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Session Review

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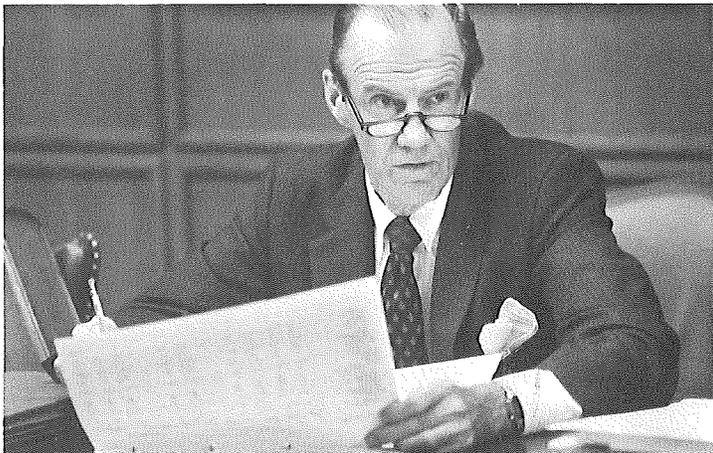
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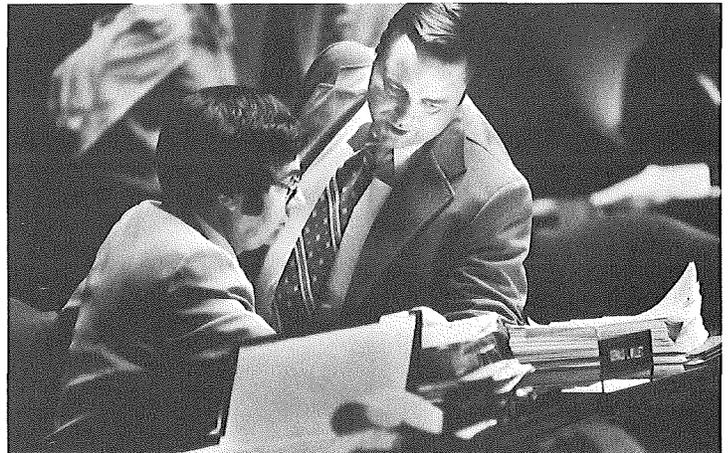
Budget message



Legislative response



Committee hearing



Floor discussion



Conference meeting



Final passage

The Budget Battle: shortfall hinders services

Introduction

On the cover:

The cover photos by Mark M. Nelson depict steps in the budget setting process from Governor Quie's budget message to the DFL response made by Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe and House Speaker Harry Sieben to the line-by-line committee review of proposed state budgets by Sen. George Pillsbury and other Finance Committee members to floor debates by both legislative bodies including this Senate floor discussion by Finance Chairman Gerald Willet and Tax Committee Chairman Doug Johnson to conference committee bargaining that led to a compromise plan which was passed in its final form by both the Senate and the House.



The 1981 *Session Review* incorporates the spring edition of *Perspectives*, the Senate's quarterly magazine, in order to provide a more comprehensive overview of the 1981 regular and special sessions. It was prepared by the Senate Public Information Office staff.

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At every level of government — federal, state and local — budget difficulties have become of increasing concern to government officials and citizens alike. State government services and programs that affect virtually everyone were placed in jeopardy by proposed budget cuts. At the same time, Minnesotans were faced with the prospect of a tax increase because of declining state revenues. In short, legislators were faced with a series of tough fiscal decisions throughout the first half of the 72nd legislative session.

This issue of *Session Review*, then, attempts to explore the decision-making process leading up to the finalization of state spending in three vital areas: education, public welfare and transportation.

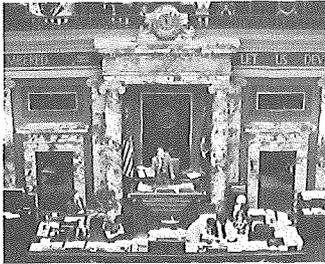
The articles regarding education and transportation funding concentrate on an analysis of specific spending programs while the article on welfare focuses on the legislative process involved in settling the omnibus health, welfare and corrections budget dilemma.

The flip side of the coin, a tax increase, is also examined with an article describing the events leading up to the one percent sales tax increase and the two special sessions.

In this manner, by offering varied "perspectives" on the budget crises, it is hoped that readers will gain a better understanding of the complexities involved in and of the solutions offered by the legislative process.

Finally, this issue includes highlights of some of the major bills and a complete listing of all the bills passed and signed into law.

The Budget Battle

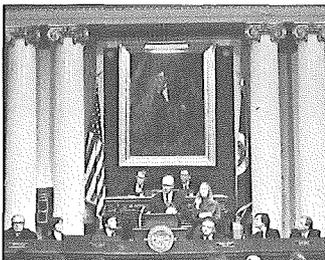


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The Senate Chamber as viewed from the east gallery.



Low revenues cause tax hike

by Karen L. Clark

Prologue — The Dilemma

The scenario was becoming all too familiar to members of the state legislature. Continuing downward revisions of state revenue forecasts were exacerbating an already painful budget cutting process. And, the governor's unprecedented second budget message, April 15, dealt the unkindest cut of all — not only would state spending have to be slashed an additional three percent — there would also have to be a tax increase.

The stage was set, then, for a series of tax proposals and counter proposals that lasted throughout the waning days of the regular session and culminated in a dramatic one-day special session, Saturday, June 6.

The ultimate result of the days of negotiations was the passage of a \$579 million tax package that included a

temporary 1 percent hike in the state sales tax and the passage of a \$78 million supplemental budget bill to fund vital state programs in welfare and education. At the conclusion of the session, Senate Tax Committee Chairman Douglas Johnson (DFL-Cook) characterized those negotiations as a "strong bipartisan effort to solve the state's fiscal problems."

Act I — The First Tax Bill

The tortuous process of hammering out a tax proposal that would meet the state's fiscal obligations began soon after the second budget address on April 15. At that time, Independent Republican Governor Al Quie proposed a temporary 5 percent surcharge on both personal and corporate income taxes along with a \$57 million adjustment in income tax indexing. The proposal would have provided a total of \$488.7 million in new revenue for the state.

Both houses of the DFL-controlled

legislature passed their own versions of the governor's proposal. The Senate's version contained a temporary 5 percent surcharge on corporate and personal income taxes, a \$57 million alteration of income tax indexing, and an 8 percent gross levy limit on all taxing districts except school districts and the MTC. In addition, the Senate version also included transportation funding to be financed by a two-cent per gallon increase in the state gasoline tax and various increases in vehicle license fees. The House version, on the other hand, contained many of the same provisions but did not contain the surcharge on personal income tax or the provisions dealing with transportation funding. The House bill did contain, though, a substantially larger adjustment of income tax indexing, amounting to \$190 million.

The two tax bills passed their respective bodies without a single Independent Republican vote. According to Senate Minority Leader Robert Ashbach, the IR's were reluctant to endorse the package



because "of the increases in income taxes, particularly on small businesses."

The lack of IR support led to the selection of an all DFL conference committee to reconcile the two bills and come up with a compromise package. The scene was set for a series of classic confrontations between the conferees and the governor's Chief Legislative Aid Robert Renner, Commissioner of Revenue Clyde Allen and Commissioner of Finance Wayne Burggraaf. Legislators and the representatives of the executive branch had to first, determine the amount of revenue the state could be expected to take in over the biennium and second, determine the total number of dollars needed to make up the difference between expenditures and income. Legislators then had to formulate a tax package which not only would pass in both bodies but would also be acceptable to the governor.

The result of the initial conference committee was H.F. 1445, a compromise between the governor's proposal and the bills passed in both bodies of the legislature. The measure provided for a total of \$452.6 million in additional revenue for the state. Included in the bill were a temporary 1

percent surcharge on personal income taxes; a 2½ - 5 - 2½ percent surcharge on corporate income taxes over the next three years, a \$131 million adjustment in income tax indexing and \$20 million in targeting property tax relief. Tax Committee Chairman Johnson, while not overly enthusiastic about the bill, said the measure "was an attempt to deal responsibly with the state's fiscal problems."

On the last day of the regular session, May 18, both bodies were scheduled to act on the tax bill. Yet, late in the afternoon, before the Senate had even begun debate on the bill, the governor announced his intention of vetoing the measure along with a \$98 million supplemental budget bill. Quie objected to the large alteration in indexing and indicated that the bill did not provide a large enough reserve at the end of the biennium. It was at this point the governor first endorsed the idea of an increase in the state sales tax, an idea that had been waiting in the wings for some time.

The veto of the tax bill brought to a close the first act of the drama surrounding the state's fiscal and taxation dilemma. Legislators went home with the knowledge that though a special session was an inevitability

there was still no concrete solution to the problem.

Act II — The Negotiations

The plot thickened when legislative leaders, including members of both the Senate and House Independent Republican caucuses, met Tuesday, May 26, to negotiate the bills to be heard during the special session. DFL leaders from both bodies contended that the tax bill passed by the legislature "was a reasonable compromise" and offered the bill as a starting point for further bargaining. Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe (DFL-Ada) also reiterated the DFL's "commitment" to the supplemental budget bill.

The governor's spokesman, Robert Renner, countered with a five point proposal, a key element of which was the sales tax increase. The governor's proposal also specified adjusting income tax indexing by \$57 million; that there would be no supplemental budget bill; that the commissioner of finance be granted short-term borrowing authority for up to four percent of the state's budget to offset an expected cash flow problem; and that there be authorization for a mid-biennium deficit.



TOP: Governor Quie's representatives face off with Senate and House members to negotiate a compromise tax plan before Quie would call a special session. **BOTTOM:** Tax Chairman Doug Johnson (left) confers with House Tax Chairman Irv Anderson during the negotiations.

DFL members of the panel, citing lack of enthusiasm within their caucuses for the sales tax increase, continued the dialogue by offering further changes in H.F. 1445. Their package reduced the alteration in income tax indexing to \$91 million and placed a 2-2-1 percent surcharge on personal income taxes over a three-year period.

This proposal, though, drew sharp criticism from IR members of the committee. Ashbach charged that it was still the same bill and that "we ought to have a new approach."

Yet according to co-chairmen Johnson and Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls), the proposal was "much fairer to the taxpayers of Minnesota" because it was "based on the ability to pay."

Moe summed up the differences in philosophies at the end of the day's hearing: "We [the DFL] emphasize income tax, they [the IR's] emphasize the sales tax" in solving the state's problems.

The committee recessed for the weekend to allow both sides to contact caucus members and present the alternatives available for a compromise.

The scene Monday, June 1, focused

primarily on the sales tax increase. Ashbach reported that Senate IR's had expressed "mixed reactions" to a boost in the sales tax and that members wanted to see the whole tax package.

Rep. William Shreiber (IR-Brooklyn Park), speaking for House IR's indicated that two-thirds of his caucus had been contacted. Of that number, he said, two-thirds wanted no tax increase of any kind and one-third indicated a willingness to support the sales tax, with reservations.

As for the DFL side of the table, Moe stated that there was no support for a bill that included only a sales tax increase. However, he said, "If the package includes the supplemental budget bill, the targeting of property tax relief and has Independent Republican support, there would be DFL support."

The upshot of the discussion was an offer on the part of the DFL members to accept the sales tax if the package included the targeting of property tax, further adjustments in indexing and the supplemental budget bill. "This," said Moe, "represents some give on everybody's part."

By Wednesday, June 3, the conferees had not yet completely spelled out the contents of the bills to be included in the special session. A portion of H.F. 1445 authorizing the shifting of state transfer payments, such as the renters' credit payment, to other times of the year proved troublesome. DFLers wanted the payment shifts to be in a separate bill, the governor wanted the payment shifts included in the tax bill.

The supplemental budget bill also proved to be a major stumbling block. Quie would not accept the full \$98 spending measure and, unless agreement could be reached immediately he indicated he would not call the special session until June 16.

Both House Speaker Harry Sieben, Jr. (DFL-Hastings) and Moe criticized any delay in the special session. Sieben argued "We have made our best efforts to put together a bipartisan sales tax compromise package. . . . I do not believe the passage of time will improve the situation." Moe echoed Sieben's comments, saying, "I feel any delay puts any tax bill in jeopardy."

Sieben then presented an additional alternative. If the governor would call the special session for Saturday, June 6, the legislature would pass the governor's original tax bill, the supplemental budget bill, and a bill authorizing the mid-biennium deficit. A bill authorizing short-term borrowing, Sieben indicated, would get a fair hearing.

Renner responded with the proposition that if Quie called a special session for Friday, June 5, the legislators must agree to adjourn by 6 p.m., Saturday, June 6. Further, he specified that the session be limited to the original tax bill, including the shifts in transfer payments; the original short-term borrowing bill authorizing borrowing up to 5 percent of the state's budget; the measure authorizing a mid-biennium deficit; and the supplemental budget bill. Renner, however, did not indicate whether Quie would sign the supplemental budget bill.

An impasse had been reached. Legislators recessed to confer with the governor and his staff and for the next several hours the negotiations took place away from center stage. The marathon bargaining session that ensued lasted well into the small hours of Thursday, June 4, until an agreement was reached on the content of the special session.

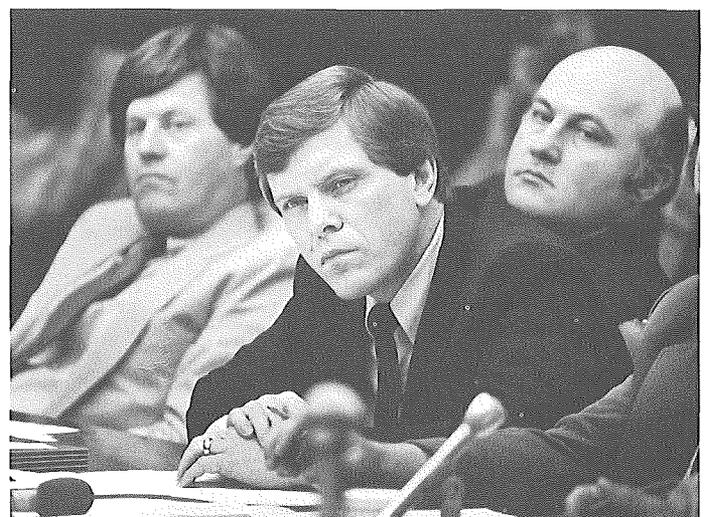
The outline of the tax agreement, as presented by Anderson, included a 1 percent increase in the general sales and use tax, except on the purchase of new and used farm equipment; a \$91 million adjustment in income tax indexing; the indexing of homestead property taxes; the targeting and nursing home property tax relief from H.F. 1445; the levy limits as prescribed in H.F. 1445; a provision mandating the charging of market interest rate on delinquent taxes; and all the other miscellaneous provisions of H.F. 1445.

The supplemental budget bill, as agreed upon by the conferees, was scaled down to a total of \$78 million. Conferees also agreed to support a bill authorizing the mid-biennium deficit and a bill authorizing the shifting of state payments and changing to the accrual system of deducting federal taxes on state income taxes. Finally, there was to be a bill authorizing short-term borrowing up to 5 percent of the state's budget.

Renner and Sieben also specified that the package included an agreement that the tax bill be supported by a majority of all four caucuses and the bills authorizing payment shifts and short-term borrowing be supported by all the IR members of the legislature.

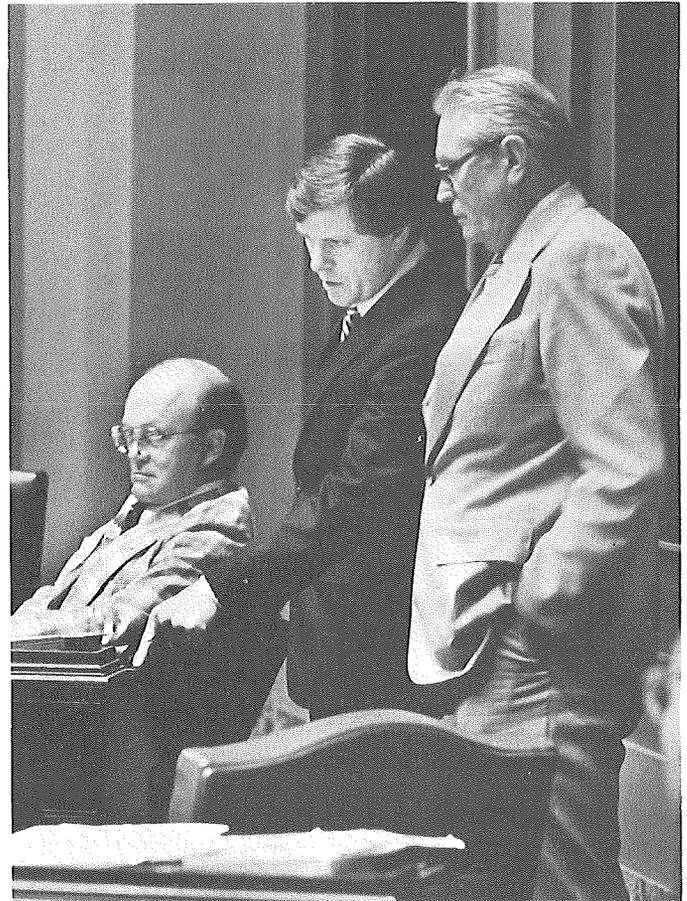


Hours of explaining positions and considering proposals occurred during the 10 days of tax negotiations. Senate Minority Leader Robert Ashbach discusses a point while Sen. Otto Bang listens.



Sen. Collin Peterson (left), Majority Leader Roger Moe and Assistant Majority Leader Marv Hanson consider a position being outlined during the negotiations.

BELOW: Sen. Johnson presents H.F. 1, the compromise tax bill, to the full Senate during the first special session. **RIGHT:** After the IR caucus failed to deliver a majority of its members' votes for H.F. 1, Majority Leader Moe urged minority members to reconsider their votes.



Act III — The First Special Session

The final act was carried out in the chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives during the special session Saturday, June 6. There were a number of rapid scene changes as the action moved back and forth from one body to the other.

The first confrontation came on the House floor early in the day when H.F. 1, the tax bill came up for a vote. The voting board was held open while representatives changed their votes and caucus leaders tried to insure a majority of each party voted for the bill. Rep. Terry Dempsey (IR-New Ulm) volunteered to change his vote to aye and H.F. 1 was passed and sent on to the Senate.

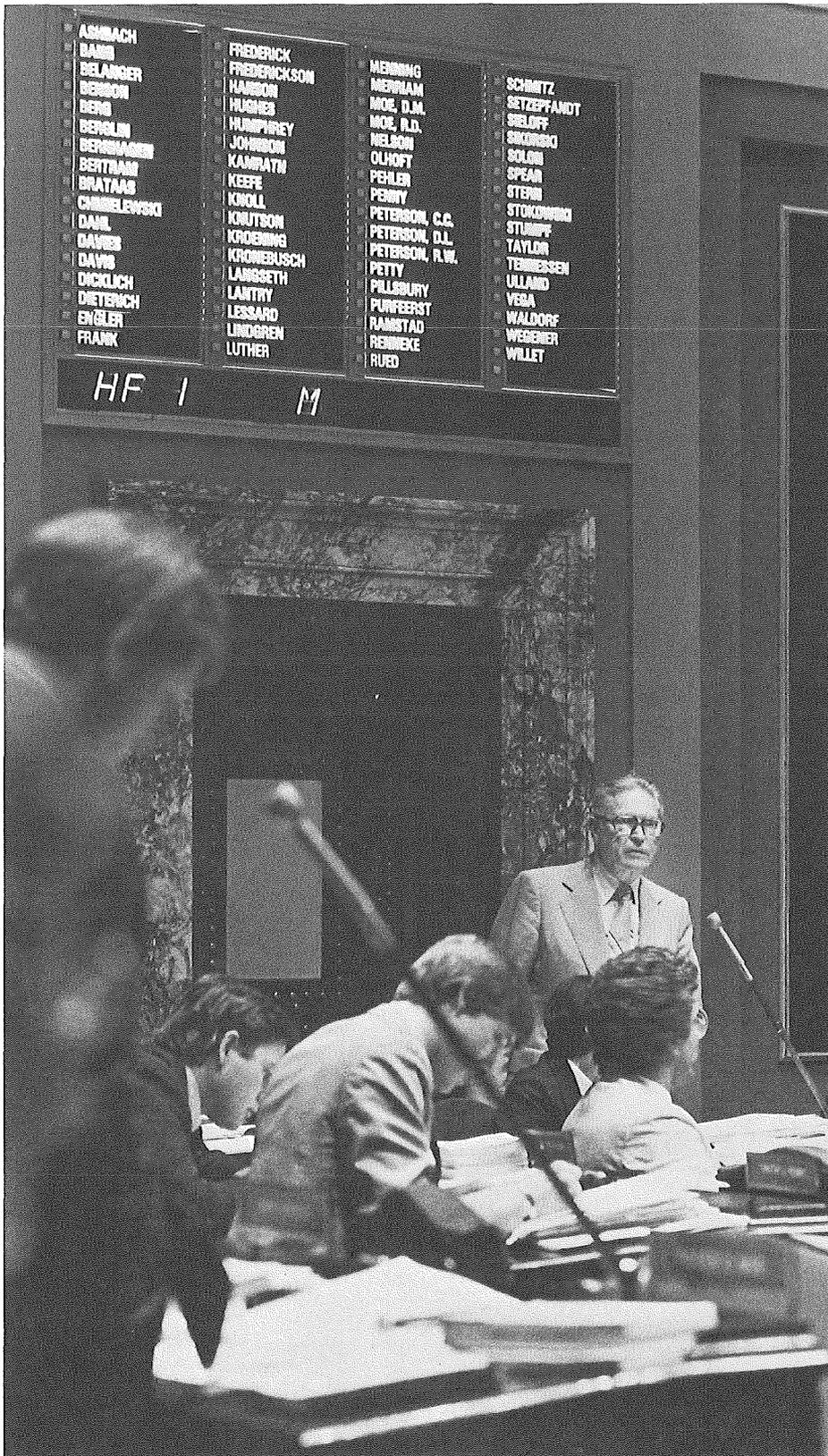
The Senate had already granted passage to the two bills which could constitutionally originate there. A catch-all revisor's bill (S.F. 1) and the bill authorizing the mid-biennium deficit (S.F. 2) were speedily processed.

In his introductory remarks on the tax bill, Johnson explained "No one is completely happy with the entire package which I think is an indication that it really was a true bipartisan compromise."

There was little debate on the substance of the measure and when the roll was taken the bill passed 40-26. However, immediately after the vote, Moe moved the vote be reconsidered because less than a majority of the Independent Republicans had supported the bill. Tension mounted as the Senate recessed and the IR members caucused to discuss the situation. When the Senate reconvened the tax bill was again brought up for final passage. Just before the vote Sen. Nancy Brataas (IR-Rochester) rose and announced that she and Sen. Mel Frederick (IR-West Concord) would be changing their votes because "There comes a time when we are all called upon to do the responsible thing." The vote was taken and the fragile compromise held, the tax bill passed 41-24.

