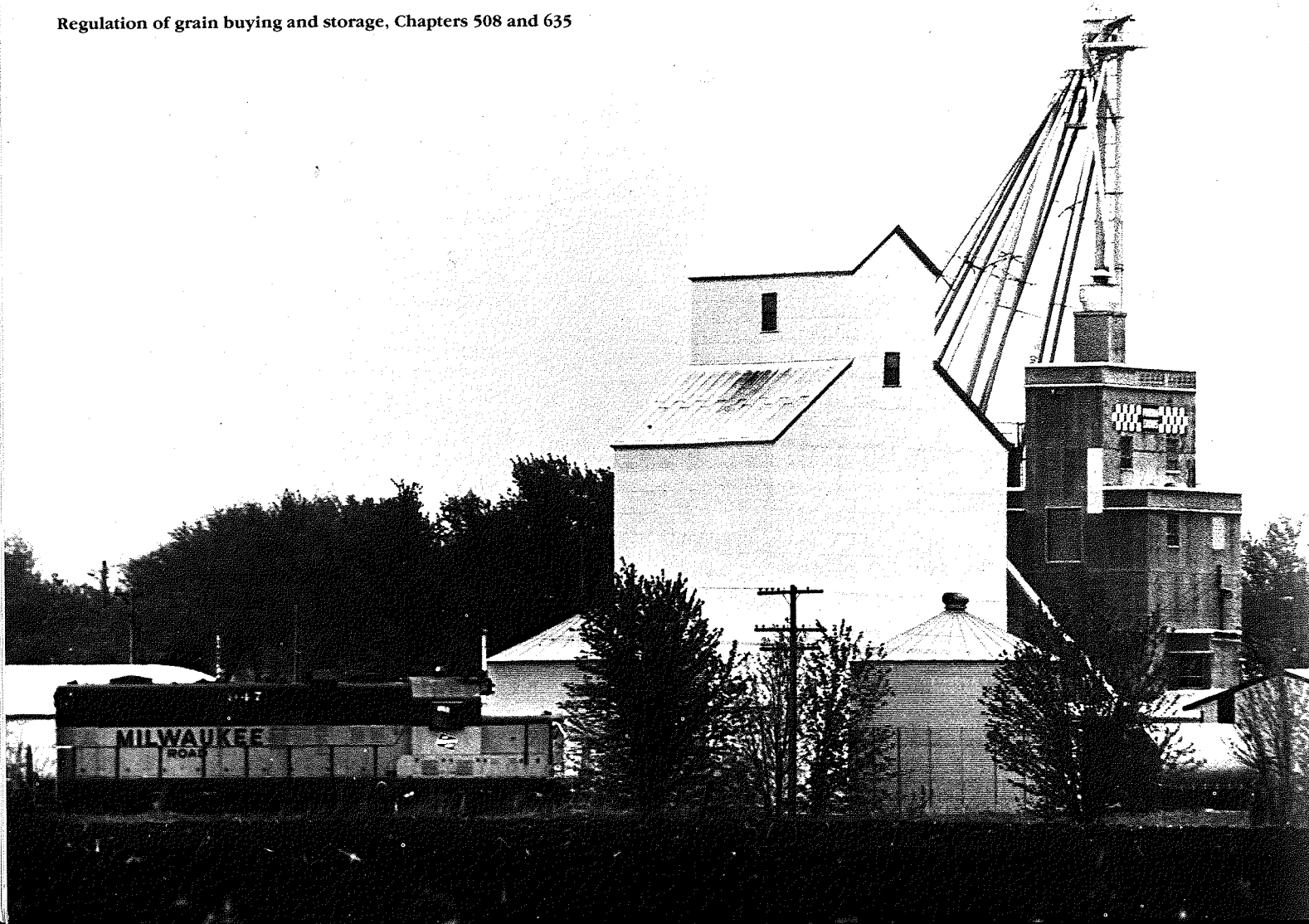
SF—Senate File

\*—indicates the bill the House and Senate passed

\*\*—effective upon compliance with *Minnesota Statutes*, Section 645.021

New laws are effective one minute past midnight on Aug. 1, 1982, if there is no effective date at the end of the law summary. Laws that appropriate, or spend, state money are effective July 1, 1982. If the effective date is **day following enactment**, it became effective the day after the governor signed the bill. If the effective date is **upon local approval\*\***, the law goes into effect after the governing body of the city or local unit the bill affects votes to approve the law change, and files a certificate of approval with the secretary of state, according to *Minnesota Statutes*. **Various effective dates** means sections of the law become effective on different dates. Call the House Information Office (612) 296-2146 to find out the date the governor signed a bill or to find out the effective date of a particular section of a bill with various effective dates.

Regulation of grain buying and storage, Chapters 508 and 635



## Fertilizer analysis rules

Chapter 425

HF1786\*—Stowell SF1690—Frederickson

Clarifies definitions of fertilizers; requires inspection of fertilizer facilities; provides for a "stop" order if fertilizer operation violates the law; requires adoption of rules concerning sewage sludge analysis; requires involved persons to report certain fertilizer spills or dumpings.

## Grain crop mortgage and lien fees

Chapter 454

HF1860—Dempsey SF1853\*—Davies

Allows county boards to raise county recorder fees for abstracts of mortgages and liens on grain crops; allows grain buyers to get abstracts. Effective day following enactment.

## Grain buyers

Chapter 635

HF2033\*—G. Anderson SF1961—Frederickson

Requires grain buyers to get an annual license and to post bonds before trading grain in the state; sets standards for grain buying practices; establishes the grain buyers and storage fund from inspection and license fees. Effective July 1, 1982.

## Grain storage

Chapter 508

HF2034—G. Anderson SF1962\*—Frederickson

Requires bonding and annual licensing of grain warehouse operators; requires them to file reports on net liability; requires operators to keep enough grain of the proper grade to meet obligations on outstanding grain warehouse receipts; regulates grain delivery and termination of storage contracts; prohibits warehouse operators from pooling grain; requires commissioner inspection and sampling of certain grain; requires audits of warehouses; allows commissioner to revoke or suspend a license.

## Livestock damage

Chapter 629

HF1941\*—Stumpf SF1826—Hanson

Requires the commissioner of agriculture to pay compensation to a livestock owner, if the owner shows that an animal in the endangered species classification (wolf) has caused damage to livestock. Effective day following enactment.

## Nuisance suits

Chapter 533

HF353\*—Schoenfeld SF394—Menning

Exempts most agricultural operations from nuisance suits for six years if the operation is part of a family farm, was not a nuisance when the operation began, and does not pollute or pose health or safety hazards. Effective Jan. 1, 1983.

## Rural development financing

Chapter 498

HF2238—Kalis SF2051\*—Wegener

Allows the Small Business Finance Agency to make loans for farming operations; changes purposes of Rural Development Finance Authorities. Effective day following enactment.



Chapter 473 includes changes in regulation of safe deposit box companies

## Banking

### Acquisition of state savings bank

Chapter 372

HF1808—Brinkman SF832\*—Tennessee

Allows the commissioner of banks to permit a foreign (out-of-state) bank holding company to acquire a state savings bank to prevent the failure of the savings bank. Effective day following enactment.

### Bank property investments

Chapter 632

HF1994\*—Wynia SF1930—Solon

Allows a financial institution to issue shared appreciation mortgages for public housing programs; specifies that the bank receives the shared appreciation at the maturity of the loan; allows banks to invest in corporations or projects which promote community welfare. Effective day following enactment.

### Banking regulation changes

Chapter 473

HF1916—D. Johnson SF1684\*—Bang

Requires banks to insure deposits; classifies as confidential information the commissioner of banks obtains in examining financial institutions; allows financial institutions to act as trustees for retirement and individual housing accounts; increases fees for safe deposit boxes and increases the bond the commissioner may require from safe deposit box companies; requires banks to identify a branch bank and its parent bank; makes uniform procedures for amending articles and certificates of incorporation; clarifies regulations for industrial loan and thrift companies. Various effective dates.

### Credit union bylaw changes

Chapter 429

HF1863\*—Greenfield SF1761—Solon

Clarifies procedures for a credit union to amend bylaws; allows the commissioner of banks 60 days to review amendments; allows a credit union to appoint a credit committee or credit managers; allows a spouse of a blood or adoptive relative of a regularly qualifying member to establish an IRA if that relative is a member of the credit union.

### Interest rate limit—permanent

Chapter 494

HF1864—Simoneau SF1818\*—Solon

Makes permanent the interest rate limit (four-and-one-half percent over the federal discount rate) for loans from savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions. Effective day following enactment.

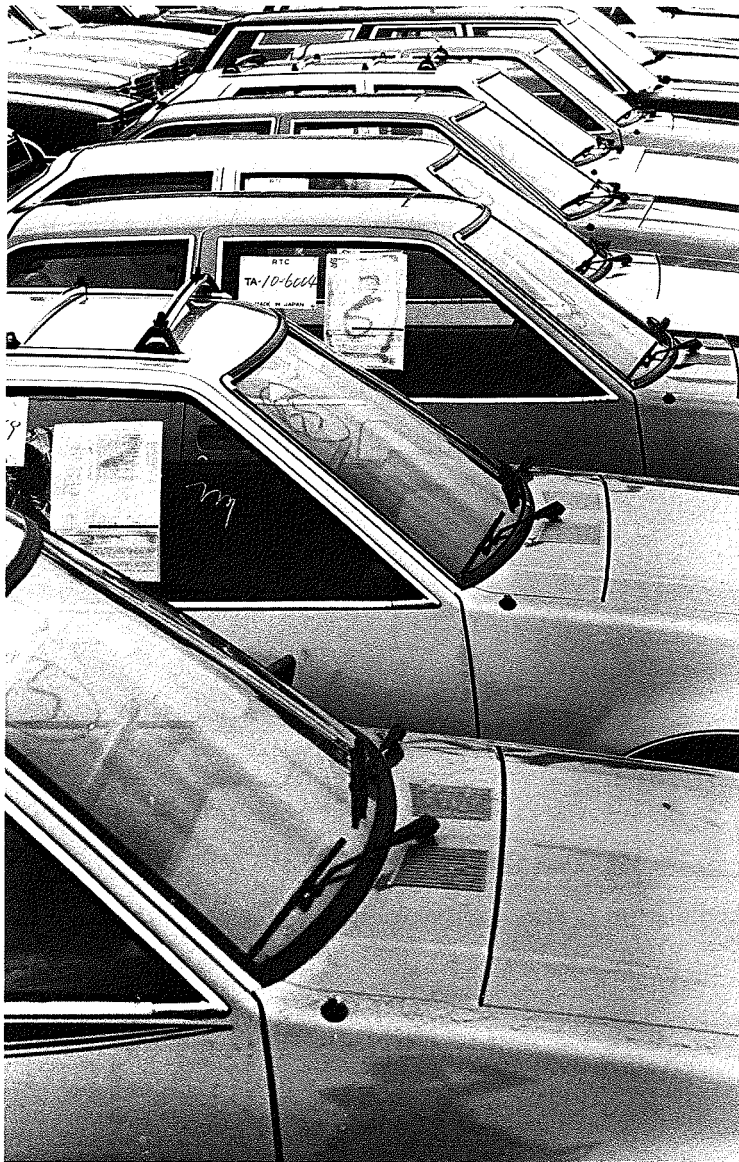
### Loan act amendments

Chapter 547

HF1576\*—Berkelman SF1507—C. Peterson

Clarifies interest rate regulations on loans industrial loan and thrift companies and small loan lenders make for second mortgages and paying off contracts for deed; allows banks to calculate interest to the nearest one-hundredth of a percent; requires debtors to pay attorney fees in a mortgage foreclosure; requires lenders to inform debtors that they have the option to provide their own credit insurance or purchase it from the lender.





Motor vehicle franchise agreements, Chapter 452

## **C**ommerce & Consumer Affairs

### **Beer equipment**

Chapter 612  
HF1751\*—Dahlvang SF1697—Solon

Raises the dollar value of equipment or furnishings a brewer or wholesaler may furnish to a beer retailer. Effective day following enactment.

### **Campground fraud**

Chapter 516  
HF552\*—Clawson

Would have set a penalty for using a recreational camping area without paying for it with intent to defraud the owner. (SF2169 repeals this law and enacts similar law. See Governmental Operations, Revisor's bill.)

### **City rehabilitation loans**

Chapter 590  
HF1365\*—Pogemiller SF1228—Pehler

Allows cities to issue bonds for rehabilitation of small and medium sized commercial buildings; allows housing and redevelopment associations to establish interest reduction programs for low and moderate income housing. Effective day following enactment.

### **Hotel bill**

Chapter 517  
HF1469\*—B. Peterson SF1449—Belanger

Defines a hotel's (motel, resort, etc.) duties and liabilities for a guest's property; specifies hotel's right to evict a guest; defines fraud on the part of the guest; sets penalties for negligently starting a fire in a hotel; prohibits hotels, restaurants, and similar establishments from discriminating against a blind or deaf person with a guide dog.

### **Kerosene definition**

Chapter 606  
HF1710\*—Brinkman SF1676—Wegener

Sets standards for kerosene fuel oil's flash point, end point distillation, Saybolt, and sulfur content; grades kerosene on basis of sulfur content.

### **Married couples bankruptcy**

Chapter 461  
HF1997—Wynia SF412\*—R. Peterson

Requires married couples filing bankruptcy to use the same exemption form, either state or federal. Effective day following enactment.

### **Minnesota corporation act changes**

Chapter 497  
HF2092—Ellingson SF1950\*—Petty

Clarifies certain sections of the Minnesota Business Corporation Act, and makes various technical changes to statutes relating to corporations. Various effective dates.

### **Motor vehicle franchises**

Chapter 452  
HF2011\*—Dempsey SF1963—Tennessen

Establishes certain rights of motor vehicle dealers in franchise agreements, transfers of ownership, or relocation of a dealership. Effective day following enactment.

### **Non-profit liquor licenses**

Chapter 638  
HF2134\*—Dahlvang SF2155—Petty

Allows cities to give seven-days-a-week liquor licenses to certain nonprofit performing arts organizations, including the Guthrie Theatre. Effective day following enactment.

### **Unclaimed Property Act**

Chapter 495  
HF2060—Ellingson SF1840\*—Tennessen

Allows Minnesota to recover unclaimed money orders Minnesota corporations issue from states that don't have an unclaimed property act that refers to money orders; returns the seven-year wait period before declaring a money order abandoned; provides for distribution of assets following a voluntary dissolution of a cooperative association; provides for determining when a financial institution's or business organization's property is abandoned.

### **Veterans' liquor licenses**

Chapter 631  
HF1993\*—Osthoff SF1979—Stumpf

Allows cities of the first class to issue liquor licenses to certain federally chartered veterans' organizations. Effective July 1, 1982.

### **Worthless checks court action**

Chapter 542  
HF788\*—B. Anderson

Allows businesses and others to bring action to recover loss due to someone writing a worthless check in the county where the person wrote the bad check.

# C onstitutional Amendments & Resolutions

## Acid rain resolution

Resolution 7

HF1966—Munger SF2127\*—Willet

Urges the United States government to strengthen the Clean Air Act and take action to curb acid rain.

## Airplane noise abatement

Resolution 8

HF2271\*—Swanson SF2212—Petty

Urges the federal government to let local governments retain authority for regulating airport noise or noise control.

## Highway bonds

Chapter 510

HF674—G. Anderson SF588\*—Schmitz

Puts a question on the 1982 general election ballot asking if Minnesota should amend the Constitution to remove the five percent interest rate limit and the restrictions on the amount of trunk highway bonds the state may issue.

## Intermediate Court of Appeals

Chapter 501

HF1727\*—Clawson SF1669—Hanson

Places a Constitutional amendment question on the 1982 general election ballot asking voters whether they want to establish an Intermediate Court of Appeals to hear most appeals from municipal and county courts; sets structure and operational procedures. Various effective dates.

## Nuclear arms freeze resolution

Resolution 6

HF1880—K. Nelson SF1957\*—Berglin

Urges the U.S. government to negotiate with the U.S.S.R. for a mutual freeze on nuclear arms production and testing.

## Pari-mutuel betting

Chapter 518

HF376—Reding SF303\*—Purfeerst

Places a question before the voters in the 1982 general election asking whether to amend the Constitution to allow the Legislature to decide whether or not to have pari-mutuel betting on horse racing.

## POW, MIA action resolution

Resolution 4

HF1693\*—Laidig SF1601—Schmitz

Urges the governments of the United States and South Vietnam to take action to determine the fate of prisoners of war and persons missing in action in Southeast Asia.



## Railroad rehabilitation bonds

Chapter 600

HF1017\*—Kalis SF862—Penny

Places a question on the 1982 general election ballot asking voters whether to amend the Constitution to authorize the sale of \$200 million in bonds for the improvement and rehabilitation of certain railroad facilities. Effective Dec. 31, 1982.

