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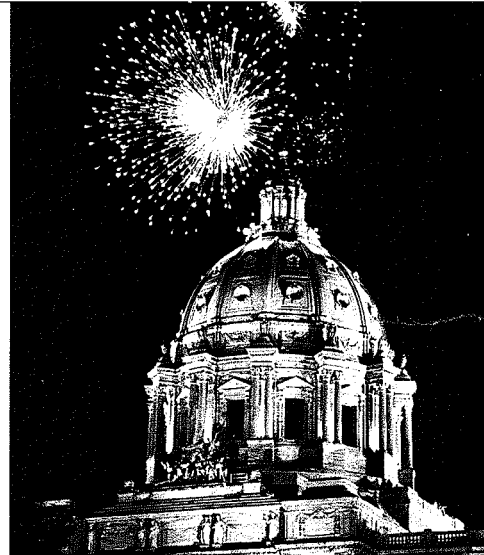
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New Laws



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Minnesota House of Representatives



Tom Olmscheid

P *people crowded streets and lawns at the State Capitol July 4, celebrating Minnesota, staying until the last brilliant spray of fireworks faded into the night sky over the Capitol dome. Worries of unemployment and a down economy had no part in the scene.*

In midwinter, however, under a snow-covered dome, legislators struggled with the problems that were temporarily out of sight and out of mind on a hot July weekend—problems of an agricultural-industrial society shifting into a high-technology information age.

Working on committees that looked at every factor of Minnesota's economic base, from agriculture to transportation, legislators and staff, representatives from industries of all kinds, and just plain, concerned folks who came to the Capitol to plead their causes, searched for ways to make it through the effects of a depressed economy, and, maybe, start an economic upswing for Minnesota.

EXPLORE
Minnesota
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Session '83

New Laws

Publication of the House Information Office
Room 9, State Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155 — (612) 296-2146

Minnesota House of Representatives
September 1983

The Challenge of '83

The need to retrain industrial workers whose jobs have disappeared, to make Minnesota's products more marketable, attract and keep businesses, create new jobs, feed and house the jobless, design affordable health care programs for an aging population, upgrade educational systems so they keep pace with demands of high technology, and find a way to pay for it all made up the legislative agenda for 1983.

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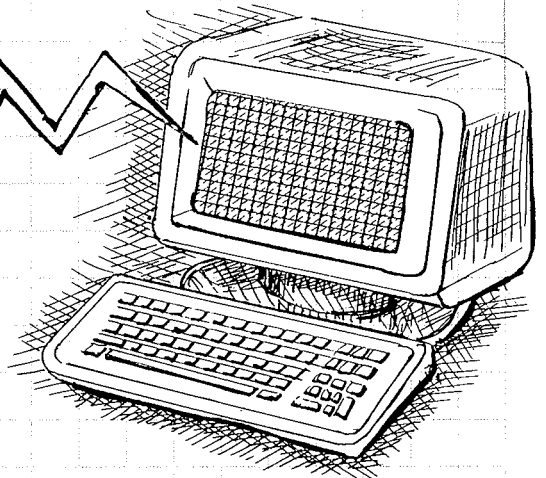
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On the cover:

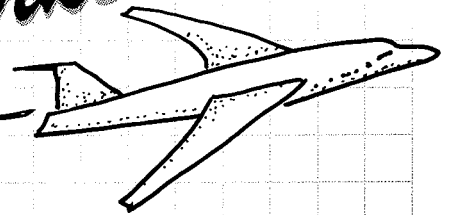
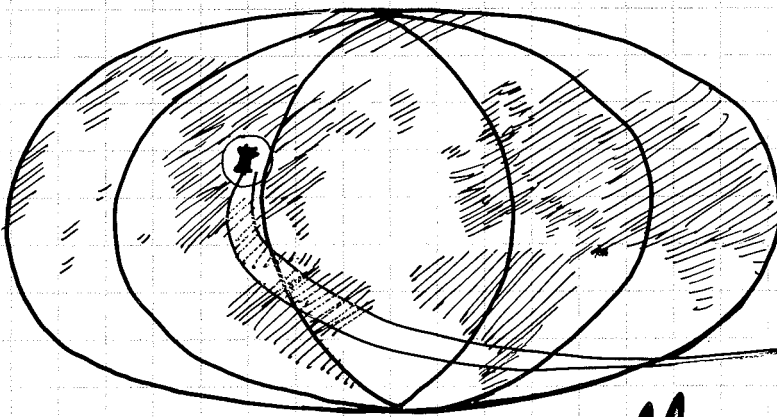
The international bicentennial celebration of the first balloon flight in space (France, 1783) officially opened at the Capitol in St. Paul Nov. 21, 1982. Matt Wiederkehr, whose family has established 48 world records for Minnesota, piloted the pictured balloon. As the Legislature, meeting inside the Capitol, planned for Minnesota's tomorrow a number of colorful balloons lofted, one by one, to soar over the state's cities and farms. Cover photo by Paul Battaglia appeared in newspapers throughout the world.

Minnesota moves toward tomorrow

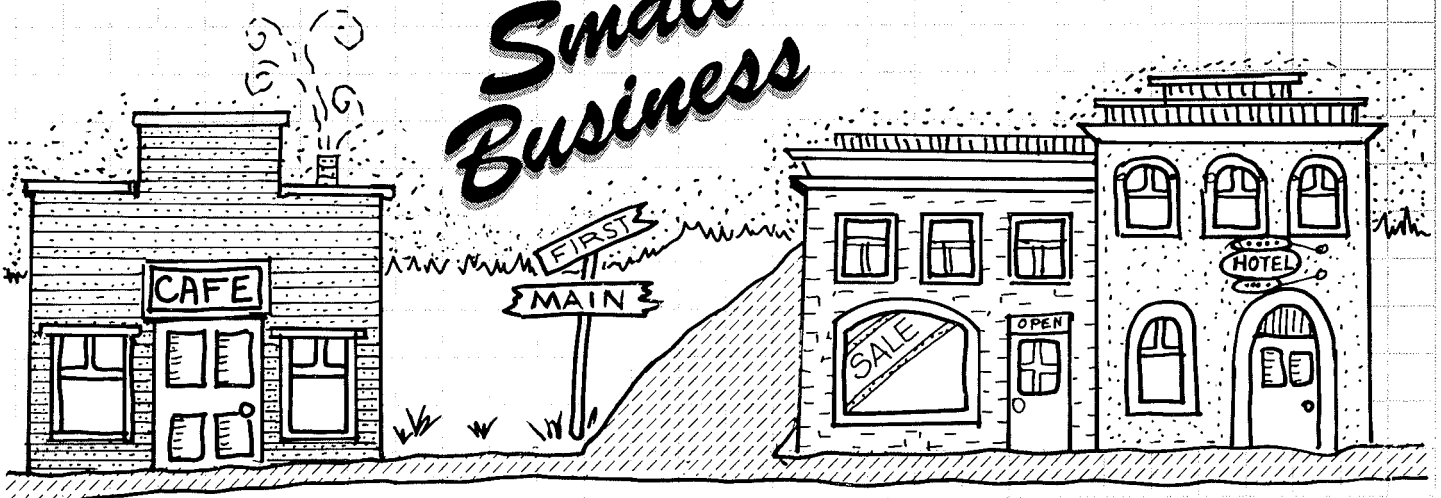
High
Technology



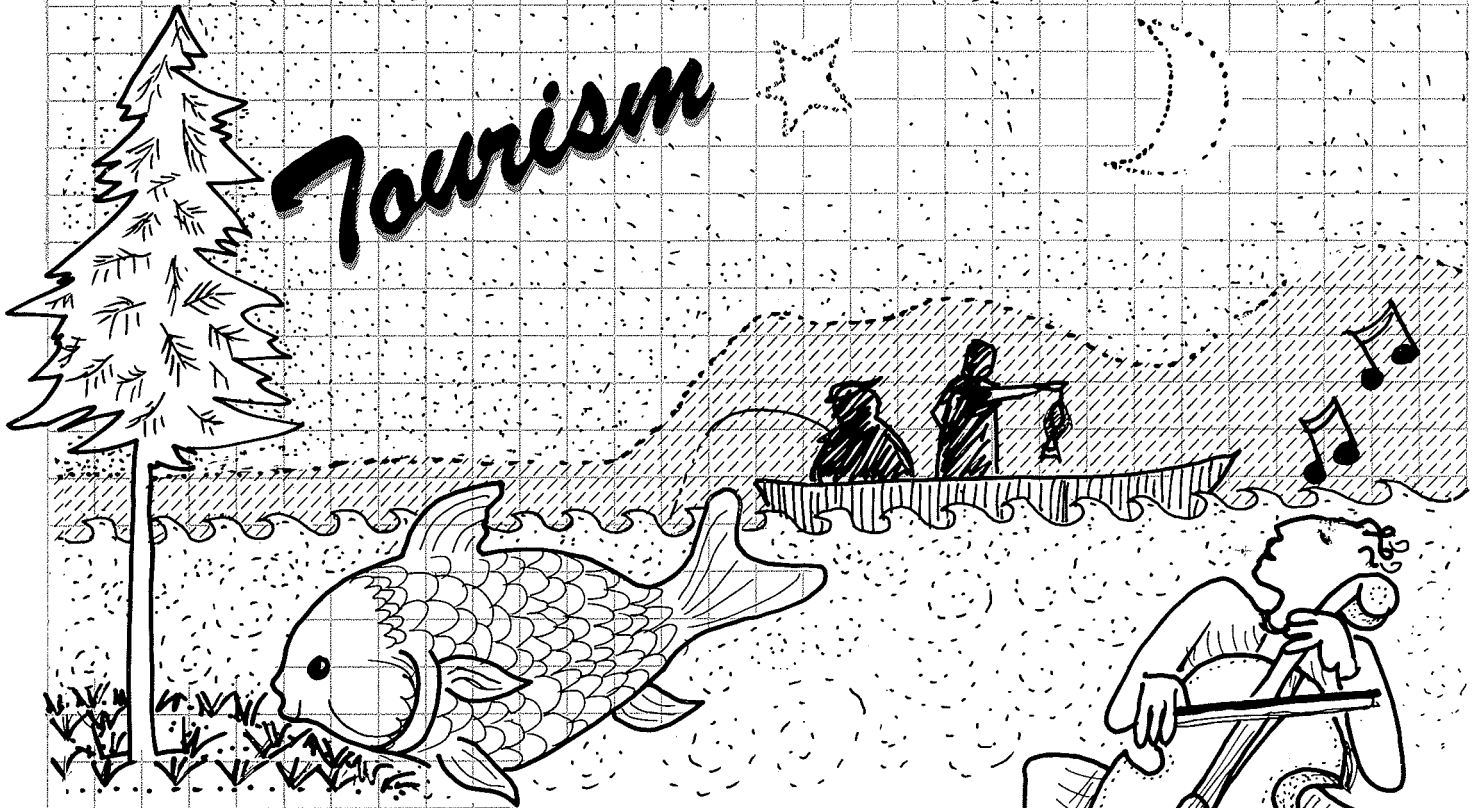
Foreign
Markets



Small
Business



Minnesota has more lakes than any other state but Alaska, stocks more fish than any other state in the U.S., boasts the longest network of state recreational trails in the country, and has the nation's only federally designated wilderness canoe area. It has the only resident chamber orchestra in the U.S., the nationally known Guthrie Theater, and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts.



by Sarah Gardner

Minnesota's tourism people say, with all the state has to offer, tourist dollars should be flooding in from visiting recreationists and culture buffs.

Not so, tourism folks say, because Minnesota has fallen behind competitors in getting the word out about the state.

Minnesota will spread the word

The newly created Office of Tourism hopes to put Minnesota in the big leagues with tourism promotion pros like Michigan and Ontario, says Hank Todd, tourism commissioner.

Todd's department plans an expansive television, radio, and newspaper campaign somewhat like

Michigan's "Say Yes to Michigan," which will beckon work-weary travelers to "Explore Minnesota."

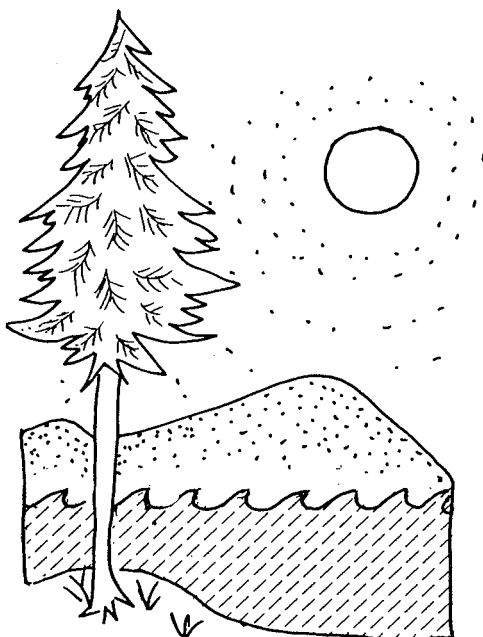
The money will come from the \$8.6 million the Legislature appropriated to the Office of Tourism for 1984-85. Two million of that is available only if the office gets matching private contributions.

That funding triples the state's tourism budget, but Minnesota still won't outspend competitors for the north woods vacation market, says Todd. ▽



"We have to project the image that people love it here and that visitors are incredibly impressed with our state."

—Mike Smith, sales director



"I'm 100 percent convinced that more money going into tourism will increase returns to the state."

—Mike Smith

Direct contact to key areas

Jack Ruttger, owner of Ruttger's Bay Lake Lodge in the Brainerd area, says Minnesota has to get the word out to key areas through direct contact with travel agents. One of those key areas is Kansas. Ruttger tells about sending one of his scouts down to Kansas to talk to travel agents about his lodge.

"He came back and told me the agents never recommend Minnesota to their clients because they said they don't know anything about it. The Ozarks have taken Minnesota's place with many Kansas vacationers."

"The Ozarks are hotter than heck in the summer," says Ruttger. "Minnesota is the closest thing those people can get for a good lake experience."

Image building a must

While the people who earn their daily bread on tourist fun are happy to see more dollars in the state tourism budget, they say they hope the state spends it wisely. And one of their suggestions is improving the state's image.

Native Minnesotans may think of their home as the "land of 10,000 lakes," but out-of-staters commonly think of it as the land of the frozen tundra, according to the people whose business it is to know tourism.

"Minneapolis is a great city," says Mike Smith, sales director for the Marquette and Northstar Hotels in

downtown Minneapolis, "but what do people remember about last winter?—the big downtown fire, the dome collapse, and the big snowstorm."

"I think the best thing I've ever seen in tourism promotion is the 'I Love New York' campaign. A simple message. We, too, have to project the image that people love it here and that visitors are incredibly impressed with our state."

Money will help

While the present may seem the worst time to invest in tourism, businesspeople and state officials are confident that increased promotion dollars will bring increased business.

"I'm 100 percent convinced that more money going into tourism will increase returns to the state," says Marquette's Smith.

"People don't give up vacations when the economy goes sour," says commissioner Todd. "It's a right, not a luxury to most people."

Depressed economic conditions prompt people to moderate their vacations, he says. For example, the person who used to go to Colorado may now go up to Northern Minnesota.

Private funds pitching in

The state's pitch for private funds has been successful so far, according to Todd. A Roseville company, Have A Portion, Inc., put out six million restaurant sugar packets with the Explore Minnesota logo

on the front; Coca-Cola bottlers spent \$1.2 million on "Explore Minnesota" travel cards, a "credit card" which offers discounts on hotels, campsites, and theaters; Supervalu printed up grocery bags with the explore logo; Northwest Airlines bought 30,000 copies of the state's "lure brochure" for their travel agents. And there's more in the works, says Todd.

Hands-on technology for tourists

Also still in the making is a statewide computerized data base for tourists. Next year visitors will be able to sit down at self-service terminals, in the airport for example, and tell the computer what they want to do on their vacation. If they want camping in the Brainerd area, but they also want to be near a swimming pool and golf course, the computer will be able to tell them the places in Minnesota that can give them that combination.

Tourism people hopefully cautious

Says Jack Ruttger, "The added tourism dollars are no reason for me to go out and invest piles of money in expansion. But I'll admit, because of the Legislature's attitude, I've done some gambling—modernized my lobbies, bought some new furniture, and did some deckwork that really could have waited a year. And the Legislature's attitude helped me make the decision to spend that extra money." □

Small Business

Most businesses in the state are small businesses that have created 80 percent of the new jobs in recent years. Because of their size, those businesses have unique problems finding start-up capital and getting management advice and planning help.

Tax Breaks for Helping Small Business

A new division of the House Taxes Committee worked throughout the 1983 session on an economic development package, ways to use tax laws to encourage businesses and individuals to help establish new businesses. Article 8 of the omnibus tax bill, Chapter 342, includes tax incentives for technology transfer, contributions to a small business assistance center, and equity investments.

Passing along an idea

The technology transfer credit would allow a large company to take a tax credit for transferring an idea or technology to a separate business.

"If you have a product, an idea, or a service which you think could be an independent business, but is not consistent with the planning goals of the owner, we want to say to that owner 'pass it on.'"

"We have people who will invest capital to develop an idea, but need an idea," says John Cairns, execu-

tive director of the Minnesota Business Partnership, a consortium of large Minnesota companies.

Under the new tax law, a company can get a credit of 30 percent of the value of the technology or idea. The technology recipient would have to be willing to pay the transferor 20 percent of the value or invest an amount equal to the credit before the transferor can claim the credit.

Supporting an assistance office

The credit for contributions to a small business assistance office, says the Business Partnership's Cairns, could help organizations

"We have a lot of home-grown business here in Minnesota. That's important to the economy and the employment aspects of the state."

—Jean Laubach, former director, SBFA

by Deborah Friedman



like the Minnesota Cooperation Office (MCO) grow in other parts of the state.

The MCO is a private office that aids small businesses by helping them find money sources, or giving advice on getting started. Under the new law, a person or company who contributes to a small business assistance office or an innovation center public corporation can get a credit of 50 percent of the contribution, up to \$25,000.

"A state credit like this," says Cairns, "validates the idea of an assistance office. With the state saying this is a valid project, we will have an easier time building an MCO in areas where we don't already have it." ▸

"We want to help in a more efficient and thorough manner by having knowledge of all kinds of programs under one roof."

—Jean Laubach

Boosting business in hard-pressed areas

Investing in small businesses, especially those in hard-pressed areas of the state, is the third part of the tax break package for helping out small businesses. An equity investment credit means a person can take a credit of 30 percent of the investment in a small business, with limitations. The limits encourage help for a business in an "enterprise zone," a section that the state designates because the area is in some form of economic decline.

Cairns approves of an investment credit, "It says to the investor, if you make an investment in a small business, a start-up company, that investment will give direct and immediate tax advantage to you, either through a credit or some kind of depreciation break. That's probably one of the most significant incentives."

Tom Triplett, then-aide to Governor Perpich, endorsed the idea of targeting to enterprise zones as a way to put the boost where it's really needed.

"Many businesses, especially those involved in high technology and located in more affluent parts of the state probably don't need to have the credits in the bill, but those in more economically depressed areas of the state—inner

cities, cities like Duluth, Northeastern Minnesota, Southwestern—have particular trouble in gaining access to affordable investment capital," said Triplett.

One-stop shop for money, advice, information

Small businesses have been getting help in Minnesota through a state-sponsored program, the Small Business Finance Agency (SBFA). A major reorganization bill, Chapter 289, merged the SBFA and other resources—money, advice, information,—into the newly created Energy and Economic Development Authority.

The authority will manage several loan programs, with bonding power up to \$30 million, for use in a variety of ways to help qualified small businesses through loan guarantees or outright loans.

"We have a lot of home-grown business here in Minnesota. An employee of a well-known large company in the state may decide 'I have a new bell-and whistle I'd like to develop' or 'I think I have a talent here, there is a need here' and they go off by themselves, maybe a one or two-person shop and start a business, and for the most part they locate here in Minnesota. That's important to the economy and the employment aspects of the state.

"One of the intents of the design was to have a one-stop shop, to have under that umbrella knowledgeable people in finance that can sit down with the business people and listen to what they want to do and what their needs are," explained Jean Laubach, former executive director of the SBFA.

"They'll know about a mix of government finance programs and know which ones fit in and serve the purpose best, instead of the 'well that's not our program, however, if you call such-and-such maybe it'll work there.' We want to help in a more efficient and thorough manner by having knowledge of all kinds of programs under one roof," says Laubach.

Energy projects get priority

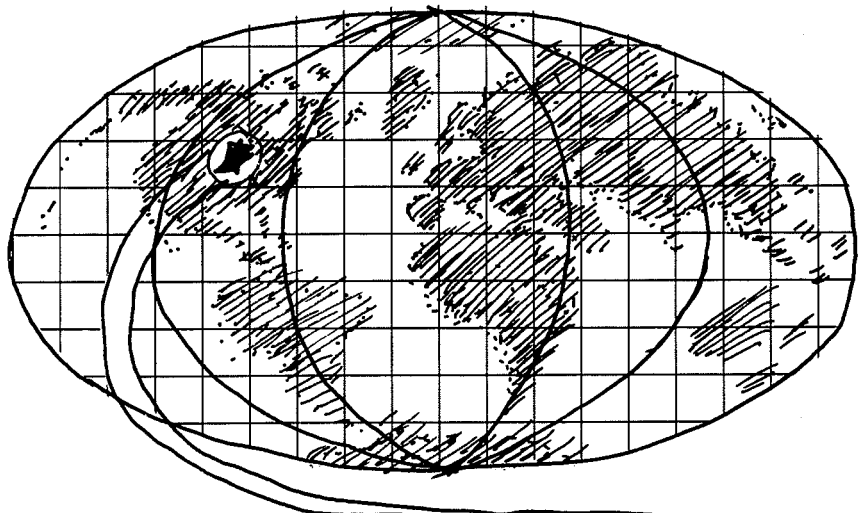
Although the authority will give help to many kinds of businesses, the House put emphasis on energy projects. The program can help small businesses that develop energy-conservation or alternative energy projects. Those kinds of businesses often have a hard time getting financing, because they are new, unproven technologies.

A second kind of energy-related help will be to make small businesses more energy-efficient.

"Energy retrofitting is a cost to a business that does not produce income, and when you're trying to make a business run, to pay employees, you use your capital and invest it in things that will produce a product, that you can sell, and make money. A lot of times," according to Laubach, "the energy costs and energy improvements get put at the bottom of the important pile, but it can still eat up a lot of profits at the same time.

"A retail grocer may want to install more energy-efficient windows, or more insulation. The same holds true of the recreation or resort industry, which is viewed as one of the top industries in Minnesota. But a lot of them are not able to offer winterized places, so the Energy and Economic Development Authority program is a good marriage between boosting energy efficiency and expanding small businesses," says Laubach. □

Foreign Markets



A small business in Fridley makes fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, a cattle feed additive, and a tree spray that prevents winter kill and sun scald. Right now, Yugoslavia is testing the feed additive. If the tests are positive, it will mean at least a million dollars in business.

by Sarah Gardner

Harry and Concie Rajamannen run Agro-K, a small agribusiness in Fridley.

At its peak Agro-K had 30 employees. But business has been slow, says Concie, and they had to cut their staff to 15.

The Rajamannens are hoping to hire some of those people back, but that depends on expanding their sales. They're looking toward foreign markets. And that means foreign exports.

Right now Yugoslavia is testing the Rajamannen's cattle feed additive. If the tests are positive, it will mean at least a million dollars in business for Agro-K.

Yugoslavian connection

The Rajamannens made a Yugoslavian connection through the newly created Minnesota Trade Office, one of the governor's primary economic development initiatives. With faith that expanded foreign trade will help Minnesota recover from its 2-year economic slump, the Legislature appropriated \$6.6 million for international trade and ag commodity promotion for the next two years.

World markets: a new move

Promoting international trade is a somewhat new area for state governments to get active in, according to Trade Office director Bill Dietrich. But the idea has gained popularity in an increasing number of states, as legislators struggle with budget deficits and the need to stimulate economic growth.

Dietrich and other trade promoters say we, in Minnesota, have fallen behind in the export market. Although we're fifth in agricultural exports, the state has slipped in manufacturing exports — from 16th in 1977 to 23rd at present. And we ranked 39th among the 50 states in the amount of money we spent for international business activity in 1981.



Majority Leader Willis Eken (DFL-Twin Valley) sponsored legislation in 1983 to create a state Export Information Department and Export Finance Authority within the Trade Office.

Both will cater to the needs of small and medium-sized manufacturing companies. According to Eken, there's great potential for small Minnesota manufacturers in the world trade market, but they need a helping hand.▷

"This is not a quick fix, not something that will solve the problem overnight. It is a step toward developing an economic climate that, in the long run, will strengthen Minnesota's economy."

—Bill Dietrich, Trade Office director

"Small guys need help"

"There needs to be a focus attempting to help small and medium-sized manufacturers gain the exposure to get export sales. The larger companies already have a foreign presence and the ability to get foreign contracts. It's the small guys that really need the help," Eken told fellow House members in March.

"Contacts are what the trade office can offer ... It's just too costly for small companies to make the trips over there." —Bonnie Fena, VP, Hibbing Electronics

"Large multinationals do 80 percent of the exports in this country," Dietrich says, "but small businesses, which account for about 80 percent of the jobs, are doing almost none of it."

Matchmaking: Minnesota with foreign markets

Eken told legislators that small manufacturers report problems with entering the foreign trade market—1) lack of information on foreign buyers 2) difficulty with regulations 3) high costs 4) inability to get financing.

Matching up Minnesota manufacturers with foreign buyers is what the Export Information Department will do. Small manufacturers often don't know where to begin to find potential buyers for their product. And trying to make personal contacts is expensive.

"Contacts are the main problem," says Bonnie Fena, vice president and general manager of Hibbing Electronics, in Hibbing.

"That's what the trade office can offer companies like ours—representation in those countries. It's just too costly for a lot of small companies to make the trips over there," says Fena.

Money to build inventories

Making sure that the manufacturers can get loans from their local banks is the state Finance Authority's business. The Legislature appropriated \$2 million to the finance authority, to guarantee pre-export loans. According to Dietrich, small banks are often reluctant to give the kind of loans small companies need to build up their inventory for sales.

"Say you want to send 500 widgets to Venezuela," says Dietrich. "As a small company you might not have enough credit, or the banks just perceive it as too much of a risk. It's foreign to them. They might say 'Venezuela? Why should I take a chance on that?'"

Dietrich is working this summer to obtain federal reinsurance of up to 90 percent on the state's loan guarantees.

"Tell us what you have to sell. We'll buy"

At a June meeting of a House Agriculture subcommittee, Eldon Brustuen, of the Trade Office, reported on a recent trade trip to Taiwan. Premier Sun and other Taiwan trade people gave the Minnesota delegation "the total VIP treatment," according to Brustuen.

"They said to us, 'Please Minnesota, tell us what you have to sell and we'll buy.' They're very eager to do business with us," said Brustuen.

The Taiwan reception and other contacts have convinced state trade officials that Minnesota has high potential for exporting medical technology products to Japan

and Taiwan. The office might devote a trade trip solely to medical technology, with Rochester's Mayo Clinic taking a leading role. The officials also see markets for agricultural products, agri-processing equipment and computer software.

Ag products get \$1 million

Agricultural products will get a \$1 million boost under the 1983 trade legislation. That money will help ag commodity councils and other agriculture promotion groups in their sales promotion efforts.

Minnesota's nine commodity councils have been very successful, according to Dietrich, and have offices in 88 countries around the world.

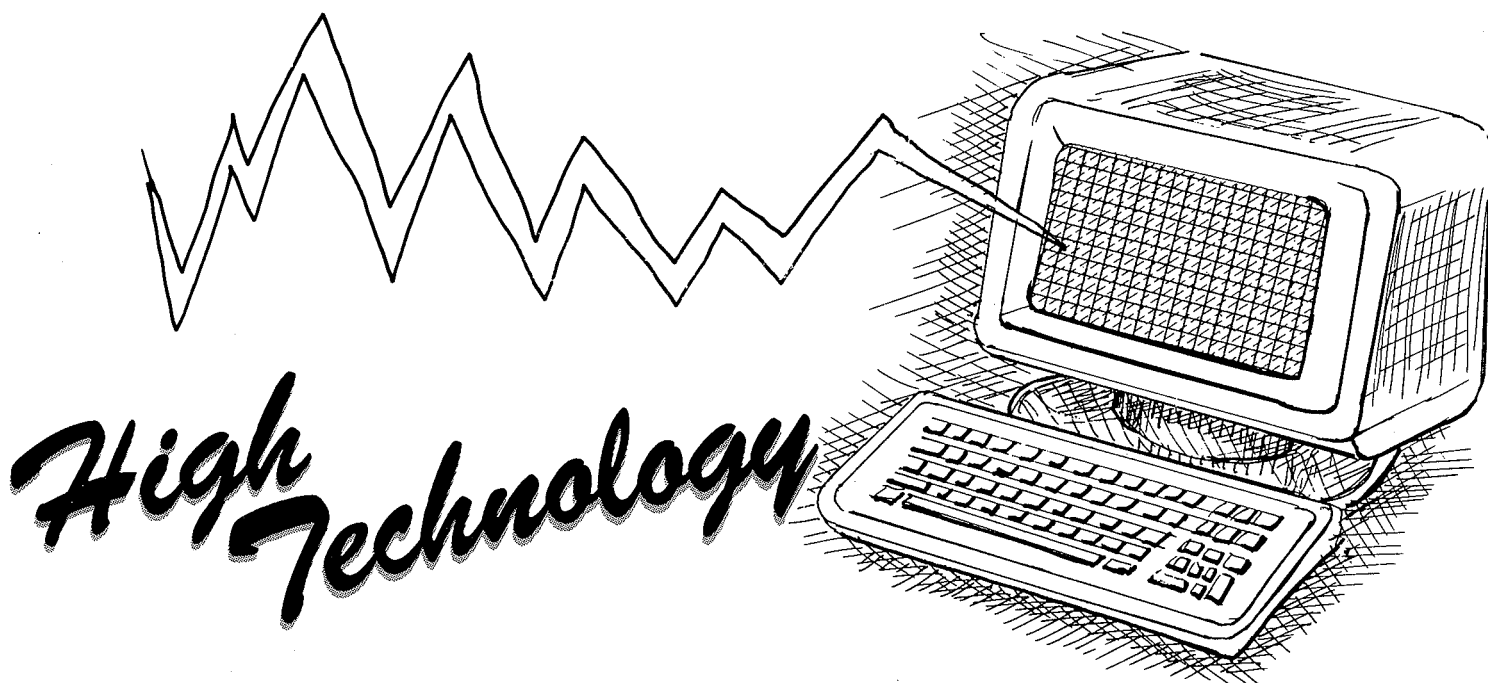
A commission to investigate the prospects for building a World Trade Center in Minnesota where foreign buyers could meet Minnesota sellers and their products in person is in the works.

Special program on the way

One of the Trade Office's first projects will be a program similar to MASSPORT, a Massachusetts Port Authority venture which takes small businesses by the hand and introduces them to possible buyers. The office will pick 8-10 small companies (those with about 250 or fewer employees) whose products have high trade possibilities, and train them in marketing their products. It then guides them on a trade mission abroad and arranges meetings for them with potential buyers.

"It's a slow process," says Sergej Schachowskoj, head of the Export Information Office. "Over a period of four years you might get \$8 million worth of business out of something like this. But the psychological impact is big. It takes away their fear of going out and making contacts and it has a ripple effect on other businesses," Schachowskoj says.

"This is not a quick fix," Dietrich cautioned House members during a 1983 legislative hearing. "This is not something that will solve the problem overnight. It is a step toward developing an economic climate, that in the long run, will strengthen Minnesota's economy." □



Throughout the five months of the 1983 session legislators close to decisions on funding public education listened to the battlecry of high technology advocates. What they said was: Minnesota's economic recovery depends on attracting and developing high-technology industry—and the state's public education system better start helping out.

by Sarah Gardner

Computer revolution: State not ready

The urging to fund technology primarily came from the governor's office and the Minnesota High Technology Council (MHTC), most of whose members were on the University of Minnesota's Institute of Technology Advisory Council before forming an independent lobbying group last year.

Armed with facts and figures, they presented committee members with a picture of a state unprepared for the computer revolution. On March 8, Chuck Denney, Jr., a council member and president of Magnetic Controls Co., told state representatives:

- The state will need 10,000 working engineers and scientists between 1981 and 1984. (The state's only four year engineering pro-

"For the next several decades we will be moving more and more into computerized technology. Japan, China, Russia, Germany all outproduce us. If we as a nation, and we as a state do not pursue this, we're going to be left behind."

Dr. Robert Heller, Provost, University of Minnesota-Duluth, March 1983

gram at the University's Institute of Technology (IT) produces only 700 engineering graduates per year.)

- IT's student/teacher ratio is excessive
- IT lab equipment is inadequate
- IT's civil and electrical programs have slipped in national ranking in the past few years

- The state's Area Vocational Technical Institutes lack up-to-date equipment

- The state has a shortage of elementary and secondary science and math teachers

- Curriculum standards in math and science aren't as high as in competing industrial countries, such as the Soviet Union, Germany, and Japan ▷

Focus: high-tech education

Recommendations from MHTC and the governor's office had two main objectives—more engineers and the upgrading of technology education in Minnesota. Their plan of attack related directly to the five most important criteria, according to Denney, that high-tech businesses cite for locating in a city. Those are: 1) proximity to a university of major ranking in technical fields 2) proximity to other high tech businesses 3) high quality in the local public schools 4) a high level of education in the local community 5) a critical mass of professionals in the community.