The supplemental budget bill (H.F. 2) had passed both bodies easily, the Senate vote was 66-0. The House had also rapidly processed the revisor's bill and the bill authorizing the mid-biennium deficit and had completed action on H.F. 3, the measure authorizing the state to shift various aid payments to different times of the year. However, the measure authorizing short-term borrowing ran into difficulty when supporters of the bill (H.F. 4) could not gather the necessary votes for passage. The bill went down to defeat 61-68. A motion was made to reconsider the bill and the vote was retaken but the bill lacked four Independent Republican votes necessary for passage. The bill was again defeated, this time on a vote of 64-63.

Meanwhile H.F. 3, the bill authorizing the shifts in state payments, was encountering difficulties in the Senate. A number of senators argued that the bill was bad fiscal policy. Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids), who had criticized the concept of payment shifts throughout the negotiations, said, "We



are dealing with something of a problem this year but we are going to create a crises two years from now. . . I am convinced that nobody is looking at the impact in the next biennium." The final vote on the measure took over 20 minutes as senators switched back and forth. Finally, though, the bill squeaked through on a vote of 34-32, the bare minimum for passage.

The Senate's action on H.F. 3 rang down the curtain on the final part of the drama surrounding the tax measure. The special session was adjourned at 2:50 p.m., with most of the business completed. However, once again legislators were faced with the prospect of another special session. The failure of the short term borrowing bill assured legislators they would once again be returning to St. Paul.

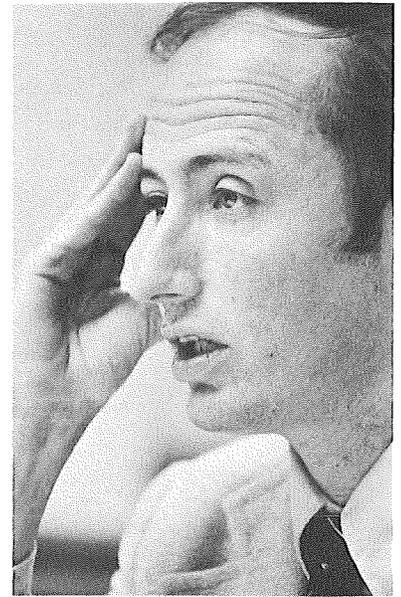
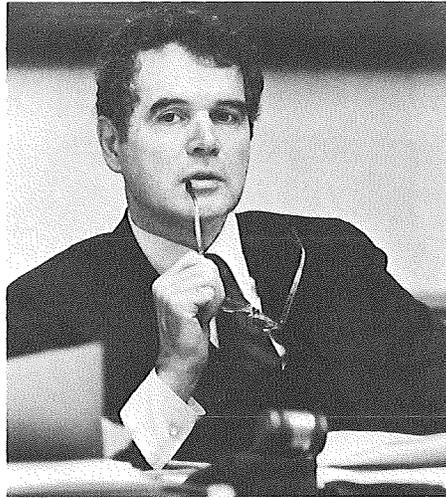
Epilogue — The Second Special Session

The encore took place Wednesday, July 1, when legislators gathered for a second special session. At issue was a bill to increase the state's short term borrowing authority. Such a bill was necessary because of expected cash flow problems later in the year.

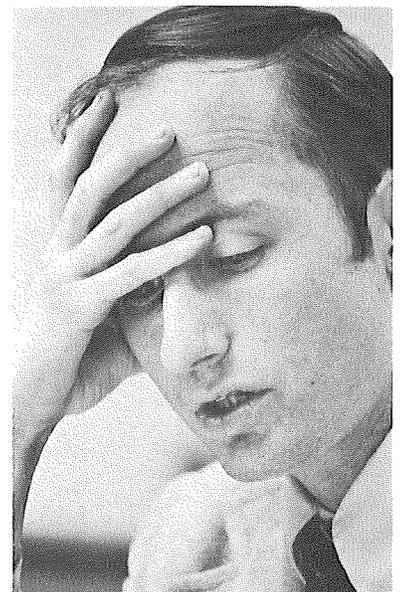
The bill encountered numerous difficulties in both the Senate and House of Representatives during the two day session. However, late the second day, a compromise package was hammered out by a conference committee and was quickly approved by both bodies.

The measure increases the state's short term borrowing authority from the current \$100 million to \$360 million per year. In addition, the bill requires a study to be done in order to eliminate the cash flow difficulties and, thus, the need for short term borrowing. Also, the bill provides for the rescheduling of \$129 million in payments to school districts to avoid the need for future increases in borrowing authority. Finally, the measure encourages the establishment of a \$100 million "rainy day" fund to avoid future cash flow problems.

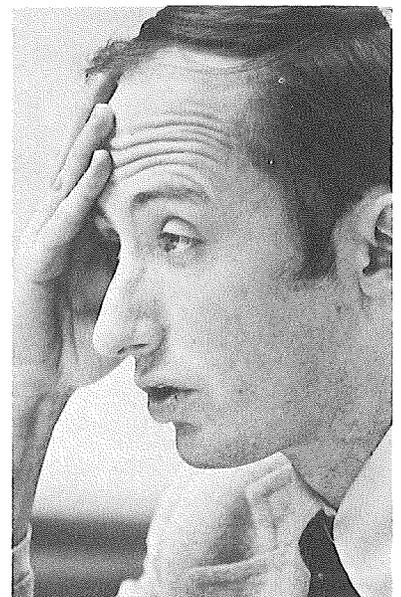
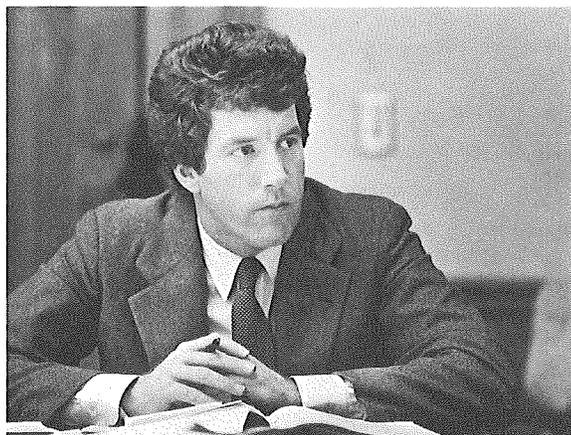
Minority Leader Ashbach defends the IR caucus position before the vote on the motion to reconsider the vote on H.F. 1.



Photos by Mark M. Nelson



FAR RIGHT and ABOVE: After months of subcommittee work, Sen. Neil Dieterich presents the 143 page education aids bill to the Education Committee. **TOP LEFT:** Chairman Jerome Hughes guides discussion. **RIGHT:** Sen. Jim Ramstad follows the presentation.



Money shortage hinders school aids funding

by Anita L. Neumann

They were a little late in completing the assignment, but the 1981 legislature finally put the finishing touches on a two-year funding package for state public elementary and secondary education by passing a \$78 million supplemental budget bill during a special session, Saturday, June 6.

The main problem confronting the legislature as they labored to devise a workable plan was money — or the lack of it — due to a \$136.5 million budget deficit in the current biennium and expectations during the session that state funds would fall at least \$503 million short over the next 2 years. A comprehensive tax bill passed during the first special session, however, is now expected to prevent a deficit during the upcoming biennium.

Those deficit expectations added an untraditional element to traditional decisions over what programs to fund and how much to give them by requiring cutbacks in programs, teachers and materials in school districts throughout the state.

The funding package that ultimately emerged after nearly five months of Senate debate over proposals and counterproposals is a two-part attempt to reconcile the current climate of fiscal austerity with the necessity of maintaining the state's high quality system of public education.

The first portion, a \$2.16 billion omnibus education aids bill (S.F. 150), was completed by the legislature in late May and signed into law by the governor on June 1. The second part is a \$41.7 million appropriations increase contained in the supplemental budget bill passed during the first special session. The supplemental bill became necessary because of changing budget forecasts and a feeling among members of the Senate that the initial omnibus measure did not contain adequate funding to meet the needs of education in the state. The original bill

did stay within the budget guidelines developed (and subsequently revised) by the governor who promised to veto any measure exceeding the prescribed levels.

"We feel very strongly that we need to spend more in the area of education," said Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe (DFL-Ada) during floor debate. "Every time we talked with him [the governor] about putting more money into education the governor said, 'No, keep within the spending limits'. It's very frustrating," Moe said.

The omnibus bill, which provides the basic guidelines by which the state's education dollars are allocated, contains nine articles which provide state money for basic foundation aid, transporting students between home and school, special education programs for handicapped students and other special-needs children, adult and community education, vocational education programs in both high schools and AVTI's, classes for gifted children, provisions for early retirement and teacher leaves of absence, and state loans to help school districts repay their debts.

Senate committee debate early in the session over the emphasis that ought to be placed upon foundation aid — the basic assistance for instructional programs, staff and materials — and categorical, or special purpose, aids established the parameters of the discussions which followed.

"You should go heavy on foundation aid if you have to weight the two of them," said Sen. Keith Langseth, a DFLer from rural Glyndon in northeastern Minnesota and a member of the Education Aids Subcommittee. Langseth, like many senators, particularly those from rural areas, believes too much emphasis has been placed on categorical aids. "We have to let schools have more to say in how to spend the money," Langseth said. Currently, the legislature is specific in mandating

Glossary

Agricultural tax credit aid

Tax relief for agricultural and seasonal property owners.

Basic maintenance levy

A tax a school district imposes against its property owners for the purpose of funding the current operating costs of the district. The levy is based upon a legislatively determined mill rate.

Biennium

A two-year period. For state accounting purposes, a biennium begins on July 1 of an odd-numbered year and runs through June 30 of the next odd-numbered year.

Categorical aid

State funds paid to school districts for special purposes like handicapped or community education programs.

Discretionary aid and levy

State money (aid) for school districts opting to impose an additional property tax (levy) on its residents for educational purposes.

Equalized

Property values within a school district are "equalized" through the use of sales ratios in order to compensate for different assessment practices among the districts. In Minnesota, the legislature establishes a maximum mill rate which a district may levy for its operating costs, and sets a specific amount of state aid per pupil unit based on that mill rate. State aid is reduced in proportion to a district's under-levy if it chooses to tax at less than the maximum rate.

In Minnesota, the aid a district receives varies inversely with the school district's property valuation.

Foundation aid

Determined by a formula which is based upon equalized property values within a school district, this basic aid provides state funds for the basic operating costs — instructional programs, staff and materials — of a school district.

Other components of foundation aid include grandfather aid, replacement aid, discretionary aid, agricultural tax credit aid, minimum aid and foundation aid for shared-time pupils.

Foundation aid is paid out on the basis of a legislatively determined amount per pupil unit (or allowance) in accordance with a school district's need, which is calculated using the formula.



Sen. Dave Rued (right) adds to committee discussion while Sen. Keith Langseth listens.

how the appropriated money for these aids may be spent.

The omnibus bill, according to Education Aids Subcommittee Chairman Neil Dieterich (DFL-St. Paul), "probably does more to cut categorical aids and restore foundation aid than ever before." The 10-member subcommittee is the policy group with the primary responsibility for devising an education funding package.

The bill has a total foundation aids appropriation of \$1.34 billion for the biennium and sets the formula allowance at \$1318 for the 1981-1982 school year and at \$1400 per pupil unit in the 1982-1983 school year. The supplemental bill provides an additional \$26.5 million and raises the formula allowance to \$1333 in 1981-1982 and to \$1416 in 1982-1983. Categorical aid appropriations total \$796 million for the biennium.

Several controversial items emerged during subcommittee debate which began on the bill in late January.

A provision targeting additional foundation aid money to districts with large numbers of students from low-income families divided senators along urban and rural lines before a compromise was agreed upon. The compromise places a freeze on the so-called AFDC aid increases at 98.5 percent of the 1980-1981 levels.

Rural senators felt their districts were being shortchanged because more state money was flowing to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, where AFDC family concentrations are high.

"The problems arise in the distribution of money," according to Sen. Dave Rued (R-Aitkin). "There's too much concentration [of state funds] in cities of the first class. Rural areas are not getting it. If we continue this trend we'll concentrate more and more money down there," he said.

Urban areas, however, cite their need for additional money to cope with the special needs of large numbers of low-income students. Additional funding for compensatory programs is based on the premise that many low-income students are disadvantaged in their ability to benefit from schooling as a result of their

Education glossary continued

Grandfather aid

State aid paid to school districts with above average maintenance costs. In order to qualify for the aid, the district must impose an excess or "grandfather" levy in addition to the basic maintenance levy.

School districts with lower than average property values may receive state aid in proportion to the amount of money that could be raised by imposing the full grandfather levy on the district.

Maximum effort basic levy

A tax imposed upon school district residents for district capital expenditure debt reduction.

Mill rate

The rate applied to a district's property valuation for taxation purposes.

Minimum basic foundation aid

State assistance paid per actual and AFDC pupil units to school districts in which agricultural land makes up 60 percent or more of the district's property value assessment. This aid is reduced by the amount of agricultural

land tax credit or other aid the district receives.

Pupil units

A weighted count of student enrollment numbers used in the foundation formula.

Kindergartners are counted as .5 pupil unit, elementary students at 1.0 units and secondary students at 1.4 units.

School districts with students whose families receive AFDC receive an additional .5 pupil units for each of those students. Districts which have a concentration of AFDC students greater than 6 percent receive an additional .1 pupil unit for each percent of concentration greater than 5 percent, up to a maximum of .6 extra units.

Replacement aid

Reimbursement to school districts for declining and growing enrollment and sparsity aid provisions of state law which were repealed in 1980. Sparsity aid is state assistance to small, sparsely-populated districts.

Shared-time foundation aid

State money to reimburse schools for services provided to private school students.

environment. "Our commitment to funding children of poor families has shown results in higher achievement," said Education Committee Chairman Jerome Hughes (DFL-Maplewood), a 15-year veteran of the Senate.

Several plans to "average" a school district's AFDC needs over the past three or four years were proposed before being discarded in favor of the 98.5 percent compromise.

The proposals "tried to increase foundation aid by taking money from AFDC, but it didn't work," Hughes said. "Too many districts were hurt and there were too many problems."

The 98.5 percent plan "is a compromise between projected increases and possible declines," added Dieterich, who authored the Senate's omnibus bill. It will save the state about \$12 million, he said.

Another controversial topic worked out in the subcommittee was the question of school district fund balances which are surplus which a school district can bank or invest, often with high returns. In the past, a school district continued to receive state aid based upon current property values and inflationary costs, regardless of the size of its fund balance, unless the fund balance was over \$165 per pupil unit and had increased over the previous year. Several proposals to encourage these districts to spend some of their surplus in place of additional state money, provoked lengthy discussions over the incentives for rash spending generated by such a plan.

"Fund balance recapture doesn't make good managerial sense," according to Sen. Gene Merriam, a Coon Rapids DFLer who chaired the subcommittee for four years. "We're telling districts to spend their money or lose it. There are two ways of looking at it," he said. "Fund balances are due either to school districts' financial practices or to problems with the formula." If the cause is the latter "we can take a look at ways of correcting the formula," he said.

A compromise was eventually reached which will reduce the amount of state discretionary levy aid by the amount a district's fund balance exceeds \$500

per pupil unit, whether it increased over the previous year or not.

A third problem area surfaced during discussions of what existing programs ought to be cut to make way for the funding of new programs and services.

"We ought not to fund new programs if we can't get the basic foundation formula up to reasonable levels," said Sen. Steve Lindgren, a first term IR member from Richfield. According to Lindgren, reductions in the basic transportation formula appropriations contained in the omnibus bill for example, would have required school districts to pay the full costs of busing secondary school students living between one and two miles from school. That would have cost his school district \$150,000 a year, he said. The supplemental bill, however, restores state funding for transporting students living a mile or more from school for one more year.

Minnesota has for many years enjoyed a national reputation for innovative programs and defenders of that reputation say that innovation is a

natural part of a self-improving process.

The legislature must constantly examine ways of improving the quality of education, said Hughes. "Unless you're content that everything is perfect, you can't say we shouldn't fund new programs, even if some of the old ones aren't funded." Hughes cited a variety of new programs included in the omnibus bill as examples of a "more effective use of educational resources." State money has been set aside for experimental programs geared to individual student needs with an increased emphasis on the unique skills a teacher, student or family member may have and the special resources a community may offer.

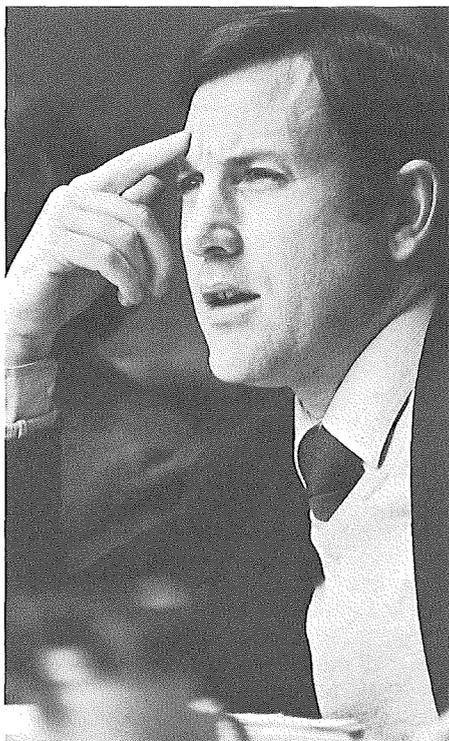
A low-power TV program in Eagle Bend, which will allow one teacher to instruct a number of students in several different schools, could expand program offerings in small districts that otherwise could not afford to offer those programs to small numbers of students.

Studies into other alternative education delivery systems including the use of computers for teaching, correspondence courses, videotape and audio-visual courses have also been given life by legislative appropriations.

An innovative Senate proposal which would have reimbursed school districts for transporting a teacher to his students if that was more economical than busing the students was removed during conference committee deliberations.

"There were some technical difficulties in transporting teachers to students" this year, said Hughes who was a strong proponent of the idea. "It's a good idea," he said, "I do see it coming back."

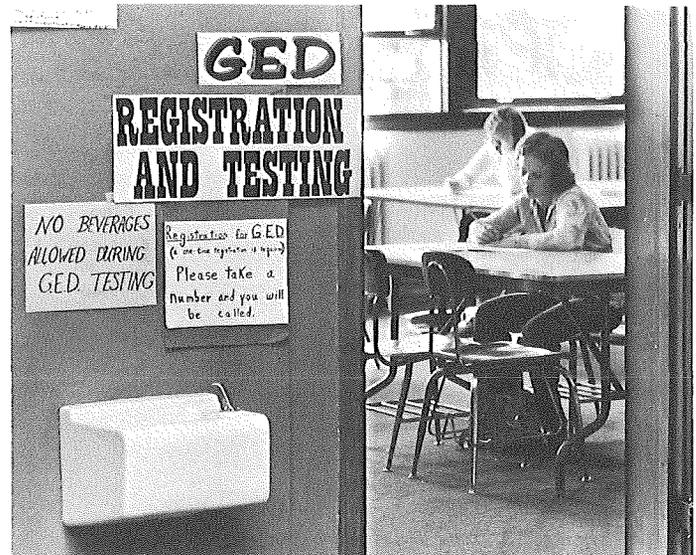
According to Hughes, providing for education is "the most significant expenditure of any that we do." Many senators agreed with him by approving the education funding package that Hughes said, "is our commitment to the education programs of the state."



Sen. Gene Merriam, former Education Aids Subcommittee chairman, asks a question.



A handicapped student boards a specially-equipped school bus with assistance from the driver. Provisions of Chap. 358 outline school district responsibility for the transportation costs of handicapped students.



General Education Development (GED) tests allow adults without a high school diploma to earn the equivalency of a high school education. The new law permits school districts to charge for administering the tests.

Funding cuts hit education programs

by Anita L. Neumann

Key elements of the omnibus education aids bill including supplemental appropriations adopted during the first special session include:

Foundation Aid

In addition to the foundation formula allowance changes outlined earlier, state summer school aid will be computed based on an equalized formula with a total appropriation of \$23.5 million. The basic maintenance mill rate, which determines local contributions to public education, is set at 21 mills for the 1981-1982 school year and will increase to 23 mills during the 1982-1983 school year. The discretionary levy is set at 1 mill for the 1981-1982 school year and at 2¼ mills for 1982-1983. This portion of the law also will allow a school district to use its share of the \$89 million which was restored by the legislature after the governor withheld school aid payments earlier in the year, for any general fund purpose without regard to what it may originally have been appropriated for.

Special Education

The new law contains innovations in its special education segment. A program to assist deaf adults through the use of sign language interpreters and notetakers in educational programs will go into effect shortly.

Special education programs, like all others, did not escape the reduction process.

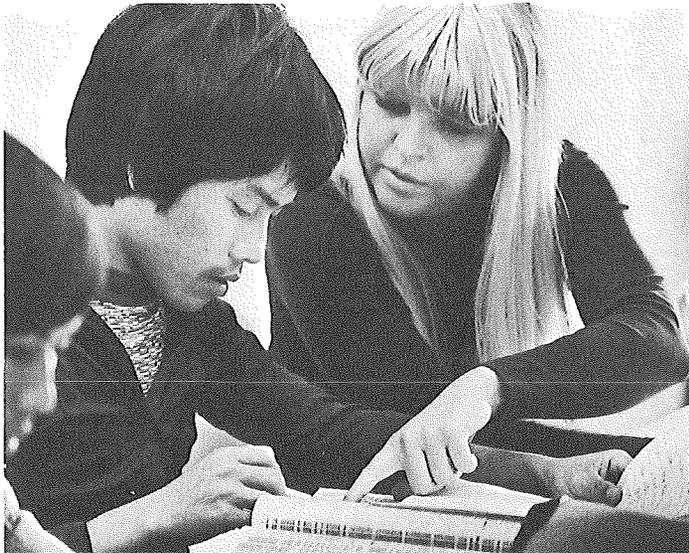
State aid to programs for students with a limited ability to communicate in English will be paid at 70 percent of teacher salaries in 1981 and 1982 but will fall to 65 percent in the 1982-1983 school year. Other special education aids will be based upon 65 percent of teacher salaries through the 1982-1983 school year and increase to 70 percent in 1983-1984. This provision eliminates an optional funding method based upon a school district being reimbursed for 69 percent of teacher salaries plus 5 percent of the program's administrative costs. A maximum reimbursement of \$12,000 had previously been set.

A gradual phase out of a program for

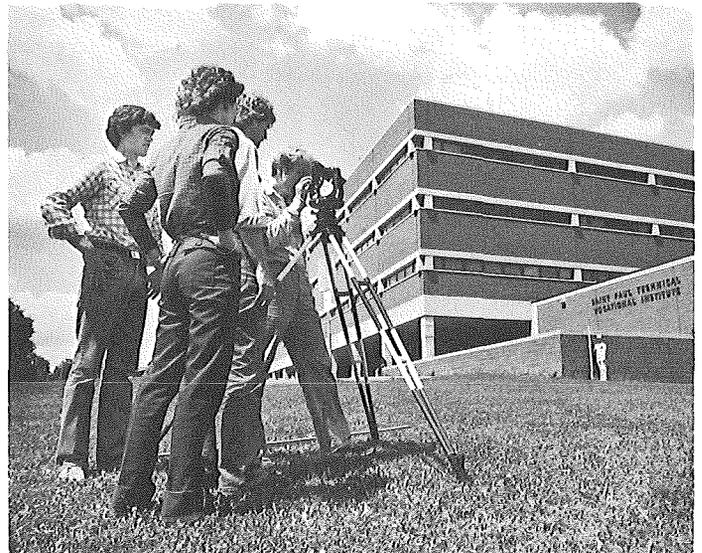
trainable mentally retarded (TMR) students between the ages of 21 and 25, which was part of the Senate's original proposal, was not adopted by the Senate-House conference committee in order to keep the bill within the governor's revised budget guidelines.

