

# Journal of the House

## Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly

### FIRST DAY

Bismarck, January 6, 1981

At the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the sixth day of January, 1981, according to the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, the North Dakota House of Representatives convened in its regular session with Speaker Peterson presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rep. Lawrence Dick, a senior member of the Legislature.

Roll was called and all members were present except Reps. Dotzenrod and Whalen.

A quorum was declared by the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker... Your Committee on Revision and Correction of the Journal has carefully examined the Journal of the Second and Third Day of the Organizational Session and finds the same to be correct

*Lawrence Dick* Chairman

Rep. Gorder... moved that the report be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Rep. Strinden moved that the schedule of chaplains be printed in the Journal, which motion prevailed.

### LEGISLATIVE CHAPLAINCY SCHEDULE OF DATES FOR THE HOUSE JANUARY

DATE	CHURCH
6 Blaine Cook	Mary College
James Butler	First Presbyterian
7 Joanne M. Spears	Quaker, Religious Society of Friends
8 Winfred J. Stoerker	N.D. Conference of Churches
9 Harold W. Staats	First United Presbyterian
12 Jay Stratton	Lord of Life Lutheran
13 Thomas Sullivan	St. Anne's Catholic
14 F. V. Tannehill	McCabe United Methodist
15 Dennis A. Tippet	St. George's Episcopal Memorial
16 Donald W. Treick	Faith Reformed Chapel
19 Einar Unseth	Calvary Lutheran
20 George A. Walker	First Evangelical Free
21 Edward F. Jarvis	Salvation Army
22 J. L. Norlie	Trinity Lutheran
23 David Walters	First United Pentecostal
26 Daniel J. Wissman	Good Shepherd Lutheran

27	Marcus Bakke	Assemblies of God
28	Charles Backus	St. Joseph's Catholic Church
29	J. H. Nicolai	Trinity Lutheran
30	Ben Dove	First Presbyterian

## FEBRUARY

2	Don Fischer	Roman Catholic Priest
3	Joe Gresham	7th Day Adventist
4	H. E. Hendrickson	Trinity Lutheran
5	R. M. Hagestuen	First Lutheran Mandan
6	Jerry Kautzman	St. Joseph's Catholic Church
9	James Kloster	First Lutheran Mandan
10	John Kuhn	Christ the King
11	Ray Corlew	Assemblies of God
12	John MacMullen	First United Methodist Mandan
13	Jeff Mantz	Bethel Assembly of God Mandan
16	Richard Martinson	Mandan Baptist
17	John Miller	Baptist Temple Mandan
18	Christian T. Nelson	Christ Episcopal Mandan
19	Norman Peterson	Messiah Lutheran Mandan
20	Blaine Huston	Assemblies of God
23	Walter Schott	Church of Good Shepherd Mandan
24	Donald Bentz	Faith Lutheran
25	Walter Elmer	Calvary United Methodist
26	Roy W. Gilbertson	The American Lutheran Church
27	James Butler	First Presbyterian

## MARCH

2	Stanley Knudson	The American Lutheran Church
3	Thomas Kramer	Cathedral of the Holy Spirit
4	Ambrose Netzer	Individual Group & Family Counselor
5	Robert Lynne	Good Shepherd Lutheran Church
6	Don Shoemaker	American Baptist Church
9	Gerald Ruelle	St. Alexius Hospital Chapel
10	Ira Herzberg	Calvary United Methodist
11	Donald S. Ganstrom	Century Baptist
12	Stanley Malmgren	First Baptist
13	Robert Paul	McCabe Methodist
16	DeVern Schwenn	First United Methodist
17	Joanne M. Spears	Quaker, Religious Society of Friends
18	Winfred J. Stoerker	N.D. Conference of Churches
19	Harold W. Staats	First United Presbyterian
20	Dennis A. Tippet	St. George's Episcopal Memorial
23	Daniel J. Wissman	Good Shepherd Lutheran
24	Joe Agee, Jr.	Washington Heights Community
25	Duane Danielson	House of Prayer Lutheran
26	M. W. Queener	Church of God of Prophecy
27	Ted Heaston	Evangel Temple Assembly of God
30	Charles Hill	United Church of Christ
31	Conrad Hartsch	Central Christian Church

## EIGHTEENTH ORDER

Rep. Strinden moved that the House be on the eighteenth order of business, which motion prevailed. The Chief Clerk was asked to read the Rules for Decorum in House Chamber. Rep. Strinden moved that they be printed in the Journal, which motion prevailed.

## RULES FOR DECORUM IN THE HOUSE CHAMBER

1. No food or liquids in House Chamber.
2. Visitors sitting in lower tier of seats in House Balcony must not touch or put their feet on brass railings.
3. Allow smoking in lower level of the Chamber only.
4. Allow no flash camera pictures to be taken at any time, except by the press.
5. Maintain order and quiet in your area during session, among all persons in the Chamber itself, especially behind the rails, gallery and on the floor.
6. Those Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms on Chamber main floor should walk out into Memorial Hall and advise people that noise must be kept down as much as possible during actual sessions.
7. Allow no one to sleep or assume a prone position on the seats which line both sides of Memorial Hall between the Chambers.
8. You must ensure that all employees in the Chamber are suitably attired.
9. Deal courteously, but firmly with people.
10. You should at all times be watching those visitors in your area so they do not throw anything over the railing or lean over the railing.
11. On any question or problem contact the Sergeant-at-Arms or his Deputy at once.

Speaker James A. Peterson  
House of Representatives

Rep. Strinden moved that the House stand at recess until 1:30 p.m. this afternoon, which motion prevailed.

## JOINT SESSION

The joint session of the House and Senate convened at 2:00 p.m., with Speaker Peterson calling the session to order.

Representative Strinden moved that the Speaker appoint a committee of two to escort Lieutenant Governor Ernest M. Sands to the Rostrum. The Speaker appointed Reps. Herman Larson and Charles Anderson to such committee, which subsequently escorted the Lt. Governor to the Rostrum.

Speaker Peterson presented Lt. Governor Sands to the Assembly and turned over the gavel to him.

Rep. Alice Olson moved that a committee of two be appointed to escort the Reverend James Butler and the Reverend Blaine Cook to the Rostrum, which motion prevailed. Lt. Governor Sands appointed Rep. Opedahl and Sen. Melland to such committee. Reverend Butler and Reverend Cook were escorted to the Rostrum.

Rep. Haugland moved that a committee of four be appointed to escort Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Link, Mrs. Sands, and Mrs. Peterson to special reserved seats in the Assembly, which motion prevailed. Mrs. Olson was accompanied by Kristin, Robin, and Craig Olson, and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Benner, the parents of Mrs. Olson. The Chair appointed Sen. Lee and Sen. Tierney and Rep. Wentz and Rep. Kelly to such committee who subsequently escorted the honored guests into the Assembly.

Sen. Redlin moved that a committee of four be appointed to escort

the State Officials to the Rostrum, which motion prevailed. The Chair appointed Sen. Wenstrom, Sen. Barth, Rep. Kretschmar and Rep. Mushik to such committee. The State Officials were escorted into the Assembly.

Rep. Unhjem moved that a committee of four be appointed to escort Associate Justices William L. Paulson, Vernon R. Pederson, Paul Sand, and Gerald W. Vande Walle of the Supreme Court to the Rostrum, which motion prevailed. The Chair appointed Rep. Eagles, and Meiers and Sens. Lashkowitz and H. Christensen to the escort committee, and the Associate Justices were escorted into the Assembly.

Sen. Fritzell moved that the Chair appoint a committee of two be appointed to escort Chief Justice Erickstad to the Rostrum, which motion prevailed. Lt. Governor Sands appointed Sen. Nething and Rep. Mertens to the committee and Chief Justice Erickstad was escorted to the Rostrum.

Rep. Strinden moved that a committee of two be appointed to escort former Governor John E. Davis and Mrs. Davis to special reserved seats in the Assembly, which motion prevailed. The Chair appointed Rep. Lang and Rep. Schindler and former Governor John Davis and Mrs. Davis were escorted into the Assembly.

Sen. Nething moved that a committee of two be appointed to escort former Governor William Guy and Mrs. Guy to special reserved seats in the Assembly, which motion prevailed. The Chair appointed Sen. Redlin and Rep. Backes and former Governor William Guy and Mrs. Guy were escorted into the Assembly.

Sen. Streibel moved that a committee of two be appointed to escort U.S. Senator Quentin Burdick to a special reserved seat in the Assembly, which motion prevailed. The Chair appointed Sen. Peterson and Rep. Berger and Senator Burdick was escorted to a special reserved seat in the Assembly.

Rep. Backes moved that a committee of two be appointed to escort retiring Governor Arthur A. Link to the Rostrum, which motion prevailed. Lt. Governor Sands appointed Sen. Berube and Rep. O. Solberg to such committee and retiring Governor Arthur A. Link was escorted to the Rostrum.

Rep. Conmy moved that a committee of two be appointed to escort Governor Allen I. Olson to the Rostrum, which motion prevailed. Lt. Governor Sands appointed Sen. Lips and Rep. Wagner to such committee and Governor Allen I. Olson was escorted to the Rostrum.

The Program was called to order at 2:30 p.m. with Lt. Governor Sands presiding. The colors were presented by Boy Scouts from Troop 11, Lewis and Clark District, Northern Lights Council. On Lt. Governor Sands' request, David Bender, Star Scout, led the Assembly in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The invocation was offered by Reverend James M. Butler, First Presbyterian Church, Bismarck.

Chief Justice Erickstad administered the Oath of Office to Ben Meier, Secretary of State; Robert Wefald, Attorney General; John Lesmeister, Treasurer; Robert Peterson, Auditor; Joseph Crawford, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Kent Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture; J.O. "Bud" Wigen, Commissioner of Insurance; Kent Conrad, Tax Commissioner; Leo Reinbold, Public Service Commissioner; and Vernon Pederson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Stanley High School Concert Choir, directed by Gordon Patten sang the Nation's Creed by Ralph E. Williams. Lt. Governor Sands

thanked the Stanley Choir for their participation in the Joint Session. This choir was the Governor's Official Choir for 1980.

The Valley City High School Band was also thanked for their participation in today's program. They were the 1980 Governor's Band.

The Stanley High School Concert Choir, under the direction of David Binde sang The North Dakota Hymn. The music for this song was written by Dr. C.S. Putnam and the words were written by James W. Foley.

Retiring Governor Arthur A. Link was introduced and he then presented a message to the Session.

#### MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE

By

Arthur A. Link

Retiring Governor of North Dakota

Governor Olson, Senator Burdick, Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Chief Justice Erickstad, elected state officials, members of the 47th Legislative Assembly, officers of the Executive and Judicial Branches of the State of North Dakota and citizens, welcome to this legislative assembly. I wish all of you a happy and prosperous New Year.

Retired Governors—John Davis and Bill Guy—let's start a retired Governors Club—Allen, if it ever gets lonesome where you are—"join the Club."

As we see 1980 passing into 1981 and enter the second year of this decade, we are seeing a steady stream of analyses attempting to distinctively stamp the 1970's. It's not uncommon, it's traditional. For example, remember the "Gay 90's," the "Roaring 20's," the "Dirty 30's," and then the 1960's were hailed as "the greening of America?" But, what of the 1970's? What concise, pictorial inscription could capture the flavor and events accurately portraying the past decade.

