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Session Review

Vol. 8 No. 1

JUNE, 1982

A Publication about the Minnesota State Senate



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ersity: the hallmark of the 1982 session

Introduction

On the cover:

Long unemployment lines mirrored the increasing fund deficit which was addressed by legislative action; tougher drunken driving legislation aims at pulling these dangerous drivers off the road; parimutuel betting at horse races may become legal if voters approve a constitutional amendment placed on the November ballot; and senators examine re-districting maps issued by a three judge federal panel immediately after the plan's release.

Lower left photo by Tom Olmscheid. Others by Mark M. Nelson

Session Review

Vol 6 No 1 JUNE 1982

The 1982 *Session Review* incorporates the spring edition of *Perspectives*, the Senate's quarterly magazine, in order to provide a more comprehensive overview of the 1982 regular and special session. It was prepared by the Senate Public Information Office staff.

Writers: Karen L. Clark
Anita L. Neumann
Steve Senyk
Judith Strobel
Photographer: Mark M. Nelson
Graphic Designer: Judith Strobel
Chapter Section: Barb Burleigh

The staff also covers legislative action for its weekly news summary, *Briefly*, which is printed during session. The office's publications and informational brochures are available free of charge to interested citizens.

For further information, call (612) 296-0504 or write to:
Senate Public Information Office
Room B-29
State Capitol Building
St. Paul, MN 55155.

The shortest regular legislative session in recent memory came to an end Friday, March 19. True, there was a one day Special Session March 30, as a result of the gubernatorial veto of an essential unemployment compensation bill, but, on the whole, the work of the legislature was completed with relative ease and dispatch.

The one unifying element of the second half of the 72nd legislative session was its very diversity. Issues resolved by members of the Senate and House of Representatives ranged from strengthening the laws for drunken driving on the state's highways to setting a comprehensive agricultural land policy.

This is not to say the legislature was able to solve *all* the problems facing Minnesota. The deteriorating condition of the state's financial situation was evident throughout the session and continued to plague lawmakers' attempts at balancing the budget. And, a controversial measure dealing with the volatile workers' compensation issue fell victim to the same gubernatorial veto that gave rise to the special session dealing with unemployment compensation.

As in past years, this issue of *Session Review* attempts to highlight some of the diverse elements brought to bear in passing the laws that will affect nearly every Minnesotan. In addition, this issue contains a complete listing of all the bills signed into law this session.

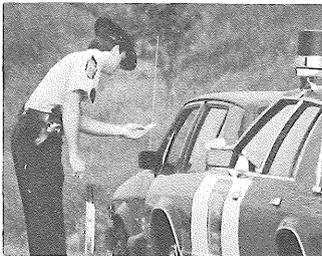
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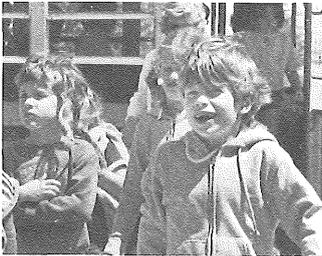
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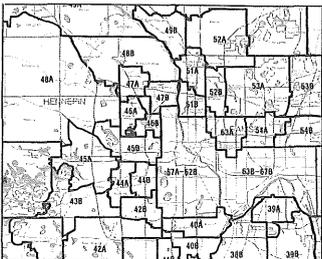
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Minnesota complies with federal standards for unemployment compensation

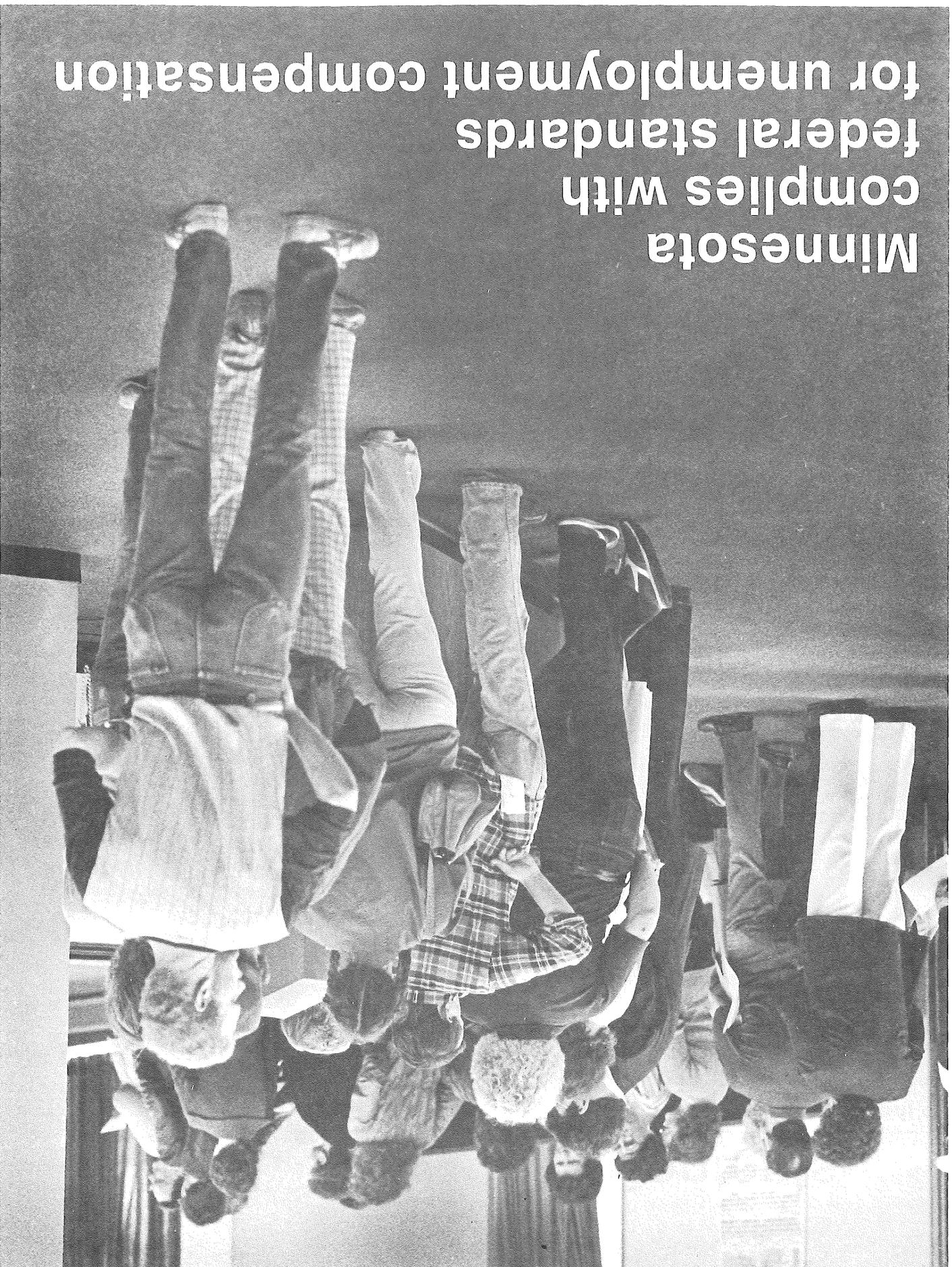


Photo by Mark M. Nelson

by Anita L. Neumann

In 1981, an average of 120,200 workers in Minnesota were without a job. Of those, an average of 53,055 had active, regular, unemployment compensation claims with the state. The figures for 1980 were nearly the same.

In 1981, an average of \$278 million in unemployment benefits were paid to workers who had lost their jobs. Taxes collected from employers to support the program averaged only \$204 million, meaning that in 1981 alone the system was out of sync by some \$74 million.

Continuing deficits

For the first three months of 1982, Department of Economic Security figures showed unemployment running ahead of the comparable numbers for 1981. Preliminary figures show 77,108 under insured unemployment for January 1982 (compared with 68,406 in 1981), 79,642 in February (69,371 in 1981) and 79,360 in March (78,595 during 1981).

As of April 1 the state had paid out \$126 million in regular unemployment benefits plus a portion of \$4 million in extended benefits since that partly federally-supported program went into effect at the end of February. By April 1 of this year only \$26.3 million (nearly \$5 million of which will be reimbursed to non-profit employers) in taxes had been collected. (This huge disparity is expected to ease somewhat as seasonal unemployment lessens with the arrival of summer weather which is of particular importance to the construction industry, and as employer tax contributions increase.)

The traditional solution to these deficit problems has been to secure federal, interest-free loans to tide the state's compensation fund over until the economy improved and the fund operated in the black once more.

By March 31 of this year, Minnesota had \$192 million in outstanding federal unemployment fund loans.

Legislative action

The 1982 legislature was forced to act quickly in passing a law allowing Minnesota to pay interest on the new unemployment insurance loans it receives from the federal government as of April 1. This action became necessary to bring the state's law into conformity with federal legislation which eliminated the interest-free unemployment compensation loans. If

Minnesota, or any other state, did not pass legislation to bring state law into conformance with the federal standards, the federal government would have imposed tax penalties against state employers.

The penalties would have meant the loss of federal unemployment tax "forgiveness" for Minnesota employers. The current Federal Unemployment Trust Account (FUTA) tax rate assessed against employers is 3.4 percent of the first \$6,000 of each employee's wages. In practice, however, state employers must pay only seven-tenths of one percent of this tax as long as state law conforms with what is adopted at the federal level. If the state is found to be out of conformance with any part of the federal law, the tax "forgiveness" is revoked and employers are liable for the full amount of the tax. In Minnesota, loss of the forgiveness could have cost employers \$225 million in 1982.

The newly enacted unemployment compensation law, Chap. 1 of the 1982 First Special Session, in addition to granting the interest payment authority, aligns Minnesota with federal law in three other areas: extended benefits, Trade Act benefits and child support deductions.

Extended benefits

Extended benefits were designed to give laid-off workers additional assistance in times of severe economic conditions after their 26 weeks of regular unemployment compensation had run out. Extended benefits are currently capped at 13 weeks.

Extended benefits have in the past been triggered by any of three mechanisms. The benefits may be put into effect when the state's unemployment rate among insured workers reaches 4 percent for 13 weeks (in a 52 week period) if that rate is at least 20 percent above the rate for the same period in each of the prior two years. Minnesota also has an optional trigger set at 5 percent for 13 weeks regardless of what happened in the 2 previous years. Finally, extended benefits could have been put into effect as a result of national unemployment levels. The benefits would have been paid out if the national rate of insured unemployment reaches four and a half percent for 12 consecutive weeks. Minnesota has been qualified to pay out extended benefits since February of this year under the mandatory state trigger. The national trigger was eliminated in

August, 1981 by action taken in the federal budget reconciliation bill.

Insured unemployment is the percentage derived by dividing the average weekly number of workers filing unemployment claims (during the most recent 13 consecutive weeks) by the average total number of employees covered by the state unemployment insurance act.

In all cases, the federal government eventually picks up half of the tab for the program.

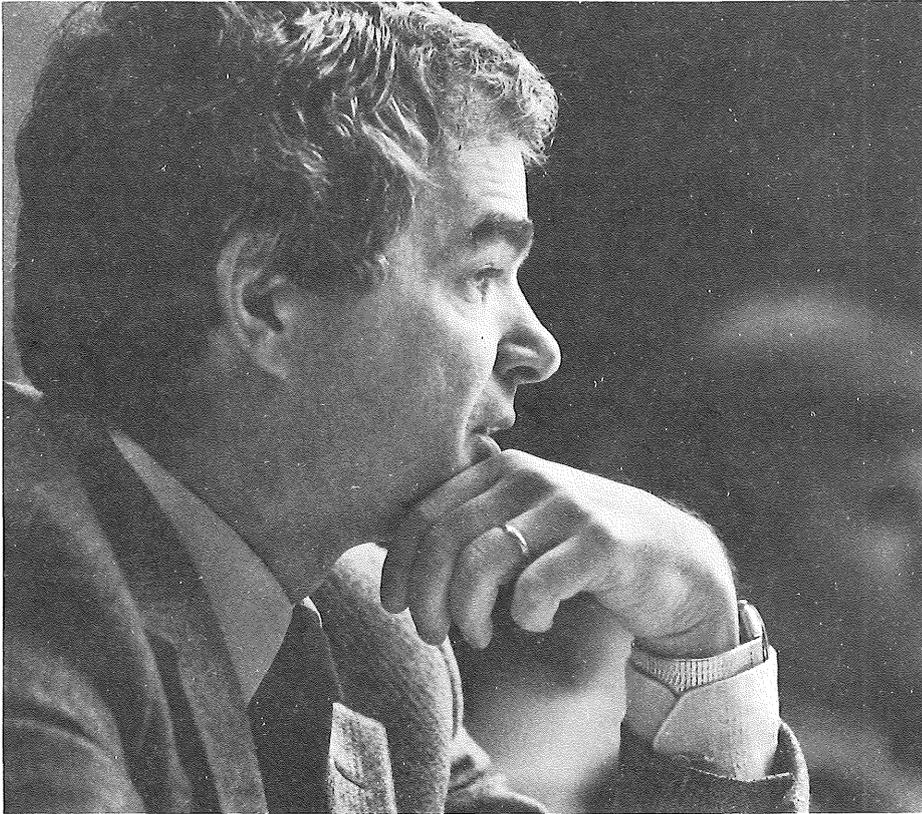
Provisions of the new law, which will go into effect in September, make several changes in the way extended benefits are administered. The national trigger for the payment of extended benefits will be eliminated altogether. The mandatory state trigger for extended benefits will be increased from four to five percent while the optional state trigger will be increased from five to six percent. If those requirements were currently in effect, Minnesota workers would not be eligible to receive extended benefits.

To qualify for extended benefits an employee must now earn at least 40 times his weekly benefit amount during his base period (52 weeks). The new language, in effect, increases to 20 the number of credit weeks necessary for extended benefit eligibility. A credit week is defined as any week in which a worker earns 30 percent of the state average weekly wage.

Any unemployed worker who fails to actively seek work in any week will not receive extended benefits. To requalify for those payments a worker must get another job for at least four weeks and earn at least four times his weekly benefit amount. In addition, an unemployed worker must accept any job which he is capable of performing and which pays at least the minimum wage or exceeds the worker's weekly benefit amount.

Any unemployed worker receiving extended benefits who moves to another state which is not at the time paying extended benefits, will be cut-off from Minnesota's benefits after two weeks. Previously, workers could continue to receive extended benefits (until the 13 week maximum was reached) as long as they were actively seeking work in the other state.

An unemployed worker's extended benefits may also be reduced if the worker is receiving trade readjustment allowances under the federal Trade Act. The trade readjustment allowance is a federal compensation program targeted toward those workers who



Sen. Glen Taylor

lost their job because the industry in which they were employed suffered economic setbacks due to international competition. The auto and steel industries are two particularly vulnerable sectors of the U.S. economy.

The state's share of extended benefit payments are now being charged against the base period employer in accordance with the dictates of the new law. In the past, the expense was pooled among all employers.

The new law also clarifies how the state insured unemployment rate itself will be calculated. The base calculations will now be based solely on regular unemployment figures. Previously, the equations had included extended benefit figures.

The new law also contains a provision retroactive to September of 1981 which allows a person receiving trade readjustment assistance to quit an unsuitable job to enter a training program approved in accordance with the 1974 federal Trade Act.

People eligible for trade readjustment benefits must still look for and accept work under the same conditions as those that apply for extended benefits. If a worker does find and accepts a job

which pays less than 80 percent of his former wage and is then accepted into an approved training program, he may quit the job in order to participate in the training program without losing the trade allowance benefits.

The final area of formal state compliance with federal law lies in the area of child support arrangements. Minnesota law now formally requires that an unemployed worker's child support payments must be withheld from unemployment benefit payments in order to insure that the support obligation is met. In practice, Minnesota already has the policy of deducting both child-support and alimony payments from compensation checks.

State incentives

Critics of Minnesota's unemployment compensation system have argued that the system is too liberal in its provision of benefits to workers. Many have charged that in too many instances laid-off workers have been better off on compensation than they were when working.

"Minnesota's unemployment program no longer meets the needs of people who have lost their jobs," according to

Sen. Glen Taylor (IR-Mankato). "It does, however, meet the needs of those who want to supplement their income," he said.

Others have contended that the system ought to place a greater tax burden on those employers with higher unemployment "experience" ratings rather than spreading the costs around to everyone regardless of their lay-off record.

Yet others have argued that the taxable wage base, upon which employer tax rates are based, is not adequate to keep up with the costs of running the system.

According to Department of Economic Security Commissioner Rolf Middleton, the difficulties plaguing Minnesota's system are a result of a combination of factors. The state and national recession, inflation, more frequent unemployment, longer periods of unemployment and the upward movement of wages in Minnesota have all coalesced to put tremendous pressure on Minnesota workers and the compensation system, he said.

Minnesota's new law has been described by its sponsors as a first step toward making the compensation system better able to cope with the continuing pressures and to provide a solution to some of the criticisms leveled against it.

The law will "move us in the right direction," according to Sen. Collin Peterson (DFL-Detroit Lakes), one of the bill's sponsors. It will help the state "deal with the huge [compensation fund] deficit," he said.

Specifically the state effort is targeted toward three major areas: benefit eligibility, benefit payments, and taxing practices.

Eligibility

Any worker must still work for 15 credit weeks to qualify for benefits initially. The worker, however, must earn at least 30 percent of the state average weekly wage (rather than \$50 as was the previous requirement) in order for a week to qualify as a credit week.

Anyone with a salary of three times the state average annual wage or more will not be eligible for unemployment compensation. Nor will benefits be paid to a worker whose 15 credit weeks were earned during seasonal employment. Seasonal employment is

defined as tourism or recreation. A full-time student will be ineligible for benefits unless a majority of the credit weeks were earned while the person was a full-time student.

To remain eligible for benefits, a laid-off worker must actively seek work and accept any suitable work. If an individual refuses to take a suitable job, he is disqualified from receiving additional benefits until at least four weeks have gone by, another job has been found, and the person has earned at least four times his weekly benefit amount.

A worker who is laid-off and would ordinarily be able to receive compensation will be ruled ineligible if the person previously agreed to a written arrangement stating that the job would last less than 15 weeks and not pay more than \$2,500 in wages. The 15 weeks must be a normal employment period for that particular employer.

Benefit payments

Benefit payments will be capped at a weekly maximum of \$184 this year, \$191 in 1983 and \$198 in 1984. As of July 1, 1985 the maximum benefit will adjust automatically every July to account for changes in the year before.

In order to address the problem of

unemployment benefits which in some cases exceed a person's weekly wage, the new law contains language which recalculates a person's benefits if it is determined that those benefits are indeed higher than the wage.

Up to fifty percent of the amount of any worker's pension benefit payments may also be deducted from compensation payments if the worker contributed to the pension fund.

Taxing practices

Minnesota has enacted two major innovations in the determination of how state unemployment taxes are imposed: a floating wage base and a split wage base.

Unlike the past method, the taxable wage base for levying unemployment taxes will "float" at 60 percent of the average annual wage for the previous year. Up until this change was enacted the base had been fixed at \$8,000 per employee.

The actual amount of tax imposed against an employer will now be based upon the employer's "experience" rating. Such a rating is an indication of the number of employees an employer lays-off each year. This base will now be split because those employers whose experience rate is less than 1/10 of 1 percent will pay taxes on only the

first \$8,000 of each employee's wages. Employers with higher experience ratings (ie. a history of high numbers of lay-offs) will be taxed upon wages earned above \$8,000.

The "move to an experience-based system shifts the burden of paying for the system on to the people who use the system," Peterson told his colleagues during an explanation of the bill on the Senate floor.

An employer's experience "memory" will be increased next January from a three-year base period to four years in 1984 and five-years in 1985. This means that increasing time spans will be used in determining the lay-off rate for each employer.

The overall tax rate itself cannot be increased or decreased by more than one and a half percent in 1982 and two and a half percent in 1983 and thereafter. The tax rate for small businesses, however, is limited to a one and a half percent increase or decrease.

Construction industry

The law also singles out new construction employers and dictates that they must pay taxes based upon the average benefit-cost rate for the construction industry as a whole. This is done because new employers do not have a past experience rating and because the construction industry has traditionally had one of the highest lay-off rates in the state due to the seasonal nature of the work.

"Construction has the most divergent unemployment rate," explained Sen. James Pehler (DFL-St. Cloud), chairman of the Senate's Unemployment Insurance Subcommittee. The bill "targets the area of greatest discrepancy," he said.

"We're trying to make those who use the system, pay for the system," added Taylor.

Finally, the penalty and interest rate on late taxes and reports will increase to one and a half percent beginning October 1, 1982.

The new unemployment insurance statute was originally part of a combined unemployment and workers compensation package which was vetoed by the governor during the regular session.



Lengthy hearings on the unemployment compensation fund deficit culminated in a one day special session. Senators Collin Peterson, James Pehler and Florian Chmielewski discuss the issue.

Workers' compensation reform vetoed

by Anita L. Neumann

Unlike the unemployment insurance legislation which was passed by the legislature and signed into law by the governor, the volatile workers' compensation portion of the two-fold reform package was vetoed by the governor and subsequently laid aside until next year.

