



Emily Anne Staples Tuttle papers.

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Minnesota Department of Economic Development

September 2, 1980

The Honorable Emily Anne Staples
235 State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Senator Staples:

As you are aware, this department has been conducting a legislatively mandated study of state-level business licensing and permitting in Minnesota. In January, that study will make its report to the Legislature, together with recommendations for improving licensing policies and procedures.

As a practical matter, these recommendations will be of two kinds: department-specific recommendations for a given department to eliminate, combine, or amend a specific license or permit; and across-department recommendations for improving access to and information about licenses and permits. This second category will involve statutory language for general recommendations on topics like increased use of variances, more frequent review of licensing requirements, use of regulatory analysis, development of license tracking procedures within agencies, and better training of agency personnel in license-related matters. I will also include draft statutory language for the activities of the Bureau of Business Licenses established by Chapter 246, Laws of 1979.

Knowing your interest in regulatory matters, I would be pleased to have you look at a draft of the full report and its recommendations as soon as it is available. For the moment, I would welcome your comments on the enclosed draft statute which provides for the Bureau of Business Licenses' roles in information dissemination, master application and coordination, assistance to and advocacy for businesses seeking licenses, and ongoing review of licensing policies and procedures. Please do feel free to comment on both substance and form.

I appreciate the time involved from your schedule for this review, and I know you share our concern for improving licensing and permitting while ensuring the purposes for which these licenses and permits were developed. The director of our study, Charles A. Schaffer, would be pleased to discuss the study with you and answer any questions you might have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Kent E. Eklund". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Kent E. Eklund
Commissioner

KEE:cr
Enclosure

cc: Senators Roger Laufenburger, David Schaaf, Nancy Brataas, George Pillsbury
Charles A. Schaffer

480 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 612/296-2755

An Equal Opportunity Employer



PRELIMINARY DRAFT STATUTE

9/2/80

§ 001. Declaration of purpose. The legislature finds and determines as follows:

1. Increasing regulation of business in the state has been accompanied by a proliferation of permits entailing multiple requirements, overlaps in jurisdiction, and business uncertainties.

2. The public interest will be served by overcoming the delays and burdensome permit requirements which too often accompany business regulation and by fixing responsibility for continuing and comprehensive action designed to consolidate, simplify, or expedite the permit procedures of state agencies.

3. Accomplishment of these purposes will be facilitated through the establishment of the Bureau of Business Licenses and a program of business permit assistance in state government which will provide comprehensive permit information, one-stop service for permit applicants, and the coordination of permit processing and review.

4. It is the intent of the legislature that the program of business permit assistance will be directed to commercial business undertakings, projects, and activities rather than to the issuance of licenses and permits for individual privileges, including the occupational licenses for practicing a trade or profession, licenses for operating a motor vehicle and amateur sporting licenses, such as for hunting and fishing.

§ 002. Definitions. When used in this article:

1. "Bureau" means the Bureau of Business Licenses.
2. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department of Economic Development.
3. "Director" means the director of the Bureau of Business of Licenses.
4. "State agency" has the meaning given it in Minnesota Statutes §15.0411, as amended.
5. "Permit" means the whole or part of any state agency permit, license, certificate, approval, registration, charter, or similar form of permission required by law or by state agency rules and regulations having the force and effect of law, and necessary for the start-up, operation, or expansion of a business in Minnesota.
6. "Person" means any individual, proprietorship, partnership, association, cooperative, corporation, nonprofit organization, state or local government agency, and any other organization required to obtain one or more permits.

7. "Applicant" means any person acting on his own behalf or authorized to act on behalf of any other person for the purpose of securing a permit.

§ 003. Bureau of Business Licenses.

1. There is hereby created in the Department of Economic Development a Bureau of Business Licenses. The head of the Bureau shall be the director of business permits who shall be appointed by the commissioner in accordance with Minnesota Statutes §362.23 and shall enjoy a confidential relationship with the commissioner.

2. The director shall direct the work of the Bureau. The director may, with the advice and consent of the commissioner of Economic Development, hire such employees as he may deem necessary, prescribe their duties, fix their compensation, and provide for the reimbursement of their expenses, all within amounts made available therefor by appropriation.

3. The director shall report to the commissioner or his designee on the activities of the Bureau to ensure the consistency of those activities with the overall economic development policies of the state.

4. The commissioner of Economic Development, working with other state agency heads, shall assure that the activities of the Bureau are fully coordinated with related activities of other state agencies.

§ 004. General functions, powers and duties. The Bureau of Business Licenses, by and through the director or his duly authorized employees, shall have the following functions, powers and duties.

1. To provide comprehensive information on permits required for business undertakings, projects, and activities in the state and to make such information available to applicants and other persons. To provide interested persons with an opinion as to the number, kind and source of required licenses and permits and potential difficulties in obtaining said licenses or permits, based on a review of a potential applicant's business concept at an early stage in its planning.
2. To develop or assist other departments with the development of a master application procedure to expedite the identification and processing of such permits.
3. To assist applicants in obtaining timely and efficient permit review and the resolution of issues arising therefrom.
4. To facilitate or recommend consolidation of hearings required pursuant to permit applications when feasible and advantageous.

5. To encourage and facilitate the participation of federal and local government agencies in permit coordination.

6. To make recommendations for eliminating, consolidating, simplifying, expediting, or otherwise improving permit procedures affecting business undertakings.

7. To adopt such rules and regulations, procedures, instructions, and forms as are required to carry out the functions, powers, and duties imposed upon the Bureau by this article.

§ 005. Assistance of other state agencies. To effectuate the purposes of this article, the director may request and shall be entitled to receive from any state agency, and the same are required to provide, such assistance, services, facilities, and data as will enable the Bureau to carry out its functions, powers, and duties.

§ 006. Comprehensive permit information.

1. Not later than ninety days from the effective date of this article each state agency issuing permits for business undertakings, projects, and activities shall report to the Bureau in a form prescribed by the Bureau on each and every type of such license or permit administered or issued by the state agency. Application forms, applicable agency rules, fee schedules, and the estimated time period necessary for permit application consideration based on experience and statutory or regulatory requirements shall accompany each state agency report. The Bureau shall provide format for such report. Such reports shall be updated every two years.

2. Each state agency issuing licenses or permits for business undertakings, projects, and activities shall subsequent to its report pursuant to subdivision one of this section provide the Bureau with a report of any new permit or modification of any existing permit, or permitting procedures, together with applicable forms, rules, and information required under subdivisions one and two of this section regarding such new or modified permit.

3. The Bureau shall prepare an information file on state agency permit requirements upon receipt of the state agency reports and shall develop methods for its maintenance, revision, updating, and ready access.

4. The Bureau shall provide comprehensive permit information on the basis of information submitted in sections one through three. The Bureau may prepare and/or distribute publications, guides, and other materials based upon the state agency reports and the information file which will serve the convenience of permit applicants and which will explain permit requirements affecting business, including requirements having multiple permit or multiple state agency aspects.

§ 007. Pre-application conferences.

1. The Bureau, at the request of any person proceeding in accordance with section 007 of this statute, may conduct a pre-application conference, pending the formal submission of application forms, in which affected state agencies shall participate in order to clarify the nature and scope of their interest, to provide guidance regarding permit application and review procedures, and to coordinate agency actions and data collection or submission regarding permit application.

2. If, in the course of a pre-application conference, it becomes clear in the opinion of the director that a proposed business undertaking may require multiple permits from the same or different state departments, will take place in phases over an extended period of time, will involve substantial expense for preparation of detailed plans, specifications and permit applications, or is of a new or unique nature, each affected state agency shall, at the request of the director, provide the applicant with a written review and opinion as to all licenses or permits which such agency would require for the proposed undertaking, the standards and conditions which would have to be met in order to obtain such licenses or permits, timetables involved and any properly related circumstances or findings.

3. Each state agency participating in the review and opinion process shall render the written opinion within a period not exceeding sixty days from the date fixed by the director, provided, however, that such period may be extended by the director at the request of an interested state agency for the further consideration of information provided in accordance with this section. The director shall advise the person having requested the review and opinion of such extension, the reasons therefor, and the revised period fixed by the director for rendering the written opinion and such person shall be entitled to confer with the Bureau and with any state agency having been granted an extension of time to ascertain what further information, if any, is required to facilitate the conceptual review determination.

4. A pre-application review and opinion shall not relieve the person from the responsibility of obtaining any required permits and shall be contingent upon the submission of such detailed plans, specifications and information as may be required for permit applications. An agency's written opinion as to required permits shall remain in effect indefinitely for the proposed business undertaking, project, or activity as described in the applicant's submission, provided, however, that if new permit requirements or related standards, over which a state agency has not control or discretion in

establishing the effective date thereof, subsequently becomes effective, such new permit requirements or standards shall not be considered to have been part of the pre-application review and opinion.

5. The Bureau shall provide in its rules for the procedures to be followed in the conduct of pre-application reviews and opinions.

§ 008. Master application procedure.

1. The Bureau shall develop and implement a master application procedure to expedite the identification and processing of permits for business undertakings, projects, and activities. A master application shall be made on a form prescribed by the Bureau. This form shall provide for concise and specific information necessary to a determination of those permits which are or may be required for the undertaking, project, or activity and for speedy receipt of such permits.

2. Use of the master application procedure shall be at the option of any person proposing a business undertaking, project or activity. The Bureau shall assist any person upon request in preparing a master application, describe the procedures involved, and provide such other information from the comprehensive permit information file as may be helpful or necessary.

3. Upon receipt of a master application the Bureau shall immediately notify in writing each state agency having a possible interest in the proposed business undertaking, project, or activity with respect to permits which are or may be required.

4. Each state agency so notified shall respond to the Bureau within 20 days of receipt of the notice and shall advise the Bureau whether one or more permits under its jurisdiction are or may be required for the business undertaking, project, or activity described in the master application. The response shall specify the permits which in the opinion of the agency are or may be required, if any, and shall indicate the fees to be charged.

5. Any state agency so notified which responds that it does not have an interest in the permit requirements of the business undertaking, project, or activity described in the master application, or which does not respond within the time period specified in subdivision four of this section, shall not require a permit for the undertaking, project or activity described in the master application.

6. The provisions of subdivision five of this section shall not apply if the master application contained false, misleading or deceptive information, or failed to include pertinent information, the lack of which could reasonably lead a state agency to misjudge the applicability of permits under its jurisdiction, or if new permit requirements or related standards subsequently became effective for which a state agency had no discretion in establishing the effective date thereof.

7. The Bureau, following the twenty day notice and response period, shall promptly provide the person having submitted a master application with application forms and related information for all permits specified by the interested state agencies and shall advise such person:

- (a) that all such forms are to be completed and submitted to the interested state agencies; or, at the option of the applicant,
- (b) that the Bureau will receive all such forms as a package with the fees to be charged, if any, and that the Bureau will immediately separate and submit such forms and any allocable fees to the appropriate state agencies.

8. An applicant may withdraw a master application at any time without forfeiture of any permit approval applied for or obtained under the master application procedures contained in this section.

§ 009. Permit coordination and assistance to applicants.

1. Any applicant for permits required for a business undertaking, project or activity may confer with the Bureau to obtain assistance in the prompt and efficient processing and review of applications.

2. The Bureau, shall, so far as possible, render such assistance; and the director may designate an officer or employee of the Bureau to act as an expediter with the purpose of:

- (a) facilitating contacts for the applicant with state agencies responsible for processing and reviewing permit applications;
- (b) arranging conferences to clarify the interest and requirements of any such state agency with respect to permit applications;
- (c) considering with state agencies the feasibility of consolidating hearings and data required of the applicant;
- (d) assisting the applicant in the resolution of outstanding issues identified by state agencies, including delays experienced in permit review;

(e) coordinating federal, state, and local permit review actions to the extent practicable; and

(f) intervening as an advocate for the applicant in state agency hearings and procedures.

§ 010. Consolidated hearings.

1. Any applicant for permits required for a business undertaking, project, or activity, or any state agency having jurisdiction of the required permits, may request the Bureau to coordinate any public hearings. The Bureau may consolidate such hearings insofar as may be feasible and agreeable to all parties.

2. A consolidated hearing shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the state Administrative Procedure Act, and the applicable rules of the Office of Administrative Hearings.

3. The Bureau, with the consent of the state agencies having permit jurisdiction, may provide for a pre-hearing conference to assist in the disposition of the type, time, place, and parties of the consolidated hearing, the simplification of the issues, the stipulations as to agreed facts and necessary documents, and any other relevant matters.

§ 011. Permit authority retained. Each state agency having jurisdiction to approve or deny a permit shall have the continuing power heretofore or hereafter vested in it to make such determinations. The provisions of this article shall not lessen or reduce such powers and shall modify the procedures followed in carrying out such powers only to the extent provided herein.

§ 012. Implementation of services.

1. Services so rendered by the Bureau shall be made available without charge, provided that nothing contained herein shall relieve an applicant of any part of the fees or charges established for the review and approval of permit applications or relieve an applicant of any of the apportioned costs of a consolidated hearing conducted under section 007 and 008 of this article.

2. Under its rules the Bureau shall provide for the implementation of the master application procedure contained in section 008 of this article and, subject to agency agreement, shall specify the permits to which the master application procedure is applicable.

3. Each state agency having jurisdiction of any permit to which the master application procedure is applicable shall designate an officer or employee to act as permit liaison officer to cooperate with the Bureau in carrying out the provisions of this article.

§ 013. Federal and local government participation.

1. Federal and local government permit agencies shall be encouraged to participate in the business permit information, coordination, and assistance services of the Bureau and to make information available to applicants through the Bureau with respect to any business undertaking, project, or activity which is referred to the Bureau under the provisions of this article.

2. The Bureau shall, so far as is practicable, advise applicants of federal and local agency permit requirements and shall maintain an information file on permits for which the state has delegated issuance authority to local government agencies.

3. The director shall consult with local government officials with respect to cooperation in coordinating state and local permit application and review procedures and shall recommend to the governor and the legislature any actions which would facilitate such coordination.

§ 014. Program responsibilities.

1. The Bureau shall obtain and keep on an annual basis appropriate statistical data regarding the number of permits issued by state agencies, the amount of time necessary for the permits to be issued, the cost of obtaining such permits, the types of projects for which specific permits are issued, a geographic distribution of permits issued, and other pertinent data which the director deems appropriate. The Bureau shall analyze such data by type of permit and by agency responsible and make its findings available to the public.

2. On an on-going basis the Bureau shall conduct or cause to be conducted a thorough review of permit requirements and the need by the state to require such permits. The Bureau shall draw on such review, on its direct experience and its statistical analyses to prepare recommendations from time to time for the appropriate agencies, the legislature, and the governor regarding how to:

(a) eliminate unnecessary or antiquated permit requirements;

(b) consolidate duplicative or overlapping permit requirements;

- (c) simplify overly complex or lengthy application procedures;
- (d) expedite time consuming agency review and approval procedures; or,
- (e) otherwise improve the permitting processes in the state.

Anticipated costs for functions identified in draft statute for operation of the Bureau of Business Licenses: permit information, advocacy, master application, coordination, pre-application conferences, periodic review of requirements.

<u>Personnel</u>	(All figures approximate)
Director, Bureau of Business Licenses	\$32,000
Permit Coordinations (2)	44,000
Research Analyst	22,000
Secretary	15,000
Fringes	<u>28,250</u>
TOTAL	\$141,250

Other Costs

Computer Hardware Rental and Connections	\$10,000
Software for Info System	25,000 (one time)
Development of Tracking System (contracts with ISB)	15,000
Space	12,000
Furniture	5,000
Postage	1,800
Telephone	3,000
Xerox	2,000
Printing	5,000
Books, etc.	1,000
Office Equipment	3,600
Supplies	<u>2,000</u>
TOTAL	\$85,400

GRAND TOTAL \$226,650

STATE OF MINNESOTA
OFFICE OF SENATE RESEARCH

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461 STATE OFFICE BLDG.
ST. PAUL 55155
(612) 296-7678

MEMORANDUM

June 24, 1980

TO: Senator Emily Staples
FROM: Dwight Smith *(Signature)*
RE: Number of Positions for the State of Minnesota

The total number of full-time equivalent positions for the State of Minnesota is 38,626.61, but does not include the University of Minnesota. This information was obtained from a computer run of the state position data base file dated April 4, 1980. This file is updated constantly; therefore the number of positions could change from day to day, but I do not think this would vary more than a few positions.

Attached is the number of positions listed by department with a notation by selected departments of the class of positions that make up the majority of employees.

Miscellaneous boards and commissions comprise 15 separate boards or commissions totaling 1369.70 positions, of which CETA has 942.50 and Gillette Hospital has 235.50.

The following are positions for the various divisions in the selected departments:

June 24, 1980

Corrections

Metro Area	440.65
Metro Training Center	161.65
State Prison	500.50
Women's Institutions	59.40
Red Wing Training School	144.00
Home School	110.50
Thistle Dew Camp	35.45
St. Cloud Reformatory	358.83
Willow River Camp	28.60

<u>Total</u>	<u>1839.58</u>
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Transportation

Central Office	1509.15
Duluth	548.50
Bemidji	259.80
Brainerd	339.38
Detroit Lakes	302.70
Golden Valley	674.00
Rochester	434.80
Mankato	401.40
Willmar	250.00
Oakdale	691.70

<u>Total</u>	<u>5411.43</u>
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Welfare

Central Office	827.10
Anoka State Hospital	396.90
Fergus Falls Hospital	635.50
Moose Lake Hospital	504.65
Rochester Hospital	551.30
St. Peter Hospital	674.85
Willmar Hospital	655.40
Cambridge Hospital	782.40
Faribault Hospital	932.75
Brainerd Hospital	693.94
Ah Gwah Ching Nursing Home	323.30
Glen Lake and Oak Terrace	320.95

<u>Total</u>	<u>7299.04</u>
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June 24, 1980

State University Board

Bemidji State University	595.62
Mankato State University	1023.21
Moorhead State University	629.09
St. Cloud State University	1099.03
Winona State University	505.56
State University Board	58.00
Southwest State University	347.88
Metropolitan State University	96.57

<u>Total</u>	<u>4354.96</u>
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Community Colleges

Board Office	52.00
Austin Community College	74.75
Brainerd Community College	51.85
Fairlakes Community College	2.00
Fergus Falls Community College	56.99
Hibbing Community College	59.57
Itasca Community College	64.06
Willmar Community College	54.36
Worthington Community College	50.54
Vermillion Community College	40.20
Rochester Community College	172.25
Northland Community College	33.85
Mesabi Community College	56.65
Metro Community College	143.48
Anoka Community College	141.98
North Hennepin Community College	186.47
Lakewood Community College	148.45
Rainy River Community College	37.81
Normandale Community College	228.97
Inver Hills Community College	141.21

<u>Total</u>	<u>1797.44</u>
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If you have any questions, please contact me at 296-8546.

DAS:jb

Attachments

Number of Full-time Equivalent Positions by Department
from Data Base of 4-4-80


<u>Department</u>	<u>Positions F.T.E.</u>	<u>Class of Majority of Positions (approximate)</u>
Welfare	7,299.04	315 clerical; 5,805 specialist & technician
Transportation - Gen. Ofc.	5,411.43	3,195 maintenance; 2,025 specialist & technician
State University Board	4,354.96	2,115 Professor & instructor; 900 clerical; 720 janitorial & maintenance
Economic Security	3,023.85	877 clerical; 1,012 counselor & employment specialist; 315 unemployment claims
Dept. of Natural Resources	2,513.86	1,260 specialist & technician; 990 laborer; 255 clerical
Public Safety	1,908.37	585 clerical; 540 highway patrol
Corrections	1,839.58	1,575 specialist & technician
St. Bd. Community College	1,797.44	1,305 faculty; 360 clerical; 225 janitorial & maintenance
Misc. Boards & Commissions	1,369.70	(15 separate boards or commissions)
Dept. of Revenue	1,107	450 clerical, 337 tax examiner
Administration	1,095.71	1/3 computer
Education	878.81	225 clerical, 315 education specialist
Health	861.43	225 clerical; balance distributed among professional
Agriculture	569.55	1/2 grain, field, etc. inspectors
MN Housing Finance	421	270 specialist & technician
Attorney General	325.58	90 legal secretary; 135 special assistant attorney
Labor & Industry	295.75	
Veterans Affairs	288	135 specialist & technician
Commerce	271	60 clerical; 90 examiner
Zoo	254.50	
State Planning Agency	227.50	
District Court - Judicial	226	
Military Affairs	191	

Number of Full-time Equivalent Positions by Department
from Data Base of 4-4-80

<u>Department</u>	<u>Positions F.T.E.</u>	<u>Class of Majority of Positions (approximate)</u>
Energy Agency	179.43	
Personnel	153.40	
Finance	145.60	
Public Service	142	
Minn. Housing Finance	139	
Iron Range Res. Rehab.	131.75	
State Auditor	131	
Supreme Court	121.25	
Examining Board	108.19	
Legislative Audit Comm.	93	
Higher Educ. Coord. Bd.	92.80	
Crime Board	80.75	
Economic Development	80	
Human Rights	75	
Teachers Retirement Assn.	55.20	
Governor's Office	53.50	
Livestock Sanitary Board	47	
Minn. State Retirement Sys.	41.60	
Treasurer	39	
Secretary of State	34.50	
Public Defender	33.58	
Investment Board	31	
Mediation Services	26	
State Arts Board	19	
Ombudsman, Corrections	11	

Number of Full-time Equivalent Positions by Department
from Data Base of 4-4-80

<u>Department</u>	<u>Positions F.T.E.</u>	<u>Class of Majority of Positions (approximate)</u>
Lt. Governor's Office	10	
Indian Affairs	9.50	
Tax Court	7	
Minn. Municipal Board	4	
Board of Boxing	.50	
 TOTAL ,	 <u>38,626.61</u>	

Dwight Smith 

Senate Research

Job Sharing

Office Memorandum

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS - 3RD FLOOR
DEPARTMENT SPACE CENTER BUILDING

TO : Members of the Advisory Committee
on Job-Sharing

DATE: 10/14/80

FROM : Catherine M. Warrick, Coordinator
Job-Sharing Project *C. Warrick*

PHONE: 297-3473

SUBJECT: Advisory Committee Meeting

The next meeting of the Advisory Committee on Job-Sharing will be held at 1:30 p.m., on Thursday, October 23, 1980, in the Department of Employee Relations large conference room, Third floor Space Center Building, 444 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, Minnesota (the same location as the last meeting).

There is a Visitor parking lot directly across the street from the entrance to the building where you may park free. It will be necessary to have the ticket you will receive from the guard validated by the receptionist at the Department of Employee Relations (the receptionist's desk is just outside of the conference room where the meeting will be held).

Enclosed is an agenda for the October 23rd meeting, and minutes of the August 14, 1980 meeting for your review. We are looking forward to our meeting next week.

CW:MA:bh

Enclosures

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JOB-SHARING
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

October 23, 1980

Agenda

- I. Review minutes of the August 14, 1980 meeting.
- II. Progress Report -- Dr. Catherine Warrick, Coordinator, Job-Sharing Project.
 - Agencies Participating
 - Positions Identified
 - Arbitration Award
- III. Presentation and discussion of effects of open choice of benefits as perceived by various branches of the insurance industry.

Mr. Andrew Czajkowski, Senior Vice President, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota
Mr. Newell Graydon, Director of Claims, Group Health Plan, Incorporated
Mr. John Hohl, Vice President, Delta Dental of Minnesota
- IV. New business.

Department of Employee Relations

Job-Sharing Project

Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Job-Sharing

August 14, 1980

A meeting of the Advisory Committee on Job-Sharing was held, beginning at 1:30 p.m., on August 14, 1980, in the Department of Employee Relations' Large Conference Room.

Present: Alfred Bunnett, Carolyn Flynn, James Fritze, Patrick Halvorsen, Jan Jenkins (for Edward Opheim), Dale Johansen, Peggy Lucas, Donald O'Neal, Connie Robinson, Nina Rothchild, Edna Schwartz, Jim Stathopoulos

1. Ms. Pearl Mitchell, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Employee Relations, introduced the Advisory Committee members, the Technical Committee members and the staff for the Job-Sharing Project.
2. Ms. Barbara Sundquist, Commissioner, Department of Employee Relations, welcomed the members of the Advisory Committee and thanked them for so generously accepting their appointments. Ms. Sundquist gave the Committee some background on the Job-Sharing Project and reported on some of the progress that has already been made. In summary:
 - A. The Job-Sharing Project is a demonstration project mandated by 1980 Laws of Minnesota.
 - B. The Advisory Committee on Job-Sharing is a committee made up of members who are representative of various concerns of persons who will, or could be, affected by the project.
 - C. Dr. Catherine Warrick was appointed Coordinator of the project.
 - D. A Technical Committee consisting of seven members was appointed. They are Ms. Mitchell, Dr. Warrick and five employees from the Department of Employee Relations who were selected for their expertise in the department divisions which they represent: Mr. William Bender, Labor Relations; Mr. Patrick Halvorsen, Policy and Planning; Mr. James Lee, Classification and Compensation; Mr. Clements Oliver, Employee Benefits; Ms. Julie Vikmanis, Recruiting and Selection.
3. Dr. Warrick made a presentation to the Committee. She covered definition of job-sharing, a review of the enacting legislation, who benefits from job-sharing, and some results of a job-sharing experiment that was undertaken by the state of Wisconsin. Dr. Warrick's presentation is summarized in a hand-out which she gave to each Committee member (Exhibit 1).

She also indicated that the project has two dimensions: immediate implementation of the job-sharing experiment and the development of recommendations for action based on the outcome of the experiment.

4. Following Dr. Warrick's report, the Committee had an open discussion of issues of interest and concern to them. There were questions about the unions' response, how benefits would be pro-rated, when job-sharers will be selected, the ratio of current state employees to employees who will be selected from outside state service, which departments will participate, how job-sharers' performance will be appraised, how positions will be announced.

Some of the concerns raised included a desire to see experimentation with certain combinations of job-sharers, e.g., husband/wife, retiree/new employee teams; how to negate the adverse affect job-sharing would have on retirement benefits for a person contemplating job-sharing in last years prior to retirement; job-sharers' need to be aware of the sensitivities of partner's ethnic group, if different from each other; and a look at the adverse selection issue in an open choice approach to insurance and health benefits.

5. Ms. Mitchell announced that Ms. Edna Schwartz was asked to chair the committee and that Ms. Schwartz had graciously agreed to perform the necessary duties.
6. Future meetings are scheduled quarterly until July 1, 1982. The FY 1981 scheduled meetings will be held on October 23, 1980, January 15, and April 23, 1981.
7. The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Mary G. Anderson

cc: Commissioner Sundquist

Advisory Committee on Job-Sharing
Department of Employee Relations
August 14, 1980, 1:30 p.m.

Agenda

- I. Welcome from Commissioner Barbara Sundquist
- II. Introduction of Advisory Committee Members - Assistant Commissioner Pearl Mitchell
- III. Introduction of Job-Sharing Staff & Technical Committee - Assistant Commissioner Pearl Mitchell
- IV. Briefing on the Minnesota Law - Catherine Warrick, Coordinator
- V. Agency Participation - Catherine Warrick, Coordinator
- VI. Issues of Immediate Interest/Concern to Committee
- VII. Future Meeting Date (quarterly for two years):
 - October 23, 1980
 - January 15, 1981 (Review report to Legislature)
 - April 23, 1981

Job Sharing in Minnesota State Government

Department of Employee Relations

1980-1982 Project

Prepared for Presentation to the Advisory Committee on Job-Sharing,
August 14, 1980

What is Job Sharing?

When two or more people combine their skills and time to fill a position that once was occupied by one full-time employee, they are job-sharing. Chapter 572 of the Laws of Minnesota 1980 is the authorization for a Job Sharing Project in Minnesota State Government and that law further specifies, for the purposes of the project, that the job sharers must be doing work of "equivalent class", that is, the position must remain of the same class that it was when occupied by a full-time person, and the job sharers now in the position must be doing work equivalent to each other's work.

What are the Constraints Imposed by the Law?

1. The project shall encompass fifty (50) positions but in no more than ten (10) agencies.
2. All positions must be in the classified service.
3. The positions are to be already existing positions which are then designated for experimentation as "shared".
4. Each position may be divided into parts no greater than a 60-40 split (50-50 may be more typical).
5. Fifteen (15) of the positions must be in professional, supervisory or managerial classifications.
6. The exclusive representative must agree to positions designated for job-sharing, where the position is covered by a collective bargaining agreement.
7. Benefits for job sharers are to be pro-rated.
8. The project is to be evaluated in terms of employee satisfaction, productivity, absenteeism, administrative and supervisory time demands, and direct and indirect costs. Reports are due to the Legislature in 1981 and 1982.

Who Benefits from Job Sharing?

Typically the employee groups that benefit are: women with home responsibilities, handicapped persons, persons wishing to continue with their education, retired persons and others with income restrictions, persons in jobs subject to high "burn out" rates, and perhaps individuals wishing to move gradually towards retirement.

State government benefits by being able to recruit to state service high quality, often well-educated people who would not otherwise be attracted to government. These people are frequently from occupational classes where recruitment has been a problem.

A job sharing experiment in Wisconsin's state government (PROJECT JOIN) found that:

1. Job sharers cost less in fringe benefits despite the fact that they pay pro-rated benefits for part-time workers.
2. Job sharers reduced from full to shared time were more productive than their full-time counterparts. (New job sharers were equal in productivity to full-time counterparts.)
3. Job sharers had higher job satisfaction as measured by the FACES instrument.
4. Job sharers use less sick leave than their counterparts.
5. 65% of the PROJECT JOIN participants were full-time state employees wishing to reduce their hours.

Prepared by:

Catherine Warrick
Job Sharing Coordinator

AN ACT

H.F.No. 1662
CHAPTER No.

572

1
2 relating to state government; providing for a
3 demonstration job-sharing project in state
4 government; appropriating money.
5

6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

7 Section 1. [PURPOSE.] The purpose of sections 1 to 7
8 is to increase career opportunities in the Minnesota state
9 service through job-sharing.

10 Sec. 2. [DEFINITIONS.] For the purposes of sections 1
11 to 7 the following terms have the meanings given them:

12 (a) "Agency" means a department, agency, commission,
13 board, institution, or other entity in the executive branch
14 in which all positions are under the same appointing
15 authority.

16 (b) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of personnel.

17 (c) "Coordinator" means the coordinator of the
18 Minnesota demonstration job-sharing program.

19 (d) "Shared position" means a classified position
20 which has been converted from a full-time position into
21 part-time positions of equivalent class for purposes of
22 sections 1 to 7..

1 (e) "Program" means the Minnesota demonstration
2 job-sharing program.

3 (f) "Appropriate shared-time percent" means the
4 percent of full-time hours allocated to a particular
5 shared-time position.

6 Sec. 3. [POSITIONS AFFECTED.] A total of 50 full-time
7 positions within agencies of state government shall be
8 selected for inclusion within the program. These positions
9 shall be selected within as few separate agencies as
10 possible, and in no case shall positions be selected in
11 more than ten agencies. No fewer than fifteen of these
12 positions shall be either professional, supervisory or
13 managerial positions. In no instance shall a person in a
14 shared time position work less than 40 percent time. No
15 position shall be selected if it is contained in a unit
16 which is represented by an exclusive representative which
17 has a collective bargaining agreement covering the unit
18 unless the exclusive representative agrees to the
19 selection. All shared time positions shall be equivalent
20 in classification to the full-time position from which they
21 are converted.

22 Sec. 4. [COORDINATOR.] Subdivision 1. There shall be
23 a coordinator of the program designated by the commissioner
24 from among the employees of the department of personnel.

25 Subd. 2. The coordinator shall have the following
26 powers and duties:

27 (1) To select, in cooperation with the affected
28 agencies and the commissioner, the agencies and the
29 positions within the agencies to be included in the program;

30 (2) To design and implement, in cooperation with the
31 affected agencies and the commissioner, an evaluation plan
32 for the program, in accordance with accepted research
33 criteria, to ascertain the effect of job-sharing on

1 employee satisfaction, productivity, absenteeism,
2 administrative and supervisory time demands, and increased
3 costs both direct and indirect, as well as any other
4 relevant impact on employer or employee;

5 (3) To coordinate the conversion of full-time to
6 shared positions in the affected agencies and to assist in
7 the design of the shared positions, with attention to
8 employee and employer needs and to the potential for
9 replicability of the program experience in other agencies
10 throughout state government. All shared positions shall be
11 equivalent in classification to the full-time position from
12 which they are converted;

13 (4) To assist the affected agencies and the
14 commissioner in recruitment, selection and hiring for the
15 affected positions;

16 (5) To assist both supervisors and employees in the
17 affected agencies in the transition to shared positions
18 under the program and to recommend to the commissioner any
19 modifications in rules, executive authority or statutes
20 deemed desirable to effectuate the purposes of sections 1
21 to 7;

22 (6) To monitor the positions selected pursuant to
23 section 3, in cooperation with the affected agencies and
24 the commissioner, throughout the term of the program; and

25 (7) To assist the commissioner in reporting to the
26 governor and the legislature on January 1, 1981 and January
27 1, 1982. The commissioner's report shall provide an
28 evaluation of the experience of the program, with attention
29 to the items listed in subdivision 2, clause (2) in
30 addition to any other relevant information, and shall offer
31 recommendations concerning the further increase of shared
32 positions in the state service.

33 Sec. 5. BENEFITS OF EMPLOYMENT-1 Subdivision 1.

1 This section shall govern the compensation and benefits of
2 employees in shared positions where inconsistent with other
3 law.

4 Subd. 2. A position selected by the coordinator
5 pursuant to section 3 shall be divided into shared
6 positions to be compensated at the rate of the appropriate
7 shared-time percent of the otherwise appropriate salary.
8 The classification of a shared position shall be the same
9 as that applicable to the full-time position from which it
10 is converted.

11 Subd. 3. Employees in shared positions shall be
12 eligible for the following benefits and subject to the
13 following obligations:

14 (1) Membership in the Minnesota state retirement
15 system, the teachers retirement association, or the highway
16 patrol retirement fund, whichever is appropriate, except
17 that employees who are members of the Minnesota state
18 retirement system or the highway patrol retirement fund
19 shall have allowable service for purposes of Minnesota
20 Statutes, Section 352.01, Subdivisions 11 and 16, credited
21 on a fractional basis either weekly or annually based upon
22 the relationship that the number of hours of service bears
23 to either 40 hours per week or 2,080 hours per year, with
24 any salary paid for the fractional service credited on the
25 basis of the rate of salary applicable for a full-time week
26 or a full-time year;

27 (2) Vacation and sick leave accrual at the rate of the
28 appropriate shared-time percent of the entitlement of
29 comparable full-time employees;

30 (3) Employee dental, medical and hospital benefits
31 coverage shall be available of the same type and coverage
32 afforded to comparable full-time employees. Employees in
33 shared positions who elect such coverage shall pay, by

1 payroll deduction, the difference between the actual cost
2 to the employer and the appropriate shared-time percent of
3 the actual cost. The remaining percent shall be paid by
4 the employer. Employee life insurance coverage shall be
5 available to employees in shared positions on the same
6 terms as for comparable full-time employees;

7 (4) Dependent life insurance coverage shall be
8 available to employees in shared positions on the same
9 terms as for comparable full-time employees. Dependent
10 medical, hospital and dental benefits coverage shall be
11 available to employees in shared positions of the same type
12 and coverage afforded to comparable full-time employees,
13 except that the employer shall contribute the appropriate
14 shared-time percent of the dollar amount contributed for
15 comparable full-time employees electing the same program,
16 the remainder to be paid by payroll deduction by the
17 employee electing such coverage;

18 (5) Employees in shared positions shall be entitled to
19 the appropriate shared-time percent of the holiday pay to
20 which comparable full-time employees are entitled for
21 holidays observed by the full-time employees whenever the
22 employee in a shared position would otherwise be scheduled
23 to work on that day. The employee may be allowed to
24 reschedule working hours to avoid any loss in pay due to
25 the prorating of holiday pay. When an employee in a shared
26 position is not scheduled to work on an observed holiday
27 the next scheduled working day shall be treated as the
28 holiday;

29 (6) Employees in shared positions shall accrue
30 seniority time in every relevant category at the same rate
31 accorded to comparable full-time employees. No full-time
32 employee accepting a shared position shall suffer any loss
33 of or gap in seniority time in the relevant categories

1 applicable to the full-time employment, but shall be
2 treated as though on leave of absence from that full-time
3 employment; and

4 (7) Any other benefits of employment for employees in
5 shared positions shall be prorated at a rate of the
6 appropriate shared-time percent of those available to
7 comparable full-time employees, whenever the benefits are
8 divisible. Contributions by the employer toward the
9 benefits, if any, shall be equal to the appropriate share
10 time percent of the full-time benefits. When not
11 divisible, the cost of the full-time benefits normally
12 allocable to the employer shall be allocated, the
13 appropriate shared-time percent to the employee in a shared
14 position, by payroll deduction, and the remaining percent
15 to the employer.

16 Sec. 6. No employee holding a full-time or
17 three-quarter time position on the effective date of this
18 act shall be required to accept a shared position pursuant
19 to sections 1 to 7.

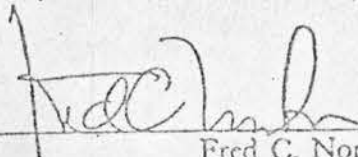
20 Sec. 7. Sections 1 to 7 shall be given effect
21 notwithstanding any law or rule to the contrary. Sections
22 1 to 7 shall not affect, except as expressly provided
23 therein, any existing labor agreement or personnel rule.

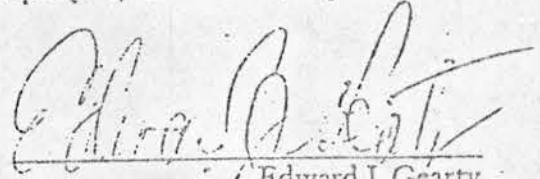
24 Sec. 8. [APPROPRIATION.] There is appropriated from
25 the general fund in the state treasury to the commissioner
26 of personnel for the purposes of sections 1 to 7 the
27 following sum:

28 Fiscal year 1981 \$15,000

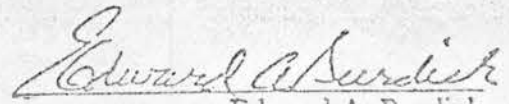
29 The approved complement of the department of personnel
30 is increased by 1 person.

31 Sec. 9. This act is effective July 1, 1980 and
32 expires June 30, 1982.

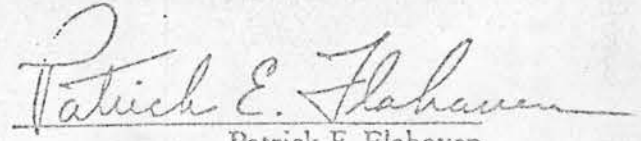

Fred C. Norton
Speaker of the House of Representatives.


Edward J. Gearty
President of the Senate.

Passed the House of Representatives this 3rd day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty.

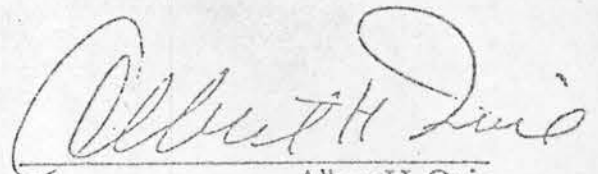

Edward A. Burdick
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Passed the Senate this 8th day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty.


Patrick E. Flahaven
Secretary of the Senate.

Approved

April 15, 1980


Albert H. Quie
Governor of the State of Minnesota.

Filed

4-15-80


Joan Anderson Grove
Secretary of State.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JOB-SHARING

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State Representative
Room 230 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Ms. Carolyn Flynn 291-1020
AFSCME Council 6
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Department of Employee Relations
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Ms. Peggy Lucas 823-8544
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Ms. Emily Staples 296-4137
State Senator
Room 235, State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Mr. Jim Stathopoulos 853-6054
General Manager
Corporate Staffing &
Personnel Services
Control Data Corp.
8100 - 34th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON JOB-SHARING Department of Employee Relations Staff

Third Floor Space Center Building
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Ms. Catherine Warrick 297-3473
Coordinator, Job-Sharing Project

Mr. William Bender 296-2599
Division of Labor Relations

Mr. Patrick Halvorsen 296-4349
Director, Policy Analysis and
Development

Mr. James Lee 296-8267
Division of Classification
and Compensation

Ms. Pearl Mitchell 296-3095
Assistant Commissioner

Mr. Clements Oliver 296-2796
Director, Employee Benefits
Division

Ms. Julie Vikmanis 296-3448
Manager, Examining and Referral
Division

MINNESOTA STATE EMPLOYEES UNION



COUNCIL NO. 6

236 EAST PLATO BOULEVARD
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO

AREA CODE 612
TELEPHONE 291-1020

October 16, 1980

Ms. Catherine Warrick,
Job Sharing Coordinator
Department of Employee Relations
3rd Floor Space Center Building
444 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

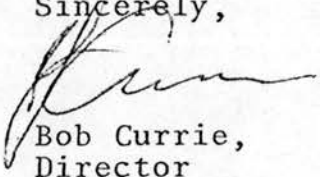
Dear Ms. Warrick:

Your letter of October 14 (and your letter of August 28), were referred to the Deputy Commissioner, James Geissner, on several occasions. It should have been pointed out by him that negotiations are conducted by that office.

I would urge you to contact Deputy Commissioner Geissner; it is my understanding his office is preparing proposals for negotiations along these lines.

Please refer to the Laws of 1980, Chapter 617, Section 3, Subd. 8, for clarification. The negotiator's role is clear and has been for some time. This process of negotiations was put in place in the 1971 legislative session.

Sincerely,


Bob Currie,
Director
AFSCME, Council 6, AFL-CIO

BC/slo

cc: Barbara Sundquist; James Geissner; Sen. Emily Staples;
Rep. Linda Berglin; Jean Levander King; Peggy Lucas

Historical Pres.

EMILY ANNE STAPLES

Senator, 43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4137
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391
(612) 473-9120

Senate
State of Minnesota

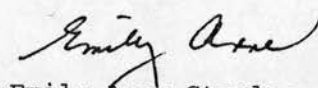
February 2, 1979

Richard Moe
Office of the Vice President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dick:

Enclosed is the resume which we discussed.
It is only a summary of my arts involvement --
obviously, I have done much more! If you
need more information, please let me know.

Best regards,



Emily Anne Staples
State Senator

EAS:bwm





"Seventy-something, isn't it?"

and philosophy. As one might imagine, Thomas is an extremely busy man, but recently, over a period of weeks, we had several long conversations in his office, which is on the top floor—the twentieth—of Sloan-Kettering. Dr. Thomas is a youthful-looking man of sixty-four, with a trace of gray in his brown hair. He is about six feet tall and of solid build, and he is given to wearing conservative three-piece suits. His face puts one in mind of a Yankee sea captain. There is something about him that immediately inspires confi-

At our first meeting, I asked Dr. Thomas to tell me about himself, and he began at the beginning. "I was born in Flushing, New York, on November 25, 1913," he said. "On my father's side, we are of Welsh origin. His family came over here some generations ago—they are said to have been hod carriers. There were names in the family like Thomas Lewis Thomas, my grandfather's, and Lewis Smith Thomas, an uncle's—typical Welsh names that had been in the family for generations. My father, however,

people in the family. My father graduated from Princeton in 1899, and his medical training was at Columbia Physicians and Surgeons; he did his residency at The Roosevelt Hospital. He moved to Flushing in 1905 or 1906 to set up his practice. Flushing was, he felt, a nice village to set up a practice in—a long carriage ride from Manhattan—and it was thought to be an area that might grow."

I asked Thomas if being the son of a doctor had given him the idea in his childhood of becoming a doctor.

"Yes, it did," he told me. "In those days, it was the normal thing in communities the size of Flushing for doctors to have

their offices in their homes. The front part of our house was my father's office and the waiting room for patients. We lived upstairs. My earliest memories are of patients filling the waiting room; I also remember being taken—from the age of three or four on—in the Franklin sedan that he drove on house calls, and waiting for him while he visited patients. My impression was that he was having a very good time in this work. It was obviously engrossing and exciting, and being a doctor looked to me like a great

STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
(916) 445-7928

LARRY BRISKIN
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

MICHAEL SIEGEL
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DISTRICT OFFICE
11340 W. OLYMPIC BLVD., SUITE 359
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90064
(213) 479-4244

EVAN J. KAIZER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Senate California Legislature

ALAN SIEROTY
TWENTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

September 18, 1980

COMMITTEES

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
JUDICIARY
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT
(VICE CHAIRMAN)
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES

CHAIRMAN, SELECT COMMITTEE ON
GENETIC DISEASES
HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
LAND USE MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS IN
LOS ANGELES

CHAIRMAN

ARTS TASK FORCE, NATIONAL
CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

MEMBER

CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON THE
STATUS OF WOMEN
CONSUMER ADVISORY COUNCIL

Hon. Emily Anne Staples
State Senator
235 State Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Emily Anne:

Thank you for sending me the additional information regarding historic preservation. I also talked with Russell Fridley, who provided further data. I have enclosed a rewritten and edited historic preservation draft for your approval. I would also like to have a quote from you to include in the publication (about two or three sentences) on the importance of historic preservation. Perhaps your staff could phone me at (916) 445-7928 and read it, or, if you prefer, send it through the mail.

Many thanks for all your help. My best wishes for your successful re-election, and I hope to see you at the Nashville meeting November 20-23.

Yours sincerely,



LARRY BRISKIN
Administrative Assistant

LB/po

Enclosure

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Recommendation: Encourage legislation to provide both incentives and funding for the preservation of landmarks and properties that possess artistic, cultural, historic, or architectural significance.

Recognizing and preserving our country's architectural and historic heritage should parallel our dedication to advancing our cultural future. In each of our states and territories significant buildings once stood, buildings that are now remembered only by photographs. Entire districts of great historic value have been destroyed without consideration of their role in conveying a sense of our past.

Fortunately, the 1960's and 1970's have evidenced a greater recognition of the need to assess the appropriateness of demolition and to determine whether an attempt should be made to save deteriorating structures. This movement reflects an awareness that behind the dirt and decay marring many older buildings are the charm, grace, character, and attention to detail missing from much of our new development.

Sometimes an historic district can be an entire town such as Galesburg, Illinois and Georgetown, Colorado. In other cases -- for example, Williamsburg, Virginia and Sturbridge, Massachusetts -- communities have been restored to former splendor.

Preservation and restoration efforts can be economically important, both to government and the community. Sacramento, California, is the first American city to use tax-increment financing to preserve and restore an historic district. At the project's beginning, the property tax base for the district

was \$500,000. Now, twenty years later, it is more than \$8 million. Two-and-a-half-million tourists each year are expected to spend \$20 million, bringing significant economic benefit to the community and additional sales tax revenues to state and local government.

Restoration projects provide employment opportunities for trained artists and craftspeople. The National Trust for Historic Preservation sponsors restoration training workshops, which states should perhaps fund their eligible artists and craftspeople to attend.

Each state is already involved in historic preservation. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 created a federal-state historic preservation partnership. The Act funded a State Historic Preservation Officer for each state who may act to maintain that state's significant buildings and districts. The states, through these officers, can do much to ensure that their treasures are not lost. For effective preservation, local and state officials, through coordinated efforts, must identify buildings or areas before they become endangered. This process, which involves assessing and cataloging that which is worthy of preservation, is being undertaken in most states and in many communities. When appropriate, significant structures are being suggested for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The recommendations that follow offer a few possibilities for state action.

- Enact state income tax benefits for preservation of officially designated historic buildings.

State law could be modeled after the Federal Historic Structures Tax Act to provide income tax benefits for preservation or restoration of structures on the National Register of Historic Places. The tax benefits would be derived through rapid amortization and accelerated depreciation. This incentive would make renovation of historically significant buildings as financially attractive as is new construction.

- Inventory state-owned buildings and evaluate their historic and architectural quality. Give priority to preserving the exteriors of buildings deemed significant and offer incentives to recycle interiors for contemporary state use.

State policy to preserve culturally, historically, and architecturally significant state-owned structures needs to be revised and strengthened. In each state sound, historic public buildings exist that can be recycled for contemporary uses as an alternative to constructing new facilities. This is an area that only a few states, including California, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania, have explored.

- Provide state protection for National Historic Landmarks.

"National Historic Landmark" is a federal designation for historic sites possessing national significance and is reserved for each state's most historically and architecturally significant structures. States should enact the strongest possible protective legislation for these structures and sites.

- Establish and develop a state register of historic places.

A state register should protect publicly-owned sites subject to state jurisdiction. An effective register will

preserve sites from demolition, encroachment, and other adverse effects. It also gives historic preservation a voice in the governmental discussions and decisions that weigh the advantages of new development against those of preserving the best of the old sites and structures.

Minnesota's Historic Sites Act of 1965¹ predated the National Register of Historic Places. Other states, including North Carolina and South Carolina, have established state registers that incorporate structures and sites listed in the National Register.

- Fund grants to qualified people to identify significant buildings in smaller communities.

The small community is in urgent need of professional help and guidance. Federal preservation programs increasingly favor urban areas. States should fill this vacuum and provide technical assistance to determine which historic places in these rural communities should and can be preserved.

- Continue efforts to educate planners and consultants on the value of adaptive use and to train them to complete community plans prior to development.

Awarding small grants for training and planning in advance of larger construction grants is a good economy measure. Workshops for people newly involved in preservation have been highly productive. These efforts have already begun and should be expanded.

Historic preservation is compatible with new development. Through a coordinated effort with careful planning, we can successfully protect existing historic structures and, at the

same time, develop new facilities, including some that will have future architectural and historic significance.

NOTE

1. Minnesota Statutes, Sections 138.51 and following.

bcc: John Evans Grigsby - Energy Agency

EMILY ANNE STAPLES

Senator, 43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4137
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391
(612) 473-9120

Senate
State of Minnesota

September 9, 1980

M E M O

To: Arthur E. Noot, Commissioner
Department of Public Welfare

From: Senator Emily Anne Staples *EAS*

Just heard the news that the Department will continue to fund the Day Care Council for the rest of the fiscal year. I'm very pleased because I feel that the Council provides an extremely necessary service. Sorry I wasn't able to reach you last week to express my concern, but I'm pleased that you share my view. Thanks.

EAS:jb



State of Minnesota

SENATE

From the office of
SENATOR EMILY ANNE STAPLES

September 25, 1980

To: Larry Briskin

As requested in your recent letter,
attached is a short statement on
historic preservation.

Emily Anne Staples

September 25, 1980

Preserving and restoring the best of our built heritage is one of the most important things we can do for future generations. It will give them a sense of place and a feeling for what life was like at a specific time. It will enhance their lives in the way that ours have been enriched--and add to cultural heritage.

State Senator Emily Anne Staples

Linda Nyvell

227-0891

Bush Foundation

re-recommendations
on historic
preservation

1:25

EMILY ANNE STAPLES

Senator, 43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4137
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Senate

State of Minnesota

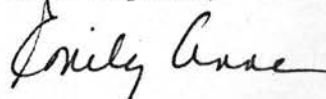
September 9, 1980

Mr. Larry Briskin
c/o The Honorable Alan Sieroty
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Larry:

Finally - here is some fleshing out of preservation information. Hope this is what you need. Sorry I won't see you September 13-14, but I have a tight race so will be campaigning. Hope all goes well.

Best regards,



EMILY ANNE STAPLES
State Senator

EAS:jb

Enclosure

Historic Preservation Recommendations:

1. Offer a tax benefit for preservation of officially designated historic buildings.

State law which could be modeled after the Federal Historic Structures Tax Act would make structures on the National Register of Historic Places eligible for such a tax benefit. The benefit would come in the form of an accelerated write-off of depreciation. The incentive would make renovation of historically significant buildings as financially attractive as new construction.

The federal tax benefits come in the form of 1) rapid amortization and 2) accelerated depreciation. State statutes should be tailored in the same direction.

2. Legislation to encourage states to inventory their state-owned buildings and to evaluate their historic and architectural quality. This legislation or a separate piece could give priority to preserving the exteriors of buildings deemed significant and offer incentives to recycle their interiors for contemporary state use.

This is an area a few states have addressed. There are a number of sound and historic state buildings that can be recycled for contemporary uses. The tendency is to build new structures. State policies to preserve the best of state-owned structures need to be strengthened.

3. Protective legislation for "National Historic Landmarks." This is a designation granted by the Federal government for historic sites which possess national significance.

This is a small list of the most significant structures in historical and architectural terms -- in each state. In Minnesota, for example, there are 17. States should enact the strongest possible protective legislation for these structures and sites.

4. Develop a state register of historic places. This should include legislation to protect publicly owned sites (those subject to state jurisdiction). Minnesota has had such a register since 1965 and it has preserved at least a dozen sites from demolition, encroachment and other adverse effects.

Such a register with protective provisions gives historic preservation a voice in the governmental discussions and decisions that weigh the advantages of new development against those of preserving the best of the old sites and structures.

Enclosed is a copy of the Minnesota register.

5. Grants for providing qualified people to work in smaller communities to identify significant buildings.

The small community is in urgent need of professional help and guidance. Federal preservation programs increasingly favor urban areas to a highly inequitable degree. The states should fill this vacuum and do more to provide technical assistance on the inevitable questions of:

- 1) What is historic?
- 2) What historic places should be preserved?
- 3) What historic places feasibly can be preserved?

6. Grants to educate consultants on the value of adaptive use and to train them to develop plans for a community prior to allowing developers to move in.

One of the lessons learned from several years of Historic Preservation efforts is that small grants for training and planning in advance of larger construction grants are a good economy measure. \$1,000, for example, to conduct workshops for persons new at preservation have been highly productive. The recommendation here is not to invent something new but to expand what has already begun.

138.40 COOPERATION OF STATE AGENCIES; DEVELOPMENT PLANS. Subdivision 1. The department of natural resources, the department of transportation, and all other state agencies whose activities may be affected, shall cooperate with the historical society and the state archaeologist to carry out the provisions of sections 138.31 to 138.42 and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, but sections 138.31 to 138.42 are not meant to burden persons who wish to use state property for recreational and other lawful purposes or to unnecessarily restrict the use of state property.

Subd. 2. State and other governmental agencies shall comply with and aid in the enforcement of provisions of sections 138.31 to 138.42. Conservation officers and other enforcement officers of the department of natural resources shall enforce the provisions of sections 138.31 to 138.42 and report violations to the director of the society. When archaeological or historic sites are known or based on investigations or are suspected to exist on public lands or waters, the agency or department controlling said lands or waters shall use the professional services of archaeologists from the University of Minnesota, Minnesota historical society, or other qualified professional archaeologists, to preserve these sites. In the event that archaeological excavation is required to protect or preserve these sites, state and other governmental agencies may use their funds for such activities.

Subd. 3. When archaeological or historic sites are known or suspected to exist on public lands or waters, the agency or department controlling said lands or waters shall submit construction or development plans to the state archaeologist, and the director of the society for review at the time bids are advertised. The state archaeologist and the society shall promptly review such plans and make recommendations for the preservation of archaeological or historic sites which may be endangered by construction or development activities.

[1963 c 5 s 10; 1969 c 1129 art 3 s 1; 1971 c 48 s 4; 1976 c 166 s 7]

138.41 PENALTIES. Subdivision 1. **Willful violations.** Whoever willfully violates section 138.33, or willfully defaces, injures, destroys, displaces, or removes any object or data belonging to the state, or willfully interferes with evidence or work on any state site or other site for which a license has been issued, or willfully violates any other provision of sections 138.31 to 138.42, or the rules and regulations issued by the director of the historical society is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. **Other penalties.** The director of the Minnesota historical society may suspend or revoke the license of any licensee, or refuse another license, or initially refuse a license to any person who has violated a provision of sections 138.31 to 138.42, whether the violation is willful or not. Also, the director may refuse to name a school or a scientific institution as the custodian of objects or data under any license or agreement whatever, if that school or scientific institution has failed in its duty to care for and preserve objects or data belonging to the state or has failed to make such objects or data conveniently available to students of archaeology.

[1963 c 5 s 11; 1971 c 23 s 12; 1971 c 48 s 5]

138.42 TITLE. Sections 138.31 to 138.42 may be cited as "the Minnesota field archaeology act of 1963."

[1963 c 5 s 13]

HISTORIC SITES ACT OF 1965

138.51 POLICY. It is in the public interest to provide for the preservation of historic sites, buildings, structures, and antiquities of state and national significance for the inspiration, use, and benefit of the people of the state.

[1965 c 779 s 1]

138.52 DEFINITIONS. Subdivision 1. Land or water areas containing historic or archeological value for the purposes of sections 138.51 to 138.63 are designated as "state historic sites." The term "state historic site" includes the items defined in section 138.72.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

[1965 c 779 s 2; 1969 c 9 s 30; 1969 c 1129 art 3 s 1; 1971 c 25 s 26; 1974 c 249 s 2,3; 1975 c 353 s 24]

138.53 STATE HISTORIC SITES, REGISTRY. Subdivision 1. The land and water areas enumerated in this section are hereby designated by law as "state historic sites," and this section is a registry of state historic sites situated on property owned by the state, its governmental subdivisions, the Minnesota historical society, the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, and county historical societies.

Subd. 2. Kathio, owned by the Minnesota historical society, is in Mille Lacs county and consists of approximately 112 acres in sections 27 and 28, township 43 north, range 27 west.

Subd. 3. Minnesota Woman, owned by the state, is in Otter Tail county, and consists of government lot 5, township 136 north, range 43 west.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 5. Continental Divides, Browns Valley, owned by the state, is in Traverse county and consists of section 29, township 125 north, range 49 west.

Subd. 6. Continental Divide, Virginia, owned by the state, is in St. Louis county and is located at the place where U.S. Highway No. 53 crosses the Laurentian Divide north of Virginia.

Subd. 7. North West Company Snake River Post, owned by the Minnesota historical society and the state, is in Pine county and consists of approximately 94 acres located within government lots 3 and 4 and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 31, township 39 north, range 21 west, including all riparian rights.

Subd. 8. Bourassa's Fur Post, owned by the Minnesota historical society and the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, is in St. Louis county and consists of government lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 in section 22 and lots 23 - 31 inclusive and 23A - 28A inclusive, Chase first addition and government lot 2, except part platted as town of Chase first addition, all in township 67 North, range 17 West.

Subd. 9. Fort Ripley, owned by the state, is in Morrison county and is located within the boundaries of Camp Ripley Military Reservation.

Subd. 10. Wood Lake, owned by the state, is in Yellow Medicine county and is located within the boundaries of Wood Lake State Wayside.

Subd. 11. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 12. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 13. Oliver H. Kelley Homestead, owned by the Minnesota historical society, is in Sherburne county and consists of approximately 191.09 acres in sections 14 and 23, township 32 north, range 26 west.

Subd. 14. Wm. W. Mayo House, owned by the Minnesota historical society, is in LeSueur county, and is located at 118 North Main street in the city of LeSueur.

Subd. 15. William G. LeDuc House, owned by the Minnesota historical society, is in Dakota county and consists of a four acre site located in lot 24, Auditor's Subdivision 9, in the city of Hastings.

Subd. 16. Alexander Ramsey House, owned by the Minnesota historical society and the state, is in Ramsey county and consists of lots 11, 12, 13, and 14, or fractional parts thereof, and lots 4, 15, 16, 17, and 18, all in block 28, Rice and Irvine's Addition to Saint Paul.

Subd. 17. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 18. Minnehaha Depot, owned by the Minnesota historical society, is in Hennepin county and consists of approximately one acre within an area bounded by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railways, I & M main tract, 50th street, 42nd street, and Minnehaha avenue in the city of Minneapolis.

Subd. 19. [Repealed, 1971 c 688 s 8]

Subd. 20. Jeffers petroglyphs, owned by the Minnesota historical society, is in Cottonwood county and consists of approximately 80 acres in the north half of the northeast quarter, section 9, township 107 north, range 35 west.

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Subd. 21. Lower Sioux Agency, owned by the Minnesota historical society and the state, is in Redwood county and consists of approximately 242 acres in sections 5, 8 and 9, township 112 north, range 34 west.

Subd. 22. Mayowood, owned by the Olmsted county historical society, is in Olmsted county and consists of approximately 10 acres in section 17, township 106 north, range 14 west.

Subd. 23. Solomon G. Comstock House, owned by the Minnesota historical society, is in Clay county and consists of lots 1 through 8, or fractional parts thereof, and lots 17 through 24, all in block 3, Highland addition Number 1, in the city of Moorhead.

Subd. 24. [Repealed, 1971 c 688 s 8]

Subd. 25. Wendelin E. Grimm Homestead, owned by the Hennepin County Park Reserve District, is in Carver county and consists of the south half of the northwest quarter of section 4, township 116 north, range 24 west.

Subd. 26. Folsom House, owned by the state, is in Chisago county and consists of lots 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, the east half of lot 20, and the east half of lot 21, all in block 34 in the city of Taylors Falls.

Subd. 27. Stumne Mounds, owned by the state, is in Pine county and consists of approximately 62 acres in the north 4 rods of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 1, township 38 north, range 22 west, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 2, township 38 north, range 22 west, except that part deeded to the Rural Co-op Power Company.

Subd. 28. [Repealed, 1971 c 688 s 8]

Subd. 29. Alexander Faribault House, owned by the Rice county historical society, is in Rice county and consists of the eastern 105 feet of lot 2, block 76, in the original town of Faribault.

Subd. 30. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 31. Burbank Livingston Griggs House, owned by the Minnesota historical society, is in Ramsey county and consists of lot 1 in Summit Court, which is a rearrangement of Terrace Court in the city of St. Paul.

Subd. 32. Morrison Mounds, owned by the state, is in Otter Tail county, and is located in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 4, and in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 9, township 133 north, range 40 west.

Subd. 33. Fort Renville, owned by the state, is in Chippewa county, and consists of a part of Lac Qui Parle state park.

Subd. 34. Shakopee Historical District, (Pond Mill Site, pre-historical mounds, Shakopee's city), owned by the city of Shakopee, the Scott county historical society, and the department of transportation of the state of Minnesota, is in Scott county, and the city of Shakopee, and consists of the following portion of section 5; township 115 north, range 22 west: Beginning at a point in the center line of the West Bound lane of T. H. No. 101, distant 1671.07 feet (as measured along center line of said lane) east of the west line of section 5; thence north at right angles a distance of 202 feet; thence deflecting to the west at an angle of 87 degrees-48 minutes a distance of 67.75 feet; thence deflecting to the north at an angle of 23 degrees-10 minutes a distance of 251.4 feet; thence deflecting to the north at an angle of 23 degrees-38 minutes a distance of 403.1 feet; thence north a distance of 130 feet more or less to a point 30 feet north of the north bank of the Mill creek; thence easterly and parallel to said north bank to the Minnesota river; thence downstream or easterly along the southerly bank of the Minnesota river to the east line of section 5; thence south to highway No. 101 right of way; thence westerly following north boundary of right of way to its intersection with the line running north from the point of origin.

Subd. 35. Fort Ridgely, owned by the state, is in Nicollet county, and is located within the boundaries of Fort Ridgely State Park.

Subd. 36. Upper Sioux Agency, owned by the state, is in Yellow Medicine county and is located within the boundaries of Upper Sioux Agency State Park.

Subd. 37. Charles A. Lindbergh House, owned by the state, is in Morrison county and is located within the boundaries of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park.

Subd. 38. Grand Mound, owned by the Minnesota historical society, is in Koochiching county and consists of government lot 2, and the west 200 feet of government lot 1, section 32, township 70 north, range 26 west.

Subd. 39. Malmo Prehistoric Site, owned by the state, is in Aitkin county and is located in the northwest quarter of section 32, township 45 north, range 25 west.

Subd. 40. St. Croix Boom Site, owned by the state, is in Washington county and is located within section 15, township 30 north, range 20 west.

Subd. 41. E. St. Julien Cox House, owned by the Nicollet county historical society, is in Nicollet county and is located at 500 North Washington and Sharon streets in St. Peter.

Subd. 42. Hinkly House, owned by the Rock county historical society, is in Rock county and is located at 217 North Freeman avenue in Luverne.

Subd. 43. Hubbard House, owned by the city of Mankato, is in Blue Earth county and is located at 606 South Broad street in Mankato.

Subd. 44. Ottawa Methodist Church, owned by the LeSueur county historical society, is in LeSueur county and consists of lots 4 and 5, block 54, city of Ottawa, township 111 north, range 26 west.

Subd. 45. Saum Schools, owned by the Beltrami county historical society, are in Beltrami county and are located in section 18, township 152 north, range 31 west.

Subd. 46. Swensson House, owned by the Chippewa county historical society, is in Chippewa county and consists of the west half of the east quarter, section 6, township 116, range 39 west.

Subd. 47. Willard Bunnell House, owned by the Winona county historical society, is in Winona county and is located in section 32, township 106 north, range 6 west.

Subd. 48. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 49. Lac qui Parle Mission, owned by the state, is in Chippewa county and is hereby renamed from Chippewa Mission State Wayside.

Subd. 50. Birch Coulee, owned by the state, is in Renville county and is located within the boundaries of Birch Coulee battlefield state historic site.

Subd. 51. Ruins of Joseph R. Brown House, owned by the state, is in Renville county and is located within the boundaries of Joseph R. Brown State Wayside.

Subd. 52. Old Mill, owned by the state, is in Marshall county, and is located within the boundaries of Old Mill State Park.

Subd. 53. Soudan Mine, owned by the state, is in St. Louis county and is located within the boundaries of Tower Soudan State Park.

Subd. 54. Seppman Mill, owned by the state, is in Blue Earth county and is located within the boundaries of Minneopa State Park.

Subd. 55. Meighen Store, owned by the state, is in Fillmore county and is located within the boundaries of Forestville State Park.

Subd. 56. Split Rock Lighthouse, owned by the state, is in Lake county and consists of six acres within lot 1, section 32, township 55 north, range 8 west and 1.6 acres within lot 3, section 33, township 55 north, range 8 west.

Subd. 57. Site of First Commercial Sawmill, owned by the Minnesota historical society, is in Washington county and consists of blocks 47 and 48, original plat of Village of Marine on St. Croix.

Subd. 58. Irvine Park historic district, partly owned by the city of St. Paul and portions of which are privately owned, is in Ramsey county and consists of the area described in section 138.73, subdivision 24.

Subd. 59. Minnesota State Capitol, owned by the state, is in Ramsey county, located on a tract bounded by University and Aurora Avenues and Cedar and Park Streets.

Subd. 60. Minnesota Historical Society Building, owned by the state, is in Ramsey county, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Subd. 61. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 62. Fort Snelling, owned by the state, is in Dakota, Hennepin, and Ramsey counties and is located within the boundaries of Fort Snelling state park.

Subd. 63. Cantonment New Hope, owned by the state, is in Dakota county and is located within the authorized boundaries of Fort Snelling state park.

Subd. 64. Camp Coldwater, owned by the state, is in Hennepin county.

Subd. 65. Old Fort Snelling historic district is in Hennepin county, and consists of the area described in section 138.73, subdivision 13.

Subd. 66. Fort Beauharnois, owned by the state, is in Goodhue county and is located within the boundaries of Frontenac State Park.

Subd. 67. Harkin-Massopust Store, owned by the Minnesota historical society, is in Nicollet county and consists of five and one-half acres more or less of government lot 17, section 30, township 111 north, range 31 west.

Subd. 68. Aerial Lift Bridge, owned by the city of Duluth, is in St. Louis county and is located within the boundaries of Government Park on Minnesota Point in the city of Duluth.

Subd. 69. Noyes Hall, Tate Hall, Old Laundry Building and contiguous open space at the Minnesota School for the Deaf, owned by the state, is in the city of Faribault in Rice county.

Subd. 70. Administration Building, Dining Hall, Chapel, Shops Building, Superintendents House and contiguous open space at the Minnesota State Training School, owned by the state, is in the city of Red Wing in Goodhue county.

[1965 c 779 s 3; 1967 c 54 s 1-4,9; 1969 c 894 s 3-5; 1971 c 688 s 1,2; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1973 c 316 s 1-9; 1974 c 249 s 4-6; 1974 c 580 s 16; 1975 c 353 s 25-29; 1976 c 106 s 3,4; 1976 c 166 s 7; 1976 c 316 s 2-8]

138.54 [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

138.55 STATE HISTORIC SITES; REGISTRY, STATE OWNED LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES. Subdivision 1. The land and water areas enumerated in this section are hereby designated by law as "state historic sites," and this section is a registry of state historic sites situated on property owned by the state and administered by the department of natural resources.

Subd. 2. Source of the Mississippi River, owned by the state, is in Clearwater county and is located within the boundaries of Itasca State Park.

Subd. 3. Blue Mound, owned by the state, is in Rock county and is located within the boundaries of Blue Mound State Park.

Subd. 4. Old Crow Wing, owned by the state, is in Crow Wing county and is located within the boundaries of Crow Wing State Park.

Subd. 5. Traverse des Sioux, owned by the state, is in Nicollet county and is located within the boundaries of Traverse des Sioux State Memorial Wayside.

Subd. 6. Old Crossing, owned by the state, is in Red Lake county, and consists of the northwest half of the northwest quarter, section 33, township 151 north, range 45 west, or Old Crossing Treaty Memorial State Wayside.

Subd. 7. Grand Portage of the St. Louis River, owned by the state, is in Carlton county and is located within the boundaries of Jay Cooke State Park.

Subd. 8. Savanna Portage, owned by the state, is in Aitkin county and is located within the boundaries of Savanna Portage State Park.

Subd. 9. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 10. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 11. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 12. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 13. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 14. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 15. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 16. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 17. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 18. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 19. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 20. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 21. Wegmann Cabin, owned by the state of Minnesota, is in Clearwater county and is located within the boundaries of Itasca State Park.

[1965 c 779 s 5; 1967 c 54 s 6,11; 1969 c 1129 art 3 s 1; 1971 c 688 s 3; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7]

138.56 STATE HISTORIC SITES; REGISTRY, LANDS OWNED BY THE CITIES AND COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA. Subdivision 1. The land and water areas enumerated in this section are hereby designated by law as "state historic sites," and this section is a registry of state historic sites situated on property owned by the cities and counties of the state of Minnesota.

Subd. 2. Indian Mounds Park, owned by the city of Saint Paul, is in Ramsey county and consists of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 4, township 28 north, range 22 west.

Subd. 3. Chapel of St. Paul, owned by the city of Saint Paul, is in Ramsey county and consists of lots 2 and 3 and a fractional part of lot 1, block 33, Saint Paul.

Subd. 4. Old State Capitol Site, owned by the city of Saint Paul, is in Ramsey county and consists of Block 6, Bazille's Addition to Saint Paul.

Subd. 5. Minnehaha Falls, owned by the city of Minneapolis, is in Hennepin county and is located within the boundaries of Minnehaha Park, Minneapolis.

Subd. 6. Winona county courthouse, owned by Winona county, is in Winona county and is located between Third and Fourth Streets in the city of Winona.

Subd. 7. The Old Federal Courts building, owned by the city of St. Paul, located on a tract bounded by Washington and Market and Fifth and Sixth streets.

Subd. 8. Ramsey Mill, owned by the city of Hastings, is in Dakota county and is within the boundaries of Old Mill Park.

Subd. 9. Browns Valley Man, owned by the city of Browns Valley, is in Traverse county and consist of block 23, Platteau Addition, city of Browns Valley.

Subd. 10. Washington County Courthouse, owned by Washington county, is in Washington county and consists of block 39, original town plat of Stillwater, township 30 north, range 20 west.

Subd. 11. Wasioja Seminary, owned by Dodge county, is in Dodge county and consists of one rectangular acre embracing the old seminary walls and the evergreens in front, whose dimensions are 11 rods east and west and 14 1/2 rods north and south, lying along the middle of the north line of the public square in the city of Wasioja.

Subd. 12. Taylors Falls Public Library, owned by the city of Taylors Falls, is in Chisago county and is located at 417 Bench Street in the city of Taylors Falls.
[1965 c 779 s 6; 1971 c 688 s 4,5; 1973 c 316 s 11-13; 1975 c 353 s 30-34]

138.57 STATE HISTORIC SITES; REGISTRY, FEDERALLY OWNED LANDS. Subdivision 1. The land and water areas enumerated in this section are hereby designated by law as "state historic sites," and this section is a registry of state historic sites situated on property owned by the United States government.

Subd. 2. Flat Lake Mounds, in Becker county, consists of sections 27 and 28, township 141 north, range 39 west, and is located in Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge.

Subd. 3. Eagle Mountain, in Cook county, consists of sections 34 and 35, townships 63 north, range 2 west.

Subd. 4. Red Pipestone Quarries, in Pipestone county, is located within the boundaries of Pipestone National Monument.

Subd. 5. Grand Portage, in Cook county, is located within the boundaries of Grand Portage National Monument.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

Subd. 8. Duluth Ship Canal, in St. Louis county, is located within the boundaries of Government Park on Minnesota Point in the city of Duluth.

Subd. 9. Minnesota Point Lighthouse, in St. Louis county, is located in the extreme easternmost portion of Minnesota Point in the city of Duluth.

Subd. 10. Major Lawrence Taliaferro's Indian Agency, Fort Snelling, in Hennepin county, is located within the authorized boundaries of Fort Snelling State Park.

Subd. 11. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 12. Post office, in Brown county, consists of a part of lots 1, 2, and 3 of block 66, north of Center street in the city of New Ulm.

Subd. 13. Height of Land Portage, in Cook county, consists of section 22, township 65 north, range 2 west, and is located within Superior National Forest.

Subd. 14. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 15. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

[1965 c 779 s 7; 1969 c 894 s 6; 1971 c 605 s 1; 1973 c 316 s 14]

138.58 STATE HISTORIC SITES; REGISTRY, PRIVATELY OWNED LANDS.

Subdivision 1. The land and water areas enumerated in this section are hereby designated by law as "state historic sites," and this section is a registry of state historic sites situated on property owned by private persons.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1973 c 316 s 16]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1967 c 54 s 13]

Subd. 4. Yucatan, in Houston county, consists of the northwest quarter of section 8, township 102 north, range 7 west.

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1969 c 894 s 9]

Subd. 6. Orwell Farm, in Otter Tail county, consists of the north half of the northwest quarter, section 33, and the south half of the southwest quarter, section 28, all in township 132 north, range 44 west.

Subd. 7. Kensington Rune Stone Discovery, in Douglas county, consists of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 127 north, range 40 west.

Subd. 8. Buffalo Ridge, in Murray county, consists of the northwest quarter of section 26, township 106 north, range 43 west.

Subd. 9. Carver's Cave, in Ramsey county, consists of block 19, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, in section 32, township 29 north, range 22 west, in the city of Saint Paul.

Subd. 10. Fort St. Charles, in Lake of the Woods county, is located on Magnuson Island in Lake of the Woods.

Subd. 11. Fort Beauharnois, in Goodhue county, consists of government lot 3, section 12, and government lot 1, section 13, township 112 north, range 13 west.

Subd. 12. [Repealed, 1967 c 54 s 13]

Subd. 13. [Repealed, 1967 c 54 s 13]

Subd. 14. Redwood Ferry, in Renville county, consists of approximately five acres, including lots 2 and 3 of section 5, township 112 north, range 34 west.

Subd. 15. Site of Hanging 38 Sioux, in Blue Earth county, is located at the Historic Marker situated at Front and Main streets in the city of Mankato.

Subd. 16. Old Mendota, in Dakota county, consists of the northwest quarter of section 27, and the northeast quarter of section 28, township 28 north, range 23 west, in the city of Mendota.

Subd. 17. Frontenac, in Goodhue county, consists of the southeast quarter of section 2, the northeast quarter of section 11, and the northwest quarter of section 12, in township 112 north, range 13 west, in the city of Frontenac.

Subd. 18. [Repealed, 1969 c 894 s 9]

Subd. 19. [Repealed, 1967 c 54 s 13]

Subd. 20. Peter Gideon Homestead, in Hennepin county, consists of division 133, part of government lot 6, section 33, township 117 north, range 23 west.

Subd. 21. Sinclair Lewis Home, in Stearns county, is located at 812 Third street south, in the city of Sauk Centre.

Subd. 22. James J. Hill House, in Ramsey county, consists of lots 4, 5, 6, and 7, block 70, Irvine Addition in the city of Saint Paul.

Subd. 23. [Repealed, 1969 c 894 s 9]

Subd. 24. Ole Bakken Cabin, in Polk county, is located in the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 148 north, range 41 west.

Subd. 25. 1848 Convention Site, in Washington county, consists of lots 1 and 2, block 26, original town plat of Stillwater, in township 30 north, range 20 west.

Subd. 26. Site of First Commercial Sawmill, in Washington county, consists of block 47, original plat of city of Marine on St. Croix.

Subd. 27. Nicollet Island, in Hennepin county consists of Nicollet island, government lot 1, section 23, township 29 north, range 24 west.

Subd. 28. Falls of St. Anthony, in Hennepin county, consists of the Falls of St. Anthony located on the east three quarters of the south half of section 23, township 29 north, range 24 west.

Subd. 29. Pickwick Mill, in Winona county, is located within the center of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 106 north, range 6 west.

Subd. 30. Fugle's Mill, in Olmsted county, is located within section 20, township 105 north, range 13 west, where a paved highway crosses the north branch of the Root river.

Subd. 31. Harkin-Massopust Store, in Nicollet county, consists of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 30, township 111 north, range 31 west.

Subd. 32. Mountain Iron Mine, in St. Louis county, consists of sections 3 and 4, township 58 north, range 18 west.

Subd. 33. Hull-Rust-Mahoning Mine, in St. Louis county, consists of sections 1 and 2, township 57 north, range 21 west.

Subd. 34. Sugar Point, in Cass county, consists of lot 1, section 35, township 143 north, range 29 west, Leech Lake Indian Reservation.

Subd. 35. Pike's Fort, in Morrison county, consists of lot 1, section 7, township 128 north, range 29 west.

Subd. 36. [Repealed, 1967 c 54 s 13]

Subd. 37. St. John's Episcopal Church, in Clay county, consists of lots 13 through 18, block 39, original town plat of Moorhead, in township 139 north, range 48 west.

Subd. 38. [Repealed, 1969 c 894 s 9]

Subd. 39. James J. Hill Farm, Northcote, in Kittson county, is located in section 16, township 162 north, range 49 west.

Subd. 40. Security Bank and Trust Company of Owatonna, in Steele county, is located in the city of Owatonna in township 107 north, range 20 west.

Subd. 41. St. John's Abbey and University Church, Collegeville, in Stearns county, is located in section 1, township 124 north, range 30 west.

Subd. 42. Winnebago Agency House, in Blue Earth county, consists of the north half of the southeast quarter of section 16, township 107 north, range 25 west and is located in McPherson township on the north side of county highway 138.

Subd. 43. Winnebago Agency Store, in Blue Earth county, consists of the northwest quarter of section 16, township 107 north, range 25 west, and is located in McPherson township north of county highway 138.

Subd. 44. Union Depot, in St. Louis county, consists of lots 7, 8, 9, and 10, Third Division, Block C, in the city of Duluth.

Subd. 45. The Gideon Pond House, in Hennepin county, consists of the following portions of section 22, township 27 north, range 24 west: (a) coming at a point in the south line of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, 495 feet west of the southeast corner thereof, then west 125 feet, then north par with west line of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter 232 8/10 feet, then west par with the south line thereof 200 feet, then north par with the west line thereof 166 feet, then west par

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with the south line thereof 104 feet, then north par with the west line thereof to the north line of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, then east along the north line thereof 229 feet, then south par with the east line of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter 233 feet, then east par with the north line thereof 100 feet, then south par with the east line thereof 400 feet, then east par with the north line thereof 100 feet, then south to the beginning ex road; (b) the southern 166 feet of the northern 1090 feet of the eastern 156 feet of the western 500 feet of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter; and (c) coming at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, thence north 232.8 feet, thence east 700 feet, thence south 232.8 feet, thence east 125 feet, thence south to the shore of the Minnesota river, thence southwesterly along said W line to beginning, except the western 150 feet of the eastern 1059.55 feet of the southern 200 feet of the northern 2735.12 feet in section 22.

Subd. 46. G. A. R. Hall, in Meeker county, consists of a strip of land 45 feet wide off the north side of lot 5, block 54 in the original townsite of the city of Litchfield.

Subd. 47. Camp Pope, in Redwood county and Delhi township, consists of the north half of section 13, township 113 north, range 36 west.

Subd. 48. Bradbury Homestead is in Otter Tail county and consists of approximately 140 acres and the township road which traverses the site in section 22, township 137 north, range 41 west.

Subd. 49. White Oak Point is in Itasca county and consists of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 145 north, range 25 west.

Subd. 50. Witch Tree, in Cook county, is located on the tip of Hat Point, east of Grand Portage National Monument and within the Grand Portage Indian Reservation, section 11, township 63 north, range 6 east.

Subd. 51. Pierre Bottineau Gravesite, in Red Lake county, is located in south half of section 29, township 151 north, range 44 west.

Subd. 52. Northern Pacific Shops, in Crow Wing county, is located in the northwest quarter, section 30, township 45 north, range 30 west and the east half of the northeast quarter, section 25, township 45 north, range 31 west, in the city of Brainerd.

Subd. 53. Thoreson House, in Lac qui Parle county, is located in the southwest quarter of section 8, township 118 north, range 42 west.

Subd. 54. O. E. Rolvaag House, in Rice county, is located at 311 Manitou street, in the city of Northfield.

Subd. 55. Mayo Clinic-Plummer Building, in Olmsted county, is located at 110 and 112, Second Avenue, Southwest, in the city of Rochester.

Subd. 56. Volstead House, in Yellow Medicine county, is located at 163 - 9th Avenue, in the city of Granite Falls.

Subd. 57. F. Scott Fitzgerald residence, in Ramsey county, is located at 599 Summit Avenue, in the city of St. Paul.

Subd. 58. Northwest Point, in Lake of the Woods county, consists of government lots 1, 2, 3, and 6, section 15, township 168 north, range 35 west.

Subd. 59. Earle Brown Farm, located in Brooklyn Center, Hennepin county and consists of approximately 7 acres, beginning at the most southerly corner of Tract C, B.C.I.P. Plat 1, thence N. 36 degrees 16 minutes 29 seconds E. a distance of 201.24 feet to the true point of beginning, thence N. 1 degree 27 minutes 09 seconds E. a distance of 535.00 feet, thence S. 88 degrees 32 minutes 36 seconds E. a distance of 538.00 feet, thence S. 1 degree 45 minutes 51 seconds E. a distance of 580.80 feet to a point on the south line of Tract B, thence N. 84 degrees 02 minutes 36 seconds W. a distance of 572.47 feet to the true point of beginning.

Subd. 60. Milwaukee Avenue historic district in the city of Minneapolis in Hennepin county, consists of the area described in section 138.73, subdivision 25.

Subd. 61. Historic hill district in Ramsey county is located within the city of St. Paul and consists of the area described in section 138.73, subdivision 23.

Subd. 62. Fort Pomme de Terre, is in Grant county, Pelican Lake township, and is located within the southwest quarter, section 18, township 130 north, range 41 west.

Subd. 63. August Schell Brewing Company, is in Brown county, and is located on 20th Street South, in the city of New Ulm.

Subd. 64. Frank B. Kellogg House, is in Ramsey county, and is located at 633 Fairmount Avenue, in the city of St. Paul.

Subd. 65. Thorstein Veblen House, is in Rice county, and is located in the north-east quarter of section 12, township 110 north, range 19 west.

Subd. 66. Kettle Falls Hotel, is in St. Louis county, and is located in section 33, township 70 north, range 48 west.

Subd. 67. E. J. Longyear First Diamond Drill Site on the Mesabi Range, is in St. Louis county, and is located in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 34, township 59 north, range 14 west.

[1965 c 779 s 8; 1967 c 54 s 12; 1969 c 894 s 7; 1971 c 688 s 7; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1973 c 316 s 15; 1974 c 249 s 8-10; 1976 c 316 s 9-14]

138.585 STATE MONUMENTS. Subdivision 1. The monuments, memorials, tablets, markers and cenotaphs enumerated in this section are "state monuments", officially established as such by the state of Minnesota since 1873.

Subd. 2. Captain John S. Marsh State Monument in Fort Ridgely Cemetery, in memory of Captain John S. Marsh and 25 men killed at Redwood Ferry in the Sioux Uprising of 1862, established in 1873.

Subd. 3. Eliza Miller State Monument, in Fort Ridgely Cemetery, in memory of the valor of Mrs. Eliza Miller during the Siege of Fort Ridgely in the Sioux Uprising of 1862, established in 1877.

Subd. 4. Ness Lutheran Cemetery State Monument, in Meeker county, marks the mass grave of the five settlers killed at the Baker cabin at Acton in 1862, established in 1878.

Subd. 5. Lundborg-Broberg State Monument, in Kandiyohi county, in Lebanon Swedish Cemetery, New London, marks the mass grave of 13 members of two families killed during the Sioux Uprising of 1862, established in 1891.

Subd. 6. Defenders' State Monument, in Brown county, a twenty-four foot granite shaft on Center street, New Ulm, commemorates the two battles fought in this city during the Sioux Uprising of 1862, established in 1891.

Subd. 7. Camp Release State Monument, in Lac qui Parle county, a fifty foot granite shaft in Camp Release Memorial State Wayside, near Montevideo, marks the spot where the Sioux Indians surrendered and released 269 Sioux Uprising captives on September 26, 1862, established in 1894.

Subd. 8. Birch Coulee State Monument, in Renville county, a fifty-two foot granite shaft overlooking highway 19 at Morton, in memory of those who fought in the Battle of Birch Coulee in the Sioux Uprising of 1862, established in 1894.

Subd. 9. Fort Ridgely State Monument, in Nicollet county, a fifty-two foot granite shaft in Fort Ridgely State Park, commemorating the heroism of the fort's defenders during its nine day siege in the Sioux Uprising of 1862, established in 1896.

Subd. 10. Hinckley Fire State Monument, in Pine county, a fifty-two foot granite shaft in Hinckley Memorial Cemetery, marks the mass grave of 248 victims of the Hinckley Fire of 1894, established in 1900.

Subd. 11. Guri Endreson Rosseland State Monument, in Kandiyohi county, in Viktor Lutheran Cemetery, near Willmar, marks the grave of Sioux Uprising heroine Guri Endreson, established in 1907.

Subd. 12. Chief White Cloud State Monument, in Becker county, in Calvary Catholic Cemetery, near White Earth, honoring Chippewa Chief White Cloud, established in 1909.

Subd. 13. Acton State Monument, in Meeker county, a granite shaft at Acton, near Grove City, marks the site of the Howard Baker cabin, where the Sioux Uprising began on August 17, 1862, established in 1909.

Subd. 14. Jackson State Monument, in Jackson county, a granite shaft in Ashley Park, Jackson, in memory of 19 pioneer settlers killed in this area in 1857 and 1862, established in 1909.

Subd. 15. Joseph R. Brown State Monument, in Sibley county, a granite shaft in Brown's Cemetery, Henderson, marks the grave of pioneer Joseph R. Brown (1805-1870), established in 1910.

Subd. 16. Wood Lake State Monument, in Yellow Medicine county, a fifty foot granite shaft in Wood Lake State Wayside, near Granite Falls, in memory of seven soldiers who died in the Sioux Uprising battle at this site in 1862, established in 1910.

Subd. 17. Chief Mouzoomaunee State Monument, in Nicollet county, in Fort Ridgely Cemetery, in recognition of the loyalty of Chief Mouzoomaunee and the Chipewewa Indians during the Sioux Uprising, established in 1914.

Subd. 18. Brook Park State Monument, in Pine county, a thirty-two foot granite shaft in Brook Park Cemetery, marks the mass grave of 23 Brook Park Township residents who perished in the Great Fire of 1894.

Subd. 19. Schwandt State Monument, in Renville county, on county road No. 15 near North Redwood, in memory of six members of the Johann Schwandt family killed during the Sioux Uprising of 1862, established in 1915.

Subd. 20. Lake Shetek State Monument, in Murray county a twenty-five foot high granite shaft in Lake Shetek State Park, in memory of those killed at this site during the Sioux Uprising of 1862, established in 1925.

Subd. 21. William Colvill State Monument, in Goodhue county, a granite shaft with a statue of William Colvill (1830-1905) honors the colonel who led the First Minnesota Regiment in the Civil War battle of Gettysburg in 1863, established in 1928.

Subd. 22. Milford State Monument, in Brown county, on county road No. 4 near Essig, in memory of over 50 Milford Township settlers killed in the Sioux Uprising of 1862, established in 1929.

Subd. 23. Moose Lake State Monument, in Carlton county, a twenty-seven foot granite shaft in Riverside Cemetery, Moose Lake, in memory of 183 victims of the Fire of 1918, established in 1929.

Subd. 24. Samuel J. Brown State Monument, in Traverse county, a bronze tablet in Sam Brown Memorial Park, Browns Valley, honors Samuel J. Brown (1845-1925), the "Paul Revere of the Northwestern Frontier" for his valiant ride in 1866, established in 1929.

Subd. 25. Count Beltrami State Monument, in Beltrami county, in honor of Count Beltrami to commemorate the discovery of the height of land on the Continental Divide on August 23, 1823, established in 1945.

Subd. 26. Chief Sleepy Eyes State Monument, in Brown county, a twenty-foot granite shaft in the city of Sleepy Eye, honoring Santee Sioux Chief Sleepy Eyes (Ish-taba), for whom the city is named, established in 1971.

Subd. 27. Sioux Indians State Monument, in Renville county, a fifty-foot granite shaft overlooking trunk highway 19 near Morton honoring the Indians who were friendly to white settlers during the Sioux Uprising of 1862, established in 1971.

[1971 c 688 s 6; 1975 c 353 s 35-38]

138.59 NOTICE TO MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF LAND ACQUISITION. Whenever the state or any governmental subdivision thereof acquires any of the property enumerated in section 138.58 as a state historic site it is the duty of the officer in charge of such acquisition to notify in writing, as promptly as may be expedient, the Minnesota historical society of such acquisition.

[1965 c 779 s 9; 1967 c 54 s 7]

138.60 DUTIES OF THE STATE AND GOVERNMENTAL SUBDIVISIONS IN REGARD TO STATE HISTORIC SITES; PROHIBITIONS. Subdivision 1. **Notice.** The state, its departments and agencies, including the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, each city, town, county, school district, and other body corporate and politic, are by sections 138.51 to 138.63 notified of the existence of "state historic sites" on publicly owned property and on property owned by the Minnesota historical society as enumerated in section 138.53.

Subd. 2. **Prohibitions.** Neither the state nor any of the instrumentalities of government enumerated in subdivision 1 shall cause to change or alter the physical features or historic character of any site designated in sections 138.53 or 138.56 as a "state historic site" without first obtaining the prior approval thereof in writing of the

Minnesota historical society. The state or such instrumentalities of government may appeal to the executive council from any ruling or action of the Minnesota historical society, within 30 days after receiving notice thereof, and after a hearing on the matter the executive council may take such action as it deems necessary including a decision as to whether or not the change or alteration should be approved.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1975 c 353 s 41]

[1965 c 779 s 10; 1969 c 1129 art 3 s 1; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1975 c 353 s 39]

138.61 COOPERATION. The state and its governmental subdivisions shall cooperate with the Minnesota historical society in safeguarding "state historic sites" and in the preservation of historic and archeological sites.

[1965 c 779 s 11]

138.62 MINNESOTA HISTORIC SITES, CHANGES. Sites designated as "state historic sites" by sections 138.53 to 138.58 may be changed from time to time, and the Minnesota historical society is respectfully requested to notify the legislature of the needs for such changes, and to make recommendations in regard thereto so that the registries of historic sites may be kept current and complete.

[1965 c 779 s 12; 1967 c 54 s 8]

138.63 CITATION, THE MINNESOTA HISTORIC SITES ACT OF 1965. Sections 138.51 to 138.63 may be cited as "The Minnesota historic sites act of 1965."

[1965 c 779 s 13]

138.64 CONTRACTS AUTHORIZED. The director of the Minnesota historical society in consultation with the commissioner of education may contract with any or all television corporations or film producers located in the state for the production of a recorded series of programs suitable for use on both educational and commercial television stations. Such series should be suitable for use in connection with the course in Minnesota history offered in the elementary schools of the state. These recordings are to be made on 16mm film and all rights to which are to remain the property of the state of Minnesota.

[1969 c 1017 s 1]

138.65 ADMISSION FEES. The Minnesota historical society may establish and collect fees it deems reasonable for admission to the state owned historic sites under its control. These fees shall be deposited in the general fund.

[1976 c 163 s 28]

HISTORIC FEATURES OF STATE CAPITOL

138.67 DEFINITIONS. Subdivision 1. As used in this section and section 138.68 the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. "Works of art" means paintings, portraits, mural decorations, stained glass, statues, bas-relief, ornaments, furniture, plaques and any other article or structure of a permanent character intended for decoration or commemoration.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1974 c 580 s 18]

[1971 c 691 s 1]

138.68 SUPERVISION OF PRESERVATION. The works of art in the public and ceremonial areas of the state capitol are declared to possess historical value for the people of Minnesota. The Minnesota state historical society and the capitol area architectural and planning board shall approve the design, structural composition, and location of all monuments, memorials or works of art presently located in the public and ceremonial areas of the state capitol or which shall be placed in such public or ceremonial areas after June 4, 1971. No monument, memorial or work of art shall be relocated or removed from, or placed in such areas or altered or repaired in any way without the approval of the Minnesota state historical society. The Minnesota state historical society shall have final authority over the disposition of any monuments, memorials or works of art removed from the state capitol or the capitol grounds.

[1971 c 691 s 2; 1974 c 580 s 17; 1975 c 271 s 6]

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July 23, 1980

Submitted by: Emily Anne Staples
MN State Senator

Recommendations for Historic Preservation

Recognizing and preserving our country's architectural and historical heritage ranks closely alongside our dedication to advancing our cultural future. In every one of our 50 states there were significant buildings which are now only remembered by photographs. There were entire districts which had great historic value which have now been destroyed without even a nod to their importance in giving us a sense of our past.

Fortunately, in the last twenty or so years there has been a greater recognition of the importance of assessing what is planned for demolition—and what is being allowed to deteriorate beyond the possibility of salvation.

Legislative action has had a substantial impact in many instances. However, no comprehensive Federal preservation philosophy or policy has been enunciated since The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Each of the 50 states has a State Historic Preservation officer who has the legislated authority to intervene in behalf of maintaining that state's significant buildings and districts. Sometimes a district can be an entire town such as Galesburg, Illinois; Georgetown, Colorado; or a substantial part of Charleston, South Carolina. In other cases communities have been restored to former splendor such as Williamsburg, Virginia and Sturbridge, Massachusetts.

For preservation to be effective there needs to be a coalition of efforts, and identification must be made before a building or an area becomes endangered. This takes sensitivity on local and state levels as well as on the national level.

A great deal can be done by the states to ensure that their treasures are not lost forever. One, certainly, is to assess what is worthy of preservation and to catalogue them. This is being done in most states and in many communities. At the federal level there is the National Register of Historic Places. The recommendations which follow are only a few suggestions of what is possible at the state level to identify and protect our national treasures in the "built environment."

July 23, 1980

Historic Preservation Recommendations:

1. Offer a tax benefit for preservation of officially designated historic buildings.

State law which could be modeled after the Federal Historic Structures Tax Act would make structures on the National Register of Historic Places eligible for such a tax benefit. The benefit would come in the form of an accelerated write-off of depreciation. The incentive would make renovation of historically significant buildings as financially attractive as new construction.

2. Legislation to encourage states to inventory their state-owned buildings and to evaluate their historic and architectural quality. This legislation or a separate piece could give priority to preserving the exteriors of buildings deemed significant and offer incentives to recycle their interiors for contemporary state use.
3. Protective legislation for "National Historic Landmarks." This is a designation granted by the Federal government for historic sites which possess national significance.
4. Develop a state register of historic places. This should include legislation to protect publicly owned sites (those subject to state jurisdiction). Minnesota has had such a register since 1965 and it has preserved at least a dozen sites from demolition, encroachment and other adverse effects.
5. Grants for providing qualified people to work in smaller communities to identify significant buildings.
6. Grants to educate consultants on the value of adaptive use and to train them to develop plans for a community prior to allowing developers to move in.

EMILY ANNE STAPLES

Senator, 43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4137
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391
(612) 473-9120

Senate
State of Minnesota

July 23, 1980

Mr. Larry Briskin
c/o The Honorable Alan Sieroty
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Larry:

Finally! It shouldn't have taken this long but life here has been running at its usual pace — hectic. Hope you returned to find that all was well and that the State of California will survive (in spite of the Legislature?!?)

Please let me know if you have questions or if you want additional or different material. I don't have the amount of supporting testimony other proposals have, and I can gather it if you would like. I'm so steeped in this that I feel most of the legislative recommendations are self-explanatory — a mistake perhaps.

Please tell Alan how thrilled I was by "Children of a Lesser God." Phyllis was not in it the night we were there but I can't imagine anyone better than her understudy.

Keep in touch.

Best regards,

Emily Anne

EMILY ANNE STAPLES
State Senator

EAS:jb

Enclosure

July 23, 1980

Submitted by: Emily Anne Staples
MN State Senator

Recommendations for Historic Preservation

Recognizing and preserving our country's architectural and historical heritage ranks closely alongside our dedication to advancing our cultural future. In every one of our 50 states there were significant buildings which are now only remembered by photographs. There were entire districts which had great historic value which have now been destroyed without even a nod to their importance in giving us a sense of our past.

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For preservation to be effective there needs to be a coalition of efforts, and identification must be made before a building or an area becomes endangered. This takes sensitivity on local and state levels as well as on the national level.

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6. Grants to educate consultants on the value of adaptive use and to train them to develop plans for a community prior to allowing developers to move in.

EMILY ANNE STAPLES

Senator, 43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4137
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391
(612) 473-9120

Senate

State of Minnesota

July 23, 1980

M E M O

To: Russell W. Fridley, Director
Minnesota Historical Society

From: Senator Emily Anne Staples *EAS*

Re: Recommendations for NCSL on Preservation Legislation

The enclosed is what I've sent for inclusion in "Recommendations for Legislation" in the area of historic preservation. It's right out of what you sent me in the spring. If you have support material you would like to see included -- or if you would like any changes, please let me know. We have about a month for changes and additions.

Thanks.

EAS:jb

Enclosure

EMILY ANNE STAPLES

Senator, 43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4137
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391
(612) 473-9120

Senate
State of Minnesota

July 23, 1980

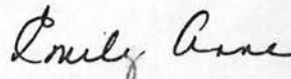
The Honorable Peg Lamont
"Meadowlark" - Route 1
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401

Dear Peg:

Missed you in New York City. I was asked to make some recommendations on legislative proposals in the area of preservation. I'm enclosing what I submitted. Do you have others?

I've tried to reach you by phone, to no avail, but I do think of you often. Hope all goes well.

Best regards,



EMILY ANNE STAPLES
State Senator

EAS:jb

Enclosure



National Trust for Historic Preservation

740-748 JACKSON PLACE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 638-5200

MEMORANDUM

TO: Advisors, Midwest Region

FROM: Assistant Director, Midwest Regional Office *TT*

DATE: March 14, 1980

SUBJECT: Midwest Regional Advisors Meeting, March 28-29, 1980

Enclosed you will find an agenda for the Midwest Regional Advisors Meeting to be held at the Graham Foundation (Madlener House). Additional agenda items will be considered at the Call to Order. We have also enclosed a list of hotels in the immediate vicinity of the Graham Foundation. Individual advisors will be responsible for arranging their own travel and accommodations. As in the past, the National Trust will reimburse individual advisors for one night's lodging (not to exceed \$35), for round trip coach class air fare or automobile mileage at the rate of 18.5¢/mile, meals and expenses at the rate of \$18/day, and local transportation costs during the meeting. Reimbursement forms will be available at the meeting. There will be a box lunch for Saturday and we are working on a reception for Friday evening. Please call the Midwest Office promptly regarding your plans to participate so that proper arrangements can be made.

We look forward to a productive meeting. Please advise us if we may provide further assistance.

TT/cb

cc: Chairman, Board of Trustees
Trustees, Midwest Region
Chairman, Board of Advisors
Assistant Executive Vice President
Chief Counsel, Real Estate and Legal Services

National Trust for Historic Preservation

MIDWEST REGIONAL OFFICE 407 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, SUITE 710 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605 (312) 353-3419



AGENDA

Midwest Regional Advisors Meeting
Madlener House, Graham Foundation
4 West Burton Place
Chicago, Illinois
March 28-29, 1980

Friday, March 28, 1:00-6:00 p.m.

I. Call to Order

Regional Vice Chairman
Christopher Owens

II. Midwest Regional Office

Staff

- A. Current Operations and Activities
- B. Fiscal 1981 Work Program
- C. Main Street

III. Regional Issues

Discussion

- A. Urban Development Action Grants
- B. Landmarks and District Commissions
- C. Statewide Organizations
- D. Negotiated Investment Strategy

Saturday, March 29, 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

IV. National Trust Headquarters

Will Arey, Assistant Executive
Vice President

- A. New President
- B. Fiscal 1981
- C. Board of Trustees

--LUNCH--

V. Preservation Legislation

Aubra Anthony, Chief Counsel,
Office of Real Estate and
Legal Services

- A. Heritage Legislation
- B. Tax Reform Act

AGENDA

Midwest Regional Advisors Meeting

Page -2-

Saturday, March 29,

VI. Board of Advisors

Chairman Edward H. Clement

- A. Board of Trustees Ad Hoc Committee on Advisors
- B. National Goals
- C. Regional Emphasis

VII. Other Business

VIII. Adjournment

<u>HOTEL</u>	<u>RATES</u>		<u>LOCATION*</u>
	<u>SINGLE</u>	<u>DOUBLE</u>	
Lake Shore Drive Hotel 181 East Lake Shore Drive (LSD & Oak St.--1000 north) 312/787-8500	\$ 35-59	\$ 45-69	north end
Raphael House (formerly Hampshire House) 201 East Delaware (Hancock Center--900 north) 800-323-1776	35-85	45-95	mid-north
Ritz Carlton 160 East Pearson (Water Tower Place) 800-828-1188	35-85	45-95	mid-north
Playboy Towers 163 East Walton (900/1000 north) 800-621-1116	39	44	north end
Holiday Inn Lake Shore Drive 644 North Lake Shore Drive 312/943-9200	39-52	47-60	south end
Ambassador West 1300 North State Parkway 800-621-8090	40-58	50-68	north end
Raddisson Chicago Hotel 505 North Michigan 800-228-9822	42-54	50-61	south end
Drake Hotel 140 East Walton (900/1000 north) 800-228-3000	51-78	63-90	north end
Continental Plaza 909 North Michigan (adjacent to Playboy Bldg.) 800-228-3000	51-78	63-90	north end
The Whitehall 105 East Delaware (900 north) 800-223-5757	75-95	90-110	mid-north

*LOCATION refers only to each hotel's proximity to Madlener House and its relative location in the North Michigan Avenue/Lake Shore Drive area; not to the whole Chicago metropolitan area.

National Trust

SENATOR JAMES ULLAND

State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
Phone: 296-4314
1632 East 1st Street
Duluth, Minnesota 55812
Phone: 218-724-5948

Senate

State of Minnesota

January 12, 1979

The Honorable Emily Staples
235 Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Emily:

Attached please find a copy of a letter from Bob Herbst. After the trip to the National Trust on Historic Preservation, I did send him a letter since he was suppose to speak and was prevented from doing so because of duties in Washington. His response is most encouraging and I feel might provide a new resource for preservation efforts in Minnesota.

I have sent a copy to Russ Fridley for his thoughtful reflection. Maybe the money could best be used for doing the neighborhood historic surveys so that more buildings could be protected by being put on the national registry. Anyway I will know more with future communication from Herbst's office.

Sincerely,



James Ulland

JU:rp

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

December 21, 1978

Honorable James Ulland
Minnesota State Senate
State Capitol
St Paul, MN 55155

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter concerning our Federal-State programs for the protection of the built environment. Our new Bureau, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, is working very hard to streamline and to improve the focus of those programs both in the Federal Government and in the States. It happens that your letter coincides with discussions in the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service about ways of improving our historic preservation programs in certain selected States. You will be hearing from our staff to explore possibilities in Minnesota. Perhaps the next time you visit Washington you would be able to stop by their office to discuss the matter in person.

I was happy to hear from you. These are austere times, but I feel very good about the progress we are making in our areas of responsibility.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) RLB HERSH

Robert L. Herbst
Assistant Secretary for
Fish and Wildlife and Parks

National Trust

Old Town Restorations Incorporated

a non-profit corporation

158 Farrington Street Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102 (612) 224-3857

FYI
Chin

January 9, 1979

Ms. Mary Means
Midwest Regional Office
National Trust for Historic Preservation
407 S. Dearborn - Suite 710
Chicago, IL 60605

Dear Mary,

In September, 1979, Old Town Restorations is interested in sponsoring a statewide preservation conference, tentatively titled "Conserving Minnesota Heritages." The purposes of the conference, the first such in a number of years, are (1) to offer a broad introduction to historic preservation for the many people who are just now beginning to become interested in the field; (2) to provide a forum for the dissemination of both general and technical information on historic preservation and building conservation; (3) to provide case studies of successful and unsuccessful preservation efforts in a framework that will help others facing similar problems; (4) to encourage informal contacts among Minnesota preservationists, perhaps leading to a more formal organization.

The structure and topics for the conference have not been worked out in any detail, although it will probably last a day and a half with optional tours at the end. Some topics suggested by various people include:

Saving the Major Landmark (including public and private approaches)

Local organizations (including historical societies, specialized preservation groups, and informal structures)

Minnesota's "Municipal Heritage Preservation Act" and state preservation programs

Financing historic preservation (including Federal government programs)

Urban, smaller-city, suburban, rural, and ethnic preservation programs

Neighborhood Conservation and Adaptive Reuse -- preservation or something else?

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Matt Walton, *President* Mrs. Walter W. Fricke, *Vice President* Mrs. Hamilton Ross, *Secretary*
Jeffrey Pearson, *Treasurer* Joanna Baymiller Mervyn Hough Ellen O'Connor Johnson Tom Jones James Keenan Craig Kercheval
James S. Lynden Hugh Morgan Geoffrey Morton Ellen Read Arthur Shanabrook Mrs. G. Richard Slade Louis Sudheimer

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, Christopher Owens

Ms. Mary Means
Page -2-
January 9, 1979

Some topics will be covered in general sessions, while others lend themselves to a seminar format.

We would like the following assistance from the National Trust:

A grant or underwriting guarantee of \$1,000;

The Trust's Minnesota mailing or membership list, preferably on Xerox labels;

A speaker from the Chicago office to give a general presentation, probably at a lunch session, dealing with Midwest preservation and the Trust Regional office's activities.

Old Town Restorations will be the principal sponsor, if only because we have staff to work on the organizational details. We have also sponsored a national conference and therefore have some experience. Other organizations will be asked to co-sponsor the program; River Town Restorations, Inc. in Stillwater has already voted support. Landmark Center in St. Paul is the probable location for the conference; Dick McIntosh and I have already discussed the concept and he has promised to help with the organization.

If the Trust may be able to provide all (or even any) of the requested assistance, I would appreciate a formal application.

Sincerely,

Christopher Owens,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EMILY ANNE STAPLES

Senator, 43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4137
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391
(612) 473-9120

Senate
State of Minnesota

March 26, 1979

Mr. Walter Beinecke, Jr.
Chairman, Committee on Trustees and Advisors
National Trust for Historic Preservation
740-748 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Beinecke:

Thank you for your letter of March 9 asking if I would consider reappointment to the National Trust Board of Advisors when my current term expires in October. My response is yes, that I would like that very much. I feel that I am just beginning to get a handle on the job and getting to know people throughout the state of Minnesota.

Working with the Trust is a responsibility I enjoy a great deal and I feel that I can contribute even more in the upcoming term than I have been able to in the past term. I appreciate your asking.

Sincerely yours,

Emily Anne Staples

Emily Anne Staples
State Senator

EAS:bwm



National Trust for Historic Preservation

740-748 JACKSON PLACE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 638-5200

March 9, 1979

Senator Emily Anne Staples
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391

Dear Senator Staples:

Under the National Trust Bylaws, the responsibility to recommend to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees the appointment of Advisors is placed with the Committee on Trustees and Advisors.

In reviewing the current terms of Advisors, I find that your first term of office will expire in October 1979 and that you are eligible for reappointment. Before I put this matter before the members of the Committee, I would like to know whether you wish to be among those Trust members in the state of Minnesota considered for the appointment.

I look forward to hearing from you and will appreciate your directing your response to me at National Trust Headquarters.

Sincerely,

Walter Beinecke, Jr.
Chairman, Committee on
Trustees and Advisors

Ron Country Kitchen Thurs
AM

In Senate Cert. of need
Senate leave HMO in

HF 851 - Hearing Impaired

Set bear season

Separate from deer season.

Mary Jo Olson
DUR

Industrial Rev. Bonds

6 Cities authorized

3 using
mixed reaction

"MAIN STREET" FILM PREMIERE

The Trust's Main Street Project was launched in 1977 when it became obvious that the manifold problems in the older commercial areas of small cities and towns were not being effectively addressed by any public or private agency. Our nation's smaller communities seem to fall into a crack in all existing programs. The Small Business Administration's idea of "small" is a \$3 million company, which rules out most local retailers. National business organizations concentrate their efforts on major corporate concerns far removed from the needs of Main Street.

Initially, the Trust was concerned with the visual fabric of Main Street: its fine buildings, the street and sidewalks. It soon became apparent, however, that one cannot restore the buildings unless downtown's tattered economic fabric can also be rewoven.

For nearly two years, three towns (Hot Springs, South Dakota; Madison, Indiana; Galesburg, Illinois) have been serving as demonstration models for the development of a strategy for comprehensively attacking the problems of Main Street. Economic and design studies have profiled the towns in great detail. Action plans are now being implemented by local leaders under the guidance of a Trust project manager in each town. The results are beginning to show great promise for widespread application.

Most importantly, the overall strategy of the Main Street Project differs radically from most previous approaches. The emphasis is not on large amounts of public subsidy, but upon a multitude of individual actions and private investments orchestrated by the community leadership within a framework developed from the consultant studies. Attention is paid to all aspects of downtown's image: buildings, public spaces, alleys, parking lots, etc. But attention is also directed at the practice of business downtown: product lines, window display, sales motivation and promotion. And, special effort is paid to the overall management of Main Street: joint activities such as uniform hours, recruitment of new business and promotions.

The new film "Main Street" features all of these aspects of downtown revitalization. It was made in many towns besides the three Trust demonstration communities.

The Main Street Project presents an outstanding opportunity for the National Trust to have an effect on the revitalization of hundreds of older downtowns. Promising discussions are already underway with a number of high level federal officials to encourage interest in funding a program for the Trust to train future downtown managers in the sensitive, incremental method used so successfully in the three towns. We are also hopeful of a pilot program of loan packaging to encourage private investment in other selected communities.

over

It is important that Senators and Congressmen understand that "Main Street" is a lot more than a pretty film about historic preservation. It was made to provoke discussion and increase awareness of complex issues. It represents a new, exciting way of helping people help themselves. By January, 1980, the Project will have cost about \$620,000 of which \$82,000 is from various federal programs. The rest is from private sources, chiefly Bird & Son, inc. These very few dollars will have had an impressive effect, directly in three towns and indirectly in countless others through the film and other materials.



NATIONAL TRUST
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1980 Annual Meeting
and Preservation Conference

October 8-12, 1980

New York City

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 673-4000

July 9, 1980

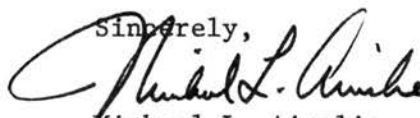
Dear Member:

As the new President of the National Trust, I want to take this opportunity to informally greet you and to let you know how much we welcome and appreciate your support of the Trust, including your attendance at our previous annual meetings.

As the American preservation movement enters the decade of the 80's, we face a complete spectrum of old and new problems, issues and opportunities. How well the preservation movement fares in this decade will depend, in large part, on how well informed and prepared we are for the complex challenges which lie ahead. The 34th National Trust Annual Meeting and Preservation Conference, to be held in New York City from October 8-12, 1980, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, has been planned with these challenges in mind.

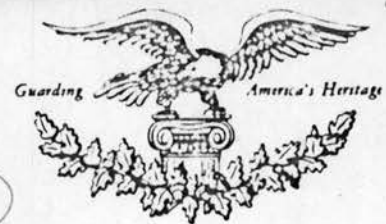
The program has been devised with assistance from local private and public sector preservation and cultural organizations and Trust Advisors in the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut areas. With an emphasis on the special problems and issues affecting historic resources in New York City and its surrounding suburban, rural and maritime environs, the sessions at the New York meeting will address topics such as urban environmental design, energy conservation, litigation and legal tools, federal programs, stewardship of historic properties, technical restoration skills, maritime preservation, historical archaeology, urban park lands and rural conservation.

We urge your attendance at this meeting. For if preservation is to become "an ethic in the 80's", we will continue to need a well informed and adequately prepared preservation constituency. We depend upon you! I hope that an early receipt of your registration form from the enclosed registration announcement will confirm our faith in anticipating your interest and attendance at our Annual Meeting and Preservation Conference in New York in October.

Sincerely,

Michael L. Ainslie
President

Enclosure

MR



National Trust for Historic Preservation

740-748 JACKSON PLACE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 638-5200

MEMORANDUM

TO: Regional and Field Office Directors
FROM: April Hockett *aul*
DATE: March 5, 1979
SUBJECT: GSA leases expiring in FY 1979

John Frisbee has received and shared with us the most current printout of GSA leases expiring in FY 1979. Attached are those portions pertaining to your area. Those items marked with an arrow are leases expiring between June 30 and September 30, 1979; they may represent the situations in which any attention from your staff would be most feasible and profitable, in terms of lead time. You may want to consider the various ways this list might be put to use in your region. Several possibilities are:

1. Encouraging new GSA leases in historic properties.
2. Encouraging renewal of leases in historic buildings.
3. Encouraging, where appropriate, consolidation of expiring suburban leases in central business district historic structures.

John will be receiving these lists on a regular basis, and we will share updates with you as they become available.

We would be interested in learning whether this sort of information is useful to you and in what specific instances, if any, it proves valuable.

AMH/bp

Attachment

cc: John Frisbee

5,000 SQUARE FEET EXPIRING IN FY-79
AS OF 08/31/78

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE
OFFICE OF SPACE MANAGEMENT

LEASE	SQ. FT.	ANNUAL RENT	EXPIRES	BUILDING NAME	STREET ADDRESS	CITY NAME	RENEW. OPT.
LIL07850	22201	\$ 111662.71	04/30/79	CONSUMERS BUILDING	220 S STATE STREET	CHICAGO	
LIL00872	21430	\$ 129261.96	07/31/79	SMITH BLDG	1436 S MICHIGAN AVE	CHICAGO	
LIL00980	11827	\$ 72000.00	11/30/78	NONE	6349 S COTTAGE GROVE	CHICAGO	
LIL01323	9422	\$ 52200.00	11/30/78	NONE	5401 W CHICAGO AVE	CHICAGO	
LIL01351	10895	\$ 85000.00	10/31/78	LAWRENCE TRUST BLDG	2306 W LAWRENCE AVE	CHICAGO	
LIL01536	11800	\$ 82400.00	04/30/79	3720 N KEDZIE	3720 N KEDZIE	CHICAGO	
LIL01626	8690	\$ 76125.00	03/31/79	CIRCLE CT OFFC BLDG	500 S RACINE AVE	CHICAGO	
LIL01921	8989	\$ 56500.48	09/30/79	NONE	4916 W BELMONT AVENUE	CHICAGO	
LIL01796	5904	\$ 54876.00	11/30/78	OHARE OFFICE CENTER	3121 DES PLAINES AVE	DES PLAINES	
LIL01611	15251	\$ 122193.86	12/31/78	PLAZA TOWER OFFICE	9730 S WESTERN AVE	EVERGREEN PARK	
LIL01652	5993	\$ 54858.40	11/30/78	CLYDE SAVINGS BLDG	7252 W CERMAK RD	NORTH RIVERSIDE	
LIL02077	6898	\$ 56740.00	07/31/79	BUTTERFIELD OFC PLZ	2626 BUTTERFIELD PLAZA	OAK BROOK	
LIL07188	15663	\$ 90062.25	12/31/78	EDWARDS ST BLDG	528 S FIFTH STREET	SPRINGFIELD	
LIL08654	51621	\$ 307326.00	06/30/79	LAND OF LINCOLN BLDG	325 W ADAMS ST	SPRINGFIELD	
LIL010133	11495	\$ 76560.00	12/31/78	ILL BPTST ST ASSN	308E STEVENSON DR	SPRINGFIELD	
LIL011555	5963	\$ 31156.68	11/04/78	NONE	2581 WEST GRAND AVE	WAUKEGAN	
LIV011621	7358	\$ 45938.48	03/31/79	WORTHMAN OFFICE MALL	5811 FAIRFIELD	FORT WAYNE	
LIV011592	19377	\$ 111568.55	04/30/79	BLDG 141	141 S MERIDIAN ST	INDIANAPOLIS	
LIV011561	5358	\$ 46143.50	01/22/79	MERCHANTS NATL BANK	100 S MULBERRY	MUNCIE	
LIV06326	5325	\$ 29707.50	12/31/78	COLONIAL OFC VILLAGE	117-119 S SEVENTH ST	RICHMOND	
LIV011907	6907	\$ 49397.30	07/31/79	MEADOWS SHOPPING CTR	25TH & OHIO BOULEVARD	TERRE HAUTE	
LMI010838	7358	\$ 57000.00	06/30/79	PLYMOUTH BUILDING	2926 PLYMOUTH ROAD	ANN ARBOR	
LMI02668	6336	\$ 20275.00	05/31/79	C B DEVELOPMENT BLDG	220 FELCH STREET	ANN ARBOR	
LMI07089	8873	\$ 69674.50	06/30/79	17500 LAHSER RD	17500 LAHSER ROAD	DETROIT	
LMI08390	6572	\$ 12000.00	03/31/79	ST PETER'S CHURCH	1950 TRUMBULL DETROIT	DETROIT	
LMI09030	35263	\$ 87856.00	08/31/79	FOOD & DRUG	1560 E JEFFERSON	DETROIT	
LMI09512	12792	\$ 65000.00	10/31/78	NONE	151 ATWATER	DETROIT	
LMI10894	6315	\$ 37890.00	04/30/79	440-446 CLINTON STRE	440-446 CLINTON ST	DETROIT	
LMI11477	10109	\$ 68235.75	10/31/78	17227 W SEVEN MILE R	17227 W SEVEN MILE RD	DETROIT	
LMI11862	32580	\$ 152402.00	09/30/79	MANLY MILES	1405 S HARRISON	EAST LANSING	
LMI11482	10375	\$ 41789.25	04/30/79	NONE	2707 N LINCOLN RD	ESCANABA	
LMI11346	12364	\$ 63864.25	01/31/79	METRO BLDG	432 NORTH SAGINAW ST	FLINT	
LMI11811	7000	\$ 31500.00	11/30/78	CARLSON BUITEN BLDG	965 NORTH DIVISION ST	GRAND RAPIDS	
LMI11860	7721	\$ 60750.00	05/30/79	17410 MACK AVE	17410 MACK AVE	GROSSE POINTE	
LMI11879	8049	\$ 63400.00	07/21/79	130 NORTH MAIN ST	130 NORTH MAIN STREET	ROYAL OAK	
LMI11904	7301	\$ 26287.00	08/31/79	US HIGHWAY	US HIGHWAY NO 53	COOK	
LMI11534	5150	\$ 28657.00	10/14/78	MISSABE BLDG	227 W FIRST ST	DULUTH	
LMI12116	17525	\$ 18000.00	05/31/79	KROVITZ BLDG	218-20 E FIRST AVE	DULUTH	
LMI10688	54598	\$ 217905.00	12/23/78	COMMODITY BLDG	6411 FRANCE AVENUE	EDINA	
LMI11667	5823	\$ 24000.00	11/30/78	NONE	7401 LYNDALE AVE SOUTH	MINNEAPOLIS	
LMI11967	13577	\$ 68140.00	07/31/79	GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG	4TH ST. & 4TH AVE., S	MINNEAPOLIS	
LMI12109	9822	\$ 58270.00	04/30/79	PLYMOUTH BUILDING	12 S SIXTH STREET	MINNEAPOLIS	
LMI10973	5860	\$ 32741.00	07/31/79	METRO SQUARE	7TH & ROBERT STS	ST PAUL	

REPORT ON LEASES WITH MORE THAN
5,000 SQUARE FEET EXPIRING IN FY-79
AS OF 08/31/78

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE
OFFICE OF SPACE MANAGEMENT

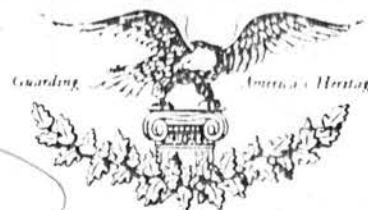
LEASE	SQ.FT.	ANNUAL RENT	EXPIRES	BUILDING NAME	STREET ADDRESS	CITY NAME	RENEW. OPT.
LO411302	8824 \$	46656.42	12/31/78	GARAUJA BLDG	1020 MARKET AVE NORTH	CANTON	
LO406298	27000 \$	35910.00	01/31/79	SENCU PRODUCTS BLDG	3717 JONLEN DR	CINCINNATI	
LO411728	9410 \$	82525.70	11/14/78	HILLCREST SQUARE BD	1811 LOSANTIVILLE AV	CINCINNATI	
LO411770	5256 \$	39683.00	10/31/78	4050 EXECUTIVE PARK	4050 EXECUTIVE PARK DR	CINCINNATI	
LO411524	5771 \$	38954.25	02/14/79	WARREN VLGE SHPG CNT	3364 WARREN RD	CLEVELAND	
LO411598	17060 \$	111231.20	12/31/78	BROADWAY PROF BLDG	3357 INDIANOLA AVE	COLUMBUS	
LO411671	14372 \$	97011.00	06/23/79	139 E BOARDMAN ST	139 E BOARDMAN STREET	YOUNGSTOWN	
LWI11547	5958 \$	42000.00	05/31/79	SOCIAL SECURITY BLDG	101 N WEBSTER	GREEN BAY	
LWI11291	7992 \$	49390.56	12/31/78	HILLDALE CENTRE BLDG	310 PRICE PLACE	MADISON	
LWI11902	16765 \$	58265.70	07/31/79	USDA BLDG	4602 WEST BELTLINE HWY	MADISON	
LWI10177	50852 \$	224293.00	10/14/78	COMMERCE BLDG	744 N 4TH STREET	MILWAUKEE	
LWI10937	19725 \$	80300.00	11/30/78	CARPENTER BLDG	536 W WISCONSIN AVE	MILWAUKEE	
LWI11493	8939 \$	16200.00	11/30/78	130 S FERRY STREET	130 S FERRY STREET	MILWAUKEE	

REPORT ON LEASES WITH MORE THAN
5,000 SQUARE FEET EXPIRING IN FY-79
AS OF 08/31/78

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE
OFFICE OF SPACE MANAGEMENT

LEASE	SQ.FT.	ANNUAL RENT	EXPIRES	BUILDING NAME	STREET ADDRESS	CITY NAME	MIDWEST RENEW. OPT.
LIA14007	5413	\$ 31663.45	09/30/79	705 DOUGLAS STREET	705 DOUGLAS STREET	SIOUX CITY	
LKS13023	46700	\$ 263855.00	12/31/78	BRYMAR OFFICE CENTER	242 W 75 TH ST	PRAIRIE VILLAGE	
LM013401	9925	\$ 43173.75	07/31/79	SOCIAL SECURITY BG	219 S CENTRAL	CLAYTON	
LM012781	13801	\$ 70247.09	06/30/79	NOLAND PLAZA OFFICE	3675 S NOLAND	INDEPENDENCE	
LM011084	16841	\$ 87408.96	12/31/78	COLONIAL SQUARE BG	6301 ROCKHILL RD	KANSAS CITY	
LM012386	12612	\$ 6000.00	07/31/79	SCHUTTE BG	1627 - 29 WALNUT ST	KANSAS CITY	
LM013418	66193	\$ 352565.21	07/19/79	TWELVE GRAND BLDG	12TH AND GRAND	KANSAS CITY	
LM013419	11764	\$ 79877.56	07/18/79	KCI BANK BLDG	882 NW 112TH ST	KANSAS CITY	
LM014098	50000	\$ 99999.96	07/03/79	GEM BUILDING	10900 PAGE BLVD.	MARYLAND HEIGHTS	
LM013243	7350	\$ 33000.00	04/30/79	IBM BUILDING	1610 E SUNSHINE	SPRINGFIELD	
LM013035	5890	\$ 17062.20	04/30/79	CARTER CTY SVGS LOAN	MAIN ST	VAN BUREN	1
LNE11076	12659	\$ 31200.00	10/31/78	WEILAGE IMPLEMENT BG	800 J ST	LINCOLN	
LNE13255	13362	\$ 84835.33	03/14/79	OVERLAND WOLF CENTRE	6910 PACIFIC STREET	OMAHA	

Minnesota



National Trust for Historic Preservation

1015 JACKSON PLACE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 638-5200

MEMORANDUM

TO: Advisors of the National Trust

FROM: Lyn Snoddon, Vice President, Public Affairs *LS*

DATE: 17 April 1979

SUBJECT: "Main Street" Film Premiere, May 8, 1979 in the Senate
Caucus Room, Russell Office Building

Invitations have been mailed to all Senators and most Congressmen regarding the "Main Street" film premiere to be held on May 8, 1979 in the Senate Caucus Room of the Russell Office Building. In many cases, a personal letter from James Biddle accompanied the invitations to those Senators or Congressmen sitting on important subcommittees affecting preservation or the National Trust.

At this time, I would like to request that each of you write letters to your respective Congressmen and Senators encouraging their attendance at this important event. You might even wish to phone some of them to informally brief them on the National Trust and its many programs.

The premiere is scheduled to begin at 5:30 PM and conclude with a cocktail party ending at 8:00 PM. An attached backgrounder on the importance of the Main Street Project has been enclosed for your use. It may be helpful in drafting your letters.

If there are any questions about additional details, please feel free to phone me on 202-638-5200, ext. 248, or 202-254-8200. I would very much appreciate copies of any letters sent so that we can track all communications to members of Congress.

Your efforts are much appreciated.

P.S. Please note on attached list that certain Congressmen have not thus far been issued invitations. This is only because we chose to concentrate on certain key committee members, owing to time constraints. If you wish to invite them, please do so.

Attachment

MINNESOTA

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

Arlen Erdahl (R) West St. Paul
Tom Hagedorn (R) Truman
Bill Frenzel (R) Golden Valley
✓ Bruce F. Vento (D) St. Paul - NP + IA
Martin Olav Sabo (D) Minneapolis
Richard Nolan (D) Waite Park
Arlan Stangeland (R) Barnesville
James L. Oberstar (D) Chisholm

U.S. SENATE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

David Durenberger (R)
Rudolph E. Boschwitz (R)

University of Minnesota Center for Health Services Research

During July 1977 a Center for Health Services Research was established as an interdisciplinary health science unit at the University of Minnesota. The Center was created in response to needs expressed by the health field, the community, and Deans of the Health Science schools to expand the University's research effort dealing with the organization and delivery of health services. Focusing on these needs the Board of Regents charged that within the University Health Sciences " . . . special and increased emphasis should be given to research on and development of innovative systems for delivering optimum health care. These systems should serve all areas and all people in the state." Further, they directed that to fulfill this charge, ". . . studies of methods of organization and delivery of health care and health services in relation to community needs throughout the state. . . " should be undertaken.

The development of the Center for Health Services Research represents an important new thrust in the Health Sciences aimed at increasing collaborative relationships among the Health Science schools and between those schools and other academic and research units, both on and off campus. More importantly, it represents a major commitment to the development of mechanisms that will link the Health Sciences more closely to the community and will facilitate a closer working relationship between the faculty, policymakers, legislators and practitioners in the health care field. The goal of this collaborative effort is to conduct research and develop programs that will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the health care delivery system.

The mission of the Center for Health Services Research is to facilitate and conduct collaborative interdisciplinary studies focusing on (a) the health status of population groups and the prevention of illness and disability, (b) the planning, organization, distribution, accessibility, acceptability, utilization, quality and cost of health services, (c) the education, supply, distribution, organization, and cost of health manpower, and (d) clinical decision making and the effectiveness and costs of alternate treatment modalities and techniques. Primary efforts are devoted to studies dealing with health services which affect the state of Minnesota and the development and analysis of policies guiding health and health services on the state, regional and national levels.

INTERIM REPORT

University of Minnesota Center for Health Services Research

One of our major goals during this past year was to obtain core funding to help establish the Health Services Research Center. To this end, we applied for and were successful in obtaining a core support grant from the Bush Foundation. This grant is being used to fund a core research staff and supportive services for the Center. With this core support and university funds provided by the Health Sciences we were able to recruit eight full-time researchers in the following disciplines:

Thomas Choi, Ph.D., organizational behavior/research methods

Christy Dachelet, M.S., community health

Gestur B. Davidson, Ph.D., research methods/economics

Roger D. Feldman, Ph.D., health economics

William R. Fifer, M.D., health services/patient care evaluation

William A. Flexner, Dr.P.H., consumer behavior/marketing

Jay N. Greenberg, Sc.D., policy analysis/economics

Barry R. Greene, Ph.D., health administration/health systems

These individuals are linked to researchers in the Schools of Medicine, Public Affairs, and Business and the Departments of Economics and Sociology through joint appointments and joint funding arrangements. These linkages added the following part-time researchers to our staff as affiliated faculty:

Nancy N. Anderson, Ph.D., (w/ Humphrey Institute), long-term care/
policy analysis

Eric N. Berkowitz, Ph.D., (w/ School of Business), marketing/
consumer behavior

Douglas A. Fenderson, Ph.D., (w/ Medical School), health manpower
and education

Mahmood A. Zaidi, Ph.D., (w/ Industrial Relations), health economics

In order to relate our researchers to the community, and especially to the field of practice, we have developed joint research programs with several community organizations. Fairview Community Hospitals, an integrated hospitals system, and the Center have established a three-year, jointly supported and staffed research effort. A similar Center/community research relationship has been established with the Minnesota Department of Health. A health policy research program is also being developed with Dr. Peter Levine's House Research group at the state legislature, and a group practice research program is underway with Dr. Paul Batalden's research group at the St. Louis Park Medical Center Foundation.

One of the most productive joint research programs during this past year evolved from the Center's relationship with Mr. John Westerman and the University Hospital system. This joint research effort has provided access to the public hospital sector as a research laboratory and has helped the Center's researchers develop working relationships with the hospital staff and with faculty researchers in the clinical departments.

We consider the policy analysis relationship with the State legislature through Dr. Levine's House Research office and the Senate's health council to be an extremely important dimension of our Center and hope that these activities will be expanded during this coming year.

The faculty recruited to the Center during this past year has been successful in obtaining funding for several research projects, including studies dealing with:

- 1) Patient choice under dual dental option -- Flexner/Greenberg
- 2) Consumer perspectives of the Metro hospitals -- Flexner/Berkowitz
- 3) Group practice patient recruitment and retention -- Flexner

- 4) Economic effects of drug substitution -- Kralewski/Rowland
- 5) Evaluation of primary care nursing -- Anderson/Choi
- 6) Utilization of health services under Medicaid -- Greenberg/Gaylord
- 7) The impact of differing approaches to C.E. on paramedics -- Choi/Campion
- 8) Nursing home reimbursement study -- Greenberg
- 9) Design and development of alternate approaches to long term care -- Greenberg
- 10) Health funding priorities for the Northwest Area Foundation -- Greene/Fifer
- 11) Mental Health: Manpower distribution and training -- Davidson (in collaboration with Department of Public Welfare)
- 12) The development of a quality assessment program for HMO's -- Fifer
- 13) Future role of the public hospital system in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan area -- Choi/Kralewski
- 14) Patient self-care -- Choi/Maiman
- 15) Cost benefit analysis of preventive medicine interventions -- Kottke/Feldman
- 16) Critical competencies in health planning and policy analysis -- Greene/Fender-son/Kralewski

In addition, two high priority projects were conducted with in-house funds. One of these projects dealt with dental manpower in the state of Minnesota and was carried out in collaboration with the School of Dentistry. The second project focused on organizational relationships between the State Health Planning Division and the State Health Department from a planning and regulatory perspective. This study was conducted for the State Legislature House Research unit.

The faculty has also developed the following projects which are in the process of being submitted to funding agencies for review:

- 1) Hospital employees wages and labor union organizations -- Feldman
- 2) Study of EMS systems -- Choi/Campion
- 3) Evaluation of effectiveness and efficiency of hospital systems -- Choi/Greene
- 4) Thyroid nodules: A technology assessment -- Davidson/ w/ UM Dept. of Endocrinology

- 5) HMO Evaluation Studies -- Fifer
- 6) Health manpower needs and supply in the State of Minnesota -- Fenderson/
Davidson/Fifer
- 7) Integration mechanisms in health sciences centers -- Kralewski/Choi
- 8) Function of University Hospital with and without Boards of Trustees -- Choi/
Foley

We have attempted to place considerable emphasis on the development of mechanisms to disseminate the research findings to the field. One dimension of this includes publishing in the recognized journals. The following is a partial listing of these publications by the Center's faculty during the past year.

- "Discovering What the Health Consumer Really Wants", *W. A. Flexner (w/ C. P. McLaughlin & J. E. Littlefield)*, Health Care Management Review, Fall, 1977, pp. 43-49.
- "Nursings Bid for Increased Status", *C. Z. Dachelet*, Nursing Forum, XVII, No. 1, 1978, pp. 18-45.
- "Marketing and Preventive Health Care: By Choice a Limited Government Role", *W. A. Flexner*, Marketing and Preventive Health Care: Interdisciplinary and Interorganizational Perspectives, American Marketing Assn., Chicago, 1978.
- "Hospital Information Systems: A Current Perspective", *B. R. Greene (w/ C. J. Austin)*, Inquiry, Vol. XV, #20, 1978, pp. 95-112.
- "Managing the Quality of Patient Care: Control or Crisis", A Learning Guide, *W.R. Fifer*, American College of Hospital Administrators, 1978.
- "Tired Blood: Clinical Basis of Audit Criteria for Iron Deficiency Anemia", *W. R. Fifer (w/W.B. Buckingham, J. S. Gonnella & R. E. Thompson)*, Quality Review Bulletin, No. 2, 4:8, February, 1978.
- "Interdisciplinary Programs: A Challenge to the Academic Administrator", *J. E. Kralewski (w/ J. R. Nelson)*, In Part II: Educational Models for Nursing/Health Administrators, Carl Slater, Editor. W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, MI, May, 1978, pp. 47-50.
- "The Rural Nurse Practitioner: A Challenge and a Response", *C. Z. Dachelet (w/ J.A. Sullivan, et al)* The American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 68, #10, October, 1978, pp. 972-976.

- "Overcoming Barriers to the Employment and Utilization of the Nurse Practitioner", *C. Z. Dachelet (w/ J. A. Sullivan, et al.)*, The American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 68, #10, November, 1978, pp. 1097-1103.
- "The Marketing Audit: A Tool for Health Service Organizations", *W. A. Flexner (w/ E. N. Berkowitz)*, Health Care Management Review, November, 1978, pp. 51-57.
- "The Effects of Advertising Restrictions: Lessons From Optometry", *R. D. Feldman (w/ J. Begun)*, Journal of Human Resources, XIII, supplement, 1978, pp. 247-262.
- "The Financial Viability of Rural Primary Health Care Centers", *R. D. Feldman (w/ D. M. Deitz & E. F. Brooks)*, American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 68, #10, 1978, pp. 981-988.
- "The Formation and Evaluation of a Graduate Program in Health Administration within a Medical School", *J. E. Kralewski (w/ J. C. Bauer)*, Journal of Community Health, Vol. 4, #2, Winter, 1978, pp. 150-159.
- "Price and Quality Differences in the Physicians' Services Market", *R. D. Feldman*, Southern Economic Journal, Vol. 45, #3, January, 1979, pp. 885-891.
- "Competition Among Physicians", *R. D. Feldman (w/ F. A. Sloan)*, In Competition in the Health Care Sector, Warren Greenberg (Ed.), Germantown, Md.: Aspen Systems Corp., 1979.

ACCEPTED (IN PRESS)

- "Rationing Congested Goods by Preference on Quality", *R. D. Feldman*, Public Finance (Germany), in press.
- "Issues in Evaluating the Cost of Services to the Elderly: Some Basics", *J. N. Greenberg*, In A Handbook of Measurement in Social Gerontology, Warren Peterson (Ed.), Sage Publications, in press.
- "The Determinants of Bias in Non-randomized Studies", *J. N. Greenberg (w/ D. Rubin)*, Journal of Health Services Research, in press.
- "Group Practice. A Review and Recommendations for Planning and Research", *J. E. Kralewski (w/ R. D. Luke)*, Blue Cross Association, 1979, in press.
- "The Determinants of Medical Malpractice Incidents: Theory of Contingency Fees and Empirical Evidence", *R. D. Feldman*, Atlantic Economic Journal, Vol. 7, #2, July, 1979, in press.
- "A Multivariate Analysis of the Predictors of LTC Placement", *J. N. Greenberg (w/ A. Ginn)*, Home Health Care Quarterly, March, 1979, in press.
- "Health Services Research and the Evolving Health System", *J. E. Kralewski and B. R. Greene* In Health Management and the Future, Samuel Levey (Ed.), Spectrum-Wiley, Publ, 1979, in press.
- "Nurse Practitioner Autonomy: Its Evaluation and Implications", *C. Z. Dachelet (w/ J. A. Sullivan)*, The Nurse Practitioner, in press.

"Evaluative Research and the Nurse Practitioner", *C.Z. Dachelet & J.A. Sullivan*, Nursing Research, In press.

"Advancement of Health Services Through Cooperation. A Cooperative Model that Works for Rural Minnesota Hospitals, *S.L. Zuckerman, C.Z. Dachelet & J.H. Westerman*, Hospitals, J.A.H.A., In press.

REPORTS BY CENTER FACULTY

"The Appropriate Interface of Health Planning, Regulation, and Evaluation: Issues and Recommendations." February, 1977 (for Minnesota State Legislature) *J.N. Greenberg*

"Resource Book on Health Services and Health Care Funding Priorities." October, 1978 (for the Northwest Area Foundation) *B.R. Greene*

"Dental Manpower in Minnesota: An Assessment of Factors Influencing the Future Demand for and Supply of Dentists." September, 1978 (for the Minnesota Dental Manpower Conference) *G.B. Davidson*

The Center's faculty has also contributed to the teaching effort at the University through the following courses:

<u>Course #/Title</u>	<u>Responsible Faculty</u>	<u>Topic of lecture/# hours/CHSR faculty</u>
Public Affairs 8-610: Seminar: Policy Analysis of the Health Care Sector	PA staff	Health Policy - 2 hrs - Kralewski
Public Health 5-025: (TV course) Health and the Consumer	V. Greene	Shopping for Hospitals and Physicians - 1 hr - Kralewski
Public Health 5-750: Principles of Administration in Hospitals and Health Care Organizations	J. Westerman	An Overview - 4 hrs - Kralewski
Public Health 5-763: Health Care Organization, Standards, and Evaluation	W. Fifer	Professionalism -- Ethics, professional associations, professional standards, professional credentialing - 2 hrs - Kralewski
Public Health 5-333: Biological Bases and Epidemiology of Health and Disease	R.K. Anderson	Health Services Research - 2 hrs - Kralewski
Social & Administrative Pharmacy 8-100: Seminar	A. Wertheimer	Health Services Research - 2 hrs - Kralewski
Public Health 5-005: Topics: Public Health	SPH faculty	Independent study - 1 student for two quarters Kralewski
Social & Administrative Pharmacy 8-100: Seminar	A. Wertheimer	Public Policy Research in Health - 2 hrs - Greenberg
Pharmacy 5-265: Psycho-social Factors in Aging and Health	L. Maiman	Public Policy Issues in Long Term Care - 1 hr - Greenberg
Seminars for Effective Local Government: A series for public officials, managers and employees	Co-sponsored by Government Training Service & Dept. of Conferences & Continuing Education in Public Policy	Workshop, "Analyzing Cost Effectiveness in the Human Services" - 11 hrs - Greenberg

<u>Course #/Title</u>	<u>Responsible faculty</u>	<u>Topic of lecture/# hours/CHSR faculty</u>
Public Health 5-751: Principles of Organization and Management in Health Services Organizations	R. Culbertson	Marketing - 1 hr - Flexner
Public Health 5-777: External Forces Affecting Health Care Delivery	V. Weckwerth & staff	Marketing - 1 hr - Flexner
Public Health 5-790: Social, Political and Economic Aspects of Health Care	R. Dickler	Quality Control in Medical Care - 4 hrs - Fifer
Public Health 5-006: Introduction to Community Health	V. Greene	Quality Assurance in Health Care - 2 hrs - Fifer
Public Health 5-763: Health Care Organizations Standards and Evaluation	W. Fifer	lectures included: overview of health care evalua- tion; professional standards review legislation; hospital based credentialling and quality assurance; consumerism and professional liability - 20 hrs - Fifer

During this next year, five additional courses will be offered through the Economics Department (Health Economics - Feldman), the Schools of Pharmacy and Nursing (Advanced Measurement in Social Research - Choi), and the Division of Hospital and Health Care Administration in the School of Public Health (Health Policy Analysis, Organizational Theory, A Marketing Approach to Health Services Planning).

Community Service Activities

Our community service activities have largely centered on technical assistance provided to individuals and community agencies to help them develop research projects, conduct studies, develop staff working papers, and review applications for research and development grants. Specifically, this involved the following activities during the past 18 months.

1. Working papers on health planning and long term care were developed for the state legislature.
2. Technical assistance was provided to the Department of Public Welfare to develop a research project on mental health manpower needs. (This project was subsequently funded by NIMH).
3. Technical assistance is being provided on an ongoing basis to the State Health Department to help them develop research projects and conduct internal studies.
4. The research staff provided consultation to three Foundations in the Metropolitan area, reviewing grant applications and providing advice regarding funding priorities in the health care field.
5. Center faculty have assisted the legislative audit commission to review programs and policies in the long term care area.
6. Technical assistance was provided to three metropolitan hospitals to help them develop health services studies relating to their roles.
7. Assistance was provided to the four public teaching hospitals in the metropolitan area to help them develop a pilot study dealing with the future role of the public hospital system (this study was subsequently funded and is now being carried out by the Center).
8. Technical assistance was provided to staff from Ramsey County Hospital and University Hospitals to help them develop health services research projects.

During this next year we hope to expand our health policy analysis program with the State Legislature and State administrative agencies such as the State Health Department. Specific objectives for this program during this coming year, funding permitting, are as follows:

1. Recruit two full-time health policy researchers with training at the doctoral level in economics, law or political science and one secretary/research assistant to staff the health policy analysis program.
2. Conduct health services policy studies for the legislature and other policy makers at the state level to assist them in the formulation and analysis of the policies guiding health services in the state of Minnesota.
3. Conduct applied research for state administrative agencies to assist them in planning, administering and regulating health services.
4. Conduct joint seminars with the House and Senate Health Research staffs for legislators and other policy makers dealing with issues surrounding the organization and delivery of health services.
5. Establish a data base that will enhance policy analysis of the costs, accessibility, utilization and effectiveness of health services in Minnesota.

Specific goals which we hope to achieve during the next two years to carry out these objectives are as follows:

1. Recruit policy analysis staff.
2. a) Conduct four policy relevant health services studies with the State's House and Senate research staff.*
b) Develop issue papers for the State's House and Senate research staff.

**Potential studies are as follows: (a) health manpower study projecting the need, demand and supply of nursing, physician, dental, and pharmacy manpower through 1985; (b) the feasibility of the State Health Insurance Program in Minnesota that would serve as a model for a national program; (c) evaluation of existing health policies surrounding the inclusion of prevention programs in health insurance programs sold in the state of Minnesota; (d) studies dealing with alternate means of meeting the long term care health service needs of the Medicare and Medicaid populations; (e) a study of the rural health care in the state of Minnesota and the changing role of the rural hospital.*

3. Conduct six short-term health services studies with the State Health Department, Department of Public Welfare, and other state administrative agencies.**
4. Conduct two health policy seminars for legislators and other policy makers in the State of Minnesota.***
5. Establish a health policy analysis data base.

***Potential projects include: (a) reimbursement formulas for nursing home care; (b) studies dealing with the regulation of hospitals; (c) the distribution and regulation of health manpower; (d) consumer involvement in health planning; (e) alternate roles for rural hospitals.*

****Potential topics include: cost containment approaches in health care, the surplus hospital bed issue, rural health care, educational policies regarding health manpower.*

MANS

Minnesota Alliance of Nursing Services
P. O. Box 14443
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|----------|
| 1. | BODIN, INC.
MEDICAL & BUSINESS TEMPORARIES
2344 Nicollet, Suite 150
Minneapolis, MN 55404 | Sue Bodin | 871-1439 |
| 2. | COMCARE INC.
Suite 800
Medical Arts Building
Minneapolis, MN 55402 | Sharon Padula
Lewis Nickerson | 339-3382 |
| 3. | COMPETENT NURSING SERVICES, P.A.
6550 York Avenue South
Suite 211
Edina, MN 55435 | Tom Mrozik | 920-6767 |
| 4. | ELLS TEMPORARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES
1129 Plymouth Building
12 South 6th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55402 | Glen Wilson | 335-1131 |
| 5. | KELLY HEALTH CARE
141 East 4th Street
340 Endicott Building
St. Paul, MN 55101 | Richard Wahlquist | 224-7888 |
| 6. | KIMBERLY NURSES
6600 France Avenue South
Suite 200
Edina, MN 55435 | Linda Winn
Judy Smith | 927-9971 |
| 7. | MEDICAL PERSONNEL POOL
6625 Lyndale Avenue South
Suite 216
Richfield, MN 55423 | Steve Holter
Mary Ann Jones
Pat Mulligan | 866-3675 |
| 8. | NURSING CARE SERVICE PROF., INC.
90 South 9th Street
Suite 308
Minneapolis, MN 55402 | Mickey Carlson
Joyce Miesler | 338-8668 |
| 9. | NURSING SERVICES, INC.
2829 University Avenue S.E.
Suite 726
Minneapolis, MN 55414 | Wendy Lerner
Mike McGlynn
Joyce Sheffer | 378-1256 |
| 10. | NURSING SUPPORT SERVICES, INC.
7851 Metro Parkway
Suite 119
Bloomington, MN 55420 | Jeannette Jones
Anita Levy | 854-4194 |

MANS

Minnesota Alliance of Nursing Services

P. O. Box 14443

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414

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| 11. QUALITY CARE
730 Hennepin Avenue
Suite 510
Minneapolis, MN 55403 | ✓ Mike Fishbein
Kathy Curry | 339-3441 |
| <hr/> | | |
| 12. SPECIAL CARE ASSOCIATES, INC.
411 Main Street
Suite 208
St. Paul, MN 55102 | Gary Bailey
Karen Bailey | 291-8722 |
| <hr/> | | |
| 13. STAFF BUILDERS HEALTH CARE SERVICES
12 South 6th Street
Suite 724
Minneapolis, MN 55402 | LouAnn Berg | 339-0681 |
| <hr/> | | |
| 14. UPJOHN HEALTHCARE SERVICES
403 Physicians & Surgeons Bldg.
Minneapolis, MN 55403 | Paul Camarote | 339-8147 |

MANS

Minnesota Alliance of Nursing Services
P. O. Box 14443
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414

March 12, 1979

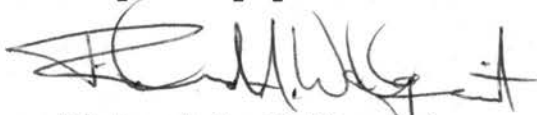
Senator Emily Staples
State Capitol
Room 235
St. Paul, MN. 55155

Dear Senator Staples,

Thank you for your time this morning. I can tell that you are very concerned about the need for quality assurance for the consumers of home health care in Minnesota. Needless to say, the Minnesota Alliance of Nursing Services shares this concern as evident by the proposed bill that we left with you. I'd appreciate any comments or observations that you have regarding this piece of legislation. As indicated this morning, we would welcome your name on this bill.

I've enclosed a list of our member companies. (Any proprietary nursing service in the state may make application to join the Alliance.) Our primary goal is to promote greater quality, efficiency, reliability, and safety in the delivery of home health care services to the general public. If I can be of assistance in any way, don't hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,



Richard A. Wahlquist
Chairman Government Affairs Committee

EMILY ANNE STAPLES

Senator, 43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4137
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391
(612) 473-9120

Senate

State of Minnesota

September 4, 1979

Tim Turner, Assistant Director
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Midwest Regional Office
407 South Dearborn Street, Suite 710
Chicago, Illinois 60605

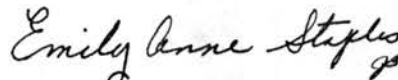
Dear Tim:

I was delighted to receive your letter, but crushed that I will be unable to see you on Friday, September 21st. I chair an Arts Subcommittee of the Minnesota Senate and we have planned a trip for Friday, Saturday and Sunday of that week to International Falls, Minnesota.

I am really sorry that our schedules don't jibe because I feel it's important to sit down and discuss what Minnesota's role will be with the Trust. Perhaps you and Chris can come to some conclusion and then Chris and I can discuss it after your visit.

We have nothing to top the Zephyr that I am aware of in this area, but some which come fairly close. I'll have to give Chris a couple of suggestions and perhaps you can get together on it. In the meantime, I'll really miss seeing you but hope your visit here will be productive.

Best regards,

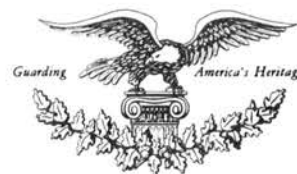


EMILY ANNE STAPLES
State Senator

EAS:jb

National Trust for Historic Preservation

MIDWEST REGIONAL OFFICE 407 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, SUITE 710 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605 (312) 353-3419/3424



August 22, 1979

Sen. Emily Anne Staples
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391

Mr. Christopher Owens
158 Farrington Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55403

Dear Emily and Chris:

As you can see from the attached itinerary, I am planning to storm Minnesota in mid-September. I would like to meet with both of you for a late breakfast or early lunch on Friday, September 21 at a place of your choosing. I only need enough time to make it to the Minnesota State Historical Society by one o'clock, presuming that that proposed time is acceptable to Mr. Fridley.

We are drafting a proposal for a Community Preservation Workshop to be held in Red Wing in late spring or summer. Hopefully we will have something roughed out by the 21st, which would be the focus of our meeting. The other options would be Friday evening or Sunday sometime prior to my flight to Chicago at 4:00 pm. I am very flexible.

I enjoyed meeting you both at the Advisors meeting. If you have someplace in the Twin Cities to top the Zephyr, we should probably meet there.

Warmest regards,

Tim Turner
Assistant Director

TT:eg

National Trust for Historic Preservation



MIDWEST REGIONAL OFFICE 407 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, SUITE 710 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605 (312) 341-1930

August 22, 1979

Mr. Russell Fridley, Director
Minnesota Historical Society
690 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mr. Fridley:

I have recently been appointed Assistant Director of the Midwest Regional Office succeeding Tom Lutz. As the primary coordinator of the Regional Office Field and Advisory Service programs, I wish to meet with all state historic preservation officers and staffs to discuss areas of mutual interest and how we might better coordinate our activities.

To this end, I will be in St. Paul on Friday, September 21st. I would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you and members of your staff, either as a group or individually. If this fate is agreeable, it would be helpful to have a copy of Minnesota's Fiscal 1980 work program. If possible, I would like to meet about 1:00 p.m. after lunch, as I will have traveled from Hot Springs, South Dakota the night before.

Please advise me if this fits in with your schedule. I look forward to meeting you and your staff.

Sincerely,

Tim Turner
Assistant Director

TT/cb

bcc: Emily Staples
Christopher Owens

THE J. L. HUDSON COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

November 7, 1979

The Honorable Emily Anne Staples
State Senator
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Senator Staples:

Both Ken Dayton and Dick Schall have shared your letter regarding the future of Hudson's Downtown Detroit Store with me and I am pleased to share with you the years of deliberations within our Company which led to the decision to build a new Downtown Detroit Store for Hudson's.

Over the past 25 years, there has been an exodus of approximately 500,000 people from the City of Detroit. During that time, our Downtown Store transactions have fallen to less than 20% of 1953. In many recent years, our Downtown Store has had no profits or very minimal profits.

The building itself is actually eleven separate structures and additions to the original building which now totals 2,100,000 square feet of internal space. We are currently using only half of the total building for our offices and store selling space.

Although we tried to develop a plan to rehabilitate the existing building, we found that the cost would exceed \$90 million dollars; whereas, the cost of building a new store and corporate offices of 500,000 square feet would cost approximately \$60 million dollars.

With the full support of Mayor Young, the City Council and the Community and Economic Development Department, we have, therefore, proceeded with a plan to participate in a new and exciting Downtown Shopping Center which will cost in excess of \$200 million to develop.

We believe this plan will mean much more to future generations of this City and its renaissance than would the retention of a building which is wasteful of energy and space and is of questionable architectural value.

continued

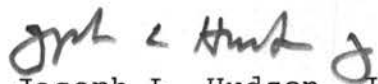
Page 2
The Honorable Emily Anne Staples
11/6/79

We have met with all of the City, State and Federal historic officials to completely review our plans and to tour our building with them.

At this point, our choices seem limited to participating in a new center development or abandoning Detroit and the present building. We are all striving hard to stay in Detroit and complete a new store because we believe in the future of this City and want to be a part of its rebirth and not just its history.

We would welcome a visit from you and would be happy to have you tour our present building and hear of our future plans.

Sincerely,


Joseph L. Hudson, Jr.

/lb

cc: Mr. Kenneth N. Dayton
Mr. Richard L. Schall

EMILY ANNE STAPLES

Senator, 43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4137
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391
(612) 473-9120

Senate
State of Minnesota

October 11, 1979

Mr. James Biddle, President
National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Jimmy:

Congratulations on a job well done! Your period of service in the Trust has certainly brought it to the status of an organization to be reckoned with. I'm sure as you move into other areas you'll continue your strong impact on the whole area of preservation and continue to be heard "loud and clear."

It was fun catching a glimpse of you in San Francisco and I trust that if you pass through the Twin Cities you'll at least give us a call. In the meantime, all good wishes for whatever it is that you undertake next.

Best regards,

Emily Anne

EMILY ANNE STAPLES
State Senator

EAS:jb

acc: Mary Means

EMILY ANNE STAPLES

Senator, 43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4137
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391
(612) 473-9120

Senate

State of Minnesota

October 11, 1979

Mr. Richard Schall
Dayton-Hudson Corp.
777 Nicollet Mall
Minneapolis, MN 55402

Dear Dick:

Last week I attended the annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in San Francisco. Each state has two or three state advisors to the National Trust and I was there in my capacity as one of the state advisors from Minnesota.

The purpose of the Trust is to attempt to keep historic and/or architecturally significant buildings and areas from being destroyed.

While I was in San Francisco I was contacted by a group of people from Detroit who are very concerned about the future of the Hudson store in downtown Detroit. They realize that the decision about its future will be made in Minneapolis.

They also realize how large an undertaking saving the structure would be, but they contend that the good will generated by doing so would be tremendous. If their information is correct, at least one study of the situation has been done. However, they would very much like to see a proposal from a creative architect or planner which might utilize the space in Hudsons in a creative, alternative way rather than a new shopping center nearby.

I know how responsive the Dayton-Hudson Corporation is to the communities in which any of its facilities are located, and I'm sure you will exhaust all possibilities for saving such a significant landmark.

I'd like to help by doing whatever seems appropriate from my position.

Please give it some thought and I'll get back to you in a week or so.
Thanks so much, Dick.

Best regards,

Emily Anne

EMILY ANNE STAPLES
State Senator

EAS:jb

See Mary Means

EMILY ANNE STAPLES

Senator, 43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4137
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391
(612) 473-9120

Senate

State of Minnesota

October 11, 1978

Mr. Kenneth Dayton
Dayton-Hudson Corporation
777 Nicollet Mall
Minneapolis, MN 55402

Dear Ken:

When I saw Judy in the Post Office earlier this week I showed her my newly acquired button on which is printed "Save the Big One" with a picture of a building on it. Naturally, you know the building is Hudson's in downtown Detroit. I told her I would share it with you when I see you.

Last week I attended the annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in San Francisco. Several people from Detroit were there and they are concerned about plans for Hudsons. I promised to at least get some idea of what studies are being made by the company for its future.

You have such a marvelous feel for community responsibility, I know you will do everything possible to look at an alternate use for that significant landmark.

If there is any way I can help I would certainly like to.

Best regards,

Emily Anne

EMILY ANNE STAPLES
State Senator

EAS:jb



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Fort Snelling Branch (Building 25), Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minnesota 55111 • 612-726-1171

Historic Preservation
D. John Bloom - Asst.
Administrator

6 September 1978

Mr. Carroll Crouch, Chairman
Fergus Falls Heritage Preservation Commission
534½ West Cavour
Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537

Dear Mr. Crouch:

Thank you for your letter of August 23, 1978, in which you describe the Fergus Falls Heritage Preservation Commission's interest in having the main building and tower of the Fergus Falls State Hospital placed on both the National Register of Historic Places and the list of State Historic Sites. I have asked a member of my staff to draft a nomination of the structure to the National Register and will send a copy of that draft to you as soon as it is completed.

I might also mention that the Minnesota Historical Society and the State Department of Administration recently engaged in a co-operative survey of state owned buildings. The Fergus Falls complex was evaluated at that time as being of historical and architectural significance.

I look forward to sending you a draft of the nomination in the near future.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Skrief
Supervisor
State Historic Preservation Office

CWS/fr

FERGUS FALLS HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION

110 WEST LINCOLN AVENUE

FERGUS FALLS, MINNESOTA 56537

August 23, 1978

John Ferguson, Assistant Supervisor
Fort Snelling Branch, State Historical Society
Building 25
Fort Snelling, St. Paul 55111

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

The members of the Fergus Falls Heritage Preservation Commission, working in close cooperation with the administration of the Hospital, have made a study of the main building and tower at the Fergus Falls State Hospital. The conclusion of the Commission was to declare it an Historic Site under our local ordinance. The Attorney General of the state of Minnesota ruled that this could not be done. Now, the members of the Commission would like to have the State Historical Society consider this structure for nomination as a State Historic Site under the state statutes and also for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

I have filled out the Statewide Survey Form and am also including supporting data. The nature of the structure and its importance have such broad implications that it has been difficult to know what material to include. Much more research can be done if needed.

The members of the Commission and the administration of the Hospital are anxious to cooperate with you in any manner that is meaningful.

Sincerely,

Carroll Crouch

Carroll Crouch, Chairman
Fergus Falls Heritage Preservation Commission
534½ West Cavour
Fergus Falls, Minnesota

Home telephone 218 736-3651
Business telephone 218 736-7544

State Historic Preservation Office
STATEWIDE SURVEY FORM

COUNTY: Otter Tail
COMMUNITY: Fergus Falls

1. Place Name: HISTORIC Fergus Falls State Hospital
and/or COMMON

2. Place Address: Main Structure & Towers
/Box 157, Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537

4. Owner of property: Name State of Minnesota
Address
City/Township St. Paul, Minnesota

3. CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ Site
☐ District
☒ Building
☐ Structure
☐ Object
☐ Figure
☐ Event

5. Ownership Status: ☐ Private ☒ Occupied Public Acquisition:
☒ Public ☐ Unoccupied ☐ In process
☐ Both ☐ Work in progress ☐ Being considered

6. Accessible (Can the property be viewed from a public access?): ☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Present Use:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Education ☒ Government
☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum ☐ Park ☐ Private residence
☐ Religious ☐ Scientific ☐ Transportation ☒ Other: Hospital for
mentally ill, mental retardation
and chemical dependent

8. HISTORICAL DATA

Theme(s): Architecture, Social Humanitarian, Politics Government

Significance (Attach a separate sheet if you need more space):

- a) When was the building or structure constructed and how long was it used?
b) Are the above dates factual (state source) or estimated?
c) What is the function of the building or structure, i.e. what was it built to do?
d) Who had the building or structure constructed and what was his/her occupation(s)?
e) Who designed the building or structure?
f) Where was the building or structure constructed, and what is the present zoning?
g) How much remains of the original building or structure and its environment?

See attachments

Bibliographic References: Emery Johnson, Jr., A Short History of the Fergus Falls
State Hospital (Fergus Falls, Minn.: 1972)
Fergus Falls Weekly Journal. November, 1895 & other issues.
"The Kirkbride Plan," Hospital and Community Psychiatry,
XXVII (July, 1976), 473-477.
State of Minnesota, Biennial Report of the Board of
Trustees and Officers of the Minnesota Hospital for Insane

Level of Significance: ☒ Local ☒ State ☐ National

9. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

On a separate sheet attach a sketch of the building outline and relate it to streets, cross-streets, and other buildings and features on and/or near the property.

Acreage of the property: 160 acres

10. DESCRIPTION--Overall Physical Condition. See attachment.

- ☐ Excellent ☐ Deteriorated
☒ Good ☐ Ruins
☐ Fair ☐ Unexposed

11. INTEGRITY: ☐ Unaltered
☒ Altered See attachment
☐ Original^S
☐ Moved/Date _____

12. DESCRIPTION--Physical. If for other than a building, please attach a description on a separate sheet.

A. Style

B. Massing

- Plan Shape: ☐ Rectangle ☐ "T"
☐ "L" ☐ + ☐ "U"
☐ "H" ☐ Square
☐ Irregular:
☒ Other: Semi-circular

Storeys (number): three plus attic

Basement: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Obvious Additions: ☒ Yes ☐ No
 Which side? ☐ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W

Bays (number): Numerous

Unit Relationships: ☒ Single
☐ Multiple

C. Walls

Construction--Is it framed? ☐ Yes
☒ No

Material: Brick, stone, steel

Foundation Material: Stone

D. Roof

European ribbed tile on tower

Shape: Flat & Gable

Covering Material: Asbestos

Dormers (number): Numerous

Chimneys--Number: Numerous
 Material: Some removed & capped.

E. Porches

☒ Yes ☐ No How Many? _____
☒ Open ☒ Screened ☐ Glassed in
 Type: ☐ Wrap around ☐ Portico ☒ Full front ☐ Veranda

F. Special Features

- ☒ Tower(s) ☐ Cupola ☐ Corner brackets ☐ Date stone
☒ Other:

Stained glass: ☐ Yes ☒ No How many? _____

Distinctive Trim: ☒ Frieze ☐ Boxed ☐ Brackets ☐ Bargeboard
☐ Crenellations ☒ Other:

Spindlework: ☐ In gable ☐ On porch ☐ Elsewhere:

13. DESCRIPTION--Related Buildings and Landscape Features.

- ☐ Carriage house ☐ Quarters ☒ Barn ☐ Stable ☐ Privy ☐ Fences
☐ Cistern ☐ Original/formal gardens ☐ Statuary ☐ Shop ☐ Garage
☐ Shed ☐ Gazebo ☒ Cemetery ☒ Greenhouse ☒ Other: Power House

14. DESCRIPTION--Environment.

- ☐ Urban isolated ☒ Urban/compatible group ☐ Urban/hostile group
☐ Rural isolated ☐ Rural/compatible group ☐ Rural/hostile group
☐ Other:

15. DESCRIPTION--Site Surroundings.

- ☒ Open land ☒ Woodland ☐ Scattered buildings ☐ Densely built up
☒ Commercial ☒ Industrial ☒ Residential ☐ Other:

16. Surveyor/Date/Comments:

Carroll Crouch August 23, 1978

DESCRIPTION

The main building on the Fergus Falls State Hospital campus is shaped in the form of a semi-circle and is 1500 feet in length. The structure is three stories in height with a full attic and basement. The administrative complex is found in the center of the semi-circle with wings extending on either side. The wings terminate in detached wards connected by a corridor. The corridor extends through the center of the entire building. At present, the east wing includes East Center, Northeast and East Detached. The west wing consists of West Center, Southwest and West Detached.

Originally, the center administrative area and tower included offices and living space for the staff. The basement contained the kitchen and dining room for the professional staff. The first floor was occupied by administrative offices. The second floor served as an apartment for the hospital superintendent and also contained some guest lodging. An apartment for the assistant superintendent and more guest lodging was found on the third floor. Additional lodging for the hospital staff was provided on the fourth floor. Today, only the first floor and basement are in use with administrative offices found on both levels. There is some space for guests on the second floor. The remaining areas have been sealed and are not in use. The tower was never intended for use but was the culmination of an architectural statement and was to serve as an historical landmark within the city.

Originally, the space found at the rear of the administrative area was used as a congregate dining hall for about 500 patients. The second floor contained a chapel and an amusement hall. To the rear of this area was a steward's office and a storeroom plus a kitchen and bakery. This area has been widely remodeled and is not included in the request for preservation.

When the wings of the hospital were constructed, sleeping rooms were placed on either side of the corridor. Some of the rooms were small and some were large enough to accommodate fifteen to twenty beds. Day rooms (large assembly rooms) were found at frequent intervals. Each floor contained a dining room to accommodate about seventy-five patients. The windows and porches were screened for the safety of the patient. Every room was an outside room with access to outside light. The units were made contingent to one another to aid in the supervision and transportation of patients and staff. The interior has been remodeled so that the building can be used efficiently and so that the most modern treatment and care can be extended to the patients.

The structure was made of cream brick manufactured at Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, and stone was used for trim. Steel beams and arches were incorporated in the building. The West Detached Ward was built as a slow-burning building with the remainder of the building a fire-proof structure. The building was heated with steam, lighted with electric lights and ventilated with fans.

The appearance of the exterior of the main building and tower remains as originally constructed except for certain modifications. The building is in good condition and is energy efficient because of the use of coal. The following modifications have been made: (1) Remodeled the interior (the basic structure remains the same); (2) Removed a portico at the main entrance; (3) Added a modern-looking administrative wing to the front of the building; (4) Replaced the wood-sashed windows with glass block; and, (5) Painted all bricks to preserve them. At present, new entrances are being added but the architect is preserving the integrity of the building.

The architecture has been described by a local architect as containing elements of the Roman, Renaissance and Gothic influence. The eight-story tower has been described by Gebhard and Martinson as topped by a witch's-hat and is somewhat Beaux Arts Classical.

SIGNIFICANCE

The main building and tower on the campus of the Fergus Falls State Hospital is the only remaining example of Kirkbride architecture found in the state of Minnesota. The building was designed as a single unit and followed the architectural concepts for the treatment of the mentally ill developed by Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride. The State Hospital is also significant for its historic association with the development of programs for the treatment of the mentally ill. Throughout its history, a close relationship has existed between the State Hospital and the residents of Fergus Falls and their government.

In 1887, the state of Minnesota established the third state hospital for the mentally ill in Fergus Falls. This action was based upon the recommendation of a commission established by the state in 1885. Charles D. Wright, President of the First National Bank of Fergus Falls, and John W. Mason, a Fergus Falls attorney, played major roles in securing the hospital for the City.

Warren B. Dunnell, architect, and A. W. Cleveland, landscape architect, were hired by the Board of Trustees to design the building and the grounds. Mr. Dunnell was educated in architectural schools in the United States and France and had worked for the supervising architect's office in Washington, D. C. As a practicing architect in Minneapolis since 1881, he had the State Hospital Board as one of his clients. Mr. Dunnell designed many public buildings in the state including the reform school at Red Wing, the state soldiers' home at Minnehaha, city schools in Minneapolis and the school for the feeble-minded at Faribault.

The decision was made to design the building incorporating the architectural concepts developed by Dr. Kirkbride and first used in a public building in 1845. The basic plan of Kirkbride architecture was accomplished in Fergus Falls by designing a semi-circular building with a center administrative area with wings extending on either side. Some other Kirkbride concepts included in the building were (1) narrow width so that every room had outside windows, (2) three stories with basement, (3) fireproof materials, (4) a center section higher than the wings, (5) a center area that included kitchens, offices, reception and visiting rooms, lecture room and chapel, and apartments, (6) single rooms for patients as well as small wards, and (7) a minimum of 100 acres of grounds for farming, gardening, exercise and privacy.

Professor Cleveland completed the landscape design before construction started. The plan included an artificial lake, walks, drives, ornamental shrubbery and pavilions where patients could spend their time in the open air. Also included in the plan were tennis courts, baseball grounds and other recreational areas.

With the completion of the architectural plans, work began on the West Detached Ward in 1888. O. R. Mather of Mankato, the first contractor, was soon replaced by John Lauritzen, the foreman for Mather. Mr. Lauritzen completed the main building and tower. A native of Denmark, Mr. Lauritzen came to Mankato in 1883 and settled in Fergus Falls in 1888. He had held the position of inspector of construction for the state of Minnesota. The center area for use by the administration was constructed in 1895 and the entire main building was finished in 1899 with completion of the East Detached Ward.

The tower was included in the original plan but its construction was delayed for the lack of funds. In 1894, the legislature was asked for an appropriation of \$75,000 to build the administration area including the tower. Funds were not sufficient to start the tower. In 1904, the Superintendent of the State Hospital recommended an appropriation of \$6,000 to build the tower. Representative Adams of Fergus Falls introduced the bill and secured its passage. In November, 1906, the Lauritzen Brothers secured the contract to build the tower for \$4,800. The work was completed during the winter.

The Fergus Falls State Hospital program in mental health care started on July 29, 1890, with the admission of two male patients to the newly completed West Detached Ward. The next day eighty-one other male patients were admitted. The first Superintendent, Dr. A. P. Williamson, was a pioneer in Homoeopathic Medicine and had had experience in mental hospitals in Pennsylvania and New York. During his two year tenure (1890-1892), the State Hospital grew from 81 to 120 patients. Two concerns expressed by Dr. Williamson were (1) the need for voluntary admission of patients so that treatment could start before the illness was severe, and (2) the use of restraints in the treatment of patients. The Hospital farm was developed in this early period for its produce and to aid patients through occupational therapy.

Dr. George Oakes Welch was Superintendent for over three decades (1892-1927). During his tenure, women were admitted to the hospital (1893) and the first training school for nurses was established (1894). Significant advances included a law allowing voluntary admission (1910), an eight-hour day for employees (1920) and the establishment of an operating room with X-Ray equipment. The first occupational therapy program was started by the wife of the Superintendent. In addition, activities such as an orchestra of patients were developed to provide recreational opportunities.

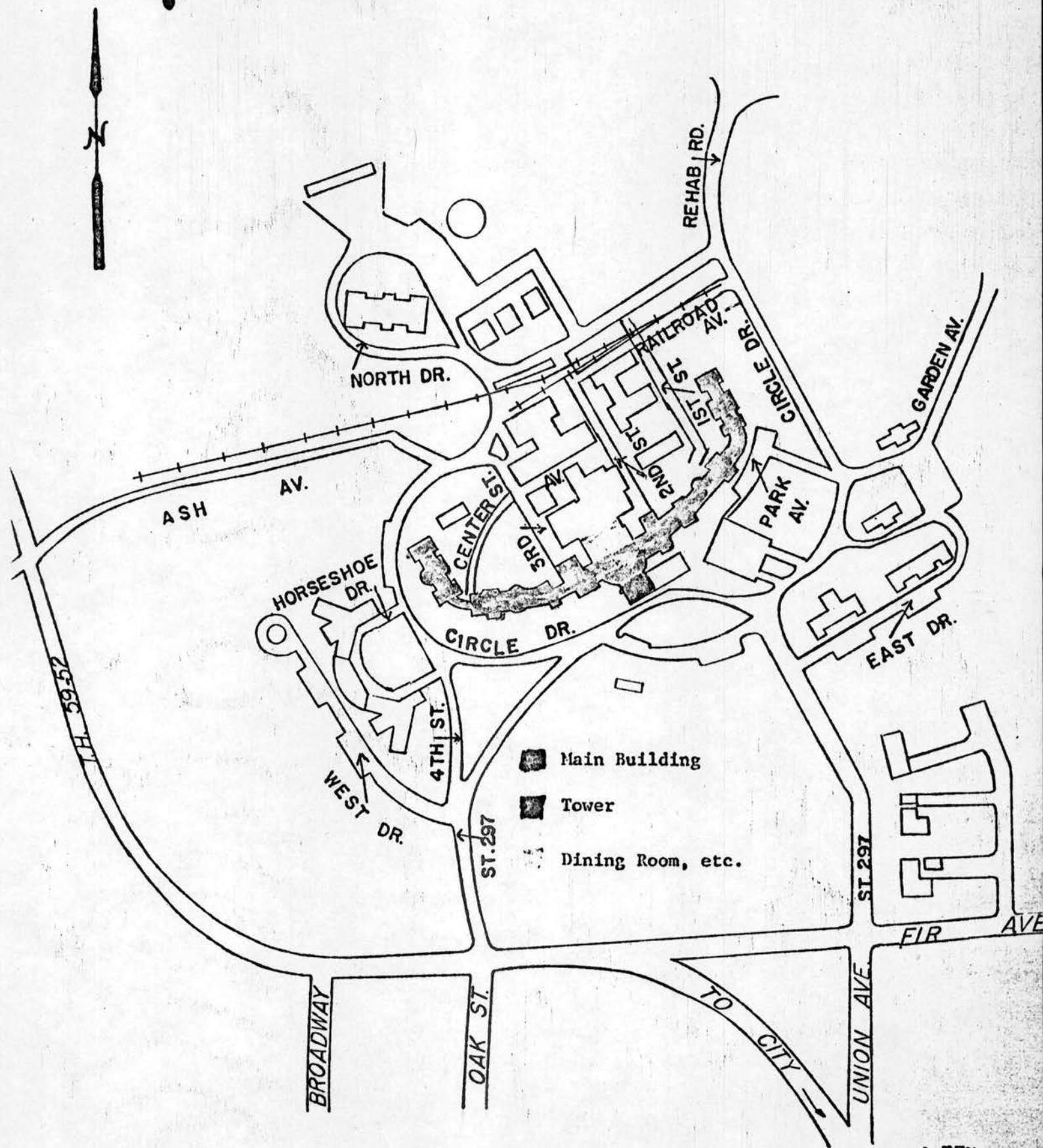
For four decades (1927-1968), Dr. William Patterson served as Superintendent of the Hospital. Under his direction, the occupational therapy program for both men and women expanded. Physical exercise became a daily routine for patients. A library was developed and a newspaper started. A patient store and coffee shop were established. Treatment included insulin shock, electro shock and lobotomies. Because of its leadership position, Fergus Falls State Hospital was included in an article on treatment of the mentally ill found in a November 1951 issue of Life magazine. Two new geriatric buildings were completed during Dr. Patterson's tenure and a department of psychology was established in 1949. Tranquilizing drugs came into use in the treatment and care of patients during the middle 1950s.

In 1962, an administrative reorganization of the State Hospital occurred. Dr. Patterson became the hospital's first Medical Director and Robert F. Hoffmann became its first Administrator, the position he still holds today. In 1969, Dr. Jeannette Liebar Baker became the second Medical Director of the Hospital.

Many major advances in the treatment of the ill have been made in recent years. A separate program was established for the emotionally disturbed adolescent (1962) and a physical therapy program was also started (1967). New programs for the mentally retarded and the alcohol and drug dependent patient were established in 1969. In 1971, the Fergus Falls State Hospital became Minnesota's first state regional multi-purpose mental health facility.

During its nine decades of operation, the State Hospital's history has been closely related to that of the City of Fergus Falls. From the time that two prominent citizens of the City worked diligently to have the hospital placed in Fergus Falls to the present, the two histories have been intertwined. In addition to providing employment for many citizens in the community, the Hospital has served as a depository for many volunteers who wished to help those less fortunate than themselves. The Fergus Falls State Hospital is a part of a major health complex found in the City that also includes the Lake Region Hospital, the Lake Region Rehabilitation Industries and the Lakeland Mental Health Center.

FERGUS FALLS STATE HOSPITAL



The Kirkbride Plan

Architecture for a Treatment System That Changed

In the decades before the Civil War, there was widespread belief among mental hospital superintendents, lay counselors, and others that most cases of recent insanity could be cured. An equally strong belief was that they could be cured only in institutions established for that purpose. The physician who became most closely identified with the design and arrangement of such institutions was Thomas S. Kirkbride, for 43 years superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane in Philadelphia.

The optimism about curability was partly rooted in prevailing beliefs about the causes of insanity. While some cases were attributed to physical injury or disease, most were thought to arise from social conditions: from deleterious practices in the family, in religious and political institutions, in the economic structure, and in education.

It followed that the only way to treat insanity was to isolate the patient from the damaging influences of family, friends, and community—to place him in an institution as soon as possible until he recovered. Accompanying that view were definite ideas of what treatment (called moral treatment) should entail: a fixed schedule to encourage regular habits and to control and rehabilitate the patient, kind treatment with a minimum use of restraint, a daily visit from the superin-

tendent, calm and pleasant surroundings, accommodations that separated patients with different degrees of disturbance, proper diet and some medication, and, particularly, physical or mental occupation.

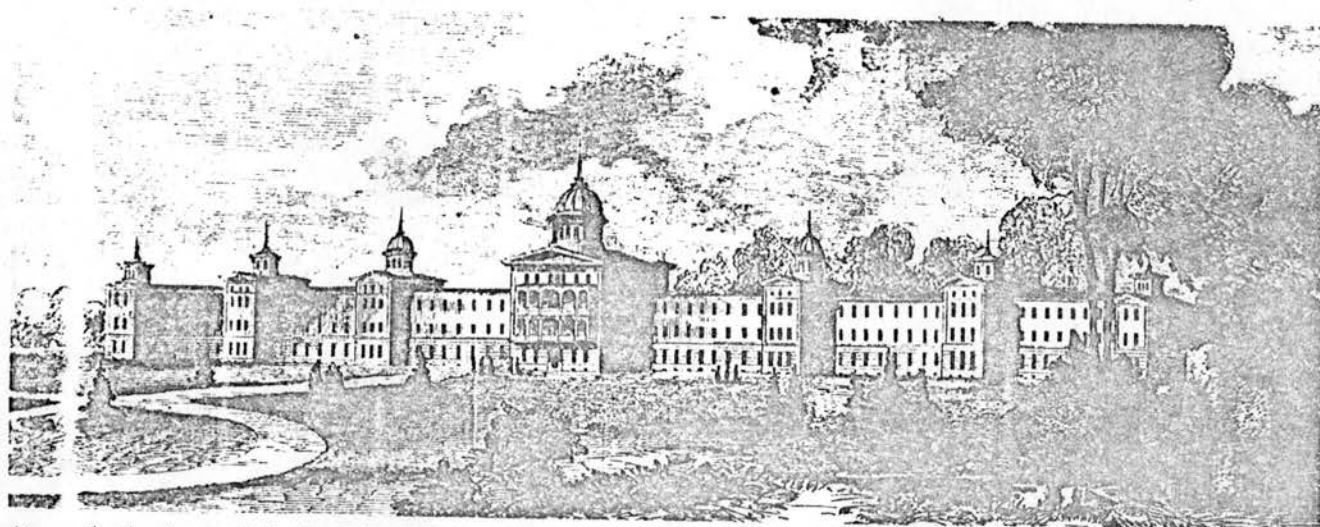
Fewer than a dozen hospitals that treated the insane existed before 1830, but about that year a movement to construct others began. By 1844 there were 11 more hospitals, most of them state-supported. That year the superintendents of 13 institutions founded the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane.

From its earliest days, the association, and the individual superintendents, gave as much attention to administrative, architectural, and similar matters as to methods of treatment. Their emphasis reflected the crucial part the institution itself was believed to have in curing the insane. Dr. Kirkbride was actively involved in such deliberations from the association's first meeting, when he was appointed to a committee "on the organization of hospitals for the insane and on a manual for attendants."

Dr. Kirkbride had already completed residencies in which he cared for insane and for surgical patients, had conducted a nonspecialized private practice, and had continued to study and practice surgery at the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1840 he had been appointed superintendent of a new institution for the insane that the hospital was building in West Philadelphia—because the hospital buildings were nearly completed, he had no part in their planning, but in the 1840s he added new sections.

In the forties and early fifties, several of Dr. Kirkbride's comments on hospital arrangements were published in the association's journal and elsewhere. At the superintendents' 1851 meeting he presented a series of "propositions" on architectural arrangements of hospitals, and for the 1853 meeting he prepared 14 propositions on hospital organization, concerned mainly with responsibilities of staff members.

Both sets of propositions were adopted by the associ-



One of the first hospitals built on the Kirkbride plan, and one that followed the plan "in all its details," was the Alabama

Hospital for the Insane (now Bryce Hospital), which was opened in Tuscaloosa in 1861.

ation. In 1854 Dr. Kirkbride elaborated on them in great detail in a book entitled *On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane*.

The propositions and the book (there was a second, expanded edition in 1880) strongly influenced the design and administration of insane hospitals for the rest of the century. Because of problems of funding and of rapidly growing hospital populations, individual superintendents and institutions by no means adhered fully to the tenets of the Kirkbride system, especially as wards and hospitals were expanded far beyond the sizes for

feet wide and 12 feet high. On each side of the building's center section—that is, for each sex—there would be at least one infirmary, two workrooms, store rooms, and drying closets.

Dr. Kirkbride went into detail about such matters as construction materials (he was concerned that the building be as fireproof as possible), doors, windows and window guards, water closets, kitchens, and ventilation and indirect heating (including the arrangement of the boilers and the sizes and materials for pipes and flues). His discussions reflect his awareness that costs should be held down, but he also warned that the best



The classic linear plan for a center section and receding wings were published in both of Dr. Kirkbride's books. This is the first-story plan.

which the system was intended. Yet in 1916 Henry Hurd said that buildings "on the Kirkbride plan" had been constructed in almost all the states of the Union.

The system Dr. Kirkbride described was for a state hospital for no more than 250 patients, "this number being now almost universally conceded to be as many as should be collected in any one institution." Perhaps the dominant characteristic of the plan, and the one that most persisted, was its linear arrangement: a center section for administrative and other activities, with wings for patients extending on each side.

The plan called for three sets of wings, each probably about 140 feet long. To provide maximum light, ventilation, and privacy, they were to be joined to the center section and to one another by a connecting section with tall windows, and each wing was to be set back from the preceding one. The building would be three stories high with a full basement.

The center section would house kitchens, storerooms, certain offices, reception and visiting rooms, a lecture room and chapel, and apartments for the superintendent and his family (if he chose to live in the building) and for some other staff. The wings were to have separate wards for eight classes of patients of each sex—thus an average of a little over 15 patients in each of 16 wards—with the men's wards on one side of the center section and the women's on the other. The least excited patients would occupy the wings nearest the center, and the most disturbed would be farthest away.

The wards themselves were fairly self-contained. Each was to have a parlor (about 20 feet square), a dining room, a clothes room, bathroom, and water closet. Most patients would have single rooms. Dr. Kirkbride warned against making those rooms large enough to lead to two patients' being placed in them; nine by 11 feet was the best size.

Each ward would also have a dormitory for four to six patients, and one or two rooms large enough for a patient with a special attendant. The rooms would be arranged along both sides of a corridor not less than 12

kind of hospital was sure to be the most economical in the end—"for true economy consists, not only in avoiding all waste and extravagance, but also in doing thoroughly whatever is undertaken."

Almost equally detailed attention was given to the grounds: "It is now well established that this class of hospitals should always be located in the country," and surrounded by varied and attractive scenery. Every hospital should have at least 100 acres of land to allow adequate space for farming and gardening, for privacy, and for exercise, labor, and occupation, "for all these are now recognized as among the most valuable means of treatment."

Thirty to 50 acres around the buildings should be used for pleasure grounds, he said, with separate areas for men and for women. The pleasure grounds and gardens should be securely enclosed, "to protect the patients from the gaze and impertinent curiosity of visitors, and from the excitement occasioned by their presence in the grounds."

The second section of the book, on organization and general arrangements, expanded the 1853 propositions to discuss qualifications as well as responsibilities of staff members. Several topics were added, among them patients' furniture (it should be varied according to how disturbed the ward's patients were, but for much of the building, furniture that would be used in a plain boarding house would not be inappropriate), the propriety of having separate institutions for curable and incurable patients (a continuing subject of debate among superintendents and others, and an idea Dr. Kirkbride emphatically opposed), and admission procedures.

The first Kirkbride hospital is said to be the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, whose construction started in 1845. In an article published in 1847 Dr. Kirkbride said the opinions in it were based on those he gave to numerous individuals and corporate bodies, including the New Jersey building commissioners. He afterward noted that the final design was made less complete to cut costs, but that later changes

more than remedied the defects. The hospital was opened in 1848, with 12 wards for about 200 patients, and wings and other additions were added in 1855, 1863, and 1866.

Dr. Kirkbride was careful to acknowledge that not all the features of his plan were original with him. In his 1847 article he wrote that plans already adopted or suggested were so varied that a new one could hardly be looked for. He said, "It is rather by judicious combinations of existing plans, and by advances in internal arrangement, that we are to expect perfection in these structures."

In the first edition of his book, Dr. Kirkbride also acknowledged the valuable suggestions of a Philadelphia architectural firm, Sloan & Stewart. In 1852 the Kirkbride system had been adopted for the Alabama Hospital for the Insane (now Bryce Hospital) in Tuscaloosa, and the actual plans were prepared by Sloan & Stewart under Dr. Kirkbride's direction; they were also used to illustrate his book. Bryce opened in 1861. Dr. Kirkbride noted in 1880 that different institutions had carried out his plan "with very varying degrees of excellence," but that the plan was followed at Tuscaloosa "in all its details."

In a study of Samuel Sloan's work, Harold Cooledge says Sloan was the architect to whom Dr. Kirkbride turned for the embodiment of his system and that Sloan, said to have designed 32 hospitals for the insane, owed many of his hospital commissions to Kirkbride. In 1875 the doctor, who was frequently consulted by hospital building commissions, referred to Sloan as "our architect for more than 20 years."

Cooledge lists 22 hospitals for the insane in which Kirkbride's and Sloan's expertise was probably combined and says 13 are documented as Sloan-Kirkbride hospitals. Besides those in Tuscaloosa and Philadelphia, they are the state hospitals at Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Trenton, New Jersey (the three additions); Indianapolis, Indiana; Middletown, Connecticut; St. Peter, Minnesota; Greystone Park, New Jersey; Morganton, North Carolina; Raleigh, North Carolina (remodeling after 1875); and Columbia, South Carolina (the center section); and part of the department for the insane at the Blockley Almshouse in Philadelphia.

In the mid-1850s Sloan and Kirkbride collaborated on a building at Dr. Kirkbride's own hospital; the Pennsylvania Hospital's Department for Males was opened in 1859. The wings were not arranged in the linear design published in 1854, either because of budget restrictions and the need to match the first building, or because there was not room for the linear plan. In the new building the second set of wings extended back at right angles and joined a third set of wings only one story high. The one-story wings were for the most excited patients and were set on three sides of enclosed yards. Dr. Kirkbride seemed to have found that design satisfactory, as he included it in the second edition of his book along with two linear plans.

Dr. Kirkbride felt the interior of a hospital should be

Some of the women patients at Greystone Park (N.J.) Psychiatric Hospital were housed on this front, or parlor, ward, photographed in 1900.



planned first, and "No desire to make a beautiful and picturesque exterior should ever be allowed to interfere with the internal arrangements." Other than specifying durable, fireproof materials, he did not provide many directions about the exterior. It was not desirable to have an elaborate or costly style of architecture, he said, but it was quite important that the building be in good taste. Thus patients would have a favorable first impression of it, and friends and relatives would be more ready "to give a steady support to a liberal course of treatment."

He did say that the central section might rise a few feet higher than the wards, and indeed it usually did—often with a dome (which Dr. Kirkbride had said might house water tanks), or with double towers, cupolas, or a pediment. In actuality, exterior styles included Greek Revival, Second Empire, Romanesque, Victorian Gothic, and motley. Albert Deutsch notes that a key feature of the Kirkbride plan was its simplicity, and that much of the inappropriate ornateness of the so-called pauper palaces of the 1870s and 1880s was unjustly attributed to his design.

The size of the patient population was a crucial factor in the development of Kirkbride buildings. Despite belief in the curability of insanity, all hospitals quickly accumulated patients who did not recover and leave. The problem was compounded by admission of chronic or manic patients from almshouses and elsewhere and of large numbers of immigrants and paupers, who were thought to be less amenable to rehabilitation. By the 1870s few hospitals had the staff and money to provide more than custody.

In 1866 the superintendents' association, after much debate, had raised the maximum number that should be treated in a hospital from 250 to 600, a figure already exceeded in a few. In the 1880 edition of his book, Dr. Kirkbride reaffirmed his belief that 250 was still the maximum correct size; if 600 patients had to be cared for, two separate hospitals, for men and for women, should be built.

Construction of new Kirkbride-style buildings declined in the 1880s and 1890s, when several new hospi-

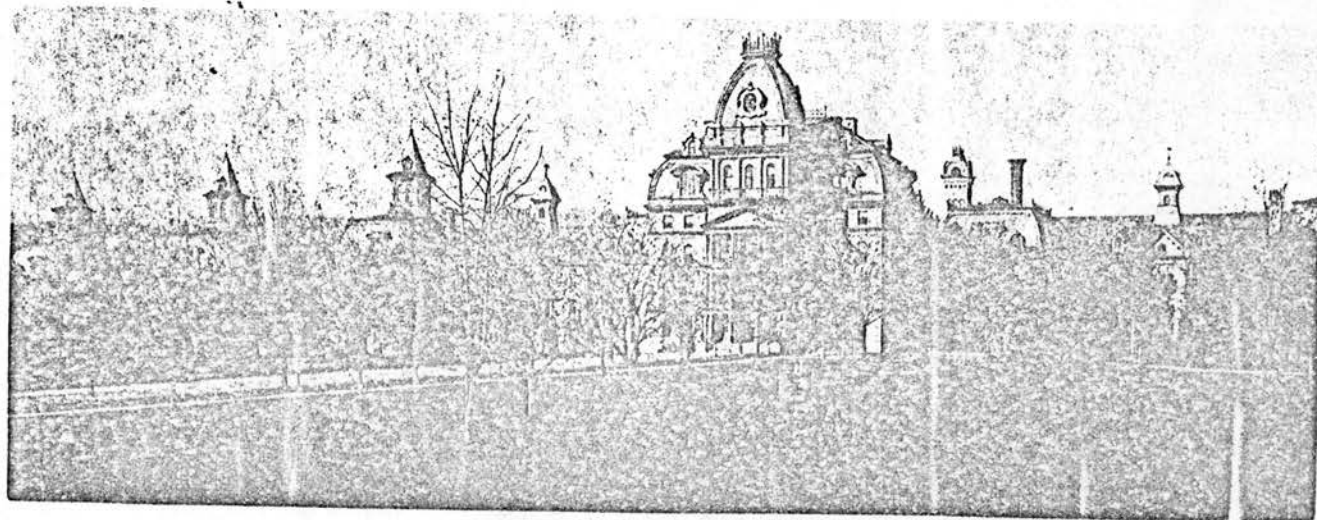
tals were built on the cottage plan of detached quarters for patients and centralized dining areas. Advocates of the plan believed it would provide more economical and efficient care for the hospitals' chronic patients and for the many insane still badly housed in poorhouses and other local institutions. In earlier years some hospitals had added cottages for small numbers of patients. However, cottages built in the late 19th century and later were likely to house 75 to 300 patients, mainly in dormitories in two- or three-story buildings.

But almost from the beginning, many Kirkbride hospitals themselves, trying to cope with growing numbers of patients, had distorted Dr. Kirkbride's system. They added wings, and they designed wards to house more patients. That meant longer corridors, dormitories that held many more than the specified four to six patients, fewer private rooms (or none), and large and impersonal dayrooms instead of living rooms. In existing wings, often two patients were placed in single rooms, and the living rooms, dining rooms, and corridors were filled with beds. Sometimes walls were removed to make dormitories.

In the 1930s and 1940s many hospitals numbered their populations in the thousands, and the more recent additions to Kirkbride buildings were often large dormitories with barren dayrooms. Often so many wings had been added and interconnected that in aerial views the hospitals resembled mazes.

In the last two decades, Kirkbride buildings have again been affected by numbers of patients—this time by the great decreases that began with the advances in drug treatment in the 1950s and continued with the community mental health centers movement and the growing concern with patients' rights. Hospitals are not keeping any longer than necessary buildings that have outmoded physical fixtures, dehumanizing milieu, and a community stigma, and that description fits many

The exterior of the Kirkbride building at Greystone Park (N.J.) Psychiatric Hospital, which opened 100 years ago, has been altered less by additions than many such structures. A full view of the building would show four wings on each side.





When the Hudson River Psychiatric Center was opened in 1871, in Poughkeepsie, New York, it consisted of this center section and two wings; wings were added at the sides and back well into the 1920s. The hospital houses about 700 of its 1800 patients in the wings but will continue to close wards as its over-all census drops.

Kirkbride structures. The move to modernize and humanize them is overlapping with the move to close them.

The center section of the first Kirkbride building, at Trenton, New Jersey, no longer exists, although the wings remain. The center, with its wooden dome, was razed in 1971, and a new five-story administration building was constructed in its place. The wings still house about 400 patients, mostly in large wards now being partitioned.

Another early Kirkbride building, opened in 1855 at Cleveland State Hospital, is being used temporarily. The whole hospital closed in 1974, and this spring the Cleveland Developmental Center moved onto the grounds. The center is using a small part of the structure for offices until its administration building is completed; then the entire old structure will be razed.

At Bryce Hospital, the institution whose design so pleased Dr. Kirkbride, additions were made as late as the 1930s, each less like the original plan and, with other buildings, bringing the hospital's population as high as 200 in 1970. About 650 of the hospital's remaining 1500 patients are housed in the extended building; most of them in private or semiprivate rooms; the large wards were the first to close. Almost all the west side of the building is vacant, except for three distant wards for forensic patients. The original 1861 section is still used, mostly for offices.

The Kirkbride building at the Willard (N.Y.) Psychiatric Center, which opened in 1869 and later added buildings on the cottage plan, was gradually vacated in the mid 1960s. It was scheduled for demolition in late 1974, but a grant for an architectural re-use study was received through Syracuse University. The consultant found that the building's deterioration was surface more than dangerous. Because of the large number of private rooms (whose load-bearing walls cannot be re-

moved), the pleasant surroundings, and the out-of-the-way location, he suggested further studies aimed at turning the building into a conference hotel for government, corporate, and institutional groups.

The Babcock building at South Carolina State Hospital is a Kirkbride constructed in the reverse of the usual order. The first section, for men, was completed in 1858, and a matching section for women was built in 1879. Additions were made to both, and in 1884 the center section, the part designed by Sloan, was completed. Beginning in 1915 the walls of most private rooms were removed to make dormitories; in the 1970s they were partitioned into areas for two, three, or four patients, and much other remodeling was done. The hospital itself predates its Kirkbride building; it was opened in 1828.

The Greystone Park (N.J.) Psychiatric Hospital now houses about 500 of its 1300 patients in its Kirkbride structure, which was completed in 1876. The smaller rooms have been retained except on the top floor; after a fire there in 1923 the area was turned into dormitories but is now used mainly for classrooms. At the present rate of depopulation the patients' sections will be closed in about three years. The hospital's exterior design, with its four sets of wings, has been altered less than many Kirkbride structures; the main change was the addition of two congregate dining rooms in the 1930s.

The Buffalo (N.Y.) Psychiatric Center, opened in 1888 and considered one of the largest Kirkbride-style buildings, once had seven wings on each side. In 1968 three wings at one end were demolished to make way for a rehabilitation center; patients occupied most of the building until about three years ago. Now only the center section is used, for administrative offices.

When the patients were moved out, the building was declared available for use by other state agencies, but there was no real interest in it. Plans are to demolish all but the center section and one wing on each side. The building was designed by the noted architect H. H. Richardson, and among its striking features are the circular sections that connect the wings. Like some other Kirkbride buildings, the older section is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

One of the later Kirkbride buildings of the 19th century, opened in 1892 at San Antonio State Hospital, is being demolished. It had been remodeled several times, and the last patients moved out about three years ago into new ward buildings.

Ironically, though understandably, the decline of the Kirkbride-style buildings comes at a time when many hospital populations—and, in some respects, many treatment programs—come closer than in many decades to resembling the ideas that were advocated by Dr. Kirkbride. ■





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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

October 3, 1977

David Nycklemoe, Esq.
City Attorney
Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537

Dear Mr. Nycklemoe:

In your letter to Assistant Attorney General Kenneth Raschke dated June 8, 1977, you request an opinion as to whether the City of Fergus Falls may designate a state-owned building for heritage preservation purposes pursuant to Section 2.35 of the City Code. 1/ In my opinion the question is answered in the negative.

Municipal authority to enact historic preservation ordinances is provided by Minn. Stat. § 471.193 (1976). 2/ That statute in its entirety reads as follows:

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION. Subdivision
1. The legislature finds that the preservation of buildings, lands, areas, or districts which possess historical or architectural significance will promote the educational, cultural, and general welfare of the public and that the acquisition and management of property in such manner as will preserve buildings or areas of historical or architectural value in order to promote the cultural, educational, and economic well-being of the people of the state serves a public purpose.

-
- 1/ It is assumed by the term "designate" that you mean make subject to all conditions of the City's heritage preservation ordinance including City approval for any construction or alteration of the building.
- 2/ The question of whether this statute authorizes each and every term of the City's ordinance is not reviewed in this opinion.

David Nycklemoe, Esq.

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Subd. 2. In addition to any powers provided by law or charter, the council of any city may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a heritage preservation commission for the purpose of preserving buildings, lands, areas, or districts within the municipality which are determined by the commission to possess particular cultural or educational value.

Subd. 3. The powers and duties of any commission established pursuant to this section shall be such as are delegated or assigned by the ordinance establishing the commission and for the purposes of this section may include the sale or lease of air rights, the granting of use variations to a zoning ordinance, and any power possessed by the municipality subject to modification from time to time by the council. The commission may request the council to use its power of eminent domain to maintain or preserve buildings, lands, areas or districts which have been determined by the commission to be of historical or architectural value. No power shall be exercised by a commission which is contrary to state law or denied a municipality by its charter or by law. Powers of a commission shall be exercised only in the manner prescribed by ordinance and no action of a commission shall contravene any provision of a municipal zoning or planning ordinance unless expressly authorized by ordinance.

Subd. 4. If a commission is established by the city of St. Paul, it shall for the purpose of this section exclude any jurisdiction over the capitol area as defined in section 15.50, subdivision 2.

Subd. 5. Every commission shall include, if available, a member of a county historical society of a county in which the municipality is located. Every program proposed by the commission shall be forwarded to the Minnesota historical society which shall review and shall comment on the proposal within 60 days.

It is a general rule of statutory construction that a state will not be considered bound by a law unless it is expressly named therein or unless the words of the act are so plain, clear and unmistakable as to leave no doubt that the legislature intended that the state be subject to the particular act. Minn. Stat. § 645.27 (1976). In this case, state-owned buildings are not expressly mentioned in section 471.193 as buildings which may be designated for preservation purposes nor do the words of the statute provide clear indication that the legislature intended that state

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buildings were to be subject to this provision. This conclusion is further supported by Minn. Stat. § 16.24 and § 16.82 which provide the Commissioner of Administration with the responsibility and power to make decisions regarding the use and sale of state-owned buildings. The construction of Minn. Stat. § 471.193 so as to include state-owned buildings would have to read so as to pre-empt these statutes, a construction that is unlikely.

In Op. A.G. 59-A-9, July 5, 1949, this office was faced with the question of whether the zoning ordinance of the City of Hastings was applicable to construction and improvements being effected at the Hastings State Hospital. In holding that the State Hospital was free from municipal regulation, the opinion noted the case of City of Milwaukee v. McGregor, 141 Wis. 35, 121 N.W. 642 (1909). There the Supreme Court of Wisconsin stated:

So the question comes down to whether the ordinary charter and ordinance regulations of a city requiring submission to local supervision, as regards the manner of constructing, altering and repairing buildings, have any application to state buildings. That must be answered in the negative. It is plainly so ruled by the familiar principle that statutes, in general terms, do not apply to acts of the state. However, express authority to a state agency to do a particular thing in a particular way supersedes any local or general regulation conflicting therewith.

. . . .

The infirmity of appellant's position has been, from the first, in supposing that the state, in respect to constructing a building in the city of Milwaukee, has no more free hand than a private person or corporation, while the fact is that the people of the state in their sovereign capacity, except as restrained by some constitutional limitation, and there is none in this case, is as exempt from mere general or local laws as the king was of old in the exercise of his sovereign prerogatives as "universal trustee" for his people. So it has been said, "The most general words that can be devised (for example, any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate) affect not" the sovereign "in the least, if they may tend to restrain or diminish any of his rights and interests." So general prohibitions, either express or implied, apply to all private parties but "are not rules for the conduct of the state."

David Nycklemoe, Esq.

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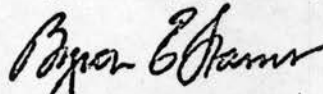
As to the instance at hand, it is obvious that the State would be severely impeded in its ability to control its buildings in the manner it deems fit if alterations and use of its buildings were dependent upon conditions and procedures outlined in city ordinances. Such a result would be the exact contravention of the principle that the State must be free to govern without local government restriction. See McQuillen, Municipal Corporations § 15.31A (1969).

Accordingly, it is my opinion that the city may not designate a State building for the purposes of historical preservation.

However, as you know, the State itself is concerned with the preservation of historical buildings and has, in fact, designated by law numerous buildings as being State Historic Sites, see Minn. Stat. § 138.51, et seq. Therefore, you may wish to contact the State Historical Society for the purpose of obtaining their assistance in having the state-owned buildings here in question declared a State Historic Site under the above-mentioned statutes.

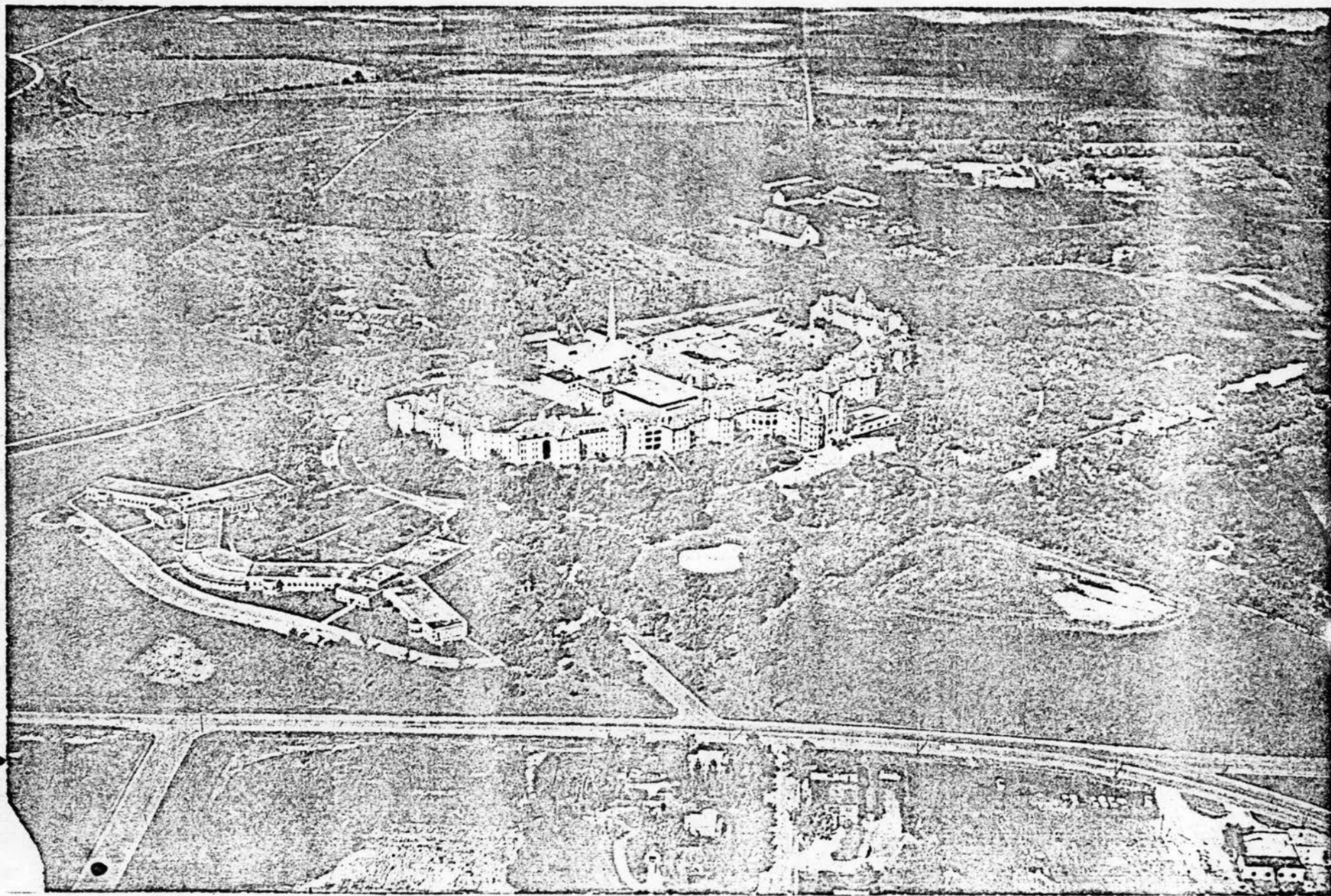
I hope this information is helpful to you.

Very truly yours,

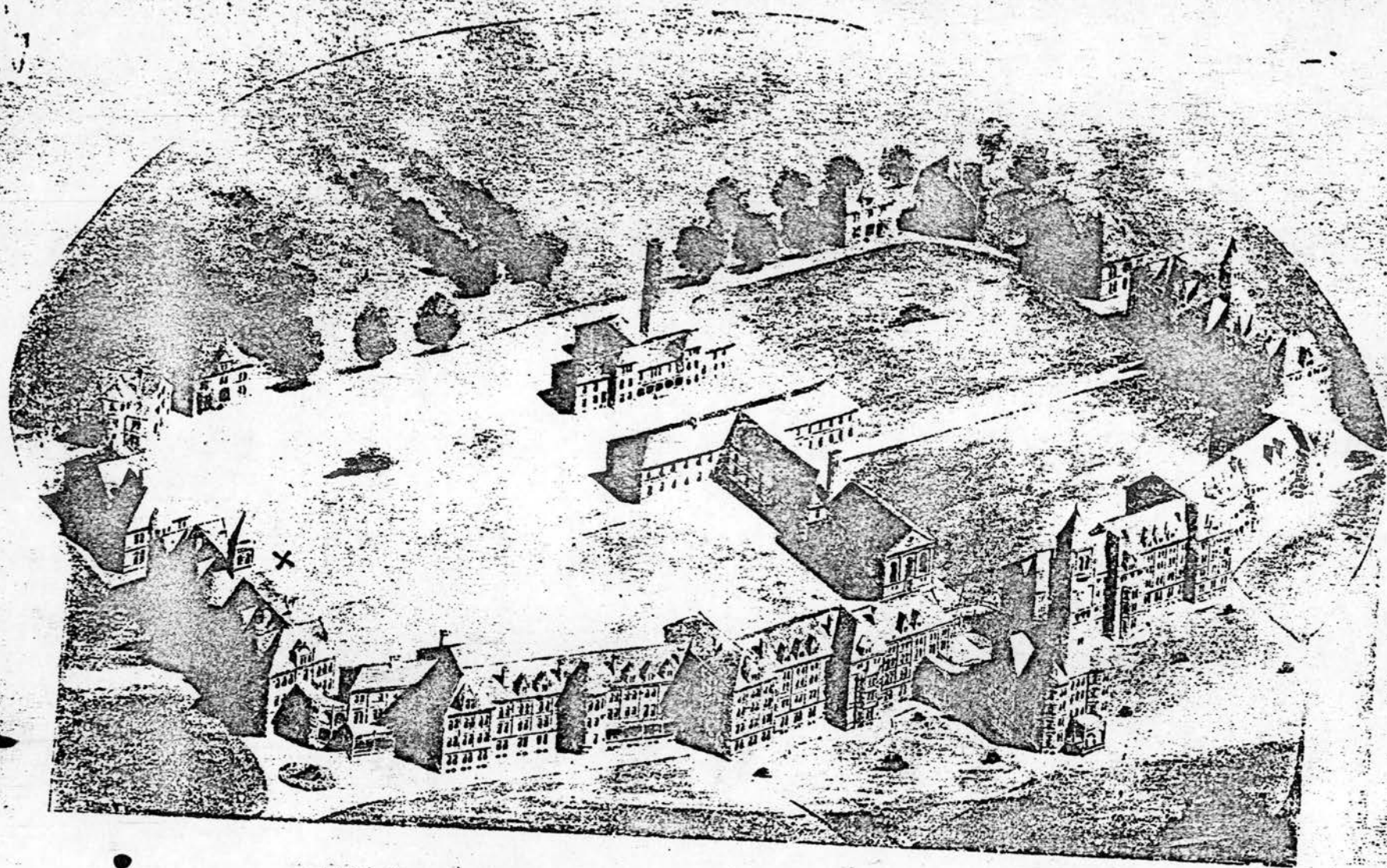


BYRON E. STARNES
Chief Deputy
Attorney General

BES:dlk



Fergus Falls State Hospital



THIRD HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, FERGUS FALLS, MINN.
 W. B. DUNNELL, ARCHITECT, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

As planned in 1891

*X Indicates first building erected
 and was opened for patients in 1892*

Views of the tower

Journal photos by Harley Oyløe

Story by James Gray

"A city without old buildings is like a man without a memory," someone once said. For Fergus Falls the state hospital tower has been stirring memories for 70 years and it continues to be a dominating landmark.

The tower architecturally caps the sprawling institution, the only remaining example of the Kirkbride plan in Minnesota. Thomas Story Kirkbride (1809-1883), a Pennsylvania physician, was a pioneer in the field of mental health and his plan for building hospitals was widely adopted.

Construction of the Fergus Falls hospital started in 1888. The architect was Warren B. Dunnell of Minneapolis who had received part of his education in France. He designed many prominent buildings in Minnesota.

The center administration area was built in 1895 but it was 10 years later when the main

towers were built. Hospital administrators repeatedly pointed out to the legislature that the building was esthetically incomplete without the towers as a focal point.

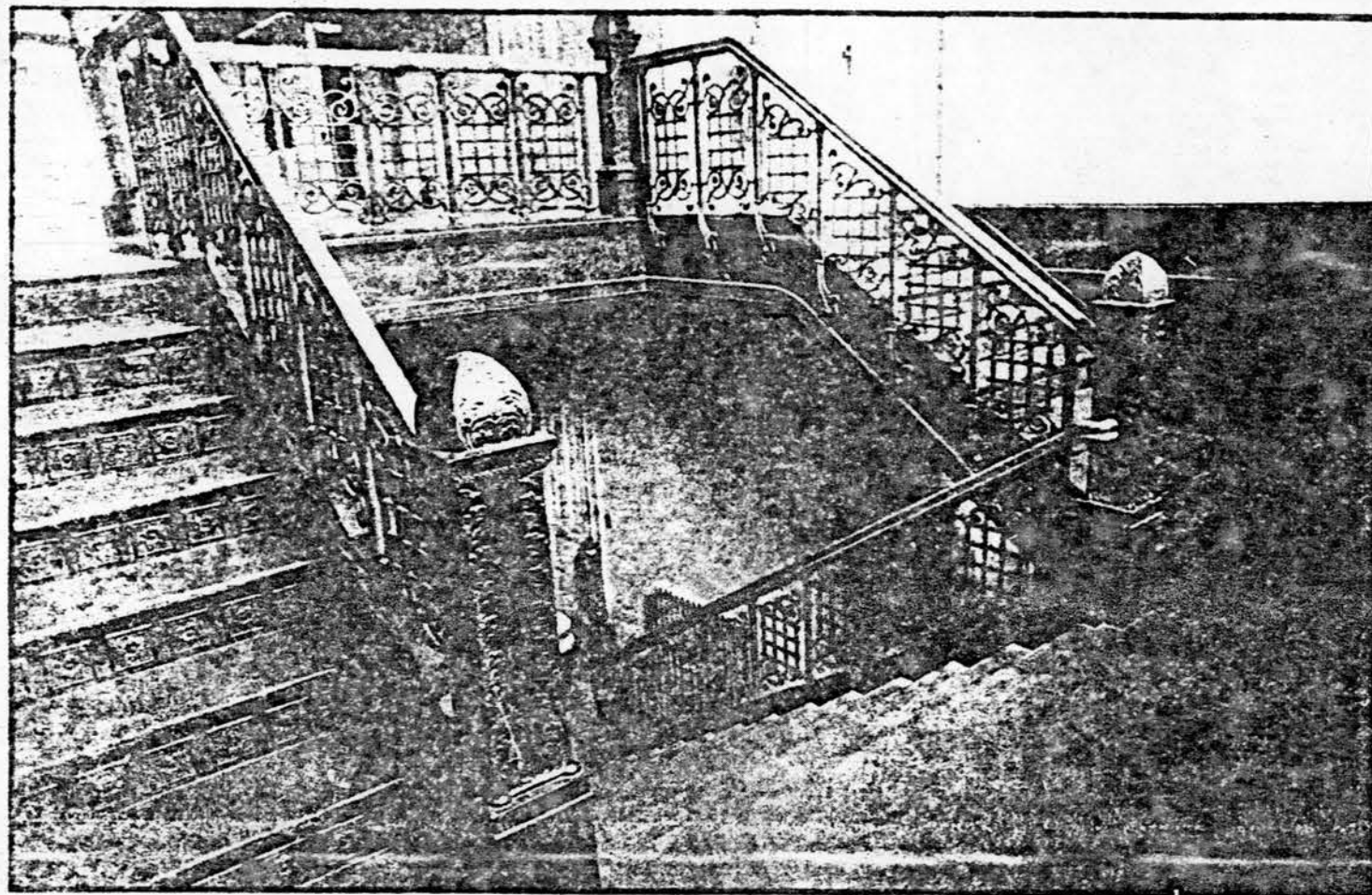
The main open stairway at the hospital, built of ornamental iron and slate, leads to the first three floors below the tower. The rest of the climb to the tower is by way of a spiral iron stairway, then a ladder for the last portion.

Frequently over the years there have been rumors that the tower was to be removed because it was unnecessary and required expensive upkeep. However, it remains unusually sound and it is pointed out that the tower was never intended to have a utilitarian purpose.

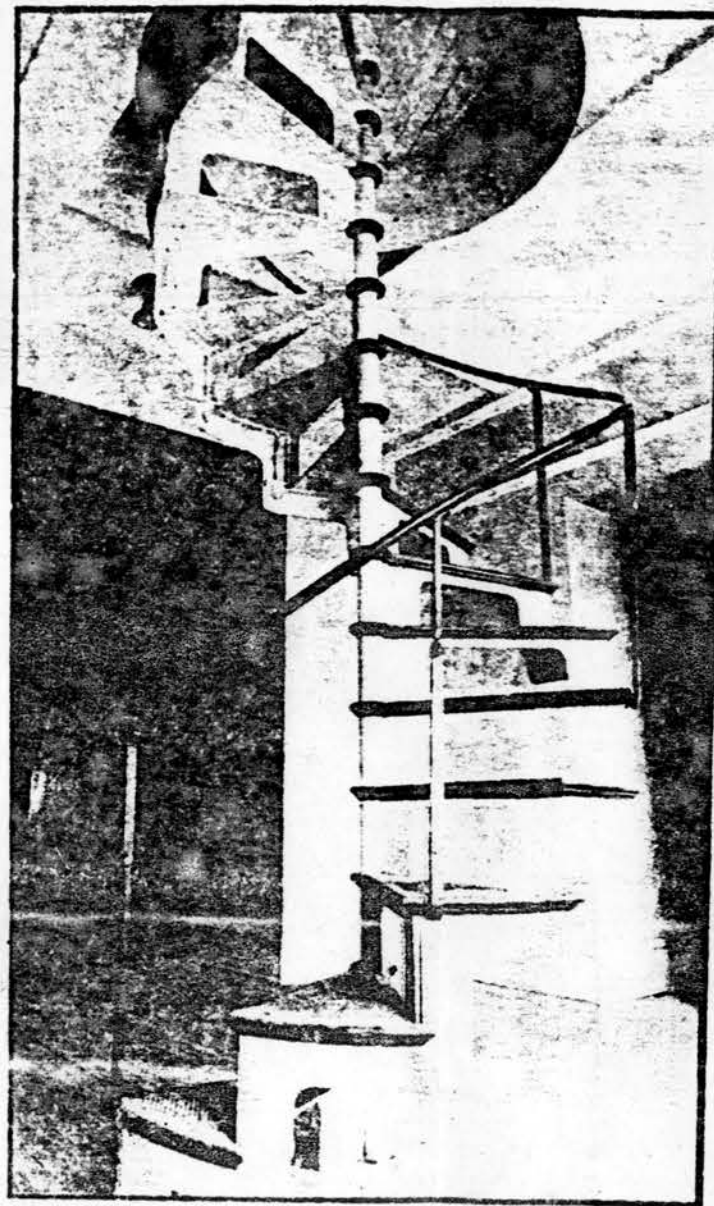
The open stairway is considered a fire hazard by present safety standards. There are plans to close it off and to discontinue the use of space above the first floor of the center administration area.



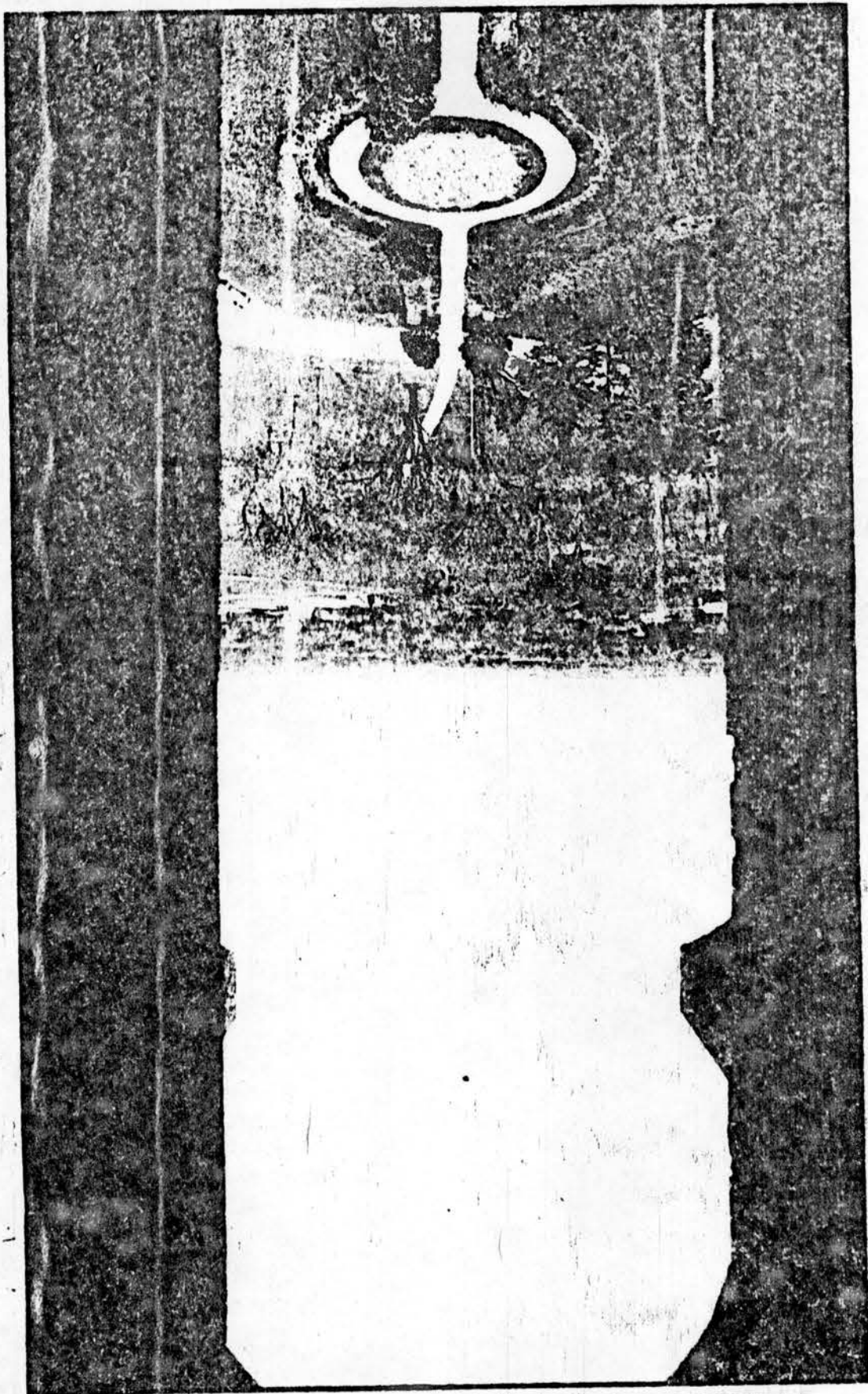
Towers dominate Fergus Falls State Hospital.



Ornamental iron stairway in center administration

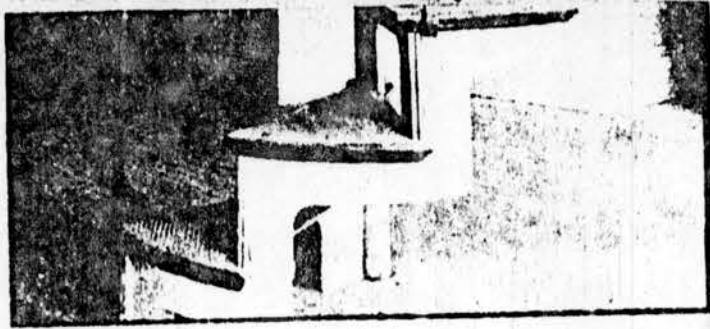


Spiral stair way leads to hospital tower.

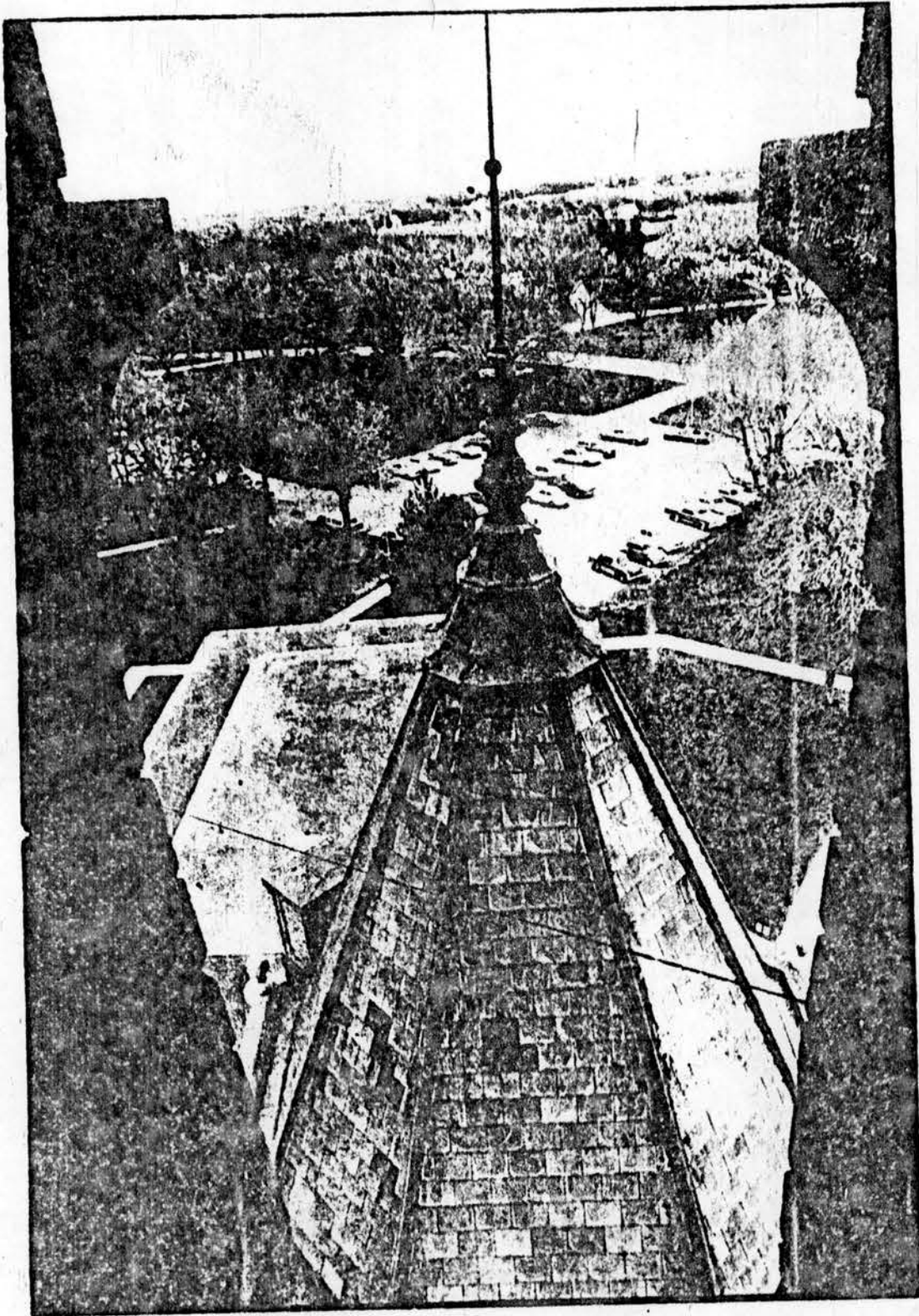


Ornamental iron stairway in center administration

View from the tower shows mall and sweeping landscape.



Spiral stairway leads to hospital tower.



Looking down on a flanking hospital tower.