Dr. Roger Staehle, then dean of IT, told legislators the University simply didn't have the funding for equipment and salaries to compete with top-notch technology schools like Stanford, MIT and Berkeley. Staehle argued that new funds for IT would put it "in competition with the supertechnology people on the West and East Coasts."

While all legislators were eager to stimulate a groggy economy, the council's recommendations for new engineering schools and funding new research programs at the University of Minnesota, got mixed reaction. Some House members voiced reluctance to do "too much too fast."

Legislators work out high-tech package

"I have a lot of trouble spending this kind of money when we don't know yet just what we'll end up with. Is this really going to help us solve our economic problems?" asked Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester), a member of the Education division of the Appropriations committee.

By mid-May, House and Senate members had reached a compromise on the high technology appropriations—\$13.4 million, almost half the amount which High Tech advocates had recommended. By lowering the High Tech numbers, legislators made room for faculty salary increases and slightly lower tuition increases.

The Legislature's high-tech appropriations package includes:

University of Minnesota

New engineering school, Duluth: \$2.2 million

- Institute of Technology, additional faculty and teaching assistants: \$1 million
- Institute of Technology, replacement and improvement of equipment: \$2 million
- Institute of Technology, lab repairs and renovation: \$1 million
- Technical library acquisitions: \$450,000
- Computer research grants: \$300,000
- Computer instructional support: \$651,000
- New Productivity Center—research in advanced manufacturing technologies, including robotics to improve productivity in the economy: \$500,000

- New Micro-Electronics and Informations Sciences Center (MEIS)—research in information sciences such as three dimensional electronics and very large scale integrated circuits: \$1.2 million

Engineering programs a milestone

The introduction of four-year engineering programs at Mankato and St. Cloud is not only an academic boost to those two campuses, but somewhat of a milestone for the State University System.

"We're really breaking a tradition here," says Sheila Kaplan, the system's vice chancellor for academic affairs. "Historically our system hasn't offered classical degrees, such as medicine, law and engineering. That was the difference between a land grant institution like the University of Minnesota and the state colleges. But this move changes that. And after nothing but budget cuts for the past several years, this is a refreshing

- New Bio-Technology Center—interdisciplinary research in the Biological Sciences, Health, and Agriculture which targets on fermentation technology: \$720,000

- Talented Youth Program, Twin Cities/Duluth—advanced math education for the best junior and senior high school students from the Twin Cities and Duluth: \$130,000

State Universities

- St. Cloud State University—four year baccalaureate program in computing engineering: \$1.1 million
- Mankato State University—four year baccalaureate program in electrical engineering: \$1.1 million

Community colleges and AVTIS

- Technology-related equipment: \$950,000

K-12

Funds to school districts for planning the use of technology in the classroom, for teacher training in technology, technology demonstration sites throughout the state, and other related items: \$5.7 million

"With a new engineering school in Duluth we can start doing things other than taconite mining."

—Dick LaBorde, President, Hibbing Electronics

thing for us. It's given us a tremendous morale boost."

State university officials estimate once the two programs are in full operation, they'll be turning out an estimated 50 to 60 engineering graduates per year.

Duluth school: a step toward industry turn-around

Northeastern Minnesotans, discouraged by a sluggish economy, perceive Duluth's new engineering school as hope for the future, according to Dr. George Rapp, dean of the College of Letters and Sciences, University of Minnesota-Duluth. Dick LaBorde, president of Hibbing Electronics, expressed the feelings of many Iron Rangers at a March 18 hearing at the Capitol:

"Now Northeast Minnesota has never been known as the electronics center of the United States — no question about it. But with a new engineering school in Duluth we can start doing things other than taconite mining."

As of July 1, university officials had settled on only one of the possible three engineering programs on the Duluth campus — a four-year computer engineering program to begin in the fall of 1984. Programs under consideration are an electronic engineering program and a small mining engineering program. If all three go into operation, Duluth would produce 100 computer engineers a year, 100 electronic engineers, and perhaps 10-15 mining engineers.

Students wanted slower pace

Although the Legislature decided to phase in the state's new engineering programs over three years to save money and allow for more thorough planning, student lobbyists still have reservations.

"We wish they would have moved much more slowly on the engineering schools," says Eduardo Walle, executive director of the Minnesota State University Students Association. "We were also wishing they would have cut down the price tag on high technology to help ease tuition hikes."

"We're not against high technology," says Elin Malmquist Skinner, legislative director for the Minnesota Student Association, "we just want to be careful about how it affects tuition. Adding new programs increases instructional cost, which raises tuition."

Women watching high-tech opportunity

Skinner succeeded in persuading the Legislature to add an affirmative action rider to the high tech spending bill. It requires the systems to keep the Legislature informed on the number of women in high tech courses.

"We just want to start off on the right foot," says Skinner. "We're seeing statistics that show that less than one-third of the people taking computer courses are female, and we're afraid of perpetuating that segregation where the women are at the keyboard and the men are designing the machines."

Legislators pondering the long-term effects of a potential of five new engineering programs in the state pressed high tech spokespeople during the session for assurances that they wouldn't end up with a surplus of engineering graduates. But most agree there's no guarantee.

Betting on the future

"Nobody can tell right now if that will happen," says Duluth's Rapp. "Nobody has a crystal ball."

Perpich aide Lani Kawamura agrees. "No one can say for sure. There is a chance there will be a

glut of engineers, we can't be 100 percent assured that we won't have to revamp our plans," says Kawamura.

"But more than a handful of states are making the same kind of investment—Florida, California, Texas, Michigan. There's a lot of competition for the big high tech companies. If we don't make the effort, those companies are going to go elsewhere."

So, while legislators and educators alike hope their decisions will bring Minnesota a big piece of the technology pie, and with it, a healthier state economy, they know they're betting on the future. The educational contribution is only one factor in luring high tech companies to Minnesota, notes Dr. Rapp. Taxes, labor relations, and the general state of the economy will also play a part in determining the effect of these programs.

Near the end of the session, Stan Kegler, legislative liaison for the University, told House members that investing in high-tech programs was somewhat like "betting without knowing if you've got four aces." Only the next years ahead will tell if the high-tech programs were part of a winning hand. □

New jobs and retraining

Though Minnesota's economy seems to be moving towards recovery, the state's still fighting to come out from under the affects of unemployment. According to the Minnesota Department of Economic Security, 169,700 adults were looking for work in May 1983.

by Patricia Kerwin

Jobs program: Began July 1

Actual employment increased 2.4 percent in May, but the Department of Economic Security (DES) says we're a long way from employment levels of 1978, and employment won't be back to where it was at the end of 1980, until late next year.

"Despite encouraging changes in May statistics, labor force and employment levels are below a year-ago levels, which were already de-

pressed because of the state's economy," says Wayne Graner, a department analyst.

Most of this session's jobs legislation became part of the Health, Welfare and Corrections Omnibus Appropriations bill, HF1298, now Chapter 312, Minnesota Statutes. Section 8 of HF1298 establishes a three-tiered \$70 million emergency jobs program in the Minnesota Emergency Economic Development (MEED) Act, which began July 1, and hopes to put a minimum of 12,600 Minnesotans to work.

For some people: A new beginning

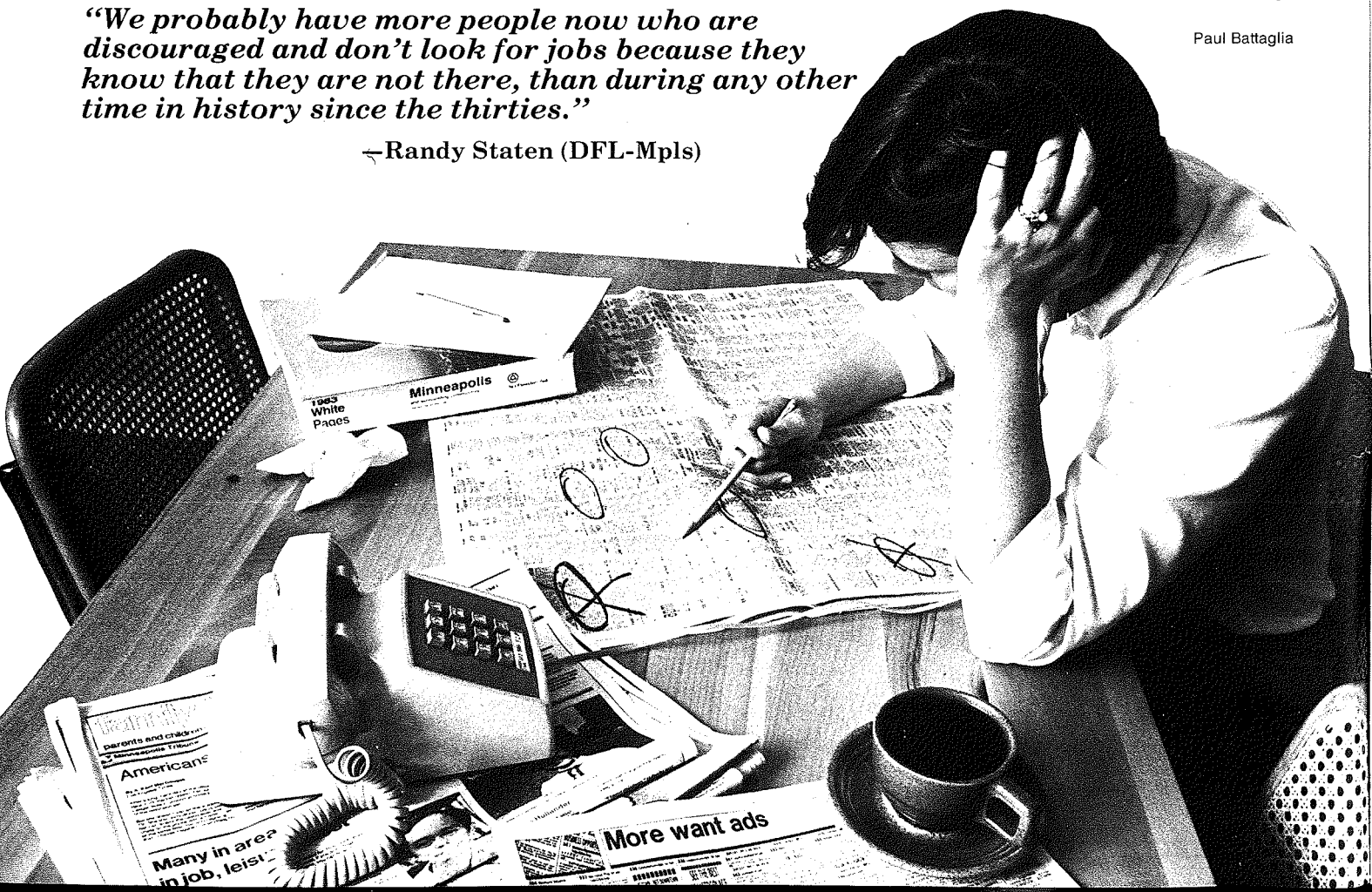
"This is going to be a new beginning for our people," says Luanne Nyberg, Program Officer for the Urban Coalition, an agency that does research and advocacy on behalf of poor and minority people of Minneapolis.

"The program has the basic characteristics that we were looking for: work for people, the potential to be of real long-term benefit and to create long-term jobs that will last beyond the initial six-month period. It is also targeted to those people most in need," says Nyberg.

Paul Battaglia

"We probably have more people now who are discouraged and don't look for jobs because they know that they are not there, than during any other time in history since the thirties."

←Randy Staten (DFL-Mpls)



MEED sets up:

- a small business job creation incentive program
- a public service jobs program
- a system of grants and allowances for people who are unable to work

Minnesotans are eligible for the MEED jobs program if they have been state residents for one month, are unemployed, not getting unemployment compensation, and available for work with eligible employers. The program gives priority to applicants in homes with no other income or who qualify for general assistance under the new standards. Local communities throughout the state will receive funds in proportion to their relative percentage of unemployed people.

Small business jobs

Much discussion of the jobs bill during the 1983 session focused on who would benefit. The legislation aims at the development of small business, those that employ 20 or fewer full-time employees, and generate not more than \$1 million in annual gross revenues.

"Most of the new jobs will be in small businesses that don't often benefit from tax credits. They need the cash flow. Businesses can't get a loan to hire a person, but often if they had a way to hire someone, they could generate more business and keep people employed," says Nyberg.

The legislation also gives priority to businesses which use Minnesota's resources or new technology, or which women or minorities own.

Hiring Subsidies

HF1234 outlines a payback system to encourage employers to hire and keep employees. Eligible employers apply for subsidies to help pay for hiring of new employees for a six-month period. If the employees don't continue working for the business beyond that six months, the business must pay back 70 percent of the subsidy. If the employee stays for one year or longer, after the six months, the business doesn't repay any of the subsidy.

This procedure gives businesses an incentive to promote employment, according to Staten.

"If you keep that employee for six months, then you are pretty well sold on what that employee can do," he says. "If you keep that employee for a year past the initial six months, then you have such an investment in that employee that it is simply economically unfeasible for you to just let that employee go because you will have to bring in someone else."

"If an employer keeps a position for a year and a half, it's because it helps him to make money, and is vital as far as his business is concerned," Staten concludes.

Child Care: important part

Besides paying wages, part of the subsidy must go for employee benefits, such as workers' compensation, job search assistance, labor market orientation, and child care.

"Child care is part of the right of people who have a job. In many instances, without affordable child care, a jobs program means nothing. I think this is a major step forward in the understanding of jobs programs in the state of Minnesota," says Representative Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls).

Nyberg also sees child care funding as an important part of the bill. The majority of families in Minnesota who are living in poverty are female, single parent families, she says, and adds, "You can't pay \$50 a week for day care when you are only making \$4 an hour."

Public sector jobs

The bill also creates temporary six-month public sector jobs, which must be of long-term benefit to the community.

"It's the public's money, and we want the public to benefit from it," says Nyberg. Job examples include residential or public building weatherization projects, or community social service programs.

Supporters of the program hope eventually to get up to 40 percent of the eligible applicants permanent employment in the private sector, according to Joe Samargia, MEED program coordinator. The public sector jobs will be available while private sector jobs develop.

General Assistance for the jobless

The new legislation restores the General Assistance "safety net" program as of October 1, 1983, in coordination with the MEED jobs program. The 1981 Legislature cut General Assistance and put stricter eligibility requirements on applicants.

The 1983 legislation outlines a grant program where everyone who is eligible for general assistance and has marketable skills, must register for the jobs program through DES. They will get an allowance while looking for a job or waiting for placement. Those who are not employable, or whose incomes and resources don't meet certain levels, or who don't qualify for Aid to Families With Dependent Children, may still receive General Assistance benefits, Nyberg says.

Welfare: People prefer work

"I think that there is a great deal of relief around the state because people were starting to come in asking for welfare who worked all their lives, but were laid off, and counties couldn't do anything. The reality of that really hit home all across the state and there were people who wanted to do something about it. We're going to be providing funding for those people who, through no fault of their own, can't find jobs," says Clark.

People against the restoration of General Assistance fear misuse of the funds. But Staten says, "We seem to have the philosophy that a lot of people don't want to work, and what we found out was that even as a result of a large number of cutbacks and the fact that people can profit by being on public assistance and welfare, they chose to still continue their jobs, rather than quit and receive welfare." ▽

Training: attempt at long-term solution

The 1983 Legislature also wanted to come up with a long-term solution to help Minnesota's unemployment problem, so they passed several laws which give the unemployed or underemployed, a chance at job training programs.

John Brandl (DFL-Mpls), is the author of HF857, Chapter 334, which establishes a job skills partnership between educational institutions and business firms.

"Firms that need employees with specific skills, get together with educational institutions to set up special training programs," Brandl explains.

"As Minnesota begins to come out of the recession, the jobs that people held before will no longer be there. I see people being retrained from whatever they had been doing, which may now be obsolete, to new kinds of jobs for which there is a future," says Brandl.

Job creation means preparation

"Creating jobs is much more than just putting a person into a job. Creating jobs does mean training and job preparation," adds Staten as he explains the jobs training program in section 6 of HF1298. That program gives eligible applicants financial help to participate in job training programs and other related services.

Services can include recruitment, counseling, vocational training and job development, but the legislation doesn't limit the options. The main criteria is that the training be in some area where a job will be available in the future.

"Training must prepare a person to actually move into a job and can be part of the job itself," says Staten.

"The beauty of the coordination in this bill is that people will be able to work 20 hours a week and still be able to have a method of surviving while they are getting the training they desperately need," according to Nyberg.

Other Jobs Legislation

Chapter 249, HF375 (Blatz, IR-Bloomington), allows the commissioner of public welfare to set up pilot community work experience programs in eight participating counties. People on Aid to Families With Dependent Children can

work to earn money up to the amount they now get from AFDC. Each of the eight counties can decide on what their specific program will offer. Examples include, classroom training, job search skills, and resume writing.

Chapter 27, HF182 (Riveness, DFL-Bloomington), allows the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) to distribute special reduced fare passes to people looking for jobs. People can use these cards to ride the bus for 25 cents during the off-peak hours of 9 a.m. to 3:30.

Chapter 307, HF661 (Sarna, DFL-Mpls) allows counties to tax for the purpose of creating jobs. Counties that have unemployment rates higher than the national average for four consecutive months in a 12 month period immediately following September 1, may set up emergency training programs or public works jobs projects for economically disadvantaged, unemployed residents in their counties. □

Here's a list of people to contact in each local community for information about the MEED program. Samargia expects to have people working in all areas by the end of August. "The program should be running at a pretty good level by November 1," he adds.

St. Paul, Richard Thorpe, City Hall, 298-4904.

Ramsey County, Chris Larsen, Maplewood, 770-8900.

Dakota County, Percy Zachary, Hastings, 437-1921.

Washington County, Fred Feuerpheil, Stillwater, 439-3220.

Anoka County, Jerry Vitzthum, Fridley, 571-8500.

Minneapolis, Donna Harris, City Hall, 348-4383.

Hennepin County, Bill Brumfeld, Government Center, 348-4139.

Carver County, Theresa Erickson, Chaska, 448-3661.

Scott County, Michael Lorinser, Shakopee, 445-7751.

Duluth, Eva Lacey, city offices, (218) 723-3771.

St. Louis, Koochiching, Itasca, Aitkin, Carlton, Lake, and Cook counties, Vincent Gentilini, Arrowhead Economic Opportunity Agency, (218) 749-2912.

Rice, Goodhue, Wabasha, Steele, Dodge, Olmstead, Winona, Freeborn, Mower, Fillmore, and Houston Counties, Mary Brunkow, Winona office of Economic Security Department, (507) 457-5470.

Sibley, Nicollet, Brown, Le Sueur, Watonwan, Blue Earth, Waseca, Martin, and Faribault counties, George Chase, Economic Security Department, Mankato, (507) 389-6723.

Renville, McLeod, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Stearns, Wright, Sherburne, Benton, Mille Lacs, Kanabec, Pine, Isanti, and Chisago counties, Dale Heimermann, Economic Security Department, St. Cloud, (612) 255-3266.

Big Stone, Swift, Chippewa, Lac Qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood, Rock, Nobles, and Jackson counties, Eldon Kirgiss, Economic Security Department, St. Cloud, (612) 255-3266.

Kittson, Roseau, Marshall, Polk, Pennington, Red Lake, and Norman counties, David Maday, Economic Security Department, Alexandria, (612) 763-3107.

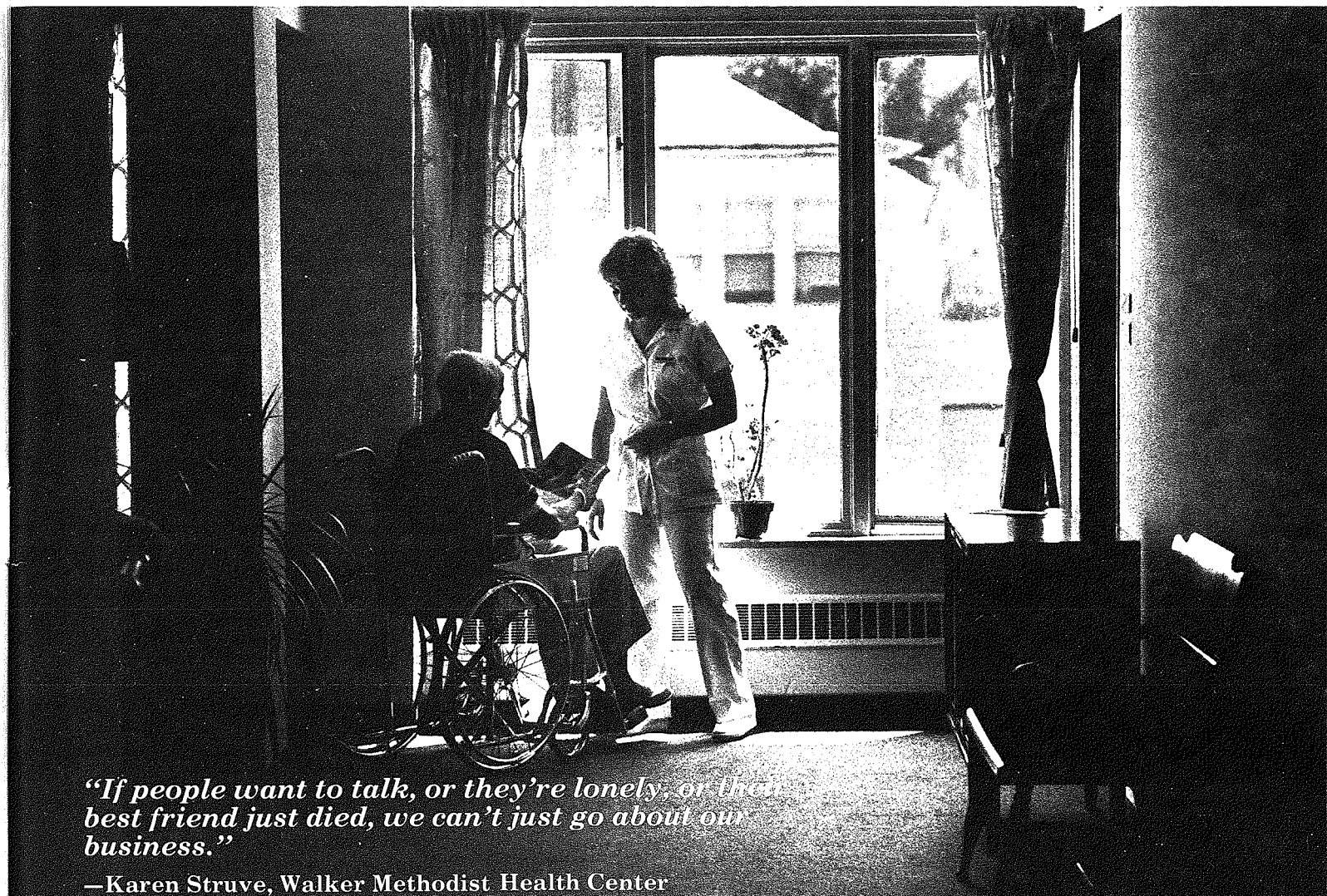
Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, Mahanomen, Clearwater, Clay, Becker, Hubbard, Cass, Wilkin, Traverse, Otter Tail, Grant, Douglas, Stevens, Pope, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, and Crow Wing counties, Larry Buboltz, Rural Minnesota Concentrated Employee Program, Detroit Lakes, (218) 847-9205.

Coping with costs: Care for the elderly

Minnesota ranks second in the nation in number of nursing home beds per capita. Although we have one of the healthiest elderly populations in the nation, more of our older people go into high-cost nursing homes than do the elderly in most other states. The cost of care per person is the highest in the country.

by Nancy J. Miller

Tom Olmscheid



"If people want to talk, or they're lonely, or their best friend just died, we can't just go about our business."

—Karen Struve, Walker Methodist Health Center

"We've established a precedence for excellence in good, clean, healthful facilities which simply translates to expensive."

—Representative John Clawson (DFL-Lindstrom)

Medical Assistance payments account for nearly 55 percent of the dollars the state spends on welfare aid programs, but 80 percent of the Medical Assistance dollars go to 20 percent of the population receiving aid: the elderly.

Background information

In 1981 the Department of Public Welfare determined that many for-profit nursing homes were making huge profits, some with an investment rate of return of over 1000 percent, in part at taxpayer expense. The Department also determined Minnesota's nursing homes could take a cut in reimbursement rates without substantially hurting patient care.

Up until now, a rate-setting system the Legislature established in 1972, which home administrators, welfare officials, and lawmakers, refer to as Rule 49, called for basing state payment to homes for Medical Assistance residents on figures their administrators submitted as projected costs and expenditures, including profit margins.

"The primary need for this new nursing home reimbursement bill was that the prior system provided a financial penalty if a home didn't estimate costs high enough," says Representative Tony Onnen (IR-Cokato), co-author of the bill. "If a home spent less than projected, it not only had to pay back the money left unspent, but also faced getting less in reimbursement the following year."

"There was a double incentive for homes to spend. We needed to put an incentive back in the hands of nursing home administrators and boards, an incentive to operate more efficiently. And the new reimbursement system does that."

Moratorium halts construction

Nursing home owners and administrators, residents, welfare officials, and legislators agree Minnesota has enough nursing home beds. The new law imposes a three-year halt to nursing home construction, a move Clawson says is necessary to cut high-care costs for elderly persons going into homes who don't necessarily need nursing home care, and to take a look at the entire extended-care cost problem in Minnesota.

Changing or adding intensive high-skilled nursing care patient beds falling under the state's certification term "skilled care" will also come to a halt. Homes request additional certification of skilled care beds to get the maximum reimbursement amount, and don't explore other care alternatives, says Clawson.

Some nursing home operators disagree.

"I see this moratorium as an even greater problem than the lower reimbursement operating rates," says Larry Schuette, administrator of Beltrami County Nursing Home. "We're being asked to care for people a lot more acute because they'll be able to maintain themselves in the community, and by the time they require nursing home services they will be very ill."

"The moratorium says there will be no more changes in bed certification, and we are just not going to be able to take care of all the people who require skilled care," Schuette says.

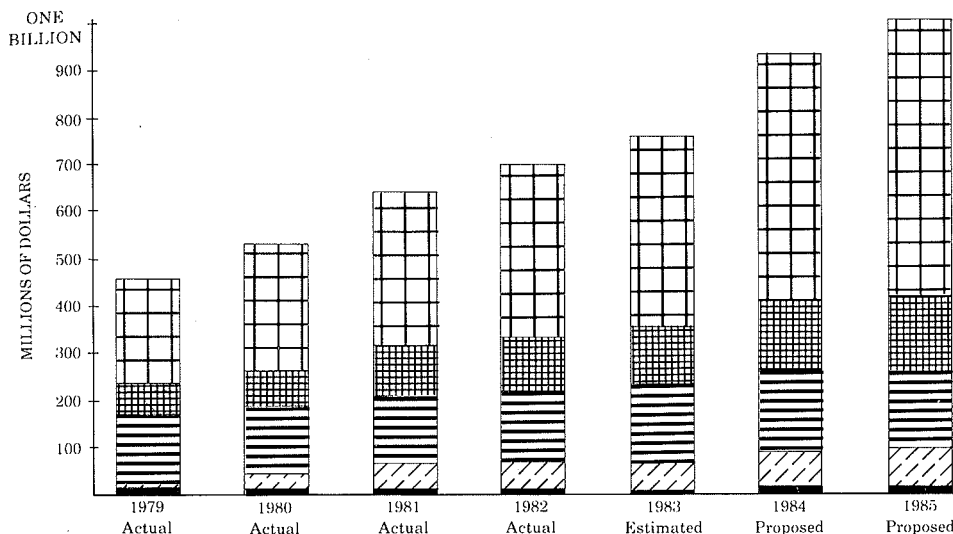
The new law steps up preadmission screening to provide care in the most appropriate and cost-effective ways such as day activity

Midwestern values are expensive

"We can look to our history and midwestern values as part of the cause for our high Medicaid bills," says Clawson. "It's a Minnesota tradition. We've established a precedence for excellence in good, clean, healthful facilities which simply translates to expensive."

State health and welfare officials agree that Minnesota's Medical Assistance (MA) budget is growing at alarming rates, and the payment system to nursing homes needs reform. They say the state may go broke if it keeps paying the bills as it has in the past.

The combination of rising costs of health care and the increasing number of elderly entering nursing homes who stay longer have pushed the nursing home Medical Assistance budget to a projected \$1 billion next biennium, up \$260 million over the last two years.



Welfare Fund Expenditures



MN Dept. of Public Welfare
Biennial Budget 1984-1985

or day care facilities, wellness clinics, private homes with more public health nursing attention, or in nursing homes, if needed.

Onnen says people buy into nursing homes for the investment dollar return and out of a need for homes in the community. Once the investment incentive is lower, need will be the chief reason for building homes. Then competition will control matching homes with residents, he says.

Buy-and-resell profit freeze

The moratorium also freezes property-related costs the state paid homes for mortgage retirement, interest, upkeep, and improvement. Nursing home owners often buy and resell homes to raise the reimbursement the state pays to the homes, homes that keep the net income of the sale while the state paid the debt costs.

After the two-year freeze, a rental concept will kick in that will reimburse homes on a projected rental value cost basis, and end the incentive for property transfers.

"The moratorium is necessary," says Clawson. "Unless we stop building, we'll never be able to afford to do anything else. This property expense is taking up all the money for any other care alternatives."

Operating costs

Plus property-related costs, in the past, the state paid nursing homes on a per-day basis for each Medicaid resident for expected operating expenses. The new law determines operating expenses such as nursing care, food, activities, and laundry according to the home's previous costs in relation to other homes on a percentile basis.

Location and type of care also influences reimbursement rate. For many homes, the increased cost per day per resident will be lower than expected, but almost all homes will receive some increase in reimbursement.

Proponents of the bill say the reduced budget increases don't have to affect resident services. They say even in most non-profit homes, more efficient operation is possible without cutting back on nursing care hours and essential services.

"We have good reason to believe there are a great number of homes that have pumped up their expenses, and the impact of the new law shouldn't have an impact on care," says Deputy Commissioner of Welfare Francis Gibberson. "It should have a tendency to make homes more efficient and effective."

Again, disagreement

However, Karen Struve, president of Walker Methodist Health Center in Minneapolis, says the new operating rates will mean less resident care.

"We're not a manufacturing company. We're not dealing with machines—we're dealing with human beings. If people want to talk, or they're lonely, or their best friend just died, we can't just go about our business."

"It's difficult to go in, cut rates, and say it can all be made up through efficiency. It's too hard to build the same efficiency into human services that can be built into, say, a factory," says Struve.

Onnen says any facility can operate efficiently if they spend some time on it. He admits they may have to limit some fringe services. "People have to get used to driving a Chevrolet, not a Cadillac, when it comes to service," says Onnen.

Quality assurance

To keep nursing homes from cutting back on services, the new law sets up a strong quality assurance effort through an interagency board whose job it will be to enforce care standards and make sure homes, not residents, are absorbing the reduced reimbursement rates.

Clawson says homes will receive enough money to provide the same essential quality of care, but admits they will have to trim some services chaplains, activity coordinators, and social workers provide, or pay for them through private funds.

Homes recently threatening to cut essential services to live with the new reimbursement rates will not go unchecked, says Clawson. He hopes the interagency board will be a highly visible watchdog over nursing home care standards to keep them from becoming vindictive and to encourage more creative management. ▽

"The message is clear: the state can't pay for long term health care for two-thirds of the elderly in Minnesota as it has in the past. We just don't have the money."

—Representative John Clawson

Less care: "doesn't have to happen"

Residents fear new rates mean less care. Iris Freeman, Nursing Home Residents' Advocates director, says this doesn't have to happen if the state is more careful on measuring and enforcing care guidelines.

"Currently, the major regulatory efforts look at a facility's policies and records. Essentially, they look at how a facility ought to be able to provide quality care. There has been very, very little in our past regulations that looks regularly, consistently, and individually at what residents and families experience in the home."

Although the group endorsed the bill and says it's a step in the right direction, Freeman says the quality assurance practices could be stronger.

Private versus public pay

"I'm trapped, but I'm not going to give up the fight," says Jerry Sansby, administrator of The Chateau, a private for-profit home in the Highland Park area of St. Paul. Sansby, along with several other metro-area home administrators, hasn't signed an equalization

agreement with the state. The agreement requires homes that accept Medicaid money to charge private-pay residents the same amount for comparable care as Medical Assistance residents.

Rate equalization became law in 1976, but homes have been able to appeal the rule and get special waivers until April of this year when a US District Court ruling upheld the original law.

The new state nursing-home legislation reaffirms that law. Until 1976, many homes with predominantly private-pay persons made up losses on what they considered inadequate MA reimbursement payments with money from higher private residents' fees. Concern arose over the fairness of charging more for equal service.

Some homes may not take MA residents

The firmed-up equalization efforts cause homes like The Chateau to question their policy on taking MA residents. According to Sansby, the new reimbursement rates, plus the restrictions on charging private-pay residents more, will result in less operating funds and poorer quality care for all residents.

Sansby says his home does not care to face that situation. Homes not signing the equalization agreement may evict all MA residents.

Supporters of equalization say MA payments are high enough and don't need subsidized rates from higher private-pay resident rates.

"I don't think we (the state) have to apologize to anybody for our reimbursement to people in nursing homes," says John Clawson. "I don't think we have to apologize for an \$1800 a month average payment per person to homes."

"It seems to me very adequate care ought to be provided for \$1800 a month. And the private-pay people have no business subsidizing anyone. They ought to pay for the care they get. I also don't want to see a system established in Minnesota like in other states: homes for persons on public aid and homes for private pay residents," Clawson says.

New law: an attempt at a new direction

Rates, moratoriums, operating and property costs—all tie into the controversy over the new law. But supporters and opponents suggest the questions are philosophical. Can the state continue to provide the elderly with quality of care it has in the past? Is it acceptable to profit at providing health care with state money?