The Senate's proposal would have extended the program's June 30, 1983 termination date which is mandated by law. Sen. Gene Merriam authored the provision so that counties would not immediately have to pick up the total costs of running the programs once they are discontinued by the school districts.

The newly enacted law also specifies which district is responsible for paying the costs of and subsequently will get the aid for transporting handicapped students. For those students in day programs, their home district must provide the transportation while the district of attendance must furnish transportation for students in a residential program. School districts in which state institutions are located are responsible for transporting students at the institution.



An Adult Basic Education teacher, Terri Oelschlager, teaches "survival skills" to Chi Lee, a Hmong refugee. The class is part of St. Paul's Community Education program which receives state aid.



The State Board of Vocational Education now has authority to set tuition rates for AVTI students like these Civil and Highway Technology freshmen at St. Paul's AVTI.

Community and Adult Education

Program cuts left no area untouched. A case in point is an adult education program whereby general education development (G.E.D.)-high school equivalency tests are administered free of charge. In the past, the cost of giving those tests has been borne by the state. Under the recently passed law, school districts will no longer specifically be reimbursed for the tests and are authorized to charge for them. A portion of the general aid they receive may, however, be used to pay test costs.

Community education aid, which pays for programs like toddler swimming lessons, aerobic exercise classes or personal enrichment courses, will be reduced from 75 cents a person with a maximum school district reimbursement of \$7000 to 65 cents per person or a maximum of \$6100 in 1982 and 1983. The aid will be based on an equalized formula beginning in 1984.

Vocational Education

The state board for vocational education will have the authority to set both resident and non-resident tuition rates in state AVTI's. That authority has already prompted the board to

announce a 17 percent tuition increase (\$22 per quarter for state residents) over the coming year to cope with budget cuts and rising inflationary costs.

State money for high school vocational education programs will be reduced from 50 percent to 45 percent of the salaries and travel costs incurred by instructors beginning this year. Secondary vocational handicapped aid is to be reduced from 70 percent to 65 percent of teacher salaries until the 1983-1984 school year when it will return to the 70 percent level.

Aids and Levies

The existing programs providing special courses to exceptional children will experience doubled eligibility levels but the amount of money available per student has been cut nearly in half from \$30 per pupil in 1980 to \$16.25 in 1981-82 and \$17.50 in 1982-1983. A school district may count up to five percent of its students for such aid.

Minnesota's newly enacted education aids law also increases the maximum effort basic levy which a school district may impose upon its taxpayers in order to repay its debts. Under the new provisions, the levy increase from 15 to 16 mills applies only to those districts

which receive a state loan after July 31, 1981.

Payment Schedules

Payment shifts, an item of intense controversy in the debate over the tax package put together this session, also occur in the education funding package.

State education aids are currently paid on a schedule that allows school districts to receive 90 percent of their entitled aid in the year for which it was appropriated. The remaining 10 percent is held over until the following year as a "clean up" payment. State aid payments will soon, however, be paid on an 85/15 basis by holding an additional 5 percent of the total appropriation over until the next year. This new provision is expected to defer an estimated \$70 million in payments until the biennium beginning in 1984.

Teacher Mobility

In the area of teacher mobility, any teacher who is under age 55 but has had at least 30 years of fulltime teaching experience may now opt to retire early. The law also contains new provisions regulating leaves of absence by tightening the rules so that a teacher must return from a leave and teach at least three years before becoming eligible for early retirement.



Senators heard the governor's State of the State address and budget message in the House Chambers.

Last-minute supplemental measure saves medical assistance programs

by Judith M. Strobel

Many of Minnesota's medical assistance programs were temporarily held hostage this session while the Senate worked to restore them amid uncertain budget projections and threats of a veto from Governor Al Quie.

The programs were kept alive in a \$78 million supplemental appropriations bill that passed both bodies at the June 6 special session. The governor, who had vetoed them in an earlier \$98 million supplemental bill, "couldn't refuse" to sign the legislators' second offer without losing their support for the 1-cent sales tax hike he needed to balance the state budget. His supplemental proposal for the welfare and education programs was \$49 million.

The crisis developed when existing programs came under intense scrutiny

for their effectiveness during a session suddenly ruled by the harsh fiscal realities facing the state. Minnesota was caught between proposed cutbacks in federal funds and pleas of help from local units of government.

The special session supplemental bill (H.F. 2) appropriates \$29.4 million for medical assistance (MA) programs in addition to the \$575 million already provided in the \$1.55 billion omnibus bill (H.F. 1446). It relaxes the tight squeeze placed on annual rate hikes for health care providers whose costs of providing care are rising faster than the rate of inflation. Several senators feared that nursing home residents would suffer from reduced services if providers did not receive sufficient reimbursement. The bill also restores existing programs that were reduced or abolished in the omnibus bill because of their expense.

In order to keep down the total appropriation for H.F. 1446, the

legislators shifted \$39 million for MA programs into the original \$98 million supplemental bill. Quie had promised to veto any major spending bill that exceeded his budget limitations. Despite their maneuverings, the governor vetoed the measure that later became a bargaining chip during the special session tax negotiations. The legislators claimed, however, that their differences with Quie began early in the session when his staff's revenue projections proved inaccurate.

Budget Problems

In fact, the Department of Public Welfare (DPW) anticipated a \$52.8 million deficit in its current budget before the gavel rang down for the first time in the Senate Chamber on January 6. The deficit prompted the governor to ask for an accelerated collection of corporate withholding taxes to pump funds into the drained DPW budget. The deficit was due in

part to earlier state action in picking up a larger share of local welfare costs to relieve the pressure on property taxes and expanding MA eligibility to senior citizens who had a spouse in a nursing home.

Majority Leader Roger Moe said he sponsored the bill "in the spirit of cooperation" to aid the state's unhealthy budget. S.F. 366 passed the Senate 54-9 on special orders and was quickly signed into law after winning final approval in the House.

On January 27, Quie formally announced his \$8.7 billion budget proposal for FY 1982-83 that included major spending cuts for most state departments. He recommended a \$1.31 billion allocation for DPW despite its \$1.59 billion request. He said "We have created a system whose growth exceeds the ability of our citizens to support its various and general provisions."

A major step in Quie's plan to control state spending was to tighten eligibility standards for public assistance programs and reduce their appropriations. He wanted to put an 8 percent cap on annual increases for health care providers; freeze reimbursements for medical care providers to the 1978 billing level; and eliminate payments for reserved bed days and certain therapies for nursing home residents. He planned to remove presumptive eligibility for AFDC recipients; prorate their first month grants from the date of application rather than for the entire month; and cut back the amount of personal property they could own to retain eligibility.

In the areas of general assistance (GA) and general assistance medical care (GAMC), he proposed to exclude battered women and displaced homemakers from eligibility; lower the personal needs allowance for certain MA and GAMC recipients from \$35 to \$25; and only allow GAMC benefits in "life threatening" circumstances by eliminating 97.3 percent of the medical users being paid under existing law.

In addition, he decided to abolish the Catastrophic Health Expense Protection Plan (CHEPP), that protected middle income families threatened by bankruptcy because of long-term illness.

Senate Reaction

Neither caucus was sold on Quie's plan. DFLers deplored the



Sen. Allan Spear speaks to senior citizens during a noon rally in the Capitol Rotunda.

dismantling of programs they said are essential to maintain the quality of life in Minnesota.

Sen. Gerry Sikorski (DFL-Stillwater) charged that the governor was trying to balance the budget on the backs of the poor, the frail and the elderly. "His proposals border on tragedy for many seniors in the state," he said in February. "Ninety percent of the people in nursing homes are eventually on the medical assistance budget — where he is attempting to make drastic cuts." According to Sikorski, the number of elderly is increasing rapidly, they are living longer, and in bad economic times more elderly than usual apply for aid.

Independent Republicans acknowledged the need to control spending and suggested redirecting money from areas such as the Shade Tree Program to people-oriented programs.

Sen. Howard Knutson (IR-Burnsville) said "We must put our priorities in order. There is room to tighten up the system."

Sen. John Keefe (IR-Hopkins) said "The Senate Republicans certainly are independent enough to make their own judgments on these matters and while we will work with the governor and look at his budget, we will make our own determinations in this area."

News of Quie's recommendations brought numerous nursing home residents to a rally in the Capitol rotunda. Joan Knowlton of Hopkins sharply criticized the proposed cuts in maintenance therapy. She said "It's bad enough to have these afflictions without being able to move the best you can. It's very depressing to go backwards."

Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls.) promised to help the protesters. "Societies can



Kevin Kenney (left) of the Department of Public Welfare joins Sen. Howard Knutson in answering questions about S.F. 618.



be judged by the way they treat their older citizens," he said. "Maintenance therapy isn't where we ought to be making the cuts."

Policy Committee

On April 2, Knutson introduced the so-called "governor's package" (S.F. 618) in the Health, Welfare and Corrections policy committee. He told the members "The governor has given his proposal and now it's time to give ours in the spirit of working together to meet the needs of the recipients." He then explained several author's amendments that would have softened some of the governor's cuts.

The amendments would have provided \$15 million for CHEPP; allowed payments for physician-ordered therapy and 14 reserved bed days; permitted battered women and displaced homemakers to receive GA benefits; and made step-parents legally liable for their spouse's children.

The committee's DFL majority refused to accept Knutson's amendments, however, preferring to sponsor amendments that brought many programs back to the present levels of care. For instance, nursing home residents currently receive 36 therapeutic leave days. The committee also stripped the bill of a provision that would have given the DPW commissioner power to proratably reduce the department's programs and change eligibility standards if its

budget dipped into the red. Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls) made the successful motion to erase the provision because "that responsibility belongs to the legislature."

On April 9, S.F. 618 passed out of the policy committee as amended.

Finance Subcommittee

Several provisions from S.F. 618 were then taken up by the Finance subcommittee which was working on the omnibus welfare appropriations bill. The eight members had to compare the policy committee's recommendations to their costs. Their unpopular task of making cuts in the various budgets became even more complicated when the governor announced a projected deficit of \$503 million for the 1982-83 biennium.

Quie told Minnesotans in an April 15 radio address "There comes a point where you touch the nerve. Where you can cut no more without doing serious damage." He then detailed plans to raise taxes and make additional three percent across-the-board cuts in almost all areas of the budget.

Sen. Clarence Purfeerst (DFL-Faribault) expressed his concern at an April meeting. "I am fiscally conservative but I do have some compassion for people in society who can't take care of themselves," he said. "Certainly, there is some place where people fall

through the cracks in a budget, but with that big of a difference between the cracks and the budget allowance, even more will fall through."

The subcommittee then instructed department officials to present recommendations on where to place the three percent cuts. The members were concerned that some cuts might be made in the state hospital system so they asked staff (in consultation with DPW officials) to prioritize a list of units that could be consolidated or closed to meet the budget cuts. Three of Rochester State Hospital's four units topped the list of 30 units.

When DPW officials were late with their recommendations, Sen. Gerald Willet (DFL-Park Rapids), the Finance chairman, moved to reduce the staff complement "in the whole St. Paul operation" to spur some response. Commissioner Arthur Noot presented his plan at the next meeting.

Noot's suggestions were to reduce the department's chemical dependency division's allocation; eliminate 30 additional positions on the central office staff; cut back the administrative funds for the state hospital system and the central office; close the surgical unit at Rochester State Hospital (RSH); and delete a \$10 million contingency fund for GAMC.

Spear, a member of the subcommittee, disagreed vehemently with Noot's proposal to delete the contingency



LEFT: Health, Welfare and Corrections Committee. ABOVE: Sen. Clarence Purfeerst contributes to the committee's discussion of S.F. 618.

fund. He contended that the proposal was inconsistent with earlier testimony by officials that kept relying on the fund to back up GAMC services if the appropriated money ran out. Sikorski said the proposal was inconsistent with the governor's promise in his April 15 speech to spare GAMC from further budget cuts.

Noot's recommendation to close the RSH surgical unit prompted inquiries from the subcommittee members about the possible cost savings if several units or the entire institution were closed. Staff estimates indicated that \$9.3 million would be saved if the 3 remaining units for the mentally ill, the mentally retarded and the chemically dependent were also shut down.

Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth) moved to close the entire institution by Oct. 1, 1981 rather than close 10 units throughout the system. The motion passed on a voice vote without opposition. The subcommittee then approved the omnibus package and referred it to the full Finance Committee.

Finance Committee

Two southeastern Minnesota senators testified against the hospital closing at the April 29 Finance Committee meeting. Sen. Nancy Brataas (IR-Rochester) and Sen. Mel Frederick (IR-West Concord) said the decision was made in haste without enough

thought or facts. They also disputed the \$9.3 million savings figure. The committee's voice vote, however, stood behind the subcommittee's decision and sent the bill to the Senate floor.

Senate Floor

Brataas continued her battle to keep the hospital open when Sikorski presented the omnibus package (now known as S.F. 1391) at the May 1 afternoon session. Her amendment to keep open the 102-year-old institution failed on a 20-41 vote while the \$1.55 billion omnibus bill gained final approval on a 49-13 vote. A conference committee was then appointed to iron out the differences between S.F. 1391 and its House companion (H.F. 1446).

Conference Committee

Despite the congenial give-and-take among the 10 legislators at the first few meetings both groups held tightly to their positions. Yet, tempers grew short and discussions grew long as they worked to solve their differences on the medical assistance programs. The House wanted to keep the hospital open and add \$40 million to prevent a second-year freeze on MA payments. The Senate wanted to close the hospital and reinstate specific MA programs (such as those in the supplemental bill).

S.F. 1391 was \$57 million above the governor's revised recommendation of \$1.03 billion while the House version (H.F. 1446) exceeded his proposal by

\$62.5 million. The Senate bill, however, included several revenue raising provisions that actually put it \$1.7 million below Quie's revised recommendation.

The committee members met for more than 25 hours during the week of May 11 in addition to their regular session duties. One marathon meeting lasted from 7 p.m. Wednesday, May 13 until 6 a.m. Thursday, May 14 but produced no agreement. A weary chairman, Rep. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) recessed the meeting subject to a call of the chair.

On Thursday evening when the legislators resumed their discussion, Samuelson offered a counter proposal that would close the hospital at a later date, Jan. 1, 1983. He said "This is quite a reasonable and considerable change in the House position. We don't think we are doing the right thing but we are willing to compromise. If we don't reach a compromise I will recommend we dissolve the committee and let someone else agonize over it."

Sikorski, the Senate spokesman, agreed that the proposal was "a move in the right direction but it doesn't get us any closer to reducing the budget and that has been the cause of this whole decision." The senators rejected the House offer and proposed to close the chemical dependency and surgical units by July 1, 1981 and the units for the mentally ill and mentally retarded

no later than June 30, 1982. The House members then recessed and when they returned Samuelson said they would accept the compromise closing dates.

Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls.) said "the more reasonable dates" helped him change his mind. In addition, "I decided it was better for this conference committee to face the decision rather than five new members who haven't agonized over all of the other decisions. The abruptness of this decision is all a part of the whole budget system and given the circumstances — it was our responsibility."

Knutson, the sole Independent Republican senator on the conference committee, said "I for one, if it were my decision, wouldn't close this hospital because of its contributions to the system."

Repassage

The compromise package (now known as H.F. 1446) also allowed for the delayed opening of the Oak Park Heights correctional facility on February 1, 1982 and left intact the second-year freeze on MA payments. Brataas continued her plea for a two-year study

on the RSH closing at the Saturday, May 16 session.

She urged the senators to "search your heart, your soul and your integrity" before making the final decision. "It took 13 years of discussion before Hastings State Hospital was closed in 1978," she added.

Frederick again disputed the \$9.3 savings estimate and presented a series of cost estimates ranging from a smaller savings to a potential cost to close the facility. He also expressed concern that many of the patients over age 70 might die from "transfer trauma" if they had to be moved.

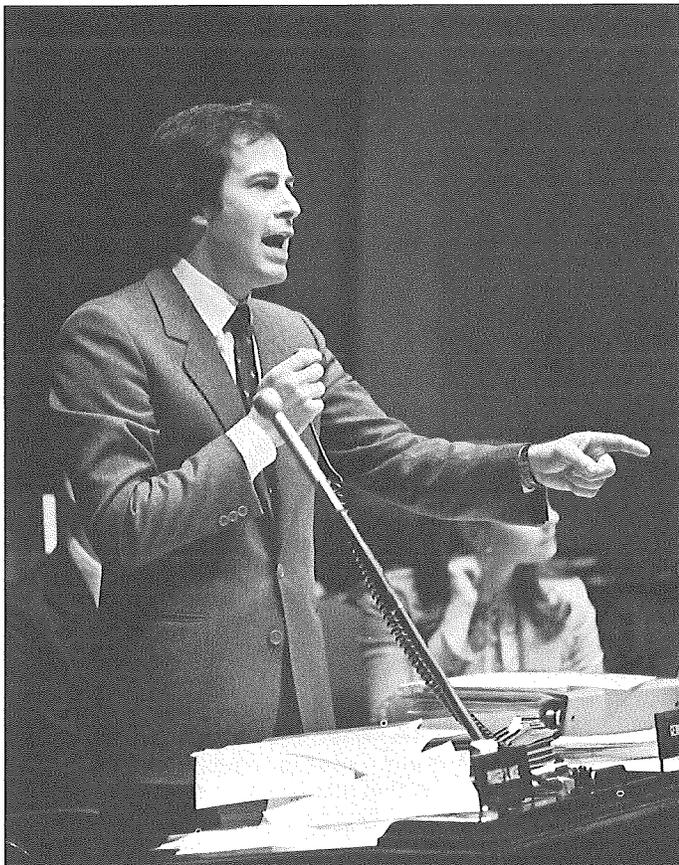
Sikorski, who chaired the Finance subcommittee, claimed the most conservative estimate would be \$7 million but stood behind the \$9.3 million figure. He defended the process used to make the cuts saying "It would be morally wrong to single out one area in the budget and not make cuts when we have had to make even more drastic cuts in other areas."

He said "the studies and analyses that everybody wants — they're great — but get us no further toward the public decision-making that has to occur.

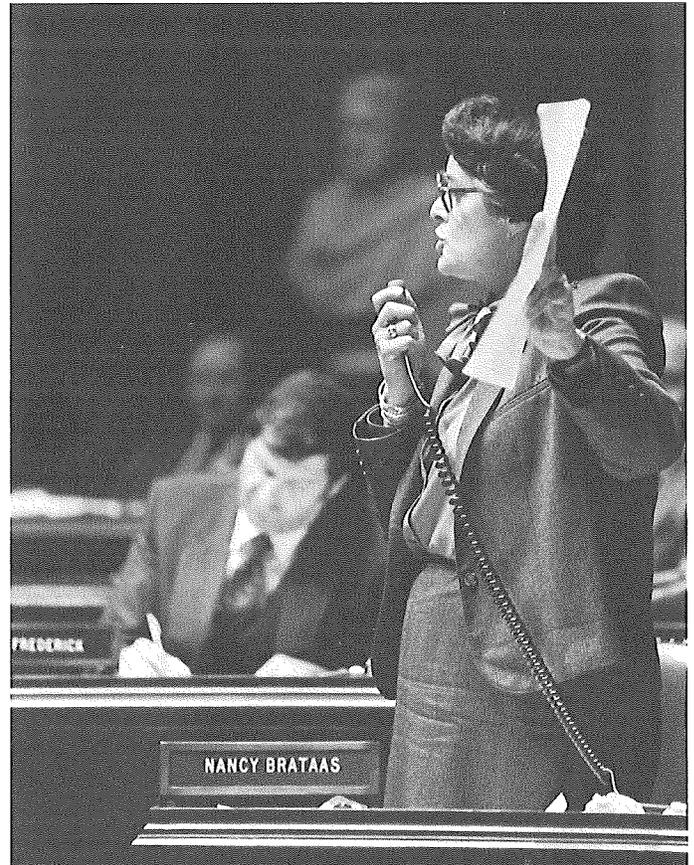
Where is the study that said we should have the hospital 100 years ago? Where is the study that said we should keep it open? The process we used to arrive at this decision was as fair, rational, stupid and unfair as many of our decisions concerning the budget this year. I didn't make the process but I, like everyone else, have to live with it."

Not all senators voted for the omnibus bill that won final approval on a 47-17 vote. Many agreed however, that it was a good bill considering the state budget. Brataas said "I am not voting against this because I don't think Sikorski and his committee haven't done a good job — they have — and under trying circumstances . . . But we need at least a two-year study so we can study the Rochester closing."

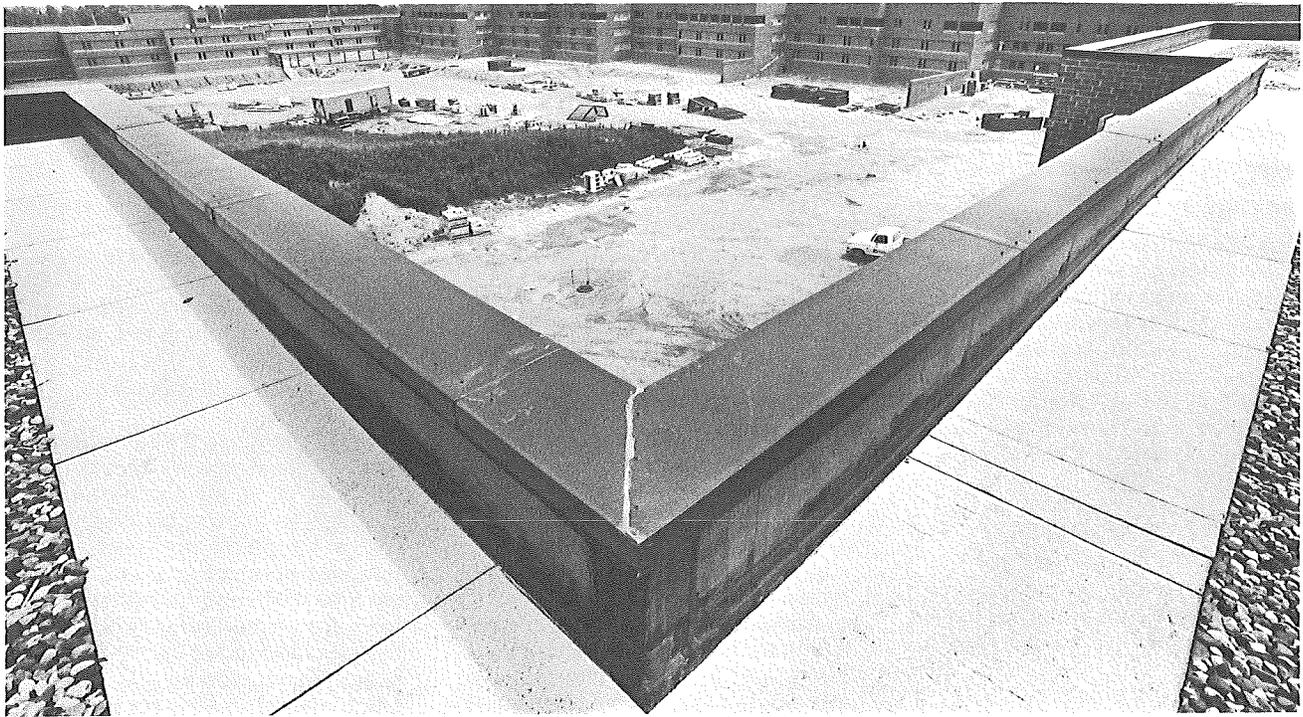
Berglin, who served on the special tax conference committee, said "H.F. 1446 is better than the governor's original proposal. However, we needed the supplemental bill to adequately provide for the elderly-poor in our nursing homes. When we put together the omnibus bill it was with the understanding that we would work hard for both bills."