Efforts to modify the state's workers' compensation system began early in the session and continued through its closing moments amid packed hearings and emotion-charged testimony by workers and employers alike.

The problem

The main source of debate in this time of statewide financial difficulties was predictably, the cost of the system. Workers and labor leaders charged that system costs have increased because of insurance company profits and administrative costs. Business leaders on the other hand, laid blame on the amount and duration of benefits workers receive and on what they maintained was abuse of the system.

Labor representatives stressed that benefits should allow a worker adequate time and resources to recover from job-related injuries and to

maintain his accustomed standard of living during convalescence. That sentiment was echoed by many senators.

"Why should a family have to take a cut in their standard of living because the bread-winning spouse is killed or injured through no fault of his or his family's?" asked Sen. Collin Peterson (DFL-Detroit Lakes) during committee deliberations.

Businessmen, their representatives and sympathetic members of the Senate leveled the counterclaim that a liberal benefit structure is a work disincentive.

"No worker should receive more in tax-free spendable money than when he was at work," said Sen. Nancy Brataas (IR-Rochester) who supported cost-cutting recommendations made in the so-called "Markman report." That report, compiled by state Insurance Commissioner Michael Markman, recommended that the legislature adopt a change to a worker's spendable earnings as the basis for compensation. Currently, Minnesota's system uses gross earnings in calculating benefits. The report suggested several other benefit reductions as a way to further reduce system costs.

Criticism of the recommendations centered around the argument that the report emphasized benefit reductions

as the only mechanism for cutting costs. Opponents pointed out that administrative costs, medical costs, attorney fees, and insurance company practices (reserving policies and rate-making were cited as examples) ought to have also been looked at for potential cost-savings.

"The 1981 legislation [which commissioned the Markman report] mandated a total overview," according to Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls.). "The report is insufficient . . . it looks only at rates," he said. "It's not a total picture of the flow of money through the system."

Early work

In an early version of the workers' comp bill, Employment subcommittee members were presented with proposals to base benefit calculations on spendable rather than gross earnings; to deduct government or private disability or death benefits from compensation benefits; and to separate partial disability benefits from other benefits as well as prohibiting payment of those benefits at the same time that other benefits were being paid.

Final action

The final set of workers' compensation proposals came as a result of conference committee work on a comprehensive workers'-unemployment compensation bill at the end of the session. The package, which was submitted to and eventually vetoed by the governor because of opposition to the workers' comp language, was eventually broken apart. The unemployment insurance legislation was repassed during the subsequent special session and finally signed by the governor. The workers' compensation measure was tabled until next session when it is expected to be a major issue once again.

Major provisions of the vetoed bill include the traditional gross earnings base for benefit computations. The new law, however, would have eliminated the opportunity for workers to collect more on compensation than they earned at the time of their injury. Specifically, total disability benefits would have continued to be paid at the



Sen. Nancy Brataas



Sen. Collin Peterson responds to questions from members of the Employment Committee.

current rate of 66% percent of the injured employee's gross wage with a maximum of 100 percent of the state average weekly wage (SAWW). An absolute minimum benefit would have been set at 20 percent of the SAWW. The new language would also have dropped the distinction between temporary total and permanent total disability.

Temporary partial benefits were slated for payment at 66% of a worker's gross earnings with a maximum at 100 percent of the SAWW. Permanent partial benefits would have been paid on the same basis with a total maximum weekly benefit amount of \$267. In addition, the annual escalation of these benefits with the SAWW would have been eliminated. A worker could not receive benefits for more than 500 weeks. The provision would have stopped the practice of "stacking" benefits beyond 500 weeks (which translates into a maximum total benefit amount of approximately \$147,000), and would have established a method of reducing the overall benefit awards for multiple injuries.

The current practice of offsetting social security disability benefits from workers' compensation payments would have been continued. A new provision was added, however, which would have eliminated the requirement that an injured worker receive at least \$25,000 in benefits before the offset would become effective.

The conference committee bill would also have put greater emphasis on the rehabilitation of the injured worker.

"We're putting a lot more emphasis on the rehabilitation system," according to Peterson, chief author of the Senate legislation. "We're trying to set up a process where the goal of the process is getting people back to work," he said.

Specifically, employers would have been charged with the responsibility of getting an injured worker into a rehabilitation program within 15 days of finding out that the worker could not return to his pre-injury job or within 90 days if the employee was not back on the job. A target date for the worker's return to work would also have been required. Rehabilitation benefits equal to the appropriate level of total or partial disability benefits would be paid (instead of the regular disability benefits) during the rehabilitation. The bill would also have given the worker a greater voice in selecting an appropriate program by giving him a veto in the selection process. A worker would have lost his benefits if he did not make a "good faith" effort to participate in the program.

The legislature's proposal would also have changed the way death benefits are paid to surviving spouses. The bill would have established a schedule to reduce benefits according to the share of the combined household income contributed by the deceased worker. Regular benefits paid to a surviving spouse would have been reduced if the deceased worker contributed less than 35 percent of the couple's combined weekly wage. A ten-year cap on death benefits for a surviving spouse would have begun on the 18th birthday of the

youngest dependent child. The measure would have maintained the current offset of social security death benefits from compensation benefits.

In a major change in current law, the vetoed bill would have set up a state competitive fund for workers' compensation payment. The non-profit public corporation would have competed with private carriers in selling workers' compensation insurance. The insurance policies themselves would have been required to contain deductible provisions. The minimum deductible would have been \$500 per injury with a \$5000 maximum yearly total. Employers of injured workers would have been responsible for paying the deductible.

Finally, the bill (H.F. 1220) would have mandated a 16 percent reduction in insurance premium rates because of benefit reductions and other changes, according to its legislative authors. An additional rate reduction of 11.1 percent also would have been required as a result of changes in the way vacation, holiday and sick pay are calculated in the wage base. These items are currently excluded from the payroll base against which insurance rates are applied (except when they exceed 10 percent of an employer's payroll). If the new bill had become law, these would have been included in the payroll figures thus increasing the base.

"The governor chose to veto a reasonable compensation package," said Peterson. "That prevents relief until 1983," he said.

Win, place or show — pari-mutuel amendment is on ballot

by Steve Senyk

Voters at the 1982 November election will be able to express their opinions on four constitutional amendments, including the question of whether to legalize on-track parimutuel betting on horse racing. Although the legislature had discussed the legalization of parimutuel betting in past years, it became this session's most controversial amendment in light of the state's budgetary problems.

Legislators were split on deciding if they should allow any gambling question to be on the ballot in November and the proponents in both houses differed on what type of question should be put to the voters. Both a state lottery and parimutuel betting came in for their fair share of publicity. But when the lottery bill was defeated in the Senate Judiciary Committee, S.F. 303, the parimutuel bill, became the vehicle for Senate gambling proponents.

According to the bill's author, Sen. Clarence Purfeerst (DFL-Faribault), parimutuel betting at the race track would offer some advantages that the lottery would not. He said that while a lottery would generate income for the state more directly, parimutuel wagering would provide additional economic benefits to local businesses and create jobs.



John Farrell of the Minnesota Thoroughbred Association, told the General Legislation and Administrative Rules Committee that "between 400 to 600 full-time permanent jobs would be created at the race track and that fifty percent of those would be non-skilled." A 1980 study conducted in Nebraska by an independent market research firm showed that local businesses received approximately \$98 million as a result of the establishment of a racetrack. And, the National Association of State Racing Commissioners released a study showing that the average tax revenue in 1980 for the 33 states that currently have parimutuel betting was in the area of \$22 million.

But Sen. Wayne Olhoft (DFL-Herman), chairman of the General Legislation and Administrative Rules Committee, said that the "side benefits are oversold." He added that "if you subtract the social costs, it seems to me it costs more than it benefits the state."

Olhoft's committee listened to hours of testimony from both opponents and proponents. While the proponents cited the economic advantages a race track would provide, opponents argued

that the track would cause an increase in organized crime and an increase in the number of compulsive gamblers in the state. A witness told the committee that he sold three homes to obtain money to satisfy his gambling needs as a result of his compulsive behavior.

"After having a chance to hear the testimony personally, it really solidified the feeling in me that I didn't want to be a part of a state activity that would force that tragedy on any family," Olhoft said. "Proponents minimize this and discredit it."

With strong arguments being presented both for and against the bill, S.F. 303 underwent various changes before being approved in its present form. In the Judiciary Committee, Sen. Ron Sieloff (R-St. Paul), successfully tacked on an amendment that would dedicate one-half of the net profits from the race track toward social programs to aid compulsive gamblers and fight organized crime. Sieloff said he offered the amendment to "address the social ramifications that could occur from the legalization of betting." The committee members' concerns became more evident when they proceeded to defeat the constitutional amendment proposal



asking the voters if the prohibition of a state lottery should be repealed.

But the lottery issue did not die with the bill. When S.F. 303 came to the Senate floor, Sen. Ron Dicklich (DFL-Hibbing) asked the body to amend the lottery question onto the parimutuel bill. Thirty-two members agreed while 29 voted no. The gambling proponents earned another small victory when the Senate adopted an author's amendment that removed the dedication of one-half of the net profits for the social programs.

With his bill now containing a lottery and language restricting the practice of betting, Purfeerst brought S.F. 303 before a House/Senate conference committee. The House bill differed significantly from the Senate version because it included parimutuel betting on dog racing but not the question on the lottery. The conferees quickly eliminated restrictive language in the Senate bill arguing that either existing law addressed those concerns or it would be more appropriate for future legislatures to act on them. They then tentatively agreed to put both the lottery question and the question permitting on-track parimutuel betting on horse and dog racing on the ballot.

It was not until the final hours of the session that the conferees revised the bill again to include only the question on the legalization of on-track parimutuel betting on horse races. The House author, Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin), said that his colleagues would not support the lottery, while Purfeerst questioned whether the senators would support dog-racing in addition to horse racing.

If the voters choose to legalize on-track parimutuel betting on horse racing, the 1983 legislature will have to pass legislation to implement the amendment. Purfeerst said if there is voter approval, "I would assume that bills would be introduced that would establish a commission to start parimutuel betting in Minnesota." He said the board would probably consist of five members and would directly govern the operation of parimutuel betting.

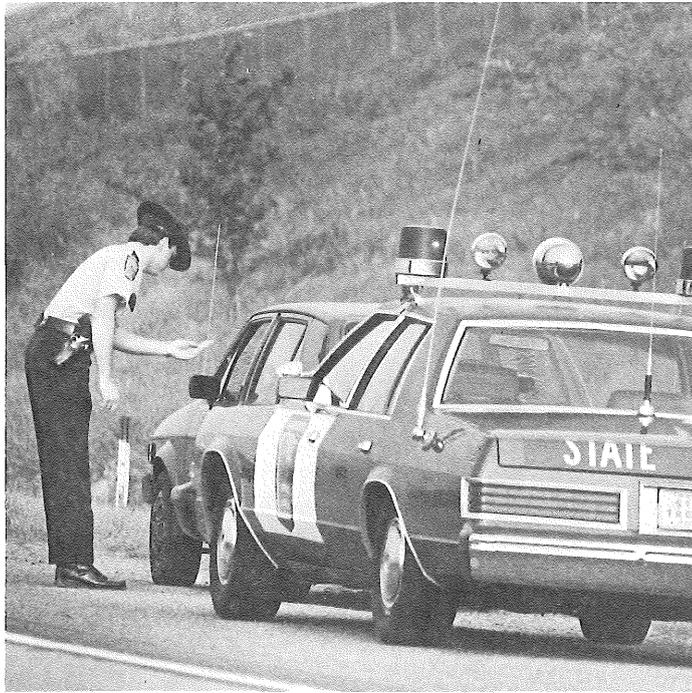
Olhoft also views the voters' decision as a legislative mandate. But, he added, some of the senators who supported S.F. 303 will be active in encouraging the voters to defeat the issue in November. He said some senators voted for parimutuel betting because they wanted to put the issue

to the people. In addition, putting the question on the ballot could encourage a high voter turnout which, Olhoft indicated, is a positive social benefit to any state.

Throughout the legislative process, Purfeerst stressed that parimutuel betting would not solve the state's current budget problems and would not generate revenue until 1987 at the earliest. "It will take at least three years to get parimutuel betting into full existence," he said.

Opponents said they felt the financial situation of the state did have some impact on the passing of the legislation. "Part of the success of the bill is related to the desperation to find new revenues," Olhoft said. "In past years there was more focus on the consequence to the state and on what type of environment parimutuel would create."

Despite the conflicting opinions of legislators regarding on-track parimutuel betting, it is now up to Minnesotans at the polling booths on the second Tuesday in November to weigh the benefits and the consequences . . . and to decide.



Legislators agree on bi-partisan bill to put the brakes on drunken driving

by Judith Strobel

When a twenty-three year old Richfield man was arrested twice last year for drunken driving, he figured that he'd had two unlucky breaks. Now, he says he was lucky because he was forced to reevaluate his drinking habits.

"Tom" is one of 27,929 drivers who were arrested in 1981 for drunken driving. These men and women of varying ages and economic backgrounds have at least one thing in common: they got caught.

In Minnesota, only one out of 300 drunken drivers is caught despite the estimated 20,000 to 30,000 who are on state roads each weekend. Although Minnesota's ratio is higher than the national average of one out of 2,000, state legislators, public safety officials and many Minnesotans maintain those arrest figures are still not high enough.

Changing attitudes

In an effort to keep more drunken drivers off state roads, legislators put together a bi-partisan bill designed to change the attitudes of drivers such as "Tom" who perceive their chances of being caught as slight. They worked to improve the efforts to apprehend more drinking drivers while making the

public more aware of the swiftness, certainty and severity of penalties.

This approach in deterring drunken drivers seems to hold the most promise, according to an international survey conducted by H. Lawrence Ross. The survey, known as the Ross report, was sponsored and published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in March, 1981.

Throughout the session, the legislators received input on deterring drunken drivers from the public, the press, special interest groups, the governor and the attorney general. Even federal legislators joined in the crusade against drunken drivers by introducing measures which offered funding incentives for states to toughen up their DWI laws.

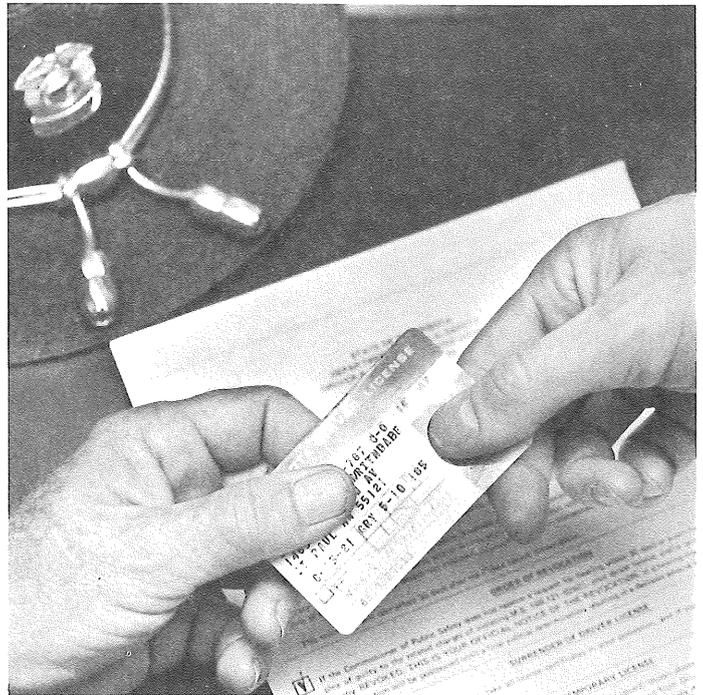
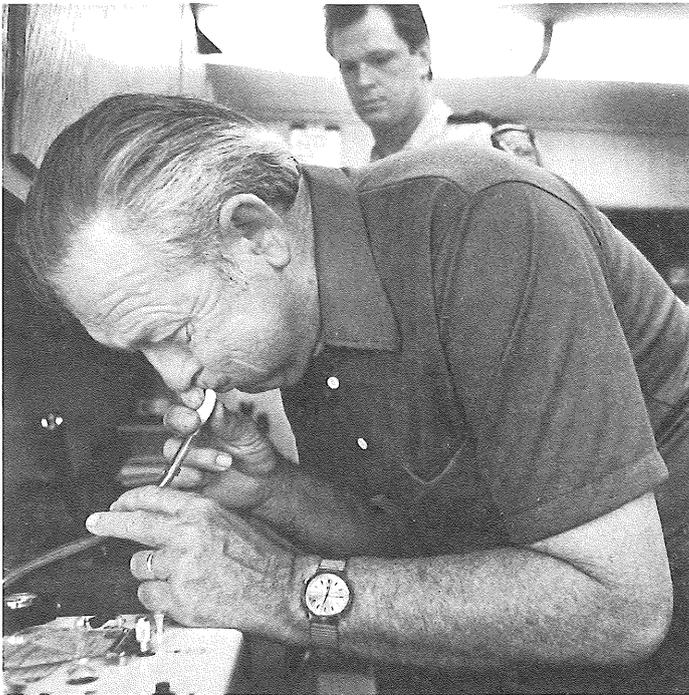
Chapter 423, which passed unanimously in the Senate, strengthens penalties, eases arrest procedures and streamlines the judicial and administrative drivers license revocation processes. The majority of the changes went into effect on April 1 while several administrative changes will take place on July 1 and one provision is delayed until July 1, 1983.

Testimony in the Judiciary Committee, chaired by the bill's author Sen. Jack Davies (DFL-Mpls.), centered on the severity of the problem. Despite the state's heavy control efforts, there has not been a reduction in the number of fatal crashes involving drunken drivers, said Forst Lowery, alcohol program coordinator for the Department of Public Safety (DPS).

In 1981, the post mortem blood tests of Minnesota drivers killed in accidents proved that 62 percent had been drinking and 52 percent were drunk, according to DPS statistics. Forty-nine percent of the adult pedestrians killed in accidents had been drinking and 40 percent were classified drunk. In 1980, the department estimates that drunken drivers were involved in 350 fatal accidents, 3,375 injury accidents and 3,600 property damage accidents.

Stiffening penalties

Chapter 423 mandates license revocation for convicted drivers. A first offense carries a minimum revocation of 30 days. A second offense within five years calls for a 90-day revocation and three-time offenders within 10 years lose their license for a minimum of one year. Four-time offenders face longer periods of license revocation and



The new DWI bill makes it easier for officers to stop suspected drunken drivers (FAR LEFT); allows peace officers to leave suspects' cars unattended (LEFT); no longer requires the officer to offer a blood test if it is not convenient but instead to offer the speedier breathalyzer test (ABOVE); and reduces the temporary drivers' permit from 30 to 7 days (RIGHT).

stiffer requirements to prove successful rehabilitation. An extra 90-day revocation is added to the "normal" revocation period when accidents involving drunken drivers result in personal injury or death.

The charge for a second DWI offense such as "Tom's" is increased from a misdemeanor to a gross misdemeanor with penalties of up to one year in jail and \$1,000 in fines.

Starting July 1, the results of a driver's evidentiary test, such as a blood, breath or urine test, which show an alcohol concentration of 0.07 or more will be recorded on his permanent driving record. A driver who receives a second 0.07 posting within two years may be required by the commissioner of public safety to participate in an alcohol problem assessment at the driver's expense. Those drivers who refuse to be evaluated will lose their driving privileges.

Easing arrests

The new law expands the authority of arresting officers. For instance, an officer is now able to arrest drivers for DWI upon probable cause without a warrant. He can administer the preliminary screening test to drivers who appear to be drunk when getting out of their car even if he did not witness an accident or see erratic driving.

The results of the preliminary screening tests determine whether further testing is necessary. If a driver refuses to take the preliminary screening test, the officer can require an evidentiary test.

After July 1, officers are no longer required to offer the blood test unless it is convenient for them at the time. If they offer the blood test and the driver refuses to take it, they must offer him an alternative breath or urine test. No action can be taken against the driver unless he refuses both the blood test and the alternative test. This provision is expected to save time for the arresting officer by reducing the number of trips to hospitals for the blood test.

Another time-saving provision grants immunity to the county, city or town in regard to the care or custody of the driver's car. Therefore, officers could simply lock the car and leave it unattended rather than waiting for a tow truck to arrive.

Streamlining appeals

A major administrative change, which goes into effect on July 1, shifts the burden of appealing revocations to the driver who must also pay the filing fee. The Notice and Order of Revocation, which is generally given to the driver immediately after he fails the breath test, explains the driver's rights for a

judicial and administrative review. Since the results of blood and urine tests are not immediately available, the notice will be mailed to the violator's last known address. (It is considered to be received within three days after being sent. This stipulation prevents the driver from claiming, as a legal defense, that he did not receive the notice.)

Drivers have 30 days from the day they receive their notice to petition for a judicial review although they lose their driving privileges after the first week. Previously, drivers were able to notify the commissioner of public safety who was responsible for requesting the hearing. Meanwhile, the period of revocation was stayed. The new law will eliminate the revocation delays which sometimes amounted to more than one year. As in the past, drivers must retake the written and behind-the-wheel driving examinations to reinstate their license.