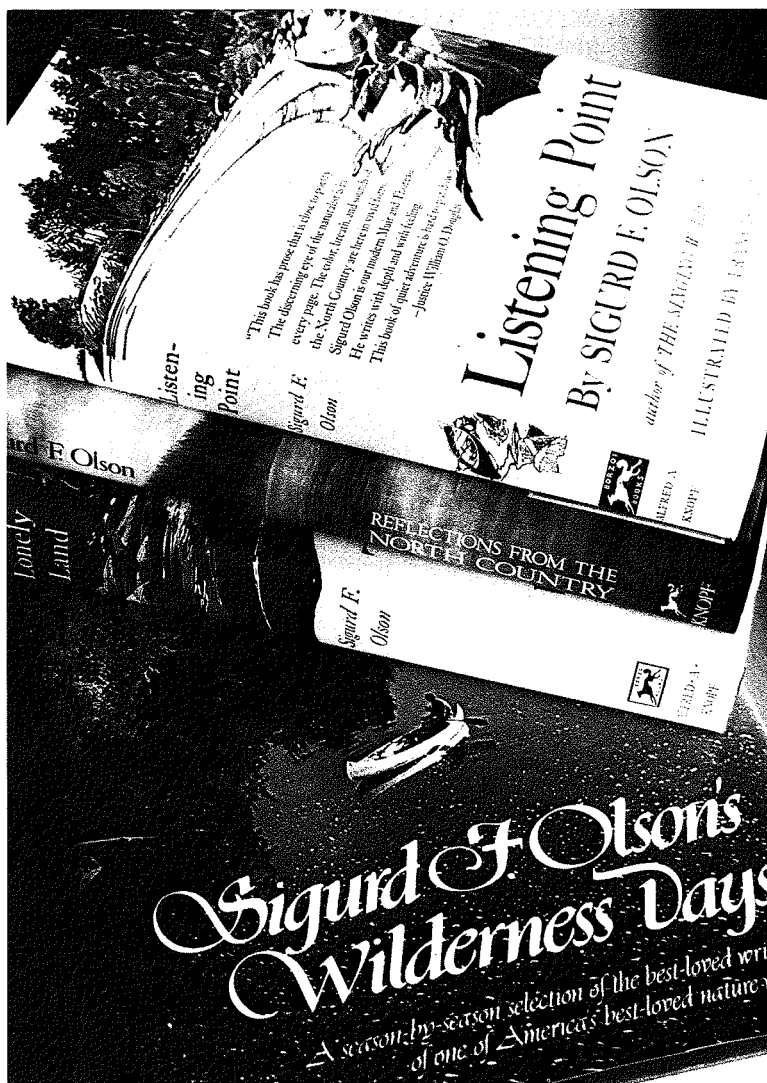
Resolution 6 urges negotiations for a nuclear weapons freeze

## Sigurd Olson memorial

Resolution 5

HF1612\*—B. Peterson SF1551—Willet

Honors the life and work of Sigurd F. Olson, Minnesota author and naturalist.



Minnesota honors Sigurd Olson Resolution 5

# C rime & Corrections

## Child pornography

Chapter 604

HF1764—Levi SF1738\*—Merriam

Increases fines for distribution or sale of obscene books, pictures, films, and other materials; makes possession or distribution of obscene works that use minors a gross misdemeanor. Effective May 1, 1982.

## Commercial bribery

Chapter 442

HF2050\*—Greenfield SF1755—Luther

Makes commercial bribery a crime when someone intends to defraud a company.

## Community Corrections Act

Chapter 559

HF1951—Laidig SF1821\*—Renneke

Grants counties more authority for administration of the Community Corrections Act; changes membership of local community corrections boards; changes reimbursement counties pay to the state for institutional care.

## Computer crime

Chapter 534

HF356\*—Kahn SF381—Luther

Establishes crimes and penalties against anyone who intentionally and without authorization damages, alters, gains access to, or takes a computer, computer system, network, or computer software.

## Corrections officers/inmates

Chapter 527

HF1954—D. Johnson SF1702\*—Knutson

Prohibits inmates from having authority over each other and from holding any executive positions in corporations or educational programs at a correctional facility; allows prisoners' time in solitary confinement to apply to county jail sentences; provides that "good time" will shorten prisoners' sentences in county jails, workhouses, or correctional work farms.

## Criminal activity investigation

Chapter 536

HF492\*—Gruenes SF480—Pehler

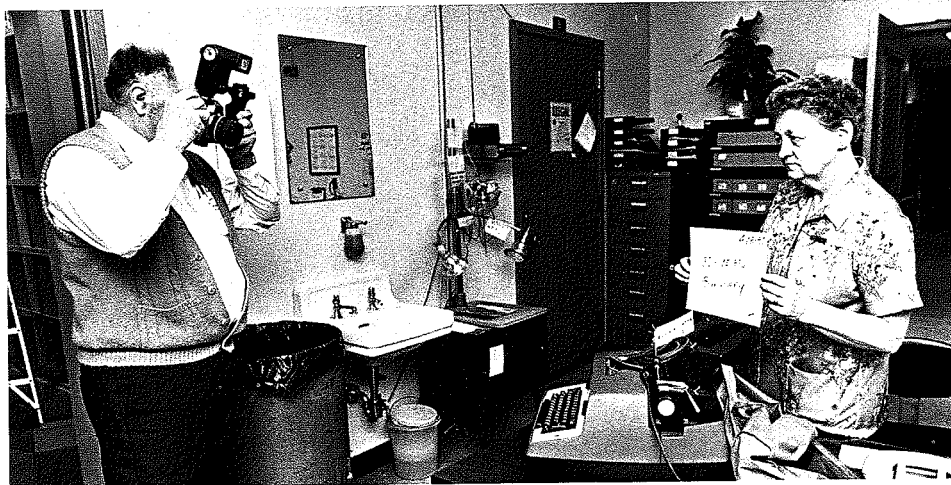
Adds a peace officer and a probation or parole officer to the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission; allows counties to appropriate money for investigating criminal activity regarding stolen property. Various effective dates.

## Child detention

Chapter 469

HF1875—K. Clark SF1589\*—Berglin

Defines secure detention facility and shelter care facility for temporary care of dependent, neglected, or abused children; sets conditions and length of time that facilities can hold children; provides for parental notice of the child's placement in a shelter care facility; provides for court hearings. Effective day following enactment.



Photos as evidence, Chapter 539

## Drug paraphernalia/jail escape

Chapter 557

HF1758—Kelly SF1758\*—Hanson

Defines drug paraphernalia; prohibits possession, use, and advertising of drug paraphernalia; sets penalties; raises the penalty for conspiring to commit a drug crime; allows law enforcement agencies to use forfeited property for official use; clarifies escape from jail to include those in custody in a county jail or workhouse as a condition of a stayed sentence.

## DWI license revocation

Chapter 423

HF1484\*—Vanasek SF1457—Davies

Allows failure to take blood-alcohol test as admissible evidence in DWI (driving while intoxicated) cases; increases criminal penalties for two or more DWI convictions; lengthens drivers' license revocations; sets treatment requirements; allows peace officers to give a chemical test in certain circumstances. Various effective dates.

## Enforcement officials

Chapter 595

HF1587—Lehto SF1538\*—Wegener

Puts Peace Officer Standards and Training Board employees in the unclassified civil service; prohibits private detectives and protective agents from using the words highway patrol, state patrol, or trooper for their companies or services; authorizes town boards to appoint peace officers, constables, or deputy constables to vacancies. Effective the day following enactment.

## High penetration bullets

Chapter 525

HF1704\*—Hokanson SF1556—Dahl

Makes a person who uses or possesses metal-penetrating bullets when committing a crime guilty of a felony. Effective day following enactment.

## Juvenile escapees/justice agency

Chapter 615

HF1803\*—Levi SF1600—Benson

Requires the Department of Energy, Planning, and Development to prepare a plan for juvenile justice; allows peace, parole, or probation officers to detain juveniles who escape from confinement, parole, or probation; provides that juveniles in correctional facilities can receive education, instruction, clothing, and maintenance through the juvenile justice system until age 19 (formerly 21). Effective July 1, 1982.

## Juvenile detention

Chapter 596

HF1546\*—Kelly

Allows authorities to hold a juvenile 16 years or older, for more than eight days if the juvenile court has referred the juvenile for prosecution as an adult.

## Juveniles interstate compact

Chapter 371

HF1417—Pogemiller SF1150\*—Davies

Makes changes in the interstate compact on juveniles to provide for the return of runaway children to their home state with the home state's authorization and at the home state's expense. Effective day following enactment.

## Juveniles, status offenses

Chapter 544

HF879\*—Levi SF1724—Merriam

Defines delinquent child; labels juvenile status offenders according to their actions (e.g. truancy); keeps status offenders under the jurisdiction of juvenile courts; authorizes the court to refer a juvenile to adult court if the juvenile committed two offenses within two years, if courts would consider one or both of those offenses felony burglary if adults had committed them.

## Look-alike drugs

Chapter 599

HF1573\*—Swanson SF1618—Frank

Prohibits the manufacture, sale, transfer, or delivery of non-controlled substances, which someone makes or packages to look like controlled drugs; specifies evidence and defenses; sets penalties.

## Oak Park Heights

Special Session 1982

Chapter 2

SF3\*—Solon

Allows the Oak Park Heights correctional facility to house people in custody awaiting trial in the federal or county court systems; sets a \$55 per day fee; sunsets June 30, 1983. Effective day following enactment.

## Organizations—rewards

Chapter 585

HF1092\*—Forsythe SF1368—Bang

Specifies contents of registration and annual reports from charitable organizations which offer rewards for information leading to the apprehension or conviction of criminal suspects. Effective day following enactment.

## Photographs as evidence

Chapter 539

HF685\*—Lehto SF586—Lessard

Allows photographs of stolen property as admissible evidence in a court, instead of the property itself; provides for the return of the stolen property to the owner.

## Receiving stolen goods

Chapter 613

HF1760\*—Pogemiller SF1707—Petty

Defines criminal responsibility of people who receive stolen property and have reason to believe the property is stolen; increases penalties; expands the definition of burglary to include someone who gains entry to a home by trickery; allows law enforcement officers to get evidence by wire-tapping in gambling cases. Various effective dates.

## Sex offenders statute of limitations

Chapter 432

HF1283\*—Wynia SF1220—Dahl

Allows victims of criminal sexual conduct to press charges against their attackers within seven years if the victim and the offender were in a familial relationship.

## Sexual assault information

Chapter 558

HF2008—Wynia SF1809\*—Berglin

Allows law enforcement agencies to withhold information on identity of victims of intrafamilial sexual abuse (incest) and minor-age victims of criminal sexual conduct (rape); classifies certain information victim and counselor exchanged as private; allows sexual assault counselors to withhold certain information unless the court orders otherwise; allows judges to exclude the public from certain sex offense trials. Various effective dates.

## Sexual misconduct cases

Chapter 385

HF1687—Dempsey SF1521\*—Dieterich

Defines complainant in criminal sexual misconduct cases to include someone who signs a complaint on behalf of a minor or another person unable to speak for himself or herself. Effective day following enactment.

# E ducation

## Chemical dependency instruction

Chapter 605

HF1699\*—McEachern SF1527—Davis

Changes the wording in the law requiring public schools to teach the effects of narcotics and stimulants to require schools to teach the effects of chemical abuse and the prevention of chemical dependency; encourages interested persons to help develop the curriculum. Effective July 1, 1982.

## Post-secondary courses high school students

Chapter 618

HF1819\*—Levi

Permits secondary school students to attend classes in post-secondary programs without loss of aid to the secondary school; allows school systems to work out financial arrangements between themselves. Effective day following enactment.

## School aids bill

Chapter 548

HF1555\*—McEachern SF1502—Dieterich

Sets aids to school districts for the 1983-84 school year; authorizes additional property tax levies in some cases; changes reporting and program requirements and allows districts to spend capital improvement funds for operations; sets foundation aid allowance at \$1,475 per pupil unit, with basic maintenance mill rate at 24 mills, discretionary mill rate at 2.5 mills; allows districts with fund balances of less than \$316 per pupil to levy up to \$60 per pupil; sets foundation aid for required summer school programs for students with level 4, 5, or 6 handicaps.

Allows special education class sizes to float 20 percent; scales down the mandatory preschool health screening program; sets summer school levy at \$20 per pupil unit and allows districts to charge fees for summer community education programs; allows school districts to count a portion of the tax revenues they would receive in June of 1983 as '82-83 income; reduces vocational education, special education, salary, supply, and other aids. Various effective dates.

## State University Board teacher leaves of absence

Chapter 603

HF1726\*—Elioff SF1741—Taylor

Removes the commissioner of education from the State University Board; allows teachers at community colleges and state universities to accrue seniority credit during a leave of absence if the collective bargaining agreement contains such a provision.

Preschooler takes part in a state-mandated screening program, Chapter 548.

Schools may have fewer health tests as part of their preschool screening programs



# **E**mployment

## **Boiler operators and inspection**

Chapter 379  
SF429\*—Solon

Regulates boilers and boiler operators; requires boiler inspections; requires inspectors to have certain qualifications; provides for suspension or revocation of licenses; sets licensing requirements for boiler operators; defines classes and grades of engineers. Effective April 15, 1982.

## **Engineer use of fireworks**

Chapter 440  
HF1120\*—Ewald SF1206—Bang

Authorizes an engineer or a person under the engineer's direct supervision to use fireworks when doing acoustical testing.

## **Equal pay for equal worth**

Chapter 634  
HF2005\*—Simoneau SF1901—Berglin

Requires the commissioner of employee relations to identify pay inequities between female-dominated state job classes and male-dominated job classes of equal value (in the executive branch); requires the commissioner to submit a plan to overcome the inequities; allows Legislature to accept, reject, or modify the plan; allows salary adjustments to take place through contracts.

## **Motor carrier license definition**

Chapter 413  
HF1920\*—G. Anderson SF1903—Chmielewski  
Exempts motor carriers from business license definition. Effective day following enactment.

## **Public employer definition**

Chapter 588  
HF1278\*—Dahlvang SF1234—Vega

Clarifies that the governing body of a political subdivision is the employer of people who work under elected officials, but requires the body to consider the views of the elected person when making employment decisions. Effective day following enactment.



State will look at pay inequities, Chapter 634

## **Securities license fees**

Chapter 475  
HF1830—Heap SF1644\*—Bang

Deletes the exemption from filing fees for a broker's license for a broker-dealer's primary officer, partner, or director.

## **Sexual harassment on the job**

Chapter 619  
HF1831\*—C. Rodriguez SF1834—Berglin

Clarifies that a person who quits work because of sexual harassment qualifies for unemployment benefits; includes sexual harassment as unfair discriminatory practice; defines sexual harassment in the workplace. Effective day following enactment.

## **State employee agreement**

Chapter 568  
HF2003—Simoneau SF1964\*—Knoll

Establishes reporting requirements for court reporters who charge fees for transcripts; clarifies "meet and confer" provisions between employers and professional employees; extends final offer arbitration to certain public employees under the Public Employee Labor Relations Act (PELRA), and removes it for others; ratifies state employee and University of Minnesota labor agreements and compensation plans. Various effective dates.

## **State employee bargaining**

Chapter 459  
HF1837—Simoneau SF1539\*—Setzepfandt

Adopts the state collective bargaining unit composition schedule for state employees as amended through June 16, 1981; makes salary adjustments for state air pilot classifications. Various effective dates.

## **Teacher licensing requirements**

Chapter 448  
HF1603\*—B. Anderson SF1925—Menning

Allows teachers to use Teacher Corps, Peace Corps, or VISTA training in lieu of classes to meet the human relations requirement for issuance or renewal of a teacher's license. Effective day following enactment.

## **Unemployment compensation**

1982 Special Session  
Chapter 1  
HF1\*—Simoneau SF1—C. Peterson

Increases taxable wage base from \$8000 to 60 percent of the statewide average annual wage; raises the annual maximum tax increase for large employers; changes the tax rate for new employers; bases construction employers' rates on construction industry average; charges the state share of extended benefits to employer; reduces and fixes maximum weekly benefits; disqualifies certain employees; requires seasonal workers to work 15 weeks in non-seasonal employment to qualify; increases minimum weekly wages required for eligibility; excludes an employee with a salary equal to three times the statewide average wage from receiving benefits; provides for deduction of overdue child support payments; reduces pension offset when employee has contributed to plan.

Reduces benefits if employee would be getting more than his/her wage while employed; allows person to challenge benefit eligibility for 25 rather than 12 months; makes federal conformity changes and administrative changes. Various effective dates.

## **Water well contractors council**

Chapter 483  
HF1852\*—Jude SF1900—Purfeerst

Makes the water well contractors and exploratory borers advisory council permanent. Effective day following enactment.



# **E**nergy & Utilities

## **DEPD energy duties**

Chapter 563

HF1879—K. Nelson SF1894\*—Waldorf

Allows the commissioner of the Department of Energy, Planning, and Development (DEPD) to update energy conservation standards for public buildings; defines wind energy conversion systems and creates easements (rights) to adequate exposure to wind; allows municipalities to regulate siting of wind energy conversion systems; requires suppliers of electricity and space heating fuels to make budget payment plans available to all residential customers.