On the Senate floor, Sen. Gerald Sikorski defends the Finance Committee's decision to close Rochester State Hospital.



Sen. Nancy Brataas argues against the closing as Sen. Mel Frederick prepares to add his disapproval.



The Oak Park Heights maximum security correctional facility nears completion.

Photos by Mark M. Nelson

Major provisions of HWC package

by Judith M. Strobel

H.F. 1446, the compromise omnibus bill that contains the controversial closing of the Rochester State Hospital and the delayed opening of the Oak Park Heights correctional facility, gained final approval on a 47-17 vote at the May 16 session of the Senate and was signed into law on June 1.

The \$1.55 billion appropriations bill, that was pounded out in conference committee, funds the department of Health (\$48.5 million); Public Welfare (\$1.32 billion); Corrections (\$127.9 million); and Economic Security (\$50.6 million).

The Sentencing Guidelines Commission receives \$310,600; the Corrections Ombudsman gets \$462,400 and \$3,721,800 goes to health-related boards such as the Board of Veterinary Medicine.

Health

The measure authorizes the commissioner to formulate temporary rules to implement and enforce the federal Hill-Burton program of the 1950's that provided construction grants to hospitals in return for the promise of free care to

indigent persons. The legislators believe that some Minnesota hospitals may not have completed their obligation that should produce some free care to lighten the case load for medical assistance (MA) and general assistance medical care (GAMC).

It requires the inspection of health facilities at least once every two years under specified conditions. At present, only nursing homes are inspected on an annual basis.

Welfare

One of the most controversial provisions in the welfare appropriations was the closure of the chemical dependency and surgical units at Rochester State Hospital (RSH) by July 1, 1981 and the remaining units for mentally retarded and mentally ill residents no later than June 30, 1982. The rider language authorizes the Department of Administration commissioner to sell the buildings and adjoining land within one year of the closure.

The Department of Public Welfare (DPW) commissioner is responsible for the orderly transfer of all patients to other state hospitals or

community-based residential facilities. Direct care positions are transferred to the other state hospitals in the same proportion as patients. Severance pay, relocation and early retirement are offered to the employees.

The bill extends general assistance (GA) benefits to battered women, displaced homemakers, and unemployable persons who have language deficiencies or a lack of marketable skills. GAMC benefits will be available for emergency and life threatening situations and some basic services.

Several revenue raising provisions provide additional money for shelters and support services for battered women, women offenders and crime victims. The provisions increase the marriage license fee from \$15 to \$30 (\$1.1 million); raise the marriage dissolution fee from \$20 to \$35 (\$450,000); and attach a 10 percent surcharge on court fines or assess a \$20 to \$40 fee to persons who are excused from paying a penalty by the judge (\$1.8 million).

Other revenue raising provisions
See HWC bill, pg. 22

HWC bill from page 21

strengthen the procedure to collect child support contributions through automatic wage withholding and make step-parents responsible for child support. Counties become responsible for 10 percent of the non-federal cost-of-care for the mentally retarded, mentally ill and chemically dependent in the state hospital system. Previously, counties did not have to make contributions for the mentally retarded and only paid \$10 per month for the mentally ill and chemically dependent residents who were not on medical assistance.

The bill removes presumptive eligibility for AFDC recipients and allows five working days for the local welfare agency to verify the applicants. The grants for the first month are prorated from the date of application rather than for the entire month. "Homesteads" are defined for AFDC exemption purposes and personal property limits drop from \$600 to \$400 for persons with one child and from \$1000 to \$600 for persons with more than one child.

Alternative care grants are now available on a statewide basis for persons who would be eligible for nursing home care as prescribed by a prescreening panel. The grants would allow the applicants to stay at home or in other community facilities by paying up to 75 percent of the state's share of the nursing home costs they would have otherwise incurred.

Maintenance and some restorative therapy and reserved bed days for nursing home residents were abolished under H.F. 1446. Tight restrictions were placed on the reimbursement of prescription drugs through medical assistance and an eight percent lid was put on the annual rate increases for long-term care providers. Vendor payments for medical care under MA and GAMC were limited to the 50th percentile of 1978 service fees for certain providers. Therefore, payments based on this schedule would have been five years out of date.

The preceding restrictions, however, were relaxed or restored by H.F. 2, the special session supplemental bill, that provides an additional \$29.4 million to the \$575 million allocated in H.F. 1446 for MA programs. Specifically, H.F. 2 raises the cap on annual rate increases for nursing home providers from 8 to 10 percent and hikes the reimbursement rate for vendor payments to the 50th percentile of 1979 billings rather than those from 1978. (The House had suggested the cuts when the governor had refused to sign the original supplemental bill that contained a 1980 reimbursement level in its \$39 million for MA programs. The Senate had bargained for the 1980 level but later compromised with the House to reach an agreement on H.F. 2).

H.F. 2 returns maintenance and restorative therapy to their present levels and allows nursing home residents 36 days for therapeutic leaves; 18 days per hospital visit for acute care; and 14 days to attend a camp. Mentally retarded persons who live in intermediate care facilities have unlimited reserved bed days. A drug formulary will list which prescribed drugs are reimbursable with an emphasis on generic drugs.

The supplemental bill also allows married couples with one spouse living in a nursing home to continue to retain up to \$10,000 in liquid assets without losing their eligibility for medical assistance. However, the bill strengthens the enforceability of a provision that prohibits applicants from selling or giving away their home or property to someone at less than fair market value when the profits could be considered as a resource. The spouse who is not in the nursing home is no longer automatically eligible for MA benefits.

Corrections

The Oak Park Heights maximum security facility will open by Feb. 1, 1982. There will be 40 new positions to operate the facility that will house up to 400 difficult-to-manage and

high-risk male inmates. The commissioner may house Wisconsin inmates at Oak Park Heights provided Minnesota doesn't lose any money through operating costs. He is also responsible for phasing out the farm machine industry at the Stillwater facility and redirecting the program into light industry.

The bill abolishes the Minnesota Corrections Board as of June 30, 1982 and gives the commissioner \$100,000 to handle its diminishing duties. It requires the task force for battered women to continue until June 30, 1983 and authorizes a task force for women offenders. Funds are provided to set up model programs for women offenders along with grants for programs to teach them independent living skills. Approximately \$4.89 million is appropriated for services and crisis centers for battered women, victims of sexual assault and crime victims. The senators had worked to put money in these areas because they disagreed with the past funding priorities that spent much more of the department's budget for convicted felons than for victims of crime.

Economic Security

Department officials asked for and received the authority to put their entire \$10.2 million state appropriation for weatherization into the first year of the biennium if federal funds are not made available in 1982 and 1983. Once the money is spent, the state program will expire.

H.F. 1446 also provides two funding formulas for state Community Action Programs (CAPs) that allow the individual agencies to choose the most favorable formula. If the amount of state appropriated money is insufficient to fund the formulas, the shortage would be prorated among the agencies.

The state fuel assistance program receives \$3 million to match federal funds and \$2 million for programming in 1982. In 1983, the program will expire although \$3,050,000 may be carried into the second year of the biennium to match federal funds.

Photos by Mark M. Nelson



Human service programs such as Metro Mobility (top) were balanced against the need for highway maintenance and construction (bottom) in determining the new transportation budget.

Mass transit, highways fare well despite limited state funds

by Steve Senyk

Rising construction and maintenance costs combined with declining motor fuel revenues have caused serious highway funding shortfalls for many states. Minnesota is no exception.

In an attempt to boost the state's transportation money supply, the 1981 legislature approved a \$254.5 million package. Although it is the largest package in state history, it falls considerably short of both the governor's \$354 million request and the Senate Transportation Committee's \$342 million proposal.

According to the Transportation Committee Chairman, Sen. Clarence Purfeerst (DFL-Faribault), many of the proposed dollars were trimmed in order to provide additional funds for welfare and education while staying within the governor's guidelines.

He said that while a good transportation system was among his top priorities, he, and many other DFL senators, placed "services for the handicapped and elderly" and a "good educational system" above transportation funding.

The package raises \$156.5 million in new revenues, \$78 million of those stemming from a two-cent gas tax increase; \$71 million from increases in motor vehicle tax; and \$7.5 million from drivers' license fee increases. From the \$156.5 million, the state trunk highway fund will receive \$97 million, counties \$45.5 million, and municipalities \$14 million.

In addition to the fee increases, the legislature okayed the issuance of
See Transportation, pg. 24

Transportation from page 23

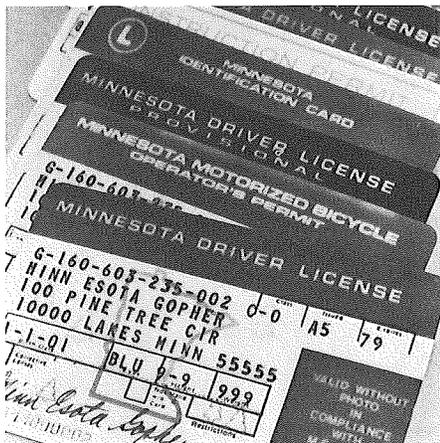
general obligation bonds, totaling \$98 million, to be used for highway improvement and bridge replacement.

Earlier in the session, two ad hoc groups, the Select Committee on Transportation (SCOT) and the governor's task force on Highways for Economic Vitality (HEV), presented recommendations to the legislature to increase the state highway fund. SCOT recommended that an additional \$249 million was needed for the state fund. HEV concluded \$423 million was needed.

In response to the recommendations, the Senate Transportation Committee approved a \$342 million proposal, which would have contributed \$151 million to the state's highway fund.

The present \$254.5 million package is expected to attract about \$450 million in federal matching funds for the 1982-83 biennium, thus bringing the total new dollar figure for the state's transportation system to at least \$700 million.

Under the license fee increase provisions, car owners will continue to pay tax on their car's value and the minimum annual fee will rise to \$35 by 1985. Pickup truck licenses will also be taxed on their value instead of gross weight.



Revenues of \$156.5 million will be generated by increased fees for drivers' licenses and motor vehicle registrations and a higher gasoline tax.

The gross weight tax on trucks, trailers, and recreational vehicles will jump from one to two cents per pound. The flat fee for motorcycles will be \$10 instead of \$5 per year and the annual fee for mopeds will be \$6 instead of \$3.

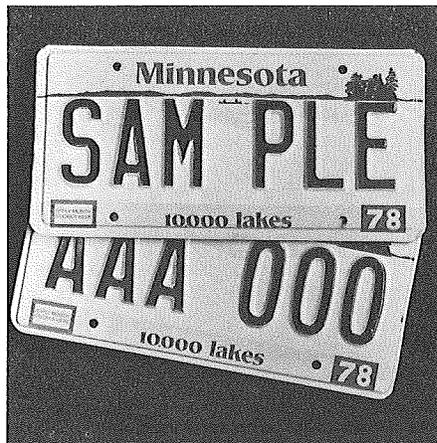
Drivers' license fees for class C will change from \$5 to \$10; class B from \$10 to \$15; and class A from \$15 to \$20.

In addition to highway funding, the transportation package designates \$50.8 million to mass transit from the general fund. The Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) will receive \$26.7 million, \$14.8 million for operating expenses and \$11.9 million for social fare reimbursements. This appropriation also places a cap of 60 cents on bus fares through the next biennium.

Private operators of transit systems within the metropolitan area will receive \$1.9 million in funding while outstate transit systems will be given \$12.5 million.

Metro mobility, a door-to-door transit service for the elderly and handicapped, will receive \$9.2 million. The recently implemented rideshare van and car pool program will be appropriated \$125,000.

In an attempt to keep the Twin Cities-Duluth Amtrak service running, \$200,000 is targeted for the rail service in the transit appropriation.

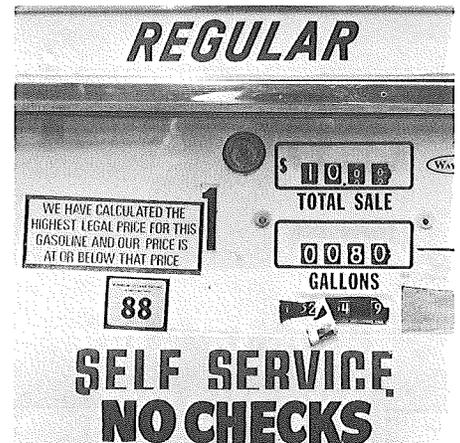


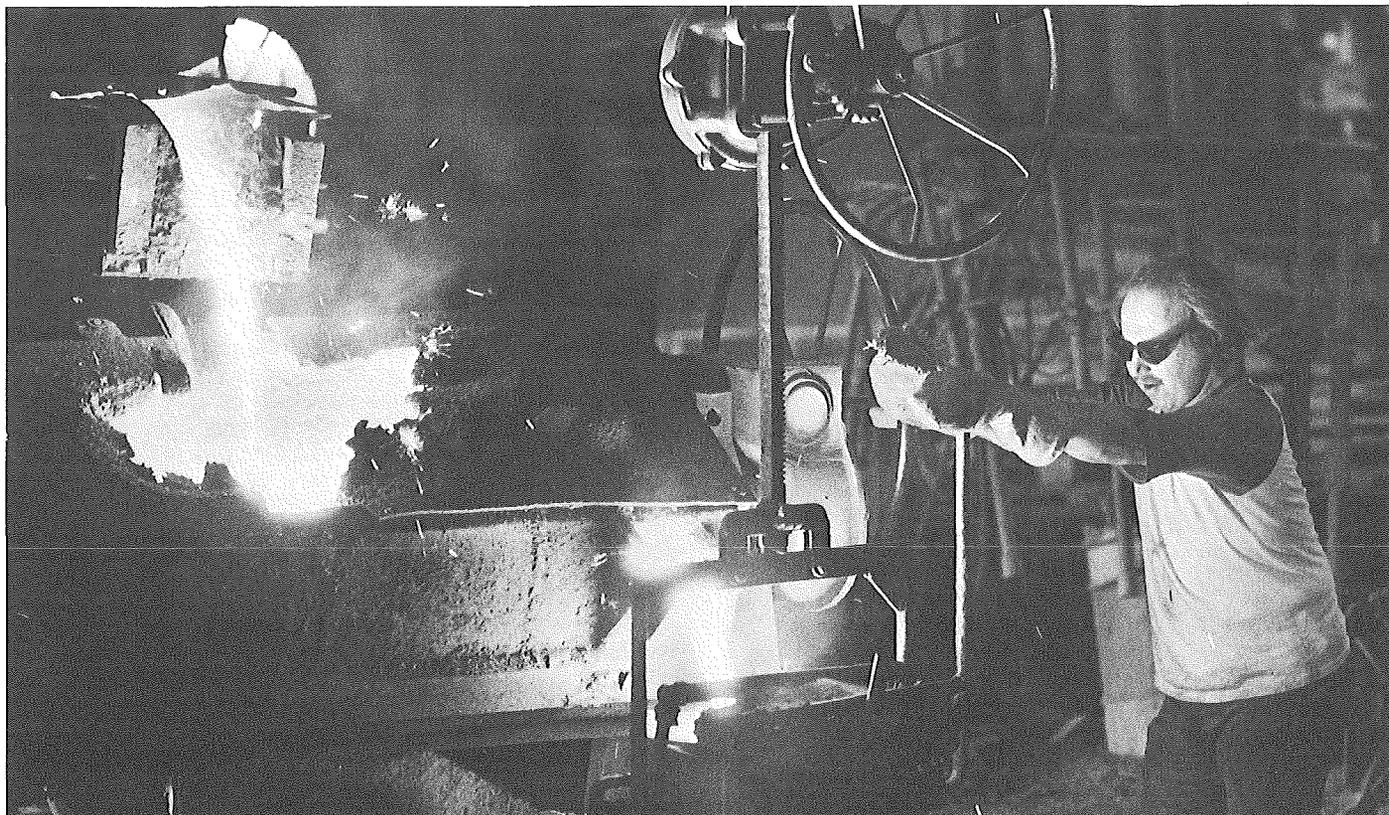
Future funds will be provided to the state's transportation system by transferring the motor vehicle sales tax revenues from the general fund to the highway distribution fund. The transfer will be phased in over an eight-year period with 75 percent of the dollars going to highways and 25 percent toward transit. This marks the first time the state has guaranteed future dollars to transit development.

While the bill enacts a two-cent gas tax hike, it allows service stations along the state's borders to keep their tax within three cents of the neighboring state's tax. This provision is designed to allow service stations to remain competitive with stations in lower gas tax states.

During the floor debate on the transportation package, Sen. Steve Engler (R-Randolph) expressed disappointment over the reduced appropriation, but added that the bill "was a commitment to transportation." He agreed with the policy changes in the bill that would provide future dollars to highways, but said he hoped "that in the future we can make more commitments to transportation."

Purfeerst said it is difficult to determine if the package will be sufficient enough to solve the highway funding problem, but added that "we have plugged in formulas to increase revenues and added additional dollars with the transfer of the motor vehicle tax to the highway fund." He believes the package will be of great assistance to the state's highways if inflation slows down.





Industries, such as this foundry, will pay lower insurance rates because of Chap. 346.

Bill changes workers' compensation

Although much of the legislative session was dominated by news of budget cuts and tax increases, a bill designed to streamline the workers' compensation system also garnered its share of the headlines. The bill attempts to provide reasonable benefits for injured workers while at the same time holding down insurance rates for employers.

One of the major provisions of the new law, Chap. 346 sponsored by Sen. Collin Peterson (DFL-Detroit Lakes), mandates a 15 percent reduction in workers' compensation insurance rates. The reduction will work out to a net decrease of about 5 percent because of an 11.8 percent increase that went into effect July 1.

In addition, the insurance companies' investment earnings must be considered by the commissioner during the rate setting process. The measure also provides for the deregulation of workers' compensation insurance premium rates during the period from June 1, 1983 to January 1, 1986.

Other provisions include a change in the schedule of payments for permanent partial disability and the placing of a cap on death benefits. Payment for permanent partial disability will be paid in a lump sum when the injured worker returns to work or, if the worker does not return to work and temporary total benefits have ceased, the permanent partial payments will be made on the same schedule as the temporary total payments.

The cap on death benefits allows the surviving spouse to choose either a lump sum payment equal to 10 years of compensation at 50 percent of the worker's wage or weekly

benefits for 10 years at 50 percent of the worker's wage. If the surviving spouse has 1 dependent child, the benefits would be 60 percent of the worker's wage until the child was no longer dependent. If there were 2 or more dependent children the benefit would be set at 66⅔ percent of the worker's wage until the youngest child was no longer dependent.

The measure also requires rehabilitation services to be provided to qualified surviving spouses so they can become self-supporting.

Finally, in the area of benefits, the bill delays the six percent cost of living adjustment to one year from the date of the worker's injury and reduces the amount of workers' compensation benefits by the amount of any welfare payments the worker receives.

The new law also prescribes attorneys' fees at a maximum of 25 percent of the first \$4,000 and 20 percent of the next \$27,000 of benefits. Further, additional fees can be approved by the appeals court. However, the measure limits attorneys' fees to only the disputed portion of a claim.

In the area of health care delivery, the measure provides that health care provider fees be limited to the 75th percentile of the usual and customary fee for the same service in the preceding year.

Finally, the measure authorizes an appropriation of \$550,000 to the Department of Labor and Industry to computerize and update the worker's compensation records and information system.

Bill Highlights

Abortion notification

Medical personnel must notify the parents or guardians of a minor girl seeking an abortion at least 48 hours before the procedure under the provisions of Chap. 228.

The law, sponsored by Sen. Gene Waldorf (DFL-St. Paul) mandates parental notification — not consent — but permits medical personnel to ignore the waiting period if the girl's life is in danger, she is the victim of neglect or abuse, she doesn't live at home, or she has written permission from her parents or guardians.

Medical personnel must show "reasonable diligence" in reaching the parents or guardians by certified mail or in person to avoid a misdemeanor penalty.

If the girl doesn't want her parents to be notified, she can hire an attorney to challenge the requirement that her parents or guardians be notified and allege her maturity in a confidential hearing before a juvenile court judge.

HMO abortion options

Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) have the option not to offer abortion services, according to Chap. 122, authored in the Senate by Sen. Wayne Olhoft (DFL-Herman).

The law changes a health department rule that required HMOs (prepaid medical programs) to cover abortions for members as part of their comprehensive coverage. It puts HMOs in the same category as insurance companies which are not required to provide abortion coverage.

HMOs can now decide if they do not want to offer abortions except to prohibit the death of the mother or they can let the employers decide whether abortion services should be covered in their comprehensive health care packages.



Stillwater inmates Jerry Mee, John Schoaf, Mike Connors and Ron O'Neil plan to apply for prison sentence reductions ranging from five months to two years under Chap. 366.

School aids restoration

The first bill signed into law during the 1981 session, Chap. 1 restores \$89 million in state assistance to school districts which was held back by the governor in the 1980-1981 school year.

Sponsored by Majority Leader Roger Moe (DFL-Ada), the legislation appropriates money from the general fund. The expenditure will be considered a FY 1982 liability. The legislation further prohibits the governor from rescinding any future school aid payments if state funds fall short.

The law will also allow school districts to borrow up to 50 percent of their anticipated tax revenue upon negotiable tax anticipation certificates of indebtedness. In anticipation of state or federal school aid payments, a district school board may also borrow an aggregate amount which does not exceed 75 percent of the aids the district expects to receive during the school year.

Accelerated tax payments

This law, Chap. 13 carried in the Senate by Sen. Roger Moe (DFL-Ada), accelerates the state's collection of employer withholding taxes.

The key to the new law is more frequent transfers of withholding taxes. Under procedures outlined in the law, each month is divided into eight periods of three or four days. An employer whose withholding tax from employee paychecks reaches \$3000 during any of these periods must deposit those taxes with the state within three banking days. A large employer, as a result, may have to report eight times a month instead of once-a-month as had been required.

Small employers would be required to make deposits within 15 days after the end of the month during which the amount they withheld from employee paychecks, to that point in the quarter, exceeded \$200. That limit will be increased to \$500 on Jan. 1, 1982.

Higher education funding

Chapter 359, the Higher Education Omnibus Appropriations Bill, sponsored on the floor by Sen. Tom Nelson (DFL-Austin), targets \$861.8 million to fund the state Dept. of Education, Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB), state university system, community college system, University of Minnesota and Mayo Medical School.

Additional appropriations of \$6.75 million for higher education scholarships, grants-in-aid and private college contracts were included in the supplemental budget bill passed during the first special session.

Chapter 359 appropriations include: Dept. of Education — \$47.6 million; HECB — \$87.6 million; State University Board — \$166 million; State Community College Board — \$79 million; University of Minnesota — \$478 million; and Mayo Medical School — \$3 million.