After July 1, the commissioner gains the authority to issue limited licenses to drivers who need to drive to work or a rehabilitation program. During a committee hearing, Sen. James Ulland (R-Duluth) said this provision takes the authority away from the courts "to reduce the likelihood of judge shopping for a generous judge."

New rules will provide speedy hearings within 60 days of the petition filing.



Sen. Jack Davies (UPPER LEFT), Sen. Jim Ramstad (UPPER RIGHT) and Sen. Dave Rued (ABOVE) debate an amendment to transport drunken drivers to detoxification or rehabilitation centers.

Although the scope of the hearings will remain essentially the same, medical and laboratory reports can be admitted as evidence in place of testimony by medical personnel thus creating substantial cost savings.

Transporting drivers

The most controversial provision of the new law does not take effect until July 1, 1983. The provision, which was attached to the bill as a floor amendment, will require drivers who fail or refuse to take a preliminary screening test (and seem too drunk to drive after being tested) to be taken to a detoxification or rehabilitation center. Sen. Jim Ramstad (R-Plymouth) offered the amendment, which was supported by MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Drivers), because "we heard of too many officers who let those persons continue to drive."

Davies argued against the amendment saying "it would undermine the main objective of the bill which is to increase the number of arrests." Sen. Gerald Willet (DFL-Park Rapids) objected to the amendment because "it takes a great deal of time from highly trained officers when other

emergencies may need to be addressed and puts a mandate on local government that will be a large financial burden."

Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls.) questioned the workability of the proposed procedure saying "county boards might tell the sheriff and local police department to 'ease off because every time you don't we pick up additional costs.'"

Sen. Dave Rued (IR-Aitkin) amended the amendment to transfer the transportation costs to the driver and Sen. Hubert Humphrey III (DFL-New Hope) further amended the amendment to allow "designated persons" to do the transporting. Davies maintained that local units of government will still have to pay for indigent persons and successfully delayed the provision's enactment until next year so the 1983 legislature can re-evaluate its potential ramifications.

Aiding problem drinkers

Statistically, DWI arrests and convictions are the biggest single channel into the identification and treatment of persons with drinking problems in Minnesota. Young problem drinkers who are arrested are more likely to be rehabilitated at lower costs than if their problem develops further, according to a DPS report on alcohol problem assessments conducted between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1979.

"Tom" said "If I didn't get my second DWI I might still be where I was because I didn't think or know or accept that I had a drinking problem. I now know (following a rehabilitation program) that I could not use alcohol socially because after I started I couldn't stop."

Lowery said "We use DWI arrests, which we have to do, as a lever for putting the people into treatment who need it. It's a huge problem. It's like trying to bail out a bathtub with a teaspoon and the water's still running."

Balancing legislation

The best method for curbing these problem drinkers was the focus of heated floor debate. Several amendments aimed at severely punishing these drivers were discussed

and later defeated. One amendment, sponsored by Sen. Collin Peterson (DFL-Detroit Lakes) would have permitted the state to confiscate and sell the car of second-time offenders. The senators rejected the amendment citing the fact that family members who did not commit the crime would be left without transportation if the state sold their car.

Sen. Peter Stumpf (DFL-St. Paul) admonished his colleagues for overreacting. "We should have some appreciation of these drivers as people. You want to teach them a lesson but don't go too far."

Peterson said "We are talking about people who are drunk. If we do anything less we are saying it's okay. There is no justification for anybody in that condition to get in a car and drive. If they get this kind of penalty they deserve it."

Sen. Irv Stern (DFL-St. Louis Park) said "We aren't overreacting. We are talking about life and death. We want to help drunken drivers but let's send a message out there."

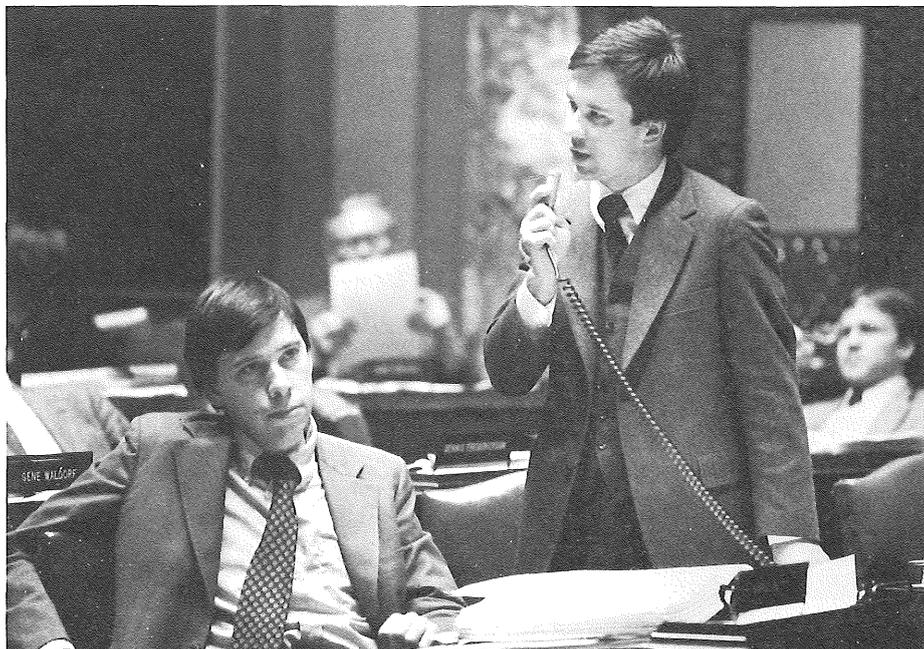
A disclosure amendment, offered by Sen. Marion (Mike) Menning (DFL-Edgerton) would have required the court to record its reasons for reducing or dismissing charges. Davies disagreed with the intent of the amendment because "lawyers should still be able to plea bargain as part of the legal process."

A \$50 surcharge on DWI fines was suggested by Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls.) who proposed that the money be distributed to the jurisdiction of the arresting officer and earmarked for the maintenance of breathalyzer equipment. Opponents said it was bad policy to attach surcharges to criminal fines.

Sen. Greg Dahl (DFL-White Bear Lake) tried to attach several amendments to the bill in committee as well as on the Senate floor. One of his proposals involved "expressed consent" which would have required Minnesotans to agree to take an evidentiary test if apprehended for drunk driving as condition for license application or renewal. He said "expressed consent" would help the arresting officers give the tests as "expeditiously as possible" without having to explain the process to an incoherent driver.

Sen. Ron Sieloff (IR-St. Paul) said "That's like attaching the Miranda warning to someone's birth certificate." He said "People assume they have some rights and that they will be told. That's the price you pay for living in a free society."

Reflecting on the overall impact of the DWI legislation Lowery said "People are always probing to find cracks in the system for somebody to escape through. All in all the legislature did a responsible job of considering all the DWI proposals. They caulked up the cracks and improved the system without destroying it to save it."



Sen Greg Dahl explains his "expressed consent" amendment which would have altered the requirements for license application and renewal.



Chapter 548 allows school districts to adjust special education student-teacher ratios to cut costs.

School districts continue to feel financial pinch

by Anita L. Neumann

Minnesota made its non-budget year pledge of state money to fund public education during the 1983-1984 school year with the enactment of Chap. 548, the 1982 session's omnibus education aids legislation.

Foundation aid

The law, sponsored in the Senate by Neil Dieterich (DFL-St. Paul), sets the 1983-1984 foundation formula allowance at \$1475 per pupil unit. State money will not actually be appropriated until the 1983 legislature convenes in January for its regular biennial budget session.

In accordance with action taken during the Third Special Session of 1981, the basic maintenance mill rate will be maintained at 24 mills for foundation aid in the '83-'84 school year. This rate determines a school district's property tax effort, and subsequently how much foundation aid the district receives from the state. Under provisions of the new law, a district may, however, levy less than the 24 mills without incurring

an underlevy penalty. If a school district levies at least 95 percent of the amount of money raised by a 23 mill tax in that area, the state would pay the district as if the district levied the full 24 mills. This particular provision was inserted to prevent districts from losing state aid as a penalty for not implementing the 24th mill, which was included in the Third Special Session amendments to the statute as an option for school districts.

The state's new law also allows school districts to impose a discretionary levy of up to 2¼ mills (rather than just at 2¼ mills) for the 1982-1983 school year. The levy is capped at 2½ mills for 1983-1984 and thereafter. The discretionary allowance for 1982-1983 will be calculated as though the foundation allowance was \$1416.

Other features of the law include new provisions which provide aid and allow a levy which may be used by school districts with fund balances of \$316 or less per actual pupil unit.

Beginning in the 1983-1984 school year a school district will be able to

hold more than one referendum on a tax increase. On the other side of the coin, however, voters may petition for a reduction (rather than revocation) in a referendum levy.

Transportation aid

With the opening of school next fall, secondary students living less than two miles from school will find themselves without bus service unless their school district finds additional money to provide transportation (the law also allows a special levy for this purpose). State transportation aid will be paid only for elementary students who live one mile or more from school and for secondary students living two miles or more from school. Handicapped children, however, are not subject to the new limits.

Special education

State aid specifically for summer school programs will be provided for special education purposes only, and that aid will be based on pupil unit counts limited to disability placement levels four, five, and six (ie. those children who are in special education courses more than one-half of the regular school day). State summer school aid for other programs was repealed in the Third Special Session.

Overall special education funding provisions specify that Limited English Proficiency (LEP) aid for the 1982-1983 school year will be based upon .60 percent of teacher salaries. This aid previously had been set at 65 percent of salaries and will return to that level beginning in the 1983-1984 school year.

The basic special education aid formula will allocate aid based on 61 percent of instructors' salaries in 1982-1983. Aid is set at 70 percent beginning in 1983-1984.

Other attempts to ease the money problems facing the state and its schools include a suspension of rules on special education supervisory personnel for the 1982-1983 school year and a 20 percent increase in special education student-staff ratios for that same period.

Flexibility

The state's newly amended education law will also allow adjustment of annual school schedules to allow four-day weeks (or variations thereof) statewide as long as the number of

instructional hours meets state board rules.

A school district may also make a transfer up to \$50 per pupil unit from the capital expenditure fund to the general fund during the 1982-1983 school year to help alleviate temporary financial problems.

The law will now base adult vocational aid on 75 percent of teacher salaries, except for the upcoming school year when it will be calculated on 69 percent of salaries. Secondary vocational aid is to be calculated on 45 percent of salary and travel except in 1982-1983 when 41.6 percent will be the base. Secondary vocational equipment aid will no longer be paid as of next fall.

Pre-school health screening programs will also undergo a number of changes. Nutritional and physical assessments will be dropped as required elements of the program. A district may still include these in their assessment but state aid will no longer be paid for them. Those items are replaced by measures of height, weight, and blood pressure as the required components. The 1982-1983 aid for this program will correspondingly be reduced from \$29 per child to \$15.

Taxes

The newly enacted law also provides for a property tax shift. Specifically,

portions of a district's local tax levy for the upcoming school year will be shifted into the current school year and recognized in June. The shifted portion will be the lesser of three components:

1. The June and July school district tax settlement revenue. Tax settlement revenue is current and overdue property tax revenues, and mobile home property tax receipts collected by the county and distributed to the school district. Statutory operating debt levy revenue is not to be counted;

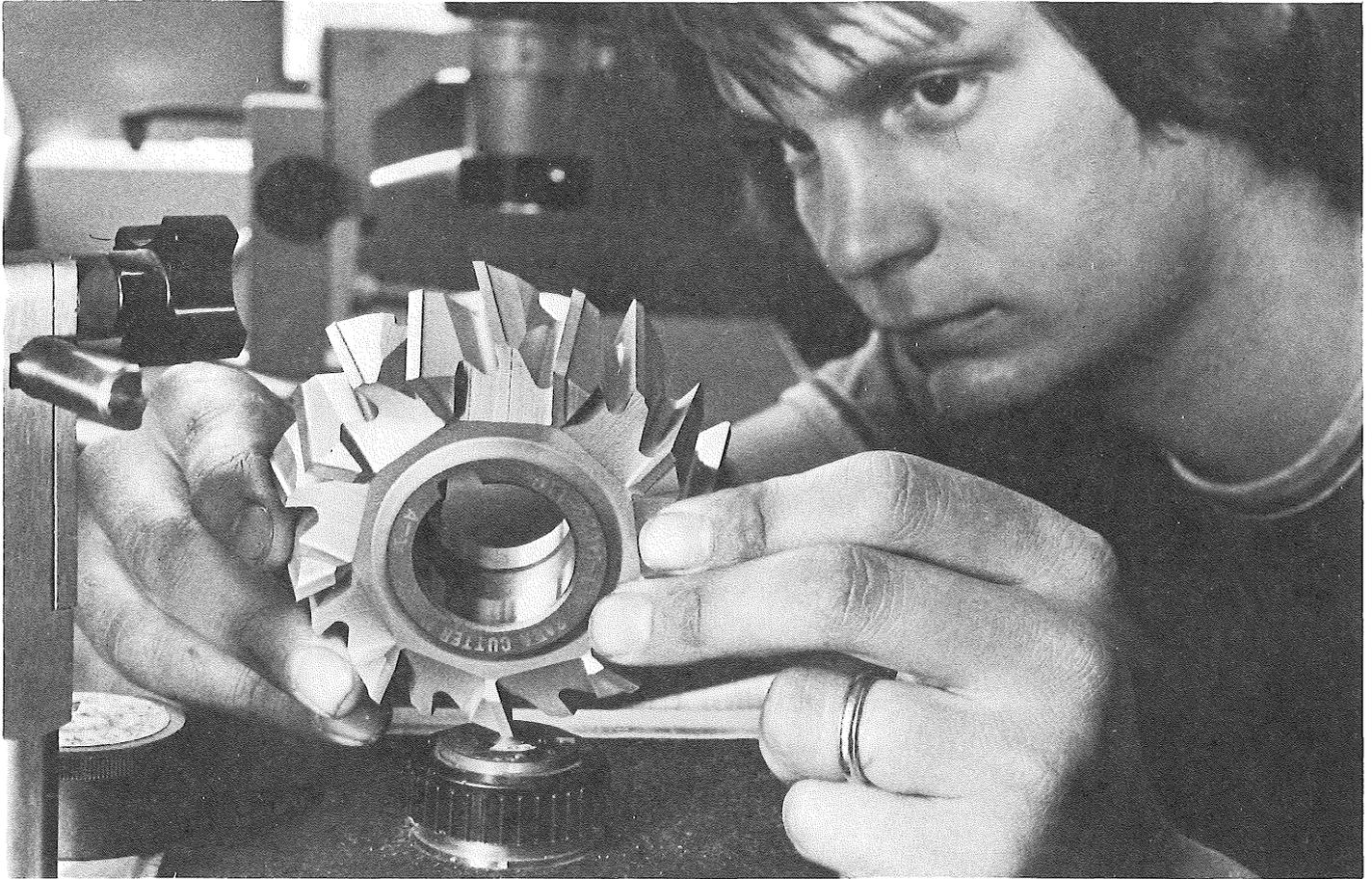
2. The total of state aid which is to be paid to the district during the current fiscal year for a specific school year; or

3. One-sixth of the "spread" levy for the next school year. A "spread" levy is the process by which a levy is applied to the taxable value of property to determine the mill rate for the area. This calculation will exclude levies for unemployment insurance, bus purchases, statutory operating debt, retirement pay and severance pay.

School district tax settlement revenue which is not shifted for recognition in June shall be recognized as of July 1 before the school year for which the taxes were actually levied. Any amount of property taxes shifted (not including referendum levy revenue) will be reduced from state school aid payments in FY 1983 for the 1982-1983 school year.



The omnibus education aids bill increases foundation aid to \$1475 per pupil unit.



More money will be available in the future to small businesses such as Multi-Arc Vacuum Systems, Inc., because of a research and development tax credit incorporated in Chap. 523.

Omnibus law combines tax bills

by Judith Strobel

A variety of bills which included special taxing and bonding authority for local units of government, modifications in existing income tax provisions and clarifications of the sales tax statutes were incorporated into the 1982 omnibus tax law, carried by Sen. Douglas Johnson (DFL-Cook).

One of the disparate provisions puts the state research and development credit into conformance with the federal eligibility standards. The credit, which was set up as a business incentive during the Third Special Session of 1981, is available to companies that conduct or sponsor research for their own benefit or make financial contributions to other firms involved in innovative enterprises. It is reduced from a flat 10 percent to 12.5 percent of the first \$2 million and 6.25 percent of the remaining investment.

The new law eliminates the renter's credit for elderly and disabled persons

who reside in non-profit nursing homes and extends the termination date of residential energy credits from 1983 to 1986.

The Department of Energy, Planning and Development will be required to study the economic and fiscal disparities faced by Minnesota's border communities and report its findings and recommendations to the legislature by Jan. 1, 1983. In addition, certain economically depressed areas are designated "enterprise zones" as a safeguard for future federal funds. Tax reductions are provided for industrial employment property in the zones.

Property taxes

In the area of property taxation, the new law restricts the type of property that can be included in a redevelopment district and sets a uniform interest rate for delinquent taxes and sales of tax-forfeited lands.

A homestead classification is allowed to continue when a spouse who is a joint owner leaves home because of divorce, separation or residence in a nursing home. This classification provides a lower assessment ratio on property and a state-paid credit of up to \$650 against the tax. It also applies to dwelling units occupied by members of a cooperative association which is not the sole owner of a building and to land on which owner-occupied condominiums or cooperative property is located. Neighborhood real estate trust property consisting of a structure and land up to one acre will be assessed at 20 percent of the market value. In addition, school district officials must be informed of challenges to the classification or valuation of property within their district.

The city of Minneapolis may require the registration of rental residential property and penalize those owners who fail to register. The provision could help tenants, insurance

companies and code enforcement agencies to contact landlords. The cities of Erin, Webster, Wheatland and Rice Lake township can exceed their levy limits for fire protection purposes. Clearwater County can levy up to one mill over its limitation to pay for its agricultural society.

State-paid credits for disaster-damaged property will reflect the homestead's value before and after the disaster in proportion to the number of months it was in damaged condition. Credit is also available for property located in unorganized townships if high voltage lines run across it. A procedural change permits warrants for the collection of overdue property taxes on mobile homes to be delayed from September 10 to September 30 before being issued to the sheriff. Finally, leases are authorized for government-owned hydroelectric or hydromechanical dams. The dams will be exempt from property tax for five years, but pay a ten percent gross earnings tax to the local taxing authorities.

Agricultural taxes

Green acres treatment can continue when agricultural land is sold for agricultural use. The treatment bases the land's value on its agricultural use rather than on its potential development value. The value of tillable agricultural land will be based on the lesser of the market value or the value obtained from capitalizing the rental value of the land at 5.6 percent. In addition, technical and administrative amendments are added to the Metropolitan Agricultural Preserves Act.

Other taxes

The estate tax is put into conformance with the federal effective date of Jan. 1, 1982. The interest rate on installment payments is set at the rate that was in effect nine months after the death of the decedent. The provision tries to avoid any hardship for survivors who entered into estate tax installment payments before the rate was increased from 8 to 20 percent during the Third Special Session.

The new law clarifies the sales tax statutes by defining which "deli foods" are taxable and exempts mobile home leases retroactively to 1972. The unitary tax provisions enacted during the Third Special Session are modified to define the class of income taxpayers which will receive credits equal to the

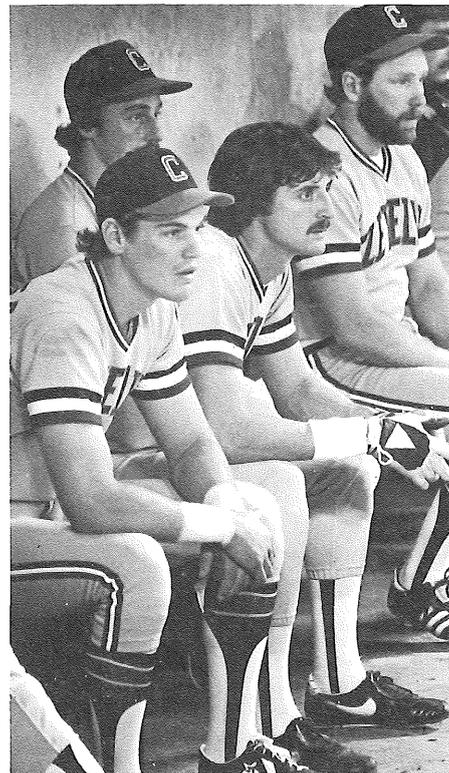
increased liability due to the unitary tax.

Counties must impose a gravel tax of 7 cents per ton by Jan. 1, 1983 unless operators removed less than 20,000 tons during the previous year. The definition of gravel is expanded to include all non-metallic, natural, aggregate materials.

Bonding

The commissioner of finance is instructed to determine the maximum rate of interest on general obligation bonds on a monthly basis. The rate will be based on the published yield of the Bond Buyer's Index of 20 municipals, plus one percent, rounded up to the next full percent.

Metropolitan cities are allowed to use industrial revenue bonds to develop tourism projects. St. Paul is specifically authorized to use its 3 percent hotel/motel tax to pay for \$4 million in bonds to improve its Civic Center parking ramp but was denied authorization to raise its tax. Duluth can issue up to \$2 million in general obligation bonds for each of the next 3 years to modernize its snow removal equipment with a useful life of at least 5 years. A reverse referendum is



Income tax liabilities for non-resident professional athletes and entertainers are clarified under the omnibus tax bill.

required before the bonds can be issued.