There was left over business from the 1960's. The hostilities in Vietnam were paralleled by divisive anti-war confrontations at home. The economic vitality of the 1960's was replaced by rapidly accelerating inflation. Watergate and Koreagate tested the strength of our democratic institutions. Cheap fuel became as foreign as the oil we burned.

International political instability paralleled our own economic vulnerability. There were shifting pockets of tension in the Middle East, armed intervention in Cambodia and Afghanistan and terrorism became a political weapon. President Nixon visited China. With the aid of President Carter, Egypt and Israel signed peace accords.

Our people changed too. We read less and watched television more. Political parties declined and personality-based, media-based, image-based politics blossomed. There was greater emphasis upon the diversity in our culture than our common culture. The cities declined, population shifted. There was a new emphasis on Black, Hispanic, and Indian Cultures. American women called for equal rights and there was a religious resurgence among our people.

By the end of the decade, nagging nation-wide doubt had eroded the people's trust and confidence in the ability of government to accomplish the things people wanted done. The American voter asked for continued services and improved performance.

At the international and national levels there was a sense of public disappointment, but individuals felt a sense of private progress.

North Dakota, with the state's population increasing from 617,761 in 1970 to over 652,000 in 1980, was a growth state during a low growth

period. Out migration was one-sixth of that in the 1960's. North Dakota's abundant agricultural production and rich natural resources pushed us into the mainstream of the world's political and economic events. U.S. farm exports more than quadrupled. The U.S. farm income from trade is about one-fourth of all farmer's cash receipts with nearly one harvested acre in three produced for export. Today, 21 percent of all U.S. exports are agricultural products. North Dakota contributes to these staggering trade statistics. Soy beans, corn, sunflowers and rapeseed are for foreign export and according to Dr. William Dando, President of the Association of North Dakota Geographers, North Dakota produces approximately 8 percent of the world's commodity wheat.

The severity of the national energy shortage focused attention on North Dakota's estimated 16 billion tons of recoverable lignite coal. Utilizing current mining technologies and assuming the current rate of extraction, North Dakota's estimated recoverable coal will be exhausted by the year 2933.

The Williston Basin became the hottest oil exploration area in the United States with a strike ratio of one producer for every three wildcat wells drilled.

The breadbasket of the world is also becoming the energy basket of this region with increasing attention from the nation. These opportunities presented new challenges which North Dakotans faced in the 1970's and which will need continuing attention in the 1980's. These are only a few of the visible changes that cause North Dakotans to feel a sense of private progress and private optimism for themselves and the state.

During my two years as a Congressman and the last eight years as your Governor, I had a special vantage point from which to observe and participate in the great events in North Dakota's history. I will not engage in the coining of a phrase characterizing the past decade. Naming that decade can be left to more dispassionate observers. However, I do feel privileged and obligated to summarize in greater detail North Dakota's gains of the last eight years and offer observations and recommendations which may be useful to subsequent administrations.

I offer this report as part of my constitutional duty as well as an effort to assist the new Governor, his administration and the Legislature to place in perspective the events of the 1970's and their impact upon the future.

#### HUMAN RESOURCES

The political, economic and social health of any governmental entity is dependent, first and foremost, upon the health of those individuals the government serves. In turn, the health of our human resources is directly proportional to the quality of necessary human services provided by the social institutions, including individual health, educational opportunities and the quality and quantity of employment alternatives. Government is a service institution and must operate to serve the needs of its individual citizens.

##### Public Health Care

Quality health care at a reasonable cost to North Dakotans remains an issue affecting our lives. While North Dakotans have the benefit of some of the finest medical care available in this country, the health of many North Dakotans is endangered by steadily increasing medical costs. Many of our friends and neighbors across the state face these costs without the assistance of insurance coverage.

America's medical technology is the finest in the world. Our physicians, surgeons and other health professionals are skilled and dedicated. But, problems remain. Access to health care services is a human right requiring the same scrupulous perfection accompanying our right to education and first amendent rights. Our health-giving foods, clean air and clean water are North Dakota's natural bounty and the skills of our medical community are our hope for the future. But, in the short run, we have a continued obligation to make certain that every North Dakotan has an opportunity to benefit from our healthy environment and medical technology.

During the past eight years the North Dakota State Department of Health has taken major steps in developing existing and implementing new programs in the fields of public health, mental health and environmental health.

With the cooperation of the 46th Legislative Assembly, we were able to upgrade and strengthen the school immunization law in North Dakota. Under the supervision of the Division of Disease Control, North Dakota achieved an amazing 98 percent immunization level among all school children in the state during the 1979-1980 school year. It is one of the highest levels in the nation and is well ahead of the federal goal of a 90 percent level by 1981.

The state tuberculosis sanitarium was closed on July 1, 1973, and the responsibility for in-patient/out-patient tuberculosis cases was transferred to the State Department of Health. The in-patient/out-patient care program was developed by contracts with general hospitals and the establishment of two public health operated out-patient clinics. This type of tuberculosis control program has operated very efficiently at approximately one-tenth the cost of the program of maintaining a tuberculosis sanitarium.

North Dakota's emergency health services have dramatically improved. A statewide emergency medical services communication system has been established. All North Dakota hospitals and ambulance services have two-way radio communications. The number of ambulance services has grown from 111 to 125 and all services are currently utilizing vehicles designed specifically for that purpose. This was not the case eight years ago.

The Division of Emergency Health Services has developed the advanced life support functions of poison control centers at four locations and also developed remote cardiac monitoring in the Southwest Emergency Medical Services Region. The Division has established rescue services and quick response units across the state. This includes the purchase of appropriate equipment and companion training.

The Division of Community Health Nursing has expanded home health services in North Dakota. As of July 1980, there were 13 home health agencies plus two proprietary agencies functioning in 29 counties of the state. As public health services expanded, new programs were added and the need for additional community health nurses grew. In addition, generalized community health nurses and special project nurses are employed in the local health departments for such programs as: Family Planning, Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis Treatment, Health Maintenance and Women, Infants and Children. All these programs receive funding from federal sources.

The Division of Health Facilities has worked in cooperation with the Social Service Board to implement the licensing and certification of intermediate care facilities. The Division also coordinated with the

division of Community Health Nursing, initiating and implementing the licensing of home health agencies.

The Division of Health Facilities reviews architectural plans for construction and remodeling of health care facilities, consulting with owners and designers regarding such plans ensuring that state licensing and federal certification requirements are met as they relate to physical plant construction. A real challenge for the Division will be to work in conjunction with other agencies and institutions as institutional and community programs for the developmentally disabled are expanded in the 1980's. My current executive budget commits \$89 million to these programs.

The Division of Mental Health and Retardation Services continues to provide technical assistance and consultation in a variety of areas to local community mental health and retardation/human service centers. State services to these regional centers will be crucial in the 1980's if we are to maximize services to individuals with diminishing federal dollars. The 1979 Legislature passed legislation, mandating that the comprehensive community mental health and retardation centers and the area social service centers co-locate by 1981. The Division of Mental Health and Retardation Services and the North Dakota Social Service Board are assisting in this effort. Each region of North Dakota currently has either a comprehensive community mental health and retardation center or a mental health component in their human service center.

The Water Supply and Pollution Control Division administers the Safe Drinking Water Program and the Construction Grants Program which aid communities in upgrading their waste water treatment facilities. The Division of Environmental Waste Management and Research has developed a comprehensive solid waste program and is administering a hazardous waste program—previously administered by the federal government.

Through the Division of Environmental Engineering, North Dakota has become one of the few states to undertake a Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality Program for use in considering permits for major energy facilities. The program has been acknowledged by the Environmental Protection Agency to be one of the best state managed programs in the country. The Health Department, through the Division of Environmental Engineering and the Division of Waste Management and Research has developed and is continually upgrading an air quality modeling system to ensure that energy development can continue with minimal adverse environmental impact.

The work in these specific program areas has been commendable, but we must maintain that record of excellence and improve services where health problems continue to exist. Although I believe this country will eventually have a federal health insurance program, in the meantime, individual states have a responsibility to conduct good health planning and develop quality health care at reasonable costs. In 1980, North Dakota completed its first State Health Plan. It is an excellent plan with goals that must be developed further. Quality health care means the expansion of the off-site nurse practitioner program to extend health care services to areas of the state presently receiving inadequate services.

During 1978 North Dakota was the beneficiary of a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Grant for the establishment of a nurse practitioner program. Assistance of this kind is especially beneficial in providing



health services to medically underserved rural areas. The use of nurse practitioners is also beneficial when reducing the costs of remedial, medical intervention. To hold down the cost of medical care, I support the prepaid practice programs which have been developing in North Dakota under the name of Health Maintenance Organizations. It is a method whereby the monetary incentive is to keep people healthy.

During the 1980's there will also be a pressing need to strengthen the Certificate of Need Law to prevent the unnecessary duplication of services. Unnecessary duplication of services drives the costs of medical treatment up which in turn must be passed on to the consumer. A strong Certificate of Need Law is in the best interest of North Dakota citizens. I also support the third year of education at the UND Medical School. We can then expect more doctors to practice in North Dakota and expand service to medically underserved areas of our state.

The health agenda for the 1980's is not finished and should be a priority item in this decade.

#### SOCIAL SERVICES

The health of a state and its people goes beyond the effective delivery and implementation of specific public health programs. Other human services are needed in the form of economic assistance, medical services, family services, special aid for older Americans and special children and vocational rehabilitation services.

North Dakota has a outstanding record of economic assistance. For the past several years North Dakota has been a leading state in administering the complex programs of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medicaid and Food Stamps. We can take pride that North Dakota has one of the lowest percentage error rates in the nation. During a time of unprecedented increases in the cost of energy, North Dakota has successfully implemented a program of fuel assistance to low income households with special emphasis on aiding the elderly and the handicapped. With the invaluable cooperation of many public and private agencies, the state has contributed in a major way to the resettlement of several hundred Indo-Chinese refugees who were forced to leave their homelands because of political upheaval and persecution.

As a result of its successful administration of the Experimental Housing Allowance Program from 1973 to 1976, the Social Service Board was subsequently awarded housing units under the Section 8 Existing Housing Program with full federal funding of the program and administrative costs. Currently the program serves approximately 1,875 low-income households in the state.

North Dakota joined other states in the nation, implementing a greatly strengthened program for enforcing parents' legal support obligations to their children. The program has the responsibility for establishing paternity and locating deserting and/or divorced parents for the purpose of securing support payments for their children. The program has met with significant success, nationwide and in North Dakota and represents the most significant new initiative in the administration of public assistance in many years. North Dakota has more than quadrupled its child support collections, resulting in major savings in public assistance expenditures.

Human services also include medical services. For example, skilled nursing care and intermediate care facilities have shown steady and progressive growth made possible through reimbursement for the care provided.

The major program change in Medicaid during the past four years has been the extension of coverage to medically needy individuals under 21 years of age. Individuals in 1,142 families have benefitted from this change. Additional health care needs of children have been addressed through the continued development of health screening services for Medicaid eligible children. During the past fiscal year, 3,627 children were screened and 2,627 referred to physicians and other health care practitioners for diagnosis and treatment.