Inmate sentence review

Chapter 366 authored by Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls.), will allow any individual convicted and sentenced for a crime committed before May 1, 1980 to apply for a sentence reduction in accordance with the state's sentencing guidelines which went into effect for convictions after May 1, 1980. The law only provides for application for sentence reduction; and the judge is directed to consider whether or not the individual poses a threat to society in making the review decision.



Increased fees for fishing and hunting licenses were included in Chap. 356.

Semi-states and transportation

A \$1.065 billion semi-states and transportation appropriations bill was signed into law with \$277 million earmarked for highway construction and \$172 million for highway maintenance.

Semi-state departments appropriations include \$13.5 million for the Dept. of Commerce, \$13.9 million to the Historical Society, \$4.5 million to the State Arts Board, \$149,300 for the Minnesota Horticulture Society, and \$50,000 for the Humane Society.

The law, Chap. 357, also increases filing fees for vehicle licenses from \$1.75 to \$2.50 by August 1 of this year and to \$3.25 by January 1, 1983. Vehicle license plates will be issued on a lifetime basis instead of every five years as is the current practice. Liquor licenses will also be increased by 50 percent under the new law. The bill was presented on the Senate floor by Sen. Mike Menning (DFL-Edgerton).

Drugs on school premises

Chapter 6, introduced by Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids), doubles the fine or term of imprisonment for anyone 18-years-old or more who is caught on school premises in possession of drugs or other controlled substances. A small amount of marijuana is exempt from the double punishment provisions.

Therefore, an individual convicted of possessing drugs or controlled substances listed on Schedules I, II, or III, may be imprisoned for not more than 10 years or fined not more than \$30,000 or both for a first violation.

Closed meetings allowed

This newly enacted legislation, Chap. 174, allows a public employer to hold closed meetings in order to develop negotiating strategies.

The decision to hold such a meeting must be agreed upon by a majority vote of the employer's governing body. The decision must also be made at a public meeting. According to the measure, introduced in the Senate by Sen. Nancy Brataas (IR-Rochester), a written roll of members and anyone else attending the closed meeting must be taken and made available to the public after the meeting. The meeting must also be tape-recorded. That record must be preserved for two years after the contract is signed. The public will gain access to the tapes after all labor contracts are signed.

Court review of the tapes is required if charges are brought which claim that discussions other than labor negotiations occurred at the closed meeting.

State departments funding

Chapter 356 is a \$1.35 billion section of state law which provides the funding for the operating expenses of state governmental departments and agencies, as well as the legislature, executive branch and state's court system.

Sen. William Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Center) carried the bill which combines the state Energy Agency, state Planning Agency, Crime Control Planning Board and Dept. of Economic Development into one new agency, the Dept. of Energy, Planning and Development to be headed by one commissioner.

Project Fair Share, a revenue department program designed to catch individuals who under-report their tax liability or do not file a return, is included in the new law. The revenue department will receive \$459,100 to run the program and hopes to collect nearly \$38 million in previously "lost" tax revenue.

Two groups, the Council on the Economic Status of Women and Spanish Speaking Affairs Council, which previously existed under sunset provisions, have been given permanent status under the new chapter.

The law also contains increases in hunting and fishing license fees from \$5 to \$7 for small game, \$10 to \$14 for deer-hunting, \$5 to \$6.50 for fishing and \$9 to \$12 for an individual "sportsman" license.

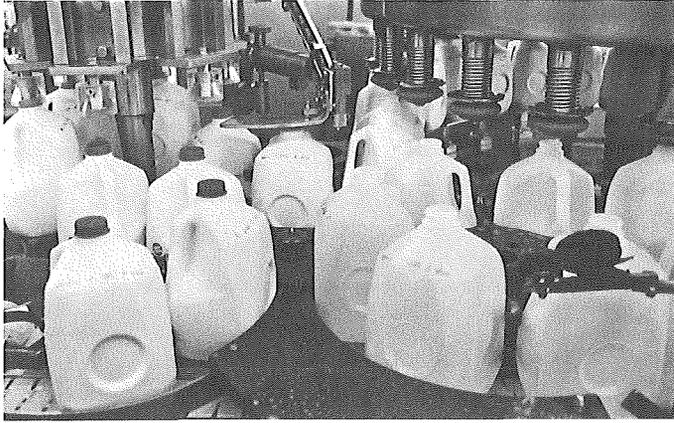
Alternative mortgages

State chartered lenders will be allowed to issue the same kind of alternative mortgages as those issued by federal financial institutions under newly enacted Chap. 137 authored by Sen. Irv Stern (DFL-St. Louis Park).

The new law allows state lenders to write variable rate mortgages under which the interest rate may change over set time periods. The law also allows wrap-around mortgages to be written. Wrap-around mortgages combine a seller's first mortgage with a new loan negotiated by the buyer into one mortgage handled by the lending institution granting the loan to the buyer. State chartered institutions are not allowed to require an equity share in the home as a condition of granting a mortgage.

The new law also contains provisions under which conventional loans no longer need to be assumed at the original interest rate; the lender is allowed to demand a higher interest rate when the home is sold and the mortgage assumed. Anyone assuming a mortgage must also meet the lender's credit standards.

Loans assumed prior to enactment of the law will not be affected.



Non-returnable plastic milk containers are filled and capped on a production line kept running by Chap. 151.

Plastic container ban repeal

The sale of milk in non-returnable plastic containers has been permitted to continue with the enactment of Chap. 151.

The new law, sponsored by Sen. Collin Peterson (DFL-Detroit Lakes), repeals the ban on plastic containers which would have finally gone into effect on May 8 if the repeal had not been passed. The law also requires the commissioner of agriculture to institute a study that examines current marketing practices for milk and milk products.

The study will be undertaken to determine the economic effects on consumers and dairy farmers if a ban on packaging procedures were to go into effect. The study will also look into the environmental impact of current packaging procedures.

Dog-fight penalties

Chapter 22 authored by Sen. Gene Merriam, (DFL-Coon Rapids), makes it a felony to be willfully involved in the activity of dog-fights, cock-fights or related activities. The felony penalty is extended to promoters, ticket-sellers, ticket-takers, animal trainers or owners, or persons owning the property where the fight is held.

Persons who knowingly buy a ticket to or attend such an event may be charged with a misdemeanor.

Precious metals regulation

A bill designed to lower the rate of stolen precious metals through the regulation and licensing of second-hand precious metal dealers was enacted into law by the 1981 legislature.

Dealers handling items used for personal, family or household purposes will be required to purchase a license in the county in which the business is located. The dealers will also be required to keep all second-hand items containing precious metals in their possession for at least 14 days. They must also maintain written records of each transaction made with a seller and require an individual selling an item to present a picture identification card.

The law, Chap. 333, also prohibits precious metal dealers from purchasing any second-hand items from persons under 18 years of age unless they are accompanied by a parent or guardian. Sen. Eric Petty (DFL-Mpls.) sponsored the measure.

Checking account information

A financial institution is allowed to release checking account information to law enforcement officials investigating bad-check complaints under provisions contained in Chap. 247 which was passed by the legislature and signed into law this session.

According to the bill carried in the Senate by Sen. Marv Hanson (DFL-Hallock), the information that may be released includes information and documents relating to the opening of the account; correspondence between the financial institution and the account holder concerning the status of the account; and statements on the account for the periods immediately before, during and immediately after the issuance of the alleged bad check. The last known address and phone number of the persons drawing upon the checking account may also be released.

The financial institution will also be excused from civil or criminal proceedings if it releases certain information to an individual holding a bad check. That information includes whether or not the account had sufficient funds to cover the check when it was written and what the status of the account was at that time. The last known address and phone number may also be released. A stop-payment order on a check will not trigger the information release provisions of the law.

Business corporations law

A revision of the "Business Corporations Act," Chap. 270, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Eric Petty (DFL-Mpls.), rewrites the state's old corporate law which was drafted in 1933. The new law modernizes and updates state law relating to incorporation procedures and regulations; shareholder rights and responsibilities; corporate powers, practices responsibilities and organization; and share transfers and values.

The act went into effect July 1, 1981. The old law, however, will remain in effect until January 1, 1984, so that a Minnesota corporation may function under either law until that time.

Parent-child testimony

Under newly enacted Chap. 262, sponsored by Sen. Jack Davies (DFL-Mpls.), parents and their minor children cannot be forced to testify about a communication made in confidence by a minor to the parent. A communication is considered confidential if it is not made in the presence of people who are not members of the child's immediate family and who live in the same house.

The testimony exemption may be waived if the parent or child specifically waives the exemption or if the parent or child fails to object to testifying. The exemption does not apply to civil actions or proceedings by one spouse against the other or by a parent or child against the other. It also does not apply in commitment proceedings for the parent or child or to guardianship or conservatorship appointments for the parent or child.

Similarly, the testimony exception does not come into play in criminal actions or proceedings when the parent is charged with a crime against the child, the spouse, or children of either. It may not be used if the child is charged with delinquency against a parent or parent's child or in cases of termination of parental rights or any other action dealing with child abuse, neglect, abandonment or non-support.

Truck road weights

With the enactment of Chap. 321, certain trucks on state roads will be allowed to carry higher gross loads. The increases are expected to lengthen road life by reducing the number of trucks using them.

Under the new law, six-axle trucks are permitted to carry maximum gross loads of up to 80,000 pounds. Tandem-axle trucks will be allowed to carry up to 34,000 pounds and tridem-axle trucks may carry 42,000 pounds.

The law, carried by Sen. Gerald Willet (DFL-Park Rapids), also exempts first-haul farm shipments of up to 50 miles, from load weight enforcement. Civil and criminal penalties may still be imposed on drivers hauling excess loads but the total fine may not exceed the civil penalty.

Human rights discrimination

Newly enacted Chap. 364 amends Minnesota's human rights statute regarding discrimination in three major ways.

Under the new law, introduced by Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls.), the state commissioner of human rights may seek an injunction against alleged discriminatory practices at any time after the charge has been filed. The commissioner previously had to determine that probable cause existed before seeking action. The new law also allows damages to be awarded for mental anguish or suffering and increases the cap from \$1000 to \$6000 for punitive damage awards.

Mississippi headwaters board

An eight-member Mississippi Headwaters Board will be created to implement a comprehensive land use plan designed to protect and enhance the Mississippi River and its shorelands.

According to the new law, Chap. 246, the counties of Clearwater, Hubbard, Beltrami, Cass, Itasca, Aitkin, Crow Wing, and Morrison will each appoint one member to the board. The counties will subsequently be required to adopt land use ordinances which are consistent with the board's plan.

The plan will apply only to the areas within the counties' zoning jurisdictions and cannot expand the jurisdiction of counties within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation. Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls) introduced this measure.

District heating loans

Chapter 334 authorizes the state Energy Agency to administer municipal loan programs to establish and improve district heating programs.

The legislation, authored by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, III (DFL-New Hope), appropriates \$50 million; \$2.7 million of which is targeted for a district heating system within the capitol complex. Other appropriations are directed to a district heating project at Moorhead State University and toward the development and establishment of wood-fuel conservation facilities at the Vermillion Community College and in the Babbitt, Ely and Tower-Sudan school districts.

In order to finance a portion of the appropriation, the state's finance commissioner may issue \$50 million in state bonds.

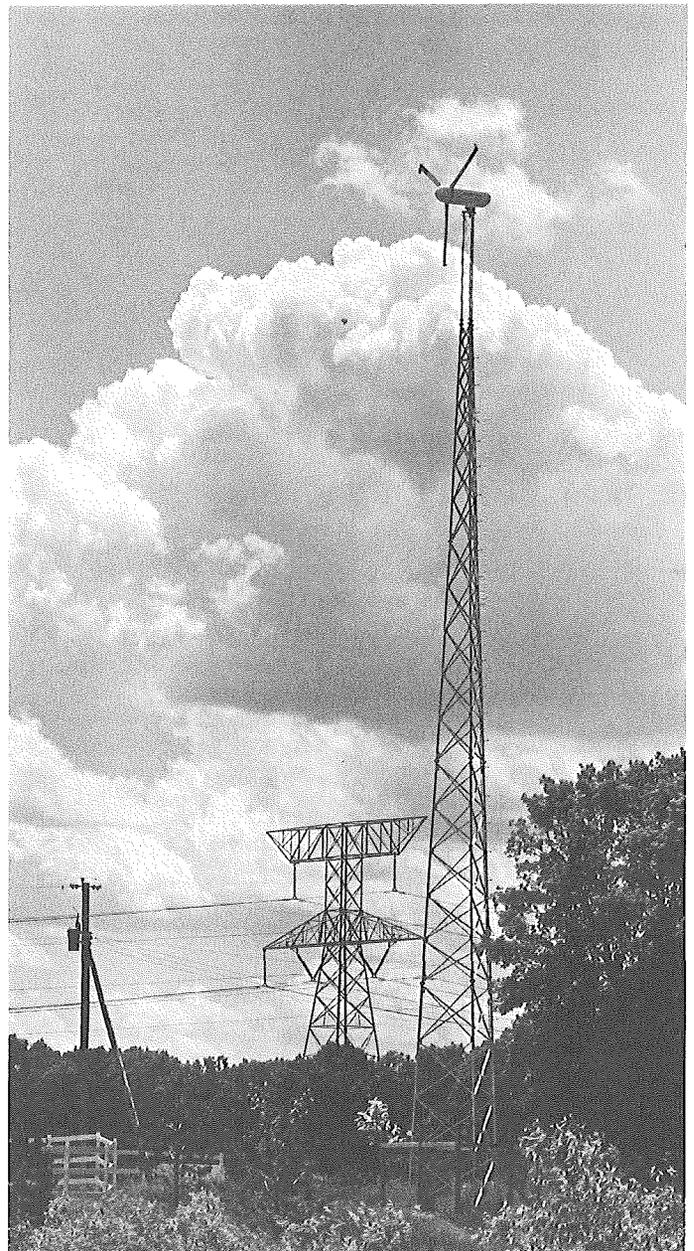
Cogeneration compensation

With the enactment of Chap. 237, sponsored by Sen. Greg Dahl (DFL-White Bear Lake), operators of wind generators and other cogenerators will be assured that their excess energy will be bought by utility companies.

The new law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to establish formulas for net energy billing to determine how the utilities must compensate the cogenerators for their energy.

Cogenerators having less than a 40 kilowatt capacity will be billed for their net input into the utility system at a rate set by the PUC. Cogenerators with more than a 40 kilowatt capacity will be paid the utility's full avoided capacity and energy costs as negotiated by both parties or set by the commission.

Photos by Mark M. Nelson



Excess electricity generated by this wind generator may now be sold back to utility companies under Chap. 237.



Restoration of the main stairway in the James J. Hill House in St. Paul will be completed along with other interior and exterior areas with a \$568,000 appropriation made in Chap. 4.

Public improvements bonding

A \$42.9 million bonding bill for public land and building improvements was passed by the 1981 legislature and enacted into law.

The funding provisions for Chap. 361, sponsored by Sen. Gerald Willet (DFL-Park Rapids), include \$4.6 million for construction and improvements to the Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School; \$5 million for energy conservation projects that have a projected payback in energy savings within 5 years; \$4.2 million for handicapped access to state buildings; and \$4.7 million for state correctional facilities.

In addition, Brainerd State Hospital will receive \$1,499,000; Cambridge will get \$934,000; Faribault is to receive \$3,141,000; \$558,000 is targeted for Fergus Falls; \$897,000 is to be sent to Moose Lake; St. Peter is to receive \$1,825,000 and Willmar is set to receive \$504,000.

Uniform business licensing

Owners of small businesses will find that the process of obtaining the necessary licenses has become streamlined under a new law passed by the legislature. The bill, Chap. 342, sponsored by Sen. Myrton Wegener (DFL-Bertha) dealt originally with changes in the Small Business Agency Law. However, because of time constraints, Sen. Wayne Olhoft (DFL-Herman) successfully amended the measure to include establishment of a uniform business policy and creation of a bureau of business licenses to aid individuals seeking the proper licenses.

The uniform licensing policy has a twofold purpose: to provide adequate protection of the public welfare while preventing business licensing from becoming overly burdensome for individuals and businesses.

Under the new law, the bureau of business licenses is established to provide a centralized office from which applicants may obtain comprehensive license information and assistance. The bureau's program will be directed specifically at businesses and will not apply to the issuance of occupational licenses. The bureau will also work closely with state agencies and with federal and local agencies to facilitate licensing coordination.

Social service changes

Chap. 355, changes the 1979 Community Social Services Act that permits counties to set their own funding priorities for social service programs by distributing state aid in the form of block grants.

Sen. Robert Tennesen sponsored the measure that redefines the groups who are eligible for assistance; requires counties to provide only those social service programs listed in the state and federal statutes; and gives counties the option to provide daytime developmental achievement services through other means than developmental achievement centers as of January 1, 1983.

The provisions alter the method of allocating Title XX funds and the formula for distributing the block grants. One-third of the distribution formula is based on the number of persons receiving income maintenance and medical assistance benefits; one-third is based on the number of elderly and one-third reflects the total county population.

Energy conservation loans

Minneapolis and St. Paul are authorized to design and implement a program to secure energy conservation loans for urban housing under terms of Chap. 222. The plan, introduced into the Senate by Sen. Franklin Knoll, (DFL-Mpls.), emphasizes a move away from nuclear or non-renewable petroleum (traditional) energy sources.

The loans are to be made without regard to individual income and cannot have a term longer than 20 years. The program applies only to those cases in which private financing is not available. The cities may issue revenue bonds to finance the loan programs and may also issue qualified mortgage bonds. Minneapolis is limited to \$16 million in its bond issue and St. Paul is limited to \$8.5 million.

Statutory warranties

This newly enacted law, Chap. 119 sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls.), expands the old law imposing statutory warranties on new homes by requiring statutory warranties and remedies for all home-improvement work.

Specifically, the law requires a one-year statutory warranty to cover faulty workmanship and defective materials because of violations of building standards. A two-year warranty is required for problems resulting from improper installation of plumbing, electrical, heating, and cooling systems, while a 10-year warranty applies to major construction defects.

Summaries of 1981 Session Laws

compiled by Joyce Wiltscheck

This is a complete listing of all bills passed by the Minnesota legislature and signed into law by the governor during the 1981 regular and special sessions. The legislation is identified by its 1981 Session Laws Chapter Number and the Senate or House File the legislature acted upon. The author of that Senate or House File is identified first at the end of each bill summary. The chief author of the companion bill in the other body is identified last.

Agriculture

Chap. 11-S.F. 97 Changes the potato promotion area for Todd County. WEGENER, NELSEN, B.

Chap. 41-H.F. 471 Consolidates and regulates deposits into certain promotional fund accounts; creates the Minnesota Commodities Research and Promotion Account. WELCH, PETERSON, C.C.

Chap. 54-H.F. 349 Regulates livestock marketing; clarifies the definition of a livestock dealer; provides penalties for certain violations; provides for unbonded livestock market agencies or dealers. STUMPF, L., SETZEPFANDT

Chap. 86-S.F. 200 Provides that certain female cattle which have not been tested for or vaccinated against brucellosis are to be sold for feeding purposes only. SETZEPFANDT, JOHNSON, D.

Chap. 90-S.F. 372 Removes certain buyers and sellers of hay and straw from commission-merchant licensing requirements. SCHMITZ, JOHNSON, C.

Chap. 173-H.F. 28 Prohibits pension or investment funds from being used to acquire certain farm land or to engage in farming; requires pension funds which hold interest in certain agricultural land to file a report with the commissioner of agriculture; and requires divestment of certain lands. REDALEN, BERNHAGEN

Chap. 214-H.F. 562 Regulates fertilizers, soil and plant amendments; requires registration; provides for the accurate statement of composition, fees and label contents and advertising; the commissioner of agriculture may require samples, tests or additional information to evaluate prior to registering and may refuse products under certain conditions; regulates the blending with pesticides and the disposal of adulterated products. HAUGE, PURFEERST

Chap. 249-S.F. 177 Provides for the establishment of labeling requirements for domestically grown wild rice by the commissioner of agriculture. CHMIELEWSKI, CLARK, J.

Chap. 261-H.F. 409 Miscellaneous amendments which include the identification of fur pelts; the denaturing of certain embargoed food; allows for contracts for deed in seller-sponsored loans under the family farm security program; membership of the family farm advisory council; authorizes the agriculture department's approval and receipts for certain grain storage receipts; baby chick auctions. ERICKSON, WEGENER

Chap. 328-S.F. 1074 Extends the permissible term of leases of state peat lands used for agricultural purposes and provides for cancellation if peat is removed from the land. MERRIAM, CLAWSON

Chap. 370-H.F. 732 Provides for the rights of farm tenants after the termination of life estates; provides for the completion of harvest; and provides for rental values for certain continuations. ERICKSON, FREDERICKSON

Commerce

Chap. 10-H.F. 87 Expands the definition of "sale of goods" to include certain terminable bailments or leases; requires the retained interest to be security interest only; and requires a contract to specify whether the goods are new or used. SIEBEN, M., DAVIES

Chap. 14-S.F. 620 Extends the date on which the report of the Minnesota Conference on Small Business is due and extends the life of certain appropriations. PETERSON, C.C., SARNA

Chap. 17-S.F. 30 Redefines the term "public utility" to exempt certain small natural gas utilities from public utilities commission jurisdiction. SETZEPFANDT, DEN OUDEN

Chap. 19-H.F. 77 Eliminates certain monthly reports made to the secretary of state by operators of mobile home parks in relation to the number, registration and employment of the owners or occupants of trailer coaches in the park. RODRIGUEZ, C., PETTY

Chap. 57-S.F. 642 Authorizes banks acquired through merger or consolidation to be operated as detached facilities; provides for approval by the commissioner of banks; and requires notice to depositors and creditors of the acquisition and closing of detached facilities. TENNESSEN, ANDERSON, B.

Chap. 59-H.F. 332 Provides for the succession of motor fuel franchises to designated family members; provides for the separate regulation of motor vehicle franchises; provides for the payment of warranty services by a manufacturer; regulates the cancellations, termination and nonrenewals of franchises; regulates the succession of a designated family member to a franchise; outlines unlawful acts and unfair practices by manufacturers, distributors or factory branches; regulates the establishment or relocation of dealerships; and prescribes civil penalties and remedies. DEMPSEY, TENNESSEN

Chap. 73-S.F. 463 Permits a change of title of officers of credit unions. PETTY, GREENFIELD.