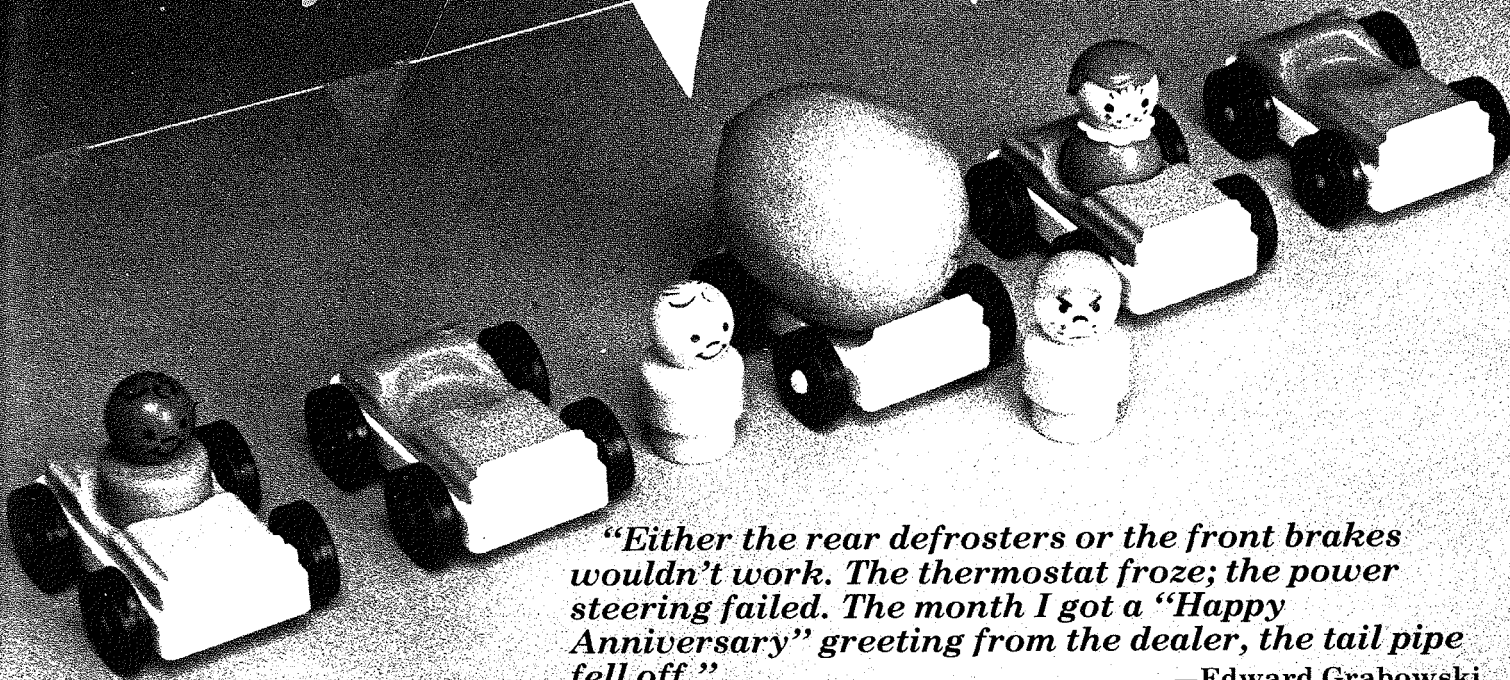
The new law doesn't have all the answers, supporters admit, but tries to start a new direction for Minnesota's Medicaid system. One that will provide alternatives to putting people into institutions and curb the misuse of a system the state designed to provide care at almost any cost.

"I've got a great deal of respect for legislators in terms of their ability to handle a very complicated issue," says Deputy Commissioner Gibberson.

"Their work was astute. Sure, there are bound to be some inequities that crop up, and will be dealt with. But our experience will be useful in the following years to correct problems with the law."

"This legislation required a great deal of courage for legislators to carry. We've taken a big crack at a major problem, and we'll have to adjust. That's really what our political system is all about." □

Lemon Aid



"Either the rear defrosters or the front brakes wouldn't work. The thermostat froze; the power steering failed. The month I got a 'Happy Anniversary' greeting from the dealer, the tail pipe fell off."

—Edward Grabowski

by Lisa Lissimore

Edward Grabowski has a good sense of humor. When he tells a story, he gets lots of laughs.

Because of his humorous delivery, Grabowski, former director of the Minneapolis Office of Consumer Affairs, probably got as many quotes in the news this past session as did some lawmakers when he testified in favor of the Lemon Law.

He says, "It's hilarious, almost unbelievable" when he talks about his "lemon", a 1977 station wagon that made 35 trips to the garage for repairs in less than two years.

Sometimes they fixed it

"In most cases, the car was repaired, but then something else would go wrong," Grabowski told the House Consumer Affairs and Tourism subcommittee.

"Either the rear defrosters or the front brakes wouldn't work. The thermostat froze; the power steering failed. The month I got a

"Happy Anniversary" greeting from the dealer, the tail pipe fell off.

"The transmission, valve lifter, odometer, and carburetor pump all went out two or more times along with the starter drive, water pump, and air conditioning."

The humor's gone when Grabowski says, seriously, "It's about time we get a law with some teeth to protect people."

Car owners say: "Enough"

Disgruntled car owners like Grabowski led the Minnesota Legislature, this last session, to pass the Lemon Law. Up to now, car buyers who found themselves in a lemon squeeze couldn't do much about it. They either took the car back and demanded the dealer fix it, or, after much frustration, sent the dealer a "see-you-in-court" note.

Minnesota is one of the first five states to pass this kind of consumer protection law. Representa-

tive Joseph Begich, (DFL-Eveleth), the law's chief sponsor says, "The Legislature has been swamped with phone calls and letters from Minnesotans asking what could be done after you take a car back to the dealers 9 or 10 times, and you're still not satisfied. The consumer doesn't know what to do, or where to go."

Most complaints on new cars

Staff people from the Office of Consumer Services (OCS) said in their testimony that 16 percent of the car-related complaints are on new cars under warranty.

"Anytime you spend \$10,000 to \$12,000 for a car it's really frustrating to find it in the shop for one fruitless repair attempt after another," says Robert Marcroft from OCS.

"Over the years we've been looking for ways to alleviate this problem. There needs to be some kind of protection for new car buyers who get stuck with lemons," says Marcroft. ▽

The Legislature believes the Lemon Law should give that protection. Popularity of the idea is growing in many parts of the country. Begich, after his own experience with a lemon he purchased in 1981, worked on it for two and a half years. The Minnesota law is similar to Connecticut's Lemon Law.

Although the legislation prompted "get tough action" by many supporters throughout the state, there's still controversy about it.

Auto makers: "Law invites disputes"

Some people in the auto industry say the law puts automobile manufacturers against automobile consumers. It raises questions, and invites disputes over what a manufacturer promises in the expressed warranty. (The written manufacturer's guarantee backing a product).

"Most problems are solved without the force of the law," says Dan Besaw, public affairs manager for the Minnesota Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association. "A satisfied customer works better than any law.

"This new law places all the blame and responsibility on the manufacturer. Our concern is that we be notified before the automobile reaches the lemon stage. Otherwise, we go into court, saying, 'Look I didn't know there was a problem, and now I have to come up with the full price of the car, or replace it.' We can't resolve a problem we're not aware of," says Besaw.

About the Lemon Law

A vehicle is a lemon if the manufacturer, its agent or authorized dealer fails to repair defects that substantially impair a motor vehicle's use or market value after four or more repair attempts, or the vehicle is out of service for repair purposes for 30 or more business days. The law allows only one repair attempt for braking or steering system failures, or any other "life-threatening" defects.

The law applies to motor vehicles owners use at least 40 percent of the time for personal, family, or household purposes.

Consumers must give written notice of the problem to the manufacturer, its agent, or authorized dealer during the warranty period, and allow an opportunity to repair it. If the dealer or manufacturer doesn't correct the defect, the consumer has the option of getting a replacement or a refund of the full purchase price.

Dealers: "Responsibility now where it should be"

Auto dealers talked about the manufacturers' responsibility for warranty repairs.

"Too often, dealers get caught between the consumer and manufacturer when handling problem cars," says Louis Claeson, lobbyist for the Minnesota Auto Dealers Association.

"This law will place the responsibility for warranty repairs on the

However, the manufacturer may deduct a reasonable allowance for the consumer's use of the vehicle, not exceeding 10 cents per mile or 10 percent of the purchase price, whichever is less.

If the manufacturer has a federally approved alternative dispute settlement program, the consumer must use this procedure first.

The law is in force for the duration of a new car's warranty or for the first year of ownership, whichever is less.

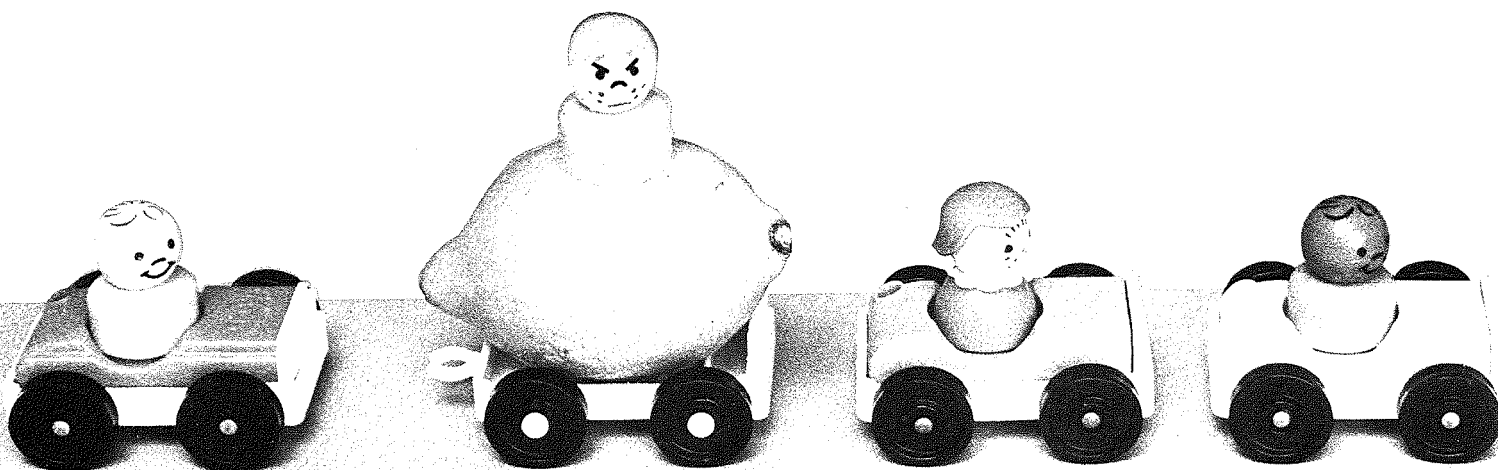
If a consumer reports a defect that "substantially impairs" the use of the car during the warranty period and still exists after the warranty expires, the dealer must fix it under warranty.

Owners who must sue under the law to obtain replacement or refund may be eligible to recover attorney's fees.

The law doesn't apply if the defective condition results from abuse, neglect, or unauthorized alterations of the vehicle.

manufacturers where it should be. They will have to step up and face the responsibility that they built the car, and ultimately be responsible to take it back if, indeed, it is a genuine problem vehicle," says Claeson.

Although the question of responsibility may continue to cause problems for consumers, supporters of the Lemon Law, like Ed Grabowski, feel it somewhat sweetens a sour deal.



Constitutional Amendment Follow-up

☒ *Parimutuel
betting*

☒ *Railroad
bonding*

☒ *Highway
bonding*

☒ *Court of
Appeals*

Four constitutional amendments passed in the 1982 election, getting more votes than any candidate running for office. Through the amendments voters approved a state court of appeals, betting on horse racing, and bonding for highways and railroad improvements.

Why the heavy voter response in '82?

by Bonnie Kollodge

Three years ago, voters adopted only one of five proposals that were on the 1980 ballot. For some reason, a higher percentage of people in 1982 marked ballots on the amendments than in 1980. A high fall-off rate, or percentage of people who voted in the election, but didn't vote on the amendments in 1980, helped contribute to failure of the four amendments, one of which (highway bonding) passed in 1982.

Charles Backstrom, professor of Political Science at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, gives a reason for voter change of attitude

from 1980 to 1982. He speculates that high-voter-approval was job-related.

"This time," Backstrom says, "people saw a connection between the constitutional amendments and their livelihood. It's a matter of importance, when it wasn't before."

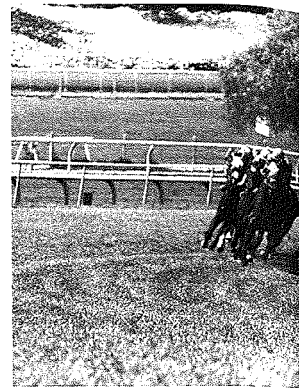
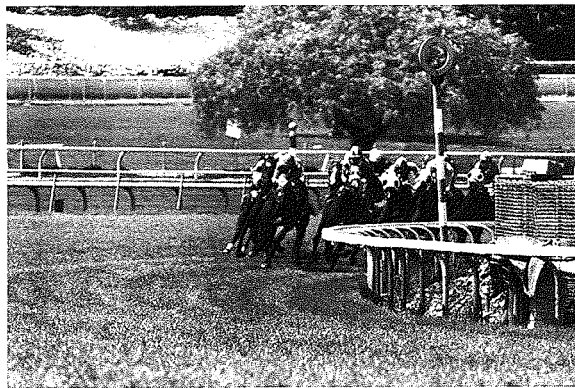
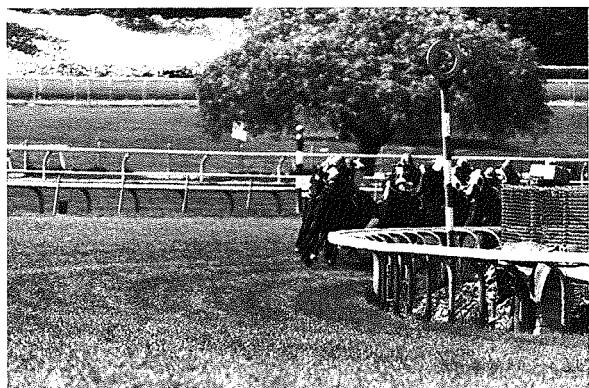
"Highway bonding promised to put people to work," says Backstrom, "the same with railroad bonding, and it's good for communities."

Because the parimutuel bill faced opposition from religious groups, Backstrom says he didn't think it would pass. "Turns out," he says, "people thought it would bring addi-

tional jobs and income to the state."

"The exception of course," says Backstrom, "is the appeals court, which costs money. In a time of fiscal problems I thought that amendment might be in trouble, yet it got the highest proportion of 'yes' votes." Backstrom attributes the court's popularity to lobbying efforts of its supporters.

Other factors that may have helped pass the amendments, according to Backstrom, include publicity in the case of parimutuel betting and the court of appeals, and the tendency of people to vote "yes" on more of the amendments, if they've already approved some.



Parimutuel betting

Legislation in 1982 put the question on the ballot: "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to permit the Legislature to authorize on-track parimutuel betting on horse racing in a manner prescribed by law?" But passing a law to govern parimutuel horse racing was the responsibility of the 1983 Legislature.

By the end of the '83 session, lawmakers had put together a bill to establish a nine-member commission to regulate and oversee horse racing and betting industries, issue race track licenses, allow limited county fair racing, limit the number of metro area race tracks to one, and provide for the distribution of the "take-out" from betting.

Take-out is the portion of money that doesn't go back to bettors in the form of winnings. The new law sets take-out at 17 percent on straight pools (bets on horses to win, place or show), and 23 percent on exotic bets, such as the daily double or exacta.

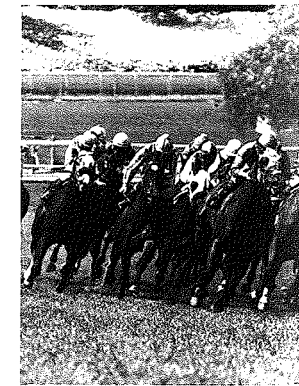
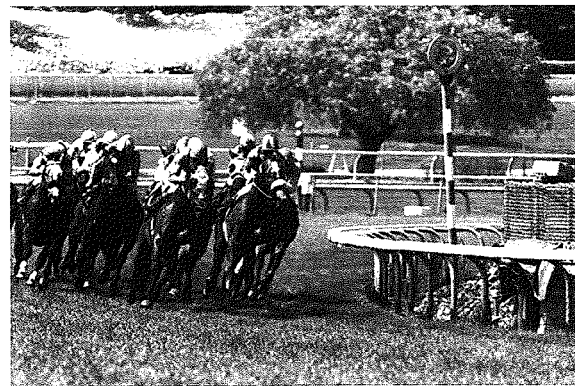
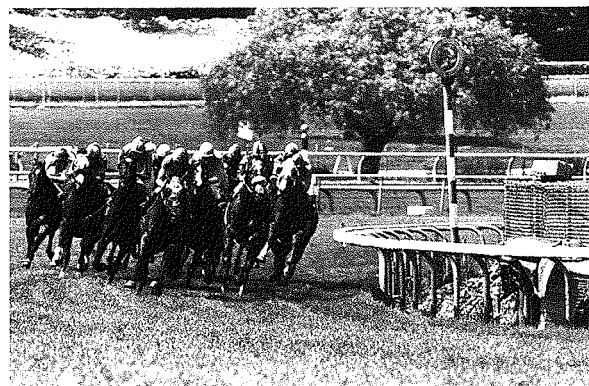
Who gets what part of take-out?

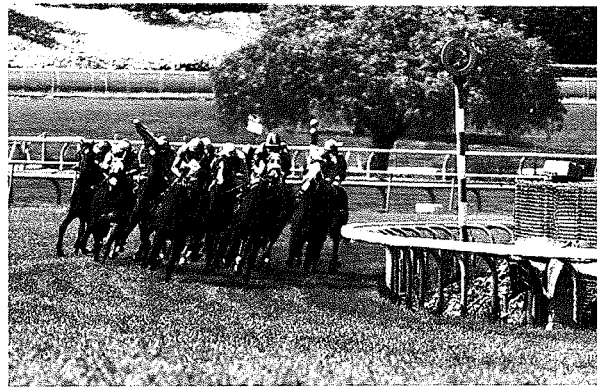
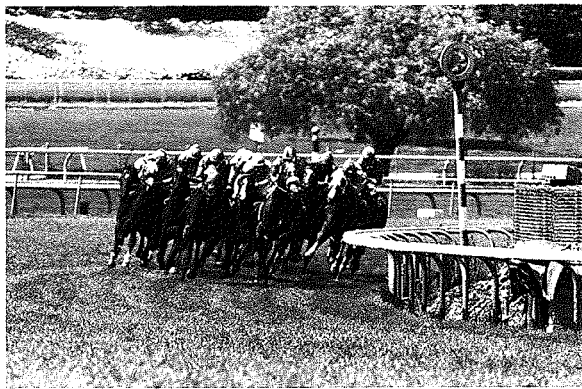
Settling on a take-out percentage that would attract investors, and return the maximum amount back to bettors, meant drawing a fine line between profit and loss, according to Mike Kuehn, committee administrator to the House General Legislation and Veterans Affairs Committee.

The legislation provides that the state take a minimum cut of track income, until the yearly handle exceeds \$48 million—the "break-even" point, according to the investment community. After that the state gets more.

"It's hard to know," says Kuehn, "whether we're giving the investor too much profit, or not enough to cover the cost of a first class race track facility."

That uncertainty is partly because no one has built a major race track in over 10 years, and money now costs more to borrow, according to Kuehn.





"Betting is an incidental, but important ingredient to a whole new industry. The most important thing is the creation of jobs."

—Ray Eliot, Racing Commission Chairman

Decisions yet to come

Other uncertainties include how much it will cost to build a race track, how many racing days the commission will assign to a track, the average amount bet at the track, and daily attendance.

Most of the 33 states that allow horse racing set take-out at 15 percent and operate on a 5-5-5 basis; 5 percent to the purse for owners of winning horses, 5 percent for state tax, and 5 percent to the track. Minnesota's take-out is a little higher, averaging almost 20 percent.

"But then," says Kuehn, "other track owners aren't paying off the debt service that lies ahead for Minnesota's track owner."

What do figures look like for Minnesota?

Of that approximate 20 percent take-out, 5 percent will go to the horse owners for purses, 1.75 percent on the first \$48 million bet at

a track in a given calendar year will go toward state taxes, and 6 percent on anything over \$48 million bet. One half percent on the first \$48 million bet in a given calendar year goes into the Minnesota Breeders' Fund to encourage good horse breeding in Minnesota—plus one percent on anything over \$48 million.

What's left of the take-out, the profits from concessions, and from parking and admissions, will pay for track operations, debt service, and allow some profit.

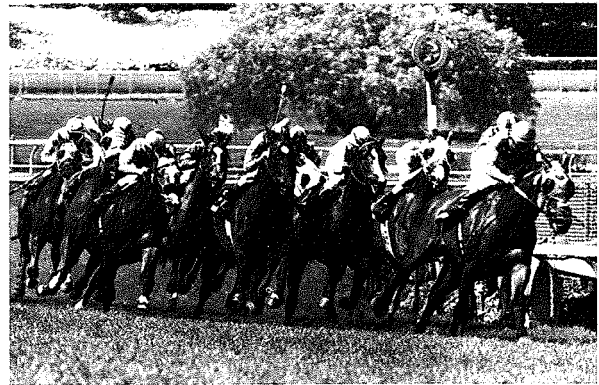
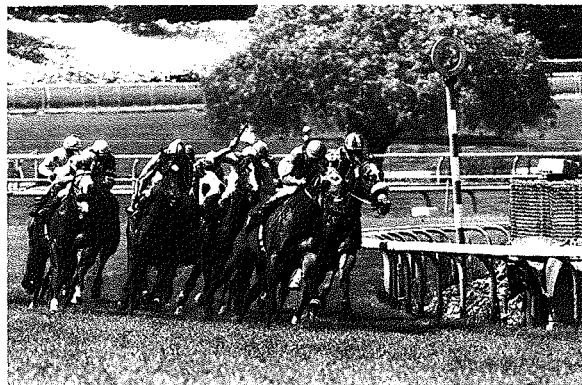
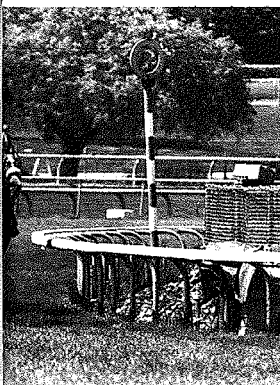
Input from the investment community helped to draw up those figures, multiplying estimates of a daily attendance of 8000, times a \$100 per person bet, times 60 days of racing to equal \$48 million. These are fairly conservative figures according to Kuehn, who says he "can't imagine anyone building a facility upwards of \$30 million for only 60 days of racing."

Daily attendance: a hoped-for 10,400

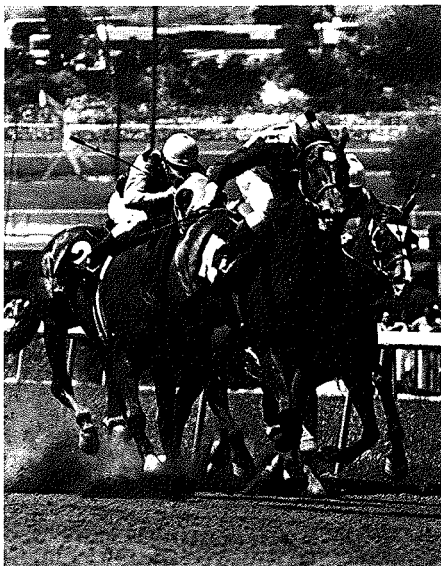
"We're hoping for a daily attendance of about 10,400," says Representative Dick Kostohryz of North St. Paul who sponsored the legislation in the House. "This would indicate to me that you would have a 7000 to 8000 seat facility, which should handle a crowd of between 20,000 and 25,000."

The cost of such a facility would be between \$30 and \$50 million, and would mean an increase in state revenues of \$4 to \$8 million from the parimutuel tax, and new industries that will provide jobs, increase tourism, and generate about \$100 to \$150 million in new tax dollars, says Kostohryz.

"There are big stakes for a community that's going to have a race track," adds Kostohryz. "You wouldn't have as many communities vying for it right now if there weren't." □



Tom Olmscheid



Eliot says he's not new to tracks and track racing, but admits his inexperience with betting. "Betting" says Eliot, "is an incidental, but important ingredient to a whole new industry. The most important thing," he says, "is the creation of jobs."

According to some estimates, a major race track could indirectly create about 10,000 new jobs—full and part time.

Licensing and track: proposals are priority

Eliot expects the commission's work to begin with the development of applications for Class A (owner-operator) racing licenses and then go on to look at proposals from investors and developers.

In issuing a license, the commission expects to consider such factors as the investor's background and financial strength, the site the investor selects—its location, acreage, highway access, local government approval, and other factors.

one day, a felony offense," says Kostohryz.

"Some of the other things pertain to the way horse racing will be conducted, such as not allowing medication on horses 48 hours before a race to prevent someone from running a horse hyped up by a drug. The racing commission will also have very strict rules on the uses of medication."

Possible metro area sites

- 400 acres just north of Farmington (Dakota County)
- 600 acres of industrialized land in Blaine at Lexington and 35W (Anoka County)
- 425 acres in Centerville and Lino Lakes between interstates 35E and 35W (Anoka County)
- 370 acres in Lakeville, just off 35W (Dakota County)
- 335 acres on I-94 and County Road 19 in Woodbury (Washington County)
- 400 acres out of a 1400 acre parcel in Shakopee (Scott County)
- 458 acres in northeast Eagan (Dakota County)

Plans are for tough law enforcement

"Security officers who police racing won't need a warrant to search a jockey, trainer or others if they suspect wrongdoing. That's one of the reasons police officers will not do the policing, because they would have to go through the time consuming warrant process. However, local law enforcement officers will be on hand and on call to perform their usual duties," says Kostohryz.

About background checks on people who involve themselves in horse racing, Kostohryz says the racing commission will determine most of those rules.

"However, the law provides that any trainer, jockey, owner or other track workers who have a conviction for violating horse racing laws in any other state could not get a license to participate in parimutuel in Minnesota," Kostohryz points out.

All licensed race track personnel in the country are on record in a central computer bank. Reports of license suspensions also go on those records.

"A track will generate jobs and publicity, pump dollars into local businesses and the tax base. It's estimated that a major race track would generate about \$1.5 million per year in property tax alone."

—Representative Kostohryz, (DFL—Maplewood)

Racing: "a good industry, business, and sport"

Right after the bill's passage, the governor appointed Ray Eliot, a Minneapolis auto dealer, and former Governor Elmer L. Anderson from Brainerd to the racing commission. Eliot will serve as chairman. Other commission members are: Joyce B. Farrell, Waverly; Dan W. Gustafson, Golden Valley; Kris Sanda, Staples; Carol Connolly, St. Paul; Rosemary T. Fruehling, Wayzata; Lawrence M. Coss, Cannon Falls; and John H. Daniels, Jr., Minneapolis.

"I think the governor's concerned about having a good businessman at the head of the commission," Eliot says of his appointment. "The public voted in favor of the horse racing amendment, and we hope to provide a good industry, a good business, and a good sport."

"The biggest concern of the commission is assuring that the investors are either local, or very, very respected investors from other areas," says Eliot.

Eliot says he's looking at ambitious time frames of February or March 1984 for selection of an investor and/or developer, and hopes bettors will be spinning the turnstiles at the new track by summer of 1985.

Laws will apply strict controls

Other provisions in the law set strict criminal penalties to control gambling and racing activities, such as bookmaking, illegal betting, trying to influence a race, and horse tampering.

"One of the things we did was to make all sports bookmaking amounting to over \$1500 on an organized sporting activity in any

Passage of the constitutional amendment which removed a five percent interest rate limit allows interest rates on highway bonds to go up and down with the market rate.

"With better interest rates we're expecting bond sales to be better," says Ofstead, legislative liaison from MnDOT. "Bond sales are a very significant part of funding highways at a time when state funds are strained," he says.

"Debt payments are fairly small because you're staging out the sale. If you sell \$50 million now, the debt payment next year on it may be \$5 or \$6 million, and you turn \$50 million into jobs right now in return for a fairly small payment. Over a few years the debt payment adds up and may not look very smart," says Ofstead, "but we're trying to react to a problem that exists right here and now—unemployment."

Will the future mean more borrowing?

Although the highway bonding amendment also removed the \$150 million cap on the amount of highway bonds the state can sell, and the Legislature could authorize more, Ofstead predicts the figure will stay lower than the \$150 million to have a reasonable debt policy.

Highway bonding

"We don't foresee that it will go higher in the near future anyway, because our debt retirement would be too much of a drag on ongoing work. We don't want to get so tied up in debt that we couldn't continue to have highway projects in future years."

"The amendment came at a time when the state needed a device to put people back to work—it's added to that effort." —Gene Ofstead, MnDOT

In response to the amendment's approval, the 1983 Legislature authorized \$56 million in highway bond sales, and freed up \$19 million for road improvement from bridge replacement funds. Ofstead says the department proposed using the entire \$75 million primarily as a shot in the arm for Minnesota jobs but also to get in needed highway work.

Total number of people who voted in the 1982 election in MN:
1,834,737

Appeals Court

Yes—1,304,127;
% of vote—77.17 (who voted on question)
% of voters—71.07 ** (who voted in election)
No—385,738;
% of vote—22.83
% of voters—21.02 **

Parimutuel betting

Yes—1,108,255
% of vote—63.95
% of voters—60.40 **
No—624,721
% of vote—36.05
% of voters—34.04 **

Highway bonds

Yes—1,103,221;
% of vote—65.78
% of voters—60.12 **
No—573,865;
% of vote—34.22
% of voters—31.27 **

Railroad bonding

Yes—1,201,321
% of vote—70.91
% of voters—65.47 **
No—492,736
% of vote—29.09
% of voters—26.85 **

Railroad bonding

"In the 1920's," says Cecil Selness, director of the office of Railroads and Waterways in the Minnesota Department of Transportation, "Minnesota had 9500 miles of track. We're now down to about 5800."

Selness says we'll see another 2000 miles abandoned within the next 10 years, leaving us with about 4000 miles of track unless the Minnesota Rail Service Improvement Program helps to keep some of the lines.

The rail improvement program has been in effect since 1976. It provides for three-way contracts between railroads, rail-users, and the state to fix lines that railroads would otherwise have to abandon.

"The situation is desperate. We need the money, but the rail improvement program is not new."

—Cecil Selness, MnDOT

Three-way program a good one

"The improvement program is so effective," says Selness, "because the shippers have to invest their own money in the project as well as the state. If they don't think they can use it enough to make it worthwhile, they're not going to put their money into it."

In 1981, when the state could no longer pay for railroad rehabilitation out of its general fund, the Legislature passed a proposal to sell bonds to finance the rail program.

Voters make state funding possible

Courts ruled the 1981 legislation unconstitutional, and public approval was necessary to pass an amendment removing a provision from the constitution which said the state could not go into debt for work on private property.

With voter approval of the amendment in the '82 election, the 1983 Legislature authorized \$13.5 million in bond sales for the program. The governor then okayed the actual sale of \$2.9 million in bonds. As projects develop, the governor can authorize to \$13.5 million in sales over the two-year biennium.

Why save railroads?

Railroad abandonment results in a shift from moving commodities on roads and highways instead of railroads, but Ofstead says, "Energy-wise, safety-wise and investment-wise, there's good reason to have heavy commodities on railroads and keep them there."

"Rail lines that have potential for a lot of grain shipping in the future, are lines that the state would like to keep alive by injecting government money for rehabilitation."

Railroads can mean jobs

The presence of a railroad can also mean jobs and economic vitality to communities.

"There's a big mill at Dawson, Minnesota on a rail the railroad has just abandoned," says Ofstead. "We're working with a local group to keep that line alive because Land O'Lakes, Corp. said they'd close if the railroad went away."

What's ahead for Minnesota's railways? Ofstead says commodity movement studies show rail transport will diminish to a certain point and then stabilize.

"Those lines will have enough movement to be solid, but its extremely unlikely there will be any major expansion in the future."

According to Chief Justice Amdahl, a nine-member Supreme Court can do justice to between 250 and 300 cases a year. Amdahl said last year's caseload stands at 1682. He expects the number this year to run over 1900.

Judges take office in November and April

The new Court of Appeals the public approved in 1982 should take some of the weight off the shoulders of the Supreme Court and, therefore, provide a higher quality of justice, says Amdahl. The Supreme Court will hear appeals of intermediate court decisions, appeals of first degree murder convictions, appeals from the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals and the Tax Court, and legislative contest cases.

Though filings to the new court began August 1, 1983, the first six judges the governor appoints don't take office until November 1. The governor will appoint the second six at a later date to take the bench April 1984.

Appointed judges serve six-year terms

The governor's first six appointments are: former state representative and attorney, Peter Popovich of St. Paul, who will serve as chief justice to the Appeals Court; former state legislator Donald D. Wozniak of St. Paul; Judge Susanne Sedgwick and former Judge Edward Parker of Hennepin County District Court; Ramsey County Municipal Judge Harriet Lansing; and District Judge Dan Foley of Rochester.

The 12-member court will sit in rotating three-judge panels and travel to Minnesota's 10 judicial districts to hear cases. Starting in 1987, the number of judges on the court may go up or down depending on caseloads. Judges will hold six-year terms. They are then subject to election.