Bonds can also be sold by Lake County to build a jail and by Bloomington to acquire or improve its court facilities. Two northern school districts (ISD #319 and #703) will be able to issue bonds to improve their facilities. Taconite companies, which will pay for 90 percent of the school bonds' cost, will receive an increased credit against the tax they pay on their production. Specific procedures are built into the law to distribute production tax proceeds among Lake County, Beaver Bay and the newly created township of Stony River.

Income taxes

The Department of Revenue will be given the authority to withhold income tax refunds upon a court order. The refunds will be paid to the "custodial" parent or an agency responsible for child support enforcement. The withholding authority sunsets in 1984 to allow the department to review any administrative burdens that may arise.

The department's method of taxing nonresident athletes and entertainers is clarified by prescribing a "duty days" formula to calculate the percentage of a player's income which should be paid to Minnesota. For instance, the "duty days" formula results in a smaller tax liability for a football player than the "games played" formula which would tax one-sixteenth of his income. Minnesota will not tax the income of an athlete or entertainer who resides in a state that provides a similar exclusion for Minnesota athletes.

Technical corrections are made in the income tax statutes and the department's power to collect delinquent property taxes is further defined. The commissioner of revenue can contract with outside vendors to facilitate the processing of tax returns and authorize injunctions against preparers of fraudulent tax returns. In addition, cigarette wholesalers may keep unstamped cigarette stocks to sell to Indian tribes if they post a bond with the commissioner.

Finally, three provisions deal respectively with clarifying the methods for distributing public campaign funds after reapportionment, allowing the Olmsted County recorder to waive the security deposits for abstractors' fees and permitting the establishment of a port authority in South St. Paul.

Federal panel redraws districts to reflect shifts in state population

by Karen L. Clark

Traditionally the question of congressional and legislative reapportionment has been the touchstone for political controversy involving all three branches of government. This year, though, the redrawing of political boundaries was accomplished with relatively little discord.

Minnesota's constitution requires that the legislature reapportion the state's congressional and legislative districts after every federal census. The new lines are drawn to reflect the population shifts of the preceding ten years and to insure optimum representation at both the state and federal levels of government. In addition, the state's political districts must be drawn in accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court's 1964 "one-man, one-vote" decision which requires political districts to be equal in population.

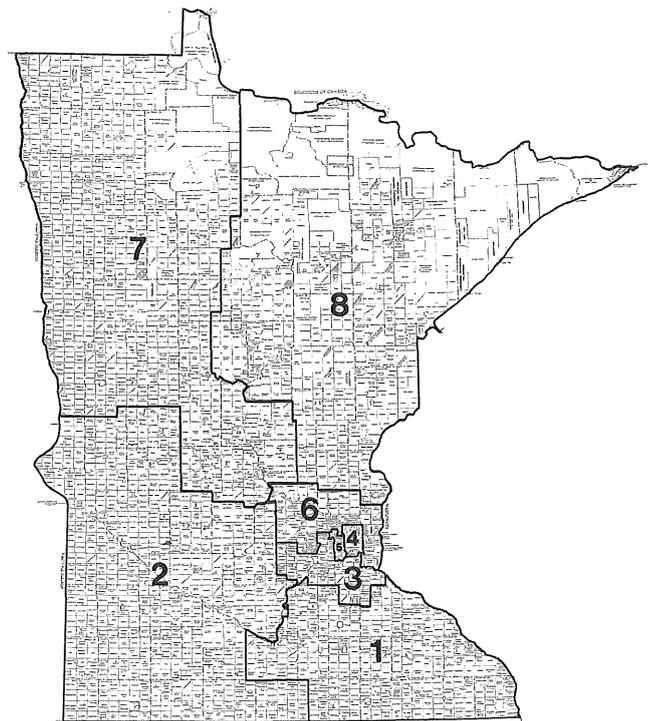
Overall, the 1980 census data showed an increase in Minnesota's population. The Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, however, experienced a population decrease while the surrounding suburbs grew. The state has a total population of 4,077,000 and ideally each Senate district would have 60,850 constituents. The census data thus provided a foundation for subsequent legislative proposals and judicial actions.

Members of the Senate attempted to fulfill the constitutional mandate of reapportionment by passing separate bills detailing new congressional and legislative districts. For its part, the House of Representatives passed legislation redrawing congressional district lines but members could not reach agreement on a bill setting new legislative district boundaries. And, although members of both bodies worked to reach a compromise package that would be acceptable to all four caucuses, it was left to a three judge federal panel, appointed in July, 1981, to finally set new congressional and legislative district lines.

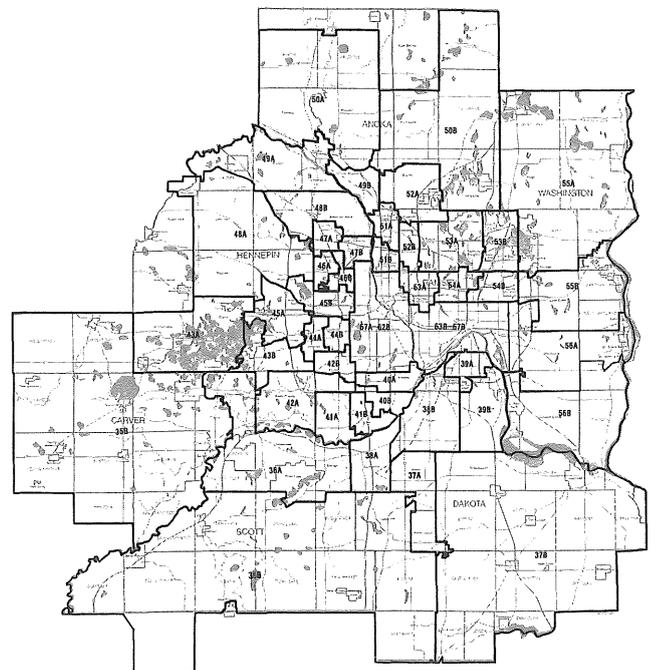
Under the court-drawn plan the state's eight congressional districts were divided according to the so-called "4-4 plan," that is, the state was split into roughly 4 urban and 4 rural districts. The court plan thus created one open district with no incumbent and one district with two incumbents. The court plan was challenged but on May 17, 1982, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the federal panel's congressional reapportionment plan.

The new legislative district plan contained nine open senate districts and nine districts that paired incumbent senators. In addition, there were 22 open House districts and 22 districts which pitted incumbents against one another. The status of the open and paired districts has changed since the original announcement of the new plan because various

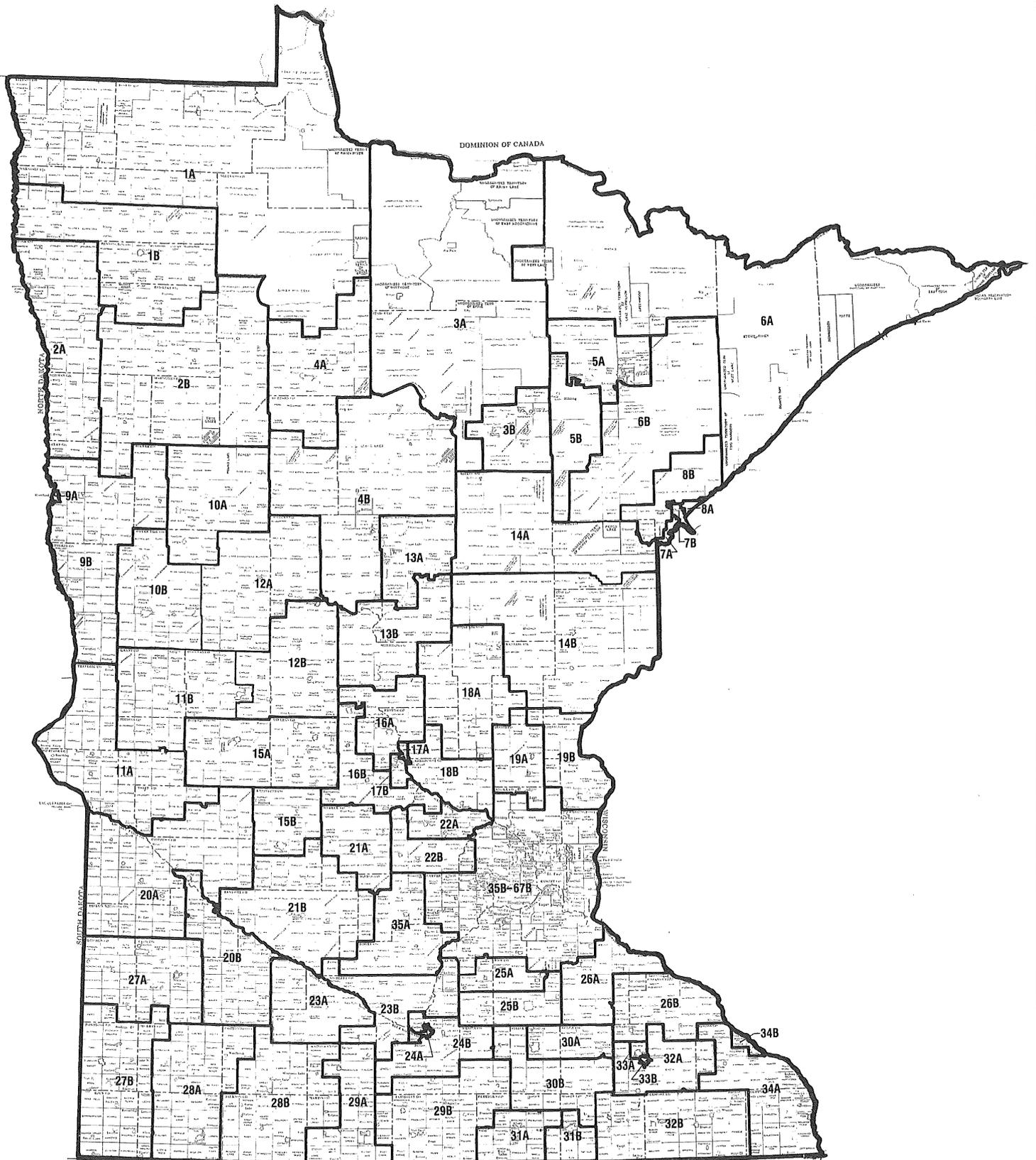
Congressional Districts



Metro County Districts



Minnesota Legislative Districts



legislators have decided not to seek reelection or to seek other offices.

The reapportionment process of the 1980's differed dramatically from the earlier full scale battles of the 1960's and 1970's. Minnesota's more recent reapportionment history reflects the sensitive and volatile nature of the process itself.

For instance, in 1964 Gov. Karl Rolvaag established a reapportionment commission to deal with questions arising from a 1959 reapportionment plan. In 1965, the legislature passed a reapportionment plan which Rolvaag vetoed. The reapportionment commission then drew up a new plan which the governor presented to the legislature during a special session in 1966. However, the legislature passed a different plan which also earned the governor's veto. Finally, a compromise plan was agreed upon in May of 1966.

The process was equally rocky in the 1970's. In early April of 1971 a lawsuit was filed challenging the then current legislative apportionment. The regular legislative session adjourned in mid-May of 1971 without adopting a new reapportionment plan and a special session was called in late May. In June, a three judge federal panel was named to hear the lawsuit. In late October the legislature adopted a reapportionment plan which was vetoed by Gov. Wendell Anderson. Early in November of 1971, the three judge panel adopted a timetable for hearing the apportionment lawsuit with the mutual understanding by all parties that any reapportionment plan would have to be ready by the end of January, 1972.

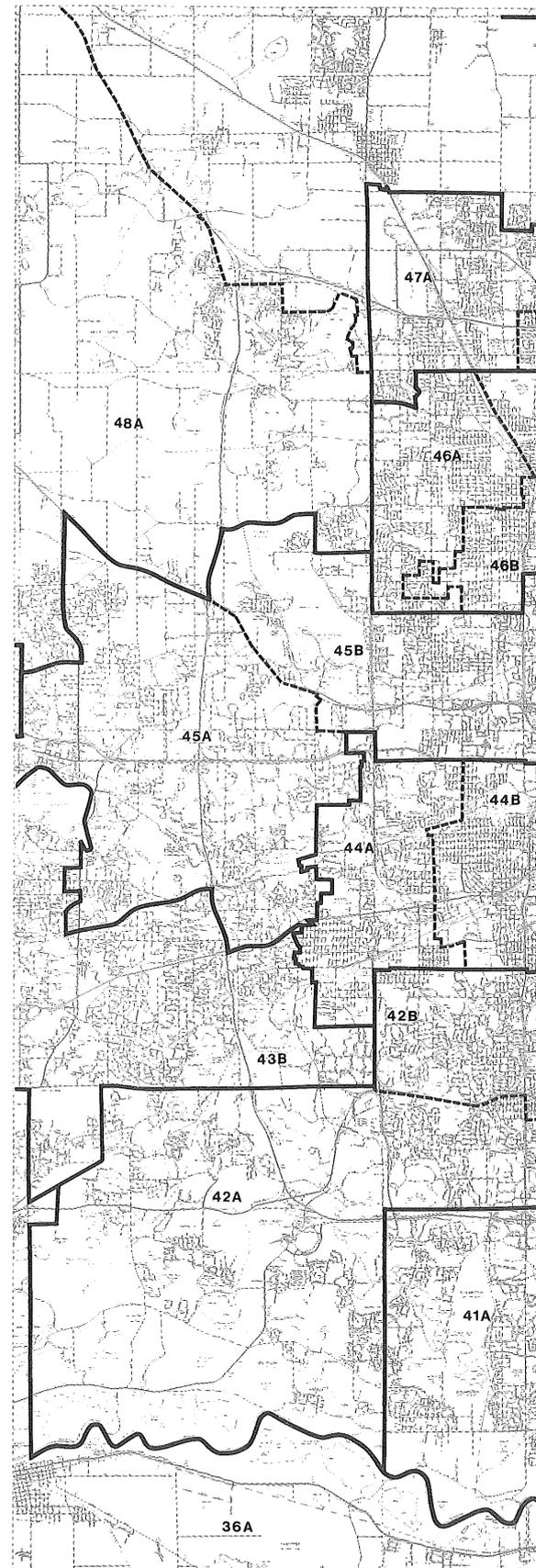
On Dec. 3, 1971, the court ruled that the Legislature could best be reapportioned by reducing the size of the Senate to 35 districts and the House of Representatives to 105 districts and on January 25, 1972 the court issued its plan reflecting the reduced size of the Legislature.

However, a further appeal resulted in a U.S. Supreme Court decision, in April of 1972, overturning the court plan and remanding the case to the District Court to formulate a new plan more in conformity with the statutorily prescribed size of 67 Senate districts and 135 House districts. Finally, on June 2, 1972 the district court ordered a new plan of reapportionment consisting of 67 Senate districts and reducing the House from 135 to 134 districts.

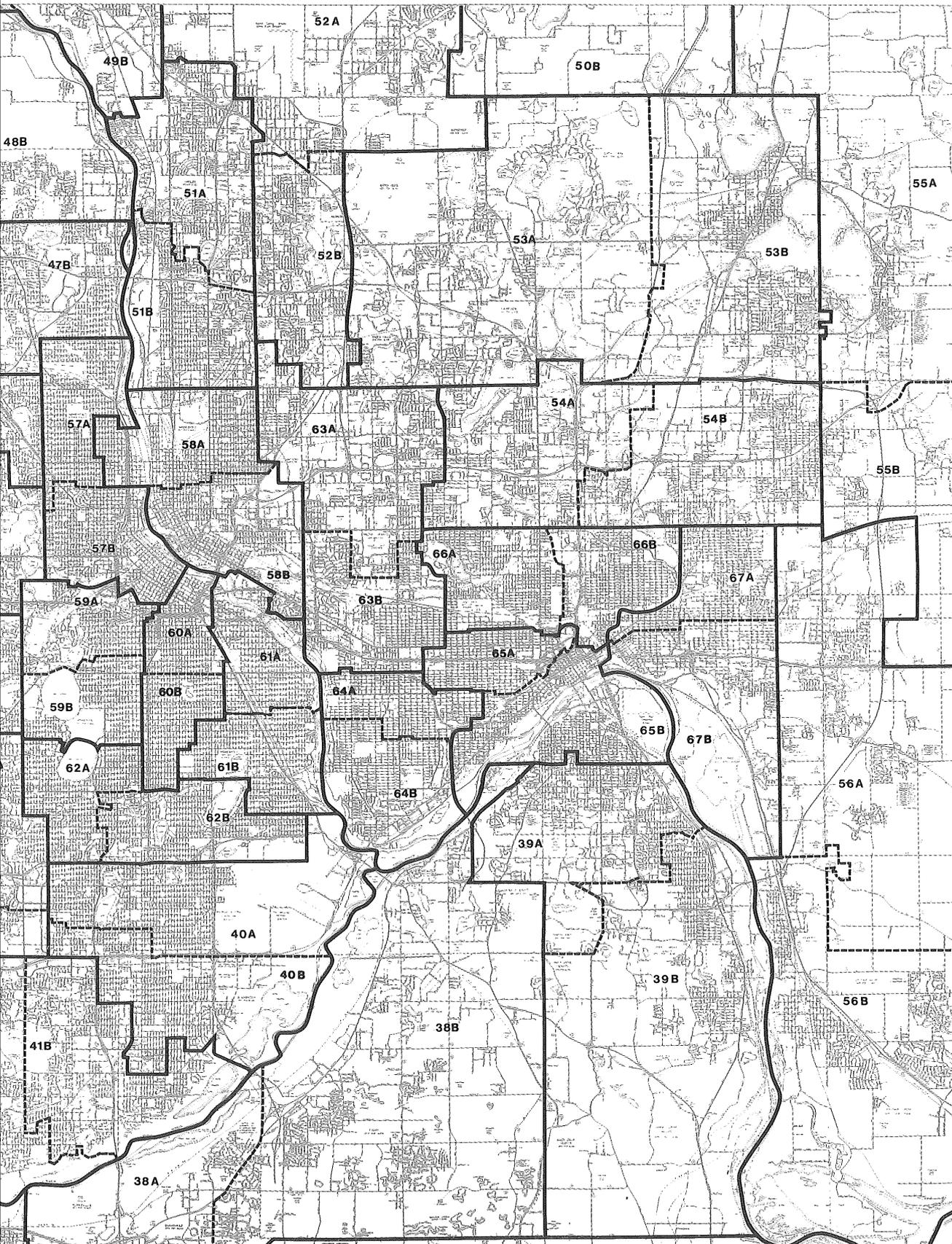
The maps on these pages reflect the congressional and legislative districts for the 1980's. Sets of maps are available from the Minnesota Documents Center, 117 University Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55155. Prepayment of \$3 plus five percent state sales tax is required for each set of maps. There is also a \$1 postage handling fee.

Map courtesy of the Minnesota Land Management Information Center, Department of Energy, Planning and Development under contract with the Legislative Coordinating Commission.

Twin C



Cities Legislative Districts





The 1978 moratorium on the connection of I-35E and I-94 was lifted under Chap. 628. The decision of whether to connect the two freeways rests with the commissioner of transportation who may authorize a directly linking freeway or a parkway for the connection. Sen. Marilyn Lantry (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

Bill Highlights

Budget readjustments made to combat revenue shortfall

Chapter 641, which in ordinary years may have been called a "supplemental" appropriations bill, is in these "unordinary" days a bill which further reduces state money available to finance existing governmental and public service functions and imposes some additional taxes in order to maintain support for other programs.

The necessity for yet another spending reduction and tax increase measure arose with the indication in March that state tax revenues were once again running lower than expected. An approximate shortfall of some \$127 million combined with \$57 million in unrecognized welfare deficiencies put the state nearly \$184 million in the red.

The new law reduces or transfers appropriated state funds by some \$30 million by the end of the current biennium in June of 1983. These reductions will occur in addition to previous general departmental and staff reductions. An

additional \$103 million in state obligations for the current biennium is reduced through shifts.

Other provisions of the law include the imposition of the state sales tax on candy, soft-drinks and cable television services. An additional tax of five percent of the gross receipts of retail on-sale liquor sales is also imposed under the new law. The legislation further removes the sales tax exemption on goods sold for use outside of Minnesota and delays until January of 1983 the state's compliance with federal regulations allowing a 60 percent long-term capital gains allowance. Minnesota currently allows an exclusion of 50 percent on the sale of property that has been owned at least 1 year. The new tax increases total approximately \$69 million.

Another tax-related provision will reduce the certification of homestead credits for 1982 taxes by \$30 million.

Other highlights of the law include the establishment of a state development company by the state commissioner of energy, planning and development. The purpose of the new body is to stimulate the state's economic activity. The capital for the company will be supplied by corporate members.

The law also calls for reductions in the contributions by both employees and employers to the State Employees Retirement Fund. The employee contribution shall be 3.46 percent of salary. An employer's contribution shall equal the amount of an employee's contribution plus 1.58 percent of the employee's salary.