Chap. 99-H.F. 415 Authorizes credit unions to make certain federal transactions; removes the limit on insurance commission income; officers and employees not to profit from insurance sale; and permits the sale of real-estate secured loans under certain circumstances. SIMONEAU, STERN

Chap. 116-H.F. 972 Increases the percentage of capital and surplus a state bank or trust company may invest in the stock of certain banks or bank-holding companies. BRINKMAN, TENNESSEN

Chap. 127-H.F. 277 Broadens the investment authority of township mutual fire insurance companies. BRINKMAN, BERTRAM

Chap. 132-H.F. 436 Relates to industrial loan and thrift companies; sets additional fees for contested applications; sets the procedures for consideration of application to the Dept. of Commerce for consent to sell and issue certificates for investment; and increases the minimum amounts for insurance or guarantee of accounts. HEINITZ, PETTY

Chap. 134-H.F. 462 Requires invoices on certain repairs related to motor vehicles, appliances and dwelling places. KELLY, PETTY

Chap. 136-H.F. 564 Permits township mutual fire insurance companies to continue to do business in a portion of a city in which it was authorized to do business prior to reclassification. BRINKMAN, BERTRAM

Chap. 137-H.F. 579 Allows new mortgage instruments, including wrap-around mortgages. BERKELMAN, STERN

Chap. 138-H.F. 588 Increases the maximum interest rate on overdraft checking loans; balances in existing accounts to be charged at the prior interest rate until fully paid. ANDERSON, B., STERN

Chap. 140-H.F. 634 Relates to the sale of securities and the licensing of broker-dealers. Miscellaneous amendments which include changing the license expiration date; allowing the commissioner of securities to deny, suspend or revoke licenses for certain failures to carry out supervisory duties; and clarifying and revising provisions for fees and expenses relating to registration. MARSH, LUTHER

Chap. 142-H.F. 775 Removes municipal utilities from Public Utilities Commission jurisdiction and allows them to elect to be regulated by the commission. REDING, NELSON, T.

Chap. 144-H.F. 918 Prescribes the procedures for elections relating to cooperative electric associations. JACOBS, FRANK

Chap. 165-S.F. 443 Regulates franchises; the definition of "franchise" is to include certain sale or lease of products, equipment, chattels, supplies or services for the purpose of enabling the purchaser to start a business; defines "predecessor" and "fractional franchise"; defines exemptions from franchise registration; defines unfair practices including the termination or failure to renew a franchise without notice, termination without "good cause", and failure to cure certain defaults; and sets a statute of limitations for certain civil actions. TENNESSEN, STATEN

Chap. 176-H.F. 509 Requires disclosure in contracts for certain sales of motor vehicles to include a statement that it is a binding contract and that any deposits may be lost; and permits the disclosure to be crossed out under certain circumstances. RODRIGUEZ, C., PETTY

Chap. 177-H.F. 886 Specifies conditions for which a lessor may recover possession of land upon which a mobile home is located; provides for recovery of possession of the land upon expiration of the lease term; provides for notice to the tenant and provides for the tenant's sale of the home; and requires certain disclosures by the dealer upon sale of mobile homes other than a new home. VOSS, MERRIAM

Chap. 182-S.F. 641 Requires the examination of certain financial institutions by the commissioner of banks to assess the capacity of the institution to meet usual and reasonable anticipated deposits, withdrawals and other cash commitments; the commissioner may prescribe reserves for state bank and trust companies, savings banks, savings associations and credit unions; and specifies the liquid assets qualifying as reserves. TENNESSEN, BERKELMAN

Chap. 196-H.F. 921 Increases the amount of surety bond for motor vehicle dealers and requires bonds for motorized bicycle dealers. MEHRKENS, BELANGER

Chap. 197-H.F. 6 Prohibits the retail sale of certain diesel and fuel oils and kerosene from a supplier's terminal rack on any other basis than gross volume. JOHNSON, C., MERRIAM

Chap. 220-S.F. 662 Alters and clarifies miscellaneous regulations for financial institutions; clarifies inspection and assessment records, industrial loan and thrift companies; prescribes the location of a drive-in or walk-up facility; details an objection to a detached facility application; limits detached facility order extension; requires voting equity in a bank's holding company to satisfy the directors' stock requirement; sales finance company license exemption extended; requires withdrawal applications to be on file for savings associations; and defines credit unions commitment for insurance of accounts. PETTY, JOHNSON, D.

Chap. 229-H.F. 673 Increases the amount of surety bond required of collections agencies; extends the classification of prohibited practices to include violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act of 1977; and allows the commissioner of securities to investigate and examine certain collection agencies. STATEN, TENNESSEN

Chap. 245-H.F. 1301 Defines building materials which may contain urea formaldehyde for purposes of consumer protection. GREENFIELD, KNOLL

Chap. 248-H.F. 1065 Removes certain small telephone companies from rate regulation by the Public Utilities Commission; allows the company to elect rate regulation by the commission; and outlines procedures for election. JACOBS, PETERSON, C.C.

Chap. 258-H.F. 182 Relates to the business of making small business loans. Miscellaneous amendments which include increasing liquid asset requirements; permitting certain liens on real estate; requires compliance with the federal Truth-in-Lending Act; and defines usury penalties. BERKELMAN, PETERSON, C.C.

Chap. 259-H.F. 188 Increases the maximum lawful interest rate charged state banks, savings banks and national banks doing business in this state on certain transactions including loans and other evidence of debt; and requires certain information on overdraft checking plan loan balance statements. BRINKMAN, SOLON

Chap. 270-S.F. 120 "Minnesota Business Corporations Act;" clarifies and recodifies laws relating to business corporations. PETTY, ELLINGSON

Chap. 274-H.F. 616 "Plain Language Contract Act;" requires that consumer contracts be written in clear and coherent language; provides certain remedies; sets a statute of limitations; and provides for contract review by the attorney general. GUSTAFSON, MERRIAM

Chap. 276-H.F. 986 Relates to savings and loan associations, and defines regulations for operation. BRINKMAN, TENNESSEN

Chap. 280-H.F. 1160 Exempts real estate brokers and salespersons engaged in selling used mobile homes from mobile home manufacturers' and dealers' licensing or bond requirements. METZEN, PETERSON, C.C.

Chap. 296-S.F. 535 Authorizes professional corporations to issue their stock to another partnership or professional corporation rendering the same kind of service. KNOLL, NORTON

Chap. 308-S.F. 179 Regulates business loans to Indians. CHMIELEWSKI, AINLEY

Chap. 316-S.F. 655 Relates to powers of credit unions; requires credit unions to notify the commissioner of banks before authorizing draft withdrawals; permits the purchase and sale of certain loans; and clarifies provisions relating to withdrawal of credit union members. SPEAR, SIMONEAU

Chap. 333-H.F. 79 Provides for the licensing of precious metal dealers. POGEMILLER, PETTY

Chap. 342-H.F. 1125 Provides for miscellaneous changes and clar-

ifications in the statutes dealing with the Small Business Finance Agency and establishes a uniform business licensing policy. A bureau of business licensing is also set-up under provisions of the new law. REDING, WEGENER

Chap. 347-S.F. 513 Clarifies the usury exemption on certain loans; and increases the allowable interest rate on open-end credit sales for certain sellers. PENNY, BRINKMAN

Chap. 351-S.F. 975 Provides for the determination of interest rates on certain instruments; and regulates graduated payment home loans. PETERSON, C.C., BRINKMAN

Chap. 365-S.F. 694 Regulates the manufacture, importation, distribution, sale, leasing and alteration of manufactured homes. STERN, REES

Education

Chap. 1-S.F. 1 Restores school aids withheld in fiscal year 1981; provides for full payments of schools aids in future years; repeals certain provisions relating to pro-rata payment of education aids and reimbursements; and certificates for the unpaid amounts. MOE, R.D., MCEACHERN

Chap. 61-H.F. 30 Increases the statutory operating debt of Independent School District #219, Elmore. KALIS, PENNY

Chap. 65-H.F. 518 Includes state hospitals as eligible employers for the purpose of work study grants by the Higher Education Coordinating Board. ZUBAY, BRATAAS

Chap. 75-S.F. 849 Relates to the Higher Education Advisory Council; adds a representative from the Minnesota Association of Private Post-Secondary Schools. STUMPF, P., MCEACHERN

Chap. 146-H.F. 1015 Modifies the provisions placed on unrequested leave of absence in experimental paired school districts and removes reference to affected grade levels. VELLENGA, PETERSON, R.W.

Chap. 175-H.F. 443 Provides that the school board has authority for the selection and hiring of the superintendent and that no individual has the right of employment as superintendent based on seniority. HOBERG, LANGSETH

Chap. 193-H.F. 1218 Extends the due dates for plans and reports relating to the state wide education management information system; authorizes the State Board of Education to approve or disapprove certain actions according to specified criteria in the absence of rules; and extends the due date for reports to the legislature by the Advisory Task Force on Uniform Data Standards for student and personnel/payroll reporting. KAHN, HUGHES

Chap. 194-H.F. 1344 Authorizes school boards to permit high school graduates or persons over age 21, regardless of education, who are Minnesota residents to enroll in secondary school classes or programs after provisions for full time pupils have been made; permits reasonable fees; prohibits the counting of such students for purposes of state aid; and increases the administration fee for senior citizens attending classes at state higher education institutions. CARLSON, L., HUGHES

Chap. 234-S.F. 1247 Permits school districts to purchase insurance coverage for the operation of leased school buses; provides that the rental charge for buses include the cost of additional insurance. WILLET, SHERWOOD

Chap. 300-H.F. 477 Increases the bonding authority of the Higher Education Coordinating Board. JOHNSON, C., PENNY

Chap. 339-H.F. 817 Permits the operation of single-sex wrestling teams. SCHOENFIELD, PURFEERST

Chap. 353-S.F. 1132 Allows the State Board for Vocational Education to approve, disapprove or modify a plan for awarding degrees at AVTI's. HUGHES, HEAP.

Chap. 358-H.F. 70 Omnibus school aids appropriations. MCEACHERN, DIETERICH

Chap. 359-H.F. 1421 Omnibus higher education appropriations. SIEBEN, M., WILLET

Chap. 362-H.F. 1474 Authorizes the acquisition and betterment of public land and buildings and other improvements of a capital nature at post-secondary vocational institutes, state universities, community colleges and the University of Minnesota. SIEBEN, M., WILLET

Elections

Chap. 29-H.F. 71 Recodifies, reorganizes and revises major portions of Minnesota election law; modernizes and improves language, organization and style; clarifies certain ambiguities; and removes certain obsolete terms and provisions. MINNE, HANSON, M.

Chap. 33-H.F. 269 Permits a candidate to transport parents of the candidate or of the candidate's spouse to or from the polls. SIMONEAU, FRANK

Chap. 35-H.F. 330 Provides for time of elections and terms of office of board members of Independent School District #625, St. Paul. VELLENGA, STUMPF, P.

Chap. 92-S.F. 520 Relates to elections; allows cities and counties to use data processing systems instead of duplicate registration cards; requires the secretary of state to prescribe alternate forms for duplicate election registration files; and changes voter verification requirements for cities and counties which use data processing systems. KROENING, PETERSON, D.

Chap. 152-S.F. 1259 Provides for an "alley system" for at-large election of school board members for Independent School District #281, Robbinsdale. HUMPHREY, HEAP

Chap. 166-S.F. 550 Changes the time period for filing an application to be placed on the ballot for school board elections. BELANGER, BLATZ

Chap. 170-S.F. 1193 Permits the city of Crystal to designate polling places in a certain precinct by resolution. HUMPHREY, CARLSON, L.

Chap. 172-S.F. 1278 Provides for special elections to fill vacancies in statutory city offices; allows the city council to appoint an official to hold office until the election is held. SCHMITZ, MINNE

Chap. 185-S.F. 1058 Permits municipalities to authorize judges of absentee ballot counting boards to validate absentee ballots and provides for duplicate registration file procedures to notify the election judge as to whether an absentee ballot has been cast. BELANGER, BLATZ

Chap. 187-S.F. 1343 Provides for automatic recounts of votes in elections for district, county or county municipal judicial office. SCHMITZ, JUDE

Chap. 217-S.F. 99 Miscellaneous changes in certain election procedures and requirements including matters relating to ballot preparation and voter registration; eliminates a certain publication requirement relating to presidential elections. NELSON, T., PETERSON, D.

Chap. 266-S.F. 72 Provides a penalty for broadcasting false information pertaining to a candidate for public office. DAVIES, MINNE

Chap. 271-S.F. 136 Provides for the compensation of certain election judges. SOLON

Employment/Labor

Chap. 20-H.F. 183 Includes the staff of the Council on Black Minnesotans within the unclassified civil service. GREENFIELD, BERGLIN

Chap. 43-S.F. 11 Increases the amount of certain employees' liens for wages. DAVIES, HARENS

Chap. 50-S.F. 416 Removes the exception for certain tenured private college employees to the law prohibiting mandatory retirement before age 70. KNOLL, BRANDL

Chap. 52-S.F. 692 States the positions in the unclassified service in Ramsey county; placing employees of the judicial district administrators office in the unclassified service. DIETERICH, KELLY

Chap. 70-S.F. 333 Regulates bargaining between instructional unit employees and the University of Minnesota. ULLAND, BERKELMAN

Chap. 79-H.F. 569 Provides new standards and procedures for disclosing conflicts of interest for commissioners and employees of housing and redevelopment authorities; prohibits commissioners and employees from acting as agents or attorneys in certain actions for one year after leaving office or employment with the authority; and limiting receipt of certain HRA program assistance by employees or commissioners. PETERSON, D., BERGLIN

Chap. 82-H.F. 876 Authorizes the commissioner of economic security to advance a certain percentage of summer youth employment contracts. STATEN, CHMIELEWSKI

Chap. 87-S.F. 225 Requires that amounts an employee must pay for special clothing, equipment and travel expenses in the course of

employment be subtracted from wages paid to determine whether wages meet the minimum; requires the employer to make full payment to an employee upon termination under certain circumstances; and permits the employer to request the return of items for which the employee was compensated. DAVIES, BEGICH

Chap. 174-H.F. 54 Allows nonpublic meetings by public employers to consider strategy for labor negotiations; requires meetings to be tape recorded and the tapes made available to the public after labor contracts are signed; and provides for actions for claims that other public business was brought up at a nonpublic meeting. KALEY, BRATAAS

Chap. 210-S.F. 876 Recodifies certain provisions relating to the state's personnel management and labor relations functions; alters certain provisions relating to seniority, scope of bargaining, scope of coverage of civil service, unclassified service, filling of vacancies, employee discipline, administrative procedures and rulemaking; and reclassification of positions. SPEAR, SIMONEAU

Chap. 212-H.F. 192 Regulates migrant labor; requires certain employers and recruiters to provide bilingual employment statements; sets requirements for employment statements and payment of wages, requires the guarantee for minimum hours of work; sets procedures for change of beginning date; requires record keeping by employers; provides for civil actions by migrant workers; and requires employers who use the federal work clearance order system to comply. RODRIGUEZ, F., VEGA

Chap. 289-S.F. 338 Regulates the rates of pay for sugar-beet hand laborers employed on a piece rate basis; eliminates certain part time adult vocational education instructors from the definition of public employee for purposes of public employment labor relations. NELSON, T., REDING

Chap. 317-S.F. 660 Provides reference to the merit system of personnel administration established by the commissioner of public welfare for certain persons engaged in community social services. SCHMITZ, REES

Chap. 346-S.F. 359 Omnibus workers' compensation bill. PETERSON, C.C., SIMONEAU

Energy and Housing

Chap. 85-H.F. 1269 Classifies certain energy and financial data as nonpublic; energy director to provide on-site technical assistance to local units for dealing with energy problems; permits the administration and coordination of certain energy programs and activities with other state agencies, local units of government and educational institutions; extends the deadline for the biomass plan; and permits municipal regulations to protect access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems. WYNIA, BERGLIN

Chap. 97-H.F. 347 Authorizes the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis to issue housing revenue bonds to finance a joint housing program; exempts the bond issues from certain limits; and limits the amount of loans which may be made without regard to certain income limits. O'CONNOR, WALDORF

Chap. 104-S.F. 218 Changes the time limit for landlords to furnish tenants with certificates of rent paid. WALDORF, KELLY

Chap. 119-S.F. 562 Provides statutory warranties on certain home improvement work; and establishes a cause of action for breach of warranty. KROENING, BYRNE

Chap. 128-H.F. 365 Permits municipalities, which have not adopted the state building code, to enforce the building code requirements for handicapped persons by either entering into joint powers agreement with certain other municipalities or by contracting with a certified building inspector. ANDERSON, R.

Chap. 168-S.F. 625 Permits certain actions for tenant remedies and for recovery or retention of rental residential property to be done by non-attorneys; permits termination of a residential lease upon the death of the tenant; extends the time between issuance of summons and court appearance and the time between service of the summons and the return day; and changes obsolete language. HANSON, M., PETERSON, B.

Chap. 222-S.F. 763 Authorizes an energy conservation loan program in St. Paul and Minneapolis, jointly or individually, for home energy improvements which minimize the use of nuclear or nonrenewable petroleum based resources; loans to made without regard to income levels; and provides for revenue bonds and mortgage bonds. KNOLL, NELSON, K.

Chap. 223-S.F. 808 Authorizes Duluth to establish a home energy conservation program as part of its municipal utility system; permits home surveys and contracts with homeowners for energy conservation projects; and authorizes the city to issue revenue bonds or notes, or use certain other funds. SOLON, MUNGER

Chap. 237-H.F. 473 Establishes rates and conditions of service for certain cogenerators and small power producers; requires certain power purchases by utilities; requires the Public Utilities Commission to promulgate rules and report to the legislature; and mandates certain state and federal regulations to apply to all Minnesota electric utilities interconnecting with qualifying facilities. HAUGE, DAHL

Chap. 252-S.F. 903 Relates to Minneapolis housing programs; authorizes the city council to amend the terms and conditions of certain revenue bonds or obligations by resolution. KNOLL, POGEMILLER

Chap. 255-H.F. 98 Relates to residential energy standards, audits and disclosures; gives rule-making powers to the state Energy Agency director; allows energy audits which meet federal standards to be substituted for state energy audits; requires the use of the federal audit standards by a specific date; and provides for building evaluators' certification standards. GREENFIELD, HUMPHREY

Chap. 298-H.F. 295 Requires the state Energy Agency to conduct a study to determine the energy consumption impact of increased ventilation requirements in public places. LEHTO

Chap. 327-S.F. 1005 Authorizes certain combined multi-family housing and health care facility developments if they are to be used primarily for elderly or physically handicapped persons who receive assisted living services. BRATAAS, KALEY

Chap. 334-H.F. 493 Provides an appropriation for an Energy Agency program of loans to counties, cities, towns, municipal power agencies and public utilities for the establishment and improvement of district heating systems. VOSS, HUMPHREY

Environment

Chap. 69-S.F. 330 Authorizes a certain annual tax levy in the Riley-Purgatory Creek watershed district to maintain its water maintenance and repair fund. KEEFE, EWALD

Chap. 88-S.F. 249 Requires published notice and a public hearing before watershed district managers adopt a budget. MERRIAM, STADUM

Chap. 110-H.F. 150 Removes the authority of the commissioner of natural resources to lease property within the Tettegouche State Park for use as an environmental learning center. BATTAGLIA, JOHNSON, D.

Chap. 151-H.F. 312 Repeals the ban on certain non-returnable, non-refillable plastic milk containers; requires the commissioner of agriculture to study fluid milk and milk product marketing and packaging to determine the effect of a ban on various packaging devices and the sanitational, nutritional, energy and natural resource implications of the packaging devices. DAHLVANG, PETERSON, C.C.

Chap. 215-H.F. 582 Prohibits damage or removal of trail facilities on state and state funded trails; limits motorized use of state funded trails and requires permits; provides for permits for special events; and provides for snowmobile trails and prohibits other use without a permit. BEGICH, MERRIAM

Chap. 246-S.F. 2 Authorizes a comprehensive land use plan to protect the upper Mississippi River and shorelands; establishes the Mississippi Headwaters Board by Clearwater, Hubbard, Beltrami, Cass, Itasca, Aitkin, Crow Wing and Morrison Counties; provides for board membership, organization, meetings and hearings; permits review and certification of certain local land use actions; and places a temporary moratorium on use of certain lands which become subject to city planning. LESSARD, SAMUELSON

Chap. 256-H.F. 126 Requires local units conducting water aeration operations to post signs and publish advance notices warning the public of open waters or thin ice; changes and clarifies administrative provisions regarding watershed districts; and permits the use of maps to show notification of an assessment area. ANDERSON, B., MENNING

Chap. 285-S.F. 254 Provides for the designation of endangered or threatened plant species by the commissioner of natural resources. PETERSON, C.C., REDING

Chap. 291-S.F. 440 Creates the north Koochiching County Waste Water Treatment Board and provides for the financing, membership, organization, operation, powers, and duties of the board. LESSARD, ANDERSON, I.

Chap. 304-H.F. 900 Authorizes the issuance of state bonds for the acquisition and betterment of regional recreation open space lands. VOSS, MERRIAM

Chap. 305-H.F. 936 Raises the limit on values of state timber which may be sold at public auction or informal sale. LEHTO, HANSON, M.

Chap. 324-S.F. 890 Increases the reward amounts which may be paid for information leading to the arrest of persons violating the provisions relating to big game, threatened, or endangered species of wild life. BERNHAGEN, NELSEN, B.

Chap. 332-S.F. 1265 Relates to the Battle Creek Watershed district; permits the deferral of special assessments for senior citizens and handicapped persons in certain cases of hardship. LANTRY, TOMLINSON.

Chap. 352-S.F. 1040 Clarifies terms and duties in the Waste Management Act. MERRIAM, LONG

Finance

Chap. 4-H.F. 230 Authorizes building appropriations for the acquisition and improvements of public lands and buildings, including remodeling for energy conservation and handicapped access; also authorizes conversion of Mechanic Arts High School and miscellaneous repairs and a state bond issue. SIEBEN, M., WILLET

Chap. 149-H.F. 1304 Supplemental appropriations to provide for deficiencies in the expenses of state government. SIEBEN M., WILLET.

Chap. 243-H.F. 1022 Appropriates money to certain persons in payment for claims against the state for veterans bonuses, medical expenses and property damage. METZEN, MENNING

Chap. 263-S.F. 28 Provides for the payment of various claims against the state. MENNING, METZEN

Chap. 275-H.F. 766 Provides \$190 million in bonding authority to the state finance commissioner to loan to the University of Minnesota for the construction of a new hospital. Under terms of the law, the commissioner may sell the state bonds and loan the proceeds of those bond sales to the university's Board of Regents for the construction of a new 520-bed facility. NORTON, NELSON

Chap. 356-H.F. 1443 Omnibus state departments appropriations bill. SIEBEN, M., WILLET

Chap. 361-H.F. 1475 Authorizes the acquisition and betterment of public lands and buildings and other improvements of a capital nature for state departments and semi-state agencies. SIEBEN, M., WILLET

Special Session I

Chap. 2-H.F. 2 Supplemental budget bill appropriating \$78 million in additional funding for elementary, secondary and higher education purposes and public welfare assistance programs. SIEBEN, M., WILLET

Chap. 3-H.F. 3 Shift and accrual bill. SCHRIEBER, KEEFE

Chap. 5-S.F. 2 Authorizes a deficit in the first year of the biennium. ASHBACH, FORSYTHE

General Legislation

Chap. 37-H.F. 470 Changes the name of the Highway Patrol to the State Patrol. CLAWSON, CHMIELEWSKI

Chap. 38-H.F. 214 Regulates the operation of portable and stationary show engines and portable boilers; requires inspection every two years; prescribes the licensing requirements for operators of certain engines and boilers; and exempts certain operators who are licensed steam engineers from certain licensing and testing requirements. NIEHAUS, BERTRAM

Chap. 42-H.F. 483 Relates to Ramsey County; provides for the administration of the soldiers rest cemetery, deletes the appropriation limit and permits burial of honorably discharged veterans, their spouses and minor children. KOSTOHRYZ, HUGHES

Chap. 46-S.F. 331 Expands the authorized uses of the military land fund to include forest management and provision of an enlisted persons service center at Camp Ripley. WEGENER, NELSEN, B.