Court of Appeals

Appeals Court will be in St. Paul

November 1, the Appeals Court expects to move into the new Amhoist Tower in downtown St. Paul, occupying part of two floors. In April, when the governor appoints the final six judges, the court will begin using two additional courtrooms in the nearby Landmark Center. Plans are to build a new judicial building in the Capitol complex, possibly within five years.

The University of Minnesota had extended an offer to house the court for that five-year period in a not-yet-constructed fifth floor of the Law School. State law requires, however, that the court's permanent home be in St. Paul.

"It's an absolute physical impossibility for the Supreme Court to handle its current caseload."

—Chief Justice Amdahl

What's the cost?

The Legislature in the 1983 State Departments bill appropriated \$3,089,200 for the two year biennium.

Amdahl says this includes start up costs somewhere in the neighborhood of \$180,000, and does not include the subtraction of \$252,000 for a reduction of Supreme Court personnel effective July 1, 1984.

"The cost," he says, "is worth it."

New Laws 1983

New laws are effective one minute past midnight on Aug. 1, 1983, if there is no effective date at the end of the law summary. Laws that appropriate, or spend, state money are effective July 1, 1983. If the effective date is day after enactment, it became effective the day the governor signed the bill. If the effective date is upon local approval**, the law goes into effect after the governing body of the city or local unit the bill affects votes to approve the law change, and files a certificate of approval with the secretary of state, according to Minnesota Statutes. Various effective dates means sections of the law become effective on different dates. Call the House Information Office (612) 296-2146 to find out the date the governor signed a bill, or to find out the effective date of a particular section of a bill with various effective dates.



Paul Battaglia

Bee, honey industry regulations, Chapter 31.

Agriculture

Grade B milk standards tightened up to prevent a threatened boycott of Minnesota's Grade B product in some states. Grain buyer bonding levels rose to protect producers against losses from breach of contract. The omnibus agriculture bill made changes and additions to existing law; allows for promotion of Minnesota products through private promotional agents.

Key

HF—House File
SF—Senate File

*—indicates the bill
the House and Senate passed
**—effective upon compliance
with *Minnesota Statutes*,
Section 645.021

Apiary laws

Chapter 31

HF73—Fjoslien SF107*—Samuelson

Repeals all existing bee and honey house regulatory laws and replaces them with a comprehensive system of inspection, registration, licensure, and enforcement.

Artificial dairy products act

Chapter 202

HF1057—Krueger SF755*—Bertram

Makes changes to content and labeling requirements for artificial dairy products; exempts some products from labeling requirements. Effective Jan. 1, 1984.

Family farm security loan program—changes

Chapter 332

HF851*—Graba SF403—Bertram

Allows the agriculture commissioner, in the event the state acquires farm property under default, to attempt to sell it first to someone eligible for a family farm security loan, then to make the best sale possible in the state's interest; allows leasing of any real property if he is unable to sell reasonably quickly; requires the state to sell any acquired farm property within two years after acquisition; prescribes procedures for cash sales; requires that family farm security loans eligible for a payment adjustment must have variable interest rates. Effective day after enactment.

Fertilizer inspection

Chapter 349

HF872—Sparby SF320*—Wegscheid

Changes fertilizer registration law; requires people who store or distribute bulk fertilizer for resale to obtain a license; increases the penalty for a second time violation of the fertilizer, soil amendment and plant amendment law.

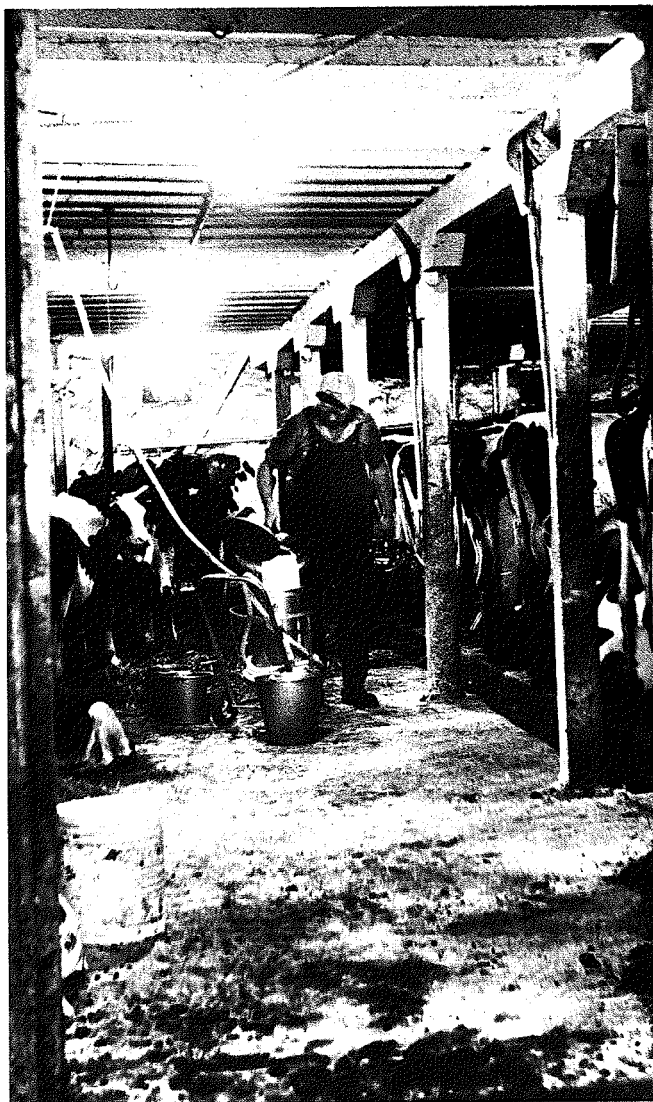
Grain buyers' bill

Chapter 374

HF424—Shea SF1097*—Stumpf

Increases bonding levels for grain buyers according to buyers' gross annual purchases; sets fees for grain buyers' licenses according to the buyers' gross annual purchases and number of locations; requires license applicants to have a permanent, established place of business; requires grain buyers to submit annual financial statements to the Department of Agriculture; requires grain buyers purchasing by voluntary extension of credit to keep enough grain, rights in grain, or grain proceeds on hand to match 90 percent of the credit they extend; requires certain written confirmation on voluntary extensions of credit; recommends that the Legislature investigate methods of protecting grain producers from buyer default, including a state trust fund; requires producers to file liens against mortgaged grain in their counties of residence. Effective July 1, 1983

Upgraded Grade B milk standards, Chapter 232.



Tom Oimscheid

Milk Quality Standards bill

Chapter 232

HF481—Ogren SF652*—Wegscheid

Requires Minnesota Grade B milk producers to comply with recommended federal rules relating to milk quality for manufacturing purposes by July 1, 1985; requires Department of Agriculture or certified dairy industry personnel to begin on-farm inspections by Jan. 1, 1984; appropriates \$300,000 to help farmers make capital improvements to meet the guidelines. Various effective dates.

Nuisance suits

Chapter 182

HF1034—Schoenfeld SF84—Jude

Exempts agricultural operations within the limits of a city from nuisance suits for six years if the operation is part of a family farm and was not a nuisance when it began.

Omnibus agriculture bill

Chapter 300

HF1034—Shea SF346*—Stumpf

Allows the commissioner to contract with private agencies for agricultural product promotion activities; requires persons involved in any aspects of handling food to have adequate plumbing and sewage dis-

posal; requires the commissioner to establish collective rate-making procedures for warehousemen and allow for petition for variance from collective rate; reduces from 30 to 10 days the notice period before a warehouseman can change a rate; changes the coverage of the consolidated food licensing law; eliminates the prohibition on manufacture or use of certain preservative compounds; eliminates certain provisions relating to the dairy industry. Various effective dates.

Pipelines: farmland acquisition

Chapter 240

HF1163—Gustafson SF857*—Solon

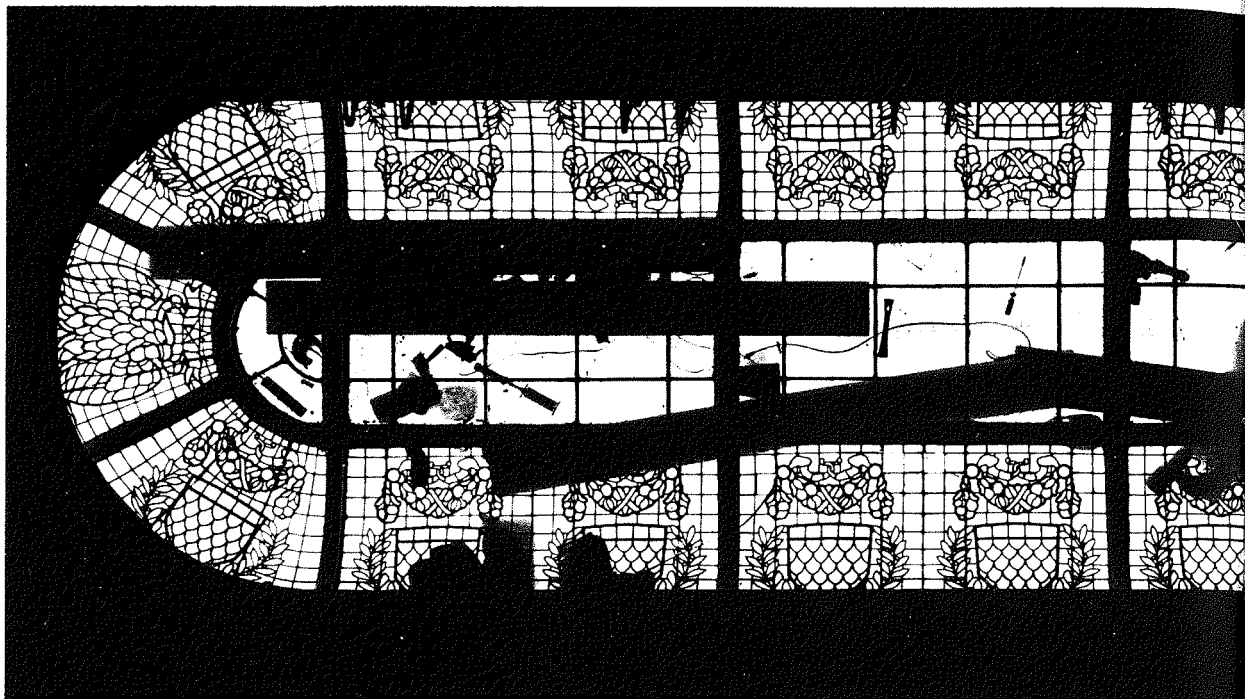
Excludes certain pipeline company purchases from certain restrictions on the acquisition of farm land by aliens and non-American corporations.

Pseudorabies testing—swine

Chapter 367

HF512—Schoenfeld SF950*—Davis

Requires the Board of Animal Health to adopt rules for pseudorabies testing in swine. Effective day after enactment.



Workmen repair State Capitol skylight, Chapter 344.

Appropriations

New legislation appropriates money to help needy Minnesotans, outlines a job creation program, and re-establishes the General Assistance Safety Net Program that was part of 1981 budget cuts. Shakopee gets a new women's prison, and public higher education students can expect new financial aid and school funding policies.

Bonding—public improvement projects

Chapter 344

HF1310*—Rice no companion

Authorizes \$122.7 million in bonding for various public capital improvements, including roof and building repairs at higher education institutions, correctional facilities, and hospitals; construction of a new music building at the University of Minnesota; construction of a new women's prison at Shakopee; State Capitol renovations; rehabilitation of the State Office Building; park acquisition and betterment; purchase of the Minnesota Education Association building in St. Paul; a design competition for a proposed state history center, and other projects. Effective day after enactment.

Budget reduction bill

Chapter 343

HF1308*—Rice SF1250—Willet

Reduces direct appropriations from the general fund for fiscal year 1983 by \$18.8 million and cancels an estimated \$9.6 million from dedicated funds to the general fund; appropriates \$3.4 million for deficiencies in medical assistance; delays May and June payments to the University of Minnesota requires the commissioner, if necessary, to reduce as many allotments as possible to the U of M before reducing money to school districts. Effective day after enactment.

Claims bill

Chapter 81

HF173—Berkelman SF372*—Dahl

Appropriates money to pay various claims against the state. Effective day after enactment.

Deficiency appropriations—state government

Chapter 120

no companion SF1198*—Willet

Appropriates \$74.5 million from the general fund, game and fish fund, and special compensation fund for various deficiencies in state government appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1983. Effective day after enactment.

Health, Welfare and Corrections Omnibus Appropriations bill

Chapter 312

HF1298—Rice SF1234*—Willet

Appropriates \$959 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1984 and \$940 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1985 to the Departments of Health, Corrections, Public Welfare, and Economic Security, the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, Corrections Ombudsman, and various health-related boards. Reestablishes the General Assistance program in conjunction with an emergency jobs pro-

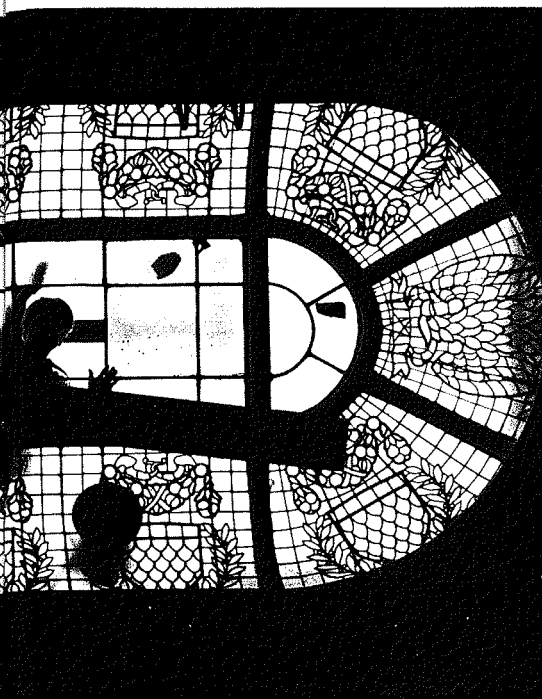
gram; provides for continued child care services for counties; changes asset and eligibility requirements for Medical Assistance and General Assistance Medical Care; provides for distribution of federal block grants for maternal and child health services; establishes job training centers; encourages alternative community-based programs for mentally retarded persons; increases marriage license and marriage dissolution fees. Various effective dates.

Higher Education Omnibus Appropriations bill

Chapter 258

HF1283*—Rice no companion

Appropriates \$539 million in FY84 and \$549 million in FY85 to the Department of Education, Higher Education Coordinating Board, State University system, State Community College system, University of Minnesota, and the Mayo Foundation; establishes the new "average cost funding" formula which determines funding for public post-secondary institutions; establishes the redesigned financial aid plan, the Design for Shared Responsibility; establishes a State Board of Vocational Technical Education; expands the power of the State University Board, the Community College Board and the new Vocational Technical Board; establishes a supplemental loan program. Various effective dates.



Tom Olmscheid

Semi-State Omnibus Appropriations bill

Chapter 293
SF1233*—Willet no companion

Appropriates \$910 million in FY84 and \$915 million in FY85 to the Department of Transportation and various other state-funded agencies, boards, and councils, including the Departments of Commerce, Public Safety and Agriculture, the Minnesota Historical Society, Public Utilities Commission, Board of the Arts, and Science Museum.

State Departments Omnibus Appropriations bill

Chapter 301
HF1290*—Rice no companion

Appropriates \$501 million in FY84 and \$540 million in FY85 for the legislative and judicial branches of state government, and various state departments, including the Departments of Revenue, Energy and Economic Development, Natural Resources, and Labor and Industry, and the Pollution Control Agency; changes the Advisory Council on the Economic Status of Women to a commission of all legislators; allows consumers to buy certain reading glasses without a prescription at a business that already sells prescription eyewear; ends on July 1, 1983, the additional two percent pension contribution state employees paid to help cover a 1982 deficit; appropriates money to help bring the pay of female-dominated job classes into line with male-dominated classes of comparable work value.

Supplemental claims bill

Chapter 244
HF1305—Berkelman SF1241*—Dahl

Appropriates money to pay six claims against the state. Effective day after enactment.

Banking

Banks will require more information before opening new checking accounts, and bad-check writers will get stiffer penalties. Credit union formation laws change. Instant cash services expand to new non-retail locations, and a new law alters some real estate loan procedures for industrial loan and thrift companies.

Bad checks/ information release

Chapter 225
HF332—Quinn SF280*—Merriam

Lists the information a financial institution must get from a person before opening a checking account, including driver's license or photo ID card number; whether the applicant has had a checking account within the last 12 months; and whether a bank has closed that person's checking account without the applicant's consent within the last 12 months.

Requires the bank to try to verify whether the applicant has had a checking account closed; forbids the bank from opening an account if a person has had a conviction for passing bad checks, or if a bank has closed an account without the applicant's consent, or if the person fails to provide the proper identification.

Co-op apartment loan changes, Chapter 288.

Makes an individual who fails to pay a dishonored check within 30 days after mailing of a notice, liable for the amount of the check, a civil penalty, interest, attorney fees, and a service charge; specifies that the check is prima facie evidence of identity of the drawer if the person receiving the check takes certain steps to verify identity.

Regulates government access to, or bank release of, a person's financial records; requires the government authority to give notice to a person within 180 days of access to the individual's records, unless the notice would interfere with an investigation, or endanger evidence or another person; allows banks to charge for releasing information on check writer to the holder of bad check. Bad checks sec. effective Aug. 1, 1983; information disclosure sec. on Jan. 1, 1984

Bank property leases— employees

Chapter 80
HF369—Brinkman SF332*—Dahl

Allows a bank to lease personal property to its employees, stockholders, directors, or officers. Effective day after enactment.

Banking law changes

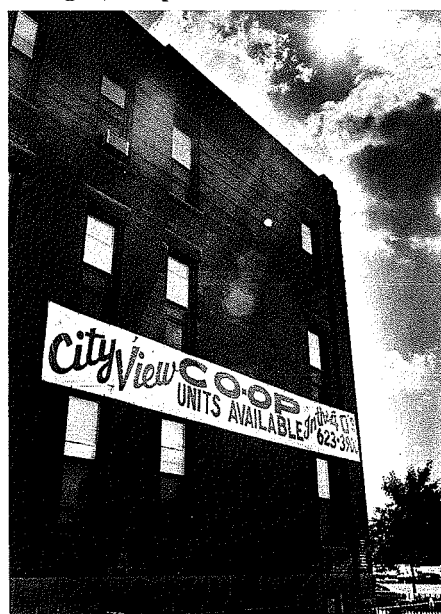
Chapter 250
HF521*—Berkelman SF853—Samuelson

Removes requirement that bank directors have stock or savings accounts in the bank; prohibits any employee of a bank from profiting from the sale of credit insurance they sell for a loan the bank provides; makes numerous changes to filing fees; deletes requirement that credit life and credit disability insurance print the loss ratio on the policy. Effective day after enactment.

Car loan interest rate

Chapter 350
HF556—Osthoff SF338*—Dahl

Extends the current temporary limit on interest rates for current year model cars, and previous-year models until 1985. Effective day after enactment.



Paul Battaglia

Banking cont'd

Co-op apartment loan rate

Chapter 288

HF558*—Berkelman SF500—Wegscheid

Allows co-op apartment loans or contracts for deed (CD) to provide, at time of issuance, for interest rates which change on a periodic, consecutive basis; specifies that renegotiation of a conventional or cooperative apartment loan or contract for deed is a new loan or CD for purposes of interest rate limitations. Effective day after enactment.

Corporate credit union changes

Chapter 43

HF268*—Norton SF236—Solon

Divides the Minnesota corporate credit union into Minnesota central credit union, to act as an individual credit union, and the Minnesota corporate credit union, to act as a bank to other credit unions; extends Minnesota corporate credit union's borrowing power. Effective June 1, 1983.

Credit union formation

Chapter 230

HF269—Simoneau SF597*—Petty

Requires commissioner of banks to find a proposed credit union economically feasible before approving it; allows the blood or adoptive relative of a regular member, and the relative's spouses to be a member of a credit union; allows any 25 state residents with a common bond to apply for formation of a credit union, and, if the commissioner of banks finds their application not feasible, allows them to petition to join an existing credit union. Effective day after enactment.



Failing bank replacement

Chapter 242

HF1049—Ogren SF996*—Chmielewski

Allows commissioner of banks to dispense with certain procedures when a bank wants to locate in a town where a town bank has failed or is about to fail. Effective day after enactment.

Fund transfer terminal location

Chapter 102

HF801*—Brinkman SF850—Samuelson

Allows placement of electronic fund transfer terminals at non-retail locations.

Industrial loan and thrift powers

Chapter 252

HF610*—Berkelman SF609—Wegscheid

Allows industrial loan and thrifts to provide electronic fund transfer services for their customers; allows them to take savings deposits; excludes loan and thrifts and regulated lenders from real estate broker licensing requirement; changes prohibition on loan splitting; allows them to take discount points on real estate loans, with some limits. Effective day after enactment.

Insurance premium loans

Chapter 200

HF161—Kelly SF598*—Solon

Makes the interest rate limit on insurance premium finance company loans 5 percent over the federal discount rate; applies the limit only to consumer loans; raises the maximum service fee. Effective June 1, 1983.

Public deposit collateral

Chapter 91

HF176*—Skoglund SF306—Dahl

Allows financial institutions to use Small Business Administration loans and loans other U.S. government entities guarantee as collateral for public deposits. Effective day after enactment.

Fund transfer machines: new locations, Chapter 102.



Paul Battaglia



Paul Battaglia

Chapter 165 sets up rules for artists and art dealers who sell on consignment.

Commerce

A nine-member commission will regulate Minnesota's new recreational industry—horse racing—issue licenses and enforce racing laws. Ads that list Minnesota liquor prices can now appear in most border state newspapers. Selling off-sale liquor on election day is okay, but bars have to close early on Christmas Eve. The Lemon Car Law goes into effect.

Art consignment

Chapter 165

HF584*—Murphy SF814—Spear

Defines the rights and duties of consignors and consignees of works of art; establishes that a dealer holds a consigned artwork in trust, and it is not subject to claims of the dealer's creditors.

Boxing regulation

Chapter 341

HF1224*—Ogren SF952—Chmielewski

Prohibits boxers from engaging in more than 15 rounds of boxing in a 14-day period; prohibits boxers from fighting for a 30-day period if they lose due to a technical knockout or get knocked unconscious; allows the boxing board to order an EEG for a boxer if it considers the procedure is necessary to protect the boxer's health.

Business corporation law amendments

Chapter 368

HF1021—Ellingson SF964*—Petty

Makes certain changes to the business corporation law which provides protections for minority shareholders; permits other corporations to use the corporate names of corporations not filing the active status report. Effective day after enactment.

Car franchises

Chapter 57

HF609*—Dempsey SF599—Petty

Increases the percentage of current net price of parts and accessories that motor vehicle manufacturers must reimburse to dealers upon termination of their franchises from 85 percent to 100 percent. Effective day after enactment.

Fuel pump sales measurement

Chapter 106

HF959*—Quist SF980—Frederickson

Permits retail sellers of motor vehicle fuel to compute fuel pump sales by the half gallon if they sell fewer than 50,000 gallons per year.

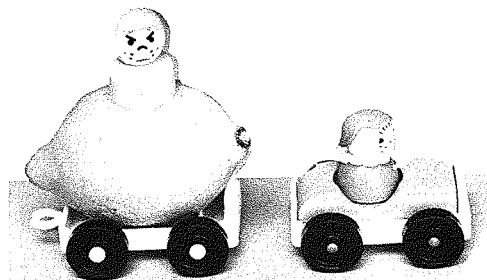
Lemon car bill

Chapter 108

HF26*—Begich SF110—Dahl

Requires manufacturers or their authorized dealers to repair a new motor vehicle that doesn't meet express warranties, and to replace or refund the purchase price of the car if the manufacturer or dealer fails to repair the substantial defect after a reasonable number of attempts. See the article in this magazine for more details. Effective day after enactment; notification of rights section effective on June 15, 1983.

See 'Lemon' car story, p. 21.



Commerce cont'd

Liquor: election days, samplings, ads

Chapter 259
HF910—Jacobs SF201*—Spear

Removes the restriction on selling on and off-sale liquor on election days; allows off-sale liquor stores to offer samples of wine and cordials for tasting; requires bars to close by 8 p.m. on Christmas Eve; decreases the length of time for all local clubs to obtain an on-sale license from 15 years to 3 years; allows advertising of Minnesota liquor prices in most border state newspapers; limits the volume of spirits and wines that dealers can offer at a discount; allows St. Paul, Minnetonka, and Long Prairie to issue certain on-sale liquor licenses. Various effective dates.

Nonprofit corporations

Chapter 298
HF1245—Riveness SF455*—Petty

Allows the board of directors of a nonprofit corporation to take many actions through written authorization rather than at a meeting, for most actions that do not require membership approval; requires the board to notify all directors of the content of the authorization before any director signs it; exempts directors who do not sign or consent to the written action from liability for it.

Parimutuel betting/horse racing

Chapter 214
HF77*—Kostohryz SF79—Purfeerst

Establishes a nine-member commission to oversee race track licensing, ownership, operation, betting, occupations, and fees; allows one track in the metropolitan area; prohibits racing at the State Fair; allows county fair racing and betting for a maximum of 10 days; allows for minimum bets of \$2; prohibits persons under 18 years old from betting. Sets the take-out percentage from total betting receipts, a breeders' fund to develop and encourage horse racing; and dedicates percent for winning horses; sets a 40-cent admission ticket tax; provides for liquor licenses at tracks if local governments approve them; sets penalties for race-related crimes; prohibits medicating horses 48 hours before a race; requires commission members to file conflict of interest statements and legislators to disclose any interests they or their families have in racing; defines horse racing and betting terms. Effective day after enactment.

Pipelines—filing of mortgages and trust deeds

Chapter 87
HF1129—Gustafson SF854*—Solon

Allows pipeline companies to file mortgages and deeds with the Secretary of State's office rather than with counties.

Public works bids: Minnesota preference

Chapter 336
HF916*—Beard SF906—Vega

Requires state agencies and higher education institutions to award all public works contracts that don't require competitive bidding to Minnesota residents; requires competitive bids contracts to go to the resident making the lowest bid if it is not more than 10 percent higher than the lowest non-resident bid; prohibits public agencies from purchasing materials made outside of Minnesota or the United States, with certain exceptions; creates a first preference for Minnesota products.

Search firms: licensing exemption

Chapter 375
HF1090—Ogren SF1189*—Freeman

Exempts from employment agency licensing requirements any search firm which contracts solely with employers to recommend individuals for employment and doesn't charge the job candidate any fees; requires those search firms to pay an annual \$200 registration fee and submit a \$10,000 surety bond to the labor and industry commissioner; prohibits employers from requiring any employee a search firm places with them to pay all or part of the search firm's fee; prohibits search firms from engaging in certain unfair practices.

Securities, real estate: department bill

Chapter 284
HF973*—Segal SF722—Reichgott

Subjects all officers, employees and representatives of an investment advisor to securities anti-fraud laws; expands the regulation of investment advisors; requires applicants for a real estate salesperson's license, after Dec. 31, 1983, to take 30 hours of instruction to qualify for the licensing exam; requires all license applicants after that date to take an additional 30 hours of instruction before filing for the license; requires salespersons who get licenses after Dec. 31, 1983 to take 30 hours of instruction within one year after getting their licenses; exempts religious societies and organizations from the registration and annual report requirements for social and charitable organizations.

Security interests: filing time

Chapter 50
HF633*—Brinkman SF676—Schmitz

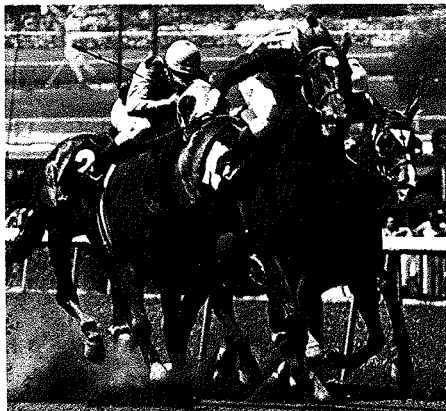
Extends the time period to file certain types of security interests from 10 days to 20 days. Effective day after enactment.

Tow truck operators: limiting regulation

Chapter 115
HF1084—Hoffman SF611*—Novak

Allows towing companies a municipality hasn't licensed to respond to service requests of a vehicle owner within the municipality's boundaries; prohibits them from towing vehicles from private property unless the vehicle owner or operator or the private property owner request it.

See Parimutuel betting story, p. 24.



Crime & Corrections

A new twist to the Good Samaritan law requires Minnesotans to help people in trouble, if they can without putting themselves in danger. Refusing to help someone can be a petty misdemeanor. Legislation gets tougher on child abuse and hit and run offenses. Fines for crimes go up. Penalties for burglary increase. Crime victims get more clout. New law establishes four degrees of burglary.

Assaults on peace officers

Chapter 169

HF774—Hoberg SF752*—Dahl

Prohibits assaults on peace officers, and prescribes a penalty of up to one year imprisonment and/or a \$1,000 fine. Effective day after enactment.

Burglary—establishing degrees

Chapter 321

HF435*—J. Clark SF483—R. Peterson

Establishes four degrees of burglary and prescribes penalties; establishes sentencing procedure for the first burglary of a place where someone lives; repeals current burglary laws.

Child abuse—new crimes

Chapter 217

HF93—J. Clark SF50*—Petty

Establishes crimes of unreasonable restraint, malicious punishment, and child neglect; specifies penalties; permits the court to prevent a sentence from going into effect in certain cases; allows punishment of a child care facility which practices abuse.

Child pornography promotion prohibited

Chapter 204

HF114*—Levi SF986—Merriam

Authorizes fines, in addition to current penalties, for persons convicted of criminal sexual conduct, and of intrafamilial sexual abuse; clarifies definition of obscene, and defines that the penalty for distributing indecent literature is a gross misdemeanor; prohibits the promotion or use of minors in sexual performance and prescribes penalties; prohibits the dissemination of works depicting a minor engaged in sexual performance, and prescribes penalties; prohibits dissemination and possession of photographs of sexual conduct involving a minor, and prescribes penalties; provides for a mental examination for second offense of possession of such pictures of minors; provides that neither consent by the minor, parent or guardian, or mistake as to the minor's age is a defense to charges of violations. Effective day after enactment.

Criminal prosecution—jurisdictions

Chapter 152

HF530*—Coleman SF549—Reichgott

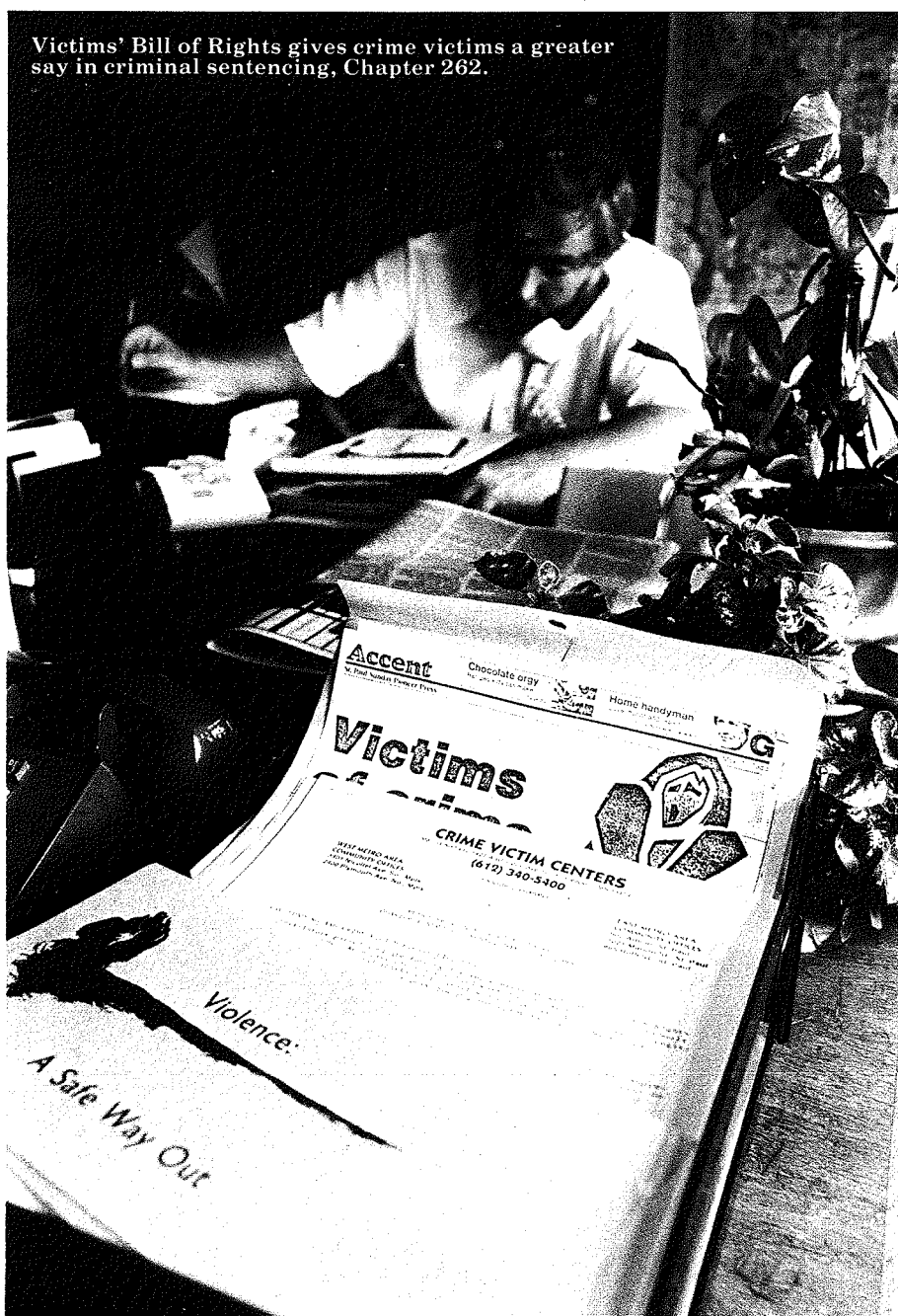
Provides that a prosecution or acquittal of an offender in federal court or the court of another state would not prohibit the state of Minnesota from trying the offender for separate crimes against the state of Minnesota at the time of the offense.