We must never overlook the needs of older Americans. When the Older Americans Act was first implemented in the late 1960's, the programs were largely social and recreational. During the 1970's service-oriented programs developed such as congregate and home delivered meals, transportation within and between communities, health screening, chore services, outreach, information and referral, legal and ombudsman services. These services help older North Dakotans maintain their independence and are part of a developing continuum of services.

The 1970's also saw the growth of support for these service programs with the passage of enabling legislation permitting a county or city levy of one mill. Furthermore, in 1979, the legislature appropriated state funds to match the local mill levy. The decade also brought increased recognition of our older citizens as a valuable resource to others and to themselves. The momentum generated must be supported to ensure involvement of our senior citizens in a system which will be comprehensive, continuous and appropriate for the later years of life.

North Dakota, a state with high family values, has continually worked to keep the family unit together through various children and family service programs. The primary goal has been to prevent family breakdown or disruption. The philosophy of children and family services is not to replace the parents or to assume their responsibilities. Rather, it is committed to safeguarding and protecting children and providing and teaching parents the necessary skills to enable them to assume and meet their family responsibilities. North Dakota's record of success supports our commitment to the maintenance of the family unit.

North Dakota has one of the finest foster care programs in the United States. At a time in our history when national statistics in foster care have become alarming, the number of children in foster care in North Dakota has decreased by 29 percent in the past eight years. Eight years ago there was an average of 766 children in foster care each month. At the present time, there is an average of 543 children receiving foster care each month. This has been accomplished by providing social services, such as counseling or homemaker services, to individuals in their own homes and reducing the need for removing children from their homes. When it is necessary for a child to be removed, all efforts have been made to assist the families in learning new skills so that, if possible, their children can be returned.

Since January 1, 1973, approximately 5,000 children have been placed in permanent adoptive homes. Special effort has been made to place children who are older, physically handicapped, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed or members of minority groups.

Prior to the passage of the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Law in 1975, North Dakota had few reports of child maltreatment. Since July 1975, 6,562 reports have been filed involving 12,832 children.

Families are provided with services which may include counseling, day care, foster care and homemaker referral services.

Homemaker services have been an integral part of improving family situations. During the last eight years the number of county social service offices providing homemaker services has increased from 37 to 53. The number of counties providing home health aide services has increased from 2 to 41. The number of individuals receiving home health aids services in July 1973, was 1,320. Three thousand two hundred and seventy-eight people were receiving services in July 1980. The Homemaker/Home Health Aide Program helps older people remain in their homes longer and provides guidance to young or inexperienced parents on such things as child care.

Vocational rehabilitation services complete the range of responsibilities managed by the Social Service Board. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has made significant gains in providing rehabilitation services to the severely disabled since the passage of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Over 50 percent of the people rehabilitated by this state-federal program are now from the ranks of the severely disabled.

The first grant to establish an independent living center in North Dakota was recently awarded to Housing, Industry and Training, Incorporated of Mandan, North Dakota, by the Social Service Board's Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. This grant will provide services to the most severely disabled who have little job potential. Independent living facilities provide services so people may lead a full life and participate in their social environment. In conjunction with this program, there has been a concerted effort by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for the rehabilitation and employment of an increased number of disabled people.

#### Human Rights

The first task of a democratic form of government is to protect the rights of its citizens. The preeminent importance of these rights, in the minds of our founding fathers, as illustrated by Thomas Jefferson's letter to James Madison says, "A Bill of Rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular, (that is, federal or state), and what no just government should refuse, or rest on inferences." The message was clear. No measure was to be withheld which protects the rights of people. In my 1977 and 1979 Messages to the Legislature, I requested a Human Rights Act. Again, I recommend a North Dakota State Commission on Human Rights consistent with the spirit of our founding fathers. North Dakota needs a regulatory body having enforcement powers to prevent discrimination against all persons.

North Dakota has established the Governor's Council on Human Resources, comprised of four committees charged with the responsibility of advocating for the rights and unmet needs of our children and youth, the handicapped, senior citizens and women. As a part of its responsibility the Committee on Children and Youth has worked diligently to develop summer youth employment programs. Under the auspices of the Children and Youth Committee, the 1980 White House Conference on the Family was organized, addressing itself to the issues and problems facing the families of North Dakota. In addition, special task forces have worked in the areas of teenage alcohol and drug abuse, child day care, family planning and community youth councils.

The Committee on Employment of the Handicapped has strongly supported legislation to make public buildings accessible to the

handicapped. The Committee surveyed the state to determine the costs of modifying all public buildings to meet the needs of the disabled. In 1978 a Bismarck youth placed first in the nation in the Ability Counts writing contest. Again, in 1978 and then in 1980, two North Dakota employers were recognized nationally for their practices in employing disabled people. These examples highlight the work of the Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

In 1973 the Committee on Aging was reorganized to serve as an advisory body to Aging Services on Title III and Title VII programs in addition to its regular duties as a citizens' committee. Beginning in 1972 the Committee on Aging encouraged the development of a gerontology program in the UND Medical School. Today, the program is a reality and is instrumental in addressing the medical needs of North Dakota's elderly. The year 1980 marked the beginning of a fresh new approach to addressing the needs of the elderly. The Committee on Aging, in cooperation with other senior groups and governmental entities, participated in the sponsorship of North Dakota's Silver-Haired Legislature. Many of the bills that will be introduced during this 47th Legislative Session are products of the Silver-Haired Legislature. To further utilize grassroots leadership, plans are underway for a state and national White House Conference on Aging in 1981.

The Commission on the Status of Women has had a special role in recent years. The Commission worked hard for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment which passed the 1975 Legislature. They have consistently focused attention on the importance of appointing women to state committees and boards as well as promoting professional growth and development for North Dakota working women.

A relatively new human rights partner in the Governor's Council on Human Resources is the Developmental Disabilities Protection and Advocacy Program. The purpose of this program is to protect and advocate for the rights of the developmentally disabled. In 1979 a residential advocate was established at the Grafton State School with the cooperation of the Director of Institutions and the Superintendent of Grafton State School. The advocate has the responsibility to protect the rights of the residents at Grafton State School. This human rights project has also trained 50 citizen advocates across the State of North Dakota. These individuals are volunteers and have the ability and resources to advocate for many disabled people from all regions, counties, and municipalities.

Thousands of volunteer hours are given each year in service to the State of North Dakota by Council members and their services have truly been appreciated and effective. For the future, we must focus our attention on assessing needs and providing services to our children, and our handicapped citizens, whether of school age or within the adult population. Technical assistance to schools and communities must be enhanced and various inservice and training activities need to be developed in the areas of educational programming, nutrition and supervision and administration of programs and personnel. Financing is what makes all this possible.

#### Indian Affairs

One of the Governor's responsibilities is to serve as Chairman of the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission. The importance of the Governor's role on this Commission cannot be overemphasized if the

native American population in North Dakota is to achieve the self-sufficiency it desires. In 1973 the budget for the Indian Affairs Commission was \$106,295 and for the current biennium, \$223,880. It's a history of modest spending given the extensive responsibilities of the Commission. Since 1973 the Indian Scholarship Program has almost doubled. Today, education and leadership go hand in hand. Therefore, I am supporting an Indian Scholarship Program for the 1981-83 biennium in the amount of \$145,000. An important responsibility of the Governor and Commission is to work for greater understanding and improved relations between the Indian and non-Indian. One way is to increase Indian participation in state and local affairs. To accomplish this, I have increased the number of Indian citizens participating on boards and committees from seven to 37.

There are other ways to help Indians achieve their goals and objectives. The Old West Regional Commission has contributed awards of over \$100,000 for Indian educational programs. This administration has worked very diligently to secure direct funding from the federal government for beneficial programs that could be utilized by federally recognized tribes. Funds from the Economic Development Administration have been an excellent source. Today the day care building at the United Tribes Educational Center south of Bismarck stands as one example of what can be done through cooperative participation. The Governor's Office has continually and cooperatively worked to solve jurisdictional disputes regarding tribal/state relations through negotiation rather than litigation.

Education and cooperation are the tools for advancement but it is a job that actually provides an adequate standard of living. Education and training programs and assistance from the Governor's Employment and Training Council are two additional ways this administration has attempted to assist the Indian in North Dakota.

#### Education

Throughout my career in public office, I have steadfastly maintained that education is the great balance wheel of society and the means for upward mobility. Thomas Jefferson beautifully articulated our country's commitment to education when he said, "If a nation expects to be both ignorant and free, ...it expects what never was and never will be." From the beginning, education was recognized as the underpinning stabilizing our democratic institutions and the happy, healthful development and utilization of the nation's human resources. We can take pride in our educational structure. Public television has opened the doors to greater educational opportunities for our pre-school children and those seeking greater cultural enrichment.

For greater pre-school education opportunities, I have continually been an advocate of public kindergarten in North Dakota. I was gratified when, upon my request, state funding was made available by the last legislative session.

Attempting to equalize educational opportunities for our children regardless of residency, the state has assumed an increasing share of the cost of education. Local tax burdens have been lightened and improved financial accounting systems have increased the accuracy of financial data available to decision-makers at both the state and school district levels.

A number of special services have been added. During the past four years, compensatory education has distributed over \$24 million to provide additional help to students in the subject areas of reading,

mathematics and the language arts. In 1979-80, an average of 81,523 students participated daily in school lunch programs. During the past four years loans from the school construction fund totaled in excess of \$10 million. School agencies eligible for surplus property increased from 350 to 1000. Enrollment in adult basic education programs has increased over 53 percent. Finally, of the 12.87 percent of school age children who might be served through special education services, North Dakota served 9.3 percent in 1979 and 1980.

There has been a concerted attempt to improve the general supervision of schools. Elementary Accreditation Standards and Procedures are now in effect, while the junior high, middle school and high school accreditation standards and procedures are in the final stages of revision. Also, legislation has been enacted to separate mandatory procedures from voluntary accreditation procedures.

While we have administratively improved the system, curriculum is the core of education. Therefore, a curriculum planning guide has been developed to assist schools, utilizing approaches to encourage locally developed curriculum with greater responsiveness to student needs. Materials have been developed to assist teachers in teaching about the State of North Dakota. Staff consultants have been added in the fields of physical education, health and safety, drivers education, the fine arts, music, gifted and talented, adult education and general development. Cooperation with other agencies in all fields of curriculum development has been increased. To strengthen education, Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act has provided over \$6 million in the last four years to provide more adequate audio-visual materials and instructional equipment. To help keep pace with inflationary increases, I have recommended moving the per pupil foundation payment from the current \$970 for 1980-81 to \$1,569 for 1981-82 and \$1,777 for 1982-83.

An important new educational development during the past decade has been the increased need for vocational education. To provide a vocational education system that is practical and meaningful, vocational educational programs and opportunities have expanded through an eight-fold budget increase over 1972 levels. Most of the vocational educational program areas reflect growth in the number of citizens served and the quality of the programs. The most significant accomplishment at the secondary level was the establishment of a statewide system of multi-district vocational centers along with cooperative vocational efforts between school districts. Seven vocational centers have been established and there are nine different cooperative efforts in effect this year.