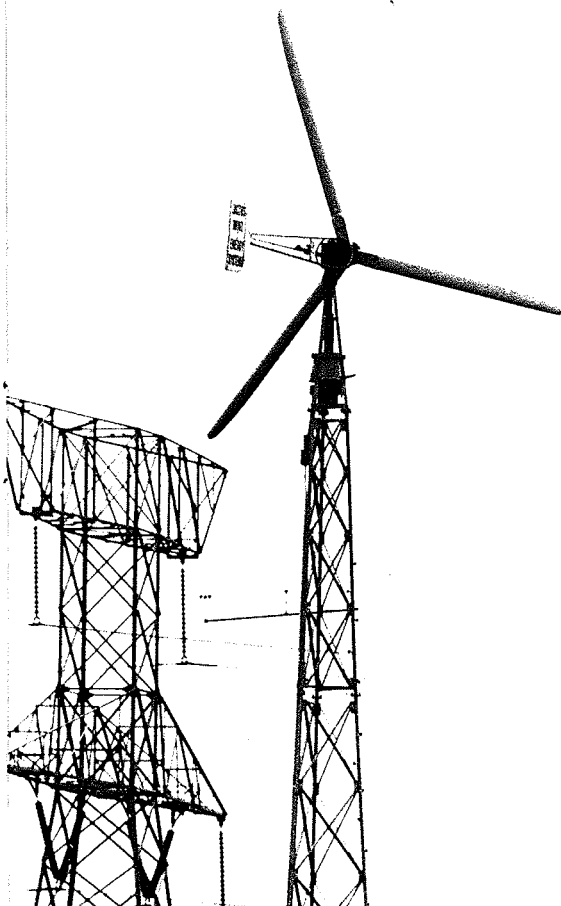
## **Rate changes for public utilities**

Chapter 414

HF12\*—Otis SF57—Spear

Sets new procedures for approval of utility rate changes; allows Public Utilities Commission 10 months from initial filing date to hold hearings on rate increase requests; allows PUC to order separate hearings on rate increase and rate design; requires the Public Service Department to represent all state agency intervenors in prehearing discovery activities; requires the PUC to order interim rates within 60 days of initial filing date; requires utilities to refund excess interim collections within 120 days of final determination, and to include interest. Effective May 1, 1982.

## **Wind energy, Chapter 563**



Game and fish law changes,  
Chapters 552, 462, 543, 493

## **Public utilities commission duties**

Chapter 561

HF1798—Otis SF1886\*—Dahl

Changes definition of large energy facility from a facility with 50,000 kilowatt capacity to one with 80,000 kw capacity and eliminates oil, gas, and coal storage facilities; exempts ethanol and fuel alcohol production facilities from certificate of need requirements; allows the PUC to expand the utility energy conservation investment program; defines district heating systems and gives municipalities authority and flexibility to establish and improve district heating systems; requires the PUC to report on its rate design policy. Effective day following enactment.

## **Utility capital structure**

Chapter 378

HF1479—Berkelman SF1408\*—Wegener

Clarifies that the state, not individual cities, has jurisdiction over the securities and indebtedness of a utility.

# **E**nvironment & Natural Resources

## **Acid rain standards**

Chapter 482

HF1789\*—Lehto SF1714—Willet

Requires the Pollution Control Agency to adopt standards to protect areas sensitive to acid rain by Jan. 1, 1985 and adopt a plan to control acid deposition by Jan. 1, 1986; requires the Environmental Quality Board to assess utilities to cover 60 percent of the PCA's costs for adopting the standards and plan. Various effective dates.

## **Crossbow permits for deer hunting**

Chapter 552

HF1652\*—Brinkman SF1577—Bertram

Allows persons with permanent physical disabilities to get special permits to hunt deer with a crossbow or a longbow.

## **Firearm safety/snowmobile training**

Chapter 594

HF1600—Clawson SF1503\*—R. Peterson

Increases the fees the DNR collects for firearms safety courses and snowmobile safety training courses from \$2 to \$5.

## **Forest management plans, policy**

Chapter 511

HF1982—I. Anderson SF1859\*—Willet

Sets a state forest policy; adjusts the boundaries of several state forests; establishes a forest management fund and accounting system; changes procedures for timber sales on tax-forfeited and state forest lands. Various effective dates. ◇

## Game and fish law changes

Chapter 462

HF957—Reding SF411\*—C. Peterson

Allows the commissioner of DNR to limit the number of people who may hunt deer or bear; raises deer and bear licenses by \$1 in 1983 to fund deer and bear management programs; allows landowners to petition for action to prevent harm or loss from beaver dams; exempts certain bear guides from bear hunting license requirements; sets nine feet as the legal height for deer platforms; prohibits people from putting out decoys more than one hour before sunrise during the open waterfowl season; clarifies that landowners are not liable for action of wild animals living on their land; allocates money for computer operations and for emergency feeding; requires the commissioner to review the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians' claim to rights to trap, fish, and gather wild rice within the original boundaries of the Mille Lacs Indian Reservation. Various effective dates.

## Game and fish licenses/wild rice

Chapter 543

HF869—Reding SF818\*—C. Peterson

Allows people who hold the fee title to all property surrounding a body of water to harvest wild rice in those waters with mechanical harvesting devices with some exceptions; requires persons between the ages of 18 and 65 who take waterfowl to have a duck stamp; sets requirements for carrying and using firearms; restricts the season on cougar; restricts the taking of bear; removes the license fee for beaver; sets nonresident fees for bobcat, fox, coyote, and Canada lynx; allows for tagging of fur bearing animals; clarifies the trout stamp requirement; permits private hatcheries to buy and sell certain fish; restricts the taking of muskies in certain areas of the state. Various effective dates.

## Landowners' liability—recreation

Chapter 373

HF583\*—Begich SF1375—Johnson

Specifies that landowners are not responsible for injuries to people who use their land for recreational purposes, unless the landowner does something which causes the injury, or the landowner charges a fee for the people to use the land.

## Paddle boat license fees

Chapter 565

HF1935—Hokanson SF1908\*—Merriam

Sets a \$7 license fee for paddle boats, non-motorized watercraft 19 feet in length or less which an operator propels with a paddle wheel; exempts nonmotorized watercraft nine feet in length or less from licensing requirements. Effective Jan. 1, 1983.

## Sailboard lifejacket exemption

Chapter 466

HF1192—Blatz SF1231\*—Petty

Exempts sailboards (windsurfers) from the life jacket requirement for watercraft. Effective day following enactment.

## Snowmobile registration fees

Chapter 580

HF1477\*—Lehto SF1450—Luther

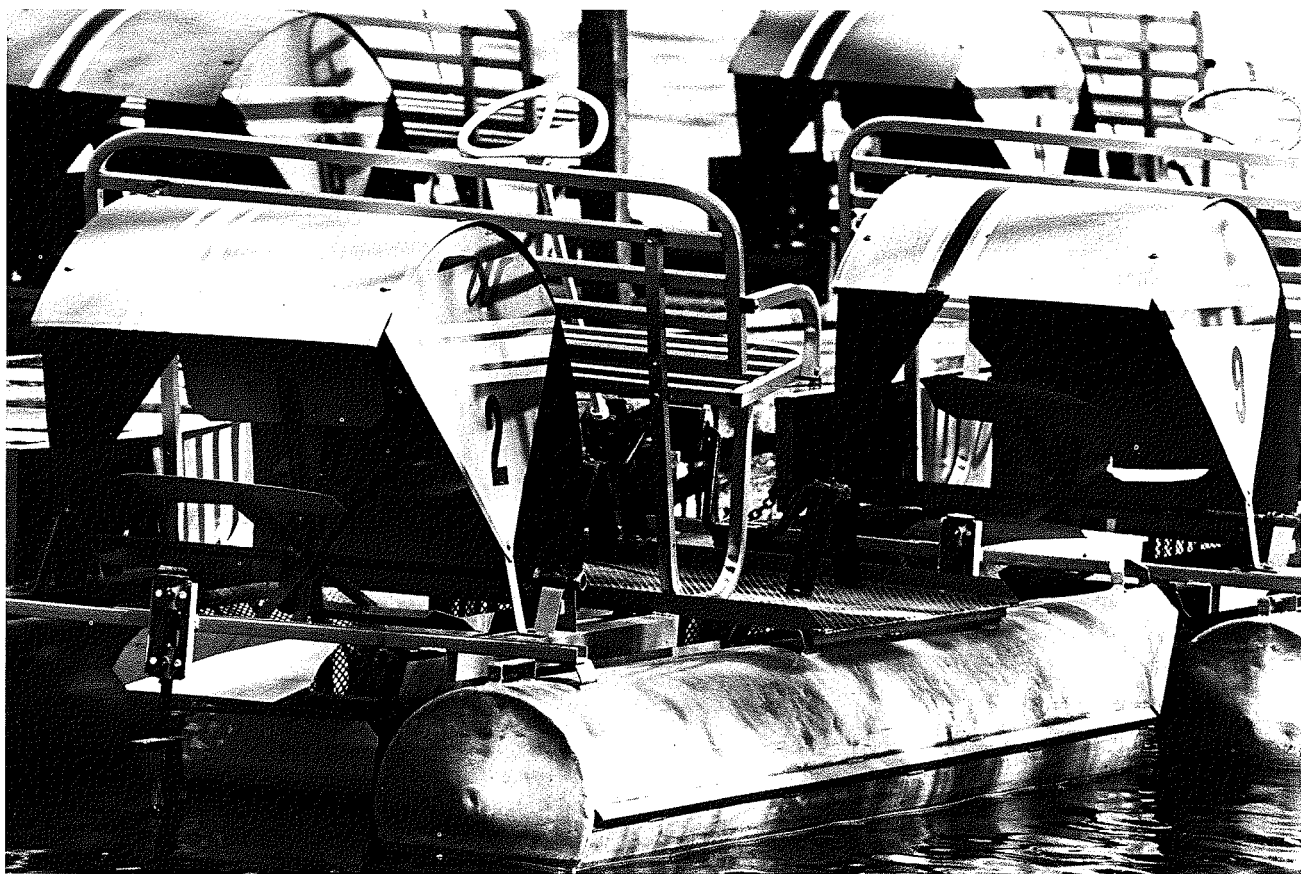
Sets snowmobile license fees at \$18 for a three-year license, \$4 for a duplicate, and \$50 for dealers; sets up the snowmobile trails and enforcement account in the state treasury to go for state snowmobile trails, safety programs, administration, and enforcement; requires DNR to form a plan for collecting fees on state trails; creates a snowmobile collector's license. Various effective dates.

## Trapping—allowing snowmobiles

Chapter 487

HF1440—Lemen SF1078\*—Rued

Allows the commissioner of DNR to authorize the use of snowmobiles in any county for checking beaver or otter traps.



Paddleboat  
license fees,  
Chapter 565

## Watershed district administration

Chapter 540

HF1117—Stumpf SF744\*—Hanson

Amends the 1955 Watershed Act; requires a watershed plan at least every 10 years; allows cash deposits as an option to the \$2000 cash bond to cover preliminary costs in petition projects; allows a district to begin a project with a majority resolution, if at least 50 percent of the funds would come from grants and if the total local cost doesn't exceed \$750,000; allows district managers to make minor repairs without advertising for bids; authorizes ditch authorities to assess the cost of repairing damage to township roads, bridges, and culverts in the ditch system. Effective day following enactment.

## Wild turkey and moose licenses

Chapter 493

HF1844—Mehrkens SF1765\*—Engler

Requires annual licenses for turkey hunting guides; sets a \$20 license fee; prohibits the issuance of turkey guide licenses during the turkey season; prohibits a person from receiving a moose license if s/he has had a moose license within the last five years.

# H

## Health & Welfare

## AFDC work incentive

Chapter 640

HF2188\*—Brandl SF1771—Berglin

Increases the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) standard of need by 35 percent for working people, but limits benefit payments to 74 percent of that new standard of need; requires the commissioner of public welfare to purchase large quantities of durable medical goods for medical assistance (MA) recipients through competitive bidding; sets guidelines for providing MA care through health maintenance organizations. Various effective dates.

## Aversive treatment guidelines

Chapter 637

HF2065\*—K. Clark SF1928—Spear

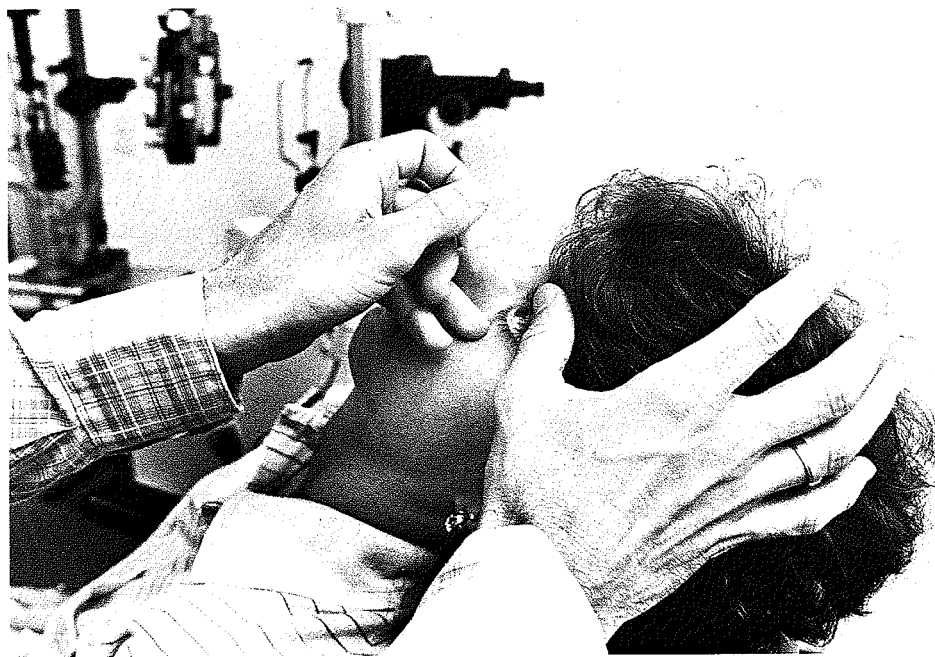
Requires the commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare (DPW) to draw up rules regulating aversive and deprivation techniques to modify behavior of mentally retarded patients to prohibit depriving the person of normal meals, drinking water, ventilation, medical care, hygiene facilities, sleeping conditions, and clothing.

## Advisory study on state facilities

Chapter 532

HF1807—Welch SF276\*—Davis

Establishes an advisory task force to study the costs of state-paid patient care in state institutions versus state-paid care in private institutions. Effective day following enactment.



Optometrist administers topical ocular drugs, Chapter 388, see page 34

## Blind vendors

Chapter 395

HF1246—Murphy SF1107\*—Waldorf

Allows the commissioner of DPW to use vocational rehabilitation funds and charge fees to buy fringe benefits for blind vending machine operators and their employees.

## Cancer treatment choices

Chapter 504

HF1572\*—Byrne SF1504—Berglin

Requires physicians to inform breast cancer patients of all effective alternative methods of treatment, and the risks associated with each.

## Child abuse—caretaker duties

Chapter 393

HF393—Hokanson SF272\*—Spear

Sets penalties for a child's caretaker, including daycare or residential facility worker, who knowingly permits a child's abuse, neglect, or a condition which results in abuse.

## Child abuse reports vulnerable adults

Chapter 636

HF2058\*—Hokanson SF2038—Berglin

Makes the name of someone who reports child abuse unavailable to the accused until after an investigation; requires local welfare or law enforcement agencies to destroy unsubstantiated reports unless the subject of the report requests otherwise within a certain time limit; classifies reports regarding vulnerable adults and prescribes penalties for anyone responsible for the care of a vulnerable adult who knowingly permits conditions which result in abuse or neglect. Effective day following enactment.

## Child support enforcement

Chapter 488

HF1691—Hokanson SF1561\*—Berglin

Allows the commissioner of DPW to get information on the income, employment, property of an absent parent and use that information to collect child support; requires courts to order income withholding from an income source when writing a divorce decree or a determination of parentage.

## Civil commitment

Chapter 581

HF1499\*—Clawson SF1459—Spear

Redefines patient rights and commitment procedures for persons who are mentally ill, mentally ill and dangerous, mentally retarded, or chemically dependent; allows for hearings and review, with due process of law; allows for alternative types of care.

## Community social services change

Chapter 607

HF1712\*—Kaley SF1808—Frederickson

Brings Minnesota's Community Social Services Act into compliance with federal requirements; changes the formula for distribution of grant money to counties; specifies county responsibility for mental health services; on the basis of ability to pay, provides for parental responsibility for cost of care of mentally retarded, epileptic, or emotionally handicapped children. Various effective dates.

## Council on Wellness

Chapter 453

HF2062—Laidig SF1837\*—Knutson

Makes the governor's Council on Wellness a permanent board. □

### **Educational policy of institutions**

Chapter 470

HF1887—Kelly SF1888—Lantry

Requires welfare and correctional institutions which offer education programs to submit to the commissioner of education a written policy regarding their programs. Effective day following enactment.

### **Foster care payments**

Chapter 553

HF1690—Forsythe SF1650—Knutson

Requires the commissioner of DPW to establish a state goal for reducing the number of children in out-of-home placements; grants MA eligibility to children in the federal subsidized adoption program; transfers funds. Effective day following enactment.

### **GA interim benefits**

Chapter 633

HF2000—Greenfield SF2065—Sikorski

Allows interim general assistance (GA) benefits to permanently and temporarily disabled persons; reduces the number of violations a nursing home may have before departments take corrective action; suspends a home's license if the administrator or manager is found guilty of a crime in connection with the home or patient welfare; appropriates money to the Department of Revenue for implementation of unitary tax collections. Various effective dates.

### **Health care certificate of need**

Chapter 614

HF1799—Swanson SF1794—Solon

Requires review of the requirement that health care facilities have a medical certificate of need before they buy costly equipment or make physical plant changes; allows commissioner of health to collect and distribute information comparing the cost of treatment of certain common injuries and illnesses at various hospitals; allows commissioner to promote public awareness of health care costs. Various effective dates.