Criminal vehicle operation penalties

Chapter 12

HF113—K. Nelson SF121*—Pogemiller

Sets penalties of up to 5 years imprisonment and/or \$5000 for operating a motor vehicle, aircraft or watercraft in a negligent manner while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, causing death of another; prescribes penalties of up to three years/\$3000 for criminal vehicle operation which results in injury. Effective July 1, 1983.



Paul Battaglia

Crime & Corrections cont'd

Domestic abuse—arrests

Chapter 226

HF532—Coleman SF297*—Petty

Expands the cases where a peace officer can make an arrest for domestic assault; requires officers to tell domestic assault victims of their legal rights, remedies, and available victim services; requires peace officers to file written report on all domestic abuse incidents, and to take training on dealing with abuse. Effective June 1, 1983.

Domestic abuse—protection

Chapter 52

HF287—J. Clark SF240*—Reichgott

Expands the definition of domestic abuse to include intrafamilial sexual abuse; allows certain persons to get a court order for protection against persons other than current spouses; requires peace officer to arrest protection order violators without a warrant; requires alleged violator to show within 14 days why the court shouldn't find him/her in contempt of court and punishable.

Driving violations—exemptions

Chapter 134

HF1136—Marsh SF1067*—Pehler

Exempts from arrest for certain violations, persons driving motor vehicles for highway safety center research and demonstration projects. Effective day after enactment.

Drug theft penalties increased

Chapter 238

HF999—Kelly SF844*—Reichgott

Changes the penalties for theft of certain controlled substances to tie the penalty to classification of the drug in statute.

Fines increased

Chapter 331

HF782*—Vanasek SF795—Spear

Increases the maximum fines for crimes; increases the minimum value of stolen property necessary to qualify as a felony from \$150 to \$250; increases the maximum tort liability limits on government. Government liability section effective Aug. 1, 1984; others effective on Aug. 1, 1983.

Good samaritan liability

Chapter 319

HF380*—Staten SF373—Luther

Protects from liability, any volunteer who gives emergency service in accident cases unless that person is intentionally cruel or reckless in providing care; excludes those people who get compensation for providing such care; requires citizens to assist another person in grave physical danger if he/she can do so without danger to self. Liability immunity section effective day after enactment; duty to assist section on Aug. 1, 1983.

Hit and run penalties/ child abuse reporting

Chapter 345

HF64—Brandl SF61*—Luther

Increases penalties for failure to stop at the scene of an accident when death or substantial bodily injury results, and establishes penalties for failure to comply with certain accident reporting laws; prohibits unsafe operation of motorcycles; includes school teachers and administrators, and child care providers in child abuse reporting requirements. Various effective dates.

Insurance—false claims

Chapter 6

HF85—Long SF26*—Spear

Provides that any motor vehicle or motorcycle owner who falsely claims to have insurance in effect at the time of motor vehicle licensure or registration, is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to 90 days imprisonment and/or a \$500 fine. Effective Jan. 1, 1984.

Kidnapping— conviction of other crimes

Chapter 139

HF529*—Coleman SF528—Reichgott

Provides that a prosecution for, or conviction of, kidnapping would not prohibit the prosecution or conviction of an offender for other offenses which he or she committed during the kidnapping.

Library misuse

Chapter 280

HF874—B. Anderson

SF923*—Wegscheid

Defines misuse of library materials; prohibits the theft of or damage to library materials; prescribes a misdemeanor penalty for taking library materials without permission; prescribes petty misdemeanor penalty for a person who fails to return or pay for materials 60 days after the library sends a notice of the overdue materials.

People who steal or abuse library materials, and/or keep overdue books too long can be guilty of a misdemeanor, Chapter 280.



Mandatory detox repealed

Chapter 306

HF918—Vellenga SF473*—Freeman

Allows peace officers to cross jurisdictional boundaries to stop or arrest someone they are pursuing for drunk driving; allows the prosecution in a DWI court case to use evidence that the accused person refused to take a chemical test; provides for notification to the suspect that refusal to take a chemical test will be evidence against him/her in court; repeals the law, effective July 1983, which would have required law enforcement officers to take drunk drivers to detoxification centers; sets training standards for persons who give breath tests. Training standards and repeal of mandatory detox section effective day after enactment; others on Aug. 1, 1983.

Tampering of products—penalties

Chapter 8

HF48—Staten SF25*—Spear

Prohibits anyone from adding a harmful substance to another product or substance, or distributing the adulterated product or substance, with intent to cause death, bodily harm, or illness; prescribes penalties of up to 40 years imprisonment if death results from tampering, and up to five years imprisonment if tampering results in illness or other bodily harm.

Tax crime penalties increased

Chapter 294

HF547—Vanasek SF1151*—Sieloff

Imposes or increases penalties for state tax violations; extends the time limits for prosecuting certain tax violators; requires commissioner of economic security to report to the Legislature on functions agencies could combine or perform jointly for economy purposes, and to reduce paperwork for taxpayers. Effective day after enactment; property tax refunds: claims based on property taxes payable in 1984 and thereafter.

Transit service—crimes against

Chapter 189

HF540*—J. Clark SF788—Jude

Makes disturbing the driver or failure to pay fare on a regular route transit system, a crime with penalties up to \$100, or one year imprisonment; adds a fine up to \$1000 if force, violence, or a threat of either accompanies the act; prohibits smoking, eating, drinking, littering, listening to a radio, tape player or other electronic device without headphones, or otherwise disturbing the peace and quiet of others on the bus.

Victims' bill of rights

Chapter 262

HF218*—Kelly SF196—Dicklich

Expands the rights of crime victims to request restitution, to know of offender's release, to know of and comment on sentencing and plea agreements; requires a plan to notify victims of available services; strengthens witness tampering laws; allows prisoner work release earnings to pay for restitution.

Education

Omnibus school aids bill calls for high-technology programs for students and teachers, sets up new aid formula for student transportation. School boards will adopt written discipline policies before the 1984-85 school year; principals and licensed school employees will review policies and enforcement, yearly. Higher Education Coordinating Board to study credit transfer procedures in higher education systems.

Commissioner appointment power

Chapter 150

HF360*—McEachern SF289—Nelson

Requires the governor, rather than the board of education, to appoint the commissioner of education. Effective day after enactment.

Credit transfers

Chapter 166

HF605*—Piepho SF471—Taylor

Requires the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) to study and report on ways to facilitate transfer of credits between institutions and among the systems; gives a student 12 months beyond normal completion time to complete a study program under the requirements in effect when student began the program; requires the HECB to study the clarity and frequency of change in program requirements; requires boards to develop clear and dependable requirements of the institution and its programs.

Early retirement—service years

Chapter 67

HF157*—L. Carlson SF156—Reichgott

Allows a teacher to count certain time as years of service toward early retirement incentives. Effective day after enactment.

Part-time teacher list

Chapter 61

HF468*—B. Anderson SF550—Isackson

Increases the number of part-time teacher applications the commissioner of education may approve by one, provided that the school district, rather than the state pays the employer contribution for that year. Effective day after enactment.

School aids omnibus bill

Chapter 314

HF92*—K. Nelson SF86—Nelson

Appropriates \$2.3 billion in aid to school districts; increases categorical program aid four percent over the biennium; establishes high-technology programs for students and teachers; restructures foundation and transportation aid formulas; increases incentives for districts to share services or consolidate on a limited basis. Various effective dates.

Student discipline plans

Chapter 163

HF159*—C. Rodriguez SF217—Hughes

Requires local school boards to adopt written discipline policy before 1984-85 school year, addressing rules of conduct for students, and grounds and procedures for removal of students from class; lists components the school district discipline policy must contain, and requires the policy to include at least the following grounds for removal: behavior that disrupts the rights of other students to an education; conduct which endangers employees, pupils, or property; and violation of conduct rules the school board adopts; requires principal and licensed school employees to review discipline policy and assess its enforcement at least once a year.



Tom Olmscheid

Voting booths on election day.

Elections

Apportionment into statute

Chapter 191
HF794*—Osthoff SF919—Vega

Enacts present legislative district reapportionment into statutes with minor alterations. Effective various effective dates.

Election judge eligibility/compensation

Chapter 126
HF673*—Osthoff
SF842—Donna Peterson

Allows public employees to serve as election judges; allows persons time off work to serve as judges, provided they give written notice to employer ten working days in advance; does not require employer to pay the judge's wages that day; provides reimbursement for mileage and hourly pay for training time.

Election laws: procedural changes

Chapter 253
HF653*—Osthoff SF866—Hughes

Makes various procedural changes in election laws; removes and clarifies obsolete statute language on elections. Effective day after enactment.

Precinct caucus dates move from the fourth Tuesday in February to the third Tuesday in March. Voters will have to give their birthdates on registration forms to increase accuracy of voter identification.

Election laws: voters

Chapter 303
HF553*—Osthoff SF446—Hughes

Requires date of birth on voter registration cards; allows certain eligible voters to vote via absentee ballot; requires the county auditor's office to operate 1-3 pm on Saturday and 5-7 pm on Monday preceding a primary or general election; changes miscellaneous election laws. Effective day after enactment.

Filing fee reduced

Chapter 112
HF757—DenOuden SF246*—Bernhagen
Reduces the filing fee for soil and water conservation supervisor candidates.

Municipal elections laws—reorganization

Chapter 62
HF552*—Minne
SF560—Donna Peterson

Recodifies and clarifies municipal election laws.

Precinct caucus dates

Chapter 168
HF254—Osthoff SF281*—Pogemiller

Changes precinct caucus time from 8 p.m. on the fourth Tuesday in February to 8 p.m. on the third Tuesday in March; prohibits local and state government units from holding meetings caucus evening past 6:00 pm; prohibits state universities, community colleges, and the U of M from holding events later than 6:00 pm on caucus night.

Voter registration/facilities

Chapter 124
HF513*—Minne
SF494—Donna Peterson

Changes certain voter registration procedures; requires voter registration cards to contain the voter's birthdate; requires most governmental units and agencies to make their facilities available as polling places; changes voting machine lock-up requirements.

Employment

Job programs (see the article on jobs) include retraining of displaced workers, money for public service employment. Workers' comp laws change, state compensation fund begins. Employers have to tell workers about hazardous materials on the job. Workers can refuse to work under conditions they feel violate state safety laws.

County jobs program

Chapter 307

HF661—Sarna SF541*—Kroening

Allows counties with chronic high unemployment to establish emergency jobs training or public works jobs programs; allows counties to spend an amount equal to what they would generate with a 1/2 mill levy on all taxable property in the county; allows members of the Hennepin County personnel board to serve as political party delegates. Jobs program effective Aug. 1, 1983; Hennepin County section effective day after local approval.**

County live-in child care—wages

Chapter 122

HF194*—St. Onge SF248—Willet

Exempts from minimum wage law county employees who live in county-owned single family homes and care for children who are charges of the state.

Farm laborers—back wages

Chapter 41

HF460—F. Rodriguez SF589*—Vega

Includes farm laborers in the law requiring employers to pay past employees the wages they owe them within a specified grace period after termination of employment. Effective day after enactment.

Farm laborers—minimum wage

Chapter 60

HF459*—F. Rodriguez SF580—Vega

Extends coverage of the state minimum wage law to certain small farm laborers the law previously excluded; excludes certain salaried farm workers and those who earn more than a certain amount per week. Effective July 1, 1983.

Iron Range employment retraining program

Chapter 5

HF103—Battaglia
SF118*—Doug Johnson

Allows funds the Legislature released from the Northeast Minnesota Economic Protection Trust Fund in a 1982 special session, to fund employment retraining programs. Effective day after enactment.

Job Skills Partnership

Chapter 334

HF857*—Brandl SF584—R. Moe

Creates the "Minnesota jobs skills partnership" program to coordinate the job training programs of educational institutions with employer needs; creates the job skills partnership board; allows the board to make grants to educational institutions to retrain displaced workers in areas of employment need; sunsets the law June 30, 1987.

Maternity/paternity leave: adoption

Chapter 266

HF667*—Blatz SF702—Benson

Requires employers who permit maternity/paternity time off to a biological mother or father, to grant time off, with or without pay, to an adoptive mother or father; sets the minimum time off at four weeks unless the employer has an established period of time off; prohibits an employer from penalizing an employee for requesting or obtaining time off under this law. Effective day after enactment.

Northeast Economic Protection Fund

Chapter 46

HF95—Begich SF96*—Doug Johnson

Authorizes \$10 million in additional expenditures from the principal of the Northeast Minnesota Economic Protection Trust Fund for work programs, projects, and loans which will encourage diversification of the Iron Range economy; abolishes the board of trustees and assigns duties to the commissioner of the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board. Effective day after enactment.

Part-time college faculty: PELRA

Chapter 322

HF537*—Simoneau SF574—Pehler

Includes certain part-time community college and state university faculty under the Public Employee Labor Relations Act, excluding Metropolitan State University. Effective July 1, 1983.

See Jobs and retraining story, p. 14.



Paul Battaglia

Minimum wage, back pay laws extend to farm workers, Chapters 41, 60.



Tom Olmscheid

Employment cont'd

PELRA changes

Chapter 364

HF748—Begich SF862*—Chmielewski

Includes certain part-time employees under the Public Employee Labor Relations Act; amends the definition of "supervisory employee"; requires employers who want to designate employees "supervisory employees" to obtain either prior written agreement from the bargaining representative and director, or a separate determination by the director; provides that a public employer's duty to bargain supersedes all municipal charters, ordinances or resolutions. Effective day after enactment.

Restaurant employment: under 18

Chapter 275

HF681—Himle SF462*—Belanger

Permits persons under age 18 to work as waiters or waitresses in restaurants, hotels, or motels which serve only wine on-sale, provided they do not serve or sell the wine. Effectively after enactment.

Silo builders—overtime

Chapter 95

HF511*—Graba SF392—Stumpf

Exempts silo builders whose employers pay on a unit or piece rate basis from the overtime provisions of Minnesota Fair Labor Standards Act. Effective day after enactment.

Unemployment compensation

Chapter 372

HF1190—Riveness

SF1011*—Chmielewski

Conforms Minnesota unemployment compensation law to federal law; imposes a 10 percent annual surcharge on employers' contributions to repay interest due on federal loans; creates the emergency interest repayment fund; regulates benefit amounts, contributions and benefit eligibility. Various effective dates.

Wage records: delivery to department

Chapter 209

HF599*—Murphy SF642—Kroening

Clarifies an employer's duty to send wage information to the Department of Labor and Industry; sets a penalty for failure to maintain wage records; requires employers to personally deliver or send by certified mail the records the commissioner of labor and industry requests; sets a penalty for failure to deliver the requested records.

Workers' compensation: benefit, administration changes

Chapter 290

HF274*—Simoneau

SF141—Chmielewski

Makes numerous changes to benefits structure and administration of workers' compensation insurance; replaces current schedule of payment for permanent partial injuries

with two-tiered system of economic recovery benefits for those who do not receive a job offer or economic recovery benefits for those who do get a job offer; requires commissioner of labor and industry to establish schedule that assigns percent-of-whole-body disability for types of injury; limits temporary total benefits to 90 days after worker reaches maximum medical improvement; eliminates stacking; allows for apportionment of injury, so employer doesn't pay for pre-existing injury; prohibits employers from cutting off benefits without an administrative conference; creates a medical care review panel to evaluate health care adequacy and cost containment; speeds up deregulation of rates to begin Jan. 1, 1984; appropriates money to the Department of Labor and Industry to beef up enforcement and administration of the workers' comp system. Various effective dates.

Worker's compensation—state fund/Public employee contracts

Chapter 287

HF575*—Simoneau SF508—Solon

Ratifies changes in state employee bargaining unit composition schedules, state and U of M labor agreements, compensation plans, and plans for early retirement incentives; creates a nonprofit independent public corporation to insure employers for workers' compensation injury; creates a board of directors; requires annual report to the governor and Legislature; subjects the fund to most laws that govern private insurers; appropriates \$5.6 million to commissioner of finance to transfer to fund when needed; specifies that this is the only state appropriation the fund will get; requires the fund to pay back the appropriation beginning on June 30, 1986. Effective July 1, 1983.

Worker's Right to Know bill

Chapter 316

HF242*—K. Clark SF183—Dicklich

Requires employers to inform and train workers about the hazardous substances and harmful physical agents they routinely work with; gives workers the right to refuse to work under conditions which the employee reasonably believes present an imminent danger of death or serious physical harm to her/himself; prohibits employers from discriminating against and withholding pay from employees for a good faith refusal to work, under certain conditions; allows the employer to reassign the employee to other work. Exempts certain work places from some of the training requirements; requires labeling of containers and posting notices of hazardous substances and harmful physical agents; prohibits employers from asking employees to waive any of their rights under the state Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA) and prescribes a penalty; protects "trade secrets". Provision on good faith refusal to work effective July 1, 1984; all other provisions effective Jan. 1, 1984.

Energy & Utilities

Public utilities will read meters weekends and evenings. Schools can get energy improvement loans, Public Utilities Commission will work with utilities toward investment in energy conservation. Co-op members get right to petition for access to meetings and records.

Co-op bill of rights

Chapter 162
HF91*—Minne SF60—Dicklich

Allows electrical cooperative members to petition to fall under the co-op bill of rights that insures members access to co-op meeting notices, open meetings, and business records; requires co-op directors to recognize members' petitions for governance changes and voting procedures, and notify members of the new law. Effective day after enactment.

Energy conservation investment

Chapter 179
HF189*—Otis SF411—Vega

Requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to encourage utilities with operating revenues in excess of \$50 million to invest in energy conservation programs for customers, especially low-income and rental customers; requires the PUC to examine the programs for cost-effectiveness. Effective day after enactment.

Energy improvement loans: schools

Chapter 323
HF549*—Otis SF409—Nelson

Establishes a lending program to fund school energy conservation investments; allows school districts to levy, without voter approval, an amount equaling the improvement costs in order to pay back the loans; authorizes the issuance of up to \$30 million in state bonds. Effective day after enactment.

Energy statutes — technical changes

Chapter 231
HF1154—Piper SF639*—Frank

Refines and updates the definition of "earth sheltered" buildings; makes other minor technical changes to energy statutes. Effective July 1, 1983.

Meter reading hours

Chapter 176
HF140*—Skoglund no companion

Requires investor-owned utilities to make a reasonable effort to read meters inside customers' homes at least once every 18 months, and to provide evening and weekend reading service; allows utilities to end service to customers who refuse to allow in-home meter readings for a period of 18 months or more.

Utility bond investment

Chapter 167
HF987*—Bergstrom SF926—Jude

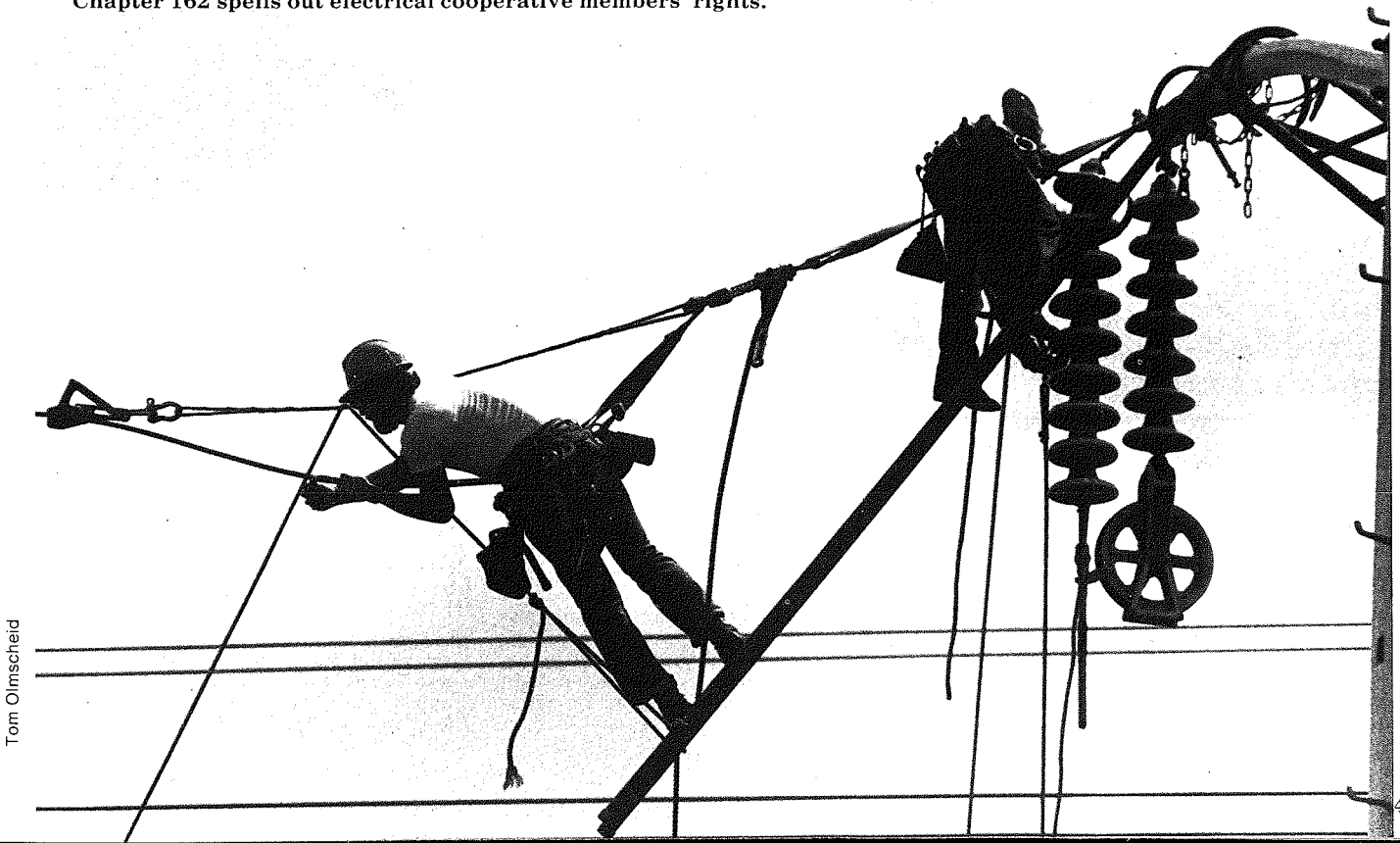
Allows public utilities to invest additional bond proceeds in authorized investments. Effective day after enactment.

Utility submetering—public utilities

Chapter 366
HF854—O'Connor SF911*—Frank

Prohibits the Public Utilities Commission and public utilities from limiting electric submetering to a building occupant when the building receives service from a public utility's master meter which measures the total electric energy the building uses.

Chapter 162 spells out electrical cooperative members' rights.





Tom Olmscheid

Hazardous waste spill sites get faster clean-up with "Superfund" money, Chapter 121.

Environment

Minnesota moved toward cleaning up waste dumps and entered a compact with other states to establish waste sites. Outdoor sports will cost more. If you cross-country ski, you'll need a license, and if you want to hunt pheasant, you'll need a \$5 stamp plus your license. Fishing fees now include a \$2.50 surcharge on licenses and a \$2 fee for fishhouses and darkhouses.

Big game hunting penalties

Chapter 369
HF1065—Neuenschwander
SF985*—Merriam

Makes it a gross misdemeanor to take or illegally possess big game animals during the closed season; prohibits use of headlight or other lights to spot, locate or take wild animals from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Cross country ski license

Chapter 325
HF654*—D. Nelson SF912—Luther

Requires cross country skiers between ages 16 and 64 to carry a license to ski on public ski trails; sets license fees at \$5 for individual annual license, \$7.50 for husband/wife, and \$1 for daily permit; distributes money for cross country ski trails and maintenance; establishes a cross country ski trail grant-in-aid program; imposes a penalty for violation. Effective day after enactment.

Decorative trees

Chapter 133
HF1100—Graba SF987*—Merriam

Provides that no person can cut, remove, or transport any more than three decorative trees without landowner's written consent, or a bill of sale from the landowner; eliminates obsolete provisions and updates certain provisions relating to decorative trees.

Hunting—firing prohibited

Chapter 352
HF454—Fjoslien SF466*—C. Peterson

Allows commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources to prohibit firing upon, over, or across a public highway to take migratory waterfowl in designated areas.

Hunting with dogs—license

Chapter 245
HF149*—Sviggum SF174—Mehrkens

Eliminates the separate license for hunting raccoon, bobcat, coyote or fox with dogs; authorizes special permits to possess deer as pets.

Mine pit fences

Chapter 156
HF758*—Begich SF1086—Dicklich

Extends from four years to five years the time period by which mining companies must erect fences around mines they stopped using before November 1, 1979. Effective day after enactment.

Muzzle-loading firearms limit removal

Chapter 281

HF763—Ellingson SF932*—Merriam

Removes statute that limits muzzle loading firearms to public lands.

Omnibus fishing bill

Chapter 356

HF786—Sarna SF634*—C. Peterson

Allows commissioner to designate and classify experimental waters; prescribes a penalty for taking, buying, or selling fish unlawfully; imposes a \$2.50 surcharge on fishing licenses for development and improvement of fishing resources; adds \$2 to license fees for fishhouses and darkhouses; prohibits tip-ups or angling while spearing fish in a dark house; prohibits new commercial game fishing netting licenses on Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake; limits the maximum poundage of walleye that commercial fishers may take on those lakes on a schedule to phase out commercial fishing on those lakes by 1992; cancels gill net licenses on those lakes after 1987. Sections on license fees, commercial licenses on Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake, gill net licenses and walleye sales to state effective on March 1, 1984; other sections day after enactment.

Peat mining permits, reclamation

Chapter 270

HF733—Munger SF238*—Diessner

Includes peat mining in the mineland reclamation act; requires a person who commercially removes peat to obtain a permit from the commissioner of natural resources; allows commissioner to exempt from permit a person who mines less than 40 acres, upon finding that the mining would not cause significant effects; requires commissioner to adopt rules to regulate peat mining and reclamation by July 1, 1985, and delays peat mining permit requirement until 180 days after effective date of rules. Effective day after enactment.

Pheasant stamp

Chapter 65

HF75—Battaglia SF47*—Novak

Requires pheasant hunters between 18 and 65 to have a pheasant stamp as well as a small game license; sets a \$5 fee for the stamp and allows non-hunters who are interested in preserving pheasant habitat to buy the stamp also; requires commissioner of natural resources to use the money to develop, preserve or maintain pheasant habitat. Effective day after enactment.

Pine River—canoe and boating routes

Chapter 116

HF809—Ogren SF653*—Samuelson

Authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to mark canoe and boating routes on the Pine River. Effective day after enactment.

Radioactive waste compact

Chapter 353

HF524—Kahn SF511*—Pehler

Enters Minnesota as a member of the Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact; designates the director of the Pollution Control Agency as Minnesota's voting member; allows the PCA to assess waste generators for the costs of compact membership and obligations; sets civil and criminal penalties for violation of compact provisions. Specifies that state retains right to enforce certain laws and rules; creates an advisory committee; sets procedure for notifying governor, Legislature and advisory committee if the compact states choose Minnesota as a host state; requires the advisory committee to recommend whether Minnesota should withdraw from the compact and specifies that Legislature intends governor to call a special session, if necessary, to act on recommendation to withdraw from compact; requires PCA to develop siting process, and other guidelines, if Minnesota is to be the host state; exempts siting of such a facility from radioactive waste management statutes; appropriates \$75,000 for membership dues and expenses.

Road easements—park trails

Chapter 297

HF957—Knuth SF791*—Chmielewski

Allows commissioner of natural resources, under certain conditions, to convey road easements across certain state trails to persons who need the easement to access their property; requires the landowner to pay market value of the easement, and specifies that the easement reverts to the state if unused. Effective day after enactment.

Superfund/victims' compensation

Chapter 121

HF76*—Long SF220—Merriam

Establishes an environmental response, compensation and compliance fund to pay for the clean-up and removal of hazardous wastes; defines who is responsible for release of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant and who is liable for costs of removal and harm to natural resources, for economic loss, death, personal injury and disease which resulted from the release; provides for retroactive liability; allows jury to determine each party's share of liability when several parties are liable for clean-up costs or harm to natural resources. Allows the Pollution Control Agency (PCA) to take any removal or remedial action when there is a hazardous waste release or threat of release; prescribes powers and duties of the PCA regarding hazardous wastes; allows the PCA to recover for carrying out its clean-up duties in civil action against the responsible party; imposes taxes on hazardous waste generators to help finance the "superfund"; establishes hazardous waste generator fees and facility permit fees to pay for PCA enforcement; requires a study on the creation of a victim compensation fund; requires a study on insurance against liability for personal injury; appropriates \$5 million to the state "superfund". Various effective dates.

Timber permits—extension

Chapter 111

HF170—Neuenschwander

SF148*—Lessard

Authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to extend timber permits by one year. Effective day after enactment.

Tree planting stock—exchange/sale

Chapter 196

HF1101*—Graba SF922—Wegscheid

Authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to sell to—or exchange surplus tree planting stock and seed with—other states or the federal government under certain circumstances. Effective day after enactment.

Waste management—changes

Chapter 373

HF1074—Long SF1012*—Merriam

Makes changes to the Waste Management Act of 1980 to conform to federal requirements; subjects decisions of the Waste Management Board (WMB) on disposal facilities to Pollution Control Agency (PCA) review; separates WMB environmental studies and decisions on disposal sites, operators and facilities from PCA environmental studies and decisions on permits; eliminates some deadlines, and replaces others. Reduces the number of sludge ash candidate sites and emphasizes alternatives to ash disposal; eliminates the requirement for demolition debris sites; separates environmental studies and decisions on disposal sites from later environmental studies and decisions on permits. Various effective dates.

Watercraft safety—rearview mirrors

Chapter 181

HF259*—Bennett SF470—Knaak

Requires boaters to use a wide-angle rearview mirror while towing skiers, if no other person is in the craft to watch the skier.

Governmental Operations

Banking, insurance, securities, and real estate duties shift to commissioner of the new Department of Commerce. Compensation council to set salaries for public officials. Legislation aims toward more information for the public at open meetings.



Tom Olmscheid

Visitors at the State Capitol (see change of statute reference, Chapter 39)

Administrative procedure act—changes

Chapter 210
HF745*—Berkelman SF737—Luther

Clarifies the duties of the revisor of statutes in approving the form of administrative rules; increases the time period for adopting rules when other agencies must review them; establishes a deadline for agency action on rules when adopting rules without a public hearing; makes other clarifying changes to the act.

Advisory committees/councils repealed

Chapter 260
HF488—Knuth SF428*—Pogemiller

Repeals the mandate for certain executive branch advisory groups and councils, but retains the language in law that specifies who serves on the group; allows commissioner to appoint two-year task forces on any of the subjects the groups dealt with; sunsets some remaining councils in 1987 or 1988. Effective July 1, 1983.

Charitable organizations—pay deduction

Chapter 355
HF642—Clawson SF607*—Spear

Changes procedure by which state employees can donate money through payroll deduction to a registered combined charitable organization or an individual charitable organization that doesn't receive funds from the combined source; requires the commissioner of securities and real estate to verify status of those organizations.

Commissioner—orders, rules

Chapter 138
HF684*—Beard SF852—Jude

Exempts certain orders, rules, and regulations the commissioner of natural resources makes from Revisor of Statute approval requirement. Effective day after enactment.

Confirmation—agencies and boards

Chapter 305
HF359—Norton SF164*—D. Moe

Removes the requirement of Senate confirmation of appointees to certain state agencies; establishes uniform confirmation procedures for all appointments to state agencies which require House or Senate consent; repeals language in state law that would have required the governor to show cause, give notice and a hearing before removing a commissioner from office. Effective day after enactment.

County recorder fees

Chapter 99
HF741*—Dempsey SF817—R. Peterson

Repeals the five-cent fee for numbering real estate instruments, and the fifty-cent fee for recording farm names. Effective day after enactment.

Department of economic security—rules

Chapter 268

HF870*—Rodosovich
SF711—Pogemiller

Authorizes the commissioner of the department of economic security to adopt permanent or temporary rules on programs for which the commissioner is responsible under federal or state law. Effective day after enactment.

Documents—proper identification

Chapter 255

HF836*—Clawson SF858—Frank

Requires state departments and agencies to supply information to identify documents that the agency or department gives to the legislative reference library for storage; specifies the necessary identifying information which is to appear on the title page of the document.

Economic security—department bill

Chapter 339

HF1067*—Neuenschwander
SF880—Dieterich

Allows the commissioner of the Department of Economic Security to accept gifts, grants, and other public or private funds to help finance department activities; removes certain restrictions on the administration of summer youth employment programs and weatherization projects; provides for the allocation of funds to community action agencies. Effective day after enactment.

Handicapped—civil service statute reference

Chapter 39

HF602—Knuth SF351*—Wegscheid

Changes civil service statute from reference to people who "are confined to wheelchairs" to people who "have mobility impairments requiring the use of a wheelchair." Effective day after enactment.

Investment changes

Chapter 324

HF564*—Larsen SF395—D. Moe

Requires the State Board of Investment to establish a policy on the purchase and sale of securities; abolishes restrictions on common stock investments. Effective day after enactment.