For the future, North Dakota must secure for its people the vocational educational opportunities that are relevant to our needs. It is important to implement and develop educational programs that meet the needs of a changing technology based upon present and emerging employment needs. Only 17 percent of the jobs in our nation require a baccalaureate degree. Therefore, the majority of our citizens can profit from a vocational education. The acquired technical skills are appropriate for any man or woman during any stage of life.

During the 1970's, North Dakota has coupled its commitment to a healthy higher education program with needed plant improvements at our junior colleges, colleges and universities. Support for early construction of the Music Building at North Dakota State University is the most recent example of our commitment to higher education. Few

states of comparable size and population have available such outstanding choices for quality education.

### Employment and Labor

North Dakota has experienced healthy and orderly growth over the past eight years. While we still have a net out-migration, we have enjoyed substantial population increases in our state. Employment has increased by over 30 percent and 70,000 additional new jobs have been created.

Increasing energy development, agricultural processing and related agri-businesses enhance economic growth. We have seen the need for training our labor force to meet the needs of industry and to take advantage of new job opportunities. This challenge will become more critical in the future. There is an increasing need for the Job Services labor exchange which saves time and effort and increases productivity by matching jobs with workers.

During the past eight years Job Service North Dakota has experienced a decrease in staff working on job placement. However, throughout this period, placements have steadily increased. At the end of 1980, Job Service North Dakota ranked first in the nation for the number of individuals placed in jobs per staff worker.

One of the key indicators used when judging the economic health of the state is the employment status of its people. The rate of employment growth in North Dakota during the past eight years nearly doubled the national rate. At the same time the unemployment rate remained well below the national level. With high seasonal unemployment in North Dakota, job insurance is an important economic stabilizer for mainstreet businesses and workers. The number of workers covered by job insurance increased from 90,000 in the early 1970's to over 225,000 now. Coverage has been extended to workers in smaller employing units, and workers in agricultural, domestic and government service.

The financing of job insurance benefits during the last eight years has been a national problem. Twenty-five states exhausted their benefit reserves and were forced to borrow money. Because of the close cooperation between my administration, the North Dakota business community, organized labor and the Legislature, the North Dakota reserve fund is solvent.

Close coordination and linkage of agencies serving the public is necessary to provide effective service to North Dakota citizens, whether they live in a rural community or a city. The 1978 merger of the Comprehensive Employment and Training staff with Job Service North Dakota was accomplished to provide better coordination of the training and job placement function and to provide better access to training opportunities. North Dakota is a national leader in eliminating duplication and coordination problems in employment and training programs. Job Service North Dakota has actively involved private sector employers in the development and implementation of these programs. This has resulted in programs designed to meet the needs of employers and workers in the state.

North Dakota was one of the first states to initiate public service employment projects as a way of providing jobs for unemployed people, while at the same time creating a tangible benefit to the community. These projects have now become a major part of the CETA program nationally. North Dakota has used comprehensive employment and training funds for economic development activities in

rural areas where jobs do not exist. CETA efforts have been linked with the Economic Development Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Small Business Administration, and other economic agencies to maximize the impact of job creation efforts.

In the operation of the North Dakota Work Incentive Program, operated jointly by Job Service North Dakota and the North Dakota Social Service Board, over 600 welfare recipients entered unsubsidized employment during the 1980 operating year. During the year a total of \$1,024,104 was spent in the joint operation of the program. The individuals who entered employment generated \$3,865,506 in wages and \$1,453,969 in annualized welfare grant reductions. For every dollar spent on the program this year, \$1.50 was saved annually in welfare payments and \$3.80 was generated annually in taxable wages.

While Job Service administered the needs of the unemployed, the North Dakota Department of Labor helped working people through administering the increased minimum wage laws, consolidating thousands of wage disputes, settling many charges of equal pay for men and women, removing a limit on wages to be collected and implementing the Discrimination Employment Act as enacted by the State Legislature. North Dakota has stood by its working men and women for their benefit, the betterment of the business community and the betterment of the state.

#### Workmen's Compensation

I am happy to report that in spite of the increased costs of medical care and rising indemnity benefits, the Workmen's Compensation Bureau has a solvent fund. Although the national trend in the insurance industry shows astronomical rate increases, North Dakota has kept employers' premium rates the lowest in the nation. Improvements in the rating structure have equalized premium assessments. Additional savings to North Dakota employers were made possible by enactments of the Social Security offset statute without diminishing benefits to disabled workers.

During this Administration, North Dakota has made satisfactory progress toward compliance with the essential recommendations of the National Commission on Workmen's Compensation. In recent years input from the private, public and labor sectors has been encouraged and utilized to identify priorities and solve mutual problems. A speedier delivery system to the injured worker was implemented by elimination of unnecessary forms and a change to a mechanized, efficient computer operation. The average injured worker now receives a check 7 to 14 days from the date the Bureau receives a claim. Maximum weekly benefits to the injured worker have increased from \$78 to \$213. Indemnity payments are based on a percentage of a worker's wage with a maximum tied to the average North Dakota weekly wage in lieu of a statutory dollar amount. This change has enabled an injured worker to better keep pace with inflation. Through legislation passed in 1979, the Bureau was allowed to pay supplementary benefits to the permanently disabled worker who was injured prior to 1975. Widow benefits have increased from \$25 to \$90 per week. North Dakota has pioneered legislation guaranteeing paid legal services to protect the rights of the injured worker. To ensure greater safety for North Dakota employees, services have been extended to provide more information and group assistance by emphasizing accident prevention. The Bureau has expanded the rehabilitation department and increased interagency cooperation to better assist the



severely injured so they may return to gainful employment as soon as possible.

Administrative costs have decreased from 7 percent to 3.6 percent. Other states' administration costs average from 9 to 15 percent. For continued progress, further compliance with the National Commission's essential recommendations is necessary. Widow benefits are still the lowest in the nation and must be increased. Improvements in our delivery system and accident prevention programs must be accelerated and we need to eradicate the antiquated and inequitable \$3,600 limitation on the chargeable payroll.

#### Veterans Affairs

The primary function of the North Dakota Department of Veterans Affairs is to assist all North Dakota veterans and their dependents in obtaining all benefits to which they may be entitled from the U.S. Veterans Administration and allied agencies. North Dakota has approximately 61,000 living veterans, not including wives, widows, or children of veterans, who are receiving or may be entitled to receive veterans' benefits. Of the 61,000 veterans, there are 18,000 Vietnam era veterans, 8,000 Korean conflict veterans, 27,000 World War II veterans and 2,000 World War I veterans. The remaining 6,000 served between the cited wars.

During fiscal year 1972 the Veterans Administration expended \$31,118,657 in the State of North Dakota, and in fiscal year 1979 the Veterans Administration expended \$53,167,378 in our state. We are proud of the state's veterans for leading the nation in participating in the veterans' education and training programs. Substantial advancements in North Dakota's desire to help our veterans include the passage of a bill in the 1979 Legislative Session granting dependents of some North Dakota veterans the privilege of enrolling tuition free and without fee charges in any North Dakota state supported institution of higher education or state supported technical or vocational school.

The presence of so many veterans in North Dakota should serve as a message for future needs. World War II veterans have an average age of 59.1 years and World War I veterans an average age of 84 years. With advancing age and increasing inflation, World War I veterans in our state are experiencing financial and medical problems, and the 27,000 World War II veterans will soon reach the same position. We must keep our Department of Veterans Affairs strong to adequately assist these needy veterans as well as the more recently discharged Vietnam era veterans. Veterans should not have to bear a double burden of sacrifice in war and peace.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

North Dakota's natural resources have always had magnetic appeal. The prospect of free, fertile land first attracted the pioneers to North Dakota. They saw the earth as their common stock to labor on, live on and a place to enjoy the rights and privileges of free men and women. In time, the farmers of North Dakota became masterful stewards of the soil, recognizing its continued productivity held the answer to their continued success. The motto, "Strength from the Soil," is as true today as when first spoken.

While free land was the first resource beckoning people to North Dakota, other resources serve as a magnet today, attracting national attention and causing massive changes in North Dakota's economic profile. The availability of coal, oil, natural gas and water is making North Dakota the energy hub of the Upper Midwest. However, like the

farmer, we must maintain a healthy respect for the earth and its resources if we are to ensure the long-term continued productivity of our most precious natural resource, the land. North Dakotans have said we are willing to share our coal, oil, gas, water and land to meet national goals, but we will not become a national sacrifice area. Willing to share means we want to maintain control over our destiny because we are keenly aware of what we can lose. Our quality of life, vitality and aesthetic richness, like our natural resources, are not replaceable. North Dakota must keep a watchful eye, insuring the safest, most efficient utilization of our natural gifts.

#### ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Any national energy goal must be predicated upon comprehensive natural resource planning at the federal, state and local level. To fulfill our responsibility to the nation and our responsibility to the citizens of North Dakota, a 12-point energy policy was developed during my first term as Governor. The 12 points rest upon four premises addressing long-term North Dakota goals and expectations.

First, from a historical standpoint, we noted that North Dakota has been and is the most agrarian state in the nation. Furthermore, evidence indicated that for the foreseeable future, agriculture would remain the dominant economic activity.

Second, there were the uncertainties of climate, prices and accompanying ill-effects during economic downturns. Therefore, it was deemed advisable to continually try to diversify our economy. This meant we must be willing to share our resources with the rest of the nation.

Third, the costs of developing our natural resources must include the cost of protecting the environment and subsidizing the environmental deterioration that occurs. In short, the cost of the impact resulting from energy development must be included in the cost of the development of the resources. North Dakotans are concerned about air quality, water quality, vegetation, reclamation, recreation and wildlife. In any development project there are trade-offs, some acceptable, some unacceptable, but in the reaping of our one-time harvest, the citizens of North Dakota must not steal from tomorrow by living on borrowed time today. The cost of meeting environmental standards is high, but it is the price that must be paid.

The fourth point centers on the involvement of our people at all levels of government in the development of any resource. The state and its people must assume responsibility for guiding energy development. North Dakotans must determine the priorities as they commit the use of their resources. Through laws and policies we must take the lead and provide guidance to energy developers and the federal government.

The people of North Dakota have supported this program of comprehensive natural resource utilization, guaranteeing development and economic compensation as well as environmental protection. Since 1972 coal production has more than doubled, with annual production estimated in 1980 at approximately 16.8 million tons.

As chairman of the Industrial Commission, I have been deeply involved in the regulation of the exploration and development of the state's oil and gas resources. Exploration and production statistics for the period 1970 through 1980 illustrate the acceleration of development of petroleum resources. Since 1972 oil production has nearly doubled, from 20.6 million barrels of oil to 40 million barrels in 1980. Drilling figures for the same period show a six-fold increase in the number of

wells drilled in 1980 compared to 1972. This acceleration in exploration is reflected in the new pool discoveries for the period. In 1972 five new pools were found. In 1980 more than 50 new pools were discovered.

The economic importance of petroleum exploration and production to the state is apparent in the lease, bonus and royalty payments and in employment opportunities. It is apparent in the gross production taxes paid to the state which generated \$38.3 million in 1980, compared to \$3.2 million in 1972. Passage of Initiated Measure No. 6 will increase that tax revenue to at least \$280 million for the next biennium.