### **Homestead claims exemption**

Chapter 621

HF1840—Dempsey SF1712—Penny

Allows the county, state, or federal government to collect partial reimbursement for MA expenses from the homestead of a deceased person if there is no spouse or dependent child on the homestead. Effective for estates of decedents dying after Aug. 1, 1982.

### **Maternal and child care task force**

Chapter 431

HF1794—Wynia SF1775—Spear

Establishes an advisory task force to study distribution and alternatives to funding maternal and child care services through the federal block grant program; provides for continued funding of service programs already in effect, with a proportional fund reduction. Effective day following enactment.

### **Mental health clinics**

Chapter 623

HF1885—Brandl SF1769—Sikorski

Allows temporary approval of insurance reimbursement to mental health centers and clinics that meet current requirements until DPW approves permanent rules; adds mental health day treatment services and medications to general assistance care services. Effective day following enactment.

### **Nursing home audits**

Chapter 476

HF2012—Onnen SF1605—Lindgren

Requires audits of nursing homes every four years if the homes receive public assistance money; requires that commissioner choose five percent of those facilities for audit on a random basis and 20 percent on the basis of complaints or other unusual circumstances. Effective day following enactment.

### **Nursing homes preadmission screening**

Chapter 455

HF2063—K. Clark SF1910—Berglin

Expands medical assistance nursing home preadmission screening to include patients entering nursing homes from hospitals. Effective day following enactment.

### **Optometrists topical ocular drugs**

Chapter 388

HF275—Greenfield SF709—Dicklich

Allows an optometrist to use certain topical drugs in diagnosing eye disease if the optometrist has certification to use the drug; requires optometrists to refer patients to a physician for treatment of eye disease or adverse reaction to the drugs; requires optometrists to have a plan for emergency treatment in case of severe reactions.

### **Physicians reports on patients**

Chapter 479

HF1523—Byrne SF1456—Stumpf

Allows physicians to report to the commissioner of public safety any condition which significantly impairs a patient's ability to drive and requires the commissioner to re-examine the driving ability of that person.

### **Reyes syndrome reports**

Chapter 419

HF1839—Evans SF1673—C. Peterson

Requires physicians to report cases of Reyes syndrome to the Department of Health. Effective day following enactment.

### **State hospital earnings**

Chapter 530

HF155—Luknic SF155—Purfeest

Allows state hospitals to keep money they earn through services, such as laundry, to private institutions. Effective day following enactment.

## ousing & Real Estate

### **Cooperative housing**

Chapter 492

HF1296—B. Peterson SF1740—Davies

Defines cooperative apartment corporation; exempts certain cooperative apartment corporation buildings from prohibition against familial status discrimination; expands ability of rental housing administrator to petition the court for authority to make repairs to rental housing; provides for reimbursement of costs by assessing the property owner for reimbursement, or putting a lien on the property to get reimbursement for costs. Effective day following enactment.

### **Covenants and contracts**

Chapter 500

HF2245—Jude SF2125—Davies

Removes the 30-year limit on enforcement of covenants and similar restrictions on land; clarifies that renegotiated contracts for deed do not constitute creation of a mortgage or equitable mortgage; clarifies procedure for terminating real estate conveyance contracts in case of default of contract executed on or before Aug. 1, 1976. Various effective dates.

## **Housing development fund**

Chapter 380

HF2249—Kostohryz SF2174\*—Knoll

Reallocates \$200,000 to the Housing Finance Agency to subsidize low and moderate income housing, under HUD regulations. Effective day following enactment.

## **Housing loan administration**

Chapter 624

HF1894\*—Vellenga SF1941—Knoll

Allows municipal housing powers to issue loans for rehabilitation of single family homes or for purchase or rehab of multi-family housing developments; includes single unit of a cooperatively owned group of dwellings in definition of single-family housing; exempts energy conservation or retrofit rehab loans from cost requirements; defines targeted income levels for housing programs.

Allows municipalities to sell revenue bonds or other obligations at 97 percent or more of their principal amount; sets procedure for distributing mortgage revenue bonds among cities. Effective day following enactment.

## **Manufactured homes and parks**

Chapter 526

HF1668\*—D. Peterson SF1918—Merriam

Changes definition and references to "mobile home" in statutes to "manufactured home;" sets new regulations for licensing and operations of manufactured home sales and salespeople; provides rights and duties of manufactured home park owners and residents; sets procedures for changing titles and repossession; changes health and safety standards of manufactured home parks. Various effective dates.

## **Manufactured homes zoning**

Chapter 490

HF1738—Voss SF1677\*—Solon

Prohibits local governments from zoning to prohibit manufactured homes (mobile homes) that are in conformance with HUD standards and that meet other local zoning requirements; allows local governments to zone for height, width, and foundation of mobile home.

## **Real estate license transfers**

Chapter 478

HF1455\*—Voss SF1411—Merriam

Permits the commissioner of securities and real estate to automatically transfer a real estate salesperson's license when the salesperson leaves one broker and immediately begins work for another.

Housing and real estate





# I nsurance

## Agent fees in health plans

Chapter 426

HF2077\*—Swanson SF2136—Sikorski

Increases from 12½ to 15 percent the amount of a state health plan premium that can go to agent fees and insurer expenses.

## Auto insurance surcharge

Chapter 541

HF776\*—Wynia SF1149—Davies

Requires auto insurers to include information on the company's surcharge plan in insurance renewal notices and applications (a surcharge plan is the policy for increasing premiums when the policyholder has an auto accident or a traffic violation); requires insurers to notify policyholders before changing surcharge policies; limits traffic violation surcharges.

## Dramshop act changes

Chapter 528

HF1039—Otis SF358\*—Tennessen

Requires mandatory insurance for liquor licensees; makes certain sales of non-intoxicating malt liquor illegal; establishes civil liability for illegal sales of intoxicating liquor and non-intoxicating malt liquor; expands injured person's ability to recover losses, for damage an intoxicated person caused, from those who illegally sold intoxicating liquor or non-intoxicating malt liquor; sets a two-year limit for injured parties to claim damages; sets a time limit for written notice of intent to sue. Effective March 23, 1982.

## Dramshop insurance

Chapter 622

HF1867\*—Brinkman SF1855—Davies

Repeals the requirement that insurers file annual reports on dramshop liability insurance costs and availability; exempts captive insurers from limits on investment.

## Insurance company pensions

Chapter 555

HF1862—Wynia SF1706\*—Petty

Allows life insurance companies to establish group pension, retirement, or profit sharing accounts with regulations separate from other asset accounts of the insurance company; expands certain health insurance privileges for spouses and dependents. Various effective dates.

## Joint Underwriting Act

Chapter 374

HF1552\*—L. Carlson SF1479—Luther

Extends the Joint Underwriting Act until 1988; provides for malpractice insurance for doctors whom private insurers will not cover. Effective day following enactment.

## Nonforfeiture rate calculation

Chapter 589

HF1488—Berkelman SF1424\*—Davies

Amends Minnesota Insurance Guaranty Association Act to add coverage for claims against insurers who became insolvent between April 30, 1979 and Aug. 1, 1981; amends nonforfeiture laws; provides method for calculating cash surrender values, adjusted premiums, nonforfeiture net level premiums, and present values; amends the formula insurance companies use to determine reserves they must keep to comply with insolvency statutes. Various effective dates.

Bars must insure themselves against claims for damages related to liquor sales. Chapter 528





Funding for law libraries, Chapter 576, see page 38

## **L**egal & Judiciary

### **Adoption records and services**

Chapter 584  
HF1068\*—D. Peterson SF1214—Waldorf

Requires the commissioner of public welfare and agencies that place children to keep permanent confidential adoption records; specifies when and what information is available to parties in an adoption.

### **Child custody/parent relocation**

Chapter 537  
HF522\*—Dempsey

Clarifies that the court shall not allow a parent who has custody of a child to move to another state if the purpose of the move is to interfere with the noncustodial parent's visitation rights.

### **County recorders lien disposal**

Chapter 377  
HF1341—K. Clark SF1151\*—R. Peterson

Allows county recorders to dispose of state and federal liens 10 years after filing or 10 years after the last extension.

### **Court reorganization**

Chapter 398  
HF1139\*—Jude SF1094—Tennessee

Increases the number of judges in the first, second, fourth, and tenth judicial districts; provides that second and fourth district courts will also be probate courts; abolishes a judgeship in Carver and Scott counties when a vacancy occurs and adds a judge to the first district; allows county and municipal courts to hear civil cases up to \$15,000 and criminal gross misdemeanor cases; provides for the reorganization of trial courts; raises the reconciliation court ceiling to \$1250; allows for the appointment of a clerk of the probate court in the second judicial district. Various effective dates.

### **Court cost awards/Fireman's Rule**

Chapter 601  
HF560\*—Voss

Provides for the recovery of costs and expenses for certain challenges under the Minnesota Environmental Rights Act; provides for recovery of costs from a party who made a frivolous claim; clarifies that the common law Fireman's Rule doesn't deny peace officers recovery in actions at law or authorized by statute.

### **Court referees**

Chapter 609  
HF1734\*—Olsen SF1881—Berglin

Continues the office of court referee in the second and fourth judicial districts. Effective day following enactment.

### **Divorce—maintenance awards**

Chapter 535  
HF450—Wynia SF378\*—Berglin

Clarifies factors the court should consider in awarding alimony (maintenance); directs the court to consider the probability of a spouse receiving education and training to become self-supporting, and consider to what extent a homemaker's earning capacity is lessened because of absence from the work force. Effective May 1, 1982.

### **Divorce—property division**

Chapter 464  
HF1813—Dempsey SF1641\*—Sieloff

States that each spouse has a common ownership in marital property; provides for division of the property when a divorce or annulment occurs; specifies legislative intent. Effective day following enactment.

### **Divorce—support enforcement**

Chapter 436  
HF773\*—Norton SF648—Sieloff

Enacts the Revised Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act to improve and extend the responsibility of support after a divorce; governs filing petitions, duties of prosecuting attorneys, duties of courts, duties of the Department of Public Welfare, hearings, orders of support, enforcement of support orders, and exchange of persons between states for failure to provide support. Effective day following enactment.

### **Estate guardian accounts**

Chapter 401  
HF1581—Reding SF1567\*—Spear

Provides an alternative time for a guardian or conservator of an estate to file an annual report. Effective day following enactment.

### **Garnishment administration costs**

Chapter 550  
HF1611\*—Forsythe SF2088—Bang

Allows an employer to recover \$3 for each administrative transaction in garnishing an employee's wages.

### **Guardianship changes**

Chapter 472  
HF1896—Ellingson SF1670\*—Spear

Allows a parent or guardian of a minor or incapacitated person to delegate their powers and responsibilities to another person for up to six months; provides for appointment or discharge of guardians or conservators.

### **Incarcerated persons court appearances**

Chapter 611  
HF1743\*—Brinkman SF1686—Bertram

Requires a state correctional facility, mental hospital, or other institution to release a confined person to the custody of a court, when the court requires that person to make a court appearance.

### **Information disclosure/data privacy**

Chapter 545  
HF930\*—Ellingson SF198—Tennessee

Extends the time limit that data can remain under a temporarily protected classification; classifies certain data on energy audit costs, public employees, criminal history, corrections, detention, court services, St. Paul Civic Center, rideshare, and property appraisal as private, confidential, protected nonpublic, and nonpublic; provides for the dissemination of certain private data among certain state and federal agencies. Effective day following enactment.

### **Judicial officers/law judges**

Chapter 608  
HF1719\*—Gustafson SF1534—Solon

Allows law judges to hear marriage dissolution (divorce) cases if child custody isn't an issue; allows the chief judge of the judicial district to fill judicial officer vacancies in St. Louis, Steele, and Carlton counties. ◊

## Law libraries

Chapter 576

HF1663\*—Voss SF1611—R. Peterson

Updates laws governing county law libraries; requires the county auditor to give the board of trustees an annual law library financial report; requires the board of trustees to appoint a librarian and other help; sets procedures for collecting law library fees in civil actions; allows judges to add a law library fee in certain criminal cases; allows counties to appropriate funds in addition to the law library fees. (The Revisor's bill, SF2169, repeals section one of this bill, which would have set qualifications for regional law library directors.) Effective day following enactment.

## Legal aid funding

Chapter 489

HF1826—Wynia SF1666\*—Hanson

Adds \$10 to civil filing fees, except for divorce and conciliation court actions, to fund non-profit legal aid societies; requires the Supreme Court to establish an advisory committee to apportion the funds. Various effective dates.

## Malpractice suit time limits

Chapter 546

HF793—Hokanson SF1015\*—R. Peterson

Sets a two-year time limit for filing malpractice suits against veterinarians and other health care professionals such as pharmacists, making the time limit the same as for physicians and dentists. Effective day following enactment.

## Probate inventory filing

Chapter 529

HF322—Norton SF16\*—Davies

Extends time for a deceased person's representative to file a property inventory to six months after an appointment, or nine months after the decedent's death, whichever is later. Effective day following enactment.

## Probate record keeping

Chapter 592

HF1456\*—Ellingson SF1400—Sieloff

Allows probate court reporters to keep records on microfilm and on computer; allows the city attorney in Ramsey County to handle gross misdemeanor cases. Effective day following enactment.

## Real property—copies of titles

Chapter 382

HF749\*—Rothenberg SF555—Stern

Allows the county board to determine fees for copies of documents the registrar of titles issues, to cover the cost of reproduction.

## Real property—title registration

Chapter 396

HF919—Ellingson SF1088\*—Davies

Allows a landowner to register certain titles (possessory estates in real property) without having to bring a proceeding in court; provides for a changeover from a certificate of possessory title to a certificate of title after a certain number of years.

## Subcontractors lien rights

Chapter 433

HF1366\*—Jude SF1406—Sieloff

Changes the wording requirements of the lien notice subcontractors need to post or give to owners of the property when the subcontractors do work on the property; defines owner.

## Wrongful life/wrongful birth

Chapter 521

HF1532\*—O'Connor SF1461—Olhoft

Prohibits a child from suing parents for the birth of the child; prohibits parents from suing doctors for failing to give information that could lead the parent(s) to make the decision to abort; does not prohibit court action against doctors for intentional or negligent malpractice.

# **L**ocal & Metropolitan Government

## Administrative fees—municipalities

Chapter 415

HF887—Schreiber SF860\*—Lantry

Allows municipalities to charge fees to defray administrative costs of issuing certain permits and other official controls. Effective day following enactment.

## Armories—city authorization

Chapter 484

HF2066\*—Blatz SF2037—Belanger

Allows cities, which have armories or the authority to construct armories, to vote to issue bonds to improve or construct city-owned facilities related to the armory. Effective day following enactment.

## Community Action Act changes

Chapter 571

HF2145—Eken SF2054\*—Sikorski

Allows the commissioner of economic security to provide financial assistance to Indian reservations and the statewide migrant seasonal farmworker organization; defines level of community services block grants to community action agencies, Indian reservations, and the Migrant Council; sets procedures for designation of community action agencies. Effective day following enactment.

## County advertising funds

Chapter 381

HF1616\*—Battaglia SF1497—Chmielewski

Allows counties to spend up to \$25,000 per year to promote economic development.

## County board meetings

Chapter 435

HF1602\*—B. Anderson SF1866—Menning

Provides for meetings of county boards of commissioners in January and at other times as the boards deem necessary.

Helicopter sprays chemicals  
for mosquito control, Chapter 579





## County board proceedings cigarette vendor licenses

Chapter 572

HF1899—Clawson SF2141\*—R. Peterson

Allows a county board to publish part of its official proceedings if the board gives proper notice that the report is incomplete; allows cities and towns to set license fees for cigarette sellers.

## Housing/redevelopment quorums

Chapter 471

HF2015—Long SF1691\*—Petty

Clarifies that Housing and Redevelopment Authority commissioners who have a conflict of interest with an issue before the HRA don't count toward a quorum when the HRA considers that issue; prohibits commissioners with a conflict of interest from attempting to influence an employee on that matter; adds two members to the Duluth HRA. Various effective dates.

## Liquor licenses in towns

Chapter 630

HF1975\*—McEachern SF1920—Davis

Allows town boards to issue off-sale liquor licenses to certain liquor stores for a fee of not more than \$500, with the approval of the commissioner of public safety.

## Liquor licenses—town approval

Chapter 597

HF1547\*—Niehaus SF1616—Bertram

Specifies that town boards have 30 days to reject a liquor license application that has county approval; allows cities to issue one-day liquor permits to non-profit organizations. Effective day following enactment.

## Mosquito control district

Chapter 579

HF1542\*—Skoglund SF1685—Petty

Changes the current voluntary metropolitan mosquito control district to a mandatory district including the seven metropolitan counties, except a small portion of Carver County; allows taxing authority; provides for distribution of tax burden; provides for district duties and operations; forbids commission from entering private property if the owner objects, except to control disease bearing mosquitos during an encephalitis outbreak. Effective June 1, 1982.

## Municipalities—unplatted property

Chapter 564

HF2059—Jacobs SF1907\*—Merriam

Restricts county auditors' ability to transfer unplatted property if the land is within a municipality or is less than a whole parcel; provides for municipal approval of the transfer. Effective day following enactment.