Job sharing program—permanent

Chapter 145

HF976—Knuth SF568*—Berglin

Makes the demonstration job sharing program a permanent program, and assigns powers and duties to the commissioner.

Legislative auditor

Chapter 317

HF253*—Norton SF20—D. Moe

Clarifies certain provisions regarding the term of the legislative auditor; defines the role of the legislative auditor in audit contracts between state departments, boards, commissions, and other state agencies, and public accountants. Effective day after enactment.

Open meetings—public material

Chapter 137

HF482*—Wynia
SF495—Donna Peterson

Provides that at least one copy of any printed material that relates to the agenda of a public meeting, and is available to the members of the governing body, be also available to the public while the governing body considers the material.

POST Board—support services transfer

Chapter 269

HF541—J. Clark SF72*—Wegscheid

Transfers responsibility for providing administrative support services for the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training from the Commerce Department to the Department of Public Safety; authorizes certain peace officers to carry pistols. Effective day after enactment.

Public official pay bill

Chapter 299

HF422—Simoneau SF415*—D. Moe

Provides for salary increases for constitutional officers, agency heads, metropolitan agency heads, and judges; establishes a compensation council to set salaries for constitutional officers, members of the Minnesota Legislature, and judges; requires an increase in the percentage of women in the career executive service; ratifies state and University of Minnesota labor agreements, compensation plans, and plans for early retirement incentives. Political subdivision salary limit, governor's recommendation on certain salaries, state employee ratification and university ratification sections effective day after enactment; others on July 1, 1983.

Reorganization—planning, energy, development, commerce

Chapter 289

HF300*—Otis SF810—Vega

Creates a new Department of Commerce, and the position of commissioner of Commerce Department; eliminates commissioners of banks, insurance, and securities and real estate; specifies rulemaking, hiring, and other powers of commissioner; transfers responsibilities of consumer services office to attorney general; splits the Department of Energy, Planning and Development into the State Planning Agency

and the Department of Energy and Economic Development; creates an office of tourism in that department. Creates an office of debt and loan management in the Department of Finance to review state agency loan proposals creates an export finance authority to provide insurance and guarantees for businesses who want to enter foreign markets; creates an export information office in the Department of Agriculture; transfers power to issue certificates of need for energy facilities from the Department of Energy, Planning and Development to Public Utilities Commission. Renames the Small Business Finance Agency the Energy and Economic Development Authority, with programs to provide financial assistance to eligible small businesses, qualified energy programs, municipalities, or development of conservation or alternative or renewable energy system equipment; creates an energy intervention office in the department of public service to represent Minnesota's interest before agencies outside the state that make, interpret, or implement national and international energy policy; encourages municipalities or businesses that get all their funding from these programs to hire the unemployed or economically disadvantaged whenever possible. Effective July 1, 1983.

Small business—impact of rulemaking

Chapter 188

HF491*—Otis SF558—C. Peterson

Requires state agencies to give special consideration to needs of small businesses when they adopt administrative rules under the administrative procedure act, to try to reduce the impact of rules on small business, to encourage input from business in making the rules, and to review current rules for impact; requires the Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules to review compliance.

Soil and water conservation board—transfer

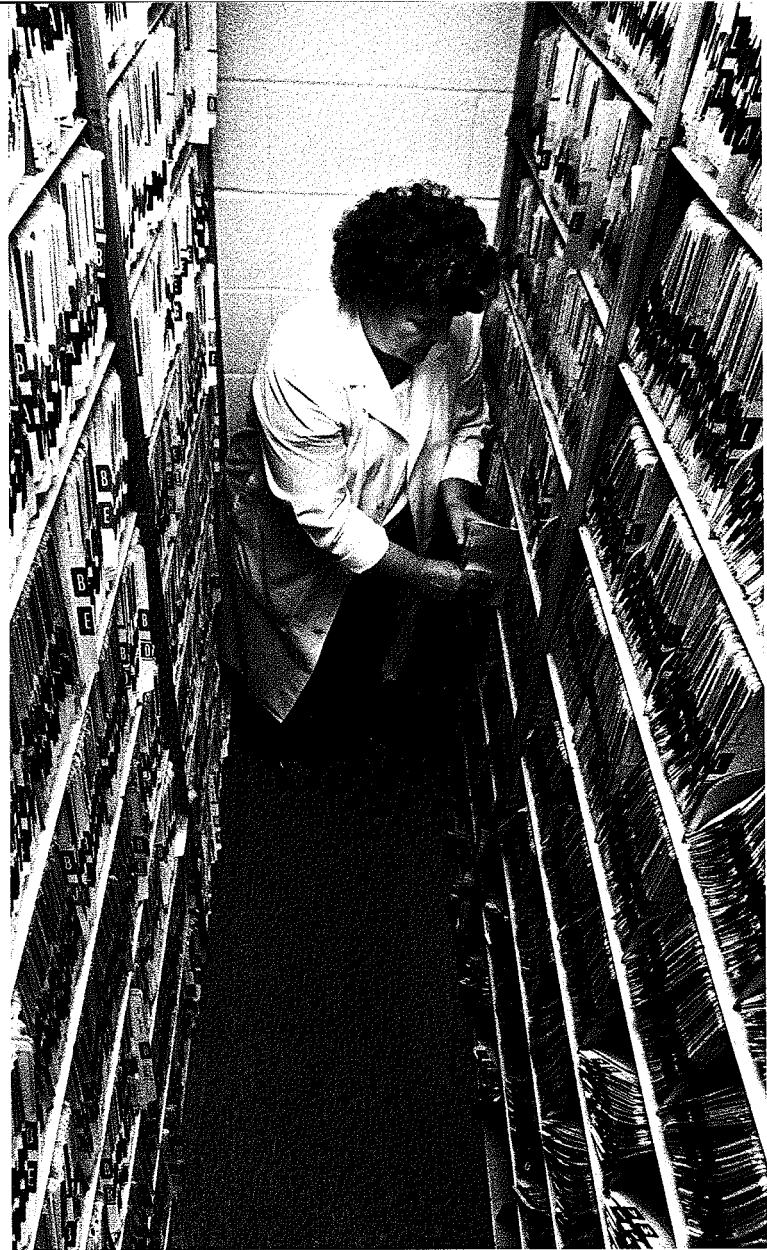
Chapter 66

no companion SF402*—Davis

Transfers the state Soil and Water Conservation Board from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture. Effective retroactively, on July 1, 1982.

Health & Welfare

Medical Assistance payments to nursing homes change and a ban on nursing home construction begins (see article on nursing home rate reform). Legislators looked at new, innovative ways to care for the mentally ill and elderly. Child support laws issue stricter guidelines.



Tom Oimscheid

Chapter 237 reorganizes hospital record-keeping practices.

Adoption— race, ethnic heritage

Chapter 278
HF776—Staten SF723*—Berglin

Requires more frequent and more detailed reports on foster home and residential home placements; requires placing agencies to try to place foster children with relatives, families of the same racial or minority ethnic heritage; exempts foreign-born children; establishes a foster care and adoption advisory task force to advise the commissioner on policy for minority children.

Board of Dentistry

Chapter 70
HF342*—Berkelman SF577—Diessner

Increases the power of the board of dentistry to take disciplinary action over members of the dentistry profession; exempts certain registered occupations from business licensing review. Effective day after enactment.

Child support payment enforcement

Chapter 308
HF762—Brandl SF545*—Berglin

Assigns child support and maintenance rights of public assistance applicants and recipients to local public agencies; establishes guidelines for setting child support payments based on the number of children supported and payee's monthly take-home pay; allows payee to petition for reduced payments and welfare agencies to raise existing support amounts; allows the state to sue parents with children on assistance for past-due payments; requires the effective period of a child support order to continue at least 90 days after the assistance recipient goes off public assistance. Allows paternity suits for up to three years after the child goes on AFDC, rather than three years after birth; requires the agency enforcing child support to pay for paternity blood tests; allows temporary child support from a person when there's 92 percent certainty of paternity; allows blood tests on relatives of a deceased father; allows employers to deduct up to \$1 for withholding

support payments from payroll checks; provides automatic cost-of-living adjustments to support payment amounts; allows hearings to adjust the cost-of-living raises; includes persons who have children together under the Domestic Abuse Act whether they ever lived together or not; allows consideration of divorce and support decrees as a lien on property in the county. Various effective dates.

Chiropractic services

Chapter 346
HF237—Ogren SF159*—Samuelson

Requires applicants before the Board of Chiropractic Examiners to be graduates of a fully-accredited school or college of chiropractic; authorizes the Board to establish rules governing chiropractic practice; creates a legislative study commission on the use of certain chiropractic methods; defines additional grounds for license refusal, revocation, suspension, restriction, or limitation; allows the board to temporarily suspend a license for up to 60 days for rule violations; updates statutory language. Effective day after enactment.

Child abuse reporting—licensing

Chapter 304
HF107—Wynia SF87*—Petty

Allows child care agencies to consider arrest information, child abuse or neglect reports, and investigation results in granting licenses for day care and foster care facilities; changes informed consent requirement for disclosing criminal data of persons and agencies applying for day care and foster care licenses to a notice of the investigation; shifts the burden of proof of compliance with rules governing child care licensing onto the licensee; provides for court order of guardianship if both of a juvenile's parents are deceased.

Community work programs

Chapter 249
HF375*—Blatz SF572—Samuelson

Allows the commissioner of public welfare to establish pilot work experience programs to help AFDC recipients develop job seeking and employment skills; prohibits work participants from performing duties of a public employee position established as of Jan. 1, 1983.

Council for the handicapped—permanent

Chapter 277
HF570—K. Clark SF616*—Solon

Redefines handicapped persons; changes the membership requirements and terms for the Council; requires the council to establish committees to give detailed attention to the special needs of each category of handicapped persons; outlines the duties of the council. Effective day after enactment.

County medical responsibility

Chapter 151
HF490*—Gruenes
SF647—Dean Johnson

Establishes which county pays for medical care for persons in residential treatment facilities (such as homes for persons mentally ill or chemically dependent).

Dentistry regulation

Chapter 29
HF252*—Bishop SF469—Brataas

Clarifies the separation of Mayo Foundation from the U of M dentistry school; allows dentistry students to take classes at the University without certification.

"Epileptic" removed from statutes

Chapter 10
HF150—Reif SF24*—Lantry

Changes the term "epileptic" wherever it appears in statutes to "persons having epilepsy".

Facility priorities abolished

Chapter 164
HF519*—Clawson SF958—Dicklich

Removes language in statute that requires the commissioner of public welfare to give funding priority to residential facilities for the mentally ill that were operating as of May 1, 1980.

Glazed safety glass requirements

Chapter 228
HF147—Murphy SF427*—Adkins

Establishes new requirements for using glazed safety glass in hazardous locations in certain buildings; conforms Minnesota statutes to provisions in the state building code regarding the installation of safety glass.

Health care residents' rights

Chapter 248
HF365*—K. Clark SF333—Berglin

Clarifies the rights and responsibilities of patients and residents in health care facilities regarding information about rights, courteous treatment, appropriate health care, treatment information, care refusal, abuse, experimental research, personal and treatment privacy, record confidentiality, service availability, grievances, personal property, relationships, financial affairs, and transfers and discharges; outlines posting requirements of rights; establishes exceptions to the rights.

Health maintenance organizations—cities, counties

Chapter 205
HF290*—Staten SF743—Kroening

Allows cities and counties to operate as health maintenance organizations and receive payments for AFDC recipients' care as an alternative to a fee-for-service payment system.

HMO exemption from MA cuts

Chapter 271
HF335—Swanson SF253*—Berglin

Repeals provisions established in the Third Special Session of 1982 that reduced MA payments four percent for certain health maintenance organizations.

See Nursing home story p. 17.



Long-term care report

Chapter 157
HF958*—Rodosovich SF830—DeCramer

Requires the commissioners of health and public welfare to review the "1982 Minnesota Long Term Care Plan" and to report to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1984 on steps to implement or modify the report's recommendations. Effective day after enactment.

MA-HMO pilot project

Chapter 295
HF933—Brandl SF1003*—Petty

Proposes a medical assistance demonstration project to determine whether prepayment, combined with competition, cuts costs but ensures quality care; waives certain statutory provisions. Effective day after enactment.

Medical records storage and disposal

Chapter 237
HF544—Brandl SF800*—R. Peterson

Allows hospital administrators to destroy portions of non-permanent patient medical records over 7 years old, and portions over 3 years old if properly photographed and transferred; requires the commissioner of health to determine what constitutes an individual's permanent record; requires hospitals to keep all records of minors until seven years after adulthood.

Nursing home rates

Chapter 199
HF670*—Clawson SF695—Berglin

Establishes a three-year moratorium on new nursing home bed construction; establishes a new reimbursement system for homes with Medical Assistance residents based on historical expenses, type of care offered, and location of home; implements a rental plan for property related costs; effective July 1, 1985; allows an incentive for homes to contain costs; sets up an inter-agency board to insure quality patient care; allows a sliding scale system to keep the elderly off Medical Assistance longer; encourages alternative care options through stronger preadmission screening; allows higher reimbursement rates for heavy-care patients through an appeals process; establishes a legislative commission to study long-term health care. Effective day after enactment.

Physician education regulation

Chapter 28
HF236*—Bishop SF468—Brataas

Changes language in statute that exempts medical residents from certification to reflect the separation of the U of M and the Mayo Foundation.



Tom Olmscheid

When owners fail to pay because of bad economy or unemployment, courts can delay farm and home foreclosure sales, Chapter 215.

Health & Welfare con't

Semi-independent living services

Chapter 310
HF405—K. Clark SF620*—Wegscheid

Establishes a statewide program authorizing grants to county boards to provide semi-independent living services for mentally retarded people; requires providers of semi-independent living services to try to hire employees of state hospital mental retardation units displaced by closure or consolidation; requires the public welfare commissioner to report on the program's effectiveness by Jan. 15, 1984 with a recommendation on making the program an integral part of the counties' social service programs.

Temporary confinement responsibilities

Chapter 141
HF598*—Rodosovich SF1091—Diessner

Requires the county in which a person resides at the time of temporary confinement in a state hospital to be responsible for costs of the services; if the person does not reside in a Minnesota county, the county initiating confinement is responsible. Effective July 1, 1983.

Vulnerable adults: reporting abuse

Chapter 273
HF806—Clawson SF398*—Spear

Redefines the Vulnerable Adults Reporting Act; includes patients of certified home health agencies; requires persons in social services and employees of certified rehabilitation facilities to report any suspected abuse or neglect of vulnerable adults; requires persons that federal law prohibits from reporting suspected abuse or neglect to seek consent to make a report; prevents the destruction of reports recording abuse or neglect for a certain time.

Housing & Real Estate

District courts may postpone foreclosure on homes and farms. Owners of more-than-15-year-old manufactured homes can now sell their homes in the park.

Duluth Indian Housing—modifying requirements

Chapter 201
HF659—Gustafson SF601*—Ulland

Exempts Duluth Indian housing programs from matching fund requirement. Effective day after enactment.

HFA law changes

Chapter 185
HF441*—Vellenga SF324—Kroening

Makes various changes in Minnesota Housing Finance Agency law to allow for more flexibility in financing. Effective day after enactment.

Manufactured home laws technical change

Chapter 142
HF830*—Voss SF740—Donna Peterson

Clarifies the prohibition against net listing agreements between manufactured home dealers or brokers and the owner who is selling a manufactured home; requires an applicant for dealer's license to have two years of manufactured home sales experience. Effective day after enactment.

Manufactured home sales: 15-year rule

Chapter 206
HF294*—Voss SF251—Novak

Gives owners of manufactured homes 15 years or older the right to sell their homes in the park; requires sellers to disclose certain safety information about their homes to prospective buyers; requires buyers, within 12 months of the in-park sale, to install exit windows, fire extinguishers and smoke detectors in the home, and within three years or upon resale, to install various other home safety features. Effective day after enactment.

Farm, home foreclosure relief

Chapter 215
HF102*—Bergstrom SF142—Dicklich

Requires a 60-day grace period for defaults on homestead property mortgages and terminations of homestead property contracts for deed, until May 1, 1984; allows district courts to delay a foreclosure sale of residential homesteads up to six months, and those of certain farm homesteads up to 12 months; allows the court to consider the mortgagee's lack of employment, underemployment, or overall economic hardship due to low farm prices when ordering a sale delay; allows courts to order the mortgagee to make partial payments during the extension period; prohibits courts from granting extensions under conditions which would substantially impair the value of contracts or obligations or cause undue hardship to the mortgagee or contract vendor; sunsets the bill on July 1, 1984. Effective day after enactment.

Insurance

To keep their licenses, insurance agents must complete insurance education courses each year. Adopted children now qualify as dependents on policies. Insurers cannot discriminate, on the basis of sex, against persons using the Minnesota comprehensive insurance plan.

Comprehensive health insurance rate

Chapter 123
HF230*—K. Clark SF1055—Petty

Prohibits Minnesota comprehensive health insurance plan (a state fund for persons who can't get insurance from private insurer) from basing rates on sex.

Continuing education/fees

Chapter 328
HF674*—Skoglund SF489—Petty

Requires all insurance agents to complete 20 hours of insurance education courses each year; requires commissioner of insurance to determine courses agents can take to meet the requirement; requires each agent to file an annual compliance report, along with a \$5 fee; allows commissioner to offer extension or exemption of requirements; forbids licensing of any person who has not fulfilled the requirement; increases certain filing, issuing, renewal and other fees. Various effective dates

Fire, hail loss—exam, appraisal

Chapter 208
HF419*—Berkelman SF613—Dahl

Requires all persons who file a claim for fire loss to make records and remaining property available to the insurance company inspector, and to submit to an examination under oath by an insurance company representative; requires the examiner to tell the person of right to counsel and possible use of information; changes procedure for appraising value of hail loss claims.

Dram shop insurance delay/volume liquor sales

Chapter 320
HF409*—Jacobs SF257—Purfeerst

Delays until Aug. 1, 1983 the requirement that all on-sale and off-sale liquor establishments have dram shop liability insurance; requires commissioner of insurance to

establish a marketing assistance program to help licensees get insurance coverage; allows commissioner to establish an assigned risk plan, if necessary, and sets guidelines for such a plan; prohibits variable volume price or discount for sales to retailers or individuals in excess of 300 liter-sized bottles or smaller. Effective day after enactment.

Guaranty Act coverage, auto insurance nonrenewal

Chapter 203
HF1027—Ellingson SF1168*—Freeman

Includes certain unpaid claims in the covered claims under the insurance guaranty act; gives commissioner of insurance authority to make rules on the grounds for nonrenewal of auto insurance, and on administration of self-insurance programs. Effective day after final enactment.

Insurance companies get more power to investigate for possible arson, Chapter 208.

Paul Battaglia



Insurance cont'd

Health coverage— adopted children

Chapter 56

HF576*—Skoglund
SF534—Donna Peterson

Requires health and accident insurance policies to cover adopted children of an insured on the same basis it covers other dependents, beginning on the date of placement for adoption.

Health coverage— terminated employees

Chapter 44

HF316*—Greenfield SF287—Dicklich

Extends the period in which a terminated employee may pay for and receive continued coverage under a group health insurance plan from six months to twelve months.

Insurance company investment law

Chapter 340

HF1106*—Brinkman SF1052—Luther

Makes numerous changes in insurance company investment law; expands investment opportunities to include certain foreign investment.

Insurance sales regulation

Chapter 263

HF314*—Wynia SF368—Petty

Makes a person acting as an insurance agent, without a valid license, guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and subject to an additional civil penalty of \$500 per violation; requires agents to deposit premium money directly in a business savings, checking, or similar account or send it to insurer; requires agents to identify themselves as an insurance agent when making initial contacts; forbids agents from disclosing the name of an insured, without consent; requires agents to give a person over 65 a copy of an application for a life insurance policy or medicare supplement policy; prohibits an agent from selling a medicare supplement policy to anyone who already has a policy in effect except in certain instances; allows the commissioner to impose a penalty, or revoke the license of an insurance company that, after notice, fails to stop agents from overselling medicare supplement insurance.

Life insurance loan rate/safety glass

Chapter 292

HF250*—Norton SF163—Petty

Allows companies that issue life insurance loans to charge a variable interest rate on the loans, with certain guidelines; requires insurance company to file a written plan telling how policyholders will benefit from variable rate; sets a \$5000 penalty for insurer who does not file, or carry through with the plan; requires any comprehensive automobile insurance policy to allow an option to policyholder to insure for complete replacement of damaged safety glass without a deductible or minimum amount. Safety glass sec. effective Sept. 1, 1983; others on Jan. 1, 1984.

Midwives, anesthetist reimbursement

Chapter 221

HF356—Wynia SF263*—Lantry

Requires insurance companies, under policies that cover services of nurse midwives and nurse anesthetists, to directly pay them for their services.

Obsolete language removal

Chapter 104

HF903*—Clawson
SF1037—R. Peterson

Removes obsolete statutory language regulating assessment benefit associations.

Preferred health care provider

Chapter 285

HF765*—Reif SF1093—Diessner

Allows health insurance companies to offer policies that provide for different rates of reimbursement to insureds who use specified health care providers; sets disclosure, reporting, and information requirements for such plans.

Psychologist services reimbursement

Chapter 354

HF1181—Skoglund SF591*—Petty

Requires insurance companies that cover in-patient treatment of mental or nervous disorders to directly pay licensed consulting psychologists for services they provide in the hospital; allows insurance companies to require psychologists to submit physician orders for their services with claims for payment. Effective July 1, 1983.



Readability— insurance cancellations

Chapter 94

HF508*—Welle
SF714—Donna Peterson

Extends the requirement that homeowner insurance policy cancellations be in readable language to cancellations within six months of issuance of the policy.

Self-insurance— health, disability

Chapter 241

HF1033—Berkelman SF892*—Petty

Allows three private employers to jointly self-insure for employee health, dental, and short-term disability benefits, if they have at least 250 covered employees and meet certain requirements for fund management and minimum coverage; allows city, county, or school districts with more than 100 employees to self-insure for long-term disability. Various effective dates.

Self-insured health plan exemption

Chapter 154

HF608*—Metzen SF533—Freeman

Exempts a self-insurance health plan that a collective bargaining agreement establishes from certain licensing and supervision, and rulemaking regulations.



Tom Olmscheid

Legal & Judiciary

Commitment procedures change for individuals courts find not guilty by reason of insanity. New law allows Commissioner of Corrections to supervise parolees and persons on supervised release. Legislation affects child support and child abuse laws, establishes procedures for new court of appeals (see article on constitutional amendments).

Child abuse reporting—retaliation prohibited

Chapter 229
HF536—Riveness SF527*—Reichgott

Prohibits retaliation against the person who reports or the child who suffers suspected child abuse or neglect; provides damages for retaliation; protects supervisors or social workers who report child abuse from civil liability.

Child support—modifying factors

Chapter 283
HF802—Forsythe SF1152*—Ramstad

Clarifies that the court, when considering child support payments, will take into account the income of the non-custodial parent's spouse, as well as the income of the custodial parent's spouse. Effective day after enactment.

Child support—secondary school children

Chapter 144
HF444—Piper SF44*—Nelson

Allows courts to order payment of child support for children, under the age of 20, who are attending secondary school. Effective day following enactment.

Children—statutory references

Chapter 7
HF94—Vellenga SF71*—Lantry

Eliminates certain obsolete statute references to children; replaces the terms "illegitimacy," "out of wedlock," and "defective."

Civil commitment—acquittal for crimes

Chapter 348
HF219—Kelly SF218*—Freeman

Changes the commitment procedure of someone the court finds not guilty by reason of insanity so that the same judge who hears the case in criminal court will hear the commitment proceedings; for persons found mentally ill or mentally retarded, the court may take testimony from criminal court proceedings into consideration in commitment proceedings, and the court may assume the person undergoing commitment proceedings is insane, so that the court does not have to decide that issue again (after the criminal court has made the insanity determination).

Civil commitment—housekeeping bill

Chapter 251
HF606*—Clawson SF732—Spear

Changes and clarifies the Minnesota Commitment Act of 1982; clarifies definitions, role of examiner, and commissioner's duty to review patients' correspondence rights; provides for voluntary admission of persons under 16 years old; provides for emergency admission to a treatment facility of chemically dependent persons; requires court to inform proposed patients of right to a second examination; provides for a treatment report within 60 days after commitment and hearings within 14 days after the court receives the report, for persons the court committed as mentally ill and dangerous; changes the time limit on petitions to the special review board. Effective day after enactment.

Legal & Judiciary cont'd

Clerk of court— clarifying duties

Chapter 40
HF578—Gustafson SF552*—Solon

Clarifies the duties of the clerk of court in preparing commitment papers when the court sentences someone for a felony or gross misdemeanor and turns custody over to the commissioner of corrections, or to the superintendent of a work house or work farm.

Conciliation courts— obsolete language repeal

Chapter 20
HF260—Bennett SF153*—Knaak

Eliminates obsolete statutes regarding conciliation courts, the traffic violations bureau, and the ordinance violations bureau. Effective day following enactment.

Construction contracts— injury liability

Chapter 333
HF855*—Norton SF1142—R. Peterson

Prohibits the enforcement of indemnification agreements governing liability between contractors and subcontractors in construction contracts. Effective May 1, 1984.

Corrections—changes

Chapter 274
HF594—Staten SF412*—D. Moe

Authorizes the commissioner of corrections to supervise and control parolees and persons on supervised release; transfers functions and powers of the corrections board to the commissioner of corrections; allows inmates serving a mandatory minimum sentence to reduce their term by serving good time; provides for retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines when changes in the guidelines cause a change in the length of sentences; provides for the reimbursement of foster care costs for delinquent juveniles. Ramsey county section effective day after local approval**; others effective day after enactment.

Corrections commissioner—powers

Chapter 264
HF582*—Kelly SF713—Pogemiller

Clarifies the powers of the commissioner of corrections; allows prison inmates to serve on the board of directors or hold executive positions in a corporation, industry or educational program with written permission; allows commissioner to place juveniles and adults at the same state minimum security correctional facilities, if there is a total separation of juveniles and adults; authorizes the use of force to prevent an inmate's escape; requires the commissioner of corrections to issue warrants for the arrest of escaped inmates; prohibits the sale of inmate labor or service. Effective day after enactment.

County attorneys

Chapter 177
HF166*—Brinkman SF52—Bertram

Authorizes agreements between cities and counties for the prosecution of certain offenses by county attorneys; authorizes counties, in agreement with cities, to employ attorneys to prosecute misdemeanors, petty misdemeanors, and violations of municipal ordinances, charters, and regulations; establishes a method of distributing fine proceeds; authorizes cities to pay certain witness expenses. Effective January 1, 1984.

Court of appeals—procedures

Chapter 247
HF330*—Clawson SF308—Reichgott

Makes changes in state law to conform to the Constitutional amendment on the 1982 ballot for a court of appeals; puts into practice the provisions of the constitutional amendment for a court of appeals; applies the election, campaign finance, and campaign practices laws that apply to supreme court candidates to candidates for court of appeals judges. Change in the effective date of a section regarding judges' retirement effective on July 1, 1983; others on Aug. 1, 1983

Court commissioners—appointment

Chapter 136
HF190*—Frerichs SF258—Benson

Provides for the appointment of court commissioners to solemnize marriages in Brown, Dodge, Fillmore and Olmsted counties.

Court referees—appointment

Chapter 370
HF898—Ellingson SF1008*—Freeman

Authorizes the appointment of court referees.

Death—survivors' responsibilities

Chapter 347
HF1176—Ellingson SF194*—Spear

Provides that a personal representative of someone who dies who has a court case against them, is responsible for personal injury damages; removes the statute of limitations on court action for wrongful death in murder cases; provides for the award of punitive damages in cases of wrongful death. Effective day after enactment.

Disabled—human rights

Chapter 276
HF668—Greenfield SF529*—Spear

Prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability and includes, as discriminatory actions, refusal to provide accommodations, program access, or physical access; requires certain employers, employment agencies, or labor organizations to take certain steps to accommodate the physical or mental limitations of a qualified disabled person, unless providing accommodations would create an undue hardship to the employer; provides that the disabled must have access to public services unless access would create an undue hardship on operations; provides that it is unfair discriminatory practice to retaliate against someone who associates with disabled persons. Effective day after enactment.

Employee trusts— interest rates

Chapter 34
HF311—Dempsey SF269*—Sieloff

Exempts loans from employee benefit plans from Minnesota law which provides that pension plan loans to participants for personal purposes bear an interest rate of no greater than eight percent, so that pension plan participants would borrow money at market interest rates; exempts trusts connected with employee welfare benefit plans from the rule regulating the duration of trusts. Effective day after enactment.

Firefighters— recovery for damages

Chapter 159
HF873—Voss SF756*—Merriam

Allows firefighters and other peace officers to recover for injuries which result from negligent actions of others. Effective day after enactment.

Garnishment exemption

Chapter 235

HF790—Ellingson SF769*—Spear

Requires financial institutions to notify bank account holders that a creditor is requesting funds from the account; requires account holders, who owe money to the creditor, to notify the financial institution within a certain time period whether they are claiming an exemption from attachment, garnishment or levy of execution; allows creditors to accept the exemption or notify the financial institution that they will contest the exemption; increases the amount of the personal property exemption, from attachment or garnishment, from \$3000 to \$4500; clarifies certain exempt funds; sets penalties for the creditor's failure to send exemption notice.

Jurors—travel allowance

Chapter 279

HF947—C. Rodriguez

SF879*—Wegscheid

Increases the mileage allowance for jurors from 15 cents to a rate of between 15 and 24 cents per mile.

Justice of peace— court study commission

Chapter 359

HF853—Clawson SF708*—R. Peterson

Removes obsolete references to justice of the peace and magistrate in Minnesota law; establishes a court study commission to study the desirability of unifying the current county, municipal, and district courts into a single trial court, and report back to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1984. Effective day after enactment.

Juvenile referral to adult court

Chapter 25

HF79*—J. Clark SF144—Pogemiller

Requires juvenile courts to refer to adult court, a child (18 years and under) who committed a felony offense, if the child has a prior felony conviction.

Mechanics' lien—aircrafts

Chapter 109

HF602*—Marsh SF665—Pehler

Provides anyone who repairs or otherwise improves an aircraft, and gives up possession of the aircraft, with a nonpossessory mechanics' lien on the aircraft.

Mechanics' lien— subcontractors

Chapter 296

HF1208—Ellingson SF954*—Sieloff

Requires contractors to include notice of any existing subcontractor's lien, in their written contracts with property owners; increases to 120 days the 90-day time period for withholding contractor payments.

Mortgage registry tax

Chapter 233

HF917—Ellingson SF684*—Berglin

Provides that a marriage dissolution decree may specify that one of the former partners in a marriage, who no longer lives in the home, has a lien on the home; provides that a decree of marriage dissolution is not subject to the mortgage registry tax. Effective day after enactment.

Notary fee increase

Chapter 175

HF74*—Brandl SF675—Petty

Increases the maximum fees a notary public may charge.

Process servers— payments recovered

Chapter 93

HF406*—Norton SF328—R. Peterson

Clarifies that prevailing parties in civil actions could recover costs they incur for payment to private businesses that deliver complaints to the parties they sued. Effective day after enactment.

Property— liability exemptions

Chapter 362

HF847—L. Carlson SF845*—Reichgott

Exempts municipalities from liability in cases where someone incurs injury on unimproved land the municipality owns. Effective day after enactment.

Real property—registration

Chapter 92

HF325*—Ellingson SF630—Reichgott

Provides for a non-judicial proceeding to get registered title to land; clarifies provisions relating to registration of real property.

State law— Supreme Court decisions

Chapter 243

HF1172—Bishop SF1146*—Jude

Conforms state laws regarding no-fault automobile insurance, the barbering profession, and legal recourse after death of a wrong-doer, to Supreme Court decisions; makes corrections in terms which took the place of "illegitimate" and similar phrases in Minnesota law. Effective day after enactment.

Transcript fees

Chapter 103

HF804*—Cohen SF716—Sieloff

Allows court reporters in the fourth judicial district to charge for transcripts of their records; allows chief justice to determine transcript fees.

Unplatted property certification

Chapter 239

HF831—Jacobs SF856*—Merriam

Allows municipalities to require court clerk certification of certain unplatted properties.

Wards/conservatees— annual reports

Chapter 51

HF212—Clawson SF233*—Spear

Requires guardians and conservators to make annual reports on the personal well-being of wards or conservatees.

Witness fees—increases

Chapter 13

HF96—Long SF195*—Spear

Increases the civil court witness mileage fees, and expense allowances; extends the same travel and expense fees to witnesses in juvenile proceedings; provides for compensation to the parent or guardian of a minor witness at the discretion of the judge.



Tom Olmscheid

Helicopter pilot maps out mosquito control area, Chapter 129.

Local & Metropolitan Government

Law changes broaden opportunities for cities, towns, and port authorities to boost local development. Metro Council district boundaries change. Elimination of black gnats comes under metro mosquito control district jurisdiction.

Airports commissioner term

Chapter 171

HF1161—D. Nelson SF948*—Schmitz

Changes the term of the metropolitan airports commissioner from 6 years to four years, and makes it coterminous with that of the governor.

Annexation procedures

Chapter 18

HF56*—McEachern SF39—Davis

Allows annexations without municipal board approval or board alteration of boundaries, when the municipalities involved adopt joint resolutions stating that board consideration or alteration is not necessary.

Audit report posting

Chapter 3

HF55*—McEachern SF63—Adkins

Requires township clerks to post audit reports at the annual meeting location one-half hour before the annual meeting begins. Effective day after enactment.