Behavior modification

A framework for rules to protect the human rights of mentally retarded persons living in licensed facilities is provided under Chap. 637. The new law, authored by Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls.), gives legislative direction to the commissioner of public welfare in formulating rules regarding the use of aversive and deprivation procedures.

Specifically, the commissioner is responsible for establishing departmental rules outlining the restricted and prohibited procedures. The rules must prohibit procedures restricting a nutritious diet, drinking water, adequate ventilation, necessary medical care, ordinary hygiene facilities, normal sleeping conditions and necessary clothing. The rule must also allow residents access to next of kin and legal counsel if they believe their rights have been violated.

The commissioner will appoint regional review committees to monitor the rules and offer assistance to facilities dealing with complex behavior problems. The rules must take effect by October of 1983 thereby allowing the commissioner enough time to establish them.

Metropolitan water planning

The Twin Cities metropolitan area will take part in a comprehensive water planning and management program under a newly enacted law, Chap. 509. The new language outlines the procedure for establishing watershed districts within the metropolitan area and sets the procedure for naming watershed district managers. The statute requires a watershed management plan for watersheds comprising all minor watershed units within the metropolitan area. The stated purpose of such a plan is to preserve and use natural water storage and retention systems in order to reduce the public capital expenditures necessary to control excessive volumes and rates of run-off, improve water quality, prevent flooding and erosion from surface flows, promote ground water recharge and protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitats.

Elements of the plan are to include present information on the hydrologic system and its components with information on existing potential problems, a description of conflicts between the watershed plan and existing plans of local government units and an implementation program consistent with the management plan.

After the watershed plan is approved and adopted or amended, the local governmental units having land use planning and regulatory responsibility for territory within the watershed will be required to prepare a local water management plan including a capital improvement program and detailing the official controls necessary to bring local water management into conformance with the overall watershed plan.

The measure also allows any local governmental unit which plans for water management to establish a watershed management tax district in the territory within the watershed to pay the required planning costs. In addition, the local governmental unit is also granted the authority to issue bonds to pay the capital cost for improvements.

Finally, the new law sets forth the procedure for plan reviewal by the Metropolitan Council and the appropriate state agencies.

Education policy statements

Chapter 470, sponsored by Sen. Marilyn Lantry (DFL-St. Paul), requires all state welfare and correction institutions which provide elementary, secondary or vocational education programs to submit an education policy statement each year to the state's commissioner of education.

The written policy statements must specify the educational goals of the institution, its instructional plans for implementing the goals, and an estimate of the number and grade level of affected students.

The new law aims "to ensure quality and continued improvement" in education programs provided to students in state institutions.

Look alike drugs

The increasing phenomena of over-the counter drugs being mistaken for illegal street drugs was addressed by the legislature this year with the passage of a bill detailing the prohibitions against simulated controlled substances.

According to the new law, sponsored by Sen. Don Frank (DFL-Spring Lake Park), it will be illegal to knowingly manufacture, sell or transfer a noncontrolled substance upon the representation that it is a narcotic or other controlled substance either by virtue of its packaging, appearance or cost. The language of Chap. 599 spells out a penalty of imprisonment for not more than three years, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both. The statute does, however, exempt the prescription of placebos by licensed physicians and pharmacists. Lastly, the law prohibits an individual from using, as a defense, the belief that an uncontrolled substance was a controlled substance.



The misrepresentation of these legal over-the-counter drugs as illegal "street drugs" is now a felony under Chap. 599.

Agent Orange information act

The growing concern over the use of chemical defoliants, such as Agent Orange, during the Vietnam War resulted in the passage, this year, of the Agent Orange Information and Assistance Act.

The legislation, sponsored by Sen. Robert Schmitz (DFL-Jordan), focuses on the controversy over the possible adverse health effects resulting from exposure to toxic substances in defoliants, herbicides and pesticides used during the war. Under Chap. 513 the commissioner of veterans' affairs is directed to establish and maintain an Agent Orange information program to provide information about epidemiological, genetic and other scientific studies being conducted. In addition, the commissioner is directed to monitor the activities and policies of the federal government with reference to Agent Orange and to establish an Agent Orange referral program. The referral program will refer veterans to appropriate agencies for the treatment of adverse health conditions which may have resulted from possible exposure to chemical agents, including Agent Orange.

The new statute also directs the commissioner of health to provide genetic information and counseling to veterans who are concerned about the possible genetic effects of exposure to Agent Orange.

Language in the new law also allows the commissioner of veterans' affairs to request the attorney general to represent veterans in a suit for the release of information related to exposure.

Acid Rain control program

The fight against the growing threat posed by acid rain received a boost this year when legislators approved a proposal designed to monitor and control the sources of the pollutants causing acid precipitation. The new law, sponsored by Sen. Gerald Willet (DFL-Park Rapids), defines "acid deposition" and requires that a list be made of areas considered to have natural resources sensitive to acid precipitation. Further, the new law sets forth a time frame for developing and implementing a plan to control acid precipitation.

Under Chap. 482 acid rain, or acid deposition, is defined as precipitation having a pH level lower than the level considered normal under natural conditions or lower than 5.6.

The bill's time frame provides for the preliminary list of sensitive areas to be published by Jan. 1, 1983 with the final list to be published by May 1, 1983. In addition, the Pollution Control Agency is required to adopt an acid deposition standard for the sensitive areas by Jan. 1, 1985. The agency will then adopt an acid deposition control plan to attain and maintain the standard by Jan. 1, 1986. By Jan. 1, 1990 sources of acid deposition located inside the state must be in compliance with the provisions of the acid deposition control plan.

Funding for the new law will come from an assessment, made quarterly, against all utilities. In addition, a direct appropriation of \$81,000 was made to fund the mandated studies.



Chapter 525 defines "cop killer" bullets.

'Cop-killer' bullet penalties

The possession or use of deadly metal-piercing bullets during the commission of a crime is a felony under a new law enacted in March. The law, designed to "give law enforcement officers performing their official duties a reasonable degree of protection from penetration of quality body armor," carefully defines the so-called "cop killer" bullets.

For the new statute "metal-piercing bullet" means a handgun bullet of 9mm, .25, .32, .357, .38, .41, .44 or .451 caliber which is comprised of a hardened core equal to the minimum of the maximum attainable by solid red metal alloys which purposely reduces the normal expansion or mushrooming of the bullet's shape upon impact. The definition does not include any bullet composed of a copper or brass jacket with lead or lead alloy cores or any bullet composed of lead or lead alloys.

Use or possession of metal-piercing bullets in the commission of a crime may be punishable by imprisonment for not more than three years or payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

However, according to chief sponsor Sen. Gregory Dahl (DFL-White Bear Lake), it is not the intent of Chap. 525 to restrict the availability of ammunition for personal defense, sporting or hunting purposes.

Drug abuse prevention

As of July 1 of this year, all Minnesota elementary and secondary schools will be required to provide classes in chemical abuse and chemical dependency.

The requirement is a result of the enactment of Chap. 605, a new law authored by Sen. Charles Davis (DFL-Princeton). The new statute also requires that parents, students, health professionals, interested community members and state education department personnel be involved in the development and implementation of the chemical education programs.

Hunting and fishing revisions AFDC work incentives

This year's omnibus hunting and fishing bill, Chap. 543, adjusts a number of the requirements for the taking and possession of game and fish in Minnesota.

The new law, sponsored by Sen. Collin Peterson (DFL-Detroit Lakes), spells out the conditions for the use of mechanical harvesting devices for wild rice; establishes the non-resident fees for taking bobcat, fox, coyote and Canadian lynx; clarifies the conditions for transporting firearms; exempts persons under 18 or over 65 from the requirement of purchasing a waterfowl stamp; prohibits taking muskellunge less than 36 inches long in waters north of trunk highway 210; clarifies the requirement for possession of a trout stamp when fishing in a designated trout stream; and restricts the season on cougar.

The law also allows the Department of Natural Resources to limit the number of persons who may hunt deer or bear when the game supply or the area open for hunting is too small for unrestricted hunting. Under the new law at least \$2 from each deer license must be used for the improvement of deer habitat. In addition, the new language specifies that a license to take deer with a bow and arrow, issued after the opening of the bow and arrow season, shall not be valid for five days.

Finally, the new chapter restricts the taking of bear, removes a license fee for beaver, allows tagging for fur bearing animals, and permits certain fish to be bought or sold by hatcheries.

Agricultural land policy

The importance of Minnesota's agricultural economy was highlighted this year with the enactment of a formal state policy on agricultural land preservation and conservation. Under the new law it is the official policy of the state to protect agricultural land from conversion to other uses, to promote soil and water conservation, to encourage the planned and orderly growth of urban areas to insure the most effective use of agricultural land and to encourage the ownership and operation of agricultural land by resident farmers. Further, the new law sponsored by Sen. Myrton Wegener (DFL-Bertha), specifies that state agencies cannot take action adversely affecting 10 or more acres of agricultural land without attempting to find alternatives. There must also be extensive review by the commissioner of agriculture.

The statute also makes amendments to the existing laws dealing with soil and water conservation. For instance, the state Soil and Water Conservation Board is empowered to receive and disburse federal grants and to allocate 80 percent of its cost-sharing funds to address high priority erosion and sedimentation problems. By May 1, 1983 the Soil and Water Conservation Board must adopt rules to guide the development of local, comprehensive plans.

In addition, Chap. 512 extends the operation of the Joint Legislative Committee on Agricultural Land Preservation and Conservation until June 30, 1984.

Finally, the law provides for the sharing of state expertise in land use planning with the appropriate local units of government.

Chapter 640 attempts to reinstate work incentives for AFDC parents by establishing a separate standard of need category for parents who work. The standard of need is the subsistence level set by the Department of Public Welfare to determine aid to families with dependent children (AFDC).

The new law, authored by Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls.), raises the standard of need for working AFDC parents by 35 percent. Under this provision, fewer working parents would fail the first test for AFDC eligibility recently mandated by the federal government. The mandates also limit deductions for work expenses to \$75 which is often less than a worker's costs for taxes, transportation and social security. Many workers could quit their jobs and draw as much or more income from the welfare department. Legislators hope the new law will discourage dependency on welfare for these families and prevent increased costs to taxpayers.

Another provision gives counties a financial incentive to enroll medical assistance recipients in health maintenance organizations (HMO's). The state will pay 95 percent rather than 90 percent of the nonfederal share of the cost of care since it anticipates a 15 percent cost reduction in medical expenses through utilizing HMO's rather than hospitals.

Finally, certain medical assistance statutes are modified in order to permit the commissioner of public welfare to request competitive bids for the purchase of certain health care items.



Chapter 640 attempts to reinstate work incentives for AFDC parents such as Melinda Wells shown with daughter Cynthia.



The laws regulating future solid waste disposal sites like this sanitary landfill in Flying Cloud were amended under Chap. 569.

Amendments alter Waste Management Act of 1980

Several amendments were added to the Waste Management Act of 1980 this year as lawmakers fine-tuned the original legislation. The result, Chap. 569, clarifies, strengthens, alters and adjusts a number of the statute's provisions.

The new law, sponsored by Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids), places special emphasis on the state's priority in finding alternative methods for disposing of hazardous waste and in utilizing available technologies for the retrievable storage of hazardous wastes for recycling, conversion or other treatment.

In addition, the law expands upon the duties of the Waste Management Board in carrying out provisions of the act. For instance, the board must review, approve or disapprove resource recovery centers; require a comprehensive solid waste management plan before reviewing a proposed site and require regular reports to evaluate whether a designated site has accomplished its purpose. Finally, the

board must make recommendations to the legislature on methods of assuring the security of hazardous waste facilities.

Other amendments to the original act require the Metropolitan Council to do a study and issue a certificate of need before a new site for sludge or sludge ash is established; provide for a feasibility study to determine if solid waste generated in St. Cloud could be used to provide supplemental heat at the St. Cloud Reformatory; allow towns outside the metro area to permit the open burning of leaves between September 15 and December 1 and prohibit the Waste Management Board from certifying the use of facilities for disposal of radioactive waste.

Metro mosquito control

A portion of Carver County that borders the Minnesota River lowlands will be included in the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District starting June 1, 1982 under Chap. 579. The district presently consists of Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Dakota and Washington Counties.

Sen. Eric Petty (DFL-Mpls.) authored the new law which permits the district's annual budget to increase from \$3.1 million to more than \$6 million. The budget expenditures cannot annually exceed six-tenths of one mill times the current assessed valuation of the district. Property taxpayers will pay .6 mills or approximately \$3.15 per person.

One Carver County commissioner will be added to the 12-member mosquito control commission that operates the district. Counties that are totally included in the district are entitled to two representatives.

Mental commitment

A major revision of the laws pertaining to the commitment of persons who are mentally ill, mentally ill and dangerous, mentally retarded or chemically dependent was enacted this year in the form of Chap. 581.

The new law, the Minnesota Commitment Act of 1982, authored by Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls.), sets forth the rights of persons hospitalized under voluntary, emergency or involuntary judicial proceedings and prescribes the appropriate commitment procedures.

The chapter details a number of patient's rights such as the right to correspond freely without censorship, to receive visitors and make phone calls, to meet with or call a personal physician, spiritual advisor or legal counsel, to periodic medical assessment and the right to prior consent to any medical or surgical treatment.

The new law also spells out the procedure for informal admission to a treatment facility and for emergency admission. Finally, the bill specifies the procedures for judicial commitment, appeals and discharge.

Medical certificate of need

Chapter 614 attempts to replace the state's regulatory method of holding down health care costs with competition by eliminating certificate of need reviews. The reviews have been required since 1973 to approve hospital construction projects and major equipment purchases. Minnesota could have lost federal funding for alcohol and drug abuse programs and community mental health centers if it had not set up a review system.

The reviews will not be necessary after March 15, 1984. In the meantime, the new law raises the cost thresholds from \$150,000 to \$600,000 for construction and modification and from \$150,000 to \$400,000 for purchase or lease of therapeutic equipment.

Another provision of the law requires the commissioner of health to encourage health care professionals and hospitals to disclose price information on their procedures and services. He may require the information after March 1, 1983 if it is not voluntarily provided before that time. The purpose is to allow large employers and insurance companies to shop around for the best care for the least cost. The commissioner would determine what information should be released by the hospitals and doctors to the department and patients.

Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth) sponsored the law in the Senate.

Forest management plan

Five years of legislative work culminated in the passage of the Forest Resource Management Act of 1982. The new law, sponsored by Sen. Gerald Willet (DFL-Park Rapids), represents the first major forest policy change since the organization of the conservation department in 1931. Chapter 511 sets forth a statewide forest management policy designed to maximize forest production and conservation in Minnesota.

Under the new law, emphasis is placed on the harmonious and coordinated management of forest resources and "not necessarily the combination of uses resulting in the greatest economic return or unit output." The new policy also emphasizes reforestation by requiring reforestation at least equal to the acreage harvested, by attempting to reduce the backlog of reforestation necessary in previously harvested areas and by restoring productivity to poorly stocked or damaged forest lands.

In addition, the law requires a forest assessment at least once every ten years to determine projected use, supply and demand for forest resources, the development of a data base, the current and anticipated reforestation needs and an inventory of all existing state forest roads.

The forest management program is to include improved forestry practices, improved methods for harvesting and utilizing timber, the identification of prime forest land, and enhanced recreational opportunities. Finally, the statute requires the Department of Natural Resources to coordinate all forest resource planning efforts with the appropriate federal agencies in order to obtain federal assistance and to enhance the productivity and multiple use management of forest resources in Minnesota.

Court of appeals amendment

Minnesota voters will have the opportunity to approve the creation of an intermediate court of appeals when they go into the voting booths this fall. One of four proposed constitutional amendments, the ballot question would, if approved, allow the legislature to create the new court and, at the same time, reduce the number of Supreme Court justices.

The aim of the proposition is to allow for speedier hearings for cases being appealed from lower courts and consequently lighten the case load of the state Supreme Court.

It will take a simple majority of those voting in the November election for the constitution to be amended and the new court to be created.

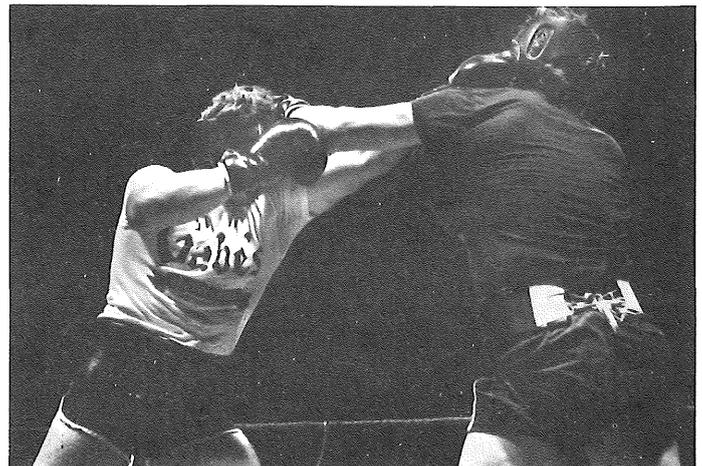
Chapter 501, sponsored by Sen. Marvin Hanson (DFL-Hallock), goes on to detail the specific language changes needed in the constitution should the amendment be approved and to prescribe the formation of the new court.

'Toughman' bout prohibition

The 1982 legislature banned future "toughman" contests in the state by applying the participation requirements for professional boxing.

Under Chap. 375, sponsored by Sen. Frank Knoll (DFL-Mpls.), contestants for boxing matches are required to be examined by a physician designated by the state's boxing board and to submit an affidavit of physical fitness to the board. The affidavit must state that the boxer has trained for at least 90 days under the supervision of a licensed trainer or has previously participated in ten sanctioned matches which may be amateur or professional. A boxer is prohibited from engaging in consecutive contests within a seven-day interval.

Any contestant entering a boxing contest providing cash prizes of \$5 or more or other prizes worth \$100 or more must comply with the professional rules, according to Chap. 405 which also addressed professional boxing requirements.



Chapter 375 prohibits future "toughman" contests by requiring compliance with professional boxing rules.



Chapter 526 clarifies mobile home park rules for owners and residents such as Mike Johnson and Eva Fenzel in addition to strengthening the regulations for constructing manufactured homes.

Mobile home rights

The rights of mobile home park owners and residents are clarified under Chap. 526.

Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the new law which requires uniform rents within a park. It permits higher rents to be charged for larger size homes, "desirable" lot locations, pets and facilities. A park owner is also prohibited from charging additional rent or a fee for guests in a resident's home. Higher rents cannot be based on the number or age of residents in a home. In addition, the law limits the number of annual rent increases to two, and specifies that they must be "reasonable." A park owner must give residents a 60-day notice of an impending rent increase. The law also prohibits a park owner from billing residents for more than his actual utility charges if he pays the utility directly.

The terms "reasonable rule" and "substantial modification" are further defined to explain which regulations can be lawfully imposed on tenants and to what extent existing park rules can be modified. Rental agreements must include a written description of park policy regarding the rights and duties of residents who wish to sell their home within the park.

Chapter 526 goes on to establish licensing, bonding and trading practice procedures for manufactured home dealers and manufacturers. It also strengthens the regulation of manufactured home construction.

Wrongful life lawsuits

The controversial abortion issue was the focal point of Chap. 521. The new law, sponsored by Sen. Wayne Olhoft (DFL-Herman), prohibits an individual from filing a lawsuit on behalf of himself against a parent for not having been aborted. In addition, the new statute prohibits parents from suing doctors who refuse to abort a child. Finally, the new language prohibits lawsuits based on the fact that someone failed to have or failed to perform an abortion.

Utility interim rate system

As of May 1 of this year, Minnesota utilities, telephone companies, and consumers will operate under a system of interim rates when utility and phone service rate increase requests are under consideration by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). The new system replaces the rates-under-bond mechanism that the state has used in the past.

The new interim rates, to be established by the PUC, will become effective within 60 days of the utility or telephone company's filing of an increased rate schedule. The interim rates may not be effective more than 10 months beyond the filing date. Under the old rates-under-bond system, the utility or phone company could start charging its customers the entire rate increase three months after its filing with the PUC. If the PUC ultimately denied the increase, the excess had to be refunded with interest to consumers. The advantage of the new interim rate system, according to its legislative sponsors, is that a public agency is given the authority to implement rates while a change is under consideration. Under the old system, it was the utility or phone company that determined what rates were to be charged during rate change deliberations.

Under terms of the new law, Chap. 414, sponsored by Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls.), the PUC may send the rate change issue into a two-part hearing process. During one hearing stage, a determination of the utility or phone company's revenue requirements would be made. During the second stage, a determination of the overall rate design would be accomplished.

If a rate increase is ultimately denied or if the increased rates are less than the interim rates, the utility or phone company must refund the difference with interest. If the new rates are greater than the interim rates, a device will be designed to compensate the utility.

'Comparable worth'

"Comparable worth," the concept of giving equitable pay for jobs of equitable value, came before the legislature this year and resulted in a new law in Minnesota statutes.

Chapter 634 sets forth a state policy attempting to establish equitable pay relationships between female-dominated, male-dominated and balanced job classifications in state employment.