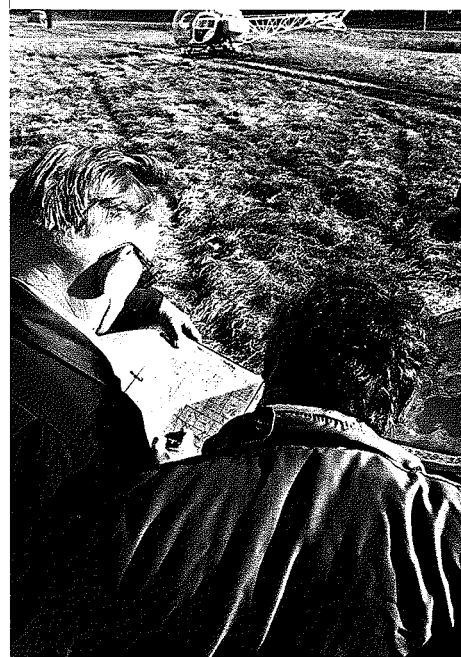
## Partition fences

Chapter 616

HF1804\*—C. Johnson SF1819—Renneke

Allows town boards to exempt adjoining owners or occupants from the fence law, if the land is less than 20 acres; allows town boards to adopt their own policy for dealing with partition fences; requires voter approval of the policy; provides that this law isn't effective in a town with its own policy.

Workers map spraying areas for  
mosquito control, Chapter 579



## Seaway fiscal year

Chapter 387

HF1746—Berkelman SF1582\*—Solon

Allows any seaway port authority by resolution to adopt a fiscal year based on the international shipping season through the St. Lawrence Seaway.

## Town supervisors elections

Chapter 463

HF74—Niehaus SF85\*—Setzepfandt

Provides for the election of town supervisors when more than one position is open.

## Town powers/subordinate service district/St. Louis County

Chapter 507

HF1620—Brinkman SF1522\*—Wegener

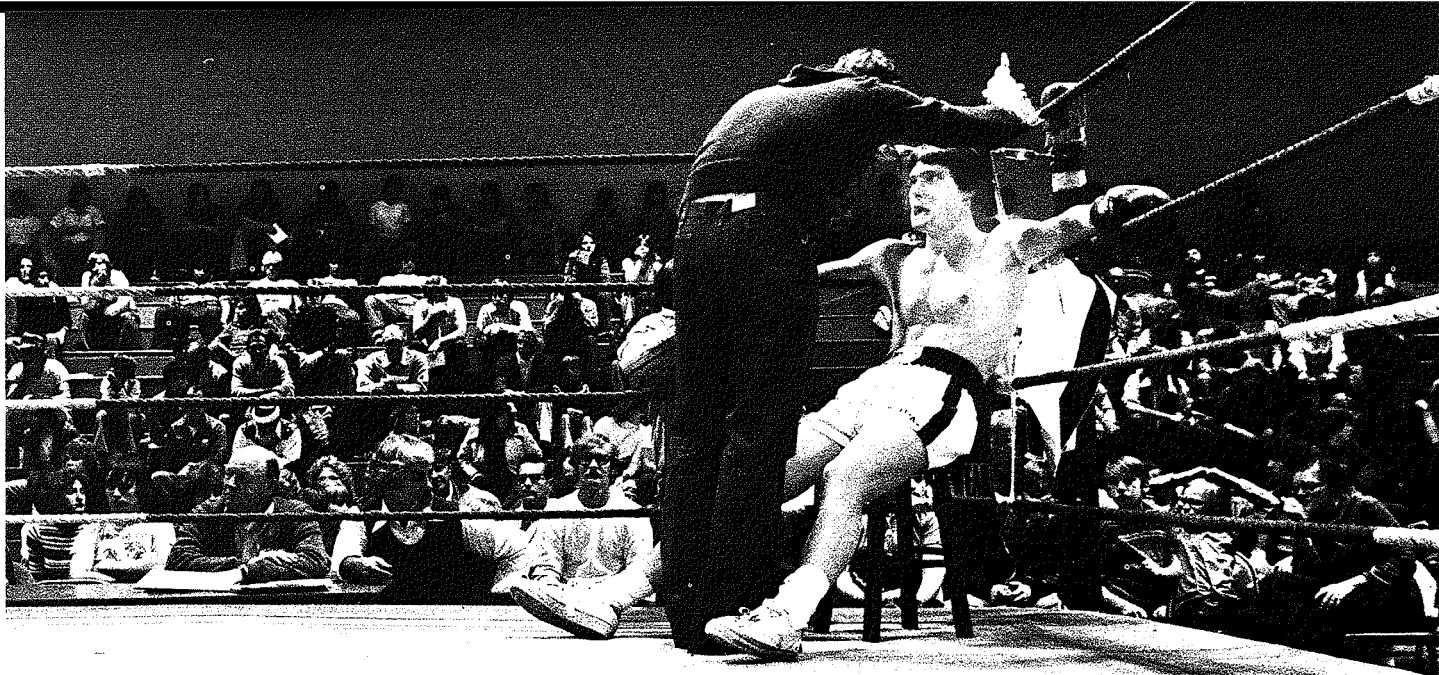
Requires town clerks or town treasurers to file bond with the county auditor; gives towns with over 1000 population certain powers; allows them to self-insure; permits certain counties to form subordinate service districts; allows county boards to establish a land use control and planning authority; sets guidelines for conditional use permits (exemptions from zoning regulations); authorizes St. Louis County to provide funds and facilities for historical societies in the county. Various effective dates.

## Water management

Chapter 509

HF1505—Levi SF1451\*—Merriam

Allows creation of watershed management organizations within the metropolitan area; prescribes powers to make and implement water management plans; sets review and comment requirements; requires local governments to prepare water management plans, capital improvement plans, and official controls to conform with watershed plans; allows local governments to establish watershed management taxing districts; provides for operations of North Koochiching sanitary sewer board. Various effective dates.



Boxers must have training before competing for prizes, Chapters 375 and 405

## **M**iscellaneous

### **Bingo—membership requirements**

Chapter 538

HF623\*—Stowell SF875—Kronebusch

Lowers from 30 to 15 the number of members an organization must have to conduct bingo games or operate gambling devices.

### **Boxing regulation changes**

Chapter 375

HF1732\*—Skoglund SF1703—Knoll

Requires all participants in boxing exhibitions with prizes worth \$5 or more to: comply with all rules of the state Board of Boxing, wait seven days between matches, meet certain requirements including EEG examination, have experience from at least 10 matches, and at least 90 days of training. Effective day following enactment.

### **Cable TV—city powers**

Chapter 515

HF612\*—Skoglund SF1865—Tennessee

Allows the Cable Communications Board to adopt rules so cable companies have reasonable access to multiple unit dwellings and mobile home parks; gives the Metropolitan Council 45 days to review cable system boundaries; requires rate setting procedures in franchise agreements; allows municipalities to require companies to keep files of charges or put rate statements in franchise ordinances. Effective day following enactment.

### **Department reorganization boxing regulation changes**

Chapter 405

HF2257—Simonau SF2095\*—Knoll

Puts into statute reorganization orders for the Department of Energy, Planning, and Development, and the decisions for workers' compensation judges, court of appeals, and office of administrative hearings; defines prizes for determining when a boxer must comply with Board of Boxing rules; exempts a boxer from taking an EEG before a match if he's taken one within the past year and has not been knocked unconscious since that test; clarifies who qualifies as a trainer. Various effective dates.

### **Raffles, prize limit**

Chapter 570

HF2148—Greenfield SF2006\*—Berglin

Allows certain health and social service organizations to exceed the statutory dollar limit on raffle prizes, if the prizes are donated real or personal property; clarifies which nonprofit organizations qualify for license for gambling devices and raffles.

### **Skunk sales**

Chapter 591

HF849—Reif SF1443\*—Setzepfandt

Prohibits importing or exporting live skunks or acquisition, sale, barter, exchange, giving, or purchasing of live skunks except for exhibition, research, or educational purposes; allows persons in the business of buying and selling skunks to continue activities, except for importing skunks, until Jan. 1, 1985. Effective day following enactment.

### **State Fair/Metro Sports Facility**

Chapter 625

HF1897\*—Rece SF1873—Chmielewski

Makes the State Fair grounds a separate political entity; changes the fair's fiscal year; prohibits soliciting money, selling, or distributing materials without a license; allows Agricultural Society to contract for services; makes other changes in state fair regulations; prohibits Minneapolis City Council from appointing a Minneapolis elected official to the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission.

### **Telephone meetings—corporations**

Chapter 420

HF2255—Ellingson SF1648\*—Dahl

Allows directors of nonprofit corporations to conduct meetings by telephone, provided they give the same notice as for a meeting, and provided the number of people at the teleconference constitute a quorum. Various effective dates.

### **Time standard update**

Chapter 384

HF1637\*—Olsen SF1694—Stern

Conforms laws to current practice with respect to daylight savings time, standard daylight time.



# Taxes & Budget

## Borrowing repayment

1982 Special Session

Chapter 3

SF4\*—Hanson

Allows individuals to bring suit against the state if the state can't make payments on the maturity date of certificates of indebtedness (short term borrowing notes); allows the commissioner of finance more flexibility in determining maturity dates of certificates; clarifies that the commissioner can refinance certificates through the sale of more certificates. Effective day following enactment.

## Capital bonding bill

Chapter 639

HF2136\*—M. Sieben

Approves state bonding for roof repairs, fire, safety, and energy efficiency improvements to state buildings, institutions, and universities, and for planning funds for a replacement for the Shakopee women's correctional facility. Effective day following enactment.

## Omnibus tax bill

Chapter 523

HF1872\*—I. Anderson

Updates statutes to reflect federal law changes; expands state's authority to collect delinquent taxes; changes the interest limit on municipal bonds; allows withholding of delinquent child support payments from an income tax refund; provides for distribution of public campaign funds after reapportionment; allows the commissioner of energy, planning and development (DEPD) to designate "enterprise zones" (areas of economic development eligible for special tax valuation); repeals law allowing senior citizens living in certain tax exempt nursing homes to receive rent credits.

Amends the corporate tax credit for increased research and experiment expenditures; extends the residential renewable energy equipment tax credit until 1985; requires counties to charge a tax on removal of aggregate materials such as gravel; provides transmission line tax credits in unorganized townships; requires the county auditor to notify a school district when a person contests property valuation in that district; requires cigarette wholesalers to keep records of unstamped cigarette packs, and makes retailers responsible for selling untaxed cigarettes only to Indian tribe members.

Specifies when owners of "Green Acres" land pay the deferred taxes; grants homestead classification to a married couple even if one of them is not living on the property in certain cases; extends third special session estate tax changes to estates of decedents who died after Dec. 31, 1981; allows state and local government to lease public potential dam sites to private developers for power production; sets a formula for determining how much of a non-resident athlete or enter-



Steve Martin entertains in St. Paul. Entertainers will be paying Minnesota income tax even if they live in another state, Chapter 523

tainer's income is taxable in Minnesota; sets penalties for professional tax preparers who wilfully prepare false returns.

Makes changes in the metropolitan agricultural preserves act; requires county auditors to reassess property damages after a tornado or other disaster, and provides for state reimbursement for lost taxes; exempts manufactured home leases from sales tax; exempts towns with populations under 5000 from general levy limits; allows use of industrial revenue bonds for tourism facilities in the metropolitan area; makes changes in laws governing tax increment financing; adopts federal gross income provisions, excluding tax deductions for IRA and Keogh plans; directs the DEPD to study the economic distress of border communities and recommend designation of equalization zones; makes changes affecting particular local communities. Various effective dates.

## Rochester hospital sale delay

Chapter 554

HF1698\*—Kaley SF1813—Brataas

Delays the sale of the Rochester State Hospital from July 1, 1982 to Jan. 1, 1983. Effective day following enactment.

## Tax/budget bill

Chapter 641

HF2190\*—L. Carlson

Cuts \$30 million from local government aid and \$30 million from state department appropriations; shifts \$102.9 million of payments to the 1983-84 biennium; raises \$69 million by extending the sales tax to candy, pop, cable TV services, and personal property sold for use outside Minnesota, and by delaying conformance on capital gains treatment. Various effective dates.



Minnesota will tax members of visiting sports teams, Chapter 523



Former POW  
license plates,  
Chapter 593

## **T**ransportation

### **Bug deflectors**

Chapter 400

HF1940—Metzen SF1510\*—Vega

Permits use of bug deflectors which are not transparent, if they are no more than one inch higher than the front of the vehicle's hood. Effective day following enactment.

### **Fire department licenses**

Chapter 467

HF1462—Kalis SF1398\*—Purfeerst

Makes a special license plate available to firefighters, for a \$10 fee.

### **Handicapped vehicle permits**

Chapter 549

HF1589\*—Stowell SF1734—Kronebusch

Allows local governments to issue permits for handicapped people to drive motorized golf carts or similar vehicles on certain streets. Effective day following enactment.

### **Motorcycle safety tax**

Chapter 583

HF1025\*—Marsh SF1460—Engler

Adds \$6 to the fee for a motorcycle endorsement on a driver's license, and \$4 to the fee for renewal, to provide funding for motorcycle safety courses. Various effective dates.

Bug deflectors on  
vehicles, Chapter 400



### **Outstate transit**

Chapter 586

HF1115\*—C. Rodriguez SF1839—Pehler

Sets subsidy rates for non-metropolitan area transit systems based on the type of service they provide. Various effective dates.

### **Railroad crossings/bus width**

Chapter 444

HF1707\*—C. Rodriguez SF1662—Belanger

Permits vehicles normally required to stop at all railroad crossings to drive through certain abandoned crossings; allows 102-inch wide buses to operate throughout the state. Effective day following enactment.

### **Road, bridge construction**

Chapter 376

HF1073—G. Anderson SF699\*—Setzepfandt

Allows the commissioner of transportation to act as an agent to help local governments build non-federally funded roads and bridges if it is more economical to do the project in connection with a federally funded project. Effective day following enactment.

### **Special transportation services**

Chapter 556

HF2159—Onnen SF1713\*—Penny

Excludes from certain requirements, transportation services a board and care facility, nursing home, or day care center provides to residents. Effective day following enactment.

### **Van pool/maps/rights-of-way/loans/Amtrak**

Chapter 520

HF1933—Voss SF1621\*—Merriam

Allows all people who work in state buildings and spouses of state employees to join the state van pool program; adds to definition of official map; allows the Metropolitan Council to make loans for purchase of property on certain highway rights-of-way in certain cases; allows the Metro Council to levy taxes to fund the loan program; appropriates \$200,000 to assist the Amtrak North Star Line. Various effective dates.

### **Trunk highway changes**

Chapter 617

HF1817\*—Mehrkens SF1700—Engler

Adds a section of route 3 to the trunk highway system and removes two others; regulates building movers and fees; clarifies the billboard law; repeals the requirement that the state reimburse local fire departments for fighting fires on highway rights-of-way. Various effective dates.

### **Uninsured drivers**

Chapter 598

HF1553\*—M. Sieben SF1596—Sikorski

Requires the commissioner of public safety to suspend the driver's license of an uninsured motorist if the court finds the person responsible for an auto accident and damages, and the person fails to pay a court-ordered judgment; allows the person to get the license back when s/he starts making the payments. Effective day following enactment.

### **Wheelchair traffic**

Chapter 468

HF2132—Ogren SF1967\*—Dieterich

Defines a person in a wheelchair as a pedestrian and requires the person to use sidewalks, where available, or use the left side of the road. Various effective dates.

### **35E access**

Chapter 628

HF1939\*—C. Rodriguez SF1633—Knutson

Removes the prohibition against a controlled access freeway 35E connection in St. Paul.



## Veterans & Military Affairs

### Active service pay

Chapter 409

HF1725\*—Laidig SF1733—Renneke

Increases the pay for enlisted national guard personnel called into active service from \$35 to \$50 per day, or the salary of a peer in the U.S. Armed Forces, whichever is greater.

### Agent orange information

Chapter 513

HF1669—Harens SF1508\*—Schmitz

Appropriates \$62,500 for Agent Orange information, assistance, and referral for Vietnam era veterans who may have had exposure to Agent Orange or other chemicals. Effective day following enactment.

### Camp Ripley

Chapter 408

HF1700\*—B. Nelsen SF1692—Rued

Makes it a misdemeanor to trespass on hazardous or weapons firing areas of Camp Ripley without permission.

### Chiropractic care for veterans

Chapter 503

HF1702\*—G. Anderson SF1897—Bertram

Requires the commissioner of veteran affairs to provide chiropractic care to residents of the Minnesota Veterans Home.