Bond requirements: self insurance

Chapter 4

HF57*—Clawson SF40—Adkins

Allows a town to use a self-insurance revolving fund or pool to discharge the bond requirements for town clerk or treasurer. Effective day after enactment.

City capital notes/

Bloomington service districts

Chapter 361

HF372—Blatz SF823*—Belanger

Allows home rule charter cities to issue capital notes, by resolution, to purchase equipment with useful life at least as long as term of the notes; limits amount to one-tenth of one percent of assessed valuation; allows Bloomington to establish special service district in commercial section of the city, and to provide services and tax commercial, industrial, or business property to pay for services. Bloomington provisions effective day after local approval*; other section on Aug. 1, 1983.

Contract bid requirements

Chapter 42

HF68*—Berkelman SF62—Davis

Increases by \$5000 the dollar amount of a contract that requires local governments to accept certain type or number of bids.

County coroner appointments

Chapter 114

HF689—Jensen SF358*—Schmitz

Allows county board of commissioners to appoint a county coroner when a vacancy occurs. Effective day after enactment.

County jail: special levy

Chapter 184

HF403*—Clawson

SF1038—R. Peterson

Adds a levy for county jail operation costs to the list of special levies. Effective for taxes payable 1984 and thereafter.

Ditch assessment cancellations

Chapter 211

HF1108*—Welle

SF1040—Dean Johnson

Allows a town to petition the county board to cancel assessment for a road the town has vacated.

Improvement petition requirements

Chapter 9

HF67—Berkelman SF65*—Adkins

Lowers from 100 percent to 75 percent the percentage of affected landowners who must sign an improvement petition for the improvement to take effect without town electors' approval. Effective day after enactment.

Industrial revenue bond changes

Chapter 365

HF1040—Berkelman SF889*—Kroening

Allows municipality or redevelopment authority to grant security interest in a project, or allow a contracting party to the revenue agreement to grant an interest or encumbrance; allows them to pay for cost of site acquisition for a project; to invest bond proceeds in any way the contracting parties agree to; to use excess funds if they determine that 85 percent of the project costs are paid, and there is enough in the fund to complete the payment. Effective day after enactment.

Intergovernment notice

Chapter 218

HF81—Wenzel SF92*—Bertram

Requires the state and all other political units to give written notice to cities, towns, and counties, before taking an action that would affect certain kinds of land use in the city, town or county (e.g., siting of landfills, waste disposal sites, road construction).

Metro Council reapportionment

Chapter 16

HF22—Osthoff SF15*—Schmitz

Redraws Metropolitan Council district boundaries; requires Legislature to redraw boundaries after each federal census; provides for membership terms after reapportionment. Effective day after enactment.

Mosquito control district changes

Chapter 129

HF787*—Skoglund SF921—Petty

Allows metropolitan mosquito control district to also control black gnats; adds one commissioner from Dakota County; changes voting system from one vote per county to one vote per commissioner; provides method for distributing district money and equipment if one county withdraws or all counties dissolve the district. Effective day after enactment.

Municipal investments

Chapter 54

HF603—Cohen SF369*—Wegscheid

Allows municipalities to invest in bankers acceptances and commercial paper.

Port authority bonds

Chapter 351

HF520—Cohen SF463*—Lantry

Allows port authority to enter into partnership, as a limited partner, and to operate a public parking or other public facility to promote development; removes the interest rate limit on port authority bonds; allows private sale of revenue bonds. Effective day after enactment.

Port authority land sales

Chapter 82

HF502—Osthoff SF464*—Lantry

Changes the number of port authority members who must approve a land sale from 100 percent of all members present at the meeting to two-thirds of the total membership of the port authority. Effective day after enactment.

Port authority membership terms

Chapter 131

HF1062*—Berkelman SF1014—Solon

Specifies that the term of a port authority commissioner, who is also a county commissioner, ends if he ceases to be a county commissioner before the end of his or her appointed port authority term.

Storm sewer maintenance fees

Chapter 183

HF318*—Riveness SF219—Freeman

Allows cities to charge fees for construction, maintenance, or improvement of storm sewers, provided the systems are not inconsistent with any watershed or local water management plans. Effective day after enactment.

Water commissions accounting services/ counties land sales

Chapter 265

HF636*—Tunheim SF472—C. Peterson

Allows sewer and water commissions to hire a certified public accountant to provide financial reports; allows the commission to request the state auditor to perform the services instead; allows Mower, Steele, Rice, and Goodhue Counties to sell the Mineral Springs Sanitorium in the open market. Water commissions section effective Aug. 1, 1983; other sections upon local approval.**

Zoning ordinance filing—towns

Chapter 187

HF463*—Pauly SF725—Storm

Removes requirement that certain townships file zoning ordinances with county auditor. Effective day after enactment.

Miscellaneous

Topics of legislation ranged from cable TV installation, the state seal, care of pets in transit, the protection of human remains in burial grounds, to telephone emergencies.

Cable TV access

Chapter 329

HF722*—Jacobs SF789—Chmielewski

Requires multiple-dwelling property owners to give cable TV companies access to units to install equipment; requires safe and attractive installation; allows property owners to sue for damage to dwelling units; sets compensation rates for cable companies to make to property owners; allows cable companies to bring legal action against property owners denying them access; requires cable companies to offer non-exclusive service; allows cable companies to use public roads to install and operate cable TV and existing utility equipment such as cables and poles if they compensate the utilities. Effective day after enactment.

Cemetery plots—reinvestment

Chapter 149

HF171*—Erickson SF385—Renneke

Allows public cemeteries to take back a cemetery plot title if the plot is not used for more than 60 years; establishes a procedure for contacting plot owners to inquire if they plan to use it. Effective day after enactment.

Floyd B. Olson—state monument

Chapter 32

HF112—Staten SF128*—Kroening

Adds the Governor Floyd B. Olson Monument in Hennepin County to the list of official state monuments.

Fundraising costs

Chapter 75

HF1079*—Gustafson SF969—Solon

Includes planning and developing expenses as fundraising costs charities must account for. Effective day after enactment.

Indian burial grounds, cemeteries protection

Chapter 282

HF1037—Ogren SF1015*—Kronebusch

Penalizes persons who willfully destroy, mutilate, injure, or remove human skeletal remains or a tombstone in a cemetery or burial ground; requires the state or local government to consult an archaeologist to identify Indian burial grounds; requires the state or local government to pay the cost of removing Indian burial grounds on public lands or water. Various effective dates.

Pets, companion animals' care

Chapter 358

HF929—Osthoff SF682*—Chmielewski

Sets guidelines for transporting and caring for horses, dogs, cats, birds, and rodents; requires identification procedures for horses to guard against theft; sets a misdemeanor penalty for violation of guidelines.

Minnesota Veterans' Home—state historic site, Chapter 26.

Paul Battaglia



Pets get legal protection from careless owners, Chapter 358.



Paul Battaglia

Revisor's bill

Chapter 216

HF1124*—Cohen SF1108—Jude

Makes miscellaneous technical corrections to statutes.

State historic sites

Chapter 26

HF121*—Skoglund

SF354—Donna Peterson

Designates the old administration building at the Minnesota Veterans' Home and the Longfellow House in Minneapolis as state historic sites.



State seal

Chapter 119

HF1150—Sherman

SF808*—Kronebusch

Describes the official state seal in detail for correct interpretation; states the seal's heritage; requires the secretary of state to store a photograph of the red pine and the official state seal.

Telephone emergencies

Chapter 140

HF592*—Clawson SF666—R. Peterson

Makes it a misdemeanor to refuse to turn over a coin-operated telephone in an emergency, or to falsely claim an emergency to use the telephone; requires phone directories to publish new law.

Resolutions

In addition to bills, resolutions are available as vehicles by which legislators can express policy. Resolutions do not result in law. Rather, they express policy in a nonbinding way. . . .from Minnesota Revisor's Manual

Acid rain

Resolution 5

HF1059*—Munger SF1191—Willet

Urges the President and Congress to take immediate steps to reduce sources of acid rain.

First iron ore shipment

Resolution 8

HF452*—Elioff SF423—Dicklich

Urges the U.S. Postmaster General to issue a postal stamp to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first shipment of iron ore from Minnesota.

Medal of Honor:

Herman Miller

Resolution 1

HF383—Forsythe SF390*—Storm

Memorializes the U.S. Congress to authorize the President to present Herman Miller the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Milk producer payments repeal

Resolution 2

HF46*—Wenzel SF93—Bertram

Memorializes the President and Congress to repeal 1982 federal legislation that deducts 50 cents per 100 pounds from milk producer payments and another 50-cent deduction on April 1, 1983.

Mortgage bond continuance

Resolution 7

HF613—Vellenga SF645*—Pogemiller

Urges Congress to enact legislation to authorize the issuance of qualified mortgage bonds beyond the current expiration date of Dec. 31, 1983, so that the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency can continue to provide housing assistance with the help of federal tax-exempt financing.

Natural gas deregulation

Resolution 3

HF312—Piper SF186*—Vega

Urges the Congress to pass legislation to freeze natural gas prices for two years, and study the problems that implementation of natural gas deregulation has caused.

Railroad retirement solvency

Resolution 4

HF1243—Greenfield SF1195*—Novak

Urges Minnesota's Congressional Delegation to support the Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983

Soviet Jews

Resolution 6

HF800—Segal SF863*—Spear

Urges the President and Congress to protest discrimination against Jews in Russia, and to seek an end to restrictions on their emigration.

Steel industry study

Resolution 10

HF1188*—Minne SF1126—Dicklich

Urges Congress to conduct an in-depth investigation of the business practices of U.S. Steel and other American steel companies that import foreign steel and iron ore.

Taiwan sister-state

Resolution 11

HF1269*—Bergstrom SF1263—Davis

Declares that Taiwan, Republic of China, is Minnesota's sister state, and invites the people and government of Taiwan to conduct mutually beneficial social, educational, and cultural programs to bring citizens closer together.

Vietnam vets—toxic herbicides health effects

Resolution 9

HF1081*—Quinn SF1010—DeCramer

Urges Congress to quickly pass legislation to compensate Vietnam veterans who suffer health problems from exposure to toxic herbicides, chemicals, or other environmental effects, and to have U.S. agencies investigate genetic problems of which Vietnam veterans complain.

Taxes

The Legislature adopted a new tax policy encouraging people to invest in small businesses (see article on small business). If elderly or disabled persons underpaid their estimated 1982 taxes, and are due a refund equal to or more than the owed taxes, they are free from penalty. Omnibus tax bill calls for making the temporary 6 percent sales tax permanent, and matches state tax deductions with federal deduction rules.



Tom Olmscheid

Public agencies can't pay contractors until they and their subcontractors pay state taxes, Chapter 180.

Bond registration/ Ramsey County bonds

Chapter 2
HF66—Kelly SF41*—Doug Johnson

Changes effective date of state requirement for registration of municipal bonds to conform with federal registration effective date; allows Ramsey County to issue \$5 million in bonds or to levy two mills property tax for district heating systems that would extend to buildings in which the county has an interest. Bond section effective Dec. 31, 1982; in Ramsey county, upon local approval.**

Bond taxation— corporations

Chapter 213
HF1171*—Otis SF1157—Merriam

Specifies that bond issues of the state, or any of its subdivisions aren't exempt from taxation when corporations hold them. Effective for income earned after July 1, 1983.

Budget message delay

Chapter 1
HF14*—Eken SF18—R. Moe

Changes the date governor must deliver the 1983 budget message to the Legislature from three weeks after the first day of session to Feb. 15. Effective day after enactment.

Compliance law changes

Chapter 180
HF223*—Ogren SF361—R. Peterson

Establishes procedure for Revenue Department to assess corporate officers or employees for unpaid sales and withholding taxes; extends collection period for sales and withholding taxes to five years; allows commissioner to require a bond for liability in lieu of deposit in a trust fund account; extends the period for court proceedings in tax collections from 9 to 24 months; requires contractors to have certificate from revenue department proving they have paid all withholding taxes, penalties, or interest they owe the state, before they get final payment from the state or any governmental subdivision; other miscellaneous provisions. Various effective dates.

Estimated tax penalties prohibited

Chapter 11
HF339—O'Connor SF113*—Petty

Prohibits Department of Revenue from imposing penalties on senior citizens or disabled people who underpaid estimated taxes for 1982 tax year, if the tax they owe is equal to, or less than, the amount of property tax or renter refund the state owes them. Effective day after enactment.

Federal income tax update

Chapter 207
HF381*—Otis SF448—Petty

Changes references and many state tax provisions to conform to federal tax changes; increases penalties for filing and reporting violations; reduces the amount of retirement contribution that corporate employees and employers can contribute to a tax-qualified retirement plan; for individual and corporate depreciation, provides for writing off difference in the basis of the asset for federal and Minnesota, because of the federal investment credit, after writing off the asset for federal purposes; allows Department of Revenue to issue injunction

against promoter of a false tax shelter, and provides penalty; adopts federal changes to subchapter S corporations; repeals the "add-on" minimum tax, and changes the tax preferences applicable to the remaining "alternative" minimum tax. Various effective dates.

Historical society tax

Chapter 315

HF210*—D. Carlson
SF13—Chmielewski

Raises the limit on the tax levy for county historical societies from one-third mill to one mill, and removes the \$500 total limit.

Income tax— technical changes

Chapter 15

HF201*—O'Connor SF251—Novak

Makes administrative and technical changes to income tax and property tax refund provisions; gives department of revenue access to welfare and workers' compensation data for auditing purposes; allows commissioner to obtain an injunction against a person who fails to file an income tax return; requires corporations using net operating loss carryback/carryover to use the apportionment formula for the loss year to determine amount of apportioned loss to Minnesota. Various effective dates.

Omnibus tax bill

Chapter 342

HF1259*—Tomlinson no companion

Continues the 10 percent income tax surcharge through the 1984-85 biennium, and makes the six percent sales tax permanent; conforms most state itemized deductions to those of the federal tax code; reduces the amount of property tax the state pays under the homestead credit from 58 percent to 54 percent; delays effective date of rent capitalization until pay 1985 taxes; bases the renters' credit on actual rent paid for property tax, rather than on a flat 23 percent; replaces the five percent on-sale drink tax with a 2.5 percent sales tax on on-sale and off-sale liquor; moves up property tax payment dates to May 15 and October 15; changes payment schedule to school districts; enters Minnesota as a member of the Multistate Tax Compact; creates a \$250 million budget reserve and allows the commissioner of finance to suspend income tax indexing if he predicts that the budget deficit exceeds the budget reserve; changes enterprise zone legislation, and creates special program to help border cities compete; gives income tax credit for technology transfer, contributions to small business assistance office, and equity investments. Various effective dates.

Property taxes— department bill

Chapter 222

HF211—Scheid SF267*—Pogemiller

Increases the amount of valuation reduction requiring public record, commissioner's approval, or public hearing; classifies farm rental data as private data; excludes corporations, except family farm corporations,

from receiving ag land tax valuation; provides for basing assessment on use for buildings on state or federal land; requires county auditor to publish information on obtaining homestead classification after the assessment date; requires assessors to split the classification of a unit that has homestead and non-homestead uses; removes special taxing districts from levy limits; increases fees for motor carrier licenses, trip permits, fuel dealer and bulk purchaser licenses; changes penalties for failure to pay taxes on wines, spirituous liquors, and beers. Various effective dates.

Sales tax— department bill

Chapter 327

HF672*—Minne SF726—Merriam

Clarifies the tax status of computer software, horse sales and breeding fees, aircraft lease fees; specifies penalties for abuse of a sales tax exemption certificate; specifies when tax-exempt organizations can use their exemption certificates to buy construction materials; increases the minimum amount of tax liability that requires a person to pay tax before making an appeal to \$6000 and includes interest in figuring the total. Various effective dates.

Transportation

Increase in the gas tax, and in highway bond sales, (see article on constitutional amendments) will put highway and bridge construction projects into motion. Highway safety bills set firmer guidelines for child restraints, vehicle bumper heights, and use of windshield and window film.

Abandoned highways—counties

Chapter 125

HF581*—Minne SF546—Dicklich

Provides a method for counties to formally end their interest in county highways.

Abandoned railroads, airport zoning

Chapter 326

HF657*—G. Anderson
SF636—DeCramer

Establishes procedure for communities and counties to form regional rail authorities, to use the \$13 million of bonds that voters approved in the 1982 general election; sets the base for taxing aircraft at the manufacturers' list price; provides for airport standards and regulations. Various effective dates.

Alcohol knowledge test

Chapter 53

HF344—Gustafson SF356*—Jude

Requires drivers' license tests to include questions on the effects of alcohol and drugs on a driver's ability to operate a motor vehicle safely and legally.

Amateur radio plates

Chapter 19

HF120—Brinkman
SF31*—Chmielewski

Allows amateur radio station licensees to get special license plates for vehicles.

Arson investigation vehicles

Chapter 363

HF960—Neuenschwander
SF855*—Novak

Exempts arson investigation vehicles from licensing fees; authorizes investigators to use unmarked cars when conducting arson investigations.

Bumper heights

Chapter 170

HF814—Hoffman SF812*—Vega

Restricts bumper and vehicle heights for passenger automobiles, and four-wheel drive vehicles or trucks; establishes a misdemeanor penalty for non-compliance.

Careless driving

Chapter 236

HF926—Coleman SF782*—Wegscheid

Makes it a misdemeanor for anyone to operate a motor vehicle in a way that endangers or is likely to endanger any person or property.

Child restraint requirement

Chapter 261

HF90*—Skoglund SF231—Lantry

Requires parents or guardians to use approved child restraint devices in vehicles with factory-installed seat belts for transporting children age four or younger, or face a petty misdemeanor charge; exempts persons from the charge if they prove they've purchased or otherwise obtained a child restraint system; allows fines for only second or subsequent violations; sets fine limit at \$25.



Paul Battaglia

Fines increase handicapped parking Chapter 24.

Classic motorcycle licenses

Chapter 173
HF886—Schreiber SF1165*—Jude

Defines a "classic motorcycle" as a collector's item owner uses for exhibition, tours, and parades; requires owner to provide an affidavit for registration and taxation; allows for non-expiring special license plates for a \$10 fee and duplicate plates for a \$2 fee beginning Jan. 1, 1984; allows use of original Minnesota motorcycle plates if the licensing department hasn't issued the number as a special plate.

Commuter vans/rideshare programs

Chapter 311
HF837—Segal SF891*—Adkins

Creates a new registration category and license plates for commuter vans; redefines ridesharing agreements; requires the commissioner of administration to establish a pilot project for using state-owned vehicles for rideshare programs by Sept. 1, 1983; allows state-owned vehicles to be used for certain emergency situations. Various effective dates.

Drivers' licenses: distinguishing colors

Chapter 272
HF143—Vanasek SF337*—Schmitz

Requires provisional licenses of a distinguishing color for licensees under the age of 19 instead of 18; requires license applicants to sign date of birth on licenses in ink.

Drivers' privileges—reinstatement

Chapter 127
HF730*—Segal SF781—Wegscheid

Provides that the public safety commissioner cannot reinstate Minnesota driving privileges to someone who obtains driving privileges in another state while a Minnesota suspension, revocation, or cancellation of privileges is in effect.

Extended vehicle transfer time

Chapter 68
HF231*—McEachern SF276—Adkins

Increases the permit time for a person purchasing a new or used vehicle and registering it from 10 to 21 days.

Gas tax, highway bonds, new projects

Chapter 17
HF371*—Jensen SF342—Purfeerst

Raises the gas tax three cents May 1, and one cent Jan. 1, 1984; delays motor vehicle excise tax transfer from the trunk highway fund to the general fund until January 1986; repeals limits on interest rates for trunk highway bonding; sets bonding level at \$56 million; provides additional trunk highway routes and projects; creates a commission to study functional classification and jurisdiction of road systems and make recommendations; creates a town road account with a portion of gas tax collections; allows suburban towns and cities to use alternative transit systems of equal or lesser cost; abolishes miscellaneous transportation policies. Various effective dates.

Truck length limits, license fees change, Chapter 198.



Tom Olmscheid

Handicapped: license plates

Chapter 117
HF826—Jacobs SF673*—Merriam

Allows handicapped persons to obtain special plates for recreational vehicles.

Handicapped: parking

Chapter 24
HF341—Berkelman SF421*—Pehler

Prohibits obstructing access to a handicap parking space; authorizes law-enforcement persons to enforce handicap parking laws on private property; provides for semi-permanent handicap parking signs; raises penalty fine for handicap parking violations from \$15 to \$25.

Identification cards

Chapter 135
HF1130—Jacobs SF1104*—Merriam

Requires drivers to sign their date of birth along with their names on official Minnesota identification cards; removes restrictions that persons applying for an identification card be physically unable to qualify for a driver's license, not licensed to drive, or not intending to apply for a license. Effective Jan. 1, 1984.

Medal recipients: free license

Chapter 267
HF744*—Solberg SF717—Lessard

Requires the registrar of motor vehicles beginning in Jan. 1, 1984 to issue special "medal of honor" license plates free of charge to applicants who are Congressional medal of honor recipients; allows for free renewal and transfer of plates.

Motor vehicle carrier regulations

Chapter 371
HF1020—Dempsey SF1009*—Novak

Establishes motor vehicle carrier operating rules; allows for granting operating certificates; regulates hazardous waste carriers; requires fees, insurance, and shipping documents; provides for refunding overcharges and annual renewal of identification stamps; defines motor-vehicle carrier terms; requires the Public Utilities Commission to adopt the duties of the transportation regulation board until establishment of the board is complete; extends the transporting distance for agriculture carrier operators. Effective day after enactment.

MTC jobseekers' fares

Chapter 27
HF182*—Riveness SF459—Lantry

Allows MTC to issue reduced-fare bus passes during off-peak hours on weekdays for people who are looking for jobs; allows non-profit employment organizations to issue cards for reduced fares to jobseekers. Effective day after enactment.

National Guard license plates

Chapter 318
HF257*—R.Anderson SF860—Adkins

Allows Minnesota National Guard members to purchase distinctive license plates for a \$10 additional fee. Effective Jan. 2, 1984.

Personal plate retention

Chapter 195

HF1092*—Norton SF1119—D. Moe

Allows persons holding personal motor vehicle plates to get replacement plates with the same numbers/letters if they lose or damage plates, or someone steals them; requires a \$5 replacement fee.

Rail

transportation—intrastate

Chapter 77

HF838*—Graba

SF786—Freeman

Conforms state statute with federal requirements allowing a state authority to have jurisdiction over intrastate rail carrier transportation. Effective day after enactment.

Rate making procedures

Chapter 256

HF904*—G. Anderson SF904—Freeman

Requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish collective rate-making procedures for motor vehicle carriers to avoid discriminatory charges and rates; requires carriers to comply with rates; allows carriers to petition the commission to establish rates that vary from the collective rate; requires the PUC to perform rate-making duties of the transportation board.

Right of way sales

Chapter 143

HF725*—Kalis SF818—Schmitz

Establishes a specific procedure for the commissioner of transportation to follow in selling highway easement; allows commissioner to lease or sell land to fee owner with certain restrictions, to convey land to governmental units, to sell to another buyer, or to contract with real estate brokers to sell with certain restrictions. Various effective dates.

Truck/trailer requirements

Chapter 198

HF1029—G. Anderson SF883*—Novak

Changes length limits on trucks, semi-trucks, and twin-trailer trucks to conform to federal standards; defines suitable places and load limits for unloading trucks; changes overload fine schedule so fines don't compound; allows state troopers to take trucks to weigh stations within a certain distance; equalizes license fees for straight trucks and semi-trucks with trailers. Various effective dates.

Windshield and window film

Chapter 234

HF1113—Neuenschwander SF699*—Lantry

Regulates reflective window film or film that has limited light transmittance; requires material anyone applies to vehicle windows after Aug. 1, 1985 to indicate the degree of light reflection and transmittance; exempts vehicles with replaced or installed window film that Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards require, or for prescription driver safety needs, or on the rear windows or side windows behind the driver in vans and pick-up trucks, or on hearses. Various effective dates.

Veterans

Veterans Home residents have the right to complain about conditions without fear of eviction, and homes can't conduct unauthorized searches. Legislation clarifies veteran eligibility requirements for tuition help in public post-secondary schools.

Military affairs—department bill

Chapter 193

HF859*—Kostohryz SF512—Bertram

Reclassifies members of the National Guard working at Minnesota installations so they come under only federal disability compensation laws; reinstates responsibility for refurbishing and preserving military flags to the Department of Military Affairs; establishes an emergency relief service for veterans and their families under "state active service" jurisdiction.

VA residents' rights—complaints

Chapter 313

HF30*—Skoglund

SF150—Donna Peterson

Provides Minnesota veterans home residents the right to complain about aspects of the home under freedom of expression and assembly guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution; requires home administrators to encourage and assist veteran residents in exercising their rights; requires posting of rights; prohibits retaliation against residents who exercise their rights; allows grievances for evicted veterans within 45 days of exercising their rights.

VA residents' rights—searches

Chapter 174

HF31*—Skoglund

SF151—Donna Peterson

Prohibits searches of residents' rooms at the Minnesota Veterans Home without an authorization from the home's administrator stating the reason for the search, description of search area, and property the searcher may seize; prohibits a home from requiring veterans to waive this right for admission or to avoid eviction.

Veterans affairs—department bill

Chapter 147

HF892—Knuth SF843*—DeCramer

Authorizes the commissioner of veterans affairs to accept gifts under certain circumstances; revises the procedures for purchasing veterans' grave markers; authorizes an imprest cash fund at veterans homes; provides for disposal of abandoned personal property at veterans homes.

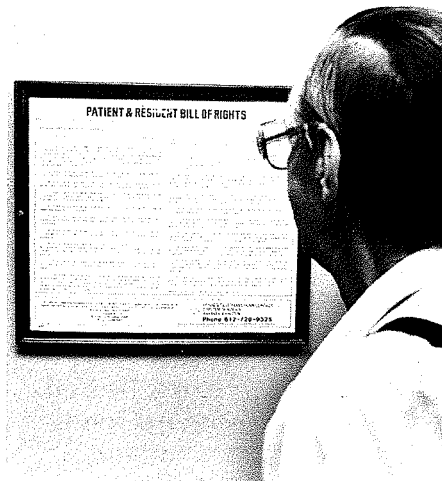
Vets education: eligibility

Chapter 335

HF858*—Riveness SF839—Bertram

Clarifies eligibility requirements for veterans education tuition assistance; grants free undergraduate tuition to POW/MIA dependents attending a Minnesota public post-secondary institution and gives a maximum of \$250 a year to dependents attending a Minnesota private post-secondary institution; coordinates grant program with federal law. Effective day after enactment.

Chapters 313 and 174 outline veterans home rights.



Paul Battaglia

Local and special interest legislation

Grand Opening of the City Center — a \$250 million shopping and entertainment center in downtown Minneapolis, August 10, 1983.

The city used special development powers in 1975 to issue \$50 million of general obligation bonds to buy and clear the city block.

Additional property taxes the development will produce will go toward paying off the bonds, under a tax increment financing program.

Few towns and cities in Minnesota can sponsor projects this large, but the wide variety of development powers the Legislature has given to cities over the years — many of which the Legislature strengthened this session — mean local economies can prosper with city government help.



Paul Battaglia

Local Bills

Cities

Babbitt: bank facility

Chapter 98
HF721*—Begich
SF822—Doug Johnson

Allows any bank within 35 miles of Babbitt to establish a detached facility in the city of Babbitt, with the bank commissioner's approval. Effective day after local approval.**

Bloomington, Richfield: energy programs

Chapter 197
HF1147*—Riveness
SF1096—Freeman

Allows cities of Bloomington and Richfield to establish residential energy conservation programs, and to issue revenue bonds to make loans for the program. Effective upon local approval.**

Crow Wing township levy limits

Chapter 212
HF1111*—Thiede no companion

Repeals the 1941 law that exempts townships in Crow Wing County from levy limits. Effective for taxes payable 1984 and after.

Dilworth: liquor license

Chapter 178
HF167*—Valan SF252—Langseth

Allows the city of Dilworth to issue one additional club on-sale liquor license to the Eagles Club in Dilworth. Effective upon local approval.**

Edina: special assessments

Chapter 59
HF413*—Forsythe SF655—Storm
Allows special assessments against benefited property for services such as ice or snow removal, weed elimination, removal of health or safety hazards from private property, and other similar services. Effective day after local approval.**

Fergus Falls: waste facility

Chapter 190
HF749*—R. Anderson
SF762—C. Peterson

Allows city of Fergus Falls to issue general obligation bonds to finance a solid waste disposal facility; allows city to impose user charges, and to contract for services at the facility; provides for repayment of bonds. Effective upon local approval.**

Flowing: town business

Chapter 107
HF1122*—Valan
SF1090—Langseth

Allows the town of Flowing to conduct town business in the city of Felton. Effective day after local approval.**

Lake Park: bonds

Chapter 48
HF25*—Valan SF43—Langseth

Allows the city of Lake Park to issue general obligation bonds to build a city office/fire hall/senior citizens center. Effective day after local approval.**

Marble: liquor license

Chapter 97
HF656*—Solberg SF677—Lessard

Allows the city of Marble to issue a permit for licensed liquor establishment to sell liquor on July 3, 1983 without obtaining an additional license. Effective upon local approval.**

Minneapolis: city appointments

Chapter 220
HF193—J. Clark SF161*—Spear

Changes position of cable communications officer to unclassified service; specifies that a person in classified service, who gets an appointment in the unclassified service, is considered on leave of absence, and retains tenure to return to classified service; allows transfer of city coordinator employee to housing and redevelopment authority. Effective upon local approval.**

Minneapolis: comptroller abolishment

Chapter 160
HF818—Skoglund SF824*—Petty

Abolishes the office of comptroller-treasurer in Minneapolis; allows city council to reorganize city offices to cover the duties of the office and to promote government efficiency; changes retirement board terms from two to three years. Effective day after local approval.**

Minneapolis: park and rec employees

Chapter 130
HF954*—Sarna SF1056—Petty

Allows superintendent of Minneapolis park and recreation board to appoint directors and managers, and specifies that those employees are within the unclassified service. Effective upon local approval.**

Montevideo: vacating streets

Chapter 78
HF516*—Welker SF538—Kamrath

Provides a procedure for Montevideo to vacate streets. Effective day after local approval.**

Rochester/Olmsted: flood control

Chapter 14
HF215*—Frerichs
SF198—Brataas

Allows Rochester, Olmsted County, and the Olmsted county soil and water conservation district to construct and operate flood control improvements on the Zumbro River. Effective upon local approval.**

Roseville: police civil service

Chapter 83
HF1086—Rose SF530*—Dieterich

Allows Roseville to remove police chief and deputy police chief from civil service. Effective day after local approval.**

St. Cloud: parking district

Chapter 132
HF507—Gruenes SF664*—Pehler

Allows the city of St. Cloud to create a downtown parking district, and to impose parking service fee on property in the district to provide parking facilities; creates advisory commission; provides fee-setting hearing procedure; and authorizes bonding. Effective day after local approval.**

St. Cloud: service districts

Chapter 158
HF423—Gruenes SF689*—Pehler

Allows the town of St. Cloud to establish urban and rural service districts in the same manner as a statutory city. Effective day after local approval.**

St. Cloud: land conveyance

Chapter 45
HF364*—Gruenes SF344—Pehler

Allows the commissioner of administration to convey state property at St. Cloud State University to the city of St. Cloud. Effective day after final enactment.

St. Paul: capital improvement bonds

Chapter 302
HF445*—Cohen SF479—Waldorf

Sets the amount of improvement bonds the city may issue for 1985-1988; provides for membership on the capital improvement committee to adjust for reapportionment. Effective day after local approval.**

St. Paul: port authority powers

Chapter 110
HF697*—Tomlinson
SF825—Sieloff

Allows St. Paul port authority to issue revenue bonds for the civic center and parking facilities; allows the authority to invest up to 10 percent of income in venture capital funds that invest in small businesses in the port authority district; requires city council approval of projects the port authority finances. Effective day after local approval.**

St. Paul: human rights commission

Chapter 30
HF298*—Vellenga SF476—Lantry

Removes language allowing respondent to bring complaint directly to district court without a hearing before the human rights commission; specifies that commission's finding of fact is conclusive if sufficient evidence supports it on the record considered as a whole. Effective upon local approval.**

St. Peter: land conveyance

Chapter 172
HF1151—Quist
SF1105*—Frederickson

Allows the governor to convey a right-of-way the state owns to the city of St. Peter for use as a roadway. Effective day after enactment.

Silver Bay: bank facility

Chapter 105
HF953*—Battaglia
SF1147—Doug Johnson

Allows bank doing business within 35 miles of Silver Bay to establish a detached facility in the city of Silver Bay, by merger with or acquisition of existing bank, with bank commissioner's approval. Effective day after local approval.**

Tracy: land conveyance

Chapter 21
HF283—Ludeman
SF221*—DeCramer

Allows commissioner of revenue to convey piece of property to the city of Tracy, without monetary consideration. Effective day after enactment.