The new law, sponsored by Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls.), requires the commissioner of personnel to draw up a list of those female-dominated job classes and those-male-dominated job classes in state civil service for which a compensation inequity exists based on the comparability of the value of the work. (Comparability of the value of the work is defined in the law as the value of the work measured by the composite of the skill, effort, responsibility and working conditions normally required in the performance of the job.)

The commissioner is also required to submit an estimate of the appropriation needed to provide comparability adjustments for job classes on the list. Distribution of any appropriated funds within each bargaining unit or plan, though, is to be determined by collective bargaining agreements or by plans.

Session Law Summaries

compiled by Barb Burleigh

This is a complete listing of all bills passed by the Minnesota legislature and signed into law by the governor during the 1982 regular and special session. The legislation is identified by its 1982 Session Law Chapter number and the Senate or House File the legislature acted upon. The author of that Senate or House File is identified first at the end of each bill summary; The chief author of the companion bill in the other body is identified last.

Three indexes follow the Chapter listing to provide easy access to the new laws by their Chapter number, Senate File number and House File number.

Agriculture

- Chap. 381-H.F. 1616** Fixes the maximum amount of county money that a development organization may spend for certain agricultural and economic developments, including promotion, advertisement and improvement. **BATTAGLIA, CHMIELEWSKI**
- Chap. 425-H.F. 1786** Sets forth registration, application and labeling requirements for fertilizers and soil and plant amendments; requires the agriculture commissioner to approve construction or alteration of a facility or equipment used in the manufacture, blending or storage of commercial fertilizers or soil and plant amendments; provides for hearings; provides procedures for the unintentional release of fertilizers or soil and plant amendments; and provides for analysis of certain sewage sludge for soil amendment labeling. **STOWELL, FREDERICKSON**
- Chap. 434-H.F. 1580** Provides for the conveyance of two parcels of tax-forfeited land in St. Louis County for an appraised price. **SAMUELSON, RUED**
- Chap. 441-H.F. 1231** Directs the conveyance of certain lands in Washington County to a certain person. **L Aidig, SIKORSKI**
- Chap. 458-S.F. 1566** Expedites the receipt of federal moneys for emergency response to hazardous waste releases and expedites the variance issuance procedures of the Pollution Control Agency. **BERNHAGEN, PETERSON, B.**
- Chap. 462-S.F. 411** Permits the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to limit the number of bear hunters; provides for deer and bear license preference for previously unsuccessful applicants; provides for part of bear and deer license fees to apply to management programs; includes computerized licensing; permits DNR destruction of beaver dams or removal of beavers under certain conditions; and increases deer and bear license fees. **PETERSON, C., REDING**
- Chap. 466-S.F. 1231** Exempts sailboards from personal flotation and lifesaving device requirements. **PETTY, BLATZ**
- Chap. 474-S.F. 1631** Adds Koochiching, Beltrami and Itasca counties to the counties in which the special ad valorem property taxing authority of the Red River Watershed District applies. **HANSON, M., STUMPF, L.**
- Chap. 477-S.F. 2048** Restates the boundaries of the Tower-Soudan State Park and authorizes the DNR to acquire lands within the boundaries and to convey certain lands to the town of Breitung under certain conditions. **JOHNSON, D., BATTAGLIA**
- Chap. 480-H.F. 1579** Provides for the conveyance of certain state land no longer used by the Brainerd Community College to the city of Brainerd for use as student housing. **SAMUELSON, RUED**
- Chap. 482-H.F. 1789** Requires the Pollution Control Agency to identify counties which contain natural resources sensitive to acid rain; limits and reduces sulphur dioxide emissions; requires control standards; and authorizes Environmental Quality Board (EQB) assessments on electric utilities to cover partial costs of developing the acid deposition control plan. **LEHTO, WILLET**
- Chap. 486-H.F. 2170** Authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to sell and convey a tract of state land in St. Louis County to correct a survey error. **ELIOFF, DICKLICH**
- Chap. 487-S.F. 1078** Expands the list of counties in which the commissioner of natural resources may authorize the use of snowmobiles in connection with the taking of beaver and otter. **RUED, LEMEN**
- Chap. 493-S.F. 1765** Removes the restriction on issuance of wild turkey licenses and requires guides for turkey hunting to be licensed. **ENGLER, MEHRKENS**
- Chap. 502-H.F. 1492** Authorizes an addition to Split Rock Creek Recreation Area and authorizes DNR acquisition of the lands by gift, purchase or condemnation. **ANDERSON, B., MENNING**
- Chap. 508-S.F. 1962** The "Grain Storage Act" which provides for the licensing and regulation of grain warehouse operators by the commissioner of agriculture. **FREDERICKSON, ANDERSON, G.**
- Chap. 509-S.F. 1451** Provides for the establishment and operation of a water planning and management program in the metropolitan area; requires plans for watershed and local water management; authorizes bond issues and tax levies; and includes provisions for the North Koochiching Area Sanitary Sewer District. **MERRIAM, LEVI**
- Chap. 511-S.F. 1859** The "Forest Resource Management Act of 1982" which directs the commissioner of natural resources to manage state forests, emphasizing multiple use and reforestation; and establishes a research management and policy plan. **WILLET, ANDERSON, I.**
- Chap. 512-H.F. 1919** Sets forth a state agricultural land preservation policy which regulates state agency action and rules that adversely affect agricultural land; extends the Joint Legislative Committee on Agricultural Land Preservation and Conservation; provides for grants to local units of government for technical assistance; and allocates certain funds to soil and water conservation districts for erosion, sedimentation and water quality control. **KALIS, WEGENER**
- Chap. 524-S.F. 1671** Provides for the chairmanship, staff and administration of the EQB; abolishes the citizens advisory committee; authorizes the EQB to contract with the DEP for administrative services and to adopt an annual budget and work plan; and extends the Water Planning Board. **BERNHAGEN, MUNGER**
- Chap. 533-H.F. 353** Protects agricultural operation of family farms from nuisance suits after five years of operation if the operation was not a nuisance when it began; provides exceptions for negligent or improper operation, operations causing injury or direct threat of injury to public health or safety, and water pollution or overflow of operation within city limits; and exempts metropolitan area counties. **SCHOENFELD, MENNING**
- Chap. 540-S.F. 744** Makes miscellaneous changes relating to watershed districts; prescribes per diem for district managers and monetary limits for projects; clarifies procedures for emergency projects; and sets forth the districts' powers and duties relating to ditches, bridges and culverts. **HANSON, M., STUMPF, L.**
- Chap. 543-S.F. 818** Amends miscellaneous game and fish statutes. **PETERSON, C., REDING**
- Chap. 551-H.F. 1635** Authorizes the sale and conveyance of a certain tract of state land in Beltrami County to a church in Waskish. **ANDERSON, I., LESSARD**
- Chap. 552-H.F. 1652** Authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to issue special free permits to certain disabled persons to take deer with a crossbow. **BRINKMAN, BERTRAM**
- Chap. 565-S.F. 1908** Defines "paddle boat;" specifies a certain registration fee; and exempts certain nonmotorized watercraft under nine feet in length from license requirements. **MERRIAM, HOKANSON**

Chap. 569-S.F. 1965 Amends the "Waste Management Act" and provides procedures for the acquisition of development rights for certain sites and buffer areas. MERRIAM, LONG

Chap. 580-H.F. 1477 Increases snowmobile registration fees; credits fees and unrefunded gas taxes to the snowmobile trails and enforcement account; moneys to be appropriated for grant-in-aid program for construction and maintenance of snowmobile trails, development of trails and enforcement of snowmobile laws; provides for a DNR study of accounting for boat and snowmobile gasoline use. LEHTO, LUTHER

Chap. 582-H.F. 1018 Modifies and consolidates definitions and provisions relating to agricultural commodities promotion; prescribes the authorization of and procedures for commodity research and promotion councils; specifies potato promotion areas; prescribes dairy promotion voting procedures; and specifies check-off fees. EKEN, WILLET

Chap. 591-S.F. 1443 Prohibits trafficking in skunks but permits certain persons to continue to buy, sell or export skunks until a certain date. SETZEPFANDT, REIF

Chap. 594-S.F. 1503 Increases the maximum fee the commissioner of natural resources may set for firearms safety courses and sets fees for snowmobile information, safety education and training programs. PETERSON, R., CLAWSON

Chap. 616-H.F. 1804 Permits towns to exempt adjoining lands of less than a certain acreage from partition fence laws and authorizes towns to adopt policies regarding partition fences, including enforcement procedures. JOHNSON, C., RENNEKE

Chap. 625-H.F. 1897 Updates and clarifies certain powers and duties of the state agricultural society relating to the Minnesota State Fair and the licensing of food handlers. RICE, CHMIELEWSKI

Chap. 627-H.F. 1915 Establishes the Project Riverbend Board to adopt and implement a comprehensive land use plan setting minimum standards for a segment of the Minnesota River. DEMPSEY, SETZEPFANDT

Chap. 629-H.F. 1941 Provides for the payment or denial of compensation by the commissioner of agriculture to livestock owners claiming loss caused by animals classified as endangered species. STUMPF, L., HANSON, M.

Chap. 635-H.F. 2033 The "Grain Buyers Act" which provides for the licensing and regulation of certain grain buyers by the commissioner of agriculture. ANDERSON, G., FREDERICKSON

Chap. 452-H.F. 2011 Clarifies termination and cancellation payment requirements between auto companies and franchise holders. DEMPSEY, TENNESSEN

Chap. 473-S.F. 1684 Provides for uniformity in accounts' insurance for banks and financial institutions by FDIC or other state or federal agencies and amends various statutes relating to banks and financial institutions. BANG, JOHNSON, D.

Chap. 475-S.F. 1644 Removes the exemption from filing fees for an agent who is primary officer, partner or director of a licensed broker-dealer of securities. BANG, HEAP

Chap. 478-H.F. 1455 Provides for the transfer of a real estate broker's license to another broker upon termination or resignation. VOSS, MERRIAM

Chap. 494-S.F. 1818 Provides for maximum interest rates on the unpaid balance of loans made by credit unions and changes the floating interest rate from temporary to permanent. SOLON, SIMONEAU

Chap. 495-S.F. 1840 Provides for the determination of when accounts payable on certified checks or certain written instruments are presumed abandoned and provides for the alternative distribution of assets following voluntary dissolution of cooperative associations. TENNESSEN, ELLINGSON.

Chap. 505-H.F. 1550 Authorizes the establishment of a detached banking facility in Big Falls. ANDERSON, I., LESSARD

Chap. 507-S.F. 1522 Permits towns to self-insure against liability and changes the bond filing procedures for town clerks and treasurers. WEGENER, BRINKMAN

Chap. 515-H.F. 612 Defines cable communication systems and regulated franchised systems; reduces time for the Metropolitan Council to review cable service territory proposals; Cable Communications Board rules to provide reasonable access to multiple dwellings and mobile homes; rates charged may be set by county, municipality or town. SKOGLUND, TENNESSEN

Chap. 517-H.F. 1469 Revises and modernizes laws relating to hotels and outlines the rights and responsibilities of innkeepers and guests. PETERSON, B., BELANGER

Chap. 528-S.F. 358 Requires licensed liquor retailers, including municipal liquor stores, to prove financial responsibility for liability for injuries caused by intoxication as a condition of license issuance or renewal and authorizes the commissioner of insurance to establish a program to help licensees obtain insurance coverage. TENNESSEN, OTIS

Chap. 541-H.F. 776 Requires private passenger automobile insurers to disclose surcharge rates and plans for increases in premiums because of accidents or traffic violations. WYNIA, DAVIES

Chap. 547-H.F. 1576 The "Minnesota Regulated Loan Act" which prohibits certain first lien loans made by industrial loan and thrift companies on primary residence, other than a mobile home or when used to satisfy the balance on a contract for deed. BERKELMAN, PETERSON, C.

Chap. 555-S.F. 1706 Authorizes life insurance companies to establish separate accounts for certain pension plans and allows the transfer of assets and broader conversion privileges under certain conditions. PETTY, WYNIA

Chap. 589-S.F. 1424 Modifies the definitions of "insolvent insurer" and "covered claim" for purposes of the Insurance Guaranty Association Act and regulates minimum nonforfeiture benefits and reserves of life insurance and annuity contracts relating to standard nonforfeiture law and standard valuation law for life insurance. DAVIES, BERKELMAN

Chap. 597-H.F. 1547 Alters the requirement for town board approval of certain county on-sale liquor licenses and permits cities to issue one-day intoxicating liquor consumption and display permits to non-profit organizations. NIEHAUS, BERTRAM

Chap. 606-H.F. 1710 Provides specifications for fuel oil sold as kerosene and defines #1 and #2 grades of kerosene. BRINKMAN, WEGENER

Chap. 612-H.F. 1751 Increases the maximum allowable dollar value of advertising matter and beer dispensing equipment furnished by brewers and wholesalers to retailers of non-intoxicating and intoxicating malt liquor. DAHLVANG, SOLON

Commerce

Chap. 372-S.F. 832 Authorizes the acquisition of the F & M Savings Bank by foreign bank holding companies under certain prescribed conditions. TENNESSEN, BRINKMAN

Chap. 374-H.F. 1552 Extends the medical malpractice insurance Temporary Joint Underwriting Association Act. CARLSON, L., LUTHER

Chap. 407-H.F. 1747 Provides for Minneapolis Commercial Building Rehabilitation Loan Program loans to be secured by a mortgage acceptable to the financial institution or by a first mortgage on the interest in the property under a contract for deed if financed by revenue bonds privately placed with a financial institution. POGEMILLER, SPEAR

Chap. 413-H.F. 1920 Excepts motor vehicle carriers from the definition of "business license" as used to implement the uniform business licensing policy. ANDERSON, G., CHMIELEWSKI

Chap. 414-H.F. 12 Gives the Public Utilities Commission authority to approve interim rate changes for public utilities and provides for refunds including interest. OTIS, SPEAR

Chap. 426-H.F. 2077 Increases the percentage of the state comprehensive health insurance plan premium that may be used to pay claims and certain agent referral fees and certain writing carrier's expenses. SWANSON, SIKORSKI

Chap. 429-H.F. 1863 Provides for approval of amendments to credit union bylaws by the board of directors; authorizes the board to appoint a credit committee or credit manager; and allows certain non-members to establish individual retirement accounts. GREENFIELD, SOLON

Chap. 622-H.F. 1867 Authorizes the state insurance commissioner to enjoin violations of and to enforce compliance with Chapter 60A, the insurance division statute; permits officers or employees of licensed insurers to act without a license on behalf of the insurer in variable contract negotiations under certain conditions; and eliminates mandatory filings by certain insurers relating to certain liability and other claims with the commissioner of insurance. BRINKMAN, DAVIES

Chap. 630-H.F. 1975 Permits any town which exercises the powers of certain metropolitan area towns to issue off-sale licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor to exclusive liquor stores with approval of the public safety commissioner and allows the town board to establish license fees. McEACHERN, DAVIS

Chap. 631-H.F. 1993 Authorizes the issuance of on-sale liquor licenses to veterans' organizations in first class cities. OSTHOFF, STUMPF

Chap. 632-H.F. 1994 Authorizes banks or trust companies to invest in corporations or projects promoting community welfare including the development of economically depressed residential, commercial or industrial areas. WYNIA, SOLON

Chap. 638-H.F. 2134 Grants on-sale liquor licenses to certain non-profit corporations organized to promote, stimulate and support community education and the arts in first class cities; provides that these licenses authorize sales on all days of the week; and specifically allows the Guthrie Theater to sell liquor on Sunday. DAHLVANG, PETTY

Education

Chap. 383-H.F. 1614 Requires certification of a statutory operating debt for I.S.D. #708, Tower-Soudan. BATTAGLIA, JOHNSON

Chap. 386-S.F. 1756 Requires the commissioner of education to certify the statutory operating debt for I.S.D. #699, Gilbert. DICKLICH, ELIOFF

Chap. 389-H.F. 1724 Authorizes I.S.D. #507, Nicollet, to permanently transfer funds collected by referendum levy from one general fund account to another to reduce the statutory operating debt; and discontinues the levy to eliminate the statutory operating debt under certain circumstances. JOHNSON, C., RENNEKE

Chap. 390-H.F. 1574 Requires revision of the certified statutory operating debt for I.S.D. #84, Sleepy Eye. DEMPSEY, FREDERICKSON

Chap. 446-H.F. 1622 Provides for the transfer of state lands to the Mankato State University Foundation, Inc. PIEPHO, TAYLOR

Chap. 448-H.F. 1603 Requires the Board of Teaching and the State Board of Education to accept training programs completed through the Peace Corps, VISTA or Teachers Corps in lieu of a training program containing human relations components for issuance or renewal of a teacher's license. ANDERSON, B., MENNING

Chap. 470-S.F. 1888 Requires state welfare and correctional institutions offering elementary, secondary or vocational education programs to develop and submit an annual education program to the commissioner of education. LANTRY, KELLY

Chap. 485-H.F. 2156 Authorizes the State University Board to allow the Mankato State University Foundation, Inc. to construct a building on the Mankato State University campus and requires that the building be leased solely to the university with a subleasing option. PIEPHO, TAYLOR

Chap. 548-H.F. 1555 Omnibus school aids bill. McEACHERN, DIETERICH

Chap. 603-H.F. 1726 Removes the commissioner of education from the State University Board and as the secretary of the board; and allows community college and state university teachers to accrue seniority credit during extended leaves of absence consistent with collective bargaining agreements. ELIOFF, TAYLOR

Chap. 605-H.F. 1699 Requires all public elementary and secondary schools to provide instruction in chemical abuse and the prevention of chemical dependency. McEACHERN, DAVIS

Chap. 618-H.F. 1819 Authorizes school districts to enter into agreements with post-secondary institutions to allow secondary students to enroll in courses not available at the secondary schools and permits the transfer of credits to a school district toward the awarding of diplomas to participating students. LEVI, HUGHES

Employment

Chap. 550-H.F. 1611 Requires employers to be paid a processing fee incurred for administering garnishment of employees' wages. FORSYTHE, BANG

Chap. 634-H.F. 2005 Provides for equitable compensation relationships between female-dominated, male-dominated and balanced classes of employees in the executive branch; requires the commissioner of employee relations to submit to the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations a list of inequitably paid classes based on comparability of the value of work and a cost estimate of comparability adjustments; instructs the commission to review the list and submit a report to the Legislature; and requires compensation relationships to consider working conditions. SIMONEAU, BERGLIN

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Chap. 1-H.F. 1 Omnibus unemployment compensation bill. SIMONEAU, PETERSON, C.

Energy and Housing

Chap. 380-S.F. 2174 Cancels and reappropriates money to the Housing Development Fund for Section VIII housing, including making certain mortgage loans to sponsors of residential housing for low and moderate income persons. KNOLL, KOSTOHRZY

Chap. 439-H.F. 1795 Removes limitations on certain rental housing programs located in Minneapolis development districts. POGEMILLER, STOKOWSKI

Chap. 447-H.F. 2073 Permits the installation and use of approved waste oil heaters in gasoline stations or commercial garages. VOSS, MERRIAM

Chap. 490-S.F. 1677 Prohibits exclusion of mobile homes from single family housing zoning ordinances of municipalities, counties and some towns and permits zoning ordinances to regulate widths and foundation type. SOLON, VOSS

Chap. 526-H.F. 1668 Requires manufacturers and dealers of manufactured homes to be licensed and regulated by the commissioner of administration and specifies the rights and duties of owners and residents of mobile home parks. PETERSON, D., MERRIAM

Chap. 561-S.F. 1886 Changes the definition of "large energy facilities;" modifies PUC duties regarding public utility investment and expenditure in energy conservation improvements; exempts plants producing ethanol or fuel alcohol from certificate of need requirements for large energy facilities; and defines district heating systems. DAHL, OTIS

Chap. 563-S.F. 1894 Omnibus energy bill which transfers certain duties relating to energy conservation to the commissioner of energy, planning and development; requires electricity or fuel suppliers to offer budget payment plans; prescribes requirements for wind easements for wind power systems; and provides for wind energy conversion systems in county and municipal zoning law. WALDORF, NELSON, K.

Chap. 577-S.F. 2000 Authorizes the Brooklyn Center Housing and Redevelopment Authority to develop and administer an interest buy-down program to finance low and moderate income housing; permits HRA's to provide interest rate reduction assistance for rental housing; outlines the Brooklyn Center home energy conservation program; regulates the debt, personnel, insurance and compensation powers of Hennepin County; describes a housing outparcel on Nicollet Island to be acquired for regional recreation open space purposes. LUTHER, ELLINGSON

Chap. 624-H.F. 1894 Provides for planning, implementation and financing of rehabilitation and energy improvement loans for municipal housing programs with a target area of low and moderate income persons; includes multiple units, condominiums and cooperatives as eligible dwellings; and removes a limit on the amount of housing revenue bonds a city may issue. VELLENGA, KNOLL

Finance

Chap. 554-H.F. 1698 Delays the date by which the commissioner of administration must sell the land and buildings at Rochester State Hospital. KALEY, BRATAAS

Chap. 620-H.F. 1834 Provides for payment of various claims against the state and provides for cancellations of old claims. METZEN, PENNY

Chap. 639-H.F. 2136 Authorizes acquisition and betterment of public lands and buildings and other improvements of a capital nature for state department and semi-state agencies. SIEBEN, M., WILLET

Chap. 641-H.F. 2190 Further reduces state appropriations and implements cost saving measures in state government units and services. CARLSON, L., WILLET

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Chap. 3-S.F. 4 Provides for the financing of state government; authorizes individuals to bring suits against the state regarding contracts for state debt; authorizes the commissioner of finance to offer for sale refunding certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of a deficiency. HANSON, M.

General Legislation

Chap. 384-H.F. 1637 Conforms state standard and daylight savings time to federal standard and advanced standard time. OLSEN, STERN

Chap. 392-S.F. 1695 Adds the Consumer Pure Ice and Storage Building in St. Cloud to the registry of state historic sites. PEHLER, MARSH

Chap. 417-S.F. 1878 Reflects Ramsey County ownership of the Old Federal Courts Building in St. Paul, a historic site. WALDORF, KELLY

Chap. 440-H.F. 1120 Permits purchase and use of fireworks by certain engineers and permits use of fireworks by persons under engineer's supervision when undertaking acoustical testing. EWALD, BANG

Chap. 456-S.F. 1256 Directs the commissioner of administration to obtain state office space in buildings of historical, architectural or cultural significance when practical. ULLAND, NORTON

Chap. 468-S.F. 1967 Includes persons in wheelchairs in the definition of "pedestrian" for traffic regulation purposes. DIETERICH, OGREN

Chap. 518-S.F. 303 Proposes an amendment to the Minnesota Constitution permitting the Legislature to authorize on-track parimutuel betting on horse racing. PURFEERST, REDING

Chap. 538-H.F. 623 Changes organizational membership requirements for certain activities including bingo occasions, operation of gambling devices and the conducting of raffles. STOWELL, KRONEBUSCH.

Chap. 562-S.F. 1838 Amends the Administrative Procedures Act; provides for notice by mail of temporary rulemaking to persons registered with state agencies to receive such notice; provides for continuation of temporary rules upon publication of notice in the State Register and upon notice by mail to registered persons; and requires the drug formulary committee to review formulary contents. LINDGREN, REES

Chap. 570-S.F. 2006 Clarifies the organizations eligible for gambling device licenses and provides an exception to the annual limitation on prizes awarded from the conduct of raffles for certain nonprofit organizations which deliver health or social services. BERGLIN, GREENFIELD

Gov't Operations

Chap. 375-H.F. 1732 Bans future "toughman" contests in the state by tightening the participation requirements for professional boxing matches; requires an affidavit of physical fitness and an examination by physician; and restricts participation in consecutive contests with less than a seven day interval. SKOGLUND, KNOLL

Chap. 379-S.F. 429 Alters certain regulations for boilers, pressure vessels, boats and other apparatus and their operators; provides for four classes of boiler engineers; increases certain fees; and requires boilers constructed, repaired or sold to meet certain national standards. SOLON

Chap. 405-S.F. 2095 Implements state government reorganization order provisions issued by the commissioner of administration relating to certain workers' compensation orders and awards; sets forth duties of the commissioner of energy, planning and development relating to the Municipal Industrial Development Act; and clarifies professional boxing match regulations. KNOLL, SIMONEAU

Chap. 422-S.F. 1613 Regulates the disposition of certain tax-forfeited land within the Capitol area under the comprehensive use plan of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board and authorizes the conveyance of certain parcels to the St. Paul Housing and Redevelopment Authority. MOE, D., ELLINGSON

Chap. 445-H.F. 2078 Authorizes the commissioner of economic security to delegate the execution of specific contracts or types of contracts to the deputy, an assistant commissioner or a program director. SVIGGUM, KNUTSON

Chap. 483-H.F. 1852 Makes the Water Well Contractors and Exploratory Borers Advisory Council permanent. JUDE, PURFEERST

Chap. 571-S.F. 2054 Authorizes the commissioner of economic security to provide financial assistance to Indian reservations and the Minnesota Migrants Council for community action programs; exempts the council and Indian reservations from certain administering board composition requirements; and prescribes the use of federal anti-poverty funds. SIKORSKI, EKEN

Health, Welfare and Corrections

Chap. 388-S.F. 709 Authorizes the use of topical ocular drugs by optometrists during eye examinations; requires optometrists to advise patients to seek evaluation and treatment by a physician if certain symptoms exist; and provides for education, training and testing requirements. DICKLICH, GREENFIELD

Chap. 395-S.F. 1107 Authorizes the commissioner of public welfare to use money in the revolving fund for vocational rehabilitation of the blind to purchase fringe benefits for blind vending operators and removes the residency requirement for preference given to blind persons in issuing licenses for the operation of vending machines. WALDORF, MURPHY

Chap. 419-S.F. 1673 Requires physicians to report cases of Reyes Syndrome to the Department of Health which must send that information to the National Center for Disease Control. PETERSON, C., EVANS

Chap. 431-H.F. 1794 Requires the commissioner of health to establish a Maternal and Child Health Care Advisory Task Force to review health care needs and programs, recommend use of state and federal funds and distribute block grants. WYNIA, SPEAR

Chap. 453-S.F. 1837 Establishes a Council on Health Promotion and Wellness to report to the governor and Legislature on health in the state; prescribes duties of the council including encouraging health promotion and wellness programs, sponsoring related educational or research programs and promoting health and wellness among state employees; prescribes powers; and requires state agency cooperation. KNUTSON, LAIDIG

Chap. 455-S.F. 1910 Requires preadmission screening for patients entering nursing homes from hospitals; allows hospital discharge planners to attend certain preadmission screening assessments; allows team reimbursement under certain conditions when an individual or a legal representative insists on nursing home placement; restricts alternative care grants if the anticipated costs would exceed the average regional per diem payment; and directs the commissioner of public welfare to promulgate temporary and permanent rules. BERGLIN, CLARK, K.

Chap. 476-S.F. 1605 Requires the commissioner of public welfare to provide for onsite audits of a certain percentage of cost reports of nursing homes which are vendors of medical assistance and prescribes audit selection procedures. LINDGREN, ONNEN

Chap. 503-H.F. 1702 Provides for chiropractic care for residents of the Minnesota Veterans Home. ANDERSON, G., BERTRAM

Chap. 504-H.F. 1572 Gives breast cancer patients in hospitals or health care facilities the right to complete information on all alternative treatments. BYRNE, BERGLIN

Chap. 527-S.F. 1702 Authorizes the commissioner of corrections to employ internal affairs officers for security; requires a "good conduct" allowance to diminish the terms of a sentence; and limits the positions inmates can serve at correctional facilities. KNUTSON, JOHNSON, D.

Chap. 530-S.F. 155 Allows the commissioner of public welfare to permit state hospitals to enter into shared service agreements with other governmental and nonprofit health service organizations and requires biennial reports to the Legislature regarding the agreements. PURFEERST, LUKNIC

Chap. 532-S.F. 276 Establishes an advisory task force on the feasibility and cost of using state facilities to care for persons who would otherwise reside in private facilities reimbursed by the state. DAVIS, WELCH

Chap. 553-H.F. 1690 Establishes foster care maintenance payments by the state; establishes a state goal for reduction of the number of children in residential facilities for more than 24 months; requires the public welfare commissioner to distribute federal adoption assistance funds; and outlines medical assistance eligibility. FORSYTHE, KNUTSON

Chap. 559-S.F. 1821 Clarifies the administrative structure of counties participating in community corrections as well as the composition of the Corrections Advisory Board, the powers of probation officers and the powers and duties of the commissioner of corrections. RENNEKE, LAIDIG

Chap. 607-H.F. 1712 Amends the Community Social Services Act; designates the commissioner of public welfare as the state authority for federal block grants; prescribes a formula for distributing federal funds to counties; removes some requirements related to biennial plans and the sliding fee for child care; provides for parental responsibility for the cost of care based on ability to pay; and allows for allocation of funds to counties. KALEY, FREDERICKSON

Chap. 614-H.F. 1799 Eliminates certificate of need reviews to approve hospital construction projects and major equipment purchases after March 15, 1984 and requires the commissioner of health to encourage health care professionals to disclose price information. SWANSON, SOLON

Chap. 621-H.F. 1840 Permits liens against homesteads of deceased persons for medical assistance claims. DEMPSEY, PENNY

Chap. 623-H.F. 1885 Provides for the approval of mental health centers and clinics pending promulgation of permanent rules and allows general assistance medical care payments for day treatment services. BRANDL, SIKORSKI

Chap. 633-H.F. 2000 Changes the qualifications for persons controlling, managing or administering nursing homes; prohibits certain felons from holding these positions; requires nursing homes to comply with the patient bill of rights; prescribes reporting requirements for abuse of vulnerable adults; changes the definition of "uncorrected violations;" and reappropriates money for the statewide hearing program. GREENFIELD, SIKORSKI

Chap. 637-H.F. 2065 Requires the commissioner of public welfare to promulgate rules governing the use of aversive and deprivation procedures in licensed facilities serving the mentally retarded and to appoint regional review committees to monitor the residents' access to a nutritious diet, water, ventilation, medical care, hygiene, sleep, clothing, legal counsel and next of kin. CLARK, K., SPEAR

Chap. 640-H.F. 2188 Requires the commissioner of public welfare to increase the standard of need for AFDC recipients with earned income and request competitive bids when purchasing health care items; and encourages counties to enroll medical assistance recipients in health maintenance organizations. BRANDL, BERGLIN

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Chap. 2-S.F. 3 Authorizes the commissioner of corrections to contract with the U.S. attorney general and local county officials for temporary detention of persons in custody pursuant to lawful process issued by federal courts and the state district courts and provides for reimbursement to the state for costs and expenses. SOLON

Judiciary

Chap. 371-S.F. 1150 Amends the interstate compact on juveniles to require the home state to determine residency and jurisdiction and authorizes the return of runaway juveniles to the home state. DAVIES, POGEMILLER

Chap. 373-H.F. 583 Clarifies and alters the liability of a landowner in the recreational use of the owner's land. BEGICH, JOHNSON, D.

Chap. 377-S.F. 1151 Provides for disposal by county recorder of various obsolete records including state and federal liens. PETERSON, R., CLARK, K.

Chap. 382-H.F. 749 Provides a fee for issuing noncertified copies of instruments or parts of instruments on file in the office of the registrar of titles. ROTHENBERG, STERN

Chap. 385-S.F. 1521 Alters the definition of "complainant" for purposes of criminal sexual misconduct offenses. DIETERICH, DEMPSEY

Chap. 393-S.F. 272 Provides a penalty for abuse, neglect or knowingly permitting abuse or neglect of children in day care or residential facilities and a penalty for knowingly permitting conditions to exist which result in abuse or neglect of vulnerable adults. SPEAR, HOKANSON

Chap. 396-S.F. 1088 Provides a voluntary procedure for registering certain possessory estates without court proceedings and provides for initial registration under a certificate of possessory title (CPT) with a later changeover to certificate of title. DAVIES, ELLINGSON

Chap. 398-H.F. 1139 Reorganizes certain aspects of the court system; increases the number of judges for a district; transfers Hennepin and Ramsey probate courts and judges to district courts; prescribes jurisdiction of conciliation courts; and authorizes one unified trial court in each judicial district. JUDE, TENNESSEN

Chap. 401-S.F. 1567 Provides an alternative time for a guardian or conservator to file an annual report. SPEAR, REDING

Chap. 420-S.F. 1648 Provides an internal statutory reference correction relating to nonprofit corporations. DAHL, ELLINGSON

Chap. 423-H.F. 1484 The "DWI bill" which toughens penalties for violations, eases arresting procedures for law enforcement officers and streamlines the hearing process. VANASEK, DAVIES

Chap. 424-H.F. 2175 The "Revisor's bill" which corrects erroneous, ambiguous, omitted and obsolete references and text in Minnesota statutes and authorizes the Revisor of Statutes to make necessary reference changes if the Administrative Procedures Act is recompiled as a separate chapter. VELLENGA, HANSON, M.

Chap. 432-H.F. 1283 Lengthens the statute of limitations for actions by victims of certain criminal sexual offenses and requires the statute of limitations to cover complaints made. WYNIA, DAHL

Chap. 433-H.F. 1366 Relates to liens for improvements to real property by providing for notice requirements by subcontractors to owners. JUDE, SIELOFF

Chap. 436-H.F. 773 The "Revised Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act" which provides for enforcement when an obligor is not present in Minnesota; prescribes duties of the Department of Public Welfare as a state information agency; sets forth powers and duties of initiating and responding courts; and provides for extradition and rendition, intrastate proceedings and appeals. NORTON, SIELOFF

Chap. 442-H.F. 2050 Defines the crime of commercial bribery and establishes sentences based on the value of the benefit, consideration, compensation or reward. GREENFIELD, LUTHER

Chap. 454-S.F. 1853 Changes the fee provisions relating to the abstracts of mortgages and liens on grain crops. DAVIES, DEMPSEY

Chap. 461-S.F. 412 Allows married couples filing joint bankruptcy petitions to select either state or federal exemptions but not both. PETERSON, R., WYNIA

Chap. 464-S.F. 1641 Defines the status of and provides for the division of marital property in dissolution and annulment proceedings. SIELOFF, DEMPSEY

Chap. 469-S.F. 1589 Clarifies the definition of "physically helpless" in relation to victims of criminal sexual conduct; amends the definitions of "shelter care facility" and "secure detention facility;" extends the time limit for detaining children who may be dependent or neglected; and prohibits the disclosure of a facility's location if there is reason to believe it would endanger the child's health and welfare. BERGLIN, CLARK, K.

Chap. 472-S.F. 1670 Provides for the delegation of care, custody or property of a minor or incapacitated person by parents or guardians to another person for a certain period of time; removes the requirement that certain hearing notices be given to the conservatee under certain circumstances; applies rules of evidence in certain proceedings; provides for the appointment of conservators under certain conditions; and provides a procedure for the discharge of guardians and conservators under certain conditions. SPEAR, ELLINGSON

Chap. 479-H.F. 1523 Permits a physician who diagnoses a physical or mental condition which in the physician's judgment will impair the person's ability to operate a motor vehicle to notify the commissioner of public safety, who may require an examination to determine whether to impose driver's license restrictions and clarifies that the reporting physician is to be immune from liability if done in good faith. BYRNE, STUMPF

Chap. 488-S.F. 1561 Provides for the use of public child support enforcement services for the collection and withholding of child support and maintenance payments by persons not receiving public assistance, and authorizes the release of information relating to employment, income and property to locate the parents of deserted children. BERGLIN, HOKANSON

Chap. 489-S.F. 1666 Provides for a surcharge on civil filing fees to be distributed to certain qualified legal services programs for persons unable to afford private counsel in civil matters. HANSON, M., WYNIA

Chap. 492-S.F. 1740 Permits administrators of rental housing to petition the court for the power to secure or receive funds to cover the cost of materials, labor and services necessary to remedy violations found by the court to exist; permits administrators to make disbursements for payment; and allows municipalities to recover disbursements by special assessment on the real estate affected. DAVIES

Chap. 496-S.F. 1949 Eliminates and simplifies certain filings by corporations and limited partnerships with the secretary of state. PETTY, ELLINGSON

Chap. 497-S.F. 1950 Corrects certain errors, deficiencies and ambiguities, relating to corporations, including references to notices, shareholders, elections to incorporate, changes of registered agents, delinquent subscribers, indemnifications, distributions, liabilities; requires written notice of meetings to consider sale of all assets; and sets registration and filing fees. PETTY, ELLINGSON

Chap. 499-S.F. 2062 Provides for the appointment of a court commissioner to solemnize marriages in the combined county court district of Benton and Stearns. PEHLER, GRUENES

Chap. 500-S.F. 2125 Provides that covenants, conditions, restrictions or extensions annexed to a grant, devise or conveyance of land that are, or become nominal, shall not operate as a basis of forfeiture; provides for the modification and extension of contracts for deed; provides dates for applicable laws relating to termination of contracts; and removes the time limitation on the duration of covenants, conditions and restrictions. DAVIES, JUDE

Chap. 501-H.F. 1727 Proposes an amendment to the Minnesota constitution providing for a court of appeals; provides for the election of judges and the determination of a chief judge; and reduces the number of Supreme Court justices. CLAWSON, HANSON, M.

Chap. 516-H.F. 552 Prohibits fraud in the use of recreational camping areas. CLAWSON, PETERSON, R.

Chap. 521-H.F. 1532 Prohibits tort actions for wrongful life and wrongful birth and prohibits a defense, award of damages or a penalty based on failure or refusal to prevent a live birth. O'CONNOR, OLHOFT

Chap. 525-H.F. 1704 Prohibits the use and possession of metal-penetrating bullets during the commission of a crime and prescribes penalties. HOKANSON, DAHL

Chap. 529-S.F. 16 Changes the time limits and procedures for a personal representative to file an inventory and appraisal of an estate. DAVIES, NORTON

Chap. 531-H.F. 253 Authorizes a floating interest rate on unpaid balances in sales of state and tax-forfeited lands and modifies provisions relating to sale of tax-forfeited agricultural land. PETERSON, B., TENNESSEN

Chap. 534-H.F. 356 Specifies actions which constitute the crimes of computer damage and computer theft and provides penalties. KAHN, LUTHER

Chap. 535-S.F. 378 Clarifies factors to consider in awarding maintenance in marriage dissolution and makes specific provisions relating to the status of homemaker. BERGLIN, WYNIA

Chap. 536-H.F. 492 Permits counties to appropriate money for investigation of criminal activity relating to receiving or selling stolen goods, including "buy funds" and adds a peace officer to the Sentencing Guidelines Commission. GRUENES, PEHLER

Chap. 537-H.F. 522 Clarifies circumstances in which the parent with custody of a child may move to another state. DEMPSEY, FREDERICKSON

Chap. 539-H.F. 685 Allows photographic records to be made of stolen property and to be admissible in evidence as the stolen property and provides conditions for return of stolen property to owners. LEHTO, LESSARD

Chap. 542-H.F. 788 Authorizes conciliation court actions to recover amounts lost due to worthless checks in the county of issuance and where the plaintiff resides. ANDERSON, B., FREDERICKSON

Chap. 544-H.F. 879 Removes runaways, habitual truants, juvenile petty offenders, juvenile alcohol offenders and juvenile controlled substance offenders from the definition of "delinquent child" and provides hearing rights and dispositional alternatives. LEVI, MERRIAM

Chap. 545-H.F. 930 Classifies certain government data including energy audit data, criminal history data, corrections and detention data, court services data, rideshare data and appraisal data. ELLINGSON, TENNESSEN

Chap. 546-S.F. 1015 Provides that actions for malpractice against health care professionals be commenced within two years. PETERSON, R., HOKANSON

Chap. 557-S.F. 1758 Prohibits the manufacture, possession, or delivery to minors of drug paraphernalia; prohibits conspiracy to violate certain controlled substance laws relating to illegal manufacture, sale, procurement or possession; and prohibits advertisement of drug paraphernalia. HANSON, M., KELLY

Chap. 558-S.F. 1809 Permits law enforcement agencies to withhold public access to data relating to intrafamilial sexual abuse and the promotion of minors in obscene works to protect the victims; provides for the exclusion of spectators from a courtroom under certain circumstances; and specifies circumstances under which sexual assault counselors may or may not be compelled to testify. BERGLIN, WYNIA

Chap. 564-S.F. 1907 Provides for the conditions restricting and allowing the transfer or division of certain land within municipalities in the metro area by the county auditor and requires certification by the municipality prior to transfer of certain unplatted properties. MERRIAM, JACOBS

Chap. 567-S.F. 1955 Restores tax-forfeited land funds to the real estate assurance account. TENNESSEN, VOSS

Chap. 573-H.F. 534 Includes certain political subdivisions in government records; provides for state archives to be administered by the historical society and specifically provides for access by archive employees to government data regardless of location or custody for disposition and retention determinations. CLAWSON, STUMPF, P.

Chap. 576-H.F. 1663 Recodifies the laws governing county law libraries including Hennepin and Ramsey counties; grants authority to contract with the regional library system; and modifies the qualifications for employment as regional library director. VOSS, PETERSON, R.

Chap. 581-H.F. 1499 The "Minnesota Hospitalization and Commitment Act of 1982" which relates to persons who are mentally ill, mentally ill and dangerous, mentally retarded or chemically dependent; provides for informal institutionalization by consent, involuntary emergency institutionalization, involuntary commitment by civil judicial procedures, provisional discharge and civil commitment review boards. CLAWSON, SPEAR

Local Government and Urban Affairs

Chap. 584-H.F. 1068 Provides for the content, use and permanent retention of adoption records; requires agencies to provide assistance and counseling to adoptive parents, genetic parents or adopted persons over a certain age who wish to share information; requires the agency to ascertain whether all parties involved wish to receive or share information; requires the agency to contact genetically related persons when they receive certain health information; and prescribes a confidentiality requirement. PETERSON, D., WALDORF

Chap. 585-H.F. 1092 Provides for the registration and reporting requirements for charitable associations organized and operated for the purpose of offering and paying rewards for information leading to the apprehension or conviction of criminal suspects. FORSYTHE, BANG

Chap. 592-H.F. 1456 Changes certain recordkeeping requirements relating to probate courts and changes the effective date for a certain requirement relating to filing an inventory of decedent's property by personal representatives. ELLINGSON, SIELOFF

Chap. 596-H.F. 1546 Provides for the detention of juveniles for whom a motion to refer for prosecution is pending before the court. KELLY, SIKORSKI

Chap. 599-H.F. 1573 Prohibits the manufacture, sale, transfer and delivery of noncontrolled substances under certain circumstances including when represented to be a controlled substance; provides that belief of noncontrolled substance to be controlled not to constitute a defense; exempts medically prescribed and dispensed placebos; and provides penalties. SWANSON, FRANK

Chap. 601-H.F. 560 Authorizes the awarding of attorneys' fees in certain actions or proceedings including frivolous claims or defenses, unfounded position for purposes of harassment or delay of proceedings, or commission of fraud upon the court; and permits good faith argument. VOSS, DAVIES

Chap. 604-S.F. 1738 Relates to the promotion of minors to engage in obscene works; prohibiting possession and dissemination of certain obscene works; and increases fines for distribution of obscene materials. MERRIAM, LEVI

Chap. 608-H.F. 1719 Authorizes the chief judge of the judicial district to fill vacancies in the office of judicial officer in St. Louis, Steele, Goodhue and Carlton counties. GUSTAFSON, SOLON

Chap. 609-H.F. 1734 Allows the office of court referee in the second and fourth judicial districts to continue at the pleasure of the chief judge with vacancies to be filled by the chief judge if available personnel are unable to meet caseload demands. OLSEN, BERGLIN

Chap. 611-H.F. 1743 Authorizes courts to require the presence of persons confined in state correctional institutions, mental hospitals or certain other institutions for court appearances; details contents of the court order for appearance; and provides for the court to be liable for costs incurred. BRINKMAN, BERTRAM

Chap. 613-H.F. 1760 Expands the definition of recipients of stolen property to include persons, including precious metal dealers, having reason to know the property was stolen; removes precious metal dealers from liability for personal injury related to receiving stolen property; expands the definition of burglary to include use of trickery to obtain consent to enter a building with criminal intent; and provides for warrants authorizing the interception of wire or oral communications for gambling offenses. POGEMILLER, PETTY

Chap. 615-H.F. 1803 Provides for apprehension of juvenile absconders and escapees by any peace officer, parole or probation officer under written orders; requires a warrant if the child is 18 or older; court jurisdiction over juveniles committed to care of commissioner of corrections to continue until 19 years of age unless terminated by the court; requires the DEP to prepare state plan for juvenile justice; and sets up an advisory committee. LEVI, BENSON

Chap. 619-H.F. 1831 Defines sexual harassment and includes sexual harassment as a form of unfair discriminatory practice for certain purposes, including employment, education and housing. RODRIGUEZ, C., BERGLIN

Chap. 636-H.F. 2058 Provides for the classification, access and destruction of certain child abuse report records; permits persons making the report to receive a summary of the disposition; allows certain reports to be classified confidential while permitting access by the subject; and clarifies classification of reports regarding vulnerable adults. HOKANSON, BERGLIN

Chap. 642-S.F. 2169 The "Fixit bill" which corrects erroneous, ambiguous, omitted and obsolete references and text for the 1982 regular session and the 1981 special sessions. PETERSON, R., JUDE

Chap. 378-S.F. 1408 Prohibits city jurisdiction over securities or indebtedness of a public utility. WEGENER, BERKELMAN

Chap. 387-S.F. 1582 Permits any seaway port authority to adopt, by resolution, a fiscal year based on the international shipping season through the St. Lawrence Seaway independent of the fiscal year of the city in which the port authority is located. SOLON, BERKELMAN

Chap. 394-S.F. 1514 Extends the availability of an appropriation to the city of Cloquet to construct a water filtration system. CHMIELEWSKI, MURPHY

Chap. 411-H.F. 2116 Permits the Blue Earth County Board to appoint a board member to serve on the county housing and redevelopment authority. WIGLEY, TAYLOR

Chap. 412-H.F. 2068 Authorizes the city of International Falls to issue one on-sale liquor license to a nonprofit organization or corporation for the sale of intoxicating liquor on the school grounds of I.S.D. #361 or on city property; and provides for the short-term validity for the license. ANDERSON, I., LESSARD

Chap. 415-S.F. 860 Permits municipal fees for land use planning and removes certain restrictions on filing and recording conveyances. LANTRY, SCHREIBER

Chap. 418-S.F. 1687 Alters the powers and duties of the St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center Commission; increases its borrowing authority; authorizes the county board to issue revenue bonds; grants the commission powers to operate, manage and control the center; allows the commission to sue and be sued and to purchase, hold and convey real and personal property in its own name. LANTRY, KELLY

Chap. 428-H.F. 1906 Allows the city of Orr and the town of Leiding to assess the cost of maintenance of a television relay service to resident users of the service. ELIOFF, DICKLICH

Chap. 430-H.F. 1235 Authorizes the conveyance of certain state owned lands in Lyon and Wright counties. LUDEMAN, KAMRATH

Chap. 435-H.F. 1602 Establishes meeting dates for the county board of commissioners; removes the limit on session lengths; and requires the clerk of the county board to attest to the chairperson's signature on documents on the board's behalf. ANDERSON, B., MENNING

Chap. 437-H.F. 2021 Grants powers to the Morrison County Rural Development Finance Authority for economic development and redevelopment purposes; requires local approval of projects; authorizes a board of commissioners to manage the authority; and requires the board membership to include members of the Little Falls city council. WENZEL, WEGENER

Chap. 451-H.F. 1955 Authorizes the city of Waconia to sell revenue bonds to finance an expansion project for the Waconia-Ridgeview Hospital and to determine the bond maturity schedule. McDONALD, SCHMITZ

Chap. 457-S.F. 1364 Provides for the separation of the city and town of Sturgeon Lake and the city of Rutledge and the town of Kettle River and authorizes the town of Oakport in Clay County to exercise the powers of certain metropolitan area towns. CHMIELEWSKI, CARLSON, D.

Chap. 463-S.F. 85 Provides for the election of town supervisors. SETZEPFANDT, NIEHAUS

Chap. 471-S.F. 1691 Amends the method of determining a quorum during meetings of housing and redevelopment authorities where a conflict of interest is being considered; provides a gross misdemeanor penalty; clarifies the need for a conflict of interest disclosure statement in a certain situation; grants powers to authorities created pursuant to special laws; and increases the membership of the Duluth Housing and Redevelopment Authority to seven commissioners. PETTY, LONG

Chap. 484-H.F. 2066 Permits cities which have or may construct an armory to provide for the acquisition, construction or improvement of city owned facilities relating to the armory and permits the issuance of bonds and a tax levy. BLATZ, BELANGER

Chap. 491-S.F. 1715 Provides for unclassified positions in the city of Minneapolis and the transfer of an assistant city coordinator to the Housing and Redevelopment Authority; entitles any assistant city coordinator so transferred to purchase prior service credit from MERF; and authorizes the city council to change the name of the HRA. PETTY, LONG

Chap. 498-S.F. 2051 Expands the purposes of rural development financing authorities to include projects used or useful for producing agricultural products. WEGENER, KALIS

Chap. 506-H.F. 1430 Fixes the amount of the mayor's contingent fund in the city of Hibbing. MINNE, DICKLICH

Chap. 514-S.F. 536 Provides for the powers of the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District and the board membership and powers of the Moose Lake and Windemere Area Sanitary Sewer District; authorizes exchange of certain lands between Sandstone and the federal government; establishes Lake Wilson levy limit; authorizes Carver County electronic funds transfers; provides for interpretation of certain fire code provisions by the city of Finlayson; provides for cable communications system franchises and operations; requires the commissioner of human rights to provide coordination services for Duluth; and eliminates certain animal licensing and registration requirements. CHMIELEWSKI, CARLSON, D.

Chap. 566-S.F. 1948 Authorizes the Hennepin County Park Reserve District to participate in a hydroelectric generation project. LUTHER, ELLINGSON

Chap. 572-S.F. 2141 Allows towns and cities to set license fees for cigarette sellers; authorizes county boards to publish all or part of their official proceedings; provides that partial publications are to indicate in what respect they are incomplete; and repeals certain milk inspection provisions. PETERSON, R., CLAWSON

Chap. 579-H.F. 1542 Adds a portion of Carver County to the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District and increases the mosquito control district's taxing authority. SKOGLUND, PETTY

Chap. 590-H.F. 1365 Authorizes municipal loan programs to rehabilitate and preserve small and medium sized commercial buildings under certain conditions; authorizes issuance of revenue bonds, provides for interest reduction programs to assist the financing of housing units primarily for low and moderate income persons. POGEMILLER, PEHLER

Chap. 595-S.F. 1538 Requires vacancies in town peace officer, constable and deputy constable positions to be filled by town board appointment; requires the board to notify the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board before employing law enforcement officers; and provides unclassified civil service status for employees of the Board. WEGENER, LEHTO

Chap. 626-H.F. 1902 Permits Ramsey County to establish a small business set-aside program for procurement of goods, services and construction; increases a fee for removal of cause from Ramsey County Conciliation Court to Ramsey County Municipal Court; permits Ramsey County to issue general obligation bonds to finance the hot water district heating system serving the county medical facilities; and permits Maplewood to issue revenue bonds for a hotel or motel project. RODRIGUEZ, F., LANTRY

Public Employees and Pensions

Chap. 391-S.F. 233 Authorizes certain current and former employees of the University of Minnesota, Duluth, to repay a refund taken from certain covered retirement funds; provides for the recomputation of certain retirement annuities and extends the combined service annuity to the U of M faculty plan. SOLON, BERKELMAN

Chap. 397-H.F. 1336 Increases member contributions to the Highway Patrol Retirement Fund; increases the number of years allowable service credit may be accumulated; revises benefits and refunds; and provides a benefit increase for pre-1973 retirees. SARNA, PETERSON, C.

Chap. 399-S.F. 1455 Includes employees at the governor's mansion in the unclassified employees retirement program and provides retroactive coverage. FREDERICKSON, KALEY

Chap. 402-S.F. 2103 Clarifies medical, health and group health insurance coverage for the St. Cloud Firefighters Relief Association and requires members retiring under a deferred pension to pay insurance costs during the deferment period. PEHLER, GRUENES

Chap. 403-S.F. 1727 Eliminates the yearly maximum dollar amount limit on the payment of salaries to second class city police relief association officers. FREDERICKSON, KALEY

Chap. 404-S.F. 1547 Provides miscellaneous amendments to the public employment retirement law, which includes reducing the number of years of allowable service credit required to be eligible for a certain optional joint and survivor annuity. PETERSON, C., REDING

Chap. 406-H.F. 1948 Eliminates various obsolete special law provisions concerning the Richfield Firefighters Relief Association and validates certain prior payments or actions. SWANSON, LINDGREN.

Chap. 410-H.F. 1646 Alters the effective accrual date for retirement annuity of a certain teacher in I.S.D. #694, Buhl and entitles the teacher to certain post-retirement adjustments. ELIOFF, DICKLICH

Chap. 421-S.F. 786 Authorizes firefighters relief associations to increase retirement benefits and service pension amounts without municipal ratification under certain conditions. PETERSON, C., REDING

Chap. 427-H.F. 2098 Extends the time limit for teachers to purchase service credit for military leaves of absence for certain Vietnam veterans and provides for calculation and payment at present value by the employee with an employer option to pay part or all of the payment. KALIS, PENNY

Chap. 438-H.F. 1713 Provides for the calculation of vacation and sick leave allowances for St. Louis County employees to include the period of employment by the school district before organization into an independent school district. ELIOFF, DICKLICH

Chap. 443-H.F. 1701 Authorizes the Hibbing Firefighters Relief Association to increase certain pensions and survivor benefits. MINNE, DICKLICH

Chap. 449-H.F. 1720 Recognizes the length of service covered by multiple retirement funds for entitlement to a disability benefit and excludes its use for establishing service credit for the calculation of the amount of benefit. REDING, SPEAR

Chap. 450-H.F. 1735 Provides for the phase out of the Hennepin County supplemental retirement program; authorizes current participants to withdraw; provides for shares in Minnesota Supplemental Investment Fund; and provides for an increased withdrawal benefit option. POGEMILLER, SPEAR

Chap. 459-S.F. 1539 Adopts modified bargaining unit composition schedules as adopted by the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations for certain state employees; excludes pilots and chief pilots from collective bargaining units and provides other means of compensation for them. SETZEPFANDT, SIMONEAU

Chap. 460-S.F. 1591 Combines some of the reports required of municipal and independent nonprofit firefighting corporations for qualification for state fire aid; modifies the criteria used in determining qualification for state fire or police aid; clarifies the duration of disqualification from receipt of state aid in the event of noncompliance with financing guidelines; clarifies the procedure for crediting service by certain probationary firefighters; and clarifies a limitation on the payment of service pensions to active volunteer firefighters. PETERSON, C., REDING

Chap. 465-S.F. 787 Regulates the financing and benefits of paid and volunteer firefighters relief associations; provides for the determination of accrued liability to include interest on certain lump sum pensions made in installments; prescribes for exclusions from membership; changes the maximums for flexible service pensions; and provides for benefits if a member dies before having five years in active service. PETERSON, C., REDING

Chap. 519-H.F. 1625 Changes the early retirement reduction factors for members of PERA. REDING, PETERSON, C.

Chap. 522-S.F. 1481 Provides a one-time early retirement health insurance benefit option for certain state and U of M employees and provides for supplemental agreements to contracts providing early retirement incentives. PETERSON, C., SIMONEAU

Chap. 560-S.F. 1856 Improves the state's civil service personnel management functions; authorizes employment of certain employees in unclassified positions; changes certain grievance and disciplinary procedures; and sets forth minimum service requirements for employees in shared positions. SPEAR, SIMONEAU

Chap. 568-S.F. 1964 Ratifies certain state and University employee labor agreements and compensation plans; clarifies meet and confer status for professional employees; extends final offer arbitration to certain public employee impasses under PELRA and removes it for others except on a voluntary basis; provides for review of executive positions by LCER; and continues certain court reporter positions. KNOLL, SIMONEAU

Chap. 574-H.F. 1697 Retirement changes concerning the Virginia and Eveleth police and fire relief associations. ELIOFF, DICKLICH

Chap. 575-H.F. 917 Authorizes certain employees of the Department of Military Affairs and certain pilots in the Department of Transportation to retire at age 60 without a reduction of MSRS benefits and requires additional employee and employer contributions. ROSE, ASHBACH

Chap. 578-H.F. 438 Omnibus "buy back" bill which provides for the purchase of prior service credit by certain members of MSRS, various TRA's, PERA, the Buhl police relief association and the unclassified state employee plan. SARNA, PETERSON, C.

Chap. 587-S.F. 1239 Authorizes the State Board of Investment to employ private firms to invest and manage assets over which the Board has investment management responsibility; requires a report to the governor and the Legislature; and permits the Board to invest in certain housing finance agency loans. MOE, D., REDING

Chap. 588-H.F. 1278 Clarifies the public employment labor relations definition of "employer" to take into account the appointment of certain county assistants and deputies. DAHLVANG, VEGA

Chap. 602-H.F. 1234 Permits the state to provide life, health, accident, hospital and medical benefits or group insurance for retired or disabled state officials and employees. TOMLINSON, SPEAR

Chap. 610-H.F. 1737 Provides for minimum disability benefit coverage for members of police or salaried firefighters relief associations in Chisholm, Crookston, Fairmont, Hibbing, Virginia and West St. Paul and provides service credit for certain periods of disability. RODRIGUEZ, F., SPEAR

Resolutions

Res. 4-H.F. 1693 Memorializes Congress and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to take all possible action to determine the fate of persons missing in action in Southeast Asia. LAIDIG, SCHMITZ

Res. 5-H.F. 1612 Memorializes the life and work of Sigurd F. Olson, author and environmentalist. PETERSON, B., WILLET

Res. 6-S.F. 1957 Memorializes the president and Congress to support a mutual freeze with the Soviet Union on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery systems. BERGLIN, NELSON, K.

Res. 7-S.F. 2127 Memorializes the president and Congress to take immediate action to reduce the sources of acid rain. WILLET, MUNGER

Res. 8-H.F. 2271 Memorializes the president and the administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration against any attempt to prohibit or limit local governments from adopting noise abatement laws. SWANSON, PETTY

Taxes

Chap. 416-S.F. 1879 Authorizes the commissioner of revenue to disclose information from a taxpayer's withholding tax returns to the Dept. of Economic Security for unemployment tax auditing purposes. SETZEPFANDT

Chap. 523-H.F. 1872 Omnibus tax bill. ANDERSON, I., JOHNSON, D.

Transportation

Chap. 376-S.F. 699 Authorizes the commissioner of transportation to act as agent for political subdivisions for the construction of roads or bridges under certain circumstances. SETZEPFANDT, ANDERSON, G.

Chap. 400-S.F. 1510 Removes the requirement that motor vehicle bug deflectors be composed of a transparent material. VEGA, METZEN

Chap. 444-H.F. 1707 Allows certain vehicles including school buses and carriers of explosives or equipment to cross abandoned railroad crossings without stopping; removes route limits for certain passenger motor buses and designated route requirements for intercity buses; removes reference to federal aid matches under the public transit capital transit assistance program; and provides for public transit contract procedure for nonmetropolitan transit. RODRIGUEZ, C., BELANGER

Chap. 467-S.F. 1398 Provides for special license plates for passenger vehicles owned and operated by members of fire departments which receive state aid. PURFEERST, KALIS

Chap. 510-S.F. 588 Proposes an amendment to the Minnesota constitution to remove the restriction on the interest rate for and raise the limit on the amount of trunk highway bonds. SCHMITZ, ANDERSON, G.

Chap. 520-S.F. 1621 Extends eligibility for the state employee transportation program to state and public employees and their spouses who work in state buildings; authorizes the Metropolitan Council to make no-interest loans to local governments to purchase property for highway construction within certain rights-of-way; and appropriates money for Amtrak between the Twin Cities and Duluth. MERRIAM, VOSS

Chap. 549-H.F. 1589 Authorizes cities to allow operation by permit of motorized golf carts by certain physically handicapped persons on designated roadways from sunrise to sunset. STOWELL, KRONEBUSCH

Chap. 556-S.F. 1713 Provides for the coordination and regulation of certain special transportation services which receive state or federal assistance and provides rule standards for the operation of special transportation vehicles to protect the health and safety of certain elderly, handicapped and disabled persons. PENNY, ONNEN

Chap. 583-H.F. 1025 Establishes a motorcycle safety program administered by the commissioners of public safety and education and requires additional fees for duplicate driver's licenses requiring two-wheeled vehicle endorsements. MARSH, ENGLER

Chap. 586-H.F. 1115 Provides for the distribution of assistance under the public transit participation program; requires a percent of total operating costs to be paid by local sources; and changes the basis for determining replacement services under the metropolitan transportation service demonstration program. RODRIGUEZ, C., PEHLER

Chap. 593-S.F. 1499 Provides for special license plates for former prisoners of war. BERTRAM, OSTHOFF

Chap. 598-H.F. 1553 Requires the public safety commissioner to suspend driver's licenses of uninsured residents and operating privileges of uninsured nonresidents who have failed to satisfy certain judgments arising out of ownership, maintenance or use of any motor vehicle and sets requirements for satisfaction of judgment and installment payments. SIEBEN, M., SIKORSKI

Chap. 600-H.F. 1017 Proposes an amendment to the Minnesota constitution to permit the contracting of public debt for the improvement and rehabilitation of public or private railroad rights-of-way and other rail facilities. KALIS, PENNY

Chap. 617-H.F. 1817 Adds a new route to the trunk highway system to substitute for an existing route; discontinuing and removing Route #278 from the trunk highway system; provides for the disposal of surplus state property; allows for expenditures from the state airports fund for educational programs to promote interest and safety in aeronautics; and repeals the reimbursement for firefighter expenses on highway rights-of-way. MEHRKENS, ENGLER

Chap. 628-H.F. 1939 Lifts the moratorium on the connection of I-35E and I-94 and allows the commissioner of transportation to decide whether to build a directly linking freeway, a parkway or an indirect connection. RODRIGUEZ, C., LANTRY

Veterans' and Military Affairs

Chap. 408-H.F. 1700 Prohibits entry into or presence at Camp Ripley without the authorization of the adjutant general. NELSEN, B., RUED

Chap. 409-H.F. 1725 Increases the minimum pay for enlisted personnel called into active service. LAIDIG, RENNEKE

Chap. 481-H.F. 1685 Provides for the administration of oaths or affirmations of enlistment by any officer of the national guard or commissioned officer of the armed forces and allows the performance of notarial acts by regular or reserve commissioned officers and by persons enlisting in or members of the Minnesota national guard. DEMPSEY, SIELOFF

Chap. 513-S.F. 1508 The "Agent Orange Information and Assistance Act" which establishes an Agent Orange information program for Vietnam era veterans to provide health information relating to exposure to chemical agents; establishes referral assistance programs for treatment and compensation claims; requires the health commissioner to provide certain medical information, genetic information and counseling and technical assistance; and allows for class action suit representation by the attorney general. SCHMITZ, HARENS

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