Chap. 63-H.F. 401 Regulates the licensing of Class B journeyman electricians; permits the Board of Electricity to provide by rule the allowance of a one-year experience credit for an approved two-year post high school electrical course. HAUKOOS, BENSON

Chap. 64-H.F. 420 Extends workers' compensation coverage to the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. RICE, SIKORSKI

Chap. 109-H.F. 90 Clarifies rules which have the force of law including substantive procedural or interpretive rules; to be retroactive to the date the rule became effective under certain circumstances. SIMONEAU, PENNY

Chap. 111-H.F. 222 Designates an American Family Day. ROSE, PILLSBURY

Chap. 112-H.F. 272 Relates to administrative rules; provides time for public hearings by state agencies on rules as requested by the Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules; and requires that notice of suspension of rules be published prior to the suspension. SIMONEAU, PENNY

Chap. 126-H.F. 258 Allows the manufacture, sale and shipment of gambling devices in Minnesota for use in other states. EVANS, PETERSON, C.C.

Chap. 204-S.F. 209 Relates to gambling; clarifies the definition of "tip board" and authorizes "pull-tabs" or "ticket jars" as gambling devices; requires raffle tickets to indicate the location and date of the drawing; authorizes certain payments for the operation of gambling devices; requires records to be kept to include free plays; authorizes raffles to be conducted on premises not owned or leased by the organization; and increases the maximum prizes for certain gambling devices. NELSON, T., REDING

Chap. 253-S.F. 1043 Miscellaneous amendments relating to administrative procedures; provides for effect of rules and other matters when responsibilities are transferred between state agencies; provides for the compilation and publication of rules by the revisor of statutes; and extends certain statutory definitions of terms to administrative rules. OLHOFT, SIMONEAU

Chap. 267-S.F. 74 Prescribes a misdemeanor penalty for the sale of imitation Indian-made goods without a brand. CHMIELEWSKI, CLARK, J.

Chap. 268-S.F. 98 Alters the membership of the Minnesota Municipal Board. WEGENER, BERKELMAN

Chap. 272-H.F. 515 Eliminates the requirement that the coroner file a certificate of no-inquest. REIF, SIELOFF

Chap. 284-S.F. 250 Permits grants for economic development relating to tourism for more than 50 percent of the cost. CHMIELEWSKI, OGREN

Chap. 310-S.F. 400 Removes limits on the hours of work for certain part-time peace officers. WEGENER, LEHTO

Chap. 336-H.F. 396 Requires the adjutant general to furnish an American flag upon the death of certain persons who served in the Minnesota National Guard. JENNINGS, CHMIELEWSKI

Gov't Operations

Chap. 12-S.F. 175 Repeals the provision for the expiration of the Board of Accountancy. DAVIES, NORTON

Chap. 39-H.F. 1083 Transfers the responsibility for keeping certain records relating to charitable trusts and trustees from the securities and real estate division of the Dept. of Commerce to the attorney general. POGEMILLER, KNOLL

Chap. 72-S.F. 462 Increases the license fees for journeymen and master steamfitters; prohibits an employee who performs the duties of an inspector for the Dept. of Labor and Industry in regulating steamfitting from receiving time-credit when applying for a license. ULLAND, RICE

Chap. 78-H.F. 480 Changes the name of the Joint Legislative Committee on Agricultural Land Preservation to the Joint Legislative Committee on Agricultural Land Preservation and Conservation. KALIS, PENNY

Chap. 106-S.F. 1057 Relates to the state fire marshal; deletes certain obsolete references and statutory requirements; corrects a designation of responsibility for examination of fire insurance company returns, tax collection and refund of over-payments; and prescribes procedures for the investigation of suspected arson within a reasonable time after the fire has been extinguished. SCHMITZ, HAUKOOS

Chap. 125-H.F. 189 Restricts the use of state vehicles for non-governmental business and restricts state compensation to employees for the use of a personal vehicle. BEGICH, JOHNSON, D.

Chap. 148-H.F. 1075 Relates to social and charitable organizations; increases the threshold dollar amount requiring the use of a certified financial statement. POGEMILLER, KNOLL

Chap. 179-H.F. 889 Provides that only registered civil or geological engineers are exempt from license requirements of water-well contractors when performing certain work; requires registration with the commissioner of health; authorizes re-injection of water into the same aquifer when drawn exclusively for groundwater thermal exchange devices. VOSS, PEHLER

Chap. 186-S.F. 1122 Qualifications and procedures for the appointment and removal of Minnesota Veterans' Home administrators. FRANK, HARENS

Chap. 195-S.F. 822 Provides for an oral license examination by the Board of Electricians for certain applicants with reading disabilities. SCHMITZ, CLAWSON

Chap. 244-H.F. 1088 Requires the secretary of state to maintain U.S. government survey documents for the state on microfilm. The original documents must be deposited with the state Historical Society. Provisions for public inspection of the documents are included. POGEMILLER, PEHLER

Chap. 326-S.F. 964 Requires certain state contractors to have affirmative action plans which have been approved by the commissioner of human rights. BERGLIN, STATEN

Chap. 367-H.F. 1253 Authorizes the commissioner of economic security to provide financial assistance to community action agencies for community based programs with a major impact on poverty. EKEN, MOE, R.D.

Health, Welfare and Corrections

Chap. 23-H.F. 44 Repeals a Dept. of Health administrative rule which unconditionally prohibits double beds in nursing homes. SIMONEAU, PENNY

Chap. 24-H.F. 45 Repeals a Dept. of Health administrative rule which unconditionally prohibits locks on patient room doors in nursing homes. SIMONEAU, PENNY

Chap. 40-H.F. 117 Relates to general assistance; no presumption of eligibility, determination of need for emergency assistance; specifies time for application and determination of eligibility; grants to be computed from the time assistance is requested or applicant first becomes eligible reduced by any emergency assistance provided; and emergency assistance may be in the form of voucher or vendor payments. HOKANSON, BERGLIN

Chap. 83-H.F. 1178 Allows the Board of Medical Examiners to temporarily suspend a physician's license without a hearing under certain circumstances; and provides for a disciplinary hearing to be scheduled. REIF, BRATAAS

Chap. 91-S.F. 375 Provides for the administration of health care and related services in Hennepin County, includes the medical center and clinics; and provides for the appointment and prescribes the duties of the county medical examiner. BERGLIN, CLARK, J.

Chap. 94-S.F. 760 Relates to nursing; permits consecutive terms on the Board of Nursing; removes the status of "delinquent" or "non-practicing" for registered or licensed practical nurses; permits the practice of nursing by graduates of other jurisdictions under certain circumstances; provides for temporary non-renewable permits and authorizes practice under supervision; requires licensed practical nurses to maintain current registration for practice; and changes language and repeals outdated provisions. FRANK, CARLSON, L.

Chap. 95-H.F. 29 Relates to hospital licensing and inspection; adoption of federal medicare standards; promulgation of standards for new construction and environmental health; provides for licensing of hospitals accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and eliminates the mandatory annual inspection of accredited hospitals; permits hearings under the Administrative Procedures Act prior to suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew a license; and requires an evaluation report by the commissioner of health. BERKELMAN, NELSON, T.

Chap. 98-H.F. 410 Authorizes the commissioner of public welfare to designate the county of financial responsibility for patients transferred under the interstate compact on mental health who are not residents of Minnesota. RODRIGUEZ, F., WALDORF

Chap. 102-H.F. 1070 Exempts students at approved schools for dental assistants from certain licensing requirements. BERKELMAN, STOKOWSKI

Chap. 122-H.F. 63 Eliminates the requirement that health maintenance organizations provide elective, induced abortions, except as medically necessary to prevent the death of the mother. WENZEL, OLHOFT

Chap. 135-H.F. 484 Miscellaneous amendments to the Continuing Care Facilities Disclosure and Rehabilitation Act. BLATZ, BANG

Chap. 150-H.F. 1080 Authorizes counties to establish multi-disciplinary child protection teams to enable local welfare agencies to carry out child protection functions. ANDERSON, R., PETERSON, C.C.

Chap. 192-H.F. 624 Relates to corrections; miscellaneous amendments including permission for inmate transfers to private medical facilities; prescribes the membership of the Advisory Task Force on Battered Women; makes furlough provisions uniform for inmates and changes times for counties' estimates for reimbursement for probation services. LAIDIG, DICKLICH

Chap. 200-H.F. 979 Encourages the philanthropic support of hospitals by providing that certain gifts or grants are not deducted from operating costs. NORTON, SOLON

Chap. 206-S.F. 399 Requires certain imprints on legend drugs in solid oral dosage; permits exemptions by the Board of Pharmacy; and provides for certain exceptions. FRANK, SIMONEAU

Chap. 228-H.F. 284 Requires notice to parents, guardians or conservators prior to performing abortions on unemancipated minors or certain incompetent women; prescribes procedures, excepts victims of abuse; and provides for a petition to the court by the pregnant woman. ELIOFF, WALDORF

Chap. 231-S.F. 502 Modifies provisions regarding continued eligibility for medical assistance. SOLON, WELCH

Chap. 238-H.F. 615 Provides for the transfer of convicted offenders to the country of which they are citizens when a treaty so provides; authorization for the transfer by the governor. LAIDIG, SOLON

Chap. 240-H.F. 774 Provides for certain Dept. of Public Welfare information disclosed for certain investigations or proceedings with respect to child neglect or termination of parental rights; court to determine if good cause exists based on certain criteria; certain local welfare agency, police or sheriff reports on abuse of minors to be made available upon court order or as required by law or a rule of civil or criminal procedure. CLAWSON, PETTY

Chap. 257-H.F. 157 Requires hospitals to report to the commissioner of public health within three working days after a birth to a minor. HOKANSON, BERGLIN

Chap. 264-S.F. 34 Permits the commissioner of public welfare to grant a variance to operators of family day care whose licenses have been previously revoked or who were denied renewal; licensing to be according to criteria of the rules established under the Administrative Procedures Act. CHMIELEWSKI, CARLSON, D.

Chap. 278-H.F. 1051 Provides for costs of abating or removing health nuisances; details the licensing and regulations relating to water wells. WELCH, WALDORF

Chap. 288-S.F. 315 Establishes an advisory task force on epilepsy in the legislative branch to study and make recommendations concerning programs, services and facilities. SOLON, OSTHOFF

Chap. 323-S.F. 886 Prohibits disciplinary action by the Board of Medical Examiners against a physician who prescribes or administers DMSO at the request of a patient. STERN, CLARK, K.

Chap. 340-H.F. 826 Proposes a population based, state-wide, cancer and birth defects surveillance system. CLARK, K., LANTRY

Chap. 341-H.F. 968 Creates the Crime Victims Assistance Account and the Minnesota Law Enforcement Training Account. LEHTO, HANSON, M.

Chap. 350-S.F. 937 Prohibits the issuance or renewal of certain health policies or plans which exclude or limit coverage on DES-related conditions. PETTY, WYNIA

Chap. 355-H.F. 3 Relates to community social services; defines groups of persons for whom counties are responsible. MCCARRON, TENNESSEN

Chap. 360-H.F. 1446 Omnibus health, welfare and corrections appropriations bill. SIEBEN, M., WILLET

Insurance

Chap. 7-S.F. 144 Relates to creditors' remedies; increases the amount of life insurance exempt from attachment, garnishment or sale, includes an additional increase for each dependent of the survivor; and expands the class of those eligible to benefit. DAVIES, VELLENGA

Chap. 74-S.F. 611 Requires certain owners of motorcycles to furnish evidence of security under the Minnesota No-Fault Automobile Insurance Act. DAVIES, HANSON, W.

Chap. 89-S.F. 353 Sets conditions for group insurance contract bids by governmental subdivisions and political subdivisions; not requiring new bids and awards for addition of employees to a group previously covered by an existing policy or contract. LESSARD, ANDERSON, I.

Chap. 129-H.F. 371 Prohibits insurance companies which offer funeral or burial expense policies from designating as beneficiaries persons who provide funeral or burial services or suppliers so as to deprive a bereaved family of the right to select services or suppliers of their choice. BRINKMAN, SIKORSKI

Chap. 211-S.F. 1087 Miscellaneous insurance regulations; provides for examination of certain insurers; provides certain alternatives to examinations; and expands certain insurers' investment authority including mortgages and real property requiring annual audits. DAVIES, BRINKMAN

Chap. 221-S.F. 732 Minnesota Surplus Lines Insurance Act, revises the statutory provisions relating to surplus lines insurance; and regulates operation and coverage. PETTY, ELLINGSON

Chap. 260-H.F. 407 Modifies the definition of "covered claims" for purposes of the state's Insurance Guaranty Association Act, removes reference to claims approved in the liquidation of the insurer issuing the policy. WYNIA, STERN

Chap. 265-S.F. 56 Broadens the scope of group accident and health insurance coverage for ambulatory mental health services; deletes certain comprehensive health insurance benefit requirements. DICKLICH, BATTAGLIA

Chap. 286-S.F. 268 Sanity or insanity of a person not to be a factor in determining whether a person committed suicide within the terms of an individual or group life insurance policy regulating the payment of benefits. DAVIES, LONG

Chap. 307-H.F. 1048 Regulates the licensing of insurance agents. REES, DAVIES

Chap. 314-S.F. 595 Provides that the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations report on the current insurance programs available to teachers and other public school employees. HANSON, M.

Chap. 315-S.F. 649 Relates to life insurance policies payable to corporations; benefits limited to a portion of shares not owned by the person who killed the decedent; procedures for distribution of unpaid benefits. SIELOFF, VALENTINO

Chap. 318-S.F. 665 Sets standards for individual or group accident and health insurance policies which purport to supplement medicare benefits. PENNY, SWANSON

Chap. 329-S.F. 1126 Relates to health insurance for former spouses and children after dissolution of marriage. ULLAND, BERKELMAN

Judiciary

Chap. 2-S.F. 23 Provides for the recording of decrees and certificates in bankruptcy proceedings and for the admissibility of certificates as evidence. SIELOFF, ELLINGSON

Chap. 6-S.F. 92 Prescribes penalties for the possession of controlled substances on school premises. MERRIAM, VOSS

Chap. 8-S.F. 12 Relates to eminent domain; provides that the payments deposited with the court by the petitioner to obtain property prior to the filing of an award by the court be paid out under the direction of the court. DAVIES, SIEBEN, M.

Chap. 9-S.F. 13 Eliminates the power of a sentencing court to stay revocation of the drivers license of a person convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance. DAVIES, ELLINGSON

Chap. 21-H.F. 496 Permits foreign nationals to use a valid passport as

proof of age for purposes of consuming, purchasing or possessing alcoholic beverages. HARENS, DAVIES

Chap. 22-S.F. 345 Increases the penalty to a felony for certain forms of cruelty to animals, including cock-fighting, dog-fighting, and bear-baiting; prescribes a misdemeanor penalty for ticket buyers or persons present at such activities. MERRIAM, KELLY

Chap. 25-S.F. 171 Changes certain provisions relating to descent of a cemetery lot by removing references to gender and clarifies language. DAHL, HANSON, W.

Chap. 31-H.F. 173 Makes certain statutes applicable to all persons regardless of sex; including judges' retirement, homestead exemptions of deceased persons, suits for seduction, release of contingent interest in real estate, crime of non-support of spouse and accommodations for jurors; and prohibits interference with juvenile inmates at any state correctional facility. PIEPHO, PILLSBURY

Chap. 51-S.F. 454 Redefining criminal sexual conduct in relation to minors in certain circumstances. BERGLIN, CLARK, J.

Chap. 53-S.F. 917 Miscellaneous technical amendments relating to cruelty to and treatment of animals; removes certain archaic language. HANSON, M., JUDE

Chap. 58-S.F. 718 Makes the age of consent for marriage equal for boys and girls. WILLET, VELLENGA

Chap. 101-H.F. 731 Permits solemnizations of marriages by court officers who have been delegated the authority by the court. GRUENES, PEHLER

Chap. 103-S.F. 182 Relates to probate; increases the surviving spouses share of certain personal property. FRANK, SIMONEAU

Chap. 105-S.F. 329 Mobile homes which are family residences to be considered homesteads for probate purposes. FRANK, SIMONEAU

Chap. 107-S.F. 1047 Changes the minimum sentences for negligent fires. PETERSON, R.W., GUSTAFSON

Chap. 108-H.F. 13 Grants certain arrest powers of peace officers to officers of the U.S. Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service; includes arrest without warrant under certain circumstances. ANDERSON, I., PETTY

Chap. 117-S.F. 149 Provides for timely delivery or filing of certain documents with a department, agency, or instrumentality of the state or political subdivision with respect to weekends and holidays. MERRIAM, ELLINGSON

Chap. 120-S.F. 671 Conforms the definition of "trade secret" in the law prescribing theft, to the definition of "trade secret" in the Uniform Trade Secrets Act. DAHL, O'CONNOR

Chap. 121-S.F. 825 Abolishes the maintenance of certain court judgement records. DAVIES, ELLINGSON

Chap. 131-H.F. 413 Prohibits individuals acting as foreign language interpreters for persons with hearing or speaking impairments from disclosing communications made to them during the course of any civil, criminal or administrative proceeding without consent. LEMEN, MERRIAM

Chap. 133-H.F. 449 Provides that county and district court reporter salaries be set by the district court administrator. GUSTAFSON, SOLON

Chap. 147-H.F. 1059 Provides for the type of proof of the fact of killing in murder and manslaughter cases. SIEBEN, M., PETERSON, R.W.

Chap. 161-S.F. 18 Eliminates requirement for notice to representatives of foreign countries in certain formal, testacy proceedings if there is no consul residing in Minnesota. DAVIES, SIEBEN, M.

Chap. 162-S.F. 77 Defines certain activities foreign corporations may pursue without a certificate of authority to transact business in the state; removes the limitation on engaging in the business of making real estate loans; and defines the powers of foreign trust associations. DAVIES, DEAN

Chap. 201-H.F. 276 Prescribes the elements of a prima facie case for referring a child to adult court for criminal prosecution. KELLY, MERRIAM

Chap. 202-S.F. 145 Authorizes notices of nonpayment or dishonor of checks to be sent by regular mail with an affidavit of service by mailing; details the form of notice and affidavit. WEGENER, KELLY

Chap. 213-H.F. 14 Requires contractors, subcontractors and material men to give notice of real estate improvement liens to certain farmers. MEHRKENS, TENNESSEN

Chap. 218-S.F. 118 Prohibits the use of tobacco-related devices by minors and the furnishing of such devices to a minor. WALDORF, LUKNIC

Chap. 227-H.F. 2 Establishes minimum terms of imprisonment for

use of a dangerous weapon or possession of a firearm while committing certain offenses; prohibits early release before the minimum term is served; increases the penalty for intentional and unintentional homicides occurring during commission of certain felonies; and includes a classification of first degree murder for the intentional death of a peace officer or state correctional facility guard when an officer or guard is engaged in duties. WENZEL, WALDORF

Chap. 247-H.F. 131 Authorizes the release of certain account information to law enforcement or prosecuting authorities when investigating or prosecuting the issuance of worthless checks and to the payee or holders of certain dishonored checks. KELLY, HANSON, M.

Chap. 262-S.F. 17 Exempts parents and their minor children from testifying as witnesses in certain cases involving confidential communications. DAVIES, WYNIA

Chap. 273-H.F. 586 Authorizes courts to order certain persons to participate in counseling in domestic abuse cases; certain children to be considered competent witnesses in certain sexual abuse and conduct proceedings; defines the crime of "interfamilial sexual abuse;" provides penalties. ANDERSON, B., BERGLIN

Chap. 277-H.F. 1044 Details grounds for issuance of writs of attachment serving to secure property or acquire jurisdiction over dependent or serving only to secure property. JUDE, DAVIES

Chap. 282-H.F. 1200 Extends the application date of the provision allowing payment of certain travel expenses for district court judges in certain counties. ANDERSON, R., PETERSON, C.C.

Chap. 283-S.F. 188 Defines authorized tear gas compounds; and authorizes possession and use of tear gas for defense purposes. KRONEBUSCH, BEGICH

Chap. 290-S.F. 436 Relates to foster care of children; provides for juvenile court jurisdiction of voluntary placement. CHMIELEWSKI

Chap. 293-S.F. 489 Relates to immunity from prosecution for certain witnesses; changes the current transactional immunity from prosecution to conform to federal use immunity standards; and includes grand jury proceedings. DAVIES, CLAWSON

Chap. 295-S.F. 533 Authorizes law enforcement agencies in certain municipalities to seize property unlawfully used in connection with controlled substance violations. SETZEPFANDT, DEN OUDEN

Chap. 299-H.F. 305 Specifies the crime of "theft of services." GREENFIELD, LUTHER

Chap. 303-H.F. 691 Permits the use of electronic recording equipment in certain district court proceedings. ZUBAY, BRATAAS

Chap. 311-S.F. 470 Miscellaneous data classified as public, private, confidential, nonpublic, protected nonpublic or educational. TENNESSEN, ELLINGSON

Chap. 312-S.F. 476 Allows the court to decide whether a presentence investigation should be made in cases of felony convictions. RAMSTAD, PETERSON, B.

Chap. 313-S.F. 574 Changes certain provisions relating to guardianship and conservatorship. SPEAR, JUDE

Chap. 322-S.F. 830 Increases the amount of household goods exempt from creditor's remedies. DAVIES, ELLINGSON

Chap. 330-S.F. 1188 Relates to human rights; clarifies the definition of reprisals, immediate inquiry and dismissal of frivolous or meritless charges. MOE, D.M., GREENFIELD

Chap. 337-H.F. 697 Provides procedures for determination of permanent resident alien status and for loss of exempt status relating to ownership of agricultural land. STUMPF, L., HANSON, M.

Chap. 349-S.F. 539 "Revised Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act;" and other provisions relating to family law. SIELOFF, NORTON

Chap. 364-S.F. 939 Relates to human rights; permits the recovery of damages for mental anguish or suffering. BERGLIN, STATEN

Chap. 366-S.F. 1164 Provides for application for relief of criminal sentences imposed prior to adoption of sentencing guidelines. SPEAR, NELSON, K.

Special Session I

Chap. 4-S.F. 1 Revisor's bill correcting errors, ambiguities, omissions, obsolete references and re-enacting certain laws. HANSON, JUDE

Special Session II

Chap. 6-S.F. 8 Provides an effective date for Laws 1981 chap. 313 which makes certain changes in provisions relating to guardianship, conservatorship and actions brought on behalf of minor children. SIELOFF.

Local Government

Chap. 3-H.F. 23 Authorizes the city of Madison Lake to issue general obligation bonds for a municipal center. WIGLEY, RENNEKE

Chap. 5-S.F. 102 Alters certain legal notice requirements for towns; provides for waiver of the requirements for posted notice with two successive weeks of published notice. PEHLER, NIEHAUS

Chap. 15-S.F. 7 Permits Traverse County to issue bonds for the construction, alteration, repair and improvement of buildings for county fair purposes; aid to county agricultural societies that are members of the state agricultural society to defray related financial obligations. OLHOFT, ASSNESS

Chap. 16-S.F. 8 Authorizes New London to issue bonds for the acquisition and betterment of a city hall, community center and municipal library. SETZEPFANDT, JOHNSON, D

Chap. 18-H.F. 38 Permits the city of Northfield to make payments to the town of Waterford as a condition of annexation. VANASEK, PURFEERST

Chap. 26-S.F. 153 Authorizes towns to expend funds for the care, maintenance and operation of cemeteries to determine those eligible for burial and to establish other policies relating to cemeteries. RUED, WENZEL

Chap. 28-H.F. 40 Authorizes the repurchase by the owner, at time of tax forfeiture, of certain lands in St. Louis County without respect to time limitations. BEGICH, JOHNSON, D.