### License plates for former POWs

Chapter 593

HF1929—Osthoff SF1499\*—Bertram

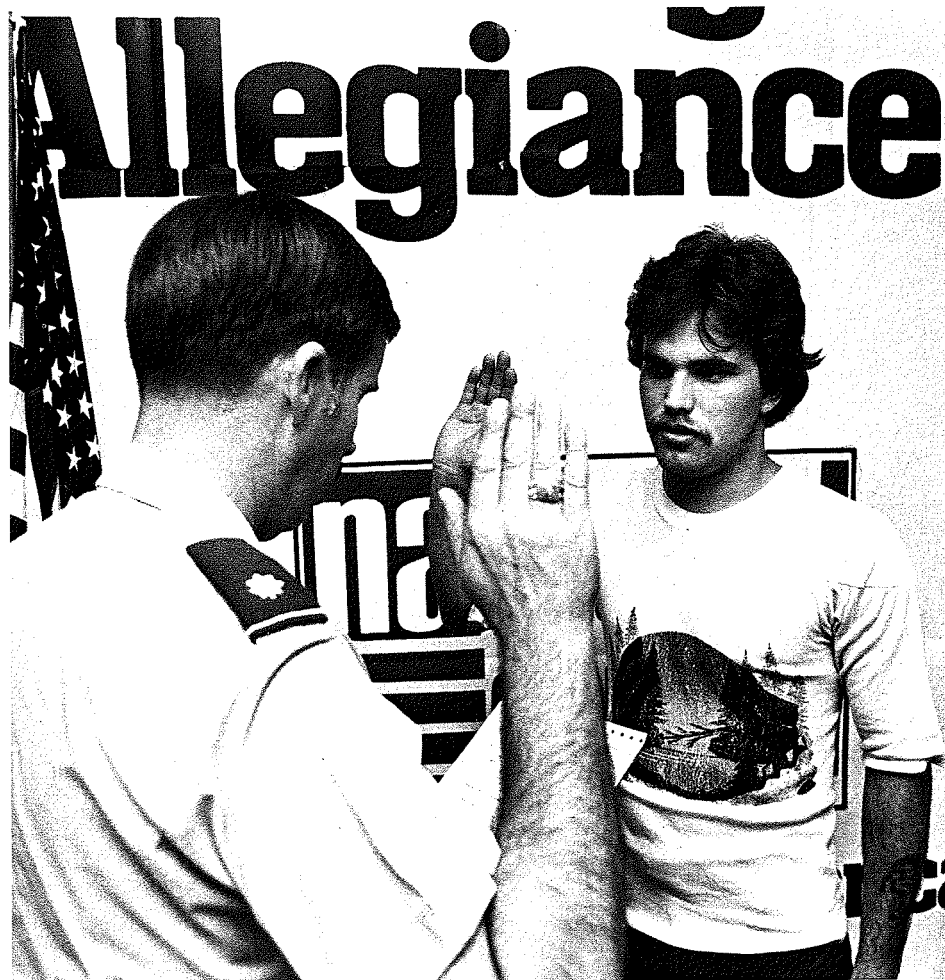
Allows former prisoners of war to obtain a motor vehicle license plate bearing an "EX-POW" inscription for \$10.

### Military oaths

Chapter 481

HF1685\*—Dempsey SF1668—Sieloff

Allows any officer of the Minnesota National Guard or any commissioned officer of the armed forces, whether or not on active duty, to administer oaths to a Minnesota National Guard enlistee.



National Guard officers can give oaths, Chapter 481



## aste Management

### Hazardous waste emergency funds

Chapter 458

HF1816—B. Peterson SF1566\*—Bernhagen

Allows the PCA to accept and administer federal hazardous waste emergency response moneys available without a state match; provides procedures for PCA and local governments to grant variances. Effective day following enactment.

### Waste Management Act changes

Chapter 569

HF1934—Long

SF1965\*—Merriam

Amends the Waste Management Act relating to: development rights, resource recovery (recycling) facilities, hazardous waste facilities, alternatives to land disposal of hazardous wastes, local government waste management plans, solid waste facilities, disposal of hazardous wastes, emergency plans, costs and maintenance of a closed facility, and liability insurance while the facility is in operation; provides for a feasibility study on using solid wastes the St. Cloud area generates to provide heat and electricity; allows local ordinances permitting open burning of leaves between Sept. 15 and Dec. 1. Effective day following enactment.

### Waste oil burners

Chapter 447

HF2073\*—Voss SF2055—Merriam

Allows gasoline service stations or commercial garages to have approved waste oil burners to burn waste oil which conforms to PCA standards. Effective day following enactment.

# Local and special legislation

Laws in this section deal with the operation of state and local governments; pensions and retirement.

Bills the governor vetoed, p. 49.

## **G**overnment Operations

### Claims bill

Chapter 620  
HF1834\*—Metzen SF1789—Penny

Provides payment to individuals or groups for claims against the state; cancels claims which people have not collected as of Dec. 31, 1982. Effective day following enactment.

### Economic security contracts

Chapter 445  
HF2078\*—Svigum SF2026—Knutson

Authorizes the commissioner of the department of economic security to delegate certain contract powers with certain approval.

### Government records/archives

Chapter 573  
HF534\*—Clawson SF389—Stumpf

Requires public and political entities to keep records of official activities; sets requirements for preserving and copying government records; provides for the administration of the state archives; classifies data; provides for public access to records; provides a penalty for anyone who destroys or alters government records. Effective July 1, 1982.

### Information exchange

Chapter 416  
SF1879\*—Setzepfandt

Allows the commissioners of revenue and economic security to exchange certain tax information relating to unemployment benefits. Effective day following enactment.

### Interest on tax-forfeited land

Chapter 531  
HF253\*—B. Peterson  
SF304—Tennessee

Changes the interest rate on unpaid sale balances on state public land and tax-forfeited land; requires county auditors to report all sales of tax-forfeited lands to the commissioner of DNR within 30 days.

### Investment management firms

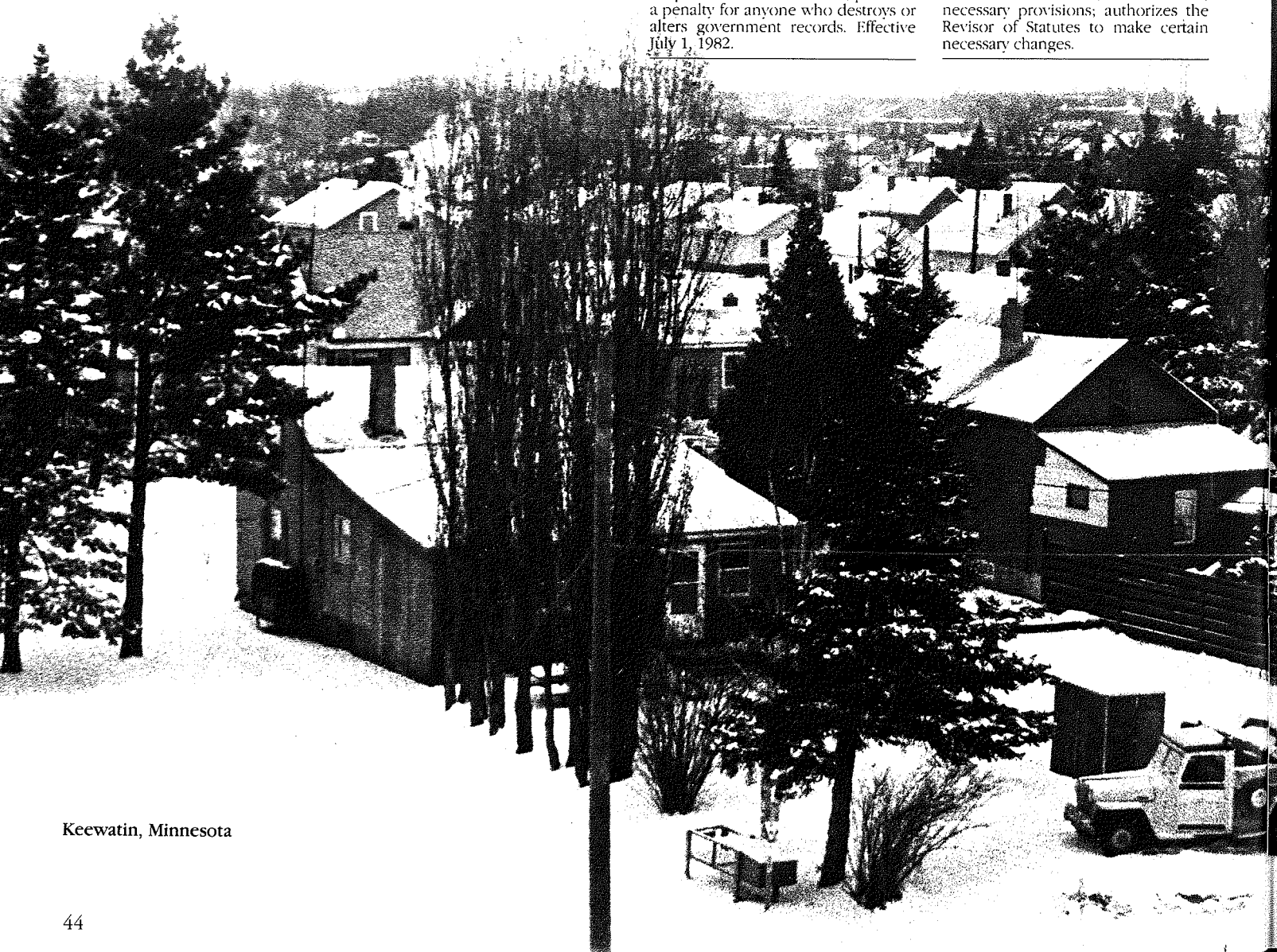
Chapter 587  
HF1013—Reding SF1239\*—D. Moe

Authorizes the State Board of Investment to hire private firms to invest and manage certain state funds; requires annual reports to the governor and Legislature; allows the board to purchase mortgages from the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. Effective day following enactment.

### Minnesota Statutes corrections

Chapter 424  
HF2175\*—Vellenga SF2064—Hanson

Corrects errors in references and text in *Minnesota Statutes*; eliminates unnecessary provisions; authorizes the Revisor of Statutes to make certain necessary changes.



## Personnel management

### Chapter 560

HF1967—Simoneau SF1856\*—Spear

Requires the commissioner of employee relations to recommend changes in the career executive service; transfers certain positions between the classified and unclassified civil service; restricts contracting with outside vendors for services which members of a State of Minnesota or U of M bargaining unit could provide. Various effective dates.

## Real estate assurance account

### Chapter 567

HF1870—Voss SF1955\*—Tennessee

Transfers up to \$100,000 into the real estate assurance account. Various effective dates.

## Revisor's bill

### Chapter 642

HF2248—Jude SF2169\*—R. Peterson

Makes miscellaneous technical corrections to bills the Legislature passed during the 1982 session and the third special session 1981; repeals part of the law library bill which would have set qualifications for regional library directors (the remainder of that law stands); changes certain effective dates; repeals HF552 (Campground fraud, under Commerce/Consumer Affairs), and enacts new language prohibiting defrauding a campground owner or manager.

Clarifies the definition of drug paraphernalia to exclude items for the legal use of controlled substances; clarifies definition in dram shop law; clarifies membership on sentencing guidelines commission; allows school districts to have excess money in their debt service account without penalty (levy reduction) in certain cases; specifies that school inflation increases for materials are based on the adjusted maintenance costs; excludes bond levies or their interest, or the state's share of spread levies in the definition of school district revenues. Various effective dates.

## Secretary of state filings

### Chapter 496

HF2093—Ellingson SF1949\*—Petty

Eliminates or simplifies corporation and partnership filings with the secretary of state. Effective July 1, 1982.

## State space needs

### Chapter 456

HF1419—Norton SF1256\*—Ulland

Directs the commissioner of administration to acquire and use space in historically significant buildings when feasible and cost-effective. Effective April 1, 1982.

## St. Paul tax-forfeited land

### Chapter 422

HF1730—Ellingson SF1613\*—D. Moe

Allows the state to convey parcels of tax-forfeited land within the Capitol area to the St. Paul Housing and Redevelopment Authority without compensation for the land.

## Temporary rules for agencies

### Chapter 562

HF1946—Rees SF1838\*—Lindgren

Requires state agencies to send a notice of rulemaking proceedings to people who have requested to receive notice; provides for limited continuation of temporary rules; requires state agencies to update mailing lists. Effective day following enactment.

## Water management agencies

### Chapter 524

HF1779—Munger SF1671\*—Bernhagen

Provides for the chairmanship, staff, and administration of the Environmental Quality Board; transfers water information management system administration and maintenance to the Department of Energy, Planning, and Development; and extends the Water Planning Board to June 30, 1983. Effective July 1, 1982.





# Local bills

## Cities & Towns

### Big Falls: detached bank facility

Chapter 505  
HF1550\*—I. Anderson SF1595—Lessard  
Allows establishment of a detached banking facility in the city of Big Falls. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Brainerd: land conveyance

Chapter 480  
HF1579\*—Samuelson SF1592—Rued  
Provides for the conveyance of state land, under control of Brainerd Community College, to the city of Brainerd for student housing.

### Brooklyn Center: housing, Hennepin County Board

Chapter 577  
HF1890—Ellingson SF2000\*—Luther  
Allows the Brooklyn Center Housing and Redevelopment Authority to have an interest-buydown program to assist low and moderate-income persons acquire housing; allows Brooklyn Center to establish a home energy conservation program; governs Hennepin County self-insurance, certificates of indebtedness, personnel, and salaries. Various effective dates.

### Cloquet: water facility

Chapter 394  
HF1596—Murphy SF1514\*—Chmielewski  
Extends the availability of state money for Cloquet to build a water filtration system or develop an alternative source of drinking water. Effective day following enactment.

### Hibbing: mayor's fund

Chapter 506  
HF1430\*—Minne SF2019—Dicklich  
Increases the Hibbing mayor's contingent fund from \$2500 to \$5000. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Int'l Falls: liquor licenses

Chapter 412  
HF2068\*—I. Anderson SF2057—Lessard  
Allows International Falls to issue temporary liquor licenses, without a fee, to non-profit organizations for activities on school or city property. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Minneapolis: personnel

Chapter 491  
HF1791—Long SF1715\*—Petty  
Allows Minneapolis City Council, city coordinator, and other officials to appoint assistants; moves certain employees from the civil service to unclassified positions; allows the council to change name of the Housing and Redevelopment Authority. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Minneapolis: housing exemption

Chapter 439  
HF1795\*—Pogemiller SF1718—Stokowski  
Exempts municipal housing developments in Minneapolis development districts from certain municipal housing plan requirements. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Minneapolis: rehab loan security

Chapter 407  
HF1747\*—Pogemiller SF1678—Spear  
Allows interest in property as well as mortgages to secure certain rehabilitation loans in Minneapolis. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Moose Lake, Windemere, Sandstone, Lake Wilson, Carver County, Finlayson, Duluth, cable communications

Chapter 514  
HF1249—D. Carlson SF536\*—Chmielewski  
Clarifies duties of Western Lake Superior Sanitary District; provides for membership of Moose Lake and Windemere area sanitary sewer district; allows Sandstone to exchange land with the federal government; allows Lake Wilson to exceed levy limits by \$15,000; allows Carver County to make electronic fund transfers; allows Finlayson to interpret certain fire code provisions; allows municipalities with cable systems with 50 to 1000 subscribers to exempt systems from state regulation; specifies when the cable communications board may request reports from systems; provides that cable company is not liable for content of programs on

leased channels or public access channels; makes inclusion of rates and rate change procedures in the franchise agreement optional; appropriates \$20,000 to Department of Human Rights to provide services in Duluth. Various effective dates.

### Orr: TV costs

Chapter 428  
HF1906\*—Elioff SF1801—Dicklich  
Allows Orr and the town of Leiding to assess the cost of maintenance of television relay service on a separate billing or the property tax statement. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### St. Cloud:

#### Consumers Pure Ice Co.

Chapter 392  
HF1768—Marsh SF1695\*—Pehler  
Designates the Consumers Pure Ice and Storage Company building in St. Cloud as a state historic site.

### Sturgeon Lake, Rutledge, Kettle River, Oakport

Chapter 457  
HF1921—D. Carlson SF1364\*—Chmielewski  
Separates city and township of Sturgeon Lake and the city of Rutledge and township of Kettle River; gives Oakport some powers of a municipality. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Waconia: revenue bonds

Chapter 451  
HF1955\*—McDonald SF1748—Schmitz  
Allows the city of Waconia to sell revenue bonds at 95 percent of par value to fund an addition to Waconia-Ridgeview Hospital. Effective day following enactment.

## Waskish, Sauk Center, Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, McLeod counties

Chapter 551  
HF1635\*—I. Anderson SF1529—Lessard  
Allows commissioner of natural resources to sell and convey a tract of state land to Bethlehem Lutheran Church of Waskish; allows commissioner of revenue to convey land to Lake of the Woods County, convey land to Beltrami County, release title and interest of land to McLeod County, sell and convey land at the Sauk Center Correctional Facility. Effective day following enactment.

## Counties

### Benton, Stearns: court commissioner

Chapter 499  
HF2167\*—Gruenes SF2062\*—Pehler  
Allows the combined county court district of Benton and Stearns to appoint a court commissioner to preside at marriages.