The exploration and development of North Dakota's petroleum and mineral resources has resulted in increasing geologic knowledge of the state. By statute and rule, explorationists are required to furnish exploration and production data to the State Geologist. This data includes well logs, samples and cores. As a result, North Dakota possesses what may be the most complete collection of subsurface geologic data in the nation. Expansion of the collection necessitated the construction of the new Core and Sample Library at the University of North Dakota which was dedicated in October 1980.

Accompanying the growth of our coal and oil resources has been abundant discoveries of natural gas. To utilize this product new natural gas facilities have been constructed. In North Dakota, more often than not, the discovery of oil also includes the presence of natural gas. Prior to broad public awareness of our national energy problem, significant quantities of less desirable natural gas were flared and thus wasted. The Industrial Commission has adopted rate of production controls that minimize flaring and encourage utilization of natural gas.

#### Land Use

With continued dedication, North Dakota has worked to expand the soil stewardship ethic in the minds of North Dakotans. We have extensive knowledge and soil conservation practices at our disposal, but during these times of increasing costs and high inflation, a temptation exists to eliminate those practices not leading to immediate short-term gains at the expense of the long-term health and productivity of our land. The North Dakota State Soil Conservation Committee has emphasized a voluntary approach and has provided supporting services and coordination to increase soil and water conservation on the land. Sediment and erosion controls are a massive state and national problem which need solutions.

North Dakotans have experienced devastating destruction caused by wind erosion, flash floods and springtime flooding. There must be a constant vigil to protect our rich agricultural lands. To do this, I recently signed an executive order naming the Natural Resources Council as a clearinghouse to arrest these problems and also deal with the unjustified conversion of agricultural lands to other purposes.

The North Dakota State Soil Conservation Committee has been conducting a detailed soil survey for several years and has completed approximately 30,649,430 acres, or 68 percent of North Dakota. Their completion goal is 1992. North Dakota has contributed to the national soil survey program by mapping approximately 1.5 million acres and completing cartographic work on about 10 million acres.

To protect our land, the State Soil Conservation Committee has also had a part in developing guidelines for landowners when negotiating with pipeline companies. This too has been a function carried out through the Natural Resources Council and there is similar effort for seismic exploration. Also, guidelines for landowners have been

developed for indicating preference for reclamation of mined land. These are measurable and important achievements in protecting North Dakota's agricultural base with a goal of permanently implanting the stewardship ethic in the minds of our citizens.

In 1980, a Natural Resources Interim Plan was developed by the Natural Resources Council to promote interdisciplinary and multiple-use resource management of the state's natural resources. A long-range plan would serve to join objectives and goals of all resources which would then ensure one comprehensive plan for decision-making and planning. I have included funding for this effort in my Executive Budget.

### Water

Water is the lifeline of North Dakota and its sister states in the West. Water touches every facet of our economic and social existence. It is crucial to agriculture, crucial to growth and crucial to development. While there are many facets to North Dakota's water challenges, we must continually reemphasize our dedication to modernization and completion of Garrison Diversion. North Dakota's perspective on harnessing the Missouri River and the diversion of its waters is a perspective tempered by the hard historical frustration of struggling for survival in a semi-arid climate. It is a perspective disciplined by the experiences of drought and a determination to guarantee adequate water supplies throughout the State of North Dakota for all its citizens.

To date, North Dakota has been largely a provider in this scheme. We have sacrificed over one-half million acres of fertile land for water storage. The annual income loss from that land approximates \$100 million. The benefits of water control for downstream areas have been realized for many years. Flood protection benefits approach \$1 billion. Seventy-two percent of the low cost hydro-electric power generated in Montana, North and South Dakota is consumed in states other than the producing states where the dams are located. Minnesota alone consumes 36 percent of this power. The three states storing water and generating the electricity consumed less than 28 percent. Stabilization of the flow of water in the Missouri has resulted in an expansion of barge traffic below main stream reservoirs. We are proud of these contributions, but we look forward to the benefits we deserve. We envision greater agricultural diversification and improved crop yields, increased farm income, increased trade, new businesses, a stable supply of quality water for cities and rural water systems, new fish and wildlife areas and improved recreation. We realize accommodations may be necessary. But, Garrison Diversion carries with it North Dakota's entitlement to the water behind the Garrison Dam impoundment. If lost, a limited water supply will be available to southwestern North Dakota and little or no guarantee for cities as far away as Fargo. To accomplish our goals, interstate cooperation is essential where water development projects cross state lines. I strongly urge continued negotiations with South Dakota as we pursue irrigation development in the James River Basin.

The purpose of water management is to enrich and expand the horizons for life in North Dakota. The development of rural water systems greatly increases the possibilities for improved rural living. In January of 1977, the Old West Regional Commission funded the Rural Water Systems Development Office to serve the Old West Region which is comprised of North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska and Montana. North Dakota was selected as the location for the Rural

Water Development Office. Today the office is funded with Old West Regional Commission funds through the Natural Resources Council and has offices in the Capitol complex. The development of rural water systems is a method to deliver water of sufficient quantity and quality for domestic, municipal and livestock use in our rural areas. In addition, these systems aid in meeting the requirements of the amended 1972 Clean Water Act.

Water may well set the pace for our standard of living and for energy development. The water permitting process requires adequate detailed representation of proposed energy development and that specific standards be met to qualify for a water permit. To secure prudent water management and development practices, this administration has strongly supported the development of the Devils Lake Planning Commission which effectively served to narrow the water issues in the Devils Lake Basin; strongly supported the Tri-county Development Plan for Emmons, Burleigh and Kidder counties which envisions developmental water supplies for multi-purpose use in that area; and has consistently supported comprehensive planning for the use of water in the entire Missouri River Basin through active participation in the Missouri River Basin Commission. Recently the State Water Commission adopted a resolution naming the Commission and the state engineer as the lead agency to sponsor and implement water distribution systems in North Dakota. Large areas of the state such as the west river country need an adequate supply of quality water. Trunk pipeline systems could tap Lake Sakakawea and merit consideration. A small portion of energy tax revenues dedicated to a water development fund could provide the financing for such projects. Throughout all these organizations and activities a deep commitment to agriculture and the agricultural way of life has characterized North Dakota's planning and contribution to the development of our water resources.

Besides water development problems, we have at times suffered from too much water. One of the major water problems over recent years has been repeated flooding in the Souris River and Red River Basins. We have worked with three administrations in the State of Minnesota and this endeavor has resulted in the amalgamation of water management districts in the Red River Valley into a joint water management board. As in my last message to this Assembly, I strongly support the reestablishment of the Souris-Red-Rainy-River Basin Commission in order to provide for more orderly planning and coordination of activities between North Dakota and Minnesota.

For the future, North Dakota must also focus its attention on the revision of water management district laws that provide for the formulation of districts along watershed boundary lines and require the election of water management directors so that broad representation is possible. I also urge the support of legislation which establishes a State Flood Plain Management Act to provide for reduction of damages in flood plains during flooding and to make possible a more equitable application of the benefits of federal flood plain management laws. I ask the legislature to lend its strength and support to the ongoing development of a comprehensive state water and related land resources plan. This is a costly undertaking in terms of dollars to be spent. However, it is the basis for establishing this state's rights to Missouri River waters in an amount necessary to ensure our future development. This is an important and integral part of my budget

regarding water resources. I ask for your support on this important item.

#### Parks and Recreation

The North Dakota Park Service and Outdoor Recreation agencies were created in 1965. Prior to that, the Park Service had been part of the Historical Society and the Outdoor Recreation Agency was created to handle the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program in North Dakota. These agencies were united and subsequently strengthened by a 1977 Executive Order followed by legislative statutory recognition.

Under this new arrangement, the first major goal was the professionalization of the North Dakota Park Service. In the mid-seventies through the Intergovernmental Personnel Act, North Dakota utilized a professional Park Manager on loan from the National Park Service. Regular park rangers' meetings were established, law enforcement training sessions were held and an administrative infrastructure was developed.

North Dakota has made considerable progress in upgrading its parks and recreation activities in North Dakota. Since 1972, three new parks have been established: Fort Stevenson State Park (438 acres), Lewis and Clark State Park (490 acres) and Fort Ransom State Park (893 acres). During this time, additional acres were acquired adjacent to existing state parks throughout North Dakota. Besides the acquisition of new parks, considerable improvements have been made throughout North Dakota in the park system. An additional 475 campsites have been added with accompanying central service facilities; major marina facilities have been developed on Lake Sakakawea and major road improvements have been instituted. One hundred miles of cross-country ski and snowmobile trails exist within the state and there is increasing evidence that North Dakota's parks are being used year round. An important thrust within the park division has been the addition of interpretive programs and nature walks. This information offers visitors a greater understanding and appreciation of North Dakota's natural historic and scenic qualities. The interpretive program has been well received and needs to be strengthened even further. The Park Service has also been very beneficial in providing employment and programs for North Dakota's young people.

The improvements and services in the state park facilities have brought a steady increase in visitation. In 1972 just under 343,000 visited the state parks. By 1980, almost 998,000 had enjoyed the parks, an increase of 191 percent during the past eight years. With soaring energy costs and increased leisure time, it will be increasingly important that we have quality recreation sites available close at hand in North Dakota.

If the North Dakota Park Service and Recreation Department can consolidate the gains of the 1970's and make significant progress during the 1980's, the quality of the state parks will be even more evident. The Department has become more professional, better known and better appreciated. Although North Dakota still has one of the smaller state park systems, it is much improved and has the potential to be one of the best in the nation.

The main function of the Outdoor Recreation Division of the North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department has been to administer the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Every federal dollar, when matched with an equal state or local dollar, is doubled to increase the

effectiveness of this federal program in developing outdoor recreation projects. In North Dakota, since 1972, we have received over \$15,650,000 which, when matched, has doubled to \$31,300,000 for outdoor recreation projects. Since 1972 the state has funded 865 outdoor recreation projects in over 235 communities.

An important development in its embryonic stage is the establishment of a state nature preserve system. North Dakota should be aware of those unique and unusual areas scattered throughout the state, inventory them and move to protect those that are truly unusual and representative of our natural heritage. Such a program will benefit both present and future generations. Thus far, five areas covering approximately 300 acres have been officially dedicated as state nature preserves. In October 1980, the North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department signed an agreement with the Nature Conservancy to inventory the State of North Dakota and identify unusual communities and environmental systems. This process should be completed within two years.

A welcomed development has been the Little Missouri River Act. While this act did not prohibit developmental activities on the Little Missouri River, its goal was to maintain a means of protecting this beautiful free flowing river and maintain it in its natural condition. The Act is designed to prevent river channelization, the construction of reservoirs or the diversion of water for other than agricultural or recreational purposes.

North Dakota has become one of the leading states in the nation to have identified and dedicated national recreation trails. The Old Oak Trail within Lake Metigoshe State Park was dedicated in 1977 and the Gunlogson Arboretum Trail within Islandic State Park was dedicated in 1978. The Rough Rider National Recreation Trail has just recently been designated. It connects Fort Lincoln State Park with Fort Rice. For safer winter recreation, North Dakota has implemented a snowmobile safety program to provide safety training for young people between the ages of 12 and 15. After completion of training, young people will legally be able to drive a snowmobile on public property when accompanied by an adult. For better snowmobile recreation, the North Dakota snowmobile trail tax fund has been established for the purpose of developing snowmobile trails and facilities within North Dakota. This fund has resulted in over 100 miles of marked and groomed snowmobile trails in the state.