Chap. 30-H.F. 84 Authorizes the city of St. James to issue revenue bonds for the acquisition and construction of a new airport facility and air navigation facilities; permits the city council to pledge payment of bonds from net revenues of the municipal liquor dispensary; and requires local approval. JENNINGS, PETERSON, D.L.

Chap. 34-H.F. 297 Grants the town of Great Scott certain powers of a municipality to make local improvements. ELIOFF, DICKLICH

Chap. 45-S.F. 275 Relates to contracts made by county boards; modifying advertising requirements; contracts for supplies of services established by competitive bid may contain an escalation clause or provide for a negotiated price increase or decrease. WEGENER, WENZEL

Chap. 47-S.F. 336 Makes explicit the power of cities, towns, counties or school districts to establish more than one recreation board. LESSARD, LEMEN

Chap. 62-H.F. 241 Removes a limit on budgets of certain statutory cities for advertising the city and its resources. STADUM, MOE, R.D.

Chap. 67-S.F. 219 Designates the Wayzata Depot in the city of Wayzata as a state historic site. PILLSBURY, SEARLES

Chap. 71-S.F. 339 Designates the Hormel House in Austin as an historic site. NELSON, T., REDING

Chap. 76-S.F. 1044 Authorizes the city of Echo to issue general obligation bonds for the acquisition and betterment of a community center. SETZEPFANDT, DEN OUDEN

Chap. 77-H.F. 339 Permits town boards to determine by resolution whether to open or maintain town roads upon which no maintenance or construction work has been done for at least 25 years; permits petition to the town board for the opening of cartways by certain landowners whose access to their own land is limited. BERKELMAN, DICKLICH

Chap. 80-H.F. 708 Permits a city, county or town to defer special assessments on property owned by certain disabled persons; local standards and guidelines. EWALD, KEEFE

Chap. 93-S.F. 741 Permits the town of Woodville to pay cemetery directors. PENNY, SCHOENFELD

Chap. 96-H.F. 171 Changes the classification of the Kensington Runestone Historic Site from the privately-owned register to the publicly-owned register. FJOSLIEN, OLHOFT

Chap. 100-H.F. 525 Increases the size of the county extension committee for St. Louis County to eleven members. MURPHY, ULLAND

Chap. 114-H.F. 574 Authorizes Cook County to issue one off-sale liquor license in the town of Tofte with the approval of the commissioner of public safety. BATTAGLIA, JOHNSON, D.

Chap. 115-H.F. 937 Authorizes the city of Duluth to continue to issue the number of liquor licenses it was authorized to issue in 1980. GUSTAFSON, SOLON

Chap. 118-S.F. 168 Allows town boards to set additional liquor license fees. SCHMITZ, MCDONALD

Chap. 123-H.F. 121 Authorizes Grand Rapids to issue a license for the

sale and dispensing of liquor at certain events at the I.R.A. arena. LEMEN, LESSARD

Chap. 139-H.F. 601 Requires public cemeteries which have permanent care and improvement funds to file a notice and an annual report with the county auditor rather than the commerce department. OGREN, RUED

Chap. 141-H.F. 739 Authorizes an additional tax levy in the city of Hibbing and Independent School District #701 to be used to operate and maintain the Carey Lake recreation area. MINNE, DICKLICH

Chap. 145-H.F. 928 Authorizes the city of Isanti to issue general obligation bonds to acquire and improve a municipal building. CLAWSON, PETERSON, R.W.

Chap. 153-H.F. 57 Provides for the conveyance of certain state lands to Independent School District #417, Tracy. LUDEMAN, MENNING

Chap. 163-S.F. 291 Deletes the law prohibiting sheriffs and deputy sheriffs from holding additional public office; prohibiting county commissioners from being employed by their counties. WILLET, SCHOENFELD

Chap. 171-S.F. 1248 Regulates the issuance of temporary improvement bonds by local units including municipalities and certain counties and towns. BELANGER, SCHREIBER

Chap. 183-S.F. 771 Authorizes the Otter Tail County Board to grant certain powers to a public water and sewer system district; permits entry on any premises to inspect, rehabilitate or maintain a water contamination source, including septic tanks; and permits the town of Oak Port to exercise the powers of certain metropolitan area towns. PETERSON, C.C., FJOSLIEN

Chap. 184-S.F. 982 Authorizes the city of St. Cloud to improve and operate the city-owned Mississippi River Dam; to provide for the generation of hydroelectric power; and authorizes the issuance of revenue bonds. PEHLER, GRUENES

Chap. 189-H.F. 211 Permits certain annexation agreements between towns and the city of Moorhead to provide reimbursement from Moorhead to the town for all or part of the annexed taxable property. HOBERG, LANGSETH

Chap. 198-H.F. 619 Corrects the wording of the ballot question for a municipal liquor store referendum. SVIGGUM, KNUTSON

Chap. 205-S.F. 215 Allows urban towns exercising certain powers to increase their tax levy limit base by eight percent per year. WEGENER, LEHTO

Chap. 216-S.F. 96 Provides for the conveyance to Kandiyohi County of a residence in Sibley State Park. SETZEPFANDT, JOHNSON, D.

Chap. 219-S.F. 121 Requires that complete ordinances or accurate summaries be published prior to enactment by statutory cities and urban towns. WEGENER, CLAWSON

Chap. 225-S.F. 1321 Authorizes Granite Falls to establish a community development program. WEGENER, ANDERSON, G.

Chap. 230-H.F. 1190 Provides that compensation of members of the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners be set pursuant to general law. BEGICH, JOHNSON, D.

Chap. 236-H.F. 161 Permits the city of Cloquet to contract, pay and tax for public transportation services. MURPHY, CHMIELEWSKI

Chap. 239-H.F. 696 Permits the city of East Grand Forks to acquire and develop certain land as an industrial park and authorizing a bond issue. STADUM, MOE, R.D.

Chap. 279-H.F. 1052 Provides for the conveyance of certain land no longer needed for the operation of the Fergus Falls Community College to the city of Fergus Falls for student housing, requires the land to revert to the state when no longer used for student housing. AASNESS, OLHOFT

Chap. 281-H.F. 1163 Authorizes the Greenway Joint Recreation Board to levy a tax on property in the territory of Independent School District #316, Coleraine. LEMEN, LESSARD

Chap. 320-S.F. 767 Requires each county board to publish a summary of its annual financial statement in a legal newspaper. DICKLICH, MINNE

Chap. 325-S.F. 915 Increases certain fees charged and collected by sheriffs; counties over a certain population are not subject to the fee schedule. WEGENER, VALENTO

Chap. 331-S.F. 1212 Relates to municipal liquor stores; providing for hearings; referendum to decide whether to continue an unprofitable operation. DAVIS, CLAWSON

Chap. 354-S.F. 1154 Authorizes the conveyance of certain state land in Pine County to the Amherst H. Wilder foundation for the continued operation of a youth conservation camp. CHMIELEWSKI, CARLSON, D.

Metropolitan and Urban Affairs

Chap. 27-S.F. 247 Increases the maximum borrowing limit of the Metropolitan Airports Commission; extends the deadline selection of aircraft noise suppression equipment; eliminates a certain PCA deadline requirement; and requires the commission to submit to the legislature a noise abatement plan for the Mpls/St. Paul International Airport containing annual objectives for noise reduction in the metro area. PURFEERST, VOSS

Chap. 36-H.F. 341 Relates to the purchasing and contracting authority in the city of Edina; purchases and contracts that do not exceed \$2,000 are to be made by the city manager, the council may increase that amount to \$10,000 by resolution, all purchases and contracts are to be audited and approved by the council. FORSYTHE, BANG

Chap. 48-S.F. 347 Provides for the administration of the Hennepin County library system; county board to levy taxes, appoint members of an advisory library board and delegate powers and duties to the library board and the director; and permits merger with the Minneapolis library system. PETTY, CARLSON, L.

Chap. 66-S.F. 196 Provides for an expense account for each member of the board of county commissioners of Carver County, the amount to be set by the board for each commissioner district. SCHMITZ, MCDONALD

Chap. 84-H.F. 1237 Permits all Blaine City Council members to serve as commissioners of the Blaine Housing and Redevelopment Authority at the same time. VOSS, MERRIAM

Chap. 143-H.F. 893 Authorizes the purchase or lease by a private entity of the closed combination railroad and highway bridge connecting St. Paul Park and Inver Grove Heights to operate and maintain it as a toll bridge. SIEBEN, M., SIKORSKI

Chap. 181-S.F. 560 Prohibits metro area cities or counties from establishing residency requirements as a condition of employment. HUGHES, VOSS

Chap. 207-S.F. 558 Exempts certain tax increment backed bond issues from the net debt limits of the city of Robbinsdale. RAMSTAD, ANDERSON, G.

Chap. 232-S.F. 980 Provides for the transfer of certain state lands to the city of Hastings. VEGA, SVIGGUM

Chap. 235-H.F. 25 Allows the Board of County Commissioners to determine the compensation of conciliation court referees in Hennepin County; and provides that the Hennepin County Misdemeanor-Violation Bureau's suburban locations may be designated by a majority of the court. ELLINGSON, LUTHER

Chap. 241-H.F. 829 Provides for a seven-member board of commissioners for Anoka County. SARNA, FRANK

Chap. 242-H.F. 969 Authorizes the Metro Council to conform with certain guidelines to govern review of amendments to comprehensive land use plans and to capital improvement programs of school districts in the metropolitan area. VOSS, KNOLL

Chap. 250-S.F. 227 Creates a legislative commission on metropolitan governance to develop a comprehensive policy on governance of the metropolitan area including the Metropolitan Council and metropolitan agencies, their relationships, powers and membership selection. WEGENER, RODRIGUEZ, C.

Chap. 292-S.F. 445 Changes the administrative responsibilities for the Ramsey County Courthouse and the St. Paul City Hall buildings to the Ramsey County Board. TENNESSEN, BLATZ

Chap. 301-H.F. 487 Requires notice by the Ramsey County Board to the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board of tax-forfeited land in the capitol area. HARENS, STUMPF, P.

Chap. 302-H.F. 591 Repeals the St. Paul People Mover Act. OSTHOFF, DIETERICH

Chap. 335-H.F. 321 Authorizes the city of St. Paul to issue on-sale liquor licenses for Town Square Park. NORTON, STUMPF, P.

Chap. 368-S.F. 1084 Extends the hours for Sunday liquor sales in the metropolitan area. STERN, DAHLVANG

Chap. 369-H.F. 386 Lowers the percentage rate of estimated taxable property market value in St. Paul on which bond issues for capital improvements are based; sets a limit on bonds authorized; requiring certain tax increment financial bonds to be deducted before making computations; and prohibits certain uses for capital improvement bonds. BYRNE, LANTRY

Pensions/Retirement

Chap. 68-S.F. 305 Omnibus "non-controversial" pension bill, makes corrections and clarifies language. MOE, D.M., SARNA

Chap. 155-H.F. 536 Transfers retirement coverage for certain St. Paul Public Housing Agency employees' retirement association to the Public Housing Agency pension plan. RODRIGUEZ, F., LANTRY

Chap. 156-H.F. 567 Relates to teachers retirement; allows certain survivor coverage to a designated beneficiary instead of a surviving spouse; public pension funds to provide information concerning optional annuity forms; and requires the signature of spouse in certain cases. OLSEN, RENNEKE

Chap. 157-H.F. 659 Relates to the St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association; removes the expiration date on authority to provide post-retirement adjustment in certain cases; provides for early retirement at reduced benefits to certain persons. NORTON, MOE, D.M.

Chap. 158-H.F. 681 Relates to the calculations of amounts in the Minnesota Post-Retirement Investment Fund available to adjust-ments to retirees from various public retirement funds; increases the amount available for distribution. REDING, PETERSON, C.C.

Chap. 159-H.S. 976 Relates to the Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund Association; authorizes a lump sum post-retirement adjustment program; provides for determination of benefits by the board of trustees; allows service credit for parental leaves of absence. SARNA, SPEAR

Chap. 160-H.F. 996 Makes various changes in teachers retirement law; authorizing a medical advisor; and provides for payments of shortages in member deductions. REDING, MOE, D.M.

Chap. 180-S.F. 207 Makes miscellaneous changes in the laws governing the operation of the Public Employees Retirement Association; regulates disability determinations, continuing eligibility, representation of disabilitants; provides for reimbursement of certain workers' compensation payments; provides for retention of unclaimed benefits payments for a minor; and deletes provisions relating to increases in annuities and benefits. PETERSON, C.C., SARNA

Chap. 208-S.F. 805 Authorizes a bond account in the Minnesota Supplemental Investment Fund; changes certain calculations relating to the post-retirement adjustment; permits additional investments including investments in commingled funds and limited partnerships by the State Board of Investment. MOE, D.M., REDING

Chap. 224-S.F. 1106 Relates to retirement; clarifies certain ambiguous provisions; corrects certain oversights, inconsistencies, unintended results and erroneous provisions. MOE, D.M., REDING

Chap. 233-S.F. 1174 Authorizes police relief associations to pay service pensions or retirement benefits, under certain circumstances, to eligible persons who are not U.S. residents. FREDERICK, RODRIGUEZ, F.

Chap. 254-S.F. 1079 Permits city managers to elect to be excluded from membership in the Public Employee Retirement Association with city council approval; and provides for deferred compensation of the employer contribution and refund or deferred annuity. STERN, REDING

Chap. 269-S.F. 132 Relates to the Duluth Teachers Retirement Fund Association; increases employee contributions for the Duluth TRA; establishes a new-law coordinated program for the Duluth TRA; and authorizes an increase in the retirement allowances and benefits for certain teachers, retirees and survivors under the old-law coordinated program. SOLON, BERKELMAN

Chap. 297-H.F. 247 Authorizes the purchase of prior service credit by certain persons. PETERSON, D., SPEAR

Chap. 298-H.F. 295 Allows the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund (MERF) to withdraw from the State Board of Investment (SBI); provides post-retirement annuity or benefit increases to certain retired or disabled employees and removes the director from the SBI investment advisory council. SARNA, SPEAR

Chap. 306-H.F. 1005 Permits investment of Minneapolis Employees Retirement funds with the Minneapolis/St. Paul Family Housing Fund. PETERSON, D., KROENING

Chap. 319-S.F. 690 Provides an annuity for a surviving spouse or dependent children in lieu of a refund if the deceased former judge had qualified for an annuity and had not received a refund of his contributions. PETERSON, C.C., REDING

Resolutions

Res. 1-H.F. 486 Memorializes Congress and the president to cease all military and economic aid to El Salvador. KAHN, SPEAR

Res. 2-S.F. 1370 Declares Raoul Wallenberg an honorary citizen of Minnesota and memorializes the Soviet Union to return him to his native Sweden. STERN, SKOGLUND

Res. 3-S.F. 674 Memorializes the president and Congress to seek a settlement of the White Earth Indian Reservation controversy over game and fish law enforcement. PETERSON, C.C., EKEN

Special Session II

Res. 1-H.F. 2 Memorializes the president and Congress to declare disaster areas for the purpose of receiving federal aid for tornado damage in Hennepin and Ramsey counties and for other storm damage in Chippewa, Renville, Redwood, Brown, Nicollet, Watonwan, Blue Earth, Martin, Faribault, Freeborn, Big Stone, Yellow Medicine and Lac Qui Parle counties. WENZEL, PENNY.

Taxes

Chap. 13-S.F. 366 Provides a new schedule for payment of income taxes withheld from wages by certain employers based on amounts of undeposited tax to be deposited with the commissioner of revenue on a monthly and eighth-monthly basis; permits the commissioner to prescribe, by rule, other return periods or deposit requirements; and gives the commissioner temporary rule making authority. MOE, R.D., JACOBS

Chap. 49-S.F. 354 Modifies the estate tax; clarifies certain deductions; updates references to the Internal Revenue Code; clarifies the method of computing credits; clarifies exemptions and exclusions; and provides for a statute of limitations. PETERSON, C.C., BRANDL

Chap. 60-H.F. 435 Adopts certain federal income tax amendments; provisions for installment sales, energy credits, estate taxes, bankruptcies, interest expense, windfall profits, and clarifies the exclusion of interest on certain bonds. NOVAK, PETERSON, C.C.

Chap. 164-S.F. 432 Provides dates for payment of mortgage registry and deed tax to the commissioner of revenue; provides for payment of an excise tax on special fuel by distributors, special fuel dealers and bulk purchasers; provides for redetermination of occupation and royalty taxes for mining; details the filing requirement for royalty reports; and prescribes the powers and duties of the commissioner in examining and determining the correctness of records for occupation and royalty taxes. BERGLIN, SKOGLUND

Chap. 178-H.F. 932 Makes technical corrections and deletes obsolete provisions relating to income tax and property tax refunds; and clarifies certain provisions relating to business casualty loss. KVAM, MERRIAM

Chap. 188-H.F. 142 Makes certain commercial property used for recreational purposes taxable as Class 3 when used in conjunction with certain Class 3 temporary and seasonal residential recreation property; details acreage, days of use per year and location restrictions. FORSYTHE, BANG

Chap. 226-S.F. 1323 Provides for the valuation and assessment for the purposes of property taxes on the taconite tailings basin located at Mile Post 7 in Lake County; permits agreement between the county auditor, the taxing districts including Independent School District #381 in Lake County and the town of Beaver Bay and the landowners. JOHNSON, D., BATTAGLIA

Chap. 251-S.F. 279 Provides a property tax exemption for certain property used in a continuous program to provide emergency shelter for victims of domestic abuse. SIELOFF, NORTON

Chap. 309-S.F. 393 Provides a property tax exemption for certain property owned and operated by non-profit senior citizens groups. MENNING, ANDERSON, B.

Chap. 343-H.F. 1143 Miscellaneous changes relating to the income tax and the property tax refund. BRANDL, DIETERICH

Chap. 344-H.F. 1210 Provides that an "electing small business corporation" for federal income tax purposes is an "electing small business corporation" for Minnesota income tax purposes. JACOBS, DAVIES

Special Session 1

Chap. 1-H.F. 1 Omnibus tax bill. ANDERSON, I., JOHNSON, D.

Transportation

Chap. 32-H.F. 201 Relates to the reimbursement of expenses for certain fire control services provided by municipal or volunteer fire de-

partments along railroads or highway rights-of-way; sets a time limit for claims; and transfers duties from the Dept. of Transportation to the Dept. of Public Safety. HAUKOOS, DAVIS

Chap. 44-S.F. 197 Provides for the type and placement of reflectors on certain farm equipment. BENSON, LEMEN

Chap. 55-H.F. 521 Includes motels in the program permitting specific service signs along certain highways. AINLEY, PURFEERST

Chap. 56-S.F. 263 Requires the use of child passenger restraint systems for children under four years of age. LANTRY, LAIDIG

Chap. 81-H.F. 847 Alters certain procedures relating to the designation or nondesignation of highway routes to carry certain weights; deletes certain requirements for rule-making under the Administrative Procedures Act and provides for the designation by the commissioner of transportation. NYSETER, PURFEERST

Chap. 113-H.F. 467 Authorizes the identification by use of removable plates or placards on tax-exempt vehicles leased or loaned to a school district for any purpose. ANDERSON, G., SCHMITZ

Chap. 124-H.F. 168 Requires the transportation commissioner to issue permits to all courier services or carrier applicants without a hearing during a limited time period. NOVAK, SIKORSKI

Chap. 167-S.F. 556 Provides time for registration and display of vehicle license plates and insignia and for payment of tax; provides exemptions from motor vehicle registration and taxation for non-resident servicemen. STERN, SCHOENFELD

Chap. 169-S.F. 823 Authorizes the transportation commissioner to apportion municipal state aid street funds for 1981 to cities achieving a population of 5,000 or more according to preliminary or final 1980 census information; apportionments for 1982-1990 are to be determined by final tabulation of the 1980 census. SETZEPFANDT, DEN OUDEN

Chap. 190-H.F. 217 Authorizes the sale, exchange or conveyance of certain abandoned railway lines including land acquired for the Luce Line Trail and land in Mower, Olmsted and Fillmore counties; reduces the selling price on the sale of certain state trail land in Fillmore County. ANDERSON, G., BERG

Chap. 191-H.F. 357 Relates to school buses; requires flashing red lights on the stop signal arms of certain school buses; provides for "Type 3" school buses with a maximum seating capacity of 10 persons, no identification or equipment as school buses; and requires white strobe lamps on the roofs of certain school buses. RODRIGUEZ, C., DAHL

Chap. 199-H.F. 704 Adds certain models to the list of collectors' vehicles entitled to classic car license plates. BRINKMAN, PEHLER

Chap. 203-S.F. 159 Relates to transportation funding; permits reallocation of federal aid secondary funds allocated to the state or county federal aid secondary systems if they cannot be used in that system. PURFEERST, HANSON, W.

Chap. 209-S.F. 835 Miscellaneous changes relating to transportation; cost estimates for all construction projects classified as non-public; new route added to the trunk highway system; dollar limit for contracts which can be directly negotiated by the commissioner; temporary transfer of certain funds; and building movers to be licensed and regulated by the transportation regulation board. BELANGER, MEHRKENS

Chap. 287-S.F. 278 Extends the life of the Joint Commuter Rail Study Commission and extends the deadline for its report to the legislature. PEHLER, MCEACHERN

Chap. 294-S.F. 525 Prohibits the removal of lawfully erected advertising signs along interstate highways until the property rights are acquired; provides for control of vegetation along the highway in the vicinity of the advertising. SCHMITZ, DAHLVANG

Chap. 321-S.F. 804 Provides for re-registration of certain motor vehicles and combinations; and defines gross vehicle weights. WILLET, KALIS

Chap. 338-H.F. 769 Creates a rail bank account for the deposit of money received from the sale of rail bank bonds or from the deposit of property acquired with the bonds. ANDERSON, B., PENNY

Chap. 345-S.F. 31 Prohibits the transportation commissioner from changing the location, designation, marking and the number of Legislative Route #125 (trunk highway #51 in St. Paul). DIETERICH

Chap. 348-S.F. 537 Increases the length for certain vehicle combinations, establishes permit fees for certain oversize vehicles. PURFEERST, MEHRKENS

Chap. 357-H.F. 1434 Omnibus semi-states and transportation appropriations bill. SIEBEN, M., WILLET

Chap. 363-H.F. 553 Relates to transportation finance; authorizes a state bond issue and appropriates proceeds for certain highway and bridge purposes. ANDERSON, G., LANTRY

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835	745	209	1005	1215	327	1211	691	303	None	2	2
840	893	143	1011	826	340	1212	1071	331	None	3	3
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861	1344	194	1044	1142	76	1248	978	171	7	None	5
876	892	210	1047	1055	107	1252	1048	307	8	None	6
877	188	259	1055	217	190	1253	1301	245	None	1	1
886	1108	323	1057	1131	106	1259	707	152	None	7	3
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