Local Bills

Counties

Blue Earth: dam taxation

Chapter 146
HF835—Wigley SF705*—Taylor
Specifies that the Rapidan dam in Blue Earth county is subject to property tax and exempt from gross earnings tax. Effective upon local approval.**

Carver, Washington: sewer systems

Chapter 118
HF777—McDonald
SF721*—Renneke
Allows Carver or Washington county to form joint powers agreements with cities and towns to construct or improve sewage disposal systems; allows county board to issue bonds for sewage projects. Effective upon local approval.**

Clearwater/Hennepin/St. Louis/State fair entertainers

Chapter 337
HF995*—Eken SF886—R. Moe
Allows the Clearwater County Board to issue one additional off-sale liquor license; allows Hennepin County board to issue one-day on-sale licenses to nonprofit organizations for sale of liquor at the Hennepin County Government Center; allows St. Louis County to issue an off-sale liquor license to an establishment in Angora township; specifies that a contract between the state fair and an entertainer does not prohibit the entertainer from accepting an engagement more than 80 miles from the fairgrounds during the fair or within 30 days before or after the fair. State fair contracts section effective Aug. 1, 1983; others sections effective upon local approval.**

Dakota County: land transfer

Chapter 37
HF131—Jensen
SF73*—Wegscheid
Allows Dakota County to sell, lease, or transfer land on Lake Byllesby to adjoining property owners. Effective day after local approval.**

Douglas: land sale

Chapter 192
HF849*—Fjoslien SF929—Berg
Allows the commissioner of administration to sell a piece of land in Douglas County to an adjoining property owner. Effective day after enactment

Hennepin: building commission budget

Chapter 76
HF151—J. Clark
SF115*—Kroening
Requires the municipal building commission to file its budget with the Minneapolis City Council on the date the council specifies, and with Hennepin County on the date the board of commissioners specifies. Effective upon local approval.**

Hennepin: employees' retirement

Chapter 100
HF631*—Ellingson
SF272—Pogemiller
Allows Hennepin County employees to withdraw from the county's supplemental retirement program, if they apply within 180 days of the effective date of this bill; provides for redemption of shares. Effective upon local approval.**

Hennepin: jail facility

Chapter 23
HF569—J. Clark
SF270*—Donna Peterson
Allows Hennepin County board to issue \$5 million of general obligation bonds to acquire and improve county jail facilities, without referendum. Effective day after local approval.**

Hennepin: parking facilities

Chapter 224
HF565—Greenfield
SF278*—Pogemiller
Allows Hennepin County to issue general obligation or revenue bonds to finance off-street parking facilities, and to build not more than one off-street parking facility in Minneapolis, at a cost up to \$11 million, to serve the county medical center and juvenile justice facility. Effective upon local approval.**

Hennepin: public safety communications

Chapter 223
HF1041—Otis SF271*—Petty
Allows Hennepin County to establish radio broadcasting station and land-fixed repeater stations to carry on public safety communications (police, fire, emergency service, etc.); allows the county to extend service to other cities, and to charge fees; puts sheriff in charge of the system. Effective upon local approval.**

Itasca/St. Louis/Orono: land sales

Chapter 254
HF798*—Burger SF803—Olson
Allows city of Orono and St. Louis County to sell tax-forfeited land, and the commissioner of DNR to sell state land to Itasca County. Effective day after enactment.

Ramsey: medical center commission

Chapter 155
HF694*—Kelly SF774—Lantry
Increases the Ramsey County medical center commission from 13 to 15 members; provides for appointment of members; provides for staggered terms; increases the compensation for citizen members from \$35 to \$50 per day. Effective day after local approval.**

St. Louis: officers, fees

Chapter 186
HF462*—Begich
SF561—Doug Johnson
Specifies that elected officers of St. Louis County are not entitled to payment for accumulated vacation or sick leave when they leave office; allows county board to set fees for tax search certificates; removes limit on travel and automobile expenses; allows county board to designate a person other than county auditor to be clerk of county board. Effective day after final enactment; upon local approval.**

St. Louis: land sale

Chapter 89
HF1051—Battaglia
SF972*—Doug Johnson
Allows the commissioner of natural resources to sell certain trust fund land in St. Louis County, with certain guidelines. Effective day after enactment.

Sherburne County: land sale

Chapter 90
HF132*—Bergstrom
SF108—Davis
Allows Sherburne County to sell a lakeshore lot in the county, with the approval of commissioner of natural resources. Effective day after enactment.

ISD 709: civil service

Chapter 161
HF869—Gustafson SF927*—Solon
Allows Independent School District No. 709 to remove its clerical workers from civil service. Effective upon local approval.**

Sartell-St. Cloud: boundaries

Chapter 36
HF367—Gruenes SF327*—Pehler
Changes boundaries of the St. Cloud and Sartell school districts. Effective upon local approval.**

Schools

Cokato: land sale

Chapter 33
HF282—Onnen SF207*—Adkins
Allows Independent School District No. 466 to sell Cokato Elementary Tennis Courts, provided the school district may still use the courts. Effective day after enactment.



Tom Olmscheid

Metropolitan Stadium, Bloomington Chapter 257

Other Local Bills

Arrowhead development commission repayment

Chapter 227
HF640—Battaglia SF366*—Solon
Allows the Arrowhead regional development commission to use property tax money to undertake community projects they must perform to pay back a 1979 \$300,000 appropriation. Effective day after enactment.

Bear Island: land sale

Chapter 35
HF313*—Battaglia
SF325—Doug Johnson

Requires the commissioner of natural resources to convey the state's interest in a piece of land in Bear Island state forest to an individual. Effective day after enactment.

Big Fork: hospital district

Chapter 22
HF528—Neuenschwander
SF224*—Lessard

Provides a method for Big Falls and townships in Koochiching County to join the Big Fork hospital district. Effective day after local approval.**

IRRRB bond authority

Chapter 357
HF669—Begich SF679*—Dicklich
Allows the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board to exercise the development powers of a rural development financing authority, a city, a municipality or redevelopment agency. Effective day after enactment.

Metro sports commission: liquor

Chapter 194
HF1006*—Riveness
SF1043—Belanger

Allows a city to issue an on-sale license to dispense liquor at a facility the metropolitan sports facility commission owns. Effective day after enactment.

Metro sports facilities sales/Bloomington authority

Chapter 257
HF1236*—Riveness
SF1109—Freeman

Allows Bloomington Port authority to lease, buy or accept conveyance of property from all public agencies, including the metropolitan sports facilities commission; allows the authority to issue bonds for such purchase, with city council approval; allows the sports facilities commission to sell or lease land at the metro sports area to the Bloomington port authority. Port authority power effective day after local approval**, sports facilities power section effective day after enactment.

Multi-county authorities/Marshall housing

Chapter 309
HF781—Sviggum
SF554*—Mehrkens

Specifies the number of commissioners each member of a multi-county housing and redevelopment (HRA) authority may ap-

point, depending on how many members the HRA has; allows all members of the Marshall governing body to serve as members of the HRA at the same time; creates the Marshall public housing commission to administer federal housing funds. Marshall section effective upon local approval**, other sections on Aug. 1, 1983

Noise suppression equipment delay/Hanover

Chapter 330
HF769*—Skoglund
SF768—Freeman

Extends the deadline for noise suppression equipment at the Minneapolis-St. Paul airport until March 1, 1985; excludes the city of Hanover from definition of the metropolitan area. Noise section effective day after enactment; Hanover section upon local approval.**

North Suburban hospital board terms

Chapter 153
HF588*—Simoneau SF629—Frank

Makes election filing time for North Suburban hospital board members same as filing time for other city elected officials; allows the board to extend term of the at-large member when a city withdraws from district so that terms of one-half of members expire at same time. Effective day after local approval.**

Range Association of Municipalities and Schools

Chapter 64
HF909*—Battaglia
SF865—Doug Johnson

Allows any municipality or school district within taconite tax relief area to join Range Association of Municipalities and Schools; removes limit on association dues.

Red River watershed district tax

Chapter 338
HF1031*—Sparby SF893—R. Moe

Removes the sunset on the tax levy for the Red River watershed management district; transfers the district's coordinator position to the DNR classified service. Effective Aug. 1, 1983; position section on July 1, 1983.

Soil, water districts: audits

Chapter 79
HF172—Erickson
SF322*—DeCramer

Allows state auditor to contract with certified public accountant for an annual audit of a soil and water conservation district, if the board of supervisors requests it; allows state auditor to suspend annual audit, but requires at least one audit every four years.

Pensions & Retirement

Benefit increases—pre-1973

Chapter 246
HF233*—Sarna
SF112—C. Peterson

Provides lump sum post-retirement payment to about 16,000 pre-1973 benefit recipients of the public employees retirement fund, public employees police and fire fund, teachers retirement fund, state patrol retirement fund, state employees retirement fund of the Minnesota State Retirement System, and the Minneapolis employees retirement fund. Effective July 1, 1983.

Brooklyn Park firefighters' relief

Chapter 96
HF573*—Scheid SF564—Jude

Repeals special law governing Brooklyn Park volunteer firefighter relief association, and places survivor benefits under limits in general law governing volunteer firefighters' relief association. Effective day after enactment.

Disabled—PERA benefit waiting period

Chapter 85
HF793—Schreiber SF827*—Jude

Removes the 30-day waiting period between the date a Public Employee Retirement Association (PERA) member applies for a disability benefit and the date that it becomes effective. Effective day after enactment; applies retroactively to May 1, 1981.

Eveleth police and fire fund

Chapter 55
HF396*—Begich
SF370—Doug Johnson

Allows a \$10 per month increase in the amount of benefits to retirees and surviving spouse recipients of the Eveleth Joint Police and Fire Trust Fund Benefit, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1983. Effective upon local approval.**

Fire, police state aid report

Chapter 113
no companion
SF323*—C. Peterson

Changes the date by which municipalities must file reports to qualify for fire and police state aid, from March 1 to June 1. Effective retroactive to Jan. 1, 1983.

Hennepin County park rangers' aid

Chapter 101
HF764*—Ellingson
SF1175—Reichgott

Allows Hennepin County Park Reserve district park rangers to receive police state aid.

Hibbing police benefit increases

Chapter 74
HF638*—Minne SF573—Dicklich
Increases by \$100 the maximum monthly benefit to survivor spouse and minor children of Hibbing police officers. Effective upon local approval.**

Highway patrol salaries

Chapter 49
HF624*—Sarna
SF509—C. Peterson

Reinstates in law a definition of salary to calculate highway patrol retirement benefits, basing the level on the five highest earning years, regardless of whether those five years are consecutive. Effective retroactive to May 19, 1981.

Local police, firefighters relief act

Chapter 71
HF384*—F. Rodriguez
SF437—Renneke

Provides for annual, rather than biennial, actuarial valuations; eliminates quadrennial experience studies; removes obsolete language. Effective day after enactment.

Minneapolis police and fire board

Chapter 88
HF911—Sarna SF936*—Spear

Adds retired members to the board of the Minneapolis police relief association; conforms to 1980 law placing all new police and fire hires into PERA police and fire; clarifies fund sources that go into the special fund of the relief association. Effective upon local approval.**

MSRS administrative bill

Chapter 128
HF760*—F. Rodriguez
SF719—Renneke

Makes administrative and language changes in laws governing the Minnesota State Retirement System (MSRS) including the general state employees plan, the state trooper plan, the unclassified plan, and the judges plan; repeals obsolete sections in law. Effective day after enactment; July 1, 1983.

MSRS board of trustees changes

Chapter 63
HF597*—Marsh
SF316—C. Peterson

Increases the size of the state retirement system board of trustees from ten to eleven, adding a representative of the correctional employees and moving the authorization for the highway patrol fund member on the MSRS board from the highway patrol fund law to the MSRS law. Effective July 1, 1983.

Obsolete retirement language repeal

Chapter 38
HF88—Rodosovich
SF81*—Purfeerst

Repeals obsolete investment language that refers to third and fourth class city police relief associations. Effective day after enactment.

Pension fund benefits reinstated

Chapter 47
HF213—O'Connor
SF101*—Waldorf

Reinstates St. Paul Policeman's pension fund benefits to surviving spouse whose pension ceased upon remarriage, if the remarriage ends, and the surviving spouse reapplies for the benefit. Effective day after local approval.**

PERA administrative change

Chapter 73
HF601*—F. Rodriguez
SF436—C. Peterson

Makes various changes to administrative procedures in law governing the public employees retirement association. Effective June 30, 1983.

PERA police and fire membership

Chapter 84
HF792—Stadum SF659*—R. Moe

Allows the current Polk County deputy sheriff to be a member of the public employees police and fire fund, and to count service time in the Crookston police relief association as time for the other fund. Effective upon local approval.**

PERA—refunds after layoff

Chapter 58
HF706*—Clawson
SF582—C. Peterson

Entitles PERA members to a refund of their contributions if they have been on continuous layoff for more than 120 calendar days. Effective day after enactment.

Retirement buyback—legislative employees

Chapter 360
HF759—Simoneau SF767*—Petty
Allows legislative employees to buy back retirement credit for time they were on temporary status. Effective July 1, 1983.

Retirement funds—miscellaneous changes

Chapter 286
HF652*—Sarna
SF660—C. Peterson

Provides for interest on refunds of legislators' and constitutional officers contributions to a retirement fund; authorizes members of the state retirement system to purchase service credit for certain periods of unpaid leave; conforms to many federal provisions. Various effective dates.

TRA administrative bill

Chapter 148
HF891—F. Rodriguez
SF900*—D. Moe

Makes technical changes in teachers' retirement laws; includes therapist in the definition of teacher; defines severance payments; changes a quarterly earnings limitation to an annual earnings limitation; reduces from 30 to 15 the number of days after which employee units must pay penalties to TRA on late TRA employee contributions; includes retiring persons in certain post-retirement increases. Effective July 1, 1983; day after enactment.

Tracy volunteer firefighters

Chapter 72
HF430*—Ludeman
SF475—DeCramer

Allows Tracy volunteer firefighters relief association to purchase an annuity contract for retiring members who qualify for a service pension, so retiring volunteers could defer paying taxes on the annuity until a later time. Effective upon local approval.**

Trust fund governance/pension fund investment

Chapter 291
HF251*—F. Rodriguez
SF294—Frederickson

Allows public and private sector pension funds to invest in Minnesota non-farm real estate; makes changes in the structure of the governing body of police and salaried firefighter relief association trust funds after the relief associations cease to exist; authorizes an amendment to the Red Wing police relief association bylaws regarding the payment of dependent child benefits; increases certain benefits of the Crookston firefighters relief association. Various effective dates.

Virginia firefighters benefit increase

Chapter 69
HF277*—Elioff SF239—Dicklich

Allows a \$150 per month increase in retiree and survivor benefits for those receiving benefits under laws in effect prior to 1974 governing Virginia firefighters. Effective upon local approval.**

Volunteer firefighters relief law changes

Chapter 219
HF622—Clawson
SF160*—C. Peterson

Makes various language changes to clarify volunteer firefighters' relief law; provides for distribution of assets upon dissolution of relief association. Effective day after enactment.

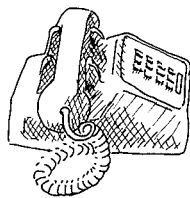
White Bear Lake firefighters relief

Chapter 86
HF907—Reif SF833*—Knaak

Reinstates an incentive benefit program of the White Bear Lake Volunteer Firefighters Relief Association; validates actions of the association while incentive program wasn't in effect; repeals outdated and unnecessary special law provisions. Effective upon local approval.**

More . . . in brief

Doing a good deed to aid victims in trouble is no longer a choice under Minnesota's new "Good Samaritan" law that got national attention through Newsweek, The New York Times, The Today Show, and other media. The law requires witnesses to help anyone in trouble, without endangering themselves, or face a misdemeanor charge and/or a \$200 fine. Those offering assistance are free from liability as long as they aren't careless or cruel.

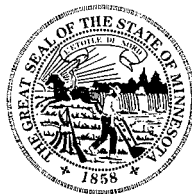


Emergency help also got attention in a bill that frees up pay phones for persons needing to make an emergency call. People who refuse to give up the line in an emergency, or who falsely claim they need to make an emergency call, could face misdemeanor charges.

"Superfund" legislation will speed the clean up of hazardous waste spills, to minimize damages. With federal funds, and fees and taxes it collects from hazardous waste producers and disposal sites, the state will "clean-up now, sue to recover costs later." The bill gives more legal rights to victims of spills, and sets down clear rules for determining who's to pay for damages.

Minnesota businesses will get a better chance to provide state agencies and colleges with products and services, under the "Buy Minnesota" law. Competitive bid public works contracts will have to go to Minnesota businesses if their bid is no more than 10 percent higher than the lowest non-resident bid. If all other factors are equal, public agencies must buy Minnesota-made products rather than those from outside the state. The rules allow some exceptions and guidelines, but the intent is to give the "Made in Minnesota" label an extra push.

Shoppers may now sample wines or cordials in small amounts before they buy. New law allows liquor stores to offer less-than-two-ounce samples to patrons who want to taste before buying.



Since Minnesota achieved statehood in 1858, the state seal has had a variety of designs, none of which clearly show the state's heritage. A new law now describes Minnesota's state seal in detail—the symbols that should appear on it and what the symbols mean—putting an end to inaccurate interpretations of what the seal represents.

1983 new laws by chapter number

Chapter	HF	SF	Topic
0001	0014*	0018	Taxes/Budget
0002	0066	0041*	Taxes/Budget
0003	0055*	0063	Local/Metropolitan Government
0004	0057*	0040	Local/Metropolitan Government
0005	0103	0118*	Employment/Labor
0006	0085	0026*	Crime/Corrections
0007	0094	0071*	Legal/Judiciary
0008	0048	0025*	Crime/Corrections
0009	0067	0065*	Local/Metropolitan Government
0010	0150	0024*	Health/Welfare
0011	0339	0113*	Taxes/Budget
0012	0113	0121*	Crime/Corrections
0013	0096	0195*	Legal/Judiciary
0014	0215*	0198	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0015	0201*	0251	Taxes/Budget
0016	0022	0015*	Local/Metropolitan Government
0017	0371*	0342	Transportation
0018	0056*	0039	Local/Metropolitan Government
0019	0120	0031*	Transportation
0020	0260	0152*	Legal/Judiciary
0021	0283	0221*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0022	0528	0224*	Local Bills: Other Units
0023	0569	0270*	Local Bills: Counties
0024	0341	0421*	Transportation
0025	0079*	0144	Legal/Judiciary
0026	0121*	0354	Miscellaneous
0027	0182*	0459	Transportation
0028	0236*	0468	Health/Welfare
0029	0252*	0469	Health/Welfare
0030	0298*	0476	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0031	0073	0107*	Agriculture
0032	0112	0128*	Miscellaneous
0033	0282	0207*	Local Bills: Schools/Universities
0034	0311	0269*	Legal/Judiciary
0035	0313	0325*	Local Bills: Other Units
0036	0367	0327*	Local Bills: Schools/Universities
0037	0131	0073*	Local Bills: Counties
0038	0088	0081*	Pensions/Retirement
0039	0662	0351*	Governmental Operations
0040	0578	0552*	Legal/Judiciary
0041	0460	0589*	Employment/Labor
0042	0068*	0062	Local/Metropolitan Government
0043	0268*	0236	Banking
0044	0316*	0287	Insurance
0045	0364*	0344	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0046	0095	0096*	Employment/Labor
0047	0213	0101*	Pensions/Retirement
0048	0025*	0043	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0049	0624*	0509	Pensions/Retirement
0050	0633*	0676	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0051	0212	0233*	Legal/Judiciary
0052	0287	0240*	Crime/Corrections
0053	0344	0356*	Transportation
0054	0603	0369*	Local/Metropolitan Government
0055	0396*	0370	Pensions/Retirement
0056	0576*	0534	Insurance
0057	0609*	0599	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0058	0706*	0582	Pensions/Retirement
0059	0413*	0655	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0060	0459*	0580	Employment/Labor
0061	0468*	0550	Education
0062	0552*	0560	Elections
0063	0597*	0316	Pensions/Retirement
0064	0909*	0865	Local Bills: Other Units
0065	0075	0047*	Environment/Natural Resources
0066	none	0402*	Governmental Operations
0067	0157*	0156	Education
0068	0231*	0276	Transportation
0069	0277*	0239	Pensions/Retirement
0070	0342*	0577	Health/Welfare

Chapter	HF	SF	Topic
0071	0384*	0437	Pensions/Retirement
0072	0430*	0475	Pensions/Retirement
0073	0601*	0436	Pensions/Retirement
0074	0638*	0573	Pensions/Retirement
0075	1079*	0969	Miscellaneous
0076	0151	0115*	Local Bills: Counties
0077	0838*	0786	Transportation
0078	0516*	0538	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0079	0172	0322*	Local Bills: Other Units
0080	0369	0332*	Banking
0081	0173	0372*	Appropriations
0082	0502	0464*	Local/Metropolitan Government
0083	1086	0530*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0084	0792	0659*	Pensions/Retirement
0085	0793	0827*	Pensions/Retirement
0086	0907	0833*	Pensions/Retirement
0087	1129	0854*	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0088	0911	0936*	Pensions/Retirement
0089	1051	0972*	Local Bills: Counties
0090	0132*	0108	Local Bills: Counties
0091	0176*	0306	Banking
0092	0325*	0630	Legal/Judiciary
0093	0406*	0328	Legal/Judiciary
0094	0508*	0714	Insurance
0095	0511*	0392	Employment/Labor
0096	0573*	0564	Pensions/Retirement
0097	0656*	0677	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0098	0721*	0822	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0099	0741*	0817	Governmental Operations
0100	0631*	0272	Local Bills: Counties
0101	0764*	1175	Pensions/Retirement
0102	0801*	0850	Banking
0103	0804*	0716	Legal/Judiciary
0104	0903*	1037	Insurance
0105	0953*	1147	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0106	0959*	0980	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0107	1122*	1090	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0108	0026*	0110	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0109	0602*	0665	Legal/Judiciary
0110	0697*	0825	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0111	0170	0148*	Environment/Natural Resources
0112	0757	0246*	Elections
0113	none	0323*	Pensions/Retirement
0114	0689	0358*	Local/Metropolitan Government
0115	1084	0611*	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0116	0809	0653*	Environment/Natural Resources
0117	0826	0673*	Transportation
0118	0777	0721*	Local Bills: Counties
0119	1150	0808*	Miscellaneous
0120	none	1198*	Appropriations
0121	0076*	0220	Environment/Natural Resources
0122	0194*	0248	Employment/Labor
0123	0230*	1055	Insurance
0124	0513*	0494	Elections
0125	0581*	0546	Transportation
0126	0673*	0842	Elections
0127	0730*	0781	Transportation
0128	0760*	0719	Pensions/Retirement
0129	0787*	0921	Local/Metropolitan Government
0130	0954*	1056	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0131	1062*	1014	Local/Metropolitan Government
0132	0507	0664*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0133	1100	0987*	Environment/Natural Resources
0134	1136	1067*	Crime/Corrections
0135	1130	1104*	Transportation
0136	0190*	0258	Legal/Judiciary
0137	0482*	0495	Governmental Operations
0138	0684*	0852	Governmental Operations
0139	0529*	0528	Crime/Corrections
0140	0592*	0666	Miscellaneous
0141	0598*	1091	Health/Welfare
0142	0830*	0740	Housing/Real Estate
0143	0725*	0818	Transportation
0144	0444	0044*	Legal/Judiciary
0145	0976	0568*	Governmental Operations

Chapter	HF	SF	Topic
0146	0835	0705*	Local Bills: Counties
0147	0892	0843*	Veterans/Military
0148	0891	0900*	Pensions/Retirement
0149	0171*	0385	Miscellaneous
0150	0360*	0289	Education
0151	0490*	0647	Health/Welfare
0152	0530*	0549	Crime/Corrections
0153	0588*	0629	Local Bills: Other Units
0154	0608*	0533	Insurance
0155	0694*	0774	Local Bills: Counties
0156	0758*	1086	Environment/Natural Resources
0157	0958*	0830	Health/Welfare
0158	0423	0689*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0159	0873	0756*	Legal/Judiciary
0160	0818	0824*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0161	0869	0927*	Local Bills: Schools/Universities
0162	0091*	0060	Energy/Utilities
0163	0159*	0217	Education
0164	0519*	0958	Health/Welfare
0165	0584*	0814	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0166	0605*	0471	Education
0167	0987*	0926	Energy/Utilities
0168	0254	0281*	Elections
0169	0774	0752*	Crime/Corrections
0170	0814	0812*	Transportation
0171	1161	0948*	Local/Metropolitan Government
0172	1151	1105*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0173	0886	1165*	Transportation
0174	0031*	0151	Veterans/Military
0175	0074*	0675	Legal/Judiciary
0176	0140*	none	Energy/Utilities
0177	0166*	0052	Legal/Judiciary
0178	0167*	0252	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0179	0189*	0411	Energy/Utilities
0180	0223*	0361	Taxes/Budget
0181	0259*	0470	Environment/Natural Resources
0182	0270*	0084	Agriculture
0183	0318*	0219	Local/Metropolitan Government
0184	0403*	1038	Local/Metropolitan Government
0185	0441*	0324	Housing/Real Estate
0186	0462*	0561	Local Bills: Counties
0187	0463*	0725	Local/Metropolitan Government
0188	0491*	0558	Governmental Operations
0189	0540*	0788	Crime/Corrections
0190	0749*	0762	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0191	0794*	0919	Elections
0192	0849*	0929	Local Bills: Counties
0193	0859*	0512	Veterans/Military
0194	1006*	1043	Local Bills: Other Units
0195	1092	1119	Transportation
0196	1101*	0922	Environment/Natural Resources
0197	1147*	1096	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0198	1029	0883*	Transportation
0199	0670	0695*	Health/Welfare
0200	0161	0598*	Banking
0201	0659	0601*	Housing/Real Estate
0202	1057	0755*	Agriculture
0203	1027	1168*	Insurance
0204	0114*	0986	Crime/Corrections
0205	0290*	0743	Health/Welfare
0206	0294*	0610	Housing/Real Estate
0207	0381*	0448	Taxes/Budget
0208	0419*	0613	Insurance
0209	0599*	0642	Employment/Labor
0210	0745*	0737	Governmental Operations
0211	1108*	1040	Local/Metropolitan Government
0212	1111*	none	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0213	1171*	1157	Taxes/Budget
0214	0077*	0079	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0215	0102*	0142	Housing/Real Estate
0216	1124*	1157	Miscellaneous
0217	0093	0050*	Crime/Corrections
0218	0081	0092*	Local/Metropolitan Government
0219	0622	0160*	Pensions/Retirement
0220	0193	0161*	Local Bills: Cities/Towns

Chapter	HF	SF	Topic
0221	0356	0263*	Insurance
0222	0211	0267*	Taxes/Budget
0223	1041	0271*	Local Bills: Counties
0224	0565	0278*	Local Bills: Counties
0225	0332	0280*	Banking
0226	0532	0297*	Crime/Corrections
0227	0640	0366*	Local Bills: Other Units
0228	0147	0427*	Health/Welfare
0229	0536	0527*	Legal/Judiciary
0230	0269	0597*	Banking
0231	1154	0639*	Energy/Utilities
0232	0481	0652*	Agriculture
0233	0917	0684*	Legal/Judiciary
0234	1113	0699*	Transportation
0235	0790	0769*	Legal/Judiciary
0236	0926	0782*	Transportation
0237	0544	0800*	Health/Welfare
0238	0999	0844*	Crime/Corrections
0239	0831	0856*	Legal/Judiciary
0240	1163	0857*	Agriculture
0241	1033	0892*	Insurance
0242	1049	0996*	Banking
0243	1172	1146*	Legal/Judiciary
0244	1305	1241*	Appropriations
0245	0149*	0174	Environment/Natural Resources
0246	0233*	0112	Pensions/Retirement
0247	0330*	0168	Legal/Judiciary
0248	0365*	0333	Health/Welfare
0249	0375*	0572	Health/Welfare
0250	0521*	0853	Banking
0251	0606*	0732	Legal/Judiciary
0252	0610*	0609	Banking
0253	0653*	0866	Elections
0254	0798*	0803	Local Bills: Counties
0255	0836*	0858	Governmental Operations
0256	0904*	0904	Transportation
0257	1236*	1191	Local Bills: Other Units
0258	1283*	none	Appropriations
0259	0910	0201*	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0260	0488	0428*	Governmental Operations
0261	0090*	0231	Transportation
0262	0218*	0196	Crime/Corrections
0263	0314*	0368	Insurance
0264	0582*	0713	Legal/Judiciary
0265	0636*	0472	Local/Metropolitan Government
0266	0667*	0702	Employment/Labor
0267	0744*	0717	Transportation
0268	0870*	0711	Governmental Operations
0269	0541	0072*	Governmental Operations
0270	0733	0238*	Environment/Natural Resources
0271	0335	0253*	Health/Welfare
0272	0143	0337*	Transportation
0273	0806	0398*	Health/Welfare
0274	0594	0412*	Legal/Judiciary
0275	0681	0462*	Employment/Labor
0276	0668	0529*	Legal/Judiciary
0277	0570	0616*	Health/Welfare
0278	0776	0723*	Health/Welfare
0279	0947	0879*	Legal/Judiciary
0280	0874	0923*	Crime/Corrections
0281	0763	0932*	Environment/Natural Resources
0282	1037	1015*	Miscellaneous
0283	0802	1152*	Legal/Judiciary
0284	0973*	0722	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0285	0765*	1093	Insurance
0286	0652*	0660	Pensions/Retirement
0287	0575*	0508	Employment/Labor
0288	0558*	0500	Banking
0289	0300*	0810	Governmental Operations
0290	0274*	0141	Employment/Labor
0291	0251*	0294	Pensions/Retirement
0292	0250*	0163	Insurance
0293	none	1233*	Appropriations
0294	0547	1151*	Crime/Corrections
0295	0933	1003*	Health/Welfare

Session 83

Minnesota House of Representatives

Publication of House Information Office
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Speaker of the House Harry A. Sieben, Jr.	Majority Leader Willis R. Eken	Minority Leader David Jennings
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Chapter	HF	SF	Topic
0296	1208	0954*	Legal/Judiciary
0297	0957	0791*	Environment/Natural Resources
0298	1245	0455*	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0299	0422	0415*	Governmental Operations
0300	1034	0346*	Agriculture
0301	1290*	none	Appropriations
0302	0445*	0479	Local Bills: Cities/Towns
0303	0553*	0446	Elections
0304	0107	0087*	Health/Welfare
0305	0359	0164*	Governmental Operations
0306	0918	0473*	Crime/Corrections
0307	0661	0541*	Employment/Labor
0308	0762	0545*	Health/Welfare
0309	0781	0554*	Local Bills: Other Units
0310	0405	0620*	Health/Welfare
0311	0837	0891*	Transportation
0312	1298	1234*	Appropriations
0313	0030*	0150	Veterans/Military
0314	0092*	0086	Education
0315	0210*	0013	Taxes/Budget
0316	0242*	0183	Employment/Labor
0317	0253*	0020	Governmental Operations
0318	0257*	0860	Transportation
0319	0380*	0373	Crime/Corrections
0320	0409*	0257	Insurance
0321	0435*	0483	Crime/Corrections
0322	0537*	0574	Employment/Labor
0323	0549*	0409	Energy/Utilities
0324	0564*	0395	Governmental Operations
0325	0654*	0912	Environment/Natural Resources
0326	0657*	0636	Transportation
0327	0672*	0726	Taxes/Budget
0328	0674*	0489	Insurance
0329	0722*	0973	Miscellaneous
0330	0769*	0768	Local Bills: Other Units
0331	0782*	0795	Crime/Corrections
0332	0851*	0403	Agriculture
0333	0855*	1142	Legal/Judiciary
0334	0857*	0584	Employment/Labor
0335	0858*	0839	Veterans/Military

Chapter	HF	SF	Topic
0336	0916*	0906	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0337	0995*	0886	Local Bills: Counties
0338	1031*	0893	Local Bills: Other Units
0339	1067*	0880	Governmental Operations
0340	1106*	1052	Insurance
0341	1224*	0952	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0342	1259*	none	Taxes/Budget
0343	1308*	1250	Appropriations
0344	1310*	none	Appropriations
0345	0064	0061*	Crime/Corrections
0346	0237	0159*	Health/Welfare
0347	1176	0194*	Legal/Judiciary
0348	0219	0218*	Legal/Judiciary
0349	0872	0320*	Agriculture
0350	0556	0338*	Banking
0351	0520	0463*	Local/Metropolitan Government
0352	0454	0466*	Environment/Natural Resources
0353	0524	0511*	Environment/Natural Resources
0354	1181	0591*	Insurance
0355	0642	0607*	Governmental Operations
0356	0786	0634*	Environment/Natural Resources
0357	0669	0679*	Local Bills: Other Units
0358	0929	0682*	Miscellaneous
0359	0853	0708*	Legal/Judiciary
0360	0759	0767*	Pensions/Retirement
0361	0372	0823*	Local/Metropolitan Government
0362	0847	0845*	Legal/Judiciary
0363	0960	0855*	Transportation
0364	0748	0862*	Employment/Labor
0365	1040	0889*	Local/Metropolitan Government
0366	0854	0911*	Energy/Utilities
0367	0512	0950*	Agriculture
0368	1021	0964*	Commerce/Consumer Affairs
0369	0959	0985*	Environment/Natural Resources
0370	0898	1008*	Legal/Judiciary
0371	1020	1009*	Transportation
0372	1190	1011*	Employment/Labor
0373	1074	1012*	Environment/Natural Resources
0374	0424	1097*	Agriculture
0375	1090	1189*	Commerce/Consumer Affairs

Resolutions

0001	0383	0390*	Resolutions
0002	0046*	0093	Resolutions
0003	0312	0186*	Resolutions
0004	1243	1195*	Resolutions
0005	1059*	1191	Resolutions
0006	0800	0863*	Resolutions
0007	0613	0645*	Resolutions
0008	0452*	0423	Resolutions
0009	1081*	1010	Resolutions
0010	1188*	1126	Resolutions
0011	1269*	1263	Resolutions

Bill the Governor Vetoed:

Rent control ban vetoed

HF648—Schoenfeld
SF510*—Wegscheid

Would have prohibited any city, county, or town from imposing rent control on private residential property; would have specified that local units of government may manage or control property in which they have a financial interest through a housing authority or similar agency, contract with a property owner, mediate between property owners and tenants to negotiate rents, and act according to requirements of federal and state law.