A priority item for the future is the completion of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. In order to remain eligible to receive federal Land and Water Conservation Fund monies, the State of North Dakota must complete a State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan each five years. Consequently, the Parks and Recreation Department has developed two of these plans, one in 1975 and one in 1980.

To improve our parks and recreation system for the future, North Dakota has developed a State Park System Plan. This is a significant accomplishment because it will provide the basis from which the Department can develop a more detailed master planning effort for each individual state park. North Dakota has prepared well for the 1980's.

An important part of North Dakota's outdoor recreation are those activities related to game and fish recreation. The state's first modern-day bighorn sheep season was implemented in 1975. In 1977 I had the

privilege of signing a proclamation opening the state's first modern-day moose season. These are unique hunting opportunities for the state's citizenry. Another major step forward is the Giant Canada Goose Restoration Program which is in its final stages of preparation. This program was begun in 1972 and involved the release of pen-raised geese in an attempt to establish the Giant Canada Goose in the North Dakota wild. Today we have established a wild breeding population within the state consisting of 938 pairs with an annual production of as high as 3,000 young. Upland game, migratory waterfowl and big game continue to provide recreation and food for outdoor enthusiasts.

North Dakota fishermen can also be proud of the additional fishing opportunities at their disposal. In 1976, the Game and Fish Department began stocking Lake Sakakawea with salmon. The results have been one of the most exciting topics for the state's fishermen. This past year alone, several hundred salmon from 12 to 19 pounds have been caught. This shows the tremendous potential for fascinating and enjoyable outdoor activities.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The entrepreneurial ability of our human resources utilizing the property resources at our disposal creates North Dakota's economic climate. In North Dakota the entrepreneurial function has been performed well. Our citizens have recognized needs and opportunities and have realized profits for the state and themselves. The growth in jobs, the growth in the size of the labor force, an expanding population and the fact that in the 1970's personal income in North Dakota increased over 178 percent, the second largest increase in the United States, illustrates the attractiveness of North Dakota as a profitable place to do business. Clearly, in the 1970's, North Dakota has been a growth state during a low growth period.

#### Agriculture

Agriculture is the dominate sector of North Dakota's economy, contributing approximately two-thirds of our annual new wealth. It was the prospect of free land and an opportunity to be a family farmer that attracted people to North Dakota and it was agriculture that sent North Dakota down the road of economic progress. North Dakota's influence in the nation grew along with the prominence of American agriculture in the international marketplace. During the last federal fiscal year, 56 percent of the American soybeans, 61 percent of the American wheat and over 35 percent of the American corn grown were shipped for export. The list could go on to include rice, cotton and tobacco, but these few examples illustrate the important contribution American agriculture, and in turn, North Dakota agriculture, played in contributing to our country's balance of payments.

From a North Dakota perspective, our state export market opportunities for agricultural products increased over 400 percent in the last eight years, exceeding \$1 billion in 1979. Trade missions have gone to the Middle East, Germany, Taiwan and Japan, and we have successfully exported our agricultural products to Japan and Taiwan. We are 1,500 miles from the nearest ocean and yet have managed to impact international agricultural marketing. Appreciation for our agricultural productivity can be understood if you consider that the wheat from one average North Dakota harvest divided among all our citizens would allow every North Dakotan 72 pounds of wheat per day for a year. This is a spectacular agricultural surplus that can be utilized through international trade. North Dakota produces approxi-



mately 8 percent of the world's commodity wheat and we export approximately 75 percent of our sunflower crop. The Mexican government is interested in contracting with farmers in the Red River Valley for the production of certain varieties of beans and certain South American interests are looking at certified seed potatoes from North Dakota.

North Dakota's agricultural success story can be credited to the innovation and determination of our people. Our state's farmers have developed a number of alternative crops, such as sunflowers, making North Dakota a competitor in the oil seeds market for the first time. Other new agricultural products of increasing significance include honey, rapeseed, buckwheat and edible beans.

To help keep the farmyards of North Dakota populated with farm families the Industrial Commission, the Bank of North Dakota and the legislature have established provisions that have collectively come to be known as the Beginning Farmer Program. Thus far the Beginning Farmer Loan Program, administered through the Bank of North Dakota, has helped 219 farmers and has utilized over \$13 million. Another 45 applications in process will require another \$1.9 million.

North Dakota must reject any law that could lead to the absentee ownership of farm property and subsequently lessen the opportunity for family owned and operated farm units. The significance of preserving our state's prime farmland, the reclamation of mined lands, rate reductions in the movement of commodities to the West Coast and the addition of the Central Grasslands Experiment Station at Streeter all materialized because of North Dakota's commitment to its agriculture.

For the future we must expand and improve our present Beginning Farmer legislation and continue to provide opportunities for young North Dakotans to become involved in agriculture or agriculture-related businesses. We must make a commitment to prevent the unjustified conversion of prime land for other non-agricultural purposes. We must continue to look for new solutions to the nagging transportation problems facing our farmers. Branch line railroad abandonments must be resisted where possible and we must encourage the expansion of sub-terminal grain elevators fed by local elevators in areas where abandonment is unavoidable. Any comprehensive state-wide water plan must assure North Dakota farmers reasonable supplies of water. A greater effort needs to be made to help our farmers acquire wise conservation and management practices of energy as we move from a period of cheap fuel to expensive fuel. A continued strong commitment to agriculture can only solidify our position in the international marketplace.

#### Business and Industry

While agriculture is North Dakota's dominant economic sector, business and industry demonstrated remarkable strength and growth during the 1970's. The previously discussed energy activity contributed significantly to North Dakota's good fortune. In addition, there have been 416 new or expanded plant operations in North Dakota, requiring a capital investment of approximately \$300 million. The net increase in manufacturing employment within this period was approximately 5,000 representing a 53 percent increase.

Most significant is the kind of business North Dakota is attracting. We have a preference for industries that are agriculturally related or can use the commodities produced in North Dakota. In the last eight

years North Dakota has seen facilities develop to utilize our sunflowers for the production of sun oil, our sugarbeets for the production of sugar, durum for the production of pasta products and barley for malting purposes.

Our trade missions have also served as an opportunity to market North Dakota manufactured products and introduce North Dakota businesses to foreign customers. Some 25 North Dakota firms have participated in Old West Regional export missions or trade shows in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, South America, the Far East and Indonesia. These missions have been important for developing international contacts and have led to orders for North Dakota products.

To complement an aggressive sales program the North Dakota Community Betterment Program has worked with approximately 123 communities to encourage and assist them in making themselves more attractive to business opportunities and investments. The growth North Dakota has experienced has not been haphazard or whimsical. The North Dakota 100 Survey, the formation of the State and Local Affairs Council, the development of a Public Investment Plan and the inclusion of a number of citizens on various committees, such as the Family Farmer Committee, have all helped establish an agenda of activities desirable and acceptable to the people of North Dakota. The information has been a valuable guide in preparing North Dakota for the 1980's. The present Beginning Farmer Program is one example of an important change in North Dakota resulting from economic planning and advice from the people of North Dakota. The progress we have made and the vitality of our economy is illustrative of the entrepreneurial skills of the people of North Dakota.

#### GOVERNMENT STEWARDSHIP

Governments' constant challenge is to be accountable, relevant and responsive. In recent years, inflation has prodded demands for better government and more effective action. At the same time, there was a call for continued services. From the vantage point of the Governorship, I have heard a hue and a cry from all extremes of the political spectrum. On one hand, there are those who hold government accountable for all the ills of society and argue that government should solve all the problems. On the other hand, there are those who call for the dismantling of government, arguing that it solves no problems, only creates them. Neither viewpoint realistically represents the essence of our democratic system. We have a pluralistic society where competing viewpoints have equal access to the reins of government. Consequently, the government serves competitive and often conflicting needs. While this may cause some inefficiencies in our system, we cannot lose sight of the fact that our government was formed for the express purpose to hear and serve competing wants and needs. In the current climate of the people calling for better government, this should not be confused with less service. While the achievement of governmental efficiencies is expected and required by the public, it cannot be at the expense of denying representation to the viewpoints that may conflict with one's own beliefs. We are a government of all the people and have to make a concerted effort not to contradict the democratic principles which have been so nobly defended for over 200 years.

During the past eight years, this administration has continually attempted to keep the cost of government down while continually pushing for increased efficiencies and greater productivity. I am

pleased to report that North Dakota has fewer state employees per capita than 48 other states, and 44 states spend more per capita for state government than North Dakota. In addition, over the last eight years there have been no general tax increases and, in fact, I have supported property tax relief and tax relief for the elderly and the repeal of the sales tax on food and medicine. This standard of adequate government service at minimal cost will be the challenge of governmental leadership throughout the 1980's. The people want economic value from the work government does.

#### Transportation

The citizens of North Dakota and past legislative assemblies have recognized the economic value of good transportation. Investment in transportation is an investment in our state's future, an investment in the movement of people and goods. We must maintain a cost efficient transportation system which will keep the production of our farms and industries moving to market at a cost which is competitive with other areas. To this end, North Dakota was the first state in the nation to complete its interstate highway system. Over the last eight years, we have paved 2,615 miles, graded 868 miles of road and have added or improved 58 miles of city streets including storm sewers, lighting and traffic signals and our rest areas along our roads are nationally recognized. Traveling has been safer and more enjoyable in recent years due to the installation of 57 automatic railroad crossing devices and the construction of new modern rest areas. A state located in the center of the continent must promote transportation at a state, regional and national level. We have a basic highway system and commercial air service but our rail industry is now facing reversals.

The economics of cheap energy have changed to the new economics of expensive energy. The cost of building and maintaining highways is going to increase substantially because construction is energy intensive. Many materials which go into maintenance or construction projects are derived from petroleum. Our road funds are provided by "User Fees" — a per gallon fuel tax. Vehicle registration fees are based on age and weight and special fees and charges. The historic level of charges and methods of assessing "User Fees" will no longer meet our state, county and urban needs. As a nation and as individuals, steps have been taken to reduce our dependency on fossil fuels. Americans are buying smaller, lighter, more fuel efficient automobiles, which result in a reduction of our motor fuel tax income. Also, the smaller cars reduce registration fees and negatively affect overall registration fee income.

North Dakota's highway system has been created and maintained on a pay as you go or pay as you build basis. For over 30 years, each legislative session has reviewed highway needs and set a level of "highway user taxes" sufficient to match all federal funds and to properly maintain our highways. User taxes must be adjusted to meet the varying economic conditions with which we are confronted today. In my budget message, I have provided the recommendations which I believe are appropriate to meet circumstances. The user tax, registration fee schedules and truck fee schedules need adjustments. Maximum weight limits on trucks have increased 44 percent since 1973 and in the last ten years heavy truck traffic has increased 69 percent in the western part of the state and 21 percent in the east. Oversize and overweight permits have doubled in the past six years. The fee schedules for both cars and trucks need to contribute more dollars to our user fee income.

The Highway Department's long term planning has eased the pressure of coal and oil development. U.S. Highway 200 improvements, the bridge at Washburn, projects in and serving Beulah and Hazen greatly influenced coal development. The four-laning of Highway 83 from Bismarck to Washburn and the rebuilding of a portion of U.S. Highway 85 in McKenzie County are indicative of our state's response to the needs of energy development.