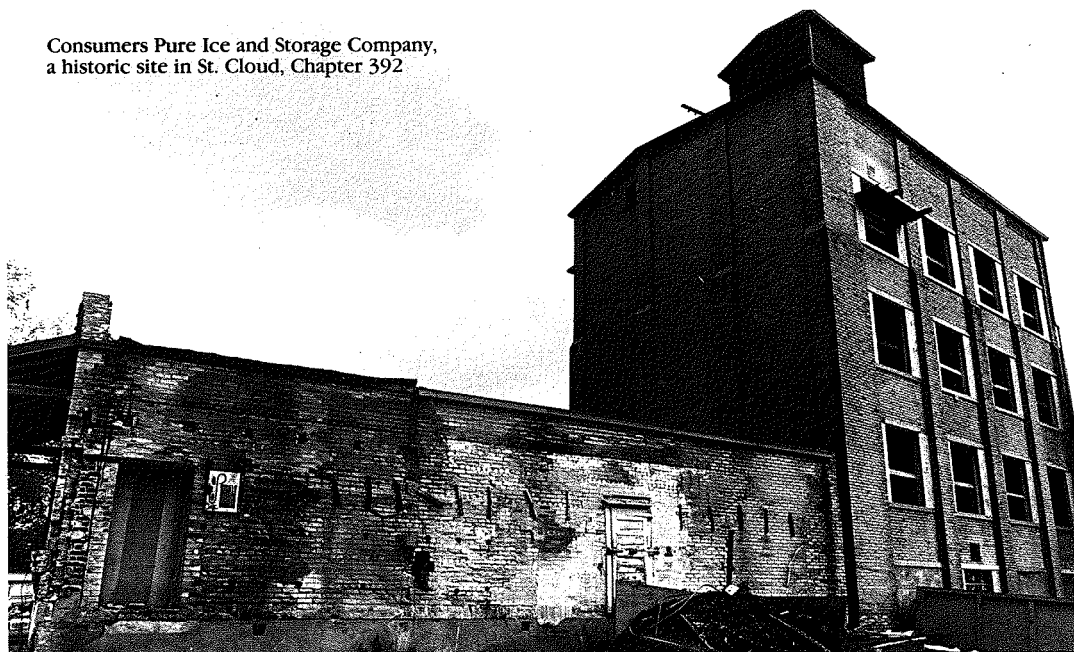
### Blue Earth: board membership

Chapter 411  
HF2116\*—Wigley SF1989—Taylor  
Allows the county board to appoint a board member to the Blue Earth Housing and Redevelopment Authority. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Hennepin: park district

Chapter 566  
HF2228—Ellingson SF1948\*—Luther  
Grants the Hennepin County Park Reserve District the power to operate a hydroelectric power generation dam in cooperation with the city of Anoka. Effective upon local approval.

Consumers Pure Ice and Storage Company, a historic site in St. Cloud, Chapter 392



**Hennepin: retirement program**

Chapter 450

HF1735\*—Pogemiller SF1639—Spear

Allows Hennepin County to phase out the supplemental retirement program; provides options for those who withdraw from the program. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

**Lyon, Wright: land conveyance**

Chapter 430

HF1235\*—Ludeman SF1130—Kamrath

Transfers land in Lyon County and in Wright County to private parties. Effective day following enactment.

**Morrison: finance agency**

Chapter 437

HF2021\*—Wenzel SF1970—Wegener

Establishes the Morrison County Rural Development Finance Authority; sets terms for commissioners; sets powers. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

**Ramsey:**

**Old Federal Courts Building**

Chapter 417

HF1812—Kelly SF1878\*—Waldorf

Changes the listing of the Old Federal Courts Building to reflect change in ownership from the city of St. Paul to Ramsey County.

**Ramsey: small businesses**

**Maplewood: bonds**

Chapter 626

HF1902\*—F. Rodriguez SF2042—Lantry

Allows Ramsey County to set aside part of each year's budget to purchase goods from small businesses, even if the businesses don't submit the lowest bid; allows the county to issue bonds or levy taxes for a medical facility water system; allows Maplewood to issue bonds for a hotel project. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

**St. Louis: land conveyance**

Chapter 434

HF1580\*—Samuelson SF1593—Rued

Allows the conveyance of two parcels of tax forfeited lands in St. Louis County to two citizens.

**St. Louis: land sale**

Chapter 486

HF2170\*—Elioff SF2090—Dicklich

Authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to sell a parcel of land in St. Louis County to a private citizen. Effective day following enactment.

**St. Louis: school employees**

Chapter 438

HF1713\*—Elioff SF1530—Dicklich

Allows St. Louis County school district employees to accumulate vacation and sick leave they earned before the school district became an independent school district. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

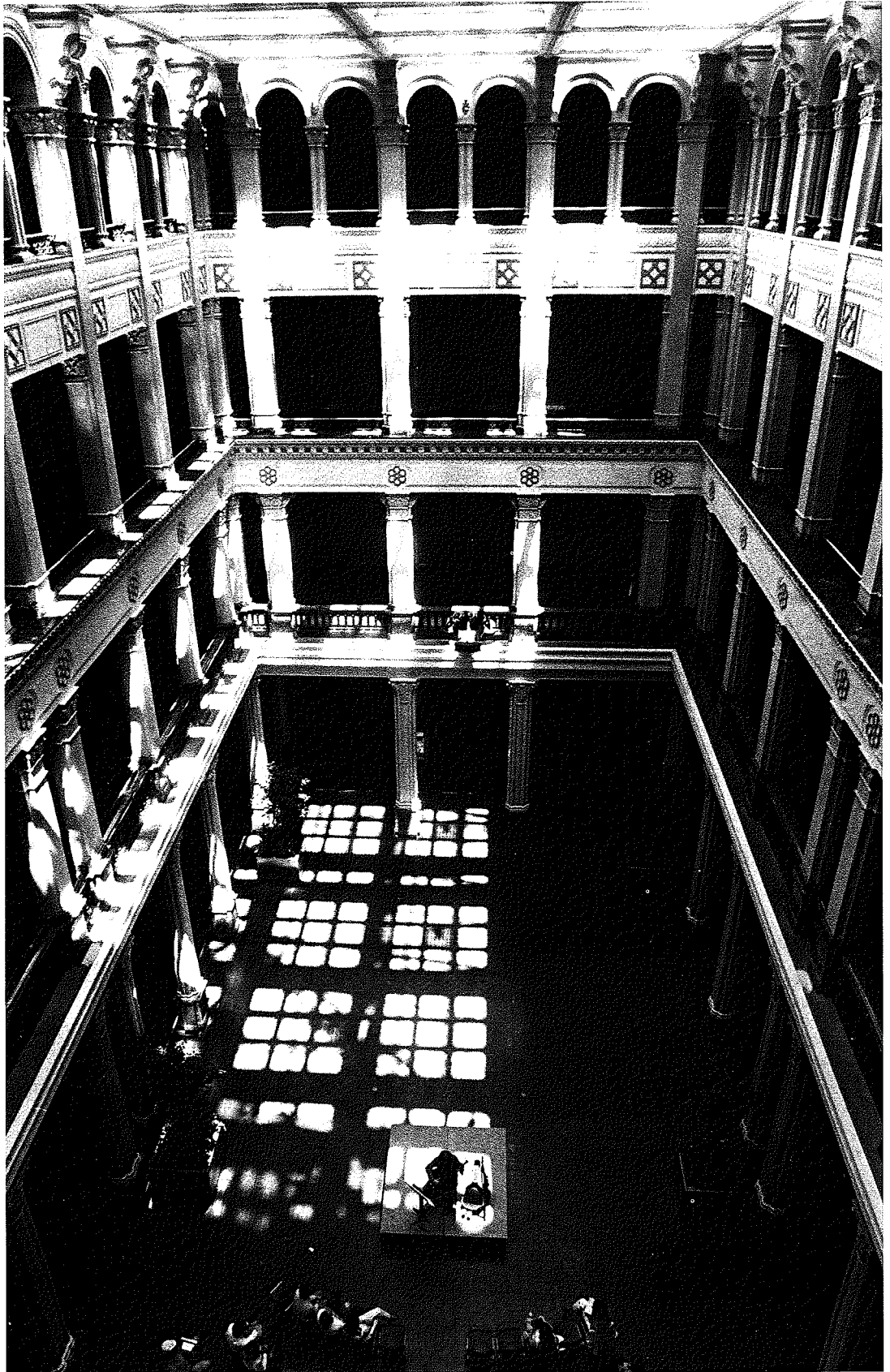
**Washington: land conveyance**

Chapter 441

HF1231\*—Laidig SF1291—Sikorski

Transfers a parcel of land in Washington County to a private party. Effective day following enactment.

The Old Federal Courts Building (Landmark Center) in Ramsey County, Chapter 417



## Other Local Units

### Minnesota River board

Chapter 627  
HF1915\*—Dempsey  
SF1763—Setzepfandt

Establishes the Project Riverbend Board to prepare a plan for land use around the Minnesota River in Ren-ville, Redwood, Brown, Nicollet, Blue Earth, and LeSueur counties. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Red River watershed district

Chapter 474  
HF2125—Stumpf SF1631\*—Hanson

Adds Koochiching, Beltrami, and Itasca counties to the Red River watershed district for taxing purposes.

### St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center

Chapter 418  
HF1748—Kelly SF1687\*—Lantry

Grants certain powers to the St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center Commission, allowing the commission to purchase malpractice insurance for medical center staff and hire personnel; allows Ramsey County to sell revenue bonds to improve the medical center. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Split Rock Creek recreation area

Chapter 502  
HF1492\*—B. Anderson  
SF 1418—Menning

Authorizes the acquisition of land for an addition to the Split Rock Creek recreation area.

### Tower-Soudan State Park

Chapter 477  
HF2117—Battaglia SF2048\*—Johnson

Changes the boundaries of the Tower-Soudan State Park; gives certain lands to Breitung Township. Effective day following enactment.

### Fire and police aid, Chapter 460

## Schools & Universities

### Buhl: school retirement

Chapter 410  
HF1646\*—Elioff SF1494—Dicklich

Alters a Buhl school district retirement effective date to allow a certain post-retirement increase. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Mankato: land transfer

Chapter 446  
HF1622\*—Piepho SF1535—Taylor  
Allows for a transfer of land from the Mankato State University Foundation. Effective day following enactment.

### Mankato: university land lease

Chapter 485  
HF2156\*—Piepho SF2053—Taylor

Allows the Mankato State University Foundation to construct a steel building on the university campus and lease the building to the university. Effective day following enactment.

### Sleepy Eye: operating debt

Chapter 390  
HF1574\*—Dempsey  
SF1484—Frederickson

Increases the Sleepy Eye school district's statutory operating debt. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Gilbert: operating debt

Chapter 386  
HF1848—Elioff SF1756\*—Dicklich

Sets the Gilbert school district's statutory operating debt. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Nicollet: fund transfer

Chapter 389  
HF1724\*—C. Johnson  
SF1736—Renneke

Allows the Nicollet schools to transfer funds to reduce the statutory operating debt and discontinue the special levy. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

### Tower-Soudan: operating debt

Chapter 383  
HF1614\*—Battaglia SF1511—Johnson  
Sets the statutory operating debt for the Tower-Soudan school district. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

## Pensions & Retirement

### Early retirement—military Little Falls: administrator

Chapter 575  
HF917\*—Rose SF881—Ashbach

Eliminates early retirement penalties for certain Department of Military Affairs employees and Department of Transportation pilots who must retire at age 60; allows the Little Falls city administrator to withdraw from the public employees retirement association. Various effective dates.

### Early retirement—PERA

Chapter 519  
HF1625\*—Reding SF1548—C. Peterson

Sets retirement benefit schedule for public employees who are members of PERA and retire before age 65. Effective July 1, 1982.

### Early retirement public employees

Chapter 522  
HF1559—Simoneau  
SF1481\*—C. Peterson

Allows certain state employees who retire between ages 60 and 65 with at least 20 years of service to negotiate for state-paid hospitalization, medical, and dental coverage. Effective day following enactment.

### Fire and police aid

Chapter 460  
HF1731—Reding SF1591\*—C. Peterson

Establishes reporting requirements and criteria for determining state aid to police and fire departments. Various effective dates.

### Hibbing: firefighter benefits

Chapter 443  
HF1701\*—Minne SF1629—Dicklich

Increases certain firefighters' service pensions and survivor benefits. Effective retroactive to Jan. 1, 1981 upon local approval.\*\*

### Highway patrol benefits

Chapter 397  
HF1336\*—Sarna SF1052—C. Peterson

Provides annual benefit increases to pre-1973 highway patrol retirees or their surviving spouses; increases service credit in some cases. Effective July 1, 1982.

### Minneapolis: teacher retirement

Chapter 578  
HF438\*—Sarna SF419—C. Peterson

Changes employee contributions, survivor benefits, purchase of prior service credits, and annuities in various state and local retirement funds. Various effective dates.

### Police relief association salaries

Chapter 403  
HF1796—Kaley SF1727\*—Frederickson

Eliminates the \$500 limitation on salaries of officers in second class city police relief associations. Effective day following enactment.

### Public employees—disability

Chapter 449  
HF1720\*—Reding SF1568—Spear

Allows people eligible for benefits under more than one public pension plan to count service under any of the state plans toward disability benefits. Effective day following enactment.



## **PERA administration**

### **Chapter 404**

HF1657—Reding SF1547\*—C. Peterson  
Shortens from 20 to 10 years the amount of service a person must have to qualify for joint and survivor annuity in a police or fire fund; makes administrative changes to the PERA laws. Effective July 1, 1982.

## **Richfield: firefighters**

### **Chapter 406**

HF1948\*—Swanson SF2133—Lindgren  
Eliminates certain references and approves actions the Richfield Firefighters Relief Association made under the old laws which conform to statutes. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

## **St. Cloud: firefighter relief**

### **Chapter 402**

HF2237—Gruenes SF2103\*—Pehler  
Clarifies language in the St. Cloud Firefighters Relief Association statutes. Effective upon local approval.\*\*

## **State employees retirement**

### **Chapter 602**

HF1234\*—Tomlinson SF1274—Spear  
Provides health insurance to certain retired state employees. Effective day following enactment.

## **U of M employees retirement**

### **Chapter 391**

HF205—Berkelman SF233\*—Solon  
Includes the University of Minnesota faculty plan in public retirement plans which provide combined service annuities; allows U of M—Duluth employees and former employees to buy back into the plan. Effective day following enactment.

## **Unclassified employees retirement**

### **Chapter 399**

HF1498—Kaley SF1455\*—Frederickson  
Includes employees of the governor's residence in the unclassified employees retirement plan. Effective day following enactment.

## **Vietnam vets, teachers retirement**

### **Chapter 427**

HF2098\*—Kalis SF1709—Penny  
Extends the time limit for teachers to purchase service credit for military service in Vietnam. Effective day following enactment.

## **Volunteer firefighters benefits**

### **Chapter 421**

HF824—Reding SF786\*—C. Peterson  
Authorizes volunteer relief associations to increase retirement benefits without municipal ratification in certain cases. Effective July 1, 1982.

## **Volunteer firefighters relief**

### **Chapter 465**

HF825—Reding SF787\*—C. Peterson  
Alters fund administration, benefit provisions, and financing of volunteer firefighters relief association funds. Effective July 1, 1982.

## **Virginia, Eveleth: police and firefighters**

### **Chapter 574**

HF1697\*—Elioff SF1628—Dicklich  
Virginia: validates a retirement adjustment the firefighters relief association granted; clarifies authority for the police relief association. Eveleth: authorizes increased benefits for the police and fire trust fund. Various effective dates.

## **West St. Paul: police, firefighters relief**

### **Chapter 610**

HF1737\*—F. Rodriguez SF1661—Spear  
Provides disability benefits to certain police officers and firefighters; requires duty changes for disabled officers and firefighters; creates a West St. Paul Police and Firefighters Relief Association. Various effective dates.

## **What happens after the Legislature passes a bill?**

When the House and Senate pass a bill, it goes to the Office of the Revisor of Statutes, where lawyers check (enroll) it to make sure it matches the last engrossment (the bill that includes final amendments). A separate signature page goes on the back.

The speaker of the House, the president of the Senate, the chief clerk of the House, and the secretary of the Senate sign the signature page. Their signatures confirm the fact that the Legislature passed the bill according to state law. The bill then goes to the governor, who has several choices under Minnesota's Constitution.

Most often the governor signs (approves) the bill and sends it on to the secretary of state, who signs and dates the signature page and files the bill by giving it a chapter number. The chapters make up the *Session Laws* for that year.

The governor can veto a bill, and return it to the house where it originated with a statement of objections. Legislators can reconsider the bill and vote to override the governor's veto.

An override needs the approval of 2/3 of the legislators—90 members in the House, 45 in the Senate. If the House and Senate both override the veto, the bill goes to the secretary of state for filing.

During the 1982 session, the Legislature voted to override

the veto of two bills: HF1234 which allows the state to provide health insurance coverage to certain retired employees, and HF1726 which removes the commissioner of education from the State University Board. The House tried to override the veto of HF1176, the Environmental Response Act, but the move didn't get the necessary 2/3 vote.

When the Legislature is in session, the governor has three days (excluding Sunday) to sign or veto a bill, except for bills the Legislature passes during the last three days of the session.

If the governor doesn't return a bill within the three days, with a signature or veto message, it becomes law automatically, and the secretary of state gives it a

chapter number. The bill calling for a constitutional amendment on parimutuel betting was the only 1982 bill to become law without the governor's signature, in addition to the two overrides.

The governor has 14 days to consider bills the Legislature passes during the three days before adjournment. Without a signature, a bill doesn't become law. This is a pocket veto. Pocket vetoes in 1982 were SF1207, SF1588, SF1637, SF1988, HF1220, and HF2080.

Bills that appropriate state money give the governor the option to line veto—veto a portion of the bill and approve the rest. If in session, two-thirds of the members in both bodies can override the line veto. If the Legislature isn't in session, the line veto items don't become law.

## **Bills the governor vetoed**

### **Environmental response act**

HF1176\*—Long SF1031—Merriam

Would have made hazardous waste handlers strictly liable for damages from the release of that waste; established a fund to clean up waste spills; set a tax on hazardous waste.

### **Housing block grants**

HF2174—Ogren SF1988\*—Dicklich

Would have required the Department of Energy, Planning, and Development to administer federal housing block grants for small cities.

### **Job conference**

HF2080\*—I. Anderson  
SF1815—Kroening

Would have called for a Minnesota conference on job formation to discuss job needs and opportunities.

### **Legislative auditor authority**

HF1832—Wynia SF1689\*—D. Moe

Would have prohibited state departments and agencies from negotiating contracts for audits with public accountants without legislative auditor approval; allowed the legislative auditor access to audits.

### **Liquor franchise exemptions**

HF2147—D. Peterson SF1207\*—Stern

Would have continued some off-sale liquor license agreements, exempting vendors from a prohibition against owning multiple interests in certain liquor franchises.

### **Local government advisory council**

HF1566—Voss SF1588\*—Wegener

Would have created an advisory council on local government to discuss, study and make recommendations on improving relations among local government and between local governments and the state.

### **Prohibition of investments**

HF1811—Staten SF1637\*—Spear

Would have prohibited the State Investment Board from doing business with financial institutions that lend money to the South African government or any South African national corporation.

### **Workers' and unemployment compensation**

HF1220\*—Simoneau  
SF1579—C. Peterson

Would have made changes in workers' compensation structure and unemployment compensation eligibility; created a state workers' compensation insurance fund.

# 1982 new laws by chapter number

CH	HF	SF	TOPIC
371	1417	1150*	Crime/Corrections
372	1808	0832*	Banking
373	0583*	1375	Environment/Natural Resources
374	1552*	1479	Insurance
375	1732*	1703	Miscellaneous
376	1073	0699*	Transportation
377	1341	1151*	Legal/Judiciary
378	1479	1408*	Energy/Utilities
379	none	0429*	Employment
380	2249	2174*	Housing/Real Estate
381	1616*	1497	Local/Metropolitan Government
382	0749*	0555	Legal/Judiciary
383	1614*	1511	Local Bills: Schools/Universities
384	1637*	1694	Miscellaneous
385	1687	1521*	Crime/Corrections
386	1848	1756*	Local Bills: Schools/Universities
387	1746	1582*	Local/Metropolitan Government
388	0275	0709*	Health/Welfare
389	1724*	1736	Local Bills: Schools/Universities
390	1574*	1484	Local Bills: Schools/Universities
391	0205	0233*	Pensions/Retirement
392	1768	1695*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
393	0393	0272*	Health/Welfare
394	1596	1514*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
395	1246	1107*	Health/Welfare
396	0919	1088*	Legal/Judiciary
397	1336*	1052	Pensions/Retirement
398	1139*	1094	Legal/Judiciary
399	1498	1455*	Pensions/Retirement
400	1940	1510*	Transportation
401	1581	1567*	Legal/Judiciary
402	2237	2103*	Pensions/Retirement
403	1796	1727*	Pensions/Retirement
404	1657	1547*	Pensions/Retirement
405	2257	2095*	Miscellaneous
406	1948*	2133	Pensions/Retirement
407	1747*	1678	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
408	1700*	1692	Veterans/Military
409	1725*	1733	Veterans/Military
410	1646*	1494	Local Bills: Schools/Universities
411	2116*	1989	Local Bills: Counties
412	2068*	2057	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
413	1920*	1903	Employment
414	0012*	0057	Energy/Utilities
415	0887	0860*	Local/Metropolitan Government
416	none	1879*	Governmental Operations
417	1812	1878*	Local Bills: Counties
418	1748	1687*	Local Bills: Other Units
419	1839	1673*	Health/Welfare
420	2255	1648*	Miscellaneous
421	0824	0786*	Pensions/Retirement
422	1730	1613*	Governmental Operations
423	1484*	1457	Crime/Corrections
424	2175*	2064	Governmental Operations
425	1786*	1690	Agriculture
426	2077*	2136	Insurance
427	2098*	1709	Pensions/Retirement
428	1906*	1801	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
429	1863*	1761	Banking
430	1235*	1130	Local Bills: Counties
431	1794*	1775	Health/Welfare
432	1283*	1220	Crime/Corrections
433	1366*	1406	Legal/Judiciary
434	1580*	1593	Local Bills: Counties
435	1602*	1866	Local/Metropolitan Government
436	0773*	0648	Legal/Judiciary
437	2021*	1970	Local Bills: Counties
438	1713*	1530	Local Bills: Counties
439	1795*	1718	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
440	1120*	1206	Employment
441	1231*	1291	Local Bills: Counties

CH	HF	SF	TOPIC
442	2050*	1755	Crime/Corrections
443	1701*	1629	Pensions/Retirement
444	1707*	1662	Transportation
445	2078*	2026	Governmental Operations
446	1622*	1535	Local Bills: Schools/Universities
447	2073*	2055	Waste Management
448	1603*	1925	Employment
449	1720*	1568	Pensions/Retirement
450	1735*	1639	Local Bills: Counties
451	1955*	1748	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
452	2011*	1963	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
453	2062	1837*	Health/Welfare
454	1860	1853*	Agriculture
455	2063	1910*	Health/Welfare
456	1419	1256*	Governmental Operations
457	1921	1364*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
458	1816	1566*	Waste Management
459	1837	1539*	Employment
460	1731	1591*	Pensions/Retirement
461	1997	0412*	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
462	0957	0411*	Environment/Natural Resources
463	0074	0085*	Local/Metropolitan Government
464	1813	1641*	Legal/Judiciary
465	0825	0787*	Pensions/Retirement
466	1192	1231*	Environment/Natural Resources
467	1462	1398*	Transportation
468	2132	1967*	Transportation
469	1875	1589*	Crime/Corrections
470	1887	1888*	Health/Welfare
471	2015	1691*	Local/Metropolitan Government
472	1896	1670*	Legal/Judiciary
473	1916	1684*	Banking
474	2125	1631*	Local Bills: Other Units
475	1830	1644*	Employment
476	2012	1605*	Health/Welfare
477	2117	2048*	Local Bills: Other Units
478	1455*	1411	Housing/Real Estate
479	1523*	1456	Health/Welfare
480	1579*	1592	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
481	1685*	1668	Veterans/Military
482	1789*	1714	Environment/Natural Resources
483	1852*	1900	Employment
484	2066*	2037	Local/Metropolitan Government
485	2156*	2053	Local Bills: Schools/Universities
486	2170*	2090	Local Bills: Counties
487	1440	1078*	Environment/Natural Resources
488	1691	1561*	Health/Welfare
489	1826	1666*	Legal/Judiciary
490	1738	1677*	Housing/Real Estate
491	1791	1715*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
492	1296	1740*	Housing/Real Estate
493	1844	1765*	Environment/Natural Resources
494	1864	1818*	Banking
495	2060	1840*	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
496	2093	1949*	Governmental Operations
497	2092	1950*	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
498	2238	2051*	Agriculture
499	2167	2062*	Local Bills: Counties
500	2245	2125*	Housing/Real Estate
501	1727*	1669	Constitutional Amendments
502	1492*	1418	Local Bills: Other Units
503	1702*	1897	Veterans/Military Affairs
504	1572*	1504	Health/Welfare
505	1550*	1595	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
506	1430*	2019	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
507	1620	1522*	Local/Metropolitan Government
508	2034	1962*	Agriculture
509	1505	1451*	Local/Metropolitan Government
510	0674	0588*	Constitutional Amendments
511	1982	1859*	Environment/Natural Resources
512	1919*	1847	Agriculture
513	1669	1508*	Veterans/Military
514	1249	0536*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
515	0612*	1865	Miscellaneous
516	0552*	none	Commerce/Consumer Affairs



CH	HF	SF	TOPIC
517	1469*	1449	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
518	0376	0303*	Constitutional Amendments
519	1625*	1548	Pensions/Retirement
520	1933	1621*	Transportation
521	1532*	1461	Legal/Judiciary
522	1559	1481*	Pensions/Retirement
523	1872*	none	Taxes/Budget
524	1779	1671*	Governmental Operations
525	1704*	1556	Crime/Corrections
526	1668*	1918	Housing/Real Estate
527	1954	1702*	Crime/Corrections
528	1039	0358*	Insurance
529	0322	0016*	Legal/Judiciary
530	0155	0155*	Health/Welfare
531	0253*	0304	Governmental Operations
532	1807	0276*	Health/Welfare
533	0353*	0394	Agriculture
534	0356*	0381	Crime/Corrections
535	0450	0378*	Legal/Judiciary
536	0492*	0480	Crime/Corrections
537	0522*	none	Legal/Judiciary
538	0623*	0875	Miscellaneous
539	0685*	0586	Crime/Corrections
540	1117	0744*	Environment/Natural Resources
541	0776*	1149	Insurance
542	0788*	none	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
543	0869	0818*	Environment/Natural Resources
544	0879*	1724	Crime/Corrections
545	0930*	0198	Legal/Judiciary
546	0793	1015*	Legal/Judiciary
547	1576*	1507	Banking
548	1555*	1502	Education
549	1589*	1734	Transportation
550	1611*	2088	Legal/Judiciary
551	1635*	1529	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
552	1652*	1577	Environment/Natural Resources
553	1690*	1650	Health/Welfare
554	1698*	1813	Taxes/Budget
555	1862	1706*	Insurance
556	2159	1713*	Transportation
557	1758	1758*	Crime/Corrections
558	2008	1809*	Crime/Corrections
559	1951	1821*	Crime/Corrections
560	1967	1856*	Governmental Operations
561	1798	1886*	Energy/Utilities
562	1946	1838*	Governmental Operations
563	1879	1894*	Energy/Utilities
564	2059	1907*	Local/Metropolitan Government
565	1935	1908*	Environment/Natural Resources
566	2228	1948*	Local Bills: Counties
567	1870	1955*	Governmental Operations
568	2003	1964*	Employment
569	1934	1965*	Waste Management
570	2148	2006*	Miscellaneous
571	2145	2054*	Local/Metropolitan Government
572	1899	2141*	Local/Metropolitan Government
573	0534*	0389	Governmental Operations
574	1697*	1628	Pensions/Retirement
575	0917*	0881	Pensions/Retirement
576	1663*	1611	Legal/Judiciary
577	1890	2000*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
578	0438*	0419	Pensions/Retirement
579	1542*	1685	Local/Metropolitan Government
580	1477*	1450	Environment/Natural Resources
581	1499*	1459	Health/Welfare
582	1018*	1269	Agriculture
583	1025*	1460	Transportation
584	1068*	1214	Legal/Judiciary
585	1092*	1368	Crime/Corrections
586	1115*	1839	Transportation
587	1013	1239*	Governmental Operations
588	1278*	1234	Employment
589	1488	1424*	Insurance
590	1365*	1228	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
591	0849	1443*	Miscellaneous

CH	HF	SF	TOPIC
592	1456*	1400	Legal/Judiciary
593	1929	1499*	Veterans/Military
594	1600	1503*	Environment/Natural Resources
595	1587	1538*	Crime/Corrections
596	1546*	none	Crime/Corrections
597	1547*	1616	Local/Metropolitan Government
598	1553*	1596	Transportation
599	1573*	1618	Crime/Corrections
600	1017*	0862	Constitutional Amendments
601	0560*	none	Legal/Judiciary
602	1234*	1274	Pensions/Retirement
603	1726*	1741	Education
604	1764	1738*	Crime/Corrections
605	1699*	1527	Education
606	1710*	1676	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
607	1712*	1808	Health/Welfare
608	1719*	1534	Legal/Judiciary
609	1734*	1881	Legal/Judiciary
610	1737*	1661	Pensions/Retirement
611	1743*	1686	Legal/Judiciary
612	1751*	1697	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
613	1760*	1707	Crime/Corrections
614	1799*	1794	Health/Welfare
615	1803*	1600	Crime/Corrections
616	1804*	1819	Local/Metropolitan Government
617	1817*	1700	Transportation
618	1819*	none	Education
619	1831*	1834	Employment
620	1834*	1789	Governmental Operations
621	1840*	1712	Health/Welfare
622	1867*	1855	Insurance
623	1885*	1769	Health/Welfare
624	1894*	1941	Housing/Real Estate
625	1897*	1873	Miscellaneous
626	1902*	2042	Local Bills: Counties
627	1915*	1763	Local Bills: Other Units
628	1939*	1633	Transportation
629	1941*	1826	Agriculture
630	1975*	1920	Local/Metropolitan Government
631	1993*	1979	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
632	1994*	1930	Banking
633	2000*	2065	Health/Welfare
634	2005*	1901	Employment
635	2033*	1961	Agriculture
636	2058*	2038	Health/Welfare
637	2065*	1928	Health/Welfare
638	2134*	2155	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
639	2136*	none	Taxes/Budget
640	2188*	1771	Health/Welfare
641	2190*	none	Taxes/Budget
642	none	2169*	Governmental Operations

## Resolutions

004	1693*	1601	Constitutional Amendments
005	1612*	1551	Constitutional Amendments
006	1880	1957*	Constitutional Amendments
007	1966	2127*	Constitutional Amendments
008	2271*	2212	Constitutional Amendments

## 1982 Special Session

001	0001*	none	Employment
002	none	0003*	Crime/Corrections
003	none	0004*	Taxes/Budget

### Key

HF—House File

SF—Senate File

CH—Chapter number in *Session Laws*

\*—indicates the bill the House and Senate passed

\*\*—effective upon compliance with Minnesota Statutes, Section 645.021

# SESSION 1982 new laws

Minnesota House of Representatives

Publication of House Information Office  
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## Where to get information

Chief Clerk's Office  
Rm 211, State Capitol  
(612) 296-2314

\*House Index Department  
Rm 211, State Capitol  
(612) 296-6646

House Information Office  
Rm 9, State Capitol  
St. Paul, MN 55155  
(612) 296-2146

### Legislators

#### Who represents you at the State Capitol?

The House Information Office can tell you what legislative district you live in, and who represents that district. 1982 district boundaries are effective for the November 1982 elections and after.

#### Legislators' districts, addresses, phone numbers, biographical information, and photos

The House and Senate publish this in the *Official Directory of the Minnesota Legislature* and the *Members Directory*. You can get copies of these in the House Information Office. Information Office publications are also available in the Chief Clerk's Office.

#### What legislation did your representative introduce?

The House Index\* lists all the bills each member sponsored in the current session.

\*The computerized House Index tracks all bills through the legislative process. You can get the information you want about bills on the CRT's (Cathode Ray Tube) television-like screen in the Index Department. Staff there will help you use the CRT (easy to use) which calls up the information from the computerized index files.

#### To contact your legislator, address him/her as follows:

The Honorable (name)  
Minnesota  
House of Representatives  
(or Minnesota Senate)  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, MN 55155  
Dear Representative  
(or Senator) name

### Bills

#### Need a copy of a bill?

The Chief Clerk's Office can give you copies of bills and resolutions.

#### Need to know the status, authors, or committee assignments of bills?

Call the House Index Department.\* The index includes page numbers in the *Journal of the House*, the official daily record of legislative action where you can read about action the House takes. (see *General Information* on this page)

#### Bills on a specific topic, or in a specific committee

The House Index Department has lists of bills in each committee and on specific topics, e.g. environment, taxes, education, (175 topics) on the CRT.

#### Would you like a tour of the Capitol?

The Office of Educational Services, Rm 124-D, State Capitol, (612) 296-8081, will arrange visits which highlight the work of the Legislature and its members, for school groups, citizens' groups, and out-of-state visitors.

The Minnesota Historical Society provides tours. Groups of 10 or more should schedule tours (612) 296-2881.

#### In the Senate

The Secretary of the Senate's Office (612) 296-2343 and Senate Index (612) 296-2887, Rm 231, State Capitol, provide services similar to the Chief Clerk's Office and House Index.

The Senate Information Office, Rm B-29, State Capitol, (612) 296-0504, provides services similar to those House Information offers.

#### Which bills became law?

Bills that became law are on the CRT in House Index,\* and the House Information Office publishes brief summaries of new laws each session. Contact the Information office to get on the mailing list for the summaries.

### Committees

#### For committee meeting schedules

Call (612) 296-9283, a 24-hour hot line recording of daily House meeting schedules (time, place, and agendas). Senate hot line: (612) 296-8088. The Information Office and the Chief Clerk's Office have copies of daily schedules.

#### Committee action during interim

The House Information Office summarizes what happened in committees during the interim in the *Interim* magazine. (Same mailing list as for new law summaries.)

#### Standing committees and committee assignments

The *Members Directory* and the *Official Directory*, list committees and committee assignments. Available in Information Office and Chief Clerk's Office.

### General Information

#### Proceedings in the House

The Chief Clerk's Office can answer your questions. The office publishes the *Journal of the House*, the official daily record of legislative action.

#### The Legislature — how it works

The House Information Office and the Chief Clerk's Offices can give you general information. The Information Office has brochures on Minnesota and its government, including: *How a Bill Becomes a Law*; *Citizen's Participation Course*, test yourself quiz on the Legislature; and the *Government is for Everyone* information packet, with single sheets on how to contact your legislator, where to get information, Minnesota facts, and how legislators make voting decisions.

Especially for younger people, the Information Office provides *The Road to Minnesota Laws*, a cartoon version of how a bill becomes a law; and *Joey's Visit*, a coloring book for the very young.

#### Agendas of House action

The Chief Clerk's Office has copies of the *Calendar*, *General Orders*, etc., schedules of House floor action.

#### Where members sit in the House Chamber

The Information Office publishes a *Seating Arrangement of the Minnesota Legislature*.

#### Other areas of state government

The Information Office publishes the *Three Branches of Government*, a wall chart showing the structure of state government. Information Office staff can help you find various state departments and agencies and furnish phone numbers.