



Emily Anne Staples Tuttle papers.

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October 24, 1980

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

Dear Legislator: The following letter expresses something that is of timely interest to the public and presents ideas as to what Powell Hall can be used for in the future and why we do not want it demolished.

Dear Clergy of All Varied Faiths,

It is becoming evident to interested citizens who desire the support of our traditional family structure that several parishes are developing programs which include members who are separated and divorced, and for young persons who are faced with drug and unplanned pregnancy problems. Enlarging on this theme, a group of nurses and gradually others in the helping professions are striving to band together in a unified effort with multi community, multi university means to renew the family structure and eliminate the hazards that destroy our marriages and leave havoc in our society behind.

We believe Powell Hall, the Nursing Dormitory at the University of Minnesota has historical significance and should be preserved for the solution of just such a worthwhile cause. Nurses have always been concerned about the welfare of the family and we feel now is the time to speak up and attain a dramatic change in our social communities and a return to a stable family. Perhaps we have so many dissolutioned young people struggling in a frenetic way to find happiness because we do not bother to keep some of the worthwhile things of the past for them. No wonder they become

rootless wanderers upon our highways early in life.

Not all of you perhaps are aware that the University of Minnesota in its efforts to enlarge their hospital and health sciences facilities are intending to demolish Powell Hall, which was built in the 1930's, in which many famous Nursing personages have lived and created their worthwhile dreams into historical reality. We see as more or equally important the keeping of some of the historical edifices of our State University. Minnesota has always been well recognized in the field of Nursing for being a national fore runner in the attainment of Public Health and Family Living Welfare.

Let us no longer allow the permanent marring of these past achievements by the present scars of continued abortions and family breakdown to persist. We consider our Powell Hall Dormitory a beautiful link with these achievements and our beloved deceased leaders and with their blessings as a spiritual resource and incentive hope to struggle forward in unified efforts to Save the Family. At present our Hall is being used in a modified capacity to house relatives who are maintaining contact with and supporting family members during hospitalizations. Occasionally long term patients are released and allowed at reasonable room rates to remain in the dormitory while receiving outpatient therapy.

In addition we can fore see its being used as a Family Restoration Center. It would be an ideal setting for constructive and reparative support groups to work with family members in the solution of relationship problems, emotional illness and physical



stress situations. These groups consisting of unified clergy, religious medical, judicial, law enforcement officers and nursing personnel could be given continued education for this specific purpose. The building could be available to community groups for the enhancement of family life. The University and Public Health faculty could develop a degree program to meet the needs of renewal in the traditional family structure and conduct research and study the defects in our social, business and economic systems that are detrimental and destructive to the moral fibre and value concepts of our family members. Then in a peaceful unified effort all professional groups can strive for the same goal in light of what is defective and what changes are needed to restore family life.

Therefore we are asking your support or better still your attentive presence at a tea being held Sunday November 2 at 2:00 o'clock at Grace Lutheran Church between Harvard and Delaware. This will enable you to voice your concerns and participate in expressing your views. Powell Hall is nearby and you may tour the building by request.

Senator Staples, we are pleased that you are willing to draft a bill for the cancelling of destruction of Powell Hall. I want to wish you success in the forthcoming election this November.

Bea Mooney - Telephone 436-7939

Telephone 434-5320

Sincere Success Wishes,

Marian Macaulay, R.N.

1706 Island Drive

Ham Lake, Minnesota 55303



13820 Co Rd 15  
Plymouth, Mn  
55441

Oct. 21, 1980

RE. TAX increment financing

Dear Ms. Staples:

I ask your support in  
investigating the possible  
misuses of Tax increment  
financing.

My concern is generated by  
Carlson Co's proposal to use  
this method in their development  
in Minnetonka + Plymouth.  
I feel this is a misuse  
of the intent of tax increment

Thank you. Sincerely  
Cathy Groth

ps I am assuming you'll be reelected

**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 13, 1980

Linda Samide Kenny  
4400 45th Avenue North, #17B  
Robbinsdale, Minnesota 55422

Dear Linda:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter concerning Governor Quie's stand on the MTC. I share your frustration regarding this issue. Certainly a proposed decrease in service as advocated by the Governor would force more individual vehicle use, just the opposite of what we need.

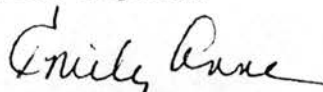
Although the suggested price hike appears to be another deterrent to bus ridership, I believe that a 60¢ fare is probably equivalent to a 30¢ fare a few years ago, and is, unfortunately, an expected reaction to our inflationary spiral. Also at issue is the degree to which the state is fiscally able to subsidize the system. I am sure that with the increasing costs of fuel and management, it is still a savings to take the bus.

I believe that getting people to believe the energy shortage is real is probably the major obstacle to any kind of effective resolution to this problem. I'm afraid that not enough do and will remain unconvinced until costs escalate to prohibitive proportions. For this reason, we need an intensive and far-reaching public education program, and much more "creative energy" being channeled into alternative energy sources, more efficient mass transportation systems, etc.

I can assure you that the Legislature is very concerned about this issue and that your letter does not fall upon deaf ears.

I really appreciate your taking the time to write, and if you have any additional or specific proposals to make in this regard, I would love to hear them.

Best regards,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

**COMMITTEES** • Health, Welfare & Corrections • Energy & Housing • Vice Chairman,  
Employment • General Legislation & Veterans Affairs

4400 45th Avenue N. #17B  
Robbinsdale, MN 55422  
February 25, 1980

Emily Staples  
235 Capitol Building  
District 43  
St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Ms. Staples:

With much disbelief I listened to Governor Quie's announcement that the MTC would have to raise fares to make up a large deficit in their budget. This deficit has been reported to be the result of inflation and insufficient planning to accommodate increased ridership (due to the energy crunch).

The non-support of the MTC is just one manifestation of the governor's short sighted energy program. As I see it, the governor supports increased fares for bus riders and a reduction of bus routes. Forgive me if I fail to understand the logic of his plan but from my view he is moving in the opposite direction of where we should be heading to conserve energy.

Perhaps the governor does not see the need for a mass transit system in Minnesota's future. Many of us here in Minnesota do see this need. To conserve energy we need a transit system. We must keep the MTC operating while we investigate some type of light rail system or subway to compliment bus routes. While visiting Washington, D.C. this summer I had a chance to use their new subway system. It combined buses and subways to make commuting, even from the suburbs, a car free situation.

We need to look at this type of alternative now while we have time to plan and develop the system. Another need is to find new sources of revenue to support the MTC. Higher fares will not be an incentive for people to give up their car commuting. I have heard suggestions of using a gas tax to provide revenues for the MTC. Perhaps higher fares during rush hours would be a possibility (as used in Washington).

I feel the current MTC fare increase is ill founded. It will not be an incentive to get commuters to give up their cars. The increase will also penalize low income citizens who rely on the bus system for their transportation. More importantly, it shows what can happen when the state does not plan for energy crunches. We need to be ready to implement a forward looking transit system before the gas runs out. In the meantime we can't abandon the MTC. I would hope the legislature will move in this direction in 1980.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

  
Linda Samide Kenny



February 5, 1980

Governor Al Quie  
Minnesota State Capitol  
St. Paul, MN 55101

Dear Governor Quie:

Last summer I wrote to both you and Al Johnson, State Energy Director, regarding the blatant waste of gasoline in Minnesota by recreational vehicles.

The outcome of that correspondence was: "a total of 10,634,112 gallons of gasoline is an insignificant portion of the Minnesota energy picture."

With the recent Middle East developments and our President's request to further reduce our foreign oil needs, I feel the timing is appropriate to again address the waste of gasoline in pleasure boats.

To provide you with the most recent example of what the average person may have seen on the use of gasoline for pleasure boating, I've enclosed an article from the January 24, 1980, Minneapolis Star. This article sings the praises of a \$162,000 boat that has a 500 gallon gas tank and burns 12 to 14 gallons per hour.

This is the type of abuse that keeps America dependent on foreign oil. It's the type of abuse that should not be tolerated in Minnesota. We're a state of hard-working conscientious people. Not people who flaunt the priorities for conservation that have been set. It is your responsibility as the leader of this state to encourage conservation. If legal steps can be taken to reduce gas station lines, then similar steps should be considered to stop waste (while the option is still open to you and us.)

I admit the rich need their toys just as much as you and I. However, we're talking about a serious problem here that threatens the security of our nation and our way of life.

Please don't tell me that we need a balance between recreation, transportation, etc., and that the situation will remain as is.

*Please Respond*

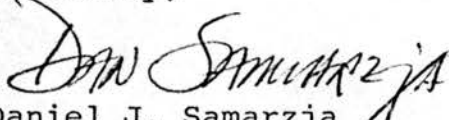
Governor Al Quie  
Page 2  
February 5, 1980

I've heard that before. I realize the need for balance. However, the balance should be shifted away, with positive steps, from recreation to industry or transportation.

That 10,634,112 gallons of gasoline used in pleasure boats annually could provide 212,682,240 miles of transportation to Minnesota driving cars that get 20 mpg.

Governor Quie, it is time that you act to reduce the amount of fuel available for recreation and shift the balance to industry and transportation. Do it now before the boating season finds you with special interest groups protesting their "shortage."

Sincerely,

  
Daniel J. Samarzja  
11310-39th Avenue N.  
Plymouth, MN 55441

cc Algernon Johnson  
O. J. Heinitz  
Senator Emily Ann Staples  
Senator Dave Durenberger  
Senator Rudy Boschwitz

# ★ SPORTS

## 53-foot yacht's price? If you have to ask . . .

By JOE HENNESSY  
Minneapolis Star Outdoor Writer

It's available, complete with a gas tank that holds 500 gallons, and interior luxury to suit a prince from the oil countries of the Near East. The price of the 53-foot yacht is \$162,000. And there are buyers.

Jack Harris, of Harris Yacht Sales in Prescott, Wis., said three persons are interested. That was only a few hours after the craft went on display at the opening of the Minneapolis Boat Show Wednesday in the Minneapolis Auditorium.

"One is an oil dealer in North Dakota," said Harris. "The others are a doctor and an airline pilot. People interested in a boat like this usually not only know what they want, but where they will be taking it. Most also have a fairly expensive boat to trade in. Some also are bought by companies, although there no longer is a tax deduction for using them for business entertainment. It's a matter of prestige."

"Most of these bigger boats are launched on the Mississippi River and then sailed downstream for the winter. A few also are trucked back for the summer. There may be a greater demand on Lake Superior when the new marina is finished on Barker's Island in Superior. Launching facilities probably are inadequate on the smaller lakes."

In a more complete answer to who buys a \$162,000 boat, Harris noted that it is probably someone with pretty good credit who doesn't have to worry about financing.

"They also probably look on it as an investment," he said. "Every large boat that I have sold in the last five years actually has appreciated in value since then. Even those taken in on trade usually bring more than the owner paid for them. They also have the fun of using it. The purchase price also probably would be cheaper than that of a condominium or house in

the South."

A tour of the boat was over carpets that seemed ankle-deep. The stateroom was oversize, the dining room set for dinner. There were accommodations for 10 besides the stateroom.

Blue Waters at Mora builds about a dozen boats that size each year. Dealers order them as soon as they are finished, Harris said.

Gasoline consumption is measured by the hour rather than the mile. This model uses between 12 and 14 gallons per hour, and for longer trips auxiliary tanks can be installed, he said.

On the auditorium floor below the luxury model, amid boats by the hundreds, was a craft that could almost be fitted onto the stateroom bed of the \$162,000 job.

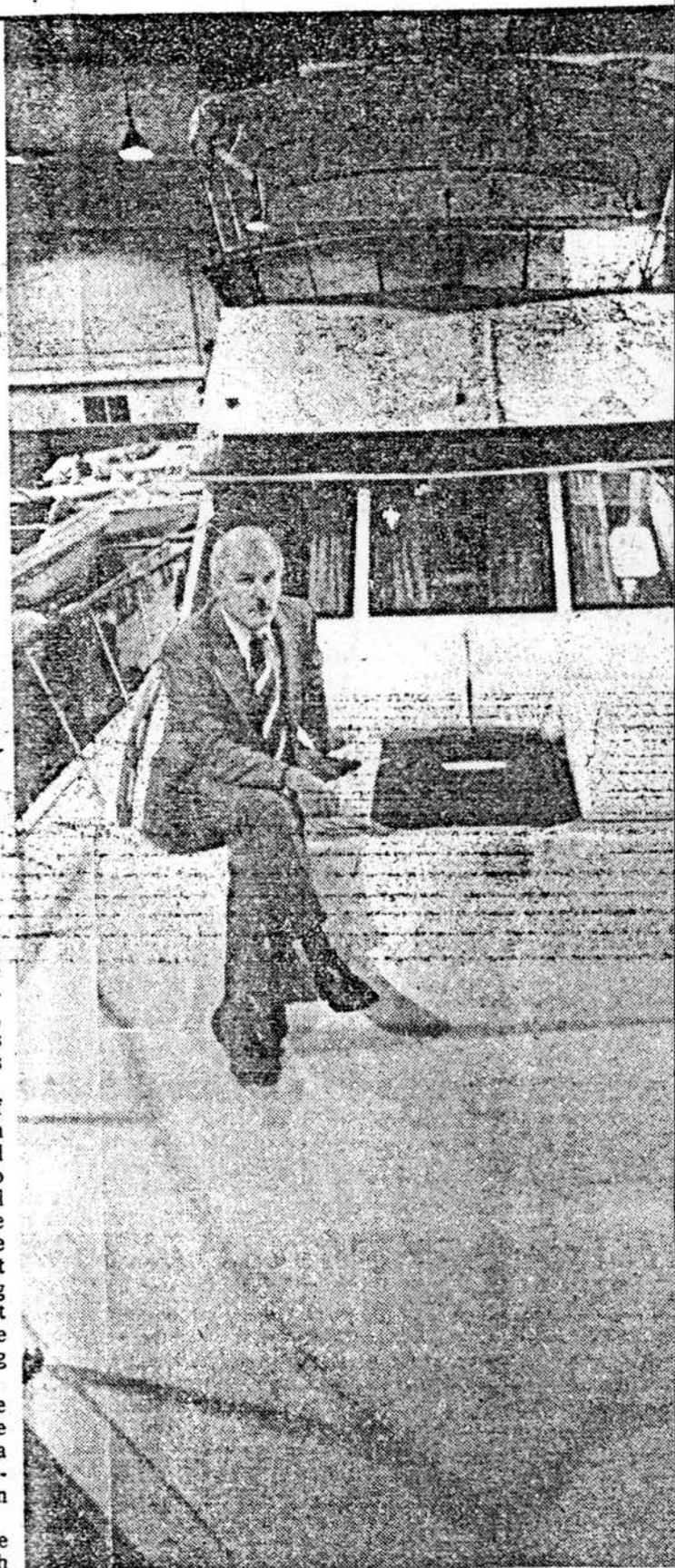
It is the Yankee Girl, the 10-footer which Gerry Spiess of White Bear Lake sailed alone across the Atlantic. While Spiess signed autographs and answered questions, his father, 64-year-old Louis Spiess, watched with obvious pride.

"The planning and building of the boat was as great a thing with him as sailing the Atlantic," said the elder Spiess. "He had built two others at White Bear Lake and will start another this year to sail the Pacific to Australia. The new one will be a 26-footer and he won't sail alone. This time I will go along and probably a third person. That was the greatest danger of the voyage, being alone and not being able to sleep."

Gerry Spiess confirmed that the new boat is being built at White Bear Lake and will be ready for a 1981 takeoff to Australia. Meanwhile, he is completing a book on the voyage.

"The trip this time will not be alone," said Gerry, whose 40th birthday is today.

The boat show continues at the auditorium through Sunday.



Jack Harris had more than a touch of pride 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**

March 13, 1980

Mr. Dan Drury  
9610 37th Place North, #102  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441

Dear Dan:

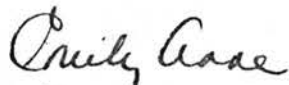
I have just become aware of some additional information regarding S.F. 752 that I thought might interest you.

I have been apprised that a hearing on this bill was held during the summer interim by the Health Subcommittee of the House Health and Welfare Committee. At that time, an agreement was reached between the chief author, Representative Clark, the Subcommittee and the Minnesota Medical Association that the Medical Association would draft psychosurgery regulations similar to those in the bill and would attempt their voluntary adoption by Minnesota hospitals. The Medical Association will be reporting back to the Subcommittee on their progress. I understand that their draft regulations have been prepared and that they are beginning the process of approaching hospitals about voluntary compliance.

It is also my understanding that if the Medical Association is unsuccessful in promoting voluntary psychosurgery regulation by Minnesota hospitals, the chief authors of the bill, Senator Spear and Representative Clark, will pursue legislative regulations again in the 1981 session.

I believe that the steps taken by the authors and by the Health Subcommittee are, at this time appropriate, and sincerely hope that these efforts will be successful in producing adequate and effective psychosurgery regulation.

Best regards,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm



# Senate Majority Research

ROOM 24G      STATE CAPITOL      ST. PAUL, MN. 55155  
(612) 296-4949  
ROOM 446      STATE OFFICE BUILDING      ST. PAUL, MN. 55155  
(612) 296-4113

March 12, 1980

TO:      Senator Staples  
FROM:      Marcia Greenfield (#4866)  
RE:      Constituent Letter/Psychosurgery Bill

Below is a bill summary and status report and a draft response for a constituent letter on S.F. 752, the psychosurgery regulation bill, which your office sent to us. Per our telephone conversation yesterday, I have tried to make your response supportive of voluntary psychosurgery regulation and supportive of the concept of the bill but not necessarily of the bill itself. You may want to make a change at the end of the last paragraph in the letter if you think it sounds too much like support of the bill.

## S.F. 752/H.F. 273: SUMMARY AND STATUS

S.F. 752/H.F. 273 is being carried by Senator Spear and Representative Clark.

This bill evolved from a concern to protect the rights of mental hospital patients from experimental and other treatments and proceedings which might violate their civil rights. In a number of cases in the 1970's, courts held that: (1) patients, including mental patients, have a right to refuse treatment; and (2) protection of a mental patient's civil rights includes "legally adequate informed consent," i.e., competent, knowing and voluntary consent, to treatment procedures. Views on psychosurgery range from the position that it should be banned because its experimental nature makes legally adequate informed consent impossible, to the position that legislation restricting use of psychosurgery interferes with the practice of medicine and that banning its use would interfere with patients' right to treatment (also established as a patient's right under case law). The debate centers on three questions: (1) whether, by its nature psychosurgery, (and other invasive treatments) violates the civil rights of mental patients; (2) the extent to which an incapacitated person can give legally adequate informed consent; and (3) the extent to which legislative protection of the rights of patients might interfere with patients' right to treatment and the practice of medicine. S.F. 752/H.F. 273 is an attempt to regulate psychosurgery in keeping with case law on patients' rights.

S.F. 752/H.F. 273 requires voluntary written informed consent, approval of a three-physician panel, and a 72-hour waiting period for performance of psychosurgery on an adult, and prohibits its performance on anyone under the age of 21. Also, the bill requires physicians and facilities administering psychosurgery to make reports to the State Board of Health, provides for the Board to develop standard written consent forms, and authorizes the Board to investigate

Senator Staples  
Re: Constituent Letter/Psychosurgery Bill  
March 12, 1980  
Page 2

violations of the law and adopt necessary rules. A civil penalty of up to \$5,000 fine for each violation is established.

S.F. 752 and H.F. 273 are in the Senate Health, Welfare and Corrections and House Health and Welfare Committees, respectively. During the 1979 interim, a hearing on H.F. 273 was held by the Health Subcommittee of the House Health and Welfare Committee, chaired by Representative Clark. Psychiatrists and neurosurgeons testified both in favor of and against the bill. As I am sure you know, psychosurgery is a controversial procedure, and there are psychiatrists and neurosurgeons who favor its use and those who believe it should not be used under any circumstances.

At the House hearing, an agreement was reached between the House author, the Subcommittee and the Minnesota Medical Association that the Association would draft and promote voluntary hospital adoption of psychosurgery regulations similar to those in the bill.

It is my understanding that the position of the bill's authors and the House Subcommittee is that pursuit of this legislation will be abandoned if the Medical Association can secure voluntary compliance with psychosurgery regulations which provide effective safeguards for the rights of mental patients established in case law. If, however, the Medical Association is unsuccessful, the authors will take up this issue again in the 1981 session.

DRAFT RESPONSE

Dan Drury  
9610 Thirty-seventh Place No.  
Apartment 102  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441

Dear Mr. Drury:

Thank you for your letter urging my support of S.F. 752/H.F. 273, the psychosurgery regulation bill.

A hearing on this bill was held during the summer interim by the Health Subcommittee of the House Health and Welfare Committee. At that time, an agreement was reached between the chief author, Representative Clark, the Subcommittee and the Minnesota Medical Association that the Medical Association would draft psychosurgery regulations similar to those in the bill and would attempt their voluntary adoption by Minnesota hospitals. The Medical Association will be reporting back to the Subcommittee on their progress. I understand that their draft regulations have been prepared and that they are beginning the process of approaching hospitals about voluntary compliance.

It is my understanding that if the Medical Association is unsuccessful in promoting voluntary psychosurgery regulation by



Senator Staples

Re: Constituent Letter/Psychosurgery Bill

March 12, 1980

Page 3

Minnesota hospitals, the chief authors of the bill, Senator Spear and Representative Clark, will pursue legislative regulations again in the 1981 session.

I understand that psychosurgery is a very controversial procedure, and that many psychiatrists and neurosurgeons both support and oppose its use. I believe that the steps taken by the authors and by the Health Subcommittee for voluntary regulation are, at this time, appropriate. I hope that these efforts will be successful in producing adequate and effective psychosurgery regulation. If they are not, I am sure that Senator Spear and Representative Clark, who have been working diligently on this issue for several years, will pursue the matter again in the 1981 Legislature. I agree with them that the nature of psychosurgery requires a special effort for protection of the rights of patients for whom this procedure may be recommended, and I support their efforts in this matter.

Sincerely,

Emily Staples

Marcia  
2/26

The Honorable Emily Ann Staples  
Minn. Senate  
St. Paul, Minn. 55155

Feb. 12, 1980

Dear Senator,

I would like to inform you that I  
am in agreement with S.F. 752, the  
bill to regulate psychosurgery. I have  
seen the "fruits" of this practice and  
think it is hideous. Your help is  
appreciated.

Find out who is author  
What is its status?

Sincerely,  
Dan Drury  
9610 37<sup>th</sup> PR. Ns. #102  
Plymouth, Minn. 55441

752

# Health State Board

Regulating the use of psychosurgery, providing patient rights, voluntary informed consent, waiting period, prohibiting psychosurgery on minors permitting withdrawal of consent; requiring reports to and review by the board of health  
 March 5/79 Introduced first reading 3/26/79

Authors: Spear, Keefe, Merriam

Author added

March 5/79 ~~Com. + report H.W. + C.~~  
 Intro.

No action

Interim House hearing

~~1/2/80~~



**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 6, 1980

Dan Drury  
9610 37th Place North, #102  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441

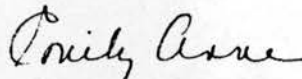
Dear Dan:

Thank you for your letter in support of S. F. 752.

Inasmuch as Senator Allan Spear, the bill's chief author, has not submitted a hearing request to the Health, Welfare, and Corrections Committee of the Senate, the bill will remain unheard this session. From what I understand, the situation in the House is similar.

I am sympathetic to your concerns and really appreciate your taking the time to write.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

The Honorable Emily Ann Staples  
Minn. Senate  
St. Paul, Minn. 55155

Feb. 12, 1980

Dear Senator,

I would like to inform you that I am in agreement with S.F. 752, the bill to regulate psychosurgery. I have seen the "fruits" of this practice and think it is hideous. Your help is appreciated.

Find out who is author  
What is its status?

Sincerely,  
Dan Drury  
9610 37<sup>th</sup> Pl. N.E. #102  
Plymouth, Minn. 55441

752

Health State Board

Regulating the use of psychosurgery, providing  
patient rights, voluntary informed consent, waiting  
period, prohibiting psychosurgery on minors  
permitting withdrawal of consent; requiring  
reports to and review by the board of health  
March 5/29 Introduced first reading 3/26/29

Authors: Spear, Keefe, Merriam

March 5/29 Com. + report H.W. & C.

~~100-100~~

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 10, 1980

Reverend Lee S. Thoni  
3501 Virginia Avenue North  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55427

Dear Reverend Thoni:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter concerning Governor Quie's stand on the MTC. I share your frustration regarding this issue. Certainly the proposed decrease in service as advocated by the Governor, would force more individual vehicle use, just the opposite of what we need.

Although the suggested price hike appears to be another deterrent to bus ridership, I believe that a 60¢ fare is probably equivalent to a 30¢ fare a few years ago and is, unfortunately, an expected reaction to our inflationary spiral. Also at issue is the degree to which the state is fiscally able to subsidize the system. I am sure that with the increasing costs of fuel and management, it is still a savings to take the bus.

I think you hit upon the major obstacle to any kind of effective resolution to the energy crisis when you said that you wondered if people believed the energy shortage is real! I'm afraid that not enough do and will remain unconvinced until costs escalate to prohibitive proportions. For this reason, we need an intensive and far-reaching public education program, and much more "creative energy" being channeled into alternative energy sources, more efficient mass transportation systems, etc.

I can assure you that the Legislature is very concerned about this issue, and that your letter does not fall upon deaf ears!

I really appreciate your taking the time to write, and if you have additional or specific proposals to make, I would love to hear them.

Best regards,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm



3501 Virginia Ave. N.  
Minneapolis, Minn 55427  
February 14, 1980

Senator Ann Staples  
235 State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minn. 55155

Dear Senator Staples:

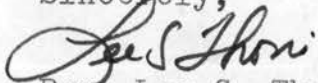
I am writing to you in reference to the article in yesterday's Minneapolis Tribune concerning Governor Quie's stand on the MTC issue. I have been in communication with the Governor on this issue in the past but his response has been less than satisfactory as far as I am concerned. I have enclosed copies of this correspondence I have had with him on the matter. After feeling this frustration, I have decided to write to you.

It seems almost unbelievable that any program should be suggested at this time that would make bus ridership less popular than it is already. As I mentioned in my letter to Governor Quie on December 21st, it is alarming to see how many people now travel alone in cars on their way to work. It is my feeling that an increase in fare would send even more people into their private cars to drive to work all by themselves.

I would appreciate it if you would take this issue seriously when it comes before the Legislature. I would hope that other solutions might be found for the MTC problem other than cutting service or raising the fares. The energy shortage is real! Sometimes I wonder if we really believe that!!

Thank you in advance!

Sincerely,



Rev. Lee S. Thoni

Respond

3501 Virginia Ave. N.  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55427  
February 14, 1980

Governor Al Quie  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minn. 55155

COPY

Dear Governor Quie:

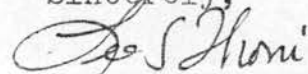
I am writing to you again on the subject of your dealings with the problem of MTC funding. I wrote to you on December 21st and I received a response from you about a week ago saying that you were studying the issue. Since your response in today's newspaper is much the same as it was in December, I can hardly believe you really did thoroughly study the issue as you said you would in your letter to me.

In my work at the National Offices of The ALC, I struggle with people who are concerned about the issues facing them in this world. I feel many people are honestly concerned about the energy problem and would like to do something about it. I do not believe that your response as reported in the newspaper indicates a realistic look at this difficult issue. Your response seems to be just the opposite of what it should be at this critical time in history. It seems as though we should be encouraging people to use public transportation rather than making it less possible for the general public.

One of the other issues that I face in my work with people is how they can make their feelings known and understood by either political or church leaders. Too often, people are certain that their leaders really do not listen to them and are only concerned about their own interests. I think both of us have to keep that concern in mind.

I am basically voicing my concern to you at this point. I am, however, writing to my legislators in order to see if they will be more receptive in doing something about this important issue.

Sincerely,



Rev. Lee S. Thoni

c.c. Rep. Lon Heinitz  
Senator Ann Staples

3501 Virginia Ave. N.  
Minneapolis, Mn. 55427  
December 21, 1979

COPY

Governor Al Quie  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minn 55155

Dear Governor Quie:

In the past few days, I have read with interest your views on the future of public transportation in the Twin Cities area. In a day in age when we hear about gas shortages and the need to cut down on our consumption of energy, I am afraid I do not understand your position. I recently moved to this area from the West Coast and plans are gaining momentum in many cities in the West to subsidize mass transit in such a way as to encourage people to stop driving automobiles and take some other forms of transportation. I would think it wise to do the same thing in this area. Granted, the local system is already being subsidized to a great extent but is this the time to attempt to cut that subsidy and throw a greater burden upon those who have chosen to leave their cars at home and ride the bus? As I listen to bus riders as I go to work by that means, I hear them already say that a sizable increase in fare would put them back in their cars again.

I have lived in San Francisco and other metropolitan areas of the West where mass transit is very good and very cheap. Beside those systems, there are concentrated efforts to encourage car pools. When I moved here and began riding the bus, I was amazed at the number of cars I observed going into downtown Minneapolis with a single person in each car. I decided one day to take my own official survey. When I boarded the Medicine Lake Line bus at 35th Avenue North and Winnetka, I began counting cars going both directions that had more than one person in the car. The bus I ride travels down Winnetka to downtown via Golden Valley Road, Douglas Drive and Olson Memorial Highway. Out of the hundreds of cars I observed that day, only twenty of them carried more than one person. It seems to me that a program needs to be devised to make bus riding more popular and inviting rather than more expensive.

When I was a student at St. Olaf College over 20 years ago, I heard a great deal about you and your farming background. Since I was also from a Wisconsin farm and a Republican background, I felt a certain affinity with you. As a farm boy, I heard a great deal about how farmers, especially of the Republican variety, wanted price supports as high as possible. I can only assume that was one of your wishes too. You are, therefore, not against subsidy when it benefits your means of livelihood. I admit that I never was able to understand that "parity talk" and it may not apply here but I think it does. Our country has constantly subsidized programs in areas that will be for the public good. At this time, I feel that it is necessary to do whatever possible to encourage people to use our public transit system in the face of rising fuel costs and diminishing supplies. I hope you will give this matter more thought before you support an increase in bus fares.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Rev. Lee S. Thoni



**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 12, 1980

Al Goblirsch  
5505 Vicksburg  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55446

Dear Al:

Thanks for your note about assistance to non-  
public school children.

I'm glad to inform you that I recently voted  
for the passage of S.F. 1653.

Best regards,

*Emily Anne*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm



23 Feb 1980  
A.J. Goblirsch  
5505 Vicksburg L.N.  
PLY MN 55446

Sen Emily Staples  
State Capitol Bldg  
St Paul Mn

Dear Sen Staples,

Children in non public school  
need every bit as much help in  
the Educational field as public  
school children.

Therefore I would appreciate  
your support for Bill

S.F. 1653 concerning Individualized  
Instructional Materials.

Sincerely yours  
Al Goblirsch

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 6, 1980

Foster Cole  
1536 Winnetka Avenue North  
Golden Valley, Minnesota 55427

Dear Foster:

Thank you for your letter in opposition to the proposed legislation to raise the drinking age to 21.

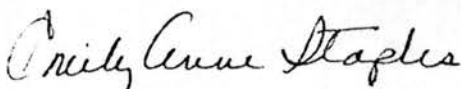
Chemical dependency among the teenage, as well as adult population, is a chronic problem which must be dealt with in an effective manner.

Advocates of the proposed legislation argue that a higher drinking age would protect the younger teenage population from early exposure to alcohol. Opponents argue that teenage consumption of alcohol will continue regardless of the legal age. Advocates argue that traffic fatalities will be reduced, while opponents claim that tough enforcement is more likely to be effective.

Young adults who have attained the age of majority argue that privilege as well as responsibility must come with age. This issue is indeed quite complex. Raising the legal drinking age is but one aspect of the problem. Enforcement, education and increased funding for teenage chemical dependency programs are some of the essential components of any solution.

I certainly appreciate hearing from you and I will consider your viewpoint as I weigh the merits of this proposed legislation.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

1536 Winnetka Avenue North  
Golden Valley, MN 55427  
February 26, 1980

Emily Staples

Emily Staples:

The bill to raise the drinking age to 21 would be a double standard of the worst kind. As a 18 year old person I am held responsible for all my actions, but I am considered a irresponsible child by the law makers. I feel it is unjust and unfair.

When I am at work, at a hotel, I see the age group, mostly older business persons, the law makers deem responsible enough to drink stagger, stumble, make trouble, do vandalism, and act very irresponsibly. It sickens me to think I am considered, because of my age, less able to handle my self in the use of alcohol then them.

We all know that teenagers drink, some responsibly, some not, just as some adults drink responsibly, and some don't. As a high school student I can see a raise in the use of marijuana, valium, quaalude, LSD and other deadly substances. if the age goes up. You may want to look at these facts before you vote. The committee that studied the bill heard testimony from drug and chemical dependency counselors not to pass the bill.

Unfortunately some teens choose to saturate themselves with drugs, your vote on this issue will, I feel, in part help made the decisions with which ones they do it with. It sounds terrible, but as a teen I see it is a reality that must be looked at, not ignored.

Thank you,

Foster Cole  
Voting resident

**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 6, 1980

Carolyn S. Johnson  
4948 Normandy Place  
Golden Valley, Minnesota

Dear Carolyn:

Thank you for your comments on public bus service in the Twin Cities. I couldn't agree with you more that mass transportation services need to be improved and nurtured, not discouraged and cut back. With our energy situation becoming increasingly critical, all efforts must be expended to encourage the most efficient use of our precious resources.

I'm with you! -- and thanks for writing.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm



4948 Normandy  
Place  
Golden Valley,  
Mn.

February 18, 1980

Dear Ms. Staples -

Please do not permit  
<sup>public</sup> bus service in the Twin City  
area to be decreased.

Gov. Quie's remarks scared  
me. I am totally dependent  
on mass transit. The bus  
service is terrible, but I  
cope... I need evening service  
to get home from meetings -  
& also Sun. service - however  
poor it is - for Sun aft.  
musical & church activity. -  
Increased cost - OK - but  
no cuts! Thank you!  
Carol S. Johnson

**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 3, 1980

Mary Jane Schrandt  
North Ridge Care Center  
5430 Boone Avenue North  
New Hope, Minnesota

Dear Mary Jane:

Congratulations on your appointment to the State Board of Nursing. Now you can keep me informed of what we need to be doing for nurses and how to make them fit even more effectively into the whole health care system.

I'm looking forward to our summer sortie!

Best regards,

*Emily Anne*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

**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 7, 1980

Bette Cushing  
3475 Pilgrim Lane  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441

Dear Bette:

Thanks so much for writing in regard to the PELRA amendments that would affect all public employees, including teachers, in collective bargaining.

I am Vice-Chairman of the Senate Employment Committee which deals with labor legislation, but the PELRA amendments to the bargaining bill go before the Senate Governmental Operations Committee, and I will not have an opportunity to hear testimony on them until the bill comes to the floor of the Senate.

I appreciate hearing your views, and am aware that this important piece of legislation is ranked number one on the MEA list of objectives during this legislative session.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

3475 Pilgrim Lane  
Plymouth, Minn. 55441

Jan. 16, 1980

Honorable Emily Staples  
Minnesota State Senate  
State Capital  
St. Paul, Minn. 55155

Dear Mrs. Staples:

I am writing to express my enthusiasm for the PELRA amendment and my concern about the current law.

The present system is a long, drawn out bargaining session with no deadlines, hence no pressure to settle issues early.

It is to everyone's advantage, students' and teachers', to settle contracts early.

I urge you to consider PELRA amendments carefully and vote for them.

Thank you for the time.

Yours very truly  
Betty Cushing



Feb. 29, 1980

Dear Ms. Staples:

We hear that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is going to start issuing new licences for the building of more nuclear power plants.

The dangers of nuclear wastes are so great that we believe they will always pose a threat to mankind no matter how disposed of.

We urgently ask you to help find alternative and ~~safe~~ ways for new energy sources.

We ask you this in the name of the future of mankind on this earth.

Sincerely,

Mrs & Mrs. L.R. Florian  
11625-37<sup>th</sup> Pl. N.  
Plymouth, Mn. 55441

**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 6, 1980

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Florian  
11625 - 37th Pl. N.  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Florian:

Thank you for your letter stating your concern about the dangers of nuclear wastes. I can assure you that the Legislature is most concerned with the issue of nuclear power as it affects Minnesota.

The problem is a complicated one in that there are so many issues in addition to the safe disposal of nuclear waste itself that surround the nuclear controversy. There are questions of federal vs. state jurisdiction as it relates to the regulation of nuclear power plants, the determination of liability, the burden of cost relating to decontamination, decommissioning and evacuation, and of course, the whole area of nuclear reactor safety. If our state and our country continue to depend on nuclear power as an energy source, these questions must be answered and a solution found.

I appreciate your taking the time to share your views with me.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

4418 Josephine Lane  
Robbinsdale, MN 55422  
February 29, 1980

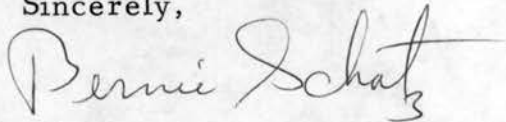
Senator Emily Anne Staples  
235 Minnesota Capital  
Saint Paul, MN 55155

Dear Senator Staples:

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution on Organ Donorship.  
I would appreciate it very much if you and Jim Heap could  
put political differences aside and sit down and discuss how to  
put this non-political resolution into bill form.

This resolution passed at my caucus in 1978 and in 1980.  
Being that it is non-political, I don't think it will ever become  
part of a party platform. Thank you for your concerns and  
interest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bernie Schatz". The signature is fluid and includes a small flourish at the end.

Bernie Schatz

Resolution

ORGAN DONORSHIP

- Whereas: An individual of legal age can now indicate organ donorship on their drivers license. and
- Whereas: An individual not of legal age, even by one day, can not have donorship indicated on their drivers license. and
- Whereas: An individual applying for their 18th birthday driver license can sign for their own license at any time within 60 days of their 18th birthday.
- Therefore: Part I An individual who will be of legal age within 60 days can sign, requesting that organ donorship be indicated on their drivers license. and
- Part II An individual, who is not of legal age may request organ donorship be indicated on their drivers license by having their legal parent or guardian co-sign.



Dear Bernie,

I received a copy of your Organ  
Donarship resolution Thank you.  
I am sponsoring the anatomical Gifts  
bill S.F. 2015 '10 I appreciate the  
information.

Best regards.  
EAS

**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**

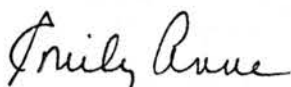
March 6, 1980

Bernie Schatz  
4418 Josephine Lane  
Robbinsdale, Minnesota 55422

Dear Bernie:

Thanks for sending me a copy of your Organ Donorship Resolution. I am the Senate author of the anatomical gifts bill, S.F. 2015, so I appreciate the information.

Best regards,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

**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 28, 1980

Richard Scott  
2425 Valley Crest Road  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55422

Dear Richard:

Thank you for your letter stating your support for the Nuclear Safe Waste Bill. I can assure you that the Legislature is most concerned with the issue of nuclear power as it affects Minnesota.

The problem is a complicated one in that there are so many issues in addition to the safe disposal of nuclear waste itself that surround the nuclear controversy. There are questions of federal vs. state jurisdiction as it relates to the regulation of nuclear power plants, the determination of liability, the burden of cost relating to decontamination, decommissioning and evacuation, and of course, the whole area of nuclear reactor safety. If our state and our country continue to depend on nuclear power as an energy source, these questions must be answered and a solution found.

I appreciate your taking the time to share your views with me.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

**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 28, 1980

Mark Peifer  
1536 Boone Avenue North  
Golden Valley, Minnesota 55427

Dear Mark:

Thank you for your letter stating your support for the Nuclear Safe Waste Bill. I can assure you that the Legislature is most concerned with the issue of nuclear power as it affects Minnesota.

The problem is a complicated one in that there are so many issues in addition to the safe disposal of nuclear waste itself that surround the nuclear controversy. There are questions of federal vs. state jurisdiction as it relates to the regulation of nuclear power plants, the determination of liability, the burden of cost relating to decontamination, decommissioning and evacuation, and of course, the whole area of nuclear reactor safety. If our state and our country continue to depend on nuclear power as an energy source, these questions must be answered and a solution found.

I appreciate your taking the time to share your views with me.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm



**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 28, 1980

Karin Larson  
2641 Lee Avenue North  
Golden Valley, Minnesota 55422

Dear Karin:

Thank you for your letter stating your support for the Nuclear Safe Waste Bill. I can assure you that the Legislature is most concerned with the issue of nuclear power as it affects Minnesota.

The problem is a complicated one in that there are so many issues in addition to the safe disposal of nuclear waste itself that surround the nuclear controversy. There are questions of federal vs. state jurisdiction as it relates to the regulation of nuclear power plants, the determination of liability, the burden of cost relating to decontamination, decommissioning and evacuation, and of course, the whole area of nuclear reactor safety. If our state and our country continue to depend on nuclear power as an energy source, these questions must be answered and a solution found.

I appreciate your taking the time to share your views with me.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

**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 28, 1980

Mary Jane Wegley  
2225 Vale Crest Road  
Golden Valley, Minnesota 55422

Dear Mary Jane:

Thank you for your letter stating your support for the Nuclear Safe Waste Bill. I can assure you that the Legislature is most concerned with the issue of nuclear power as it affects Minnesota.

The problem is a complicated one in that there are so many issues in addition to the safe disposal of nuclear waste itself that surround the nuclear controversy. There are questions of federal vs. state jurisdiction as it relates to the regulation of nuclear power plants, the determination of liability, the burden of cost relating to decontamination, decommissioning and evacuation, and of course, the whole area of nuclear reactor safety. If our state and our country continue to depend on nuclear power as an energy source these questions must be answered and a solution found.

I appreciate your taking the time to share your views with me.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*  
Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

**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 28, 1980

Larry and Margaret Baranick  
2155 Shadyview Lane  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55447

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Baranick:

Thank you for your letter in support of the proposed legislation to raise the drinking age to 21.

I agree with you that chemical dependency among the teenage population is a chronic problem which must be dealt with in an effective manner,

Advocates of the proposed legislation argue that a higher drinking age would protect the younger teenage population from early exposure to alcohol. Opponents argue that teenage consumption of alcohol will continue regardless of the legal age. Advocates argue that traffic fatalities will be reduced, while opponents claim that tough enforcement is more likely to be effective.

Young adults who have attained the age of majority argue that privilege as well as responsibility must come with age. This is a very complex issue, and raising the legal drinking age is but one aspect of the problem. Enforcement, education, and increased funding for teenage chemical dependency programs are some of the essential components of any solution.

I certainly appreciate hearing from you, and will keep your concerns in mind as this proposed legislation moves through the Senate.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

Dear Senator,

2/22

I am unfamiliar with writing official letters of concern, so please bear with me as I try to express myself as simply and briefly as I can.

I strongly support the Nuclear Safe Waste Bill. I am greatly concerned about the well being of this beautiful state, and the ethical integrity of both, those who have the power to direct its state of affairs and those who benefit from those decisions (myself included). I have been impressed with the contribution nuclear energy has made. I acknowledge that it is essential to our economy and general livelihood at this time in history. But, we must remember, if we are concerned about future generations, of the potential there is in both nuclear waste and the profit motive. It seems to me that asking for a safe means of nuclear waste disposal before further construction of additional power plants is not asking too much. I realize that this would result in a monetary burden on

→



all of us. We would need an alternative of some sort to counter balance either the use of energy & or the economic loss. I also realize ~~to find an alternative is not an easy~~ that there is no easy alternatives, but I strongly believe that the assurance of a safe tomorrow is worth the expense or hardships we would all face. We ~~are~~ also must face them now, before we blunder into something we will not be able to cope with in the ~~near~~ onset of unpreseeable events.

To find a safe disposal for nuclear wastes before further construction of nuclear power plants is the only sensible course of action to take!

Sincerely,

Paul Sut

21 February, 1980

Dear Senator Staples,

I am writing to express my concern about SF 657, a bill to place a moratorium on the construction of further nuclear power facilities in Minnesota until such a time as a safe means of waste disposal is found, and until the true costs of this means of power are known.

At the ~~present~~ time, despite President Carter's protestations to the contrary, no truly safe means of waste disposal are known. Isotopes included in the waste have half-lives ranging from decades to hundreds of thousands of years. No waste disposal plan yet devised can guarantee this reliability; this raises the spectre of problems in the future that would make Three Mile Island look like a picnic in comparison.

In addition, this long term custody of these wastes will require constant monitoring, for us and for untold many future generations. The simple cost of administering these sites and the potential cost in case of an accident betray our power companies propaganda on the low cost of nuclear power. In the long run the cost of each kilowatt will be exorbitant. The first indications have already begun to come in, as the cost of dismantling Three mile Island climbs higher and higher. Minnecotans

will soon begin to pay the price - Elk River is now in  
need of dismantling. The Day of Monticello's and Prairie  
Island's demise isn't far.

The bill is now in the Senate Energy Committee,  
as you well know. It needs careful consideration.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mark Perfer

1536 Boone Avenue

Golden Valley, MN

55427

22 Feb. 1980

Emily Staples

43B

235 State Capitol

St. Paul, Mn. 55155

Dear Senator Staples,

With three nuclear plants in Minnesota, nuclear waste storage has become an important issue to me. With no permanent waste disposal sites open in the U.S. we are faced with the question of what to do with our wastes.

I strongly encourage you to support the Nuclear Safe Waste Bill, S.F. 657 which would halt any further construction of nuclear plants until a safe means of permanent disposal is found and a reasonable cost is known for such disposal.

Energy needs are not important enough to threaten human lives for.

Sincerely,

Karin Larson  
2641 Lee Ave No  
Golden Valley, Mn  
55422



Dear Senator Staples,

As of right now no safe means of disposal for nuclear wastes exists. Isotopes of nuclear wastes in unprotected forms can cause cancer and genetic defects. With three nuclear plants in Minnesota, nuclear storage has become an important issue to us. The health and safety of Minnesota citizens is potentially endangered.

The nuclear safe waste bill assures that any further construction of nuclear plants will be postponed until a safe and economically feasible means of disposal is known.

Therefore, I would encourage you to support the Nuclear Safe Waste Bill, H.F. 378 and S.F. 657.

Sincerely,

Mary Jane Wegley N.S.

2155 Shadyview Lane  
Plymouth, Mn. 55447  
February 12, 1980


Honorable Governor Albert H. Quie  
Honorable Representative O.J. Heinitz  
Honorable Senator Emily A. Staples  
State Capitol Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Representatives of the People:

This letter is to indicate our support for the bill (H.F. 1661) which would return the legal age for drinking to 21. We would appreciate anything which you, as our representatives, could do to encourage or facilitate this bill getting through the Judiciary Committee and being presented to the Legislature.

We believe this to be an urgent and significant issue for our community and State. Statistics plainly point out that a change is in order. We would appreciate you giving this matter your immediate attention.

Sincerely,



Larry and Margaret Baranick

**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 28, 1980

Doris B. Strauch  
3560 E. Medicine Lake Blvd.,  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441

Dear Miss Strauch:

Thank you for your recent letter telling me about your opposition to the proposed tax on gasoline. Senator Purfeerst, Chairman of the Senate Transportation Committee, has proposed that a Task Force be established to study the transportation revenue question in a comprehensive manner. Senator Purfeerst will be bringing this proposal before the Senate in a few weeks. I am enclosing a copy of a newspaper article describing this plan.

Because this is a new approach to a very complex situation, I have not had time to evaluate it. I can assure you that I will study the problem very carefully. Many people are being hurt by the unfortunate economic situation caused by the rise in energy costs.

Thank you for taking the time to write.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

# Purfeerst opposes increase in gas tax

By David Phelps  
Staff Writer

Sen. Clarence Purfeerst urged the Legislature Wednesday to reject increases in the gasoline tax this year.

Purfeerst, chairman of the Senate Transportation Committee, said immediate funding problems for the state Department of Transportation could be solved by shifting revenue from other agencies.

And he said the Legislature should create a special commission to evaluate a wide range of transportation issues and financing problems between now and the 1981 session.

"At this time I would not recommend any gas tax increase," Purfeerst told a press conference. "Before taking that drastic an action, I feel we need a more comprehensive picture of the transportation revenue picture."

The task force that Purfeerst recommended would consist of five senators, five House members and five people appointed by the governor.

The transportation department's revenue shortfall for the next 18 months is estimated at \$150 million. Purfeerst said the problem could be checked by halting the transfer of gasoline tax revenue from the highway user fund to the Department of Public Safety. That department operates the State Patrol and the Division of Driver & Vehicle Services.

Purfeerst said that would give the transportation department budget another \$30 million, or the equiv-



**Clarence Purfeerst**

alent of a 2½-cent increase in the 9-cent gasoline tax.

However, the funds lost by the Department of Public Safety would have to be reimbursed from the state's general fund.

Although the general fund is projected to have a surplus of about \$83 million at the end of this biennium, the Legislature is considering spending proposals that could sharply cut that figure.

Moreover, Gov. Al Quie has said he will oppose big new spending programs this year.

There is a strong push in the Legislature for a gasoline tax increase of up to 3 cents a gallon. Quie, many local government officials and highway lobbying organizations support that proposal.

Purfeerst said his proposed task force would also study public transit.

For the immediate future, he said the projected \$23.6 million budget deficit of the Metropolitan Transit Commission during the next 18 months can be partially checked by increasing its property tax levy by \$3 million and providing additional state operating assistance of about \$5 million.

**Tribune State  
News Bureaus**

**Minneapolis** / (612) 372-4542  
**Rochester** / 708 Marquette Bank Building  
(507) 288-1417  
**Duluth** / 405A Lonsdale Building  
(218) 727-7344



Senator Emily Anne Staples  
State Capitol  
St Paul, Minn 551

Dear Senator Staples:

I am 46 years old, never married  
and live on a fixed income of about  
\$500 per month. \$204 goes to my  
house loan, \$60 a month for medication  
& \$90 for doctor visits because I am  
disabled and can't work.

As you can tell I am very  
disturbed by the proposed increased  
tax on gas. I know we need to keep  
up on our highway program but I  
think they should use the tax received  
from auto buyers instead of putting  
more of a load on us fixed income  
people.

Sincerely  
Doris B Strach  
3560 E. Medicine Lb. Blvd  
Plymouth, Minn 55441



# Senate Majority Research

ROOM 24G      STATE CAPITOL      ST. PAUL, MN. 55155  
(612) 296-4949

ROOM 446      STATE OFFICE BUILDING      ST. PAUL, MN. 55155  
(612) 296-4113

February 28, 1980

TO:              Senator Staples  
FROM:           Janet Kampf  
RE:              Proposed Gas Tax

Enclosed please find a suggested response to the letter  
from Doris B. Strauch.

## DRAFT LETTER

Dear Doris:

Thank you for your recent letter telling me about your opposition to the proposed tax on gasoline. Senator Purfeerst, Chairman of the Senate Transportation Committee, has proposed that a Task Force be established to study the transportation revenue question in a comprehensive manner. Senator Purfeerst will be bringing this proposal before the Senate in a few weeks. I am enclosing a copy of a newspaper article describing this plan.

Because this is a new approach to a very complex situation, I have not had time to evaluate it. I can assure you that I will study the problem very carefully. Many people are being hurt by the unfortunate economic situation caused by the rise in energy costs.

Thank you again for taking the time to write to me about this important matter.

Sincerely,

JK/gu



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 26, 1980

Mr. Don Midura  
2730 Norwood Lane  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441

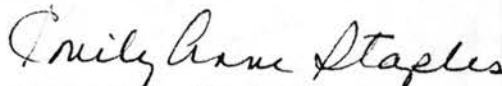
Dear Mr. Midura:

Thank you for your letter regarding interest on escrow accounts. Minnesota has, since June 1, 1976, required that interest be paid on certain escrow accounts required for conventional loans. At first the law required that 3% interest be paid. Since that time, the interest requirements have gone to 4%, and since August 1, 1979, the required rate has been 5%. These interest requirements apply only to conventional loans and only those conventional loans where the original mortgage amount was less than 80% of the lender's appraised value of the residential unit at the time the loan was made. The interest requirement does not apply to VA or FHA loans because requirements for those loans are under federal jurisdiction. In addition, interest on escrow accounts for conventional loans must only be paid when those accounts are mandatory. If offered as an option for the buyer, the lender need not pay interest, presumably because the account can then be considered a service provided by the lender.

I have enclosed a copy of Senate Counsel's summary of the 1977 amendments to the usury law. This summary outlines the interest on escrow accounts requirement. The only change that has been made in that provision since that time, has been to change the interest rate from 4% to 5%.

I hope that this information will prove helpful. If you have any additional questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

Enclosure

COMMITTEES • Health, Welfare & Corrections • Energy & Housing • Vice Chairman,  
Employment • General Legislation & Administrative Rules • Veterans Affairs •

Dear Senator Staples:

An issue which I hear very little about is one which deals with escrow accounts held by banks and mortgage companies for those of us who hold or have mortgages on our homes.

Basically, I feel these should be interest bearing accounts. The banks and other lending institutions are running a very lucrative business with our (my) money. I do not know how many other states allow these escrow accounts to be <sup>interest</sup> bearing, but I am aware that some states have enacted this kind of ~~little~~ progressive consumer legislation.

Sincerely

Alan Medina

2730 Norwood Lane

Plymouth Mn 55441





# Senate Majority Research

ROOM 24G      STATE CAPITOL      ST. PAUL, MN. 55155  
(612) 296-4949

ROOM 446      STATE OFFICE BUILDING      ST. PAUL, MN. 55155  
(612) 296-4113

February 25, 1980

TO:                    Senator Staples  
FROM:                Denise Anderson *DA*  
RE:                    Letter From Don Midura Concerning Interest on Escrow Accounts

You can tell Mr. Midura that Minnesota has, since June 1, 1976, required that interest be paid on certain escrow accounts required for conventional loans. At first the law required that 3% interest be paid. Since that time the interest requirements have gone to 4%, and since August 1, 1979, the required rate has been 5%. You may want to point out that the interest requirements apply only to conventional loans and only those conventional loans where the original mortgage amount was less than 80% of the lender's appraised value of the residential unit at the time the loan was made. The interest requirement does not apply to VA or FHA loans because requirements for those loans are under federal jurisdiction. In addition, interest on escrow accounts for conventional loans must only be paid when those accounts are mandatory. If offered as an option for the buyer, the lender need not pay interest, presumably because the account can then be considered a service provided by the lender.

I have enclosed a copy of Senate Counsel's summary of the 1977 amendments on the usury law. That summary outlines the interest on escrow accounts requirement. The only change that has been made in that provision since that time, has been to change the interest rate from 4% to 5%.

I hope that this information will prove helpful. If you have any questions or would like me to draft a letter to Mr. Midura, contact me at #6-7425.

DA/gu  
Enc.



CONVENTIONAL MORTGAGE LOANS, Chapter 350, H.F. 500: Amends various sections of M.S. 47, 48 and 334. Specifically authorizes supervised banking institutions and lenders approved by the administrator of the farmers home administration to make farmers home administration insured or guaranteed loans; requires itemization of additional service charges for construction loans and prohibits collecting the additional 1% service charge permitted for construction loans if the lender does not perform the service or if the lender has already made the charge for the service; extends the definition of "conventional loan" to include all loans secured by mortgage upon residential property, except federally insured or guaranteed loans, contracts for deed or installment land contracts, loans made by credit unions, business and agricultural loans, and loans in excess of \$100,000; permits the charging of the developer's commitment fee as a separate permissible closing cost; permits any person to make a conventional loan and removes the provisions requiring that the conventional loan be eligible for purchase by the federal national mortgage association or the federal home loan mortgage corporation; extends the expiration of the floating interest rate provisions from 7-31-77 to 7-31-79; imposes certain obligations on the lender regarding readability of the promissory note and mortgage, furnishing copies of the documents to the borrower, and giving notice to the borrower of his rights upon default of the mortgage; removes the requirement of paying interest on escrow accounts for conventional loans where the original principal amount exceeds 80% of the lender's appraised value of the residential unit at the time the loan is made and as to loans insured or guaranteed by the administrator of the farmers home administration; increases from 3% to 4% per annum the interest rate on escrow accounts and removes from the commerce commission the discretion to increase the interest rate on escrow accounts; requires a mortgagee offering escrow accounts as an option to notify the mortgagor of his other options before 7-1-77 and at the time a new mortgage is made, the mortgagor's other options being to pay insurance and taxes on his own, open a passbook savings account, or elect a non-interest bearing escrow account serviced by the mortgagee at no charge; imposes a penalty for intentional violations of the conventional home loan provisions; requires lenders making more than five conventional loans in a calendar year to register with the banking division and requires that all such lenders report annually as to the number of conventional and other loans made, committed, or sold, and the dollar amount thereof. Prohibits more than half of the proceeds of installment loans from being used to finance the purchase of the borrower's primary residence other than a mobile home. Removes mutual building association loans as an exception from coverage by the usury provisions. Extends the expiration date for provisions exempting from the usury provisions loans of \$100,000 or more, from 7-1-78 to 7-31-79. Escrow provisions effective 6-1-77; remainder effective 5-28-77.

Now  
5%

**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 25, 1980

Rodney W. Carlson  
17910 - 8th Avenue North  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55447

Dear Mr. Carlson:

Thank you for your recent letter expressing your concern about the use of salt on our highways. I agree that this is a difficult and most frustrating problem. I did a little investigation and found the following.

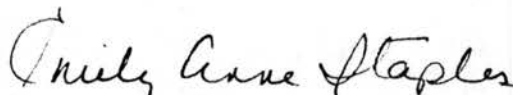
The Minnesota Department of Transportation is currently conducting tests on two different methods of applying de-icing chemicals which, if successful, could reduce the quantities of salt used. In the St. Cloud area, they are making a brine of salt and water and spraying it on the roads. In the Rochester and Virginia areas, they are trying a different method of adding chemicals to the sand and salt which wets the solution to make it stick better to the road.

On a national level there is some work being done on trying to develop other chemicals which are not corrosive. Two chemicals have been recommended for future study, but in both cases, their cost is projected to be five times that of salt, which may make them economically unfeasible.

There are some states and European countries which have experimented with using only sand, but the results of those experiments were poor. Until a chemical can be found that is non-corrosive and economically feasible, I'm afraid salt is the only effective method we have of making our highways safe and driveable during the winter months. Hopefully, the experiments being conducted by the state will produce a better use of salt in the very near future.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

**COMMITTEES • Health, Welfare & Corrections • Energy & Housing • Vice Chairman,  
Employment • General Legislation & Administrative Rules • Veterans Affairs •**



# Senate Majority Research

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(612) 296-4113

---

February 25, 1980

MEMO TO:    Senator Staples  
  
FROM:        Rosemary Goff  
  
RE:          Use of Salt on Highways  
              (Rodney W. Carlson)

The following is a suggested response to Rodney Carlson.

The Minnesota Transportation Department is currently conducting tests on two different methods of applying de-icing chemicals which, if successful, could reduce the quantities of salt used. In the St. Cloud area they are making a brine of salt and water and spraying it on the roads. In Rochester and Virginia areas they are trying a different method of adding chemicals to the sand and salt which wets the solution to make it stick better to the road.

On a national level there is some work being done on trying to develop other chemicals which are not corrosive. Two chemicals have been recommended for future study, but in both cases their cost is projected to be five times that of salt, which may make them economically unfeasible.

There are states and European countries which have experimented with using only sand, but those experiments did not work out. Until a chemical can be found that is non-corrosive and economically feasible, salt is the only effective method we have of making our highways driveable during the winter months. Hopefully the experiments being conducted by the state will produce a better use of salt in the very near future.





Feb. 20, 1980

17910- 8th Ave. No.

Minneapolis, Mn. 55447.

Senator Emily Staples,

State Capitol,

St. Paul, Mn. 55155.

Dear Mrs. Staples:

It looks to me like you are a Senator that likes to do good for the people, and I have voted for you because of that. What I would like to see is that you and some other Senators would do something to stop the use of that horrible salt on the streets and roads of this state. There was a article in the newspaper about salt which said of all the letters they got about salt the have only gotten one that was in favor of salt. So I am sure you would make thousand of people happy if you would try to do something about that horrible stuff. It seems like they have to have a excuse to put it on,  
(over)

the other night there was a few snowflakes which I am sure would have blown off the roads, but they were out putting a hundred percent salt ~~on~~ the roads. This morning it was  $32^{\circ}$  and melting but they were out putting salt on, I think its ridiculous. It seems to me that each truck driver must have a quota that they must put on every winter whether it snows or not. That horrible stuff ruins the outside of your car, the inside of your car, your garage floor, your clothes, your furniture, the roads the bridges, vegetation, fish and does millions of dollars in damage every winter and they know that, but they still pile it on; it just doesn't make sense. You can't even go near your car but your clothes are all full of salt, and it doesn't come off easy. I guess a person should always wear old clothes. People protest about abortion, burning nuclear power but nobody does anything about that horrible salt. (next page)

which I think does more damage.

I would think if they would put plain sand on or a very small percent of salt that would do the trick.

I know I have seen them lots of times put one hundred percent plain salt no sand what so ever.

Sincerely Yours for Salt Free  
Roads.

Rodney W Carlson.

Salt! Salt and rust, rust, rust. My own  
folly and the northern, salt-laden winters  
will soon bring on the death rattle.

This is a piece I cut out of the  
paper about a persons car which I  
think tells a story.

P.S. I just feel that theres got to  
be something done about it.

**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 22, 1980

The Wright Family  
2370 Wisconsin Avenue North  
Golden Valley, Minnesota 55427

Dear Wrights:

Thank you for your letters urging my support of Representative Den Ouden's resolution against drafting women. As a member of the Minnesota Senate, however, I do not vote on House legislation and have no direct input in House matters.

As you may be aware, the resolution in question was heard yesterday in the House General Legislation and Veterans Affairs Committee chaired by Irv Anderson and was tabled. You may also be interested in knowing that the Minnesota Legislature passed the ERA in 1974.

Thank you for writing about your concerns.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm



Rep Emily Staples:

I want to express my support  
of the bill proposed by Carolyn Den Olden.  
I am against the draft of women!  
Minnesota is not An E.R.A. State!  
You as the peoples rep are responsible  
to make sure Minnesota stays Non  
E.R.A. Vote for Den Oldens Resolution

Judy M. Wyl  
2370 Wisc. Ave.

Golden Valley, Minn  
55427

2370 Wisc Ave No  
Mpls 55426  
Feb. 7, 1980

Rep. Emily Staples:

I want to join in the support of the bill proposed by Gaylin Den Ohlen. I'm deffinitely against registering + drafting of women. We of Minnesota are not for the E.R.A! Let's not take our women + put them in a position God never intended them to be.

I want you to vote in favor of this resolution.

Mrs Donald H. Wright

2370 Wisconsin Ave  
Golden Valley, Minn.  
55427

Representative Emily Staples,

I feel that Minnesota, both  
men and women, are against the  
draft of women and the E.R.A.  
amendment.

I ask you that you support  
and vote for the bill proposed  
by Captain Dan Ohlson.

I'm sure that you must have  
girls or relations that are old  
enough to be drafted. I have a  
sister and I'm sure don't want  
to see her drafted. I know for  
a fact she's against E.R.A.

So please vote for the Ohlson  
Bill.

Judd Walberg

2370 Wisconsin Ave.  
Golden Valley mn.  
55427

Feb. 8, 19~~79~~<sup>88</sup>

Rep. Emily Staples:

I am against registering and  
drafting of women. I hope you are  
to. Please support the proposal by  
Gaylin Ben Ohlden against the  
draft of WOMEN.

Sincerely,  
Liseann M. Wright



2370 Wisconsin Ave  
Golden Valley mn.

55407

Feb 7, 1980

Rep Emily Staples,

I am a 17 year old girl. In one year I will be 18 and eligible for registration and if need be the draft. I don't feel it's right for women to be put in this place and I highly urge you to vote <sup>Don</sup> for the bill proposed by Gaylen Shelden. It seems funny to me that the people or women that are for the draft are those who have no chance of being drafted because of age. The draft for women is against my beliefs of what God had planned for women.

Sincerely,  
Joann E Wright

**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 20, 1980

Officer Dennis H. Smith  
Golden Valley Police Department  
City of Golden Valley  
7800 Golden Valley Road  
Golden Valley, Minnesota 55427

Dear Officer Smith:

Congratulations on your selection as the WCCO  
Good Neighbor of the Day and also as Golden Valley  
Police Officer of the Year. It's quite a tribute  
and I'm sure is richly deserved.

Keep up the good work.

Best regards,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

**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 20, 1980

Don and Ella Magstadt  
3824 Zenith Avenue North  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Ella and Don:

Thank you so much for having your friends and neighbors over last night to visit with me. I know how much work it took to have that size group there, and I really appreciate it. I thoroughly enjoyed the evening and was grateful for the opportunity for interchange.

I'm enclosing a copy of my letter to the editor and will enclose a couple of others if we can locate them in the library. Also, I'll work on alternative enforcement for the Minnesota Clean Indoor Air Act, especially in eating places. I do share your concern over the problem.

It was really nice seeing you. I hope it won't be long before our paths cross again.

Best regards,

*Emily Anne*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

February 6 '80

Senator Anne Staples.

Dear Senator:

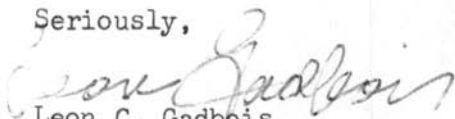
A return of stability to our Country's future, your future, my future and that of all our Minnesota citizens positively demands enactment "Initiative and Referendum".

It is just that simple.

You have more to lose and more to gain. I am eighty.

Do not fail your constituents.

Seriously,



Leon C. Gadbois  
4102 Lake Drive  
Robbinsdale, Mn.





**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**

Februar 14, 1980

Raymond Ernhart  
14420 - 17th Avenue North  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55441

Dear Mr. Ernhart:

Congratulations on your selection as a Driver of the Month. I had hoped to be at the dinner to congratulate you in person, but the "bug" had me in its grip. That, however, doesn't diminish my pride in your accomplishment.

Best regards,

*Emily Anne*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

1979 DRIVERS OF THE MONTH

District 8B

John E. Abdo  
4540 Oakley Street  
Duluth, Minnesota 55804  
Company: Century Mercury Motor Freight

District 18B

Donald P. Killeen  
Route 3  
Elk River, Minnesota 55330  
Company: American Fruit & Produce

District 43A

Raymond Ernhart  
14420 - 17th Avenue North  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55441  
Company: American Fruit & Produce

District 45B

Robert Bray  
6842 Regent Avenue North  
Brooklyn Center, Minnesota 55429  
Company: Hyman Freightways

District 47B

Donald D. Arentz  
8821 Madison NE  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55434  
Company: Advance United Expressways

District 48A

Joseph F. Tomascak  
2575 Rainbow Lane  
New Brighton, Minnesota 55112  
Company: Consolidated Freightways

District 52A

Nickolas A. Kalbler  
926 - 4th Street North  
South St. Paul, Minnesota 55075  
Company: Indianhead Truck Line

District 54A

Lloyd H. Kehn  
3907 Russell Avenue North  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55413  
Company: Advance United Expressways

District 60A

Kenneth J. LeMay  
3646 Longfellow Avenue South  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55407  
Company: American Fruit & Produce

District 62A

Kenneth W. Olson  
1032 Cromwell Avenue  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55114  
Company: Murphy Motor Freight Lines

District 63B

Herbert A. Davis  
879 South Lexington Parkway  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102  
Company: Century Mercury Motor Freight

**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 11, 1980

Mrs. D. H. McLaughlin  
2770 Quail Avenue North  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55422

Dear Mrs. McLaughlin:

Thank you for your letter concerning the one-week waiting period for unemployment compensation. I did a little investigating and found that all but five states require a waiting period before unemployment benefits are payable. One week is the most common period. In seven states, the waiting period becomes compensable if certain conditions are met, such as the payment of benefits for a given number of weeks. Minnesota law specifies that a payment for the waiting week will be made after four weeks benefits have been paid.

The purposes of such a period are, first, to exclude from coverage those unemployed who secure re-employment within this period; that is, it permits unemployment compensation to be paid to those who more fully need it. The belief here is that an individual should be expected to, and be able to, finance a week of unemployment. Second, like a "deductible" in auto or health insurance, it reduces the cost of the unemployment system, or conversely, for a given premium it permits a higher benefit.

At the present time, Representative Simoneau has introduced a bill in the House (H.F. 867) and Senator Johnson has introduced a bill in the Senate (S.F. 969) to remove the waiting period from the law. Senator Johnson, however, has not requested a hearing on the bill and it remains in the Employment Committee. You might wish to contact one of these gentlemen and let them know of your concern and interest in this matter.

If I can answer any more questions, please let me know.

Best regards,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator





# Senate Majority Research

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(612) 296-4949  
ROOM 446      STATE OFFICE BUILDING      ST. PAUL, MN. 55155  
(612) 296-4113

---

February 11, 1980

TO:                      Senator Staples  
FROM:                  Greg Failor *GF*  
SUBJECT:              Waiting Week - Unemployment Compensation

All but five states require a waiting period before unemployment benefits are payable. One week is the most common period. In seven states, the waiting period becomes compensable if certain conditions are met, such as the payment of benefits for a given number of weeks. Minnesota law specifies that a payment for the waiting week will be made after four weeks benefits have been paid.

The purposes of such a period are, first, it excludes from coverage those unemployed who secure reemployment within this period; that is, it permits unemployment compensation to be paid to those who more fully need it. The belief here is that an individual should be expected to, and be able to, finance a week of unemployment. Second, like a "deductible" in auto or health insurance, it reduces the cost of the unemployment system or, conversely, for a given premium it permits a higher benefit.

H.F. 867 (Simoneau) and S.F. 969 (Johnson) would remove the waiting week period from the law. S.F. 969 is stuck in the Employment Committee.

Should you have any further questions, please call me at 296-0165.

GF/gu



Jan. 29, 1979

The Hon. Emily Staples  
Room 235 Capitol Bldg.  
Aurora Avenue  
St. Paul, Mn 55155

Dear Senator Staples:

Rep. Bill Frenzel suggested that I write to you and bring to your attention an active state law which is not fair.

When a person is collecting unemployment benefits and actively seeks and gets employment within 4 weeks he is penalized by not receiving the "waiting week" pay.

But if he stays out of employment over 5 weeks he receives the pay for the waiting week.

I think this law should be reversed or abolished so the person out of work has incentive or is encouraged to find a job as soon as possible.

Enclosed are copies which state this.

Respectively,

Mrs D. H. McLaughlin

2770 Quail Ave. N.

Mpls., Mn. 55422

P.S. I would appreciate being informed of any changes.

BILL FRENZEL  
THIRD DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
1026 LONGWORTH BUILDING  
202-225-2871

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
MAYBETH CHRISTENSEN  
180 FEDERAL BUILDING  
MINNEAPOLIS 55401  
612-725-2173

IRIS SAUNDERSON  
3601 PARK CENTER BOULEVARD  
ST. LOUIS PARK 55416  
612-925-4540

January 22, 1979

Mrs. D. H. McLaughlin  
2770 Quail Avenue North  
Minneapolis, MN 55422

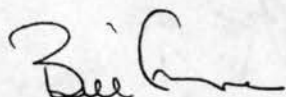
Dear Mrs. McLaughlin:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Program.

Like you, I was appalled to find that Minnesota law does, indeed, penalize an unemployed person for finding another job within four weeks of becoming unemployed. A telephone call to the Minnesota Department of Economic Security confirmed this inequity.

Unfortunately, this is strictly a state matter, so there is little I can do here in Washington. In this regard, you may wish to contact either your State Senator, The Hon. Emily Staples, or your State Representative, The Hon. James Heap. Both may be reached at the State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55155, or by telephone at 296-6013.

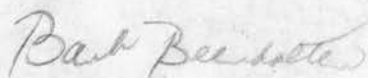
Yours very truly,



Bill Frenzel  
Member of Congress

BF:kw

cc: The Hon. Emily Staples ✓  
The Hon. James Heap



**EMILY ANNE STAPLES**

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

February 11, 1980

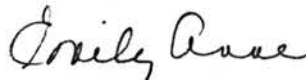
Ms. Mary Hawkins  
4227 Zenith Avenue North  
Robbinsdale, Minnesota 55422

Dear Mary:

Congratulations on your new position. I was so pleased to read about it in the paper. It's extremely well deserved and I'm proud of you. I do think of you and hope our paths will cross soon, but I do have our spring date on my calendar.

At the moment, I'm trying to organize caucus support to be sure that friends will be there. I hope I can count on you.

Best regards,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm



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 7, 1980

David W. Owens  
3625 N. Quail Avenue  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55422

Dear David:

Thank you for writing in regard to the PELRA amendments that would affect all public employees, including teachers, in collective bargaining.

I am Vice-Chairman of the Senate Employment Committee which deals with labor legislation, but the PELRA amendments to the bargaining bill go before the Senate Governmental Operations Committee, and I will not have an opportunity to hear testimony on this until it comes to the floor of the Senate.

I appreciate hearing your views and am aware that this important piece of legislation is ranked number one on the MEA list of objectives during this legislative session.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

*Thanks for helping out!*

1/16/80

Dear Senator Staples,

Being a teacher in Minnesota, by law, we now negotiate under the Public Employees Labor Relations Act. We have found it very difficult to negotiate a contract when the law effectively grants only one side the power to make collective bargaining decisions — the school board!

The Minnesota Education Association has drafted a bill to amend the Public Employees Labor Relations Act, I urge you to support these amendments. The proposed (PELRA) amendments will restore balance to the process of negotiations.

Thank you for your consideration and good luck next fall. (one of your door knockers)

Sincerely,  
Dan W. Owens

**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 6, 1980

Dr. Merle S. Mark  
3501 Douglas Drive North  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55422

Dear Merle:

I was tickled and delighted to read your letter to the editor in the Post. I was really so angered by Larry Davenport's comments and I didn't know quite how to respond. That kind of broad-brush approach is really very difficult to deal with, but I honestly felt it was undeserved. Your very thoughtful letter expressed exactly the way I was feeling, and I do appreciate it tremendously. Keep up the good work.

Affectionately,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

# A full-time job

To the Editor:

I must strongly disagree with Larry Davenport's comments on the "Part-time Job" of State Legislators (1-17-80).

The job is full-time. Most all the committees meet during the interim holding hearings, working on studies, finishing the prior session's work and preparing for the next session. Several mini-sessions are held.

IN ADDITION, DURING THE legislative sessions, the outstate legislators must maintain a second residence here in the Twin Cities away from families and businesses. Their various living allowances don't completely cover this expense or the energy costs in commuting back home on free weekends.

Furthermore — and most important — in order to attract high caliber well qualified people to serve as legislators, one must offer a competitive wage. We expect our legislators to be experts on everything, to enact "good" laws, to use sober judgment, and to be ever responsive and responsible — and rightly so. They deserve a reasonable salary — and I think \$18,500 is reasonable.

Shame on Mr. Davenport for seizing on a popular theme (albeit often true) — the high cost of government — and not recognizing the other side of the issue.

Merle S. Mark  
PLYMOUTH



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 6, 1980

Mrs. Arthur A. West, II  
15317 Holdridge Road East  
Wayzata, Minnesota 55391

Dear Karen:

Thank you for sharing your thoughts with me. I think some of your ideas are absolutely stupendous and will pass them on to Myrna Marofsky. At the moment, I'm not sure whether you're here, there, or in between, but I hope it's a successful, and not too arduous move. Even though I didn't see a great deal of you, I will miss you and think of you, and hope to see you when you get back to this area.

I really appreciate all the support both moral and physical you've given me these past few years. It's that kind of thing that makes this job worthwhile. Do stay in touch.

Fondly,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

Dear Emily,

We are the proud parents of a lovely strawberry blonde girl - hale and hearty.

I find however that Anne keeps my hands literally full most hours of the day so I find myself watching your campaign from the sidelines instead of as an active volunteer as I had hoped when I talked to you at the Hennepin County League of Women Voters meeting.

If I find my baby is less demanding closer to the election I will contact your office for a work assignment. Until then I will read your newsletter with great interest.

Sincerely,

Loren West

Wayzata, Minnesota 55391  
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur A. West, II  
15317 Holdridge Road East



Crinly Staples  
1640 Xanthus Lane  
Wayzata, Mn  
55391

PER

January 28, 1980

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

Dear Mrs. Staples:

I am writing to ask your support for the City of Brainerd's local option clause for the mandatory fluoridation law. I am referring to the "Doc" Nelson House Bill #1586.

If you don't see fit to support this local option bill, I will have to assume that you legislators are paying more attention to the influential, moneyed lobbyists than to the people who voted you into office.

Isn't this still a country where the majority rules? The majority of people in Brainerd don't want fluoridation, don't force it on them. Thank you for your time.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "LeRoy Brant". The signature is fluid and written in dark ink.

LeRoy Brant  
2620 N. Magnolia Lane  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55441

**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 4, 1980

Mr. LeRoy Brant  
2620 N. Magnolia Lane  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55441

Dear Mr. Brant:

I received your letter concerning mandatory fluoridation for Brainerd, and agree that Brainerd should have the local option. In fact, I was the second author on such a bill three years ago.

Your remark about lobbyists and their influence on legislators, though, is unfair. For myself at least, every effort is made to view all sides of an issue, and to reflect the interests of my district in every decision.

Thanks for writing.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm



3475 Pilgrim Lane  
Plymouth, Minn. 55441

Jan. 16, 1980

Honorable Emily Staples  
Minnesota State Senate  
State Capital  
St. Paul, Minn. 55155

Dear Mrs. Staples:

I am writing to express my enthusiasm for the PELRA amendment and my concern about the current law.

The present system is a long, drawn out bargaining session with no deadlines, hence no pressure to settle issues early.

It is to everyone's advantage, students and teachers', to settle contracts early.

I urge you to consider PELRA amendments carefully and vote for them.

Thank you for the time.

Yours very truly  
B. T. Curhine

25  
Davies

**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 7, 1980

Francis Crisman  
3703 York Avenue North  
Robbinsdale, Minnesota 55422

Dear Francis:

Thanks so much for writing in regard to the PELRA amendments that would affect all public employees, including teachers, in collective bargaining.

I am Vice-Chairman of the Senate Employment Committee which deals with labor legislation, but the PELRA amendments to the bargaining bill go before the Senate Governmental Operations Committee, and I will not have an opportunity to hear testimony on them until the bill comes to the floor of the Senate.

I appreciate hearing your views, and am aware that this important piece of legislation is ranked number one on the MEA list of objectives during this legislative session.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

3703 York Y.

Robbinsdale, Mn 55422

January 23, 1980

Honorable Emily Staples  
Minnesota State Senate  
235 Capitol  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, Mn 55155

Dear Emily,

I am writing because of my concern  
for the teacher negotiating process which I  
believe is unfair, especially as it has  
been interpreted by the district in which  
I am employed, Anoka-Hennepin District #11.  
I strongly urge you to vote for the PELRA  
amendment especially those portions allow  
school boards to delay the negotiating process  
with no fear of a strike.

Sincerely,

Francis Cusman

**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 7, 1980

Steven Farrell  
3100 Manor Drive  
Golden Valley, Minnesota 55422

Dear Steven:

Thanks so much for writing in regard to the PELRA amendments that would affect all public employees, including teachers, in collective bargaining.

I am Vice-Chairman of the Senate Employment Committee which deals with labor legislation, but the PELRA amendments to the bargaining bill go before the Senate Governmental Operations Committee, and I will not have an opportunity to hear testimony on them until the bill comes to the floor of the Senate.

I appreciate hearing your views, and am aware that this important piece of legislation is ranked number one on the MEA list of objectives during this legislative session.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm



3100 Manor Drive  
Golden Valley, MN 55422  
January 16, 1980

Honorable Emily Staples  
Minnesota State Capital  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Ms. Staples,

I live in Golden Valley and teach in the Anoka-Hennepin District 11. Last year during contract negotiations I experienced much frustration in the negotiation process. The process is often times a long drawn out affair with mounting tension and frustration on both sides. I urge you to consider the P.E.L.R.A. amendments. I feel these changes will streamline the negotiation process and relieve some of the tension which builds up at times of negotiations between teachers and the School Board.

Sincerely,  
Steven Farrell.

**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 7, 1980

Shirley Bjorlo  
3830 Saratoga Lane  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441

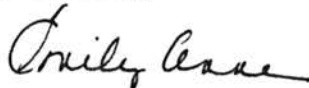
Dear Shirley:

Thanks so much for writing in regard to the PELRA amendments that would affect all public employees, including teachers, in collective bargaining.

I am Vice-Chairman of the Senate Employment Committee which deals with labor legislation, but the PELRA amendments to the bargaining bill go before the Senate Governmental Operations Committee, and I will not have an opportunity to hear testimony on them until the bill comes to the floor of the Senate.

I appreciate hearing your views, and am aware that this important piece of legislation is ranked number one on the MEA list of objectives during this legislative session.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

Mrs. Shirley A. Bjorle  
3830 Saratoga Ln.  
Plymouth, Minn. 55441  
Jan. 17, 1980

Honorable Emily Staples  
State Office Building  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minn. 55155

Dear Representative Staples,

I am a resident of Plymouth and a voter of yours. As a teacher in the Anoka-Hennepin School District #11, I wish to express my concern that balance needs to be established in the Public Employees Labor Relations Act. The PELRA Amendments will give teachers equal rights with the School Board.

I assume you will support the amendments to the Act endorsed by the M.E.A. Mark Hanson is the sponsor of this bill. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,  
Shirley Bjorle

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 7, 1980

Sandra Ohlgren  
1512 Boone Avenue North  
Golden Valley, Minnesota 55427

Dear Sandra:

Thanks so much for writing in regard to the PELRA amendments that would affect all public employees, including teachers, in collective bargaining.

I am Vice-Chairman of the Senate Employment Committee which deals with labor legislation, but the PELRA amendments to the bargaining bill go before the Senate Governmental Operations Committee, and I will not have an opportunity to hear testimony on them until the bill comes to the floor of the Senate.

I appreciate hearing your views, and am aware that this important piece of legislation is ranked number one on the MEA list of objectives during this legislative session.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

1/18/80

Dear Senator Staples,

It is important to the general well-being of education that the MEA endorsed amendments to the PELRA act be enacted. I urge you to support this position.

Sincerely,

Jonda Olsen



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 7, 1980

Judith M. Turnberg  
3812 Vera Cruz North  
Robbinsdale, Minnesota 55422

Dear Judith:

Thanks so much for writing in regard to the PELRA amendments that would affect all public employees, including teachers, in collective bargaining.

I am Vice-Chairman of the Senate Employment Committee which deals with labor legislation, but the PELRA amendments to the bargaining bill go before the Senate Governmental Operations Committee, and I will not have an opportunity to hear testimony on them until the bill comes to the floor of the Senate.

I appreciate hearing your views, and am aware that this important piece of legislation is ranked number one on the MEA list of objectives during this legislative session.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

*Thanks for the kind words.*

3812 Vera Cruz No.  
Robbinsdale, Minn. 55422  
January 17, 1980

Honorable Emily Staples  
393 State Office Building  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minn. 55155

Dear Senator Staples,

You know that the PELRA amendments will give teachers equal rights with the School Board.

I am an elementary teacher in the Anoka-Hennepin School District #11. I am expressing my concern to you that balance needs to be established in the Public Employees Labor Relations Act.

I strongly urge you to support the amendments to the Act endorsed by the Minnesota Education Association.

Marv Hanson is the sponsor of this bill.

I am pleased with your representation in the Robbinsdale area!

Thank you for your time and consideration!

Sincerely yours!  
Judith M. Turnberg

**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 7, 1980

Jean M. Lorenz  
11630 45th Lane  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55442

Dear Jean:

Thanks so much for writing in regard to the PELRA amendments that would affect all public employees, including teachers, in collective bargaining.

I am Vice-Chairman of the Senate Employment Committee which deals with labor legislation, but the PELRA amendments to the bargaining bill go before the Senate Governmental Operations Committee, and I will not have an opportunity to hear testimony on them until the bill comes to the floor of the Senate.

I appreciate hearing your views, and am aware that this important piece of legislation is ranked number one on the MEA list of objectives during this legislative session.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

11630 45th LN. 55442  
Plymouth, Mg.  
January 23, 1980

Dear Mrs. Staples,

I am a concerned citizen, parent and teacher who would like to see the PELRA Amendment passed in this legislative session. When negotiations continue into a school year it has effect on teacher morale and administration's attitude toward teachers. None of which makes for favorable working conditions. We all must look at how this affects classrooms and home situations. For the betterment of all, the PELRA should be passed.

Sincerely,  
Jan M. Lorenz

Dear Senator Staples:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

Anna Otten  
NAME

11915 CO RD 15  
ADDRESS

Plymouth, MN 55441

Please Reply





SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

43

Dear Senator

Staples

:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

SK Gorney

NAME

2716 Quaker Ave N

ADDRESS

New Hope Mn 55427

Please Reply



SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

43

Dear Senator

Staples

:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

NAME

3224 Ensign Court

ADDRESS

New Hope, MN 55427

Please Reply



SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155



43

Dear Senator

Staples

:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

Marlene R. Bukst

NAME

3224 Ensign Ct.

ADDRESS

New Hope, Pa. 15427

Please Reply



SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

43

Dear Senator

Staples

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

Betty Prosch

NAME

1324 Bettyburg N

ADDRESS

Selden Valley, Minn

Please Reply

M 8

SS 427

SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

43

Dear Senator

Staples

:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

Allen R. Prosch

NAME

1324 Ellysburg Ave NO

ADDRESS

Golden Valley, Minn

55427

M 8

Please Reply



SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

43

Dear Senator

Staples

:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

Sarah Torda

NAME

408 Magnolia Ln. N.

ADDRESS

Plymouth mn

5541  8

Please Reply

SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

Dear Senator

Staples :

43

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

Kristie Jackson

NAME

3621 Lancaster

ADDRESS

Plym Mn 55441

Please Reply

M 8

SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155



43

Dear Senator

Staples

:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

Cathy Torola

NAME

400 Magnolia Ln. W

ADDRESS

Plymouth Minn.

Please Reply



55441

SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

4/3

Dear Senator

Staples

:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

Diane Martindale

NAME

3537 Pilgrim Ln

ADDRESS

Plymouth. MI 48155-441

Please Reply

Mc  8

SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

43

Dear Senator

Staples

:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

Mr Ray Hitchcock Jr

NAME

1704 Niagara Ln

ADDRESS

Plum - 55441

Please Reply

M  8

SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155



43

Dear Senator Staples:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

Lois Christman

NAME

3800 Orleansha No

ADDRESS

Plymouth MN 55441

Please Reply



SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

43

Dear Senator

Staples

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

Renee Thelen

NAME

10613- Union Seneca

ADDRESS

Plymouth, way  
mn  
55441

M  8

Please Reply

SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

43

Dear Senator Staples:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

William T Leeper  
NAME

5525 Julian Lane 20  
ADDRESS

Plymouth Min 55442

Please Reply

MOORE 8

SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155



43


Dear Senator Staples:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

John Shutz  
NAME

10720-38 Ave K  
ADDRESS

Alhambra, CA  
55441 M 

Please Reply

SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

43

Dear Senator

Staples

:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

John R. Wing

NAME

3905 Lancaster Lane

ADDRESS

Mpls. 55441

Please Reply

M  8

SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

43

Dear Senator Staples:

I'm in full support of S.F. No. 838 with the Beep TONE.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marilyn Vaupell  
NAME

3341 Gettysburg Dr.  
ADDRESS

Mpls. 55427  
(New Hope)

Please Reply

M  8

SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155



# Clean-air bill should be revived

A bill to put some teeth into the Minnesota law regulating smoking in public places was given a fast — and undeserved — brush-off by the Senate Health, Welfare and Corrections Committee this week. We hope that action doesn't kill the measure for the current session. The bill deserves another hearing, so that questions about its enforcement can be answered. And it deserves enactment.

The law, the Clean Indoor Air Act, prohibits smoking in public places except in designated areas. Those in charge of public places are responsible for enforcing the law and the health department rules that implement it. But few police departments try to enforce the law, and there are too few health inspectors to monitor compliance regularly. Persons offended by noncompliance can go to court to seek injunctions, but that approach is expensive and time-consuming, and puts a burden on the plaintiff rather than the offender. Thus the law is often ignored.

The bill turned down by the Senate committee

would apply to restaurants, many of which observe the smoking rules casually if at all. The bill sought to put the burden back where it belongs — on those the law makes responsible for enforcement. It would make observance of health department rules on smoking a condition for a restaurant license. That seems fair. Restaurateurs can't ignore other health rules without jeopardizing their licenses. Why put smoking rules in a separate category?

Last session, the Senate committee — at its last scheduled meeting — lost its quorum before it could act on the bill. At its meeting this week, the committee overcompensated for the resulting delay with hasty action. It voted the bill down, apparently on the ground that health inspectors might revoke restaurant licenses at the first hint of noncompliance. But that's not the way health regulations are enforced, and testimony to that effect could have been offered at a later hearing.

The bill deserves a full hearing. The committee should revive it — then pass it.

2923 France Avenue North

Robbinsdale, Minnesota 55422

January 31, 1980

Senator Emily Staples  
Minnesota State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Senator Staples,

I believe the only way to resolve the trout fishing problem is to have the legislature pass legislation establishing dates. My preference would be the closest Saturday nearest May 1st through the last Sunday of October.

I have written to Congressman Heap, requesting his help in sponsoring a bill in the House.

I am enclosing an addressed envelope for your response.

Yours truly,

*Gene Bonniwell*  
Gene Bonniwell

*Your letter probably crossed in the mail*

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

January 31, 1980

George Battina  
12500 - 58th Avenue No.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55442

Dear George:

Of course we are not going to spend tax dollars  
on a psychiatrist for counseling members!  
This proposal was introduced without the majority  
of the senators' knowledge and was quickly voted  
down.

Thanks for writing.

Best regards,

*Emily Anne*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm



northAmerican  
VAN LINES

GEORGE BATTINA

12500 - 58th Ave. No.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MN. 55442

1/28/80

Emily Anne  
Surely the Senate  
is not going ahead  
with ludicrous spending  
of Tax payer dollars ?  
George Battina

...acts that can greatly  
influence the outcome of legislation.

one but Anderson.

## Senators to stay in mental pink

Associated Press

The Minnesota Senate plans to have its own psychiatrist available to counsel members and Senate employees soon after its 1980 session opens today.

Under a proposal approved by the majority DFL caucus, Dr. Herbert Klemme, Stillwater, will be available from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

Senate Majority Leader Nicholas Coleman said in-house counseling is common in business and industry. He said senators and employees will be able to discuss a variety of matters with the doctor, from career concerns to personal problems.

Klemme will be paid \$75 an hour by the state, Coleman said.

AGENT FOR northAmerican VAN LINES



**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**

January 30, 1980

Miss Jean Froemming, RN  
Vice President  
North Memorial Medical Center  
3220 Lowry Avenue North  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55422

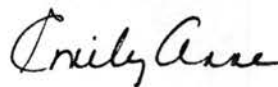
Dear Jean:

Thanks so much for letting me know when the PM Magazine segment filmed at the Obstetrics Department will be shown. I'll be sure and mark that on my calendar.

I really appreciate being apprised of upcoming media events about the medical center.

Thanks again.

Best regards,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

COMMITTEES • Health, Welfare & Corrections • Energy & Housing • Vice Chairman,  
Employment • General Legislation & Administrative Rules • Veterans Affairs •



NORTH MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER



3220 LOWRY AVENUE NORTH  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55422  
AREA 612 / 588-0616

January 28, 1980

Senator Emily Staples  
235 Capitol Building  
St Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Senator Staples:

This letter is written pursuant to your request regarding the PM Magazine presentations pertaining to North Memorial.

We have received word that "Fathers Have Babies, Too", which was filmed on our Obstetrics Department, will be aired on Tuesday, February 12, 1980 at 6:30 pm on Channel 4.

When we find out when the "We Can Weekend" segment will be shown, I will let you know.

Sincerely,

Miss Jean Froemming, RN  
Vice President

JF/cb



**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**

January 30, 1980

Eugene P. Bonniwell  
2923 France Avenue North  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Gene:

I'll be interested in hearing what response you receive from your letter to the Star. I found it fascinating, but am not sure what the response of legislators will be. If I have some "demands" I'll let you know.

Best regards,

*Emily Anne*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

COMMITTEES • Health, Welfare & Corrections • Energy & Housing • Vice Chairman,  
Employment • General Legislation & Veterans Affairs



...she is resigned to it  
...part of it."  
...part? She's shown packing Scott's  
bags as he gets ready to leave for another  
meet. She even thinks to keep one pair of  
running shoes out in a flight bag in case  
the luggage gets lost.

Michaels says he believes the series has  
"great woman appeal." Admittedly, the  
producers were more interested in the  
broader, family audience than in the usual  
sports audience (that may explain why

shoots arrows,  
room because it  
Olympic distance;  
Thompson, who is also an a  
quist and entertains underprivileged  
in his spare time.

The dedication and determination of  
these athletes is real enough. It's too bad  
the show makes it so difficult to take them  
seriously.

**Washington Post**

## pinion

hood and teen-age  
hours of work, tri-  
mpete at the inter-  
ally the Olympics.  
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athletes that a  
years could be  
erve it. Why  
litical power  
aren't eve-

**Carpenter,  
Edina**

### **To the Sports Editor:**

My nomination for the college basket-  
ball player of the year is Les Henson of  
Virginia Tech University.

**Rich Myklebust,  
Hastings**

### **To the Sports Editor:**

Gopher hockey teams should get more  
recognition in the papers and on TV. The  
teams are being ignored and I think that  
something should be done about this.

**Frank Koss,  
Crystal, Minn.**

### **To the Sports Editor:**

It has just been announced by the De-  
partment of Fisheries, D.N.R., that the  
special rainbow trout fishing season in in-  
land lakes, which normally opens on the  
last Saturday of December, will now open  
on the second Saturday of January, in ef-  
fect denying the trout fisherman the most  
favorable time in the pursuit of his sport.

It appears to this writer that this change  
of opening dates was a trade-off between  
those who fish for lake trout in the BWCA  
and those who fish for other species of  
trout in lakes within the rest of the state.  
Last year, the department changed the  
spring trout opener from the Saturday  
nearest the first of May to the regular  
opening date of other species of fish, a loss  
of two weeks of prime fishing time for the  
trout fisherman. These arbitrary decisions  
made by our "all-knowing" bureaucrats  
make no sense whatsoever.

My advice to those who are as angered  
as I am is that they should contact their  
legislators demanding their wishes be  
upheld. . . . My personal experience with  
individuals within the DNR—Commission-  
er Joe Alexander on down—is a waste of  
time. The impression I'm left with is that  
the fisherman is serving at their (the de-  
partment's) pleasure instead of the re-  
verse.

**Eugene P. Bonniwell,  
Minneapolis**

**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**

January 30, 1980

R. J. Hillstrom  
12510 25th Avenue North  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441

Dear Mr. Hillstrom:

I received your letter concerning S.F. 500 on the construction industry's Statute of Limitations.

I appreciate hearing your opinion on the issue, and will keep your correspondence handy for reference when the bill comes up on the floor.

Thank you for writing, and please contact me again about any other concerns you may have. I appreciate hearing from my constituents on matters of importance to them.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

**COMMITTEES • Health, Welfare & Corrections • Energy & Housing • Vice Chairman,  
Employment • General Legislation & Administrative Rules • Veterans Affairs •**



January 28, 1980

Senator Staples  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

RE: H. F. 614, S.F. 500  
Construction Industry Statute of Repose

Dear Senator Staples:

I am an engineer living in your district. One bill that is before this session is of particular concern to me and to those I work with in the construction industry. Until a 1977 Supreme Court case, Minnesota had a statute of repose (limitations) for those involved in construction of ten years. The law was patterned after a model statute and Minnesota followed the lead of a minority of states and held it unconstitutional on a technical ground. This bill to do the same thing in Minnesota was introduced last session.

The bill passed the House last year with only six negative votes, but has not yet had a hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The overwhelming House vote indicates that the bill strikes a fair and equitable balance between the interests of the construction industry in reasonable certainty many years after a building is completed and the claims of potential plaintiffs regarding construction defects. The house version extended the repose period from ten years in the old statute to fifteen years. This is substantially longer than the average of the over forty states having such statutes (eight years).

While perhaps not the most glamorous legislation you will see this session, this bill is of considerable importance to me as an engineer and to others in the construction industry in this state. My business and most Minnesota contractors work largely within our state. We feel we need a statute of this kind to be on equal basis with our colleagues in other states. I hope you will support the bill on final passage and urge the Judiciary Committee to expeditiously hear the bill and send it to the floor. If you have any questions, I would be happy to answer them. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



R. J. Hillstrom, Professional Engineer  
12510 25th Avenue North  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441



**EMILY ANNE STAPLES**

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

**Senate**  
**State of Minnesota**

January 29, 1980

Mr. Jack Schwendeman  
Plymouth City Center  
3400 Plymouth Blvd.  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55447

Dear Jack:

Congratulations on your selection as the Outstanding Fireman of Plymouth for the year 1979. I'm sure it wasn't easy to pick one out of an outstanding force, and you are to be congratulated.

I was sorry I had to leave Saturday morning before I had a chance to shake your hand and congratulate you personally, but I am proud of you.

Best regards,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

COMMITTEES • Health, Welfare & Corrections • Energy & Housing • Vice Chairman,  
Employment • General Legislation & Veterans Affairs



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Plymouth, Minnesota 55391  
(612) 473-9120

**Senate**  
**State of Minnesota**

January 29, 1980

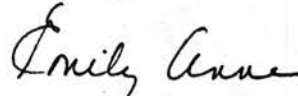
Mrs. James Threinen  
5860 Lawndale Lane  
Hammel, Minnesota

Dear Betty:

Congratulations on your selection as the Outstanding Educator from Plymouth in 1979. It's a great honor, and I'm sure you were up against stiff competition. It also shows the high regard in which your peers hold you.

I was sorry not to get back to you and Jim on Saturday afternoon. After the awards ceremony I turned around to look for you, but you had disappeared. I am interested in pursuing our discussion, so please ask Jim to give me a call. In the meantime, congratulations again.

Best regards,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

**COMMITTEES • Health, Welfare & Corrections • Energy & Housing • Vice Chairman,  
Employment • General Legislation & Veterans Affairs**





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Plymouth, Minnesota 55391  
(612) 473-9120

**Senate**

**State of Minnesota**

January 29, 1980

Mr. John Ward  
Plymouth City Center  
3400 Plymouth Blvd.  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55447

Dear John:

Congratulations on being selected as the Outstanding Policeman on the Plymouth force for the year 1979. I'm sure you were up against stiff competition and your selection is certainly a tribute to you. I was sorry not to have been able to congratulate you personally Saturday, but I had to be in town by noon, which meant that I had to slip out before the conclusion of the awards ceremony.

Keep up the good work!

Best regards,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

**COMMITTEES • Health, Welfare & Corrections • Energy & Housing • Vice Chairman,  
Employment • General Legislation & Veterans Affairs**



EMILY ANNE STAPLES  
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Plymouth, Minnesota 55391  
(612) 473-9120

**Senate**  
**State of Minnesota**

January 29, 1980

Miss Kathleen McFarlane  
Plymouth City Center  
3400 Plymouth Blvd.  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55447

Dear Kathleen:

Congratulations on your selection as the Outstanding Young Citizen of Plymouth for 1979. It is indeed an honor, and as you saw by Dr. Cosentino's selection, can lead to even greater things. It was a pleasure to be there to see you receive the award on Saturday, and I was only sorry not to be able to stay to congratulate you personally, but I had to pick up a daughter in town by noon.

You've obviously done a great deal to make Plymouth a better place to live. I applaud your contribution.

Best regards,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

COMMITTEES • Health, Welfare & Corrections • Energy & Housing • Vice Chairman,  
Employment • General Legislation & Veterans Affairs



**EMILY ANNE STAPLES**

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
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(612) 473-9120

**Senate**  
**State of Minnesota**

January 29, 1980

Rick and Dorothy Pierret  
12220 60th Avenue North  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55442

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Pierret:

Thank you for your letter requesting my support for two upcoming bills concerning the legal drinking age and stores selling "drug paraphernalia." I share your concerns, and agree that drugs are a very serious problem in our society. I further feel that all methods of reducing drug and chemical abuse should be investigated.

You can be assured that as legislation regarding these issues passes through the Senate I will give it very careful consideration.

Sincerely,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

1/15

Jan 15, 1980

Senator Staples -

Please support the upcoming bills -  
Drugs are reaching epidemic proportions  
in our schools - Help!

(One is to raise the legal drinking  
age back to 21 yrs -

(The second is to crack down on  
businesses that are selling special  
equipment that are being used  
with drugs -

Thank you -

Rich & Dorothy Pierret

extremely serious probl. in  
our society  
all methods of reducing  
its abuse should be investigated

Pierret  
1222 60th Ave N  
Plymouth 55442

address  
copied

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**

January 29, 1980

John D. Sebold  
17500 25th Avenue North  
Wayzata, Minnesota

Dear John:

Congratulations on your selection as the Outstanding Citizen of Plymouth for 1979. They couldn't have made a wiser choice. I'm tickled to death and know you will continue on your outstanding path of achievement, but give Gloria some of the credit and my best regards as well!

Cordially,

*Emily Anne*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

COMMITTEES • Health, Welfare & Corrections • Energy & Housing • Vice Chairman,  
Employment • General Legislation & Veterans Affairs





EMILY ANNE STAPLES

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1640 Xanthus Lane  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391  
(612) 473-9120

## Senate

---

### State of Minnesota

January 23, 1980

Harriet Oeder  
810 Niagara Lane  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441

Dear Harriet:

Thank you for your letter of January 20th. I appreciate the information on Agent Orange. As you know, we did have a hearing in the Senate, but it was purely informational and not designed to respond to any legislation or proposed legislation.

With the numbers of issues we are facing this session, you're probably in a better position to keep me informed on what is happening on this issue than I am to let you know. However, if I do hear anything, I will certainly get in touch with you. In the meantime, it was good seeing you over the holidays. I really appreciate your keeping me in touch.

Best regards,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm



January 20, 1980 1/21  
810- Niagara Lane  
Plymouth, Mn.  
55441

Senator Emily Staples  
State Capital  
St. Paul, Mn.

Dear Emily,

Because you are on the Veterans' Affairs Committee and concerned about "Veterans", who came in contact with "Agent Orange"; I think you will find the newsletter from our "Citizen National Forest Coalition, Inc.", and articles informative, which I am enclosing with my letter.

I wish I could have got this information to you earlier, but last Thursday was the day we got our newsletter out.

I am going to try<sup>and</sup> be at the capital opening day. Can you guess why?

Best Wishes - Good Luck - At the start of another session of the Minnesota Legislature.

Most Sincerely,  
Harriet Oeder

# VA finds traces of herbicide in vets

WASHINGTON (AP)—For years, some Vietnam veterans have blamed blackouts, loss of sexual drive, nervousness, liver disorders and other ailments on their exposure to the defoliant Agent Orange in Southeast Asia's jungles.

But the Veterans Administration took the position that "no conclusive scientific evidence" existed to link their complaints with dioxin, a deadly byproduct of the herbicide. Of 750 veterans to apply for disability payments, all but two were turned down.

Now, for the first time, a VA official reports that laboratory tests reveal traces of the dioxin in men who were exposed to Agent Orange in Vietnam.

\* Dr. Lyndon E. Lee said Wednesday the amounts detected are so small that he could not call them significant. "I'm attaching no interpretation to it," he said.

Nonetheless, Lee's disclosure brought dismay from Agriculture Department scientist Philip C.

Kearney. He said such raw, unevaluated data should not be made public because it will be misinterpreted.

"As soon as you release these numbers everyone will attach significance to them," Kearney said.

Lee reported the lab findings to the VA's Advisory Committee on Health Related Effects of Herbicides.

He said fat tissues were taken from 33 men, including 10 who had not served in Vietnam. So far, 22 of the 33 samples have been analyzed and traces of dioxin were found in 10.

They ranged from three to 57 parts per trillion, amounts so minute that ordinary test methods would not have detected them.

Between 1962 and 1971, 10 million gallons of Agent Orange were sprayed from planes to strip away the Vietnamese jungle cover concealing communist troop positions.

P O Box 792 Huntsville, Arkansas 72740 Phone (501) 738-2205

6B1 and 6B2 HEARINGS SLATED  
TO BEGIN JANUARY 22, ON 2,4,5-T and SILVEX

\* Section 6B1 of FIFRA, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (Public Law 94-140) establishes the procedure for Judicial Hearings for the suspended uses, forestry, rights-of-way and pasture land, for 2,4,5-T and Silvex. Section 6B2 establishes the procedure for Judicial Hearings for the other non-suspended uses, on rice crops and rangeland. EPA has decided to run the 6B1 and 6B2 hearings concurrently. The hearings are scheduled to begin January 22, 1980, in Washington, D.C. The date was set by Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Edward B. Finch. (We won't be surprised if they are delayed). Judge Finch has also decided the order in which he will hear the evidence. EPA will lead off followed by the Environmental Defense Fund, and NCAP (the Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides). Then the USDA, Dow, Vertac, and other registrants will be heard. Finch, after hearing all the evidence on both sides, will hand down a ruling to either dismiss or uphold EPA's desire to cancel permanently all or some of the existing registrations for 2,4,5-T and Silvex.

We have been told that the EPA administrator is not legally bound to abide by the Judge's ruling. The Judge who heard the evidence on DDT found that EPA had insufficient evidence to support the cancellation of DDT. William D. Ruckelshaus, EPA administrator at that time (1972) cancelled the registrations for DDT anyway. We are presently waiting for confirmation from EPA as to whether or not Mr. Costle has these same discretionary powers in the case of 2,4,5-T and Silvex.

Those parties who wished to take part in the Judicial Hearings were required to file as intervenors some time ago. If you have anything new that you feel should be considered please contact the NCAP Office, P O Box 375, Eugene, OR 97440, (503) 344-5044.

## CNFC STEERING COMMITTEE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD MARCH 17-20 NEAR PORTLAND OREGON

Susan Parker has reserved Camp Collins (about a 30 minute drive from Portland) for March 17-20 for the Steering Committee Conference. Camp Collins is a large YMCA recreational lodge and sounds perfect for us. The main floor consists of a large room (with fireplace) and a kitchen (where we can prepare our own meals). The upstairs is divided into separate rooms with beds and mattresses, bring your sleeping bags, etc. Showers are located off the main floor. The cost is \$2. per night/per person, plus meals (perhaps we can buy groceries together and share that expense). We will be in meeting sessions Monday, March 17 through Wednesday the 19th. Susan has planned a tour of the Oregon coast for us on Thursday the 20th. The conference is open to our general membership and everyone is welcome. However, only Steering Committee members (you know who you are) will be allowed a vote. Steering Committee members should (1) let Susan know when and how you will be arriving in Portland so she can make arrangements to assist you in getting to Camp Collins, and (2) start making a list of items you feel should be discussed &/or resolved at the conference. See you all at Camp Collins in March!!! Besides organizing the conference, Susan says she's been busy working on a state-wide initiative proposing a ban on aerial application of all phenoxy herbicides. (Nice work).

AA Sue The Bastards AA

I hope to have 10-20 copies of Billee Shoecraft's book, Sue The Bastards, available for sale at the conference for \$5.50 each. Drop me a line if you want me to put your name on one and hold it for you. --Donna Waters

--This newsletter was prepared by Donna Waters, CNFC Coordinator for the Eastern Region.  
--In the future articles for the CNFC News should be submitted to Laurie Cook, Route 1, Jasper, Arkansas 72641.  
--IF YOU'D LIKE TO CONTINUE RECEIVING THE CNFC NEWSLETTER (4 times a year) CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO LAURIE COOK, RT. 1, Jasper, Arkansas 72641.

- ☐ Enclosed is \$10. one year membership
- ☐ Yes, I want to get CNFC News, but can't afford the \$10., enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Yes, I want to get CNFC News, I have made a contribution since January 1979.
- ☐ No, remove my name from your mailing list

Do we have your address correct? If not please make the necessary changes. I wish to thank you for your support of CNFC in the past. If you feel that you can make an additional contribution to our efforts at this time it will be greatly appreciated.



## V A FINDS TCDD (DIOXIN) IN VETS

\*The V A has reported that laboratory tests revealed traces of TCDD dioxin in men who were exposed to Agent Orange (a 50/50 mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T) in Vietnam. Dr. Lyndon E. Lee said that fat tissues were taken from 33 men, including 10 who had not served in Vietnam. So far (Dec. 13, 1979) 22 of 33 samples have been analyzed and traces of TCDD dioxin were found in 10. They ranged from 3 - 57 parts per trillion. Dr. Lee said the amounts detected were so low that he could not call them significant. We at CNFC feel that 3-57 parts per trillion of TCDD dioxin is cause for great concern. Similarly low levels of dioxin have been shown to cause cancer and other health problems in Rhesus monkeys.

--Veterans who feel that they may be victims of Agent Orange should contact both:  
Ron De Young, National Veterans Task Force on Agent Orange, P O Box 3324, County Fair Station, Champaign, Illinois 61820 and  
Vetline - Hotline, P O Box 216, Highland Park, Illinois 60035

## FOREST SERVICE POLICY ON PESTICIDE USE

Forest Service Policy on Pesticide Use and Criteria for Use of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D was published in the Federal Register on Tuesday, January 8, 1980.

The notice invites written comments on Forest Service policy on pesticide use and on criteria for use of 2,4,5-T or other pesticides containing TCDD and 2,4-D. Comments received will be considered for future amendments to the Forest Service Manual. Written comments should be submitted on or before March 10, 1980, to Chief R. Max Peterson, Forest Service, Room 1205-B RPE, P O Box 2417, Washington, D C 20013. For further information you are advised to contact: James L. Stewart, Director, Forest Insect and Disease Management, Room 1205-B RPE, P O Box 2417, Washington, D C 20013 (703) 235-1560. There is no time like the present - get your comments in.

## The Citizens National Forest Coalition

CNFC was founded at a USDA/EPA sponsored symposium on "The Use of Herbicides in Forestry", in February of 1978. We exist to monitor Forest Service activities and management practices within the National Forest System, (NFS). We are a coalition of grass-roots anti-herbicide groups from all areas of the country. We have Regional Contact People from all nine of the Forest Service's Regions. Our purpose is to expediate the sharing of information, to cut duplication of effort, and to promote better communications among groups. Individual and family memberships are \$10. per year, \$25. for member organizations. Contributions and membership dues should be sent to Gary Turner, President, P O Box 792, Huntsville, Arkansas 72740.

## The Politics of Poison

KRON T V (NBC) has produced a program called the Politics of Poison. It has been aired in some areas of the country. It is being promoted by the Sierra Club. I have been working with the San Francisco office of the Sierra Club to have it aired in the Minneapolis area. KSTP has refused to show it. WCCO may show it in the near future, watch your local TV listings.

Dr. James Allen

On 1-15-80, Laurie Cook was planning to contact Dr. Allen to inquire as to his current situation. Those who would like an update should write to Laurie or call her at (501) 743-3000 X 35 on Mon. & Wed. from 10-6, CST. Who will be next???

Citizens National Forest Coalition, Inc.  
P O Box 792  
Huntsville, Arkansas 72740

## DIOXINS

As a long-term subscriber to *Environment*, I not infrequently find my imagination stretched by some of the scientifically verified claims published in your articles. Perhaps one of the more extreme examples is reflected in the June 1979 "Overview." Such statements as, "most deadly man-made chemical ever developed"; "disturbingly high percentage of fetal abnormalities have been discovered, including genetic defects in surviving children of veterans exposed to Agent Orange"; "the rapid rise in the rate of liver cancer in Viet Nam suggests that the latency period for dioxin-related cancer may be much shorter than the 15-25 year period for other carcinogens"; "for those suffering the consequences of herbicidal poisoning."

To the best of my knowledge, there has been no scientific verification of any dioxin-associated disease either in veterans or Vietnamese citizens. Whether or not such occurs is a matter for speculation; it is not my purpose to doubt the potential toxicity of dioxin. Regardless, a publication that claims to print scientifically verified observations should be more demanding of its authors. In your "Note to Contributors" on page 40, you state, "Articles should be properly documented and, where appropriate, accompanied by suggestions for further reading." Since I question the claims of Dr. Miller in the publication, possibly he can provide appropriately documented data, published in refereed journals, so as to verify the claims made in "Overview."

It neither serves the environmental movement nor the purposes of environmental science to expand upon half-truths and stimulate unreasonable fears. If critical analyses are in fact being carried out by unbiased observers regarding the population effects of Agent Orange, I would be most interested in learning of them, and your readers would benefit from this knowledge, as well.

JOHN E. CRAIGHEAD, M.D.  
Burlington, Vermont

The "Overview" item in the June issue written by Alan S. Miller on the subject of Agent Orange is a very good piece, but it contains one very misleading scientific error. It is stated in this article that 2,4-D does not contain dioxin. This is false.

There are 75 different kinds of dioxin. Tetra-dioxin is the worst. It has four chlorines, and it is the dioxin that is found in 2,4,5-T. Tetra-dioxin is not present in 2,4-D. The dioxin that is present in 2,4-D is hexa-dioxin, with six chlorines. HCDD is not as toxic as TCDD, but it is highly toxic, and it does cause cancer, chloracne, and birth deformities. It is also a mutagen. Tests are being done with HCDD at the National Cancer Institute and the results should be available in a few months. 2,4-D has been placed on a pre-RPAR list by the EPA.

One other important note about HCDD is that it can break down to TCDD by losing two of its chlorines.

MAC CORBIN  
Southern Coalition for the Environment  
Hammond, Louisiana

*Environment*, Vol. 21, No. 9 Nov. 79



## letters

### The author replies:

Some of your readers have sent inquiries requesting further information about my comments in the June "Overview" section of *Environment*. I trust the following references will provide the data needed.

Regarding the toxicity of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD), a detailed and annotated bibliography listing 77 articles on phenoxy herbicides... was published in March 1979 by Citizens Against Aerial Application of Phenoxy Herbicides (CAAAPH), PQ Box 557, Mendocino, CA 95460. The material in this bibliography was instrumental in gaining the support of most health professionals in that area in the recent successful initiative campaign to ban the aerial application of phenoxy herbicides in that county.

Another detailed bibliography can be found in Thomas Whiteside's *The Pendulum and the Toxic Cloud: The Course of Dioxin Contamination* (Yale University Press, 1979). Other particularly relevant studies include an article on the effects of TCDD on primates by J. R. Allen et al. in *Food and Cosmetics Toxicology*, 1977, 15:401-410 and in the April 6, 1979, report by the Comptroller General of the United States entitled, "Health Effects of Exposure to Herbicide Orange" (CED-79-22).

Those who have criticized efforts to call attention to the public health dimension of TCDD exposure should note that even the Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration are now acknowledging the possibility of adverse health effects of TCDD exposure. Not yet admitting any causal relationship between dioxin and what appear to be the symptoms of Agent Orange exposure, the V.A. nonetheless issued the following instructions to V.A. medical personnel when conducting clinical studies on affected veterans (Circular 10-79-83 April 16, 1979):

"In eliciting the medical history and performing the physical examination... particular attention will be given to those organs which

are most commonly affected by chemical intoxicants, namely, nervous system, immune system, blood-forming system, liver, kidneys, thyroid, adrenals, gonads, skin and lungs. Particular attention will be paid to the detection of chloracne, a skin condition which has been associated with acute exposure to herbicide mixtures containing the toxic chemical, Dioxin. Evidence will also be sought concerning the following potentially relevant symptoms or conditions: altered sex drive, sterility, congenital deformities among children, repeated infections, neoplasia, and for female veterans, difficulties in carrying pregnancies to term."

Given the traditional reluctance of both the military and the V.A. to accept responsibility for service-connected exposure to toxic agents (asbestos in the Navy or radiation exposure during Army nuclear weapons testing), one can only suspect that this time around even government officialdom senses that when there is this much smoke, there must be fire someplace.

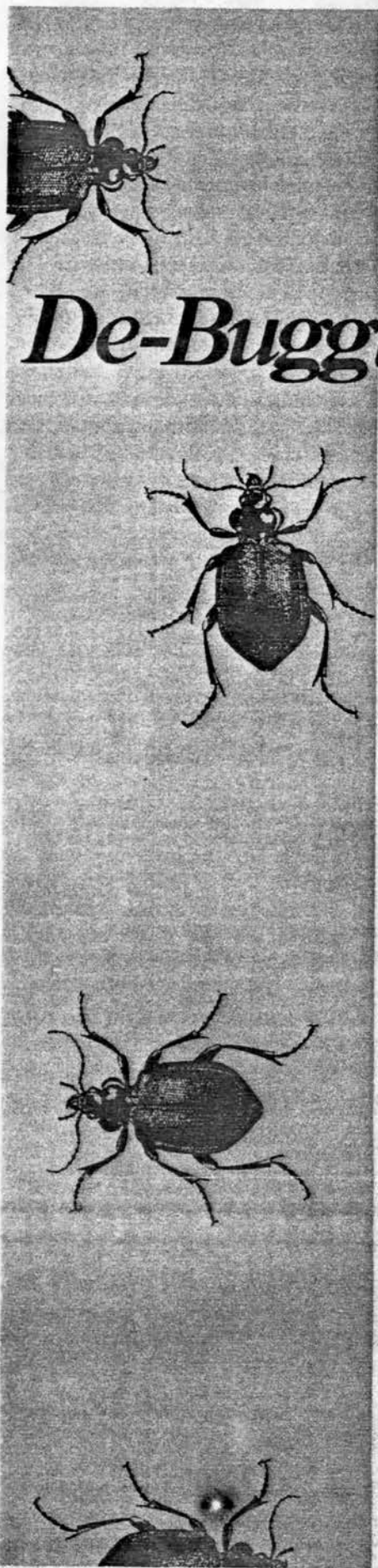
In regard to Mr. Corbin's letter, he is, of course, entirely correct: there are many dioxins and the dioxin in 2,4-D is also highly toxic. Somehow or other my script said "a highly toxic but non-dioxin-carrying herbicide" when it should have read "a highly toxic but non-TCDD-carrying herbicide."

ALAN S. MILLER  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

\* PRE-RPAR means undergoing intensive review

\*\* June Environment was not in library or I would have sent you a copy... of article





# De-Bugging the Pesticide Law

BY RICHARD L. DOUTT

IF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) were permitted to drop only one of its many responsibilities, its first choice would most likely, and gleefully, be its administration of pesticides. When EPA was instantly created on December 2, 1970, by President Nixon's Reorganization Plan, there was transferred to it a great variety of search, monitoring, standard-setting, and enforcement activities relating to pollution control and abatement. Transferred from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) was the administration of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the responsibility for the registration of pesticides. Simultaneously, there was transferred from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) the duty to establish pesticide residue tolerances on raw agricultural commodities.

The agency was scarcely in existence when its administrator, as a result of inheriting problems from USDA, was named as the defendant in major pesticide litigation.<sup>1</sup> Ever since that date EPA has been continuously embroiled in pesticide matters, and its unhappy position has resulted in an especially dismal record of pesticide administration.

## The Enormous Task

In all fairness to EPA, it must be noted that its Office of Pesticide Programs is faced with some awesome responsibilities because the actual dimensions of pesticide sales and usage in this country are astonishingly large. Statistics suggest that the practice of integrated pest management (IPM), which environmentalists applaud as a concept for reducing the adverse impact of toxic chemicals on ecosystems, has not as yet either reduced nor stabilized the overall use of pesticides.<sup>2</sup> Instead, pesticide usage appears to be increasing. For example, agricultural pesticide use in California virtually doubled in three years, from an application of 56 million pounds in 1974 to more than 111 million pounds in



1977.<sup>3</sup> Nationwide, according to the National Academy of Sciences, a billion pounds of synthetic organic pesticides were used in 1975. By 1977 the sales figure in the United States had increased to 1.4 billion pounds with a value of over \$4 per pound of active ingredient at the user level. If the billion pounds of pesticides used in 1975 had been evenly distributed over the entire land area of the United States, each square mile would have received about 275 pounds. Of course pesticides are not evenly distributed. While agriculture uses 60 percent of the pesticide production, this is applied to only 6 percent of the crop land!

These amazing statistics still do not provide a complete picture of the pesticide situation which EPA must administer. When Congress amended the Federal law (FIFRA) in 1972, it required the EPA to re-register all pesticide products by 1976. EPA was thus suddenly faced with a re-evaluation of nearly 40,000 registered pesticide products involving at least 1,400 different chemical ingredients formulated by the 7,000 firms that market pesticides in the United States. Although the record does not reveal any enthusiastic effort by EPA to comply with this responsibility, nevertheless, in fairness to the agency it must be noted that, with limited funds, technical personnel, and the time constraints imposed by law, EPA could not reasonably be expected to meet this Congressional mandate.

Also in 1972, Congress directed EPA to formulate a national plan for monitoring pesticides in air, soil, man, plants, and animals. Again the agency failed this responsibility.

The enormity of its tasks in meeting these Congressional mandates may allow a charitable citizen to understand EPA's non-performance of these important duties. However, there is no excuse for EPA's reliance on fraudulent data to establish residue tolerances, and there is no excuse for its negligence to take any action when the falsification of such data was brought to its attention.

### Fraudulent Tests

These fraudulent data were discovered in 1976 by the Food and Drug Administration in the course of an audit of records kept by a laboratory doing business as the Industrial Biotech Laboratory of Northbrook, Illinois. This laboratory was owned by a chemical company and had been widely used by different pesticide manufacturers to conduct tests and develop data for submission to EPA to support registration applications and residue tolerance levels. The FDA audit covered 4,300 tests involving 123 pesticides and 160 applications for residue tolerance levels. The audit disclosed false reporting and great discrepancies between test results and the data submitted to EPA. With extraordinary politeness the EPA euphemistically noted that the fraudulently distorted data contained "deficiencies."

*In spite of the many environmental and economic costs to the public, the law does not provide for citizen participation on pesticide registration.*

Although the scientific integrity of tests on which EPA-based decisions on pesticide safety had been undermined, EPA took no action to amend in any way the registration of the affected pesticides. Furthermore, although EPA knew the results of the audit in 1976, it withheld information from the public until August 1977, after the Congressional summer recess had begun, thereby avoiding critical review by hostile legislators.

By March 1978 EPA officials confirmed that the test results had been deliberately distorted but no action was taken; no one was prosecuted. The credibility of EPA has been severely damaged by this episode and its inaction is inexplicable.

### A One-sided Law

With its pesticide policies bankrupt, its critics hostile, and its actions bordering on misfeasance, EPA went to

Congress in 1978 with the declared intention of seeking changes in FIFRA. This was quickly accomplished and a profoundly changed national pesticide law became effective on October 1, 1978.<sup>4</sup> This new federal statute is very solicitous of the interests of the pesticide industry.

Citizens pay a heavy price, both economically and environmentally, for the externalities of pesticide use, and it is therefore appropriate that major federal environmental statutes on pesticides have provisions for public input, citizen suits, and legitimate environmental challenges. Such provisions are included in the Clean Air Act,<sup>5</sup> and the Clean Water Act,<sup>6</sup> but they are conspicuously absent from FIFRA.

It is now well established that pesticides do not necessarily remain where they are applied but instead may make incredible journeys through food chains and global ecosystems. The facts about ecological imbalances and upsets resulting from pesticide use are no longer disputed. The truth is that each American citizen now carries some individual burden of pesticide in his bodily tissues, and the pesticide contamination of American lands and water has been thoroughly documented.

To these serious environmental costs are added the economic costs borne by the public. The costs do not stop with the individual user who purchases and applies a pesticide nor with the necessary expenses involved in processing agricultural products to reduce or remove pesticide residues. Instead, there is an enormous public bill annually for all the federal, state, and local agencies that regulate, inspect, enforce, test, monitor, or otherwise deal with some aspect of pesticide use.

In spite of these environmental and economic costs borne generally by the public, there is no provision in the law for citizen participation in pesticide registration. EPA arbitrarily decides what data an applicant must submit to support the registration of his pesticide. However, the registrant is permitted to segregate those data which he considers proprietary. No citizen ever sees these data, which are zealously protected by the law as trade secrets. In fact the public has no access to the non-proprietary

\* RICHARD L. DOUTT, Professor Emeritus of Entomology, University of California, Berkeley, is now an environmental attorney practicing in Santa Barbara, California.

data until *after* the pesticide is registered by EPA, and only then if it is demanded through the awkward procedures of the Freedom of Information Act.

An interesting provision of FIFRA is that any private applicator who violates a provision regarding pesticides may be fined \$1,000 but, if a person discloses a trade secret, then under FIFRA he can be fined \$10,000. This ten-fold difference suggests whose interests are most carefully protected by the new law.

### De-registering a Pesticide

The legal process for de-registering a toxic pesticide for interstate distribution and sale is time-consuming and complex. An illustrative example is that of products containing Endrin. Many pesticides were registered before all of their hazards were known, but now there is evidence that some pesticides clearly exceed the present risk criteria. For this reason EPA, on July 27, 1976, published a notice of a rebuttable presumption against continued registration (RPAR) of pesticides containing Endrin.

More than two years later, on November 2, 1978, the EPA published its "Notice of Determination Concluding the Endrin RPAR." The title of this notice suggests finality, but EPA referred to it as only a "preliminary notice," and provided time for comment from the Secretary of Agriculture, a Scientific Advisory Panel, and the public.

On July 25, 1979, three years after its RPAR notice, the EPA published its so-called "final" notice entitled "Intent to Cancel Registration and Denial of Applications for Registration of Pesticide Products Containing Endrin and Statement of Reasons." But instead of being final, this notice merely initiated an opportunity for affected persons to request a hearing. EPA has admitted that such a challenge can substantially delay cancellation:

*The administrative procedures for making and implementing pesticide cancellation decisions may be very time-consuming, and the Agency's experience has been that as much as two years may be necessary in order to reach a final decision in a contested case.<sup>7</sup>*

The Endrin case consumed three years and, if the action by EPA had been con-

tested, the cancellation process would have been further prolonged.

The action, however, was *not* contested, a fact which illustrates some further difficulties inherent in the EPA pesticide control process. The cancellation notice was not contested by the producers of Endrin because it was actually a negotiated settlement, one which involved an agreement with the company to cancel certain uses of the product while permitting others. It is the current policy of EPA to seek such pre-cancellation compromises with the producers of toxic substances. This approach has the advantage of reducing the amount of time involved in de-registration, but in all cases it results in the continued use of the product for certain purposes, sometimes the most dangerous ones. Such environmental groups as the NRDC have vigorously opposed this procedure. However, EPA Administrator Douglas Costle recently ruled that public interest groups such as the Environmental Defense Fund are not adversely affected parties in the direct economic sense that the regulation had in mind.<sup>8</sup> This shuts environmentalists out of regular appeals proceedings on EPA's decisions on pesticide bans and has meant that environmental groups were unable to challenge the Endrin cancellation order.

When EPA issues a suspension order, the sale of the product is halted and EPA must indemnify the holders of the suspended pesticide, providing there has been no advance notice to the producer of the pesticide that suspension is being considered. Although strongly opposed by environmentalists, this indemnity provision became part of FIFRA in 1972. It has the effect of encouraging EPA to allow the continued use until depletion of stocks of the pesticides which it seeks to suspend. If the agency issues a suspension order, and a company can prove that it was caught by surprise by the order, it can then seek indemnity which must be paid out of the EPA budget. The agency thus has a strong incentive not to issue suspension orders without prior notice to the companies affected.

It should be noted, however, that the issuance of a suspension order does not always mean that EPA has to indem-

### The Case of the Fire Ant

*Some of the difficulties EPA faces in administering the pesticide program are typified by the continuing battle between EPA and the fire ant—or, more precisely, between EPA and Mirex, a pesticide designed to control the fire ant. So politically sensitive is this issue that it could conceivably be the cause of EPA's losing its authority to regulate pesticides. Amendments to the bill extending FIFRA for another year, introduced by Rep. Dawson Mathis (D-Ga.), not only specifically exempt Mirex from EPA's control but set 1985 as the date after which EPA would lose all control over pesticides, and, in the meantime, grant either house of Congress the right to veto any EPA pesticide ruling.*

*At press time, the bill and the Mathis amendments, adopted by the Agriculture Committee without debate, have not yet been voted on by the full House, and most observers believe the amendments will be voted down. Nonetheless, the fact that EPA's pesticide authority is renewed by Congress for only one year at a time is a clear indication of the political pressures to which the program is subject.*

*The fire ant, accidentally imported in 1918, does no damage to crops but stings people and animals and, in addition, builds nests on the ground which impede the operation of farm machinery. As a result, the airborne spraying of Mirex to control the insect had become a major activity of Southern state agricultural departments by 1976.*

*In 1976, EPA banned all use of Mirex, beginning in 1978, because the pesticide had been shown to cause cancer in laboratory test animals, was present in 20 percent of tissue samples of Southerners tested, and degraded very slowly in the environment.*

*Pressure in favor of emergency use of a hastily developed substitute for Mirex (ferriamicide) included requests to EPA from 14 senators, 47 representatives, and 3 governors, as well as some 20,000 letters from Mississippians. As a result, the emergency use of ferriamicide was initially approved by EPA; however, a suit by the Environmental Defense Fund and findings by Canadian scientists indicating the product was extremely toxic caused approval to be deferred.*

*EPA Administrator Douglas Costle has declared that he will advise President Carter to veto the pesticide bill if it contains the Mirex exemption.*



nify a pesticide producer. A recent illustration is the case of the order suspending the use of 2, 4, 5-T and the related pesticide Silvex as a result of evidence indicating that these dioxin-contaminated pesticides are a source of miscarriages and birth defects. Because 2, 4, 5-T has long been under investigation by EPA and is the subject of an almost completed RPAR, its producers will not be indemnified. Chevron, the producer of Silvex, on the other hand, contends that it was taken by surprise by the emergency ban and is claiming damages from EPA.

Frequently, rather than issue an order to suspend, EPA instead issues a notice of intent to suspend the pesticide. Although this notice is based on evidence that the product poses an imminent hazard to man or the environment, the notice provides time for the amounts of the pesticide already in distribution to be sold and used. While the indemnity payment is thereby avoided, this practice can put EPA's budget interests above environmental concerns and the welfare of the public.

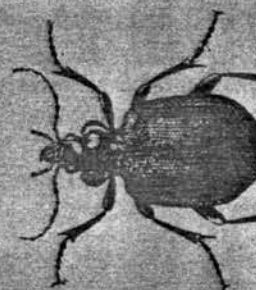
### Other Defects

One especially unethical and ecologically abhorrent provision in the Federal statute exempts from the law a pesticide produced here for export, even though that pesticide is not registered and cannot be sold or used in the United States. Not only may such a pesticide jeopardize the health of people in other lands but the pesticide can easily return to the United States as a residue on imported agricultural commodities. Furthermore, there is always the risk that the pesticide will be one of those that tend to enter food-chains and cause adverse effects widely throughout the biosphere.

### Toward an Acceptable Law

It is generally recognized in Congress that the regulation of pesticides is essential to the health and welfare of the public and for the protection of agricultural and forest ecosystems. Such pesticide regulation must also provide the safeguards necessary to mitigate both known and unknown risks involved in the use of these toxic materials. While

*The law should be a truly environmental law, cognizant of basic ecological principles and recognizing both the risks and benefits of pesticides.*



Congress has repeatedly amended FIFRA (three times in the past seven years), it has not yet produced an environmentally acceptable statute on pesticides. It is urgent that Congress remedy the glaring deficiencies in the Federal Pesticide Act of 1978.

The legislative goal of an environmentally acceptable pesticide law is achievable if Congress incorporates into the Act the following essential features:

- The law should have provisions to permit citizen input and to allow legitimate environmental challenges from the public. Such provisions are incorporated into other major Federal environmental laws and enhance the administration and enforcement of such statutes.

- The law should be a balanced one. It should protect not only the pesticide industry, but it should equally protect the interests of the farmer, the public, and the global ecosystems.

- The law should encourage the development of alternatives to pesticides, and it should strongly support and strengthen the concept of integrated pest management.

- The law should be a truly environmental law, cognizant of basic ecological principles and recognizing both the risks and benefits of pesticides. Certainly it should not permit the manufacture of pesticides for foreign sales when their use is banned or otherwise not permitted in the United States.

- Additionally, Congress should reaffirm its intent that the process of registering pesticides ought to be completely open and in the sunshine. Test data should be exposed to public scrutiny, and no data on health or environmental hazards should be masked under the guise of being trade secrets. (This

provision of the 1978 law has so far not been implemented by EPA; the pesticide producers claim that it is unconstitutional.)

- Finally, the law must be competently administered, with Congressional mandates carried out faithfully by a responsible regulatory agency.

Until these essential elements are made part of the Federal laws and administrative actions concerning pesticides, there will be no assured protection for the public and for the environment from the hazards of pesticide use.

### NOTES

1. *Environmental Defense Fund v. William D. Ruckelshaus*, 439 F2d 584.

2. A report recently issued by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment (*Pest Management Strategies in Crop Protection*, OTA, Washington, D.C.) concludes that pesticide use could be reduced up to 75 percent through adoption of integrated pest management practices; that pre-harvest, pest-caused losses could be cut by 50 percent; and that total pest control costs could be substantially reduced. Both EPA and the Department of Agriculture are presently committed to promoting the development of IPM. EPA will spend \$3 million on IPM research in fiscal 1980, and USDA, \$6.35 million. (The EPA appropriation for 1980 is a 110 percent increase over the amount allocated to EPA for integrated pest management during fiscal 1979.)

3. Source: State of California, Department of Food and Agriculture. 56,349,994 pounds of pesticides were used on 14,934,491 acres in 1974; 111,253,340 pounds were used on 19,315,896 acres in 1977.

4. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, Public Law 95-496, 78 Stat. 190, Sept. 30, 1978.

5. Clean Air Act, Public Law 95-95 as amended (Section 304).

6. Clean Water Act, Public Law 92-500 as amended (Section 505).

7. *Federal Register*, July 24, 1979.

8. *Wall Street Journal*, "Cold Light of Reason," editorial, Tuesday, August 28, 1979.

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**

January 18, 1980

Stefanie M. Dusk  
11209 County Road 15  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441

Dear Mrs. Dusk:

I'm sorry it has taken me so long to respond to your letter of November 5th, but I haven't been very clear on what assistance is being offered for people who are having difficulty paying their fuel bills. As you know, the legislature is convening next week and our highest priority is to see that those who are not receiving federal assistance will be taken care of at the state level.

I'm sure this doesn't help a great deal when you are cold in your home, but I hope that our mild winter weather has been of some help, and that you are receiving the assistance that you need. If not, please do contact me again.

Best regards,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

*We are beginning to receive reports now on how the federal program is working. I hope you are able to participate.*

Nov 5-1979

Emily Ann Staples  
St Sen  
130 St. Ofc. Bldg.  
St Paul Mn

Dear Madam:

I'm writing in an appeal for help on the fuel oil situation for older people on Soc. Security. I understand Gov. Quie is to have a meeting this week some time. May you speak in our behalf, as there are a lot of us in dire need of help.

Yours in trust

Stephanie M. Rusk  
11209 60 Rd 15  
Plymouth Mn 55441

## Office Memorandum

DEPARTMENT Corrections

TO : Honorable Emily Ann Staples.  
Room 235, State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minn. 55155

DATE: October 3, 1980

FROM : Beverly Tallman  
James Zellmer

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: Womens Correctional Facility Operational Program

Attached is a copy of the preliminary draft of the operation program for the proposed womens correctional facility. As you are aware, this draft has resulted from the interaction of over 100 people, from various disciplines and backgrounds, grouped into 19 task forces and utilizing an in-house planning process. We are now ready for the formal review and approval of the program.

It is requested that you review the program and be prepared to discuss your comments with the members of the womens advisory group at 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 16th. If you would have your major comments in written form and provide us with a copy, it would be of great assistance to our planning review effort.

The next step in the process will be to incorporate your individual and group comments into a review document for the Commissioner's consideration. Final approval of the operational program is anticipated by mid November.

As always, your assistance in this process is greatly appreciated. If you have questions or concerns please contact us.

JBZ/bs

att

cc: file



**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 20, 1980

Betty Hass  
1024 Zanzibar Lane  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55447

Dear Betty:

Thank you for your letters stating your opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment on Initiative and Referendum and your support for S.F. 1651, PELRA changes.

I agree with you that the Initiative and Referendum proposal could be very damaging to our representative system of governance and should be approached with great caution.

As you are probably aware, S. F. 1651 did not get out of the Governmental Operations Committee -- S.F. 2085, Senator Coleman's bill dealing with PELRA, is presently awaiting a hearing in the Finance Committee. At this point, I'm not exactly sure in what form it will emerge, but I will certainly keep your viewpoint in mind.

I appreciate your taking the time to write.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

1024 Zanzibar Lane  
Plymouth, Minn. 55447  
March 10, 1980

Honorable Emily Staples  
Minnesota State Senate  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minn. 55155

Dear Ms. Staples:

As a Career Teacher of 22 years I support  
MEA's position for changes in PELRA  
which are included in SF 1651. This bill  
would equalize the power at the  
bargaining table.

I urge you to support these changes also.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Betty Hass

SEALED  
CORRESPONDENCE  
BOND  
EPA  
BARKER  
COTTON FIBER CONTENT

1024 Zanzibar Lane  
Plymouth, Mn. 55447  
March 10, 1980

Honorable Emily Staples  
Minnesota State Senate  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, Mn. 55155

Dear Ms Staples:

As a teacher and an interested citizen, I urge you to vote against any Initiative and Referendum bill.

I believe in a representative government and I do not agree the citizenry should refute decisions made by that government.

I also believe that initiative and referendum could be very damaging to public education.

Sincerely yours,  
(Mrs.) Betty Hass



**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**

April 15, 1980

James S. Berman  
7120 Archer Avenue  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55427

Dear Mr. Berman:

Thank you for your note relative to calling a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution to require a balanced budget.

At this point in time, however, I feel that such a move would be premature with unknown and unanticipated consequences. I am sure I share your frustration with the frequently ponderous and unresponsive machinery of government. However, I feel that this proposal must be approached with great caution, and I remain undecided on its merits.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

4-7-80

Senator Emily Staples:

Dear Senator:

I am very much interested in your support of a resolution for a constitutional convention to adopt a Balanced Federal Budget Amendment.

I believe this is a necessary first step in getting this country under control again.

I would appreciate hearing your views & whether you plan to actively support such a resolution.

Sincerely,  
J. S. Berman

James S. Berman  
7120 Archer Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55427

**EMILY ANNE STAPLES**

Senator, 43rd District  
235 Minnesota Capitol  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
(612) 296-4137  
1640 Xanthus Lane  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55391  
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**Senate**  
**State of Minnesota**

April 15, 1980

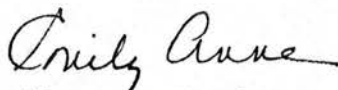
John T. Richter, President  
Brechet and Richter  
6005 Golden Valley Road  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55422

Dear John:

Thank you so much for your nice letter and for your kind words about my vote to confirm Jim Otto. I felt that his appointment was a good one and was sorry that some of my colleagues did not agree. I do appreciate how difficult the workers compensation rates are for business people, small, medium, and large. It is an area we'll have to continue to work on.

Your marvelous mincemeat arrived and I definitely plan to use it before Christmas. How thoughtful of you! Please greet Martha for me.

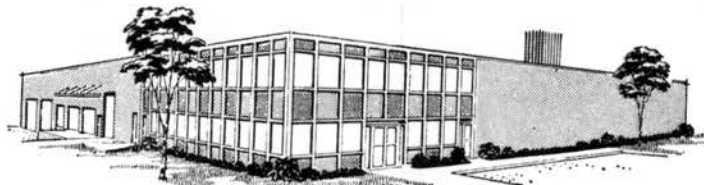
Best regards,



Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm





## **BRECHET AND RICHTER • MAAS-KEEFE COMPANY**

6005 GOLDEN VALLEY ROAD • MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55422

(612) 545-0201

April 4, 1980

State Senator Emily Staples  
1640 Xanthus Lane  
Plymouth, MN 55391

Dear Emily,

Thank you for your vote for James Otto. Unless we are going to have well-rounded boards, Minnesota cannot represent all groups in our society; and with 80% of the employees in this state not members of unions, we do not feel that we have representative government on the various boards unless they have a well-rounded group of people. Thanks again for your vote.

I am sending you two pounds of our Home Brand Mince Meat. Don't wait until next Christmas to use it. Practice with it right now and we can refill your supply later in the fall.

Our Mince Meat is made in our factory, it goes to restaurants and bakers; it is not sold retail.

Your recipe should be delicious, I'll have Martha copy it.

Incidentally, we appreciate you attending the small business legislative meeting at our building. I think all those in attendance felt it was worthwhile.

Sincerely



John T. Richter  
President

JTR/kk



MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF QUALITY FOODS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT  
FOR BAKERIES, CONFECTIONERS, FOUNTAINS, ICE CREAM PLANTS AND RESTAURANTS

To Mr. S. Staples, just a few lines to  
comment on your rape bill all  
females of today have on their  
wristed murder's ~~and~~ and rape  
it is a good example of what this  
country will be like when our  
track minded females get control  
of your bill becomes law all crag  
we will need do will be to help  
rape if their poor simple heads  
don't dance the way their crag  
wings a song what next will you  
simple females think up and you  
can always get plenty of simple  
spineless female vixen men who  
can't say no to female whim  
where do those million low down  
shameless million females catch  
all those unwanted unborn babies  
that the low down godless females  
have killed and exhaled each year  
do they catch them from the sky or  
where? <sup>3</sup> I think those low down  
females do not catch those unwanted  
babies from their poor simple husbands  
how much more crag can females  
of today get for out of six children sons  
I wish ~~that~~ was for what C. R. Gray

John Hancock

Patriot



U.S. Postage 10¢

To Mr. & Mrs. Emily Staples  
A.F.L.

Forward to address Plymouth,  
The Minn. State Legislature, Minn.  
State Capitol *304*

**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 20, 1980

Leroy E. Hood, Superintendent  
Independent School District 281  
4148 Winnetka Avenue North  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55427

Dear Dr. Hood:

Thank you for your letter stating your opposition  
to the proposed constitutional amendment on  
Initiative and Referendum.

I agree with you that this proposal could have  
very detrimental effects on our representative  
system of governance and feel that it should be  
approached with great caution.

Thanks so much for writing.

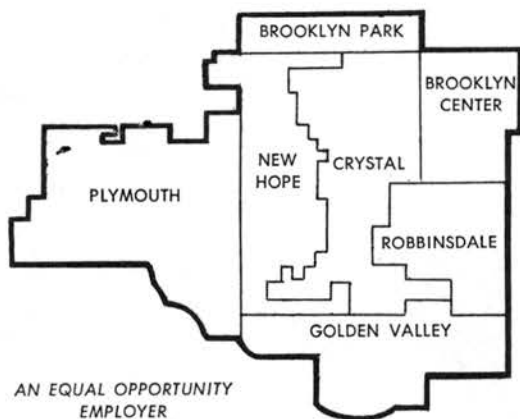
Sincerely,

*Emily Anne*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

*Hope to see you soon.*



## INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT 281

DR. LEROY E. HOOD, SUPERINTENDENT

4148 WINNETKA AVENUE NORTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55427

PASTOR DAVID W. OLSON, *Chairperson* • BERNARD REISBERG, *Vice-chairperson* • FRED WEBBER, *Clerk*  
WILLIAM FUHRMANN, *Treasurer* • E. GARY JOSELYN, *Director* • WALTER SOCHACKI, *Director*

March 11, 1980

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

Dear Senator Staples:

On Monday, March 10, 1980, at the regular meeting of the School Board of District 281 (Robbinsdale Area Schools), a resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote in opposition to legislative action to place the proposed constitutional amendment pertaining to Initiative & Referendum on the November ballot. Seldom does the School Board discuss or take action at a meeting on legislative issues, except those related directly to the operation of the schools. But, the proposed constitutional changes could have such a harmful impact on the governance of schools, each board member believed that such a resolution is warranted at this crucial time.

Sincerely yours,

Leroy E. Hood, Superintendent

LEH/mp



**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 21, 1980

Margaret Neibling  
3270 Quail Avenue North  
Golden Valley, Minnesota 55422

Dear Margaret:

Thank you for your letter regarding S. F. 1886, Senator Olson's bill. You may be interested to know that it did receive an initial hearing in the General Legislation Committee, was rescheduled for an additional hearing, but due to time limitations did not receive the second hearing. At this point, it still remains in the General Legislation Committee, and will most likely not receive floor consideration this year.

Thank you again for writing. I appreciated hearing your views on this bill.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

March 13, 1980

Senator Emily Ann Staples  
Room 235  
Capitol Building  
Aurora Avenue  
St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Senator Staples,

I am asking that S.F. 1886, the repeal bill be favorably reported and passed.

Thank you,

*Margaret Neibling*

Margaret Neibling  
3270 Quail Avenue North  
Golden Valley, MN 55422

*still in Grand Legislation*

*1886 - heard - see /*  
*20. 1 - see*

**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 20, 1980

John T. O'Malley  
2200 Glenwood Parkway  
Golden Valley, Minnesota

Dear Mr. O'Malley:

Thank you for your letter regarding Governor Quie's appointments to the Workers Compensation Court of Appeals. I did vote to recommend the confirmation of Messrs. Walraff, Rieke, and Otto in the Senate Employment Committee and intend to support their appointment when the confirmation comes before the full Senate for consideration.

Thanks for writing.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

2200 Glenwood Pkwy.  
Golden Valley, MN 55422

March 10, 1980

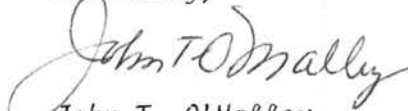
State Senator Emily Ann Staples  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Senator,

I hope this letter reaches you in time to persuade you to confirm the appointment of the three judges appointed by Governor Quie: Paul Rieke, James Otto and John Wallraff, to the Worker's Compensation Court of Appeals.

I work at the cost end of the Workmen's Compensation Cycle in a company with an outstanding safety record. Our cost is determined by our losses directly, so that we are very aware of each and every case and the need for a fair and unbiased Court of Appeals. I believe appointing these men will accomplish this.

Sincerely,

  
John T. O'Malley

JTO/fb

Mrs. WILLIAM L. FUDGE  
417 OTTAWA AVE. SO.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55416

March 10, 1980

Emily Anne Staples  
Vice-Chairperson, Senate  
Comm. on Employment  
235 State Capitol  
St Paul MN 55155

Dear Emily Anne:

I understand that your committee will be voting shortly on the confirmation of appointments recently made by the Governor to the ~~workers~~ Compensation Court of Appeals — Paul Rieke, James Otto, and John Wallraff. I feel that they would make good additions to the Court and therefore urge you to vote affirmatively.

Glad to know that you are on this very important committee. Your friend,  
Joanne Fudge



**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 20, 1980

Mrs. William L. Fudge  
417 Ottawa Avenue South  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55416

Dear Jeanne:

Thank you for your letter regarding Governor Quie's appointments to the Workers Compensation Court of Appeals. I did vote to recommend the confirmation of Messrs. Walraff, Rieke and Otto in the Senate Employment Committee and intend to support their appointment when the confirmation comes before the full Senate for consideration.

Thanks for writing.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

*Does it take something like this for you to write? I miss you. Please say hello to Bill — and to your nice son, Dave.*

**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 20, 1980

Basil R. Anderson  
4248 France Avenue North  
Robbinsdale, Minnesota 55422

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Thank you for your letter stating your opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment on Initiative and Referendum.

I agree with you that this proposal could have very detrimental effects on our representative system of governance and feel that it should be approached with great caution.

Thanks so much for writing.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

March 12, 1980  
4248 France Ave. N.  
Robbinsdale, Mn 55422

Senator Emily Staples  
State Capitol Bldg.  
St. Paul, Mn. 55155

Dear Senator Staples,

I would like to share my opposition to the four proposed constitutional amendments being presented during the current legislative session. I believe that representative government will best serve the interests of the people in our very complex times. If we don't feel that the representative is doing adequately, we can campaign and vote to not return him/her to office.

I urge you to vote no on all four amendments.

Sincerely,

Basil R. Anderson



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 20, 1980

Ronald V. Kelly  
18525 - 29th Avenue North  
Plymouth, Minnesota 55447

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you for your letter regarding Governor Quie's appointments to the Workers Compensation Court of Appeals. I did vote to recommend the confirmation of Messrs. Walraff, Rieke, and Otto in the Senate Employment Committee and intend to support their confirmation when the matter comes before the full Senate for consideration.

Thanks for writing.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm

18525 - 29th Avenue North  
Plymouth, Minnesota 5547  
March 11, 1980

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

REFERENCE: SENATE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT

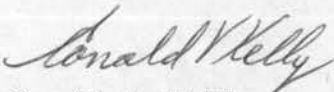
Dear Ms. Staples:

This letter confirms my call to your office today to encourage your support of Governor Guie's appointees to the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals. James Otto, Paul Rieke and John Wallraff are well-qualified persons to serve as judges in these important administrative positions.

I solicit your affirmation of these appointments, both in the Senate Committee and on the Senate floor, when the matter moves out of committee.

Thank you for your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ronald V. Kelly".

Ronald V. Kelly

**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 20, 1980

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Anderson  
4229 Louisiana Avenue  
New Hope, Minnesota 55428

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Anderson:

Thank you for your note relative to the four proposed constitutional amendments. These are very complex issues with far-reaching and often unknown and unanticipated consequences. I am sure I share your frustration with the frequently ponderous and unresponsive machinery of government. However, I feel that these proposals, at this point in time, must be approached with caution and I remain undecided on their merits.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

*Emily Anne Staples*

Emily Anne Staples  
State Senator

/bwm



4229 Louisiana Av. No.

New Hope, Mn. 55428

March 11, 1980

State Capitol Bldg.

St. Paul, Mn.

55155

Dear Senator Staples:

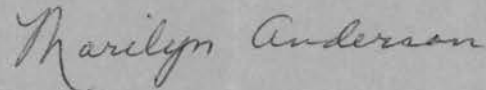
Please vote and talk in FAVOR of the Initiative, Referendum,  
Spending Limitation, and the 60% Vote on Tax Increases.

Thank you,

Sincerely,



Jerome Anderson



Marilyn Anderson

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

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### State of Minnesota

March 14, 1980

Josephine M. Buckley  
110 Peninsula Road  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55441

Dear Ms. Buckley:

Thank you for your letter of February 27 requesting that I vote for adequate funding for teachers' pensions.

It is true that the TRA and the 3 first class cities teachers' retirement funds have a deficit of a billion dollars this year, the largest deficit in any of the state funds. In Minneapolis, several factors are responsible for the deficit in the fund: prior inadequate financing of the retirement fund, benefit increases for active members, and post retirement adjustments which were not adequately financed, and therefore added to the unfunded accrued liability, and actuarial assumption charges.

The Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement is aware of the problem and has devoted many hearings to it. This session there are several bills moving through the Legislature dealing with such deficits. In the House, Representative Moe is chief author of H.F. 1964, which provides for an immediate large increase in the state employer's contributions to the teachers retirement funds. The bill has passed the House Governmental Operations Committee and is in the House Appropriations Committee. There is some doubt that the bill will get through both Houses, as it carries a very large price tag for the state: \$111,000,000 for each of the next 15 bienniums, or \$55 and one-half million per year for the next 30 years. There is some doubt that the Governor would allot this amount for pensions in his budget message, and it would be well for all teachers to write the Governor and their legislators urging better funding for their pension funds.

The Senate Governmental Operations Committee has passed S.F. 2252 (Senator Peterson) which will mandate that the Governor set up a task force to study the teachers retirement funds, and make recommendations on funding to the 1981 legislature. You may be assured that I will vote in the best way I can to provide security for our teachers retirement funds.

Best regards,

*Emily Anne Staples*  
Emily Anne Staples

• COMMITTEES • Health, Welfare & Corrections • Energy & Housing • Vice Chairman,  
Employment • General Legislation & Veterans Affairs

110. Peninsula Rd.  
Minneapolis Minnesota 55441  
February 27, 1980

Honorable Emily A. Staples  
State Capital

St. Paul Minnesota 55155  
Dear Senator Staples

I would appreciate your support in voting for the improvement in adequate funding concerning Teacher Retirement Pensions.

As a teacher, who enjoyed a forty-two year career I feel that I need to be guaranteed a monthly pension amount without threat of reduction.

By the way, thirty-two years were spent in the Deacon Heights Schools.

Thank you for any future favors.

Respectfully yours,  
Josephine M. Buckley



# Senate Majority Research

ROOM 24G STATE CAPITOL ST. PAUL, MN. 55155  
(612) 296-4949

ROOM 446 STATE OFFICE BUILDING ST. PAUL, MN. 55155  
(612) 296-4113

March 14, 1980

TO: Senator Staples

FROM: LaVerne Swanson  
Majority Research

RE: Teachers Retirement Funds Deficit - Josephine Buckley

There is attached a copy of a letter you received from Josephine M. Buckley, concerning adequate funding for the teachers retirement funds.

The four teachers retirement funds (TRA and the 3 cities of the first class -- Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth teachers funds) are a matter of concern to the Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement, as the unfunded deficit in the teachers funds has grown this year to one billion dollars, and the contributions coming in are not enough to freeze the interest on the deficit. Attached is a copy of the January 25, 1980, memorandum written by Larry Martin of the Retirement Commission on the teachers retirement funds deficiencies in financing. Page 12 of the memorandum deals specifically with the Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund. He gives several reasons for the Minneapolis deficit. The following draft reply is suggested for use or revision.

## DRAFT

Dear Ms. Buckley:

Your letter of February 27 requesting that I vote for adequate funding for teachers' pensions has been received.

It is true that the TRA and the 3 first class cities teachers retirement funds have a deficit of a billion dollars this year, the largest deficit in any of the state funds. In Minneapolis, several factors are responsible for the deficit in the fund: Prior inadequate financing of the retirement fund, benefit increases for active members and post retirement adjustments which were not adequately financed and therefore added to the unfunded accrued liability, and actuarial assumption changes.

The Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement is aware of the problem and has devoted many hearings to it. This session there are several bills moving through the Legislature dealing with





Senator Staples

Re: Teachers Retirement Funds Deficit - Josephine Buckley

March 14, 1980

Page 2

such deficits. In the House, Representative Moe is chief author of H.F. 1964, which provides for an immediate large increase in the state employer's contributions to the teachers retirement funds. The bill has passed the House Governmental Operations Committee and is in the House Appropriation Committee. There is some doubt that the bill will get through both Houses, as it carries a very large price tag for the state: \$111,000,000 for each of the next 15 bienniums, or \$55 and one half million per year for the next 30 years. There is some doubt that the governor would allot this amount for pensions in his budget message, and it would be well for all teachers to write the governor and their legislators urging better funding for their pension funds.

The Senate Governmental Operations Committee has passed S.F. 2252 (Senator Peterson) which will mandate that the governor set up a task force to study the teachers retirement funds, and make recommendations on funding to the 1981 Legislature.

You may be assured that I will vote in the best way I can to provide security for our teachers retirement funds. Thank you for writing. I appreciate receiving the views of my constituents.

Sincerely,

LS/gu  
Encs.



①

110. Peninsula Rd.  
Minneapolis Minnesota 55441  
February 27, 1980

Honorable Emily A. Staples  
State Capital  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
Dear Senator Staples

I would appreciate your support in voting for the improvement in adequate funding concerning Teacher Retirement Pensions.

As a teacher, who enjoyed a forty-two year career, I feel that I need to be guaranteed a monthly pension amount without threat of reduction.

By the way, thirty-two years were spent in the Brown Heights Schools.

Thank you for any future favors.

Respectfully yours,  
Josephine M. Buckley

# State of Minnesota

## LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT

TO: Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement

FROM: Lawrence Martin, Exec. Sec.

RE: Teachers Retirement Funds: Discussion of Current Deficiency in Financing and Alternative Solutions

DATE: January 25, 1980

For the past several sessions, the Commission has considered the problem of insufficient financing for the four teachers retirement funds in the state, the Teachers Retirement Association (TRA), the Duluth Teachers Retirement Fund Association (DTRFA), the Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund Association (MTRFA), and the St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association (StPTRFA). Since 1976, the Commission has been recommending that the financial support of the fund by both employees and the state as the employer be increased. The Commission has only had limited success in achieving more adequate financial support for the four teachers retirement funds. Since the Commission last considered this problem one year ago, the financing deficiency has increased and the problem has grown more severe.

### Background

Of the six public retirement funds which cover members of the teaching profession in the state, four are a direct concern of the state and the Legislature and the obligation to make employer contributions is a direct financial responsibility of the state. These four funds are TRA and the three first class city teacher retirement fund associations. The two funds which are not a direct concern and responsibility are the University of Minnesota Faculty Regular Retirement Plan and the University of Minnesota Faculty Supplemental Retirement Fund.

The Teachers Retirement Association was established in 1931, replacing the 1915 Law Teachers Retirement and Insurance Fund, which defaulted at the beginning of the Great Depression. The membership of TRA includes all teaching personnel in the various school districts of the state outside the three first class cities, the State University System and the State Community College System. The Duluth Teachers Retirement Fund Association was established in 1910 to provide retirement coverage for teaching personnel of Independent School District No. 709. The Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund Association was established in 1909, with membership comprised of the teaching personnel of Special School District No. 1. The St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association was established in 1909 to provide retirement coverage for teaching personnel of Independent School District No. 625.

Initially, the four teacher retirement funds which are a direct concern and responsibility of the state were financed substantially from employee contributions with either limited or no employer support. The employer contribution, when made, was financed from property tax levies. The employer contributions to the three first class city teacher retirement fund associations, when provided for, were raised by the respective school board from ad valorem taxes levied on the property of the respective school district. The employer contributions to TRA were raised by a statewide mill levy applicable to all property located outside the first class city school districts.

In 1967, the total employer financing for TRA and for social security contributions for teachers covered by TRA was shifted to state general revenue financing. At the same time, the state began to participate

in the financing of the three first class city teachers retirement fund associations equal to the amount contributed by the state to TRA and to the Social Security System for TRA-covered teachers. The balance of the amount needed to meet the employer contributions to the first class city teachers retirement fund associations remained to be raised by taxes levied on the property of the respective school district.

In 1975, legislation was enacted which abolished the authority for the first class city school districts to levy local property taxes for teachers retirement and provided that the state would assume the total obligation for financing the employer contribution to the first class city teachers retirement fund associations. The state financed employer contribution to the first class city teachers retirement fund associations remained the equivalent to the state financed employer contribution to TRA and to the Social Security System for TRA-covered teachers until 1979, when separate state financed employer contribution rates were specified for each teachers retirement fund association.

#### Role of Legislature in Public Pension Fund Financing

The Interim Commission on Public Employees Retirement, the predecessor to the present permanent Commission, was established by the 1955 Legislature to deal primarily with the feared imminent collapse and potential default of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA), which lacked any substantial employer financing up to that date and which lacked a sufficient enough cash flow even to meet the full amount of the upcoming annual annuity payroll. The Interim Commission established the policy for financing of public employee retirement plans and required actuarial reporting from the major funds for the first time in the state's history. It also established as the goal for the financing of public employee retirement benefits, the accumulation of fully funded self insured actuarially determined reserves.

After recommending legislation to improve and correct the disastrous PERA financing situation, the Commission turned its attention to developing systematic comparable actuarial reporting by the various public retirement funds, setting forth a broad statement of principles of pension policy and studying the benefits and financing available to public pension funds with the goal of making the total system more uniform, rational and financially sound.

The primary tool for the Commission in overseeing and supervising the various public pension funds is the actuarial reporting law, which specifies which public pension funds must report, the actuarial method and basic actuarial assumptions which must be used in determining the amount of actuarial liabilities and funding requirements, who is qualified to prepare the required actuarial report, and the procedure which must be used to test the accuracy of the actuarial results.

#### Policy on Full Actuarial Funding

It is the policy of the Commission that pension benefits should be financed on a current basis. This requires that the reserves necessary to pay any member's eventual retirement over the member's retired lifetime be accumulated from employee and employer contributions made during the working lifetime of the member. If there is any inadequacy in contributions for any reason, then the accumulated assets of the pension fund will be less than the actuarially determined required reserves and unfunded accrued liabilities result. The policy requires that if there are unfunded accrued liabilities, the overall financing of the pension fund must be increased beyond the level to equal the accruing liability. The additional financing should be sufficient to pay the assumed rate of interest on the unfunded accrued liability and to reduce the principal amount of the unfunded accrued liability. Interest must be paid on the unfunded accrued liability because it represents interest lost by virtue of not having adequately financed the pension fund for some reason previously. The amount of the principal of the unfunded accrued lia-



bility is to be retired over a reasonable period of time which should be related to the remaining average working career of the active membership.

Currently, neither federal or state law requires that any unfunded accrued liabilities of public pension funds in general be amortized. Notwithstanding, there are a number of reasons for pursuing a full funding philosophy, including amortization of unfunded accrued liabilities, for public pension funds:

(1) Sound financing of retirement benefits requires that the current cost or present value of the retirement benefits accruing to each pension fund member be recognized as a current debt and be paid for contemporaneously as the pension credit on which the retirement benefit is based is being earned. Following this practice insures that the actual cost of retirement benefits for present active members attributable to a year of service to the taxpayers will be borne by those same taxpayers and will not become a liability which is deferred to a future generation of taxpayers;

(2) Full funding on current financing basis guarantees that the full cost of the components of employment compensation, salaries and fringe benefits will be recognized, thereby enforcing fiscal responsibility and discipline in providing both salary and pension increases;

(3) The assets of the pension fund which result from the amassing of actuarial reserves on a current financing basis are invested and will earn investment income. As the third major source of financing along with member and employer contributions, investment earnings will reduce the potential annual dollar outlay required from tax revenues when compared to a current disbursements (or pay-as-you-go financing basis); and

(4) The accumulation of fully funded actuarial reserves assures benefit security for both present and future pension benefit recipients, since the pension fund will have the means to pay pension benefits over any short term shrinkage of available governmental financial resources and even upon the potential default or bankruptcy of the governmental entity.

The alternative to a full current funding philosophy, which has been rejected by the Commission, is the current disbursements (or pay-as-you-go) non-funding philosophy. Implementation of a non-funding philosophy does not reduce the actual aggregate cost of paying retirement benefits, but merely shifts the timing of the financing and the source of the financing. Substantially increased benefit costs deferred but fully payable from tax revenues is traded for a reduction in the need for immediate financing using a non-funding philosophy. Under a non-funding philosophy, when there are few benefit recipients, the cost of running the pension fund is small, but will grow immensely as the number of benefit recipients increases.

#### Current Financing Deficiency for Teachers Retirement

The Commission has been watching the funding situation of the statewide TRA and the three first class city teachers retirement fund associations for the past several sessions. Since 1973, the support for the TRA and for the three first class city teacher retirement fund associations from member and employer contributions has been insufficient to meet the full amortization financing requirements of the funds as calculated by the actuaries of the funds and verified by the independent actuary employed by the Commission. Of even greater concern, the support for TRA from member and employer contributions has been insufficient to meet the full frozen deficit financing requirement. Despite this concern and several recommendations for improved financing by both the members and the state as the employer, there remains a substantial deficiency from the required level of financing.

The following sets forth the most current actuarial data on the funded condition and financing requirements of the four teachers retirement funds:

FUNDED CONDITION AND FINANCING REQUIREMENTS - TEACHERS RETIREMENT

	TRA 6/30/79	DTRFA 6/30/79	MTRFA 12/31/78	StPTRFA 12/31/78	AGGREGATE
Accrued Liability	\$2,080,173,976	\$39,882,072	\$304,081,646	\$178,246,953	\$2,602,384,647
Assets	<u>1,064,237,842</u>	<u>31,774,026</u>	<u>129,026,594</u>	<u>70,023,919</u>	<u>1,295,062,381</u>
Unf. Accr. Liab.	\$1,015,936,134	\$ 8,108,046	\$175,055,052	\$108,223,034	\$1,307,322,266
Funding Ratio	51.2%	79.67%	42.4%	39.3%	49.8%
Covered Payroll	\$ 899,989,326	\$21,530,456	\$ 63,847,263	\$ 53,370,977	\$1,038,738,022
Annuity Payroll	34,612,214	1,620,677	10,596,026	5,726,949	52,555,866
Normal Cost	9.58%	7.33%	14.25%	12.1879%	9.95%*
Expenses	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.42</u>	<u>0.55</u>	<u>0.3083</u>	<u>0.15 *</u>
Nor. Cost & Exp.	9.69%	7.75%	14.80%	12.4962%	10.10%*
Nor. Cost & Exp.	9.69%	7.75%	14.80%	12.4962%	10.10%*
Int. on Deficit	<u>5.64</u>	<u>1.79</u>	<u>13.76</u>	<u>10.1388</u>	<u>6.29 *</u>
Frozen Def. Fin.	15.33%	9.54%	28.56%	22.6350%	16.39%*
Nor. Cost & Exp.	9.69%*	7.75%	14.80%	12.4962%	10.10%*
Amortization (2009)	<u>7.34</u>	<u>2.33</u>	<u>17.84</u>	<u>13.1900</u>	<u>8.18 *</u>
Full Amortiz. (2009)	17.03%	10.08%	32.64%	25.6862%	18.28%*
Nor. Cost & Exp.	9.69%	7.75%	14.80%	12.4962%	10.10%*
Amortization (2019)	<u>6.53</u>	<u>2.18</u>	<u>15.85</u>	<u>11.7200</u>	<u>7.28*</u>
Full Amortiz. (2019)	16.22%	9.93%	30.65%	24.2162%	17.38%*
Employee Contrib.	4.80%*	4.0000%	8.50%	7.6340%	5.16%*
Employer Contrib.	4.80 *	5.7900	13.35	12.6300	5.75 *
Employer Add'l Cth.	<u>3.05</u>	<u>0.0000</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.0000</u>	<u>2.64 *</u>
Total Support	12.65%	9.7900%	21.85%	20.2640%	13.55%
Frozen Def. Fin.	15.33%	9.54%	28.56%	22.6350%	16.39%*
Total Support	<u>12.65</u>	<u>9.79</u>	<u>21.85</u>	<u>20.2640</u>	<u>13.55 *</u>
Deficiency	2.68%	(0.25%)	6.71%	2.3710%	2.84%*
Full 30 yr. Amortiz.	17.03%	10.08%	32.64%	25.6862%	18.28%*
Total Support	<u>12.65</u>	<u>9.79</u>	<u>21.85</u>	<u>20.2640</u>	<u>13.55 *</u>
Deficiency	4.38%	0.29%	10.79%	5.4222%	4.73%*
Full 40 Yr. Amortiz.	16.22%	9.93%	30.65%	24.2162%	17.38%*
Total Support	<u>12.65</u>	<u>9.79</u>	<u>21.85</u>	<u>20.2640</u>	<u>13.55 *</u>
Deficiency	3.57%	0.14%	8.80%	3.9522%	3.83%

\* Figure represents a weight-averaging of component figures

The figures set forth above are weight-averaged based on the salary of active members where necessary. The figures for employer financing include the additional employer support recommended by the Commission and approved by the 1979 Session.



The following sets forth the dollar increase in contributions which would be required to meet the deficiency in the frozen deficit level financing requirement or the deficiency in the full amortization (2009) financing requirement, using the most current projected covered payroll estimates:

#### REQUIRED INCREASE IN FINANCING FOR TEACHERS RETIREMENT

	<u>Biennial Payroll Totals</u>	
TRA	\$ 981,022,997	\$1,056,531,414
1st Cl. City TRFA's	151,411,528	160,496,220
Total Payroll	\$1,132,434,525	\$1,217,027,634
Total FY 1980 Payroll	\$1,132,434,525	
Total FY 1981 Payroll	1,217,027,634	
Total Biennial Payroll	\$2,349,462,159	

#### FROZEN DEFICIT LEVEL FINANCING DEFICIENCY

TRA	2.680%
DTRFA	-
MTRFA	6.710
StPTRFA	2.371
AGGREGATE	2.840%

Total Biennial Payroll	\$2,349,462,159
Aggregate Requirement	2.840%
Total Biennial Cost	\$ 66,724,725

#### 2009 AMORTIZATION FINANCING DEFICIENCY

TRA	4.38%
DTRFA	0.29
MTRFA	10.79
StPTRFA	5.4222
AGGREGATE	4.73%

Total Biennial Payroll	\$2,349,462,159
Aggregate Requirement	4.73%
Total Biennial Cost	\$ 111,129,560

Tables 1 through 4 attached, set forth the funded condition and financing requirements for each of the four teacher retirement funds separately as reported in every actuarial valuation which has been filed with the Commission. Table 5, attached, sets forth the aggregate information on the funded condition and financing requirements for all four teacher retirement funds since 1969, which was the first year when fully comparable actuarial reporting for all four systems occurred. In aggregate, on the four teacher retirement funds over the period 1969-1979, the accrued liability has increased by over 300%, the unfunded accrued liability has increased by over 360%, the funding ratio has decreased by 6 percentage points, covered payroll has more than doubled, the

nnual annuity payroll has increased by almost 260%, normal cost and expenses has increased approximately 10%, the frozen deficit level financing and full amortization requirements have each increased by over 50%, total support has increased by only 20%, a deficiency in total support when compared to the frozen deficit level financing requirement has arisen, and the deficiency in total support when compared to the full amortization requirement has increased by 450%.

Table 6, attached, compares the current funded condition and financing requirements of the teacher retirement funds, in aggregate, with the current funded condition and financing requirements of the other two large statewide retirement funds, the Minnesota State Retirement System (MSRS) and the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA), and the other large municipal retirement fund, the Minneapolis Municipal Employees Retirement Fund (MMER), both separately and in aggregate. The major, non-teachers, retirement funds are substantially better funded and better financed than are the various teacher retirement funds, even though the retirement benefits provided by teachers retirement funds and non-teachers retirement funds are generally similar.

#### Consequences of the Failure to Fund on a Current Basis

There are a number of consequences which may result from a failure to provide adequate financing and amortize the existing unfunded accrued liabilities of the four teacher retirement funds. These consequences, not necessarily in order of severity, are as follows:

(1) A continuation of the current financing deficiency for the four teachers retirement funds will result in an increase in size of the unfunded accrued liabilities for TRA, MTRFA and StPTRFA in future years. Currently, the total support for these retirement funds is less than the frozen deficit level financing requirement, which is normal cost (the requirement to finance reserves for currently accruing service credit), expenses and interest on the unfunded accrued liability of the fund at the assumed rate (five percent). Since the interest which otherwise should be earned if the unfunded accrued liability did not exist is not being provided from the support of these three funds, then the question of amortizing the unfunded accrued liability is beyond serious discussion. A lengthening of the amortization period will not affect this financing deficiency. Like any debt, the principal of the debt cannot be retired until the interest on the debt is first paid.

(2) A failure to provide adequate financing for the various teachers retirement funds will result in the shifting or deferment of the ultimate burden of financing retirement benefits from this generation of taxpayers, which benefitted from the services of this group of public employees, to a future generation of taxpayers. The real cost of providing compensation and fringe benefits for this group of public employees will not be currently or fully recognized consequently. It is unlikely that the financing necessary to pay for these retirement liabilities will be easier to obtain in the future than it is now. The shifting of the responsibility for these unfunded accrued liabilities should really be viewed as the equivalent of one legislature committing the resources of a future legislature.

(3) A failure to make progress toward adequate financing for teachers retirement funds means that increased financing for these funds beyond the normal cost and expenses requirement will continue indefinitely. If the unfunded accrued liabilities of these four funds are amortized over a specified period, the state financed employer contribution obligation will be reduced to just the employer's share of the burden to meet the normal cost and expenses of these funds.

(4) A continuation of the current financing deficiency for and the failure to amortize the unfunded accrued liabilities of the four teachers retirement funds will mean the loss of potential investment income which could otherwise be earned. A retirement fund only really has three sources of potential financial support, member contributions, employer contributions and investment income. If the Commission's policy of requiring full current funding with members and the employer sharing the obligation to pay normal cost and expenses is fully implemented, then the ultimate cost of retirement benefits will be provided one-third from member contributions, one-third from employer contributions and one-third from investment income. The failure to fund on a current basis will reduce the amount of assets and potential investment income, requiring additional contributions from either the member, the employer or both. Additional employer contributions will, of course, require additional tax revenues.

(5) A failure to make progress toward adequate financing for teachers retirement funds has the potential of requiring in the future the reduction of retirement benefits of future and current teachers in order to restore actuarial soundness. Unfunded accrued liabilities are really nothing more than a particular type of debt. If adequate financing for this particular type of debt cannot be provided, then the only responsible option left to the Legislature from both a pension and a revenue standpoint is to reduce the retirement benefit "promises" which give rise to the unfunded accrued liabilities.

(6) A failure to provide adequate financing for the various teachers retirement funds may cause the loss of the state of Minnesota's reputation for operating soundly financed retirement funds. Even though the other major statewide retirement funds and major municipal retirement funds (MSRS, PERA and MMER) are relatively well funded and are being financed adequately, the continuing decline in the funding condition of the four teacher retirement funds and the growing deficiencies in required financing will indicate that retirement financing problems still exist in the state and will call into question the state's commitment to finance all its various retirement funds. This could impact on the state in two separate areas:

(a) The State of Minnesota, to its great embarrassment, could provide the federal government with additional "horror stories" of public pension mismanagement which may lead to the passage of federal legislation on public pension reform. Public Employees Retirement Income Security Act (PERISA) legislation following the content of the 1974 Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) private pension fund reform legislation has been introduced in Congress over the past several years. With the advent of federal public pension fund reform legislation like PERISA, state options in the area will be limited or nonexistent.

(b) The state, and its political subdivisions, may be unable to retain its current bond rating if the state gains a reputation for poor financing of unfunded accrued retirement liabilities. Bond analysts are more and more concerned about the size of unfunded accrued liabilities of public retirement funds when considering the financial condition of units of government. The State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston reportedly suffered a loss in their bond ratings when the substantial underfunding of public retirement funds in that state were disclosed. Once the confidence of investors in a governmental unit's financial affairs is shaken, the task of restoring that confidence will be very onerous. If poor retirement financing is the cause of the loss of the bond rating, only substantial improvements in both the financing and the funded condition of the retirement fund over a very short period of time will provide a basis for restoring the bond rating. If bond ratings suffer because of a lack of retirement financing, the cost of all capital and related improvements will result.



(7) A continuation of the current financing deficiency situation for the four teachers retirement funds carries with it the potential for an eventual default by the various retirement funds. For TRA, this potential default would first occur when the fund lacked sufficient assets to make the required transfer of reserves to the statewide funds' post retirement adjustment mechanism, the Minnesota Adjustable Fixed Benefit Fund (MAFB), upon the retirement of eligible members and then when the fund lacked sufficient assets to pay monthly retirement annuities and benefits in full. For the three first class city teachers retirement funds, this potential default would occur when the assets of the fund would become insufficient to pay retirement annuities and benefits in full in any month, since these funds do not participate in the MAFB. Default is unlikely to occur in the near future given the favorable cash flow of these retirement funds based on current levels of benefit payments, but is not an academic question since the predecessor retirement fund did default many years ago and PERA faced default more recently. For relatively mature retirement funds like MTRFA or StPTRFA, where the number of retirement benefits when compared to active members is high, a substantial move towards early retirement prior to the assumed retirement age could cause problems in meeting the level of benefit disbursements.

(8) A failure to provide adequate financing for the various teachers retirement funds runs the risk of defrauding the members of these funds who expect a certain level of benefits and who may not receive them. The chief difference between unfunded accrued liabilities of retirement funds and other types of debt is that these pension debts are owed to a large ill-defined group of people who are unable or unlikely to pursue legal remedies to insure payment. In any other area, if the state committed to pay specified amounts, and thereby incurred a liability, it would be unthinkable that the state would fail to pay the liability. In the area of pension liabilities, the same principles should be disregarded simply because a broad, diffuse group of current and future retirees are involved. It theoretically can be, and may actually in the future be, argued that to promise pension benefits, inducing employees to rely on those promises in their employment and retirement income planning, without the intent to actually finance the liability and pay the retirement benefits constitutes fraud.

(9) Finally, a failure to provide more sufficient financing of teacher retirement funds may constitute a breach of fiduciary duty by responsible parties, subjecting them to personal liability for their actions. In general, any person who has discretionary control over the benefits provided by, the financing provided to, the investment of the assets of, or the management and operation of a retirement fund is a fiduciary. A fiduciary owes a duty to the participants and benefit recipients of a retirement to perform his discretionary acts in good faith solely in the best interests of those participants and benefit recipients. Failure to meet this duty constitutes fiduciary breach, which is actionable and can subject the fiduciary to personal liability. While to the best knowledge of the staff, no suit against state legislators alleging that they are fiduciaries has taken place in this state, there is potential for such a suit which may not be covered by the general immunity provided to legislators. In addition, the Commissioner of Finance may potentially be subject to suit in his capacity as a member of the TRA board of trustees as well as his broader capacity as Commissioner of Finance.

#### Prior Legislative and Executive Response to Financing Deficiency Problem

Since 1973, when substantial benefit increases were approved for TRA, and 1975, when the state assumed the total responsibility to provide the employer financing in the first class city teacher retirement associations, the Commission has attempted to obtain increased financing for the four teacher retirement funds.

Initially, a one-half of one percent of salary TRA member contribution increase accompanied the 1973 benefit increases, effective immediately, while a one percent of salary state financed TRA employer contribution increase also was adopted in 1973, but was not made effective until the start of the biennium occurring two years later (July 1, 1975). In 1976, following the 1975 first class city teachers retirement fund association legislation and several actuarial valuations from TRA clearly showing the financing requirements for that fund, the Commission approached the Commissioner of Finance seeking his support for additional financing for the four teachers retirement funds. No additional financing for teachers retirement was contained in the 1977-79 biennial budget request to the Legislature.

During the 1977 Session, the Commission recommended legislation providing for additional employer financing for teachers retirement. The legislation approved by the Commission sought a two percent of payroll increase in the employer contribution, which would have resulted in a \$40 million additional state expenditure during the 1977-1979 biennium. The Department of Finance opposed the Commission-approved proposal for increased financing, citing as reasons for this opposition that the TRA funding ratio had been increasing slightly over time, that more precise information than the regular actuarial valuations was not available, that state resources were scarce, that assets of the various teachers retirement funds are growing, and that current contributions exceed annual annuity payments (the pay-as-you-go obligation) by three to one. The Department of Finance also expressed a need to obtain long term cash flow and fiscal year balance projections. When TRA provided these, the Department suggested the problem could be alleviated by simply increasing the interest assumption to seven percent. The 1977 Legislature approved a smaller increase in employer contributions of one half of one percent of payroll, which resulted in an additional state expenditure of \$10 million during the 1977-1979 biennium.

The Commission again took up the problem of financing teachers retirement funds during the 1977 interim. During the 1978 Session, the Commission recommended a one half of one percent of salary increase in the member contribution because the Commission's policy of equal member and employer financing of normal cost and expenses was not being fully met by the members. This member contribution increase was approved by the 1978 Legislature, but a Commission suggestion for increased employer financing was not approved.

Following the 1978 Session, the Commission appointed a subcommittee on the problem, which again approached the Department of Finance for their support for an increase in employer contributions. The subcommittee met with representatives of the executive branch on numerous occasions and prepared extensive information on the problem at their request. The Commission also addressed the problem during one of its monthly meetings during the 1978 interim. Although the Department of Finance indicated that a decision would be made on increased employer financing for the four teachers retirement funds, no decision was ever conveyed to the TRA Financing Subcommittee. During the 1979 Session, the Commission spent substantial time developing a proposal for increased financing for the teachers retirement funds, eventually recommending a change in the amortization period from 18 years (1997) to 30 years (2009) and an increase in the employer contribution of 3.88 percent of payroll, requiring an additional state expenditure of \$89.7 million over the 1979-1981 biennium. The Department of Finance again opposed the employer contribution increase proposed by the Commission and recommended a one-half of one percent payroll increase in the employer contribution to match the 1978 contribution increase only. The 1979 Legislature enacted a 0.647 percent of payroll aggregate increase for the four teacher retirement funds, resulting in an additional state expenditure of \$15 million over the 1979-1981 biennium.



Reasons for the Current Unfunded Accrued Liabilities in Teachers Retirement Funds

There are numerous reasons why there are substantial unfunded accrued liabilities presently in existence for TRA and the three first class city teachers retirement funds. The following information attempts to detail the various causes for the growth of these unfunded accrued liabilities for each fund individually. No attempt has been made by the staff to determine what portion of the current aggregate unfunded accrued liability of the four teachers retirement funds of \$1.3 billion is attributable to each reason, but the information should provide a view of the process which led to the current situation.

1. Teachers Retirement Association

Upon creation of TRA in 1931, the retirement fund inherited a substantial portion of the unfunded accrued liability of the 1915 Law Teachers Retirement and Insurance Fund which had been allowed to default prior to 1931. In addition to the unfunded accrued liability which was transferred immediately to TRA, additional unfunded accrued liability was created in TRA when members of the predecessor retirement fund, who were initially granted permanent exemptions from TRA but who were allowed or compelled to become TRA members during the 1940's and 1950's, were allowed to purchase TRA credit for prior teaching service.

From the creation of the fund until 1956, the practice of the state was to finance TRA on a current disbursements or pay-as-you-go basis, with a limit on the revenue which could be raised from a statewide property tax (except for the first class cities) set at \$250,000. When more substantial state employer financing was provided, in 1957, until 1961, the employer contribution was limited to a matching contribution, but did not include any payments of the interest on the unfunded accrued liability or amortization. During this period, the total state levy for TRA increased from \$767,083, or 1.42 percent of covered payroll, in 1956, to \$4,993,200 in 1957 and \$6,600,000 in 1959.

An additional amount of unfunded accrued liability was created in 1959, when TRA coordinated with Social Security, and a retroactive payment of social security employee and employer contributions for a three-year period were made from the fund. The retroactive social security employee contributions paid by TRA were not immediately reimbursed by the state, but were recovered over a long period of time ending recently and were repaid without interest.

Until 1969, TRA operated on essentially a defined contribution, or money purchase, benefit plan, unlike MSRS and PERA which were operating on a defined benefit or formula plan. Although in theory, defined contribution plan benefits are based entirely on accumulated contributions and the plans are virtually without any unfunded accrued liability, the TRA money purchase plan had a substantial unfunded accrued liability. The TRA money purchase retirement annuity was calculated using a multiple of the member contribution since the employer contributions historically had been minimal. The amount of any retirement annuities from TRA was limited by virtue of contribution limits applicable when TRA had a money purchase plan and salary limits applicable when TRA had a formula plan. The following sets forth the contribution or salary limits in effect for TRA for various periods of time:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Contribution Limit/Salary Ceiling</u>
prior to 7/1/1951	\$100 annual contributions
7/1/1951 to 6/30/1953	\$175 annual contributions
7/1/1953 to 6/30/1955	salary up to \$3,600
7/1/1955 to 6/30/1965	salary up to \$4,800
7/1/1965 to 6/30/1967	salary up to \$7,200
7/1/1967 and thereafter	full salary

Contribution or salary limits function to create unfunded accrued liabilities when the benefit plan shifts to a full salary formula plan, as TRA has, since smaller contributions are obtained for periods under the limits than would have been obtained without the limits, while the benefits are calculated on full salary irrespective.

Benefit increases for active members also have significantly increased the size of the TRA unfunded accrued liability. In 1969, the TRA money purchase plan was improved and career average salary formula and variable annuity plans were added. Each teacher had the option to choose one of three options or a mix of any two, with an election deadline of June 30, 1973. In 1973, the TRA career average salary formula plan was converted to a highest five years average salary plan. In 1974, the variable annuity program option was closed to all new members. Also, members who had elected the full variable annuity option had their coverage shifted to half formula and half variable annuity coverage. In 1975, TRA was included in the combined service annuity and the proportionate annuity laws. In 1978, TRA variable annuity program participants were given the option of having all future service credited as full formula service.

In addition to benefit increases for active members, numerous benefit increases for retired members have been approved by the Legislature which were simply added to the unfunded accrued liability of the retirement fund. A total of eight increases dating from 1955 have been handled in this fashion, 2 for 1915 law retired teachers exclusively (occurring in 1955 and 1959), and 6 for TRA retirees more broadly (occurring in 1957, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1975 and 1977). The 1967 post retirement increase was granted at the same time similar increases were granted for PERA and MSRS, but the accompanying state current disbursements or pay-as-you-go financing was discontinued for TRA in 1971 while it was continued for the other two funds.

Although benefits for active members were increased substantially in 1973, the state employer matching and additional contribution increases approved by the Legislature at the same time were delayed until the start of the 1975-1977 biennium.

In addition, the TRA unfunded accrued liability has increased by virtue of a number of changes in actuarial assumptions. Changes in three major assumptions have been responsible for a considerable unfunded accrued liability: mortality, turnover and retirement age. In 1973, the fund changed from a 1937 mortality table to a 1971 mortality table. In 1979, the set back used in connection with the mortality table was increased. In 1978, a major change was made in the turnover assumption, recognizing an increase of the average age of the active members of the fund caused by reduction of younger members due to declining enrollment problems. In 1973, the retirement age assumption was modified to take into account the addition of age 62 for members with 30 years of service as a normal retirement age.

There also have been increases in the TRA unfunded accrued liability because of changes in actuarial methods. Prior to 1977, the ancillary retirement benefits of disability and survivorship were not valued according to the entry age level normal cost method, as required by the actuarial reporting law, Minnesota Statutes, Section 356.215. In 1977, this practice was corrected and additional unfunded accrued liability resulted.

Experience losses, in particular scale experience losses, have caused the unfunded accrued liability of TRA increase. Table 7, attached, summarizes the experience gains and losses for the fund for each of the past several years.

## 2. Duluth Teachers Retirement Fund Association

A portion of the DTRFA unfunded accrued liability is the result of limited employer contributions in the past. While the fund had had a long history of obtaining actuarial valuations and has been aware of its funded condition and financing requirements, the support of the fund has not always met these financing requirements. Amortization contributions were set based on the 1957 amount of the unfunded accrued liability and have been less than what was required to amortize the full unfunded accrued liability periodically.

Benefit increases granted to active members also have affected the size of the unfunded accrued liability. In 1971, prior to the requirement for legislative authorization for benefit changes, the fund changed from a defined contribution or money purchase benefit plan to a highest five successive years average salary formula benefit plan. In 1975, by virtue of legislation, the fund was included in the combined service annuity law.

Post retirement benefit increases have increased the unfunded accrued liability of the fund. These have been ad hoc increases and prior to 1975, were approved locally and financed from the retirement fund, with the liability for increases added to the fund's unfunded accrued liability.

In addition, assumption changes have lead to increases in the DTRFA unfunded accrued liability. In 1971, the unfunded accrued liability increased by virtue of changes in the salary scale and retirement age assumptions. In 1975, a change in the mortality table resulted in an increase in the unfunded accrued liability.

Finally, experience losses, especially salary losses, have been added to the unfunded accrued liability of the fund. Table 8, attached, summarizes the experience gains and losses for the fund for each of the past several years.

## 3. Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund Association

A portion of the MTRFA unfunded accrued liability is the result of prior inadequate financing of the retirement fund, where support, especially the employer support, has been less than the actuarially determined financing requirements.

Benefit increases for active members are responsible for increases in the unfunded accrued liability of the fund. In 1953, by local action, the highest five years average salary formula was added to the benefit plan. In 1975, by legislation, the fund was included in the combined service annuity law. In 1976, also by legislation, the retirement annuity formula accrual rate was improved.

In addition, post retirement adjustments have increased the unfunded accrued liability of the fund. Post retirement increases are frequently funded from the retirement fund, increasing the unfunded accrued liability. This is especially true for ad hoc post retirement increases and automatic post retirement increases until recent years. Previously, automatic post retirement increases were financed on a current disbursement (pay-as-you-go) basis from a special tax levy.

Actuarial assumption changes, primarily the termination rate assumption change in 1978, have also contributed to increases in the MTRFA unfunded accrued liability. Related to this are changes in the actuarial method occurring in 1978 concerning how ancillary benefits are valued. These ancillary benefits are disability and survivorship benefits. Prior to 1978, the actuary of the fund did not use the entry age level normal cost method as required by Minnesota Statutes, Section 356.215.



Finally, experience losses, especially salary losses, have been added to the unfunded accrued liability of the fund. Table 9, attached, summarizes the experience gains and losses for the fund for each of the past several years.

#### 4. St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association

A substantial portion of the current unfunded accrued liability is a result of past inadequate support, especially any substantial employer support prior to 1955. Financing has yet to reach the level of actuarially determined financing requirements.

Benefit increases for active members have also lead to increases in unfunded accrued liability of the fund. In 1954, the benefit plan was amended to utilize the highest five successive years average salary. In 1970, the retirement formula benefit accrual rate was increased. In 1975, pursuant to legislation, the fund was included in the combined service annuity law. In 1977, an increase in the retirement formula benefit accrual rate was approved. In 1979, various modest benefit improvements were also approved by the legislature.

Numerous post retirement increases have also added to the unfunded accrued liability of the fund. Post retirement increases were granted by the fund in 1955, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1973 and 1974, and the cost of the increases has increased the unfunded accrued liability.

Salary limits previously applicable to contributions and retirement annuities also have caused increases in the StPTRFA unfunded accrued liability when the fund eventually began calculating benefits on full salary.

Finally, experience losses, especially salary scale losses, have increased the unfunded accrued liabilities of the fund. Table 10, attached, summarizes the experience gains and losses for the fund for each of the past several years.

#### Policy on the Allocation of the Burden of Financing Between Members and Employers

It is the policy of the Commission that the public pension fund members share equally the cost of paying normal cost and expenses, which is the financing requirement related to the retirement benefits gained by the member earning another year of service credit. The Commission, soon after it was established in 1955, decided that the employer should be required to amortize the unfunded accrued liabilities of all the various retirement funds. This was because the past practice of the various employers for public retirement have generally failed to make any or any substantial employer contributions to the retirement funds, relying on member contributions to provide the bulk of public pension fund support.

The Commission, in 1977, has decided that the employers' exclusive responsibility to amortize the unfunded accrued liabilities of the various retirement funds because of past inadequate employer support should now come to an end. For the benefit plans in place in 1977, the employer remains responsible for meeting the full amortization financing requirements. For benefit increases granted after 1977, the member and the employer must share the responsibility of amortizing any newly added increases in the unfunded accrued liabilities of the various retirement funds. If this policy is to be retained, then the member contributions for the various teacher retirement funds should be equal to at least fifty percent of the normal cost and expenses financing requirements. Tables 11 (TRA), 12 (DTRFA), 13 (MTRFA), and 14 (StPTRFA), attached, set forth the portion of normal cost and expenses which are financed by member contributions.

By paying at least one half of normal cost, public retirement fund members will fund one-half of the required reserves needed to pay their retirement benefits when discounted for the assumed rate of interest over their remaining working lifetimes. If the Commission decides that the member should contribute a greater portion of normal cost and expenses to assist in amortizing the fund, this policy decision should be applied to all other Minnesota public pension funds.

#### Alternative Financing Deficiency Solutions

There are a number of potential solutions which the Commission may wish to consider in attempting to solve the teachers retirement deficiency problem. The basic approaches for a solution are:

- (1) immediate increase in the state financed employer contributions in an amount sufficient to meet the full amortization financing requirements (solution approach employed by the Commission during the last session);
- (2) a phase-in of an increase in the state financed employer contributions, eventually resulting in a contribution equal to the amount of the full amortization financing requirements (solution approach used by the Commission in the area of local police and fire funds to move from current disbursement or pay-as-you-go financing to full current actuarial financing);
- (3) A combination of increases in both member and employer contributions in an amount in total which is sufficient to equal the amount of the full amortization financing requirements (solution approach would require a re-evaluation of the Commission's current policy on the allocation of the burden of financing members and employers);
- (4) a reduction in the level of retirement benefits promised in the future sufficient to reduce the current unfunded accrued liabilities and the full amortization financing requirements to the current financing level (solution approach employed in part by the Commission in the mid-1950's to restore the financial and actuarial health for many of the statewide retirement funds).