Oil activities are scattered throughout the western one-third of the state and have primarily been a burden on rural county and township roads. This continued development includes planning with local authorities to develop Highway 16 north of Beach, an area impacted by oil exploration and development. North Dakota and Montana have a memorandum of understanding to perform detailed planning for a river crossing to improve transportation in the highly productive Buford/Trenton irrigation district and the lower Yellowstone. This is known as the "MonDak" project.

The early completion of the 571-mile interstate highway system in North Dakota opened the way for added federal funding for the development of U.S. Highways 2 and 83 into modern four-lane facilities. Progress has been made. Sufficient funding should be provided to complete this program. As the volume of traffic within our cities has grown, the Highway Department's construction activities in the 13 major urban areas have substantially increased. In the period 1972 to 1980, a total dollar volume of well over \$75 million has been applied toward projects which greatly affect traffic movement. Projects include street reconstruction, bridges, interchanges and major bypass construction. In addition, six major railroad separations have been added or completed. The five-year projections indicate a need for \$47.5 million in these areas.

Perhaps no single area stands to be impacted as strongly by the constantly changing energy situation as does transportation. Having built an economy and a way of life based on cheap, abundant energy, we must now plan for efficient energy use. The State Intermodal Transportation Team is outlining long-term transportation programs for highways, air carriers and our railroad system. Each mode of transportation must be developed where it is most efficient. Rural roads and bridges are essential to the local gathering and storage of commodities. Bulk commodities like grain can best be moved over railroads which are irreplaceable. They are the most energy efficient long-haul carrier and this efficiency means better prices to the farmer and a strong state economy. The state must seek methods of assisting railroads, methods of avoiding branch line abandonment or, where it occurs, easing the impact on the local economy. Federal rail assistance programs are available to individual states for the next biennium which meet the required 20 percent local match.

North Dakota has a good basic transportation system. Much of the economic future of our state depends upon legislative action which will preserve, protect and improve our present system, action which will promote planning and meet the needs of the future. The recommended increases in "User Fees" are required to maintain these current standards of public service. North Dakota needs the added \$21 million for the Highway Department and \$12 million for the counties and cities. Much of the additional funding will be needed to match federal aid for highway construction.

A most notable achievement in the field of transportation occurred

late in 1980 when Burlington Northern agreed to institute reduced single car and multiple car freight rates on wheat from North Dakota to the Pacific Coast. This marks the first time the trainload rates have been offered on wheat from the state and it includes 26-car as well as 52-car multiples at correspondingly lower rates. Reduced transportation costs in excess of \$7 million per year should result as well as an improved market position against winter wheats moving from Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming.

#### Energy Management

Consistent with the approach of "cautious orderly development" of our natural resources, North Dakota has developed siting guidelines for energy conversion, electric transmission and pipeline transmission facilities. North Dakota is currently implementing a computerized program identifying areas that exclude the possibility of siting any energy conversion or transmission facility. During the past eight years, there has been special emphasis on revision and improvement of the state's reclamation laws, the development of an abandoned mine land program, mitigation of dangerous abandoned mine situations in and around Dickinson and Scranton and cooperative agreements with the Department of Interior.

#### Taxes

During the last eight years we have had no general tax increases. While it can be argued that the initiative process is not the best method for implementing tax policy, the people, nevertheless, have twice voted a tax reduction and in the last general election approved a tax increase on crude oil. I supported this measure because the commitment to improvements at Grafton State School and additional support for education are necessary.

I have consistently supported and recommended a percentage coal severance tax. Coal, like oil, is a non-renewable resource and represents a one-time harvest. Therefore, a percentage tax in the range of 25 percent would be fair. Regarding both the oil production tax and coal severance tax, I believe we should set aside a greater portion of the revenues collected into permanent trust funds to support our needs and revitalize the economy of the regions once the resources are depleted.

Our property tax system is in need of reform and by court order must be remedied by February 1 of this year. I support a classification system patterned after current levels of assessment with continued research and study to correct inequities that may occur.

#### Public Safety

One of the first responsibilities of government is to ensure public safety and security. It is an important factor in North Dakota's quality of life. North Dakota has enjoyed one of the lower crime rates in the nation because of a commitment of good behavior on the part of the citizens themselves and a commitment to work together through such programs as the Crime Watch Program of North Dakota.

The North Dakota Combined Law Enforcement Council displayed a leading role in protecting our citizens. The Law Enforcement Council is primarily known for its relationship with the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant program. The statutory responsibilities of the Law Enforcement Council have been overshadowed by the awarding of federal and state funds in the form of grants to state and local criminal justice agencies in order to improve the criminal justice system. In the past eight years, the Council has awarded more than \$11

million in federal funds to state and local criminal justice agencies. The state will no longer receive these criminal justice funds because Congress has eliminated the LEAA program. The loss of the LEAA funds will have a dramatic effect upon North Dakota's criminal justice community. It will be unfortunate if the excellent training program at the state and regional level is jeopardized due to the shortage of these funds.

The Law Enforcement Council, by statute is responsible for the training of law enforcement officers and states attorneys. The establishment of the North Dakota Law Enforcement Training Center in 1970 and the implementation of training standards requiring 280 hours of basic training for all law enforcement personnel, has upgraded the competence and subsequently the public's perception of the state's law enforcement officers. An upshot of this training program has been the increasing number of law enforcement officers enrolling in or completing college at upper level law enforcement training. Other short courses have been implemented to enable police and sheriffs' departments to cope with the problems facing law enforcement agencies. More than 4,000 peace officers have been trained at the Law Enforcement Training Center in the past eight years. In addition, the Council has provided 80 hours of basic training for personnel who are employed in county jails. This is the first systematic, statewide effort of jailer training.

During the past eight years the Law Enforcement Council has developed information systems in crime and jail reports. The information generated by these systems has provided local agencies with valuable information dealing with crime and allocating resources. Although North Dakota consistently has a very low crime rate, ranking 48th out of 50 states, we must not view that ranking as an absence of crime. We, like the rest of the nation, are experiencing an increase in crime. If we are to retain our high caliber of training and planning, it will be necessary to provide the resources to deal with crime and improve the criminal justice system as we move into the 1980's. Besides quality training and law enforcement, North Dakota must maintain its commitment to highway safety through the continued enforcement of the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit which was implemented by Executive Order in 1974 as a measure to conserve energy.

By executive order, I established a Judicial Nominating Commission that assisted in selecting candidates for six district judgeships. That executive order could serve as a model for the legislature to formalize in keeping with its responsibility as mandated by the people of North Dakota.

The goal of the North Dakota State Fire Marshall's Office is to save lives and property through prevention of fires, suppression of arson, providing fire safe buildings for the public, reduction of the number of people seriously burnt in fires and a reduction in the number of fire deaths. Recent national events have once again focused attention upon the uncertainty and vulnerability of anyone no matter where they are. Seven years ago the Governor's Annual Safety Conference was established and last year the North Dakota Safety Council, a privately sponsored organization, was formed to further ensure public safety. I would encourage the State Fire Marshall's Office in conjunction with other safety organizations to use the Governor's Safety Conference and the North Dakota Safety Council as vehicles to implement a statewide education program on fire prevention and lifesaving procedures. While

North Dakota has maintained a good fire safety record we can be proud of, safety cannot be over-emphasized and everyone ought to be acquainted with appropriate lifesaving procedures in case of fire.

To protect the consumers of North Dakota, the State Laboratories Department has worked to ensure the safety of our food supplies and services, commercial animal feed, petroleum products and a wide range of other consumer products. The new State Laboratories building completed in 1976 stands as a symbol of our state's commitment to protecting the consuming public. The work of many administrators and consumer specialists has set an excellent example of government service during a time when consumer affairs and protection have gained greater visibility.

#### State Institutions

The Office of the Director of Institutions is responsible for the maintenance of the Capitol Building and grounds, the state telecommunications operations, Grafton State School including San Haven, School for the Blind, School for the Deaf, State Penitentiary, State Industrial School, State Radio Communications Department and the State Library.

We can all take pride in the state's Capitol Building. It was built at the height of the depression and is a symbol of the confidence the people had in themselves, the government and the future at a particularly bleak time in North Dakota's history. Their spirit serves as an inspiration to any additional improvement that is made to preserve our institutions. To accommodate changing times and energy demands, the Capitol Building has been completely renovated making it environmentally sound. A particularly noteworthy addition is the new state office and judicial wing building presently under construction. A comprehensive space analysis of buildings on the capitol grounds and a realistic appraisal of the cost of renting space paved the way for this special addition. We have newly redesigned parking lots north and west of the Capitol Building. The renovation of the Liberty Memorial Building in preparation for its conversion to the State Library is also a welcome change.

During the past eight years, there have been pressing needs and dramatic changes at Grafton State School and its satellite, San Haven. Progress has been made but much remains to be done. Since July 1, 1973 over 210 staff positions have been added at Grafton State School, while achieving over a 15 percent decrease in resident population largely due to community placement efforts. To better serve the residents at Grafton, the top floors of three residential buildings were converted to provide semi-private living and pre-vocational training areas for 60 residents, a new food service center was opened, a new outdoor swimming pool was completed and eventually enclosed, a new professional services building was completed, other capital improvements were made along with the addition of more therapeutic equipment and improved programs. The recommendations in my budget message are designed to continue the progress we made at Grafton State School and move the school closer to compliance for eligibility of federal funding through Title XIX programs while, at the same time, strengthening community programs for our developmentally disabled.

The consolidation of Grafton State School and San Haven under one administrative head afforded greater programs and organizational consistency for North Dakota's mentally retarded. We must make the

same vigorous commitment to improving the facilities at San Haven to achieve federal compliance and Title XIX certification. The renovation of the "Nurses Home" building and the addition of the combined services building are under construction.

The fine work being done at the North Dakota School for the Blind in Grand Forks and School for the Deaf in Devils Lake merits commendation. Over the years we have made capital improvements at these institutions paralleled by great improvements in the services provided, making for a more rounded life for the residents of these institutions. Both institutions are becoming statewide resource centers providing a wide range of services to the visually and hearing impaired. Services these institutions provide throughout the state testify to their good work and the respect they have earned.

The time has arrived for us to give immediate attention to the Penitentiary and the condition of its buildings. In my budget message, I made the recommendations that I feel are essential to maintain adequate, secure humane conditions. We can take satisfaction in the increased specialized treatment programs available to offenders. The upgrading of the family therapy program, the implementation of a sex offender treatment program and the new agreements signed with the Northern Great Plains Research Center and the Bismarck Junior College Vocational Agricultural Program offer greater rehabilitation opportunities. For offenders committed to the State Penitentiary requiring special custodial care and treatment, a Forensic Unit was built at the State Hospital in Jamestown.

The North Dakota Industrial School has been fortunate to have many improvements made to the facilities which were originally built in the early 1900's. Recreational and educational opportunities have been expanded. The North Dakota Industrial School's student residents receive the benefits of a fully accredited educational program and those students who have participated in this program in the last three years have had a 100 percent graduate success rate. The emphasis at the Industrial School is treatment rather than custodial. However, it should be noted that the State of North Dakota in the 1980's will have to consider the staffing needs of the Industrial School and the necessity for providing a more "secure" facility and environment for those young people who continue to be habitually delinquent.

The State Radio Communications Department has made monumental changes since the time they operated out of a small tarpaper shack at the Bismarck airport with one radio station. Through State Radio we have at our disposal a statewide computerized safety communication system, a statewide computerized law enforcement teletype system, an emergency mobile communications van, a computerized misdemeanor warrant system and a host of other improvements that make the North Dakota Radio Communications Department an asset during any kind of emergency. To maintain the effectiveness of this organization, the Legislature, during the 1980's, must carefully consider the staffing requirements and continually examine the technological requirements to keep the system sound, efficient and responsive.

Libraries are living memories of all mankind. In recognition of the important role libraries play in the preservation of knowledge, the State of North Dakota has continually attempted to broaden its services to the people of North Dakota. This is readily seen through improved research capabilities, improved access, the establishment of the educational information center and a state aid program for city



and county libraries. Moving the North Dakota State Library back to the capitol grounds will give it a more prominent place in state government and greater accessibility to users. As we move into the 1980's, it will be important for decision-makers in state government to have a reliable source of reference and information at their immediate disposal. In time, the State Library could serve as a state information and referral center for citizens seeking information that is general or pertaining to the 100 plus state agencies and multitude of services available through state government. Furthermore, North Dakota may want to follow the example of other states and consider the feasibility of attaching a telecommunications unit.

#### Heritage Center

I am pleased to report that construction of the North Dakota Heritage Center is nearing completion. Designated as the official state Bicentennial project, the Heritage Center will be a living museum displaying the richness and color of our people and history. The first appropriation for the North Dakota Heritage Center was made in 1973. Since then, it has received the continued support of the Legislature and been the beneficiary of gifts by many businesses and thousands of individuals. The Center is a vital link to our past and a legacy for future generations. It serves as a new home for the State Historical Society, permitting the Society to adequately display valuable artifacts. The Historical Society's move to the Heritage Center will be especially beneficial for the greater coordination of historical activities in the state and add new credibility to the establishment of high professional standards for preservation and interpretation of our state.

Since 1972 the Historical Society has been able to expand its role in the preservation of our heritage, through the acquisition of papers, the restoration of historical sites, the contribution of original research, the implementation of an oral history project and added emphasis to interpretive displays at historic sites throughout the state.

In 1989 North Dakota will celebrate its 100th Birthday. We enjoyed a successful national Bicentennial observance in North Dakota and can draw upon that experience in preparation for our own centennial. I recommend that the Governor, in cooperation with the Legislature, establish a North Dakota Centennial Commission to prepare a plan, no later than 1983, for appropriate recognition of our State Centennial. As a part of the centennial plan, I further recommend that under the auspices of the State Historical Society a history of each county be prepared, printed and distributed in keeping with accepted documentary preservation.

#### National Guard

The North Dakota Army and Air National Guard has risen to new heights. Relying on its own initiative, resources and state financial support, the North Dakota National Guard leads all states in its recruiting effort and currently boasts a personnel strength posture of 126 percent. Additionally, the North Dakota Army National Guard, in comparison with other states, is consistently ranked number one or two in administrative, supply, training and maintenance programs based upon 40 separate indices and also ranks near the top in mobilization readiness.

The North Dakota Air National Guard has achieved similar recognition and success. At 120 percent of authorized personnel strength, the Air Guard has been recognized as one of the outstanding interceptor squadrons in the nation's armed forces. It has been ranked at the top in all categories of training and readiness during the past several years.

In addition, the North Dakota National Guard has been of invaluable

support to all areas of the state in times of natural disaster and recovery operation. Finally, the advantages of having a full strength, well-trained Guard have resulted in other tax-saving measures during the past several years. Millions of dollars in community renovation and improvement projects have been accomplished throughout the state which would otherwise have taken tax dollars or not have been done. The North Dakota National Guard stands as an example to the rest of the nation and we can be justifiably proud.

#### Disaster Emergency Services

Tremendous progress, growth and accomplishments have been realized in North Dakota during this administrative period. The state, its political subdivisions and citizens have experienced many challenges, adversities and calamities. We have addressed a serious energy crisis, six presidentially proclaimed major flood disasters, a presidentially declared snow emergency, two presidentially declared severe storm emergencies, a fire emergency and over one hundred other emergency situations.

Several departments and agencies of state government accepted additional workloads and responsibilities to assist local governments and our citizens during these crisis periods. Emergency operation centers have been developed, communications and warning systems have been improved and expanded, special items of equipment have been obtained, training of response and recovery personnel has improved and our emergency operational plans have been improved and expanded to address additional hazards. One critical element in our present disaster emergency preparedness posture today remains unsolved. In order to carry out the Governor's emergency responsibilities, a special Governor's disaster fund is necessary. This resource should be at the Governor's disposal because most of the state's departments and agencies do not have specific funds appropriated to accomplish their assigned emergency tasks. It is imperative the state have the mechanism and resources available to supplement local efforts in a disastrous event. I recommend an interim study of this need for consideration by the 1983 Legislature. I applaud the work of Disaster Emergency Services over the recent years and encourage the Legislature not to compromise critical services or facilities that are needed for Disaster Emergency Services to fulfill its role.

#### State Employees

State government's ability to attract and retain highly qualified employees is a recurring problem. The contribution of the employee's talents and time is the lubricant which keeps state government rolling along smoothly. Every effort must be made to treat our employees equitably through reasonable administrative practices and financial rewards. In 1974 by executive order, the Central Personnel Division was established for the purpose of implementing classification and pay plans, developing personnel policies and procedures and assisting in the development of effective personnel administration within executive branch agencies. In 1975 the Central Personnel Division was established by law and the system was extended to incorporate the then existing merit system.

With the benefit of past experience, the initial classification plan is currently being refined and updated for greater equitability. The refined classification plan should be completed by 1982. The salary survey process has been perfected and computerized to keep the State of North Dakota competitive with "downtown" employers. The Central Personnel Division has also developed a model grievance procedure for agency use and a statewide appeal mechanism. North Dakota encourages the satisfactory

settlement of grievances at the lowest level, while providing to each state employee the opportunity to have bona fide complaints heard and addressed. The first North Dakota State Employee Handbook was distributed in 1980 so that all employees could become familiar with general personnel policies affecting them. Through practices such as these, state employee productivity has been increased, more consistent management practices have been implemented and workers are more informed and knowledgeable.

Regarding financial compensation, my instructions to the agencies for preparation of their budgets indicated they should plan on a ten percent salary increase for each year of the 1981-83 biennium. In addition, there should be another two percent appropriated each year for salary increases for meritorious service as deemed appropriate. I have also indicated there should be consideration by the Legislature of a salary adjustment early in the 1981 Legislative Session to help employees regain some parity with the rising cost of living over the past six years.

The ultimate test in retaining the state employee is the opportunity for an individual to retire with dignity. Once again, I encourage an interim study resolution to review the many inequities involved in fringe benefits, retirement and medical insurance premiums. In spite of some shortcomings, state government has been effective in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel through the continual upgrading of fringe benefits. We were successful in getting full coverage of Blue Cross and Blue Shield for all state employees. In 1977 the retirement system was changed to a defined benefit formula system providing benefits to retirees based upon years of service and salary. The funding of the retirement program is well ahead of the original estimate of 25 years. This is good news, but we have to remember not to take our dedicated state employees for granted by thinking nothing remains to be done.

#### State Industrial Commission

As Governor, I had the privilege of serving as Chairman of the State Industrial Commission. It serves as a Board of Directors for the State Mill and Elevator and Bank of North Dakota and has responsibilities in the developing of our natural resources which I discussed earlier.

The North Dakota State Mill and Elevator has become a vital component maintaining the health of the North Dakota economy. The Mill uses approximately 45,000 bushels of wheat or durum per day. Assuming the average yield of wheat or durum in North Dakota is 25 bushels per acre, this means the Mill requires production from 1,800 acres of North Dakota farmland per day. This would not be possible without the improvements and expansions made during the last eight years.

The capacity of the "A" Mill has been increased from 5000 hundredweight to 7000 hundredweight of flour per day and the construction of the "K" Mill used for the processing of durum into semolina moves North Dakota even further in the agricultural processing arena and will increase the state's opportunity to enter export markets. The grinding capacity of the Mill and Elevator has increased from 10,000 hundredweight per day to 18,000 hundredweight per day. Besides improving its capacity, the Mill and Elevator has been painted and undergone a major facelifting, the grounds have been paved, there has been an addition of a semi-truck dump in the terminal elevator, the electrical system has been renovated, the hammer mills have been relocated and durum bran is now produced which is used for human consumption. The Commission has also been extensively involved in feasibility studies in marketing, processing of agricultural products and transportation.

The Bank of North Dakota was established to encourage and promote

agriculture, commerce and industry in North Dakota while providing the most efficient and economical financial services to the state, its agencies and instrumentalities, as well as serve North Dakota citizens. During the past decade the Bank's commercial loan portfolio increased 3,215 percent. By 1976 every bank in North Dakota had opened accounts with the Bank of North Dakota, truly making it the banker's bank. The Bank has served the citizens of North Dakota with individual checking and savings accounts, agricultural processing and manufacturing loans and farm ownership loans. In addition, it administered the Beginning Farmers Program, continued to make GI loans, served North Dakota's students through the Federally Insured Student Loan Program and during the 1970's the Bank continued to purchase municipals. Municipal purchases of \$133,600,000 from 1970 to 1979 show an increase of 156 percent over the previous ten-year period. Through the creation of the North Dakota Municipal Bond Bank in 1975, the Bank has sold two bond issues amounting to \$31,500,000 on the national market, assisting over 200 political subdivisions. While increasing the levels of service, Bank profits increased 201 percent over the 1960-69 period. The accomplishments and services of these two North Dakota institutions makes the Industrial Commission one of the most exciting aspects of state government.

#### Federal-State Relations

Since 1972 the federal government has expended over \$121,524,346,676 in North Dakota. About 20 percent of that or \$24,304,869,335 was in the form of direct grants-in-aid. In the past, state, regional and local officials were not partners with the federal government in this fiscal activity. During my administration there has been a strong emphasis to involve state and local officials in the decision-making activities of the federal agencies, particularly with regard to the distribution of grants-in-aid. Over 7,600 projects have been subject to review at the state and local levels for intergovernmental coordination prior to federal funding. The projects range in scope from the purchase of new fire equipment to the construction of the Northern Border Pipeline. These efforts were coordinated by the State Intergovernmental Clearinghouse.

The Offices of Economic Opportunity, Energy Management and Conservation, State and Local Planning and the State Intergovernmental Clearinghouse are located in the Federal Aid Coordinator Office. Through the work of the Office of Economic Opportunity, North Dakota was the first state in the United States to designate itself as a statewide community action agency for the purpose of extending anti-poverty programs to communities across the state. The anti-poverty programs are unique in their goals, enabling low-income persons and families to become self-sufficient citizens who can contribute and participate in the workings of society. The participation of low-income persons in the planning and decision-making relative to the anti-poverty efforts has been the key to the success of these programs in North Dakota.

In mid-1975 North Dakota was among the first states to develop and implement low-income energy conservation programs with the chief program being weatherization. Since then, approximately 10,000 homes have been weatherized. In 1976 the Economic Opportunity Office developed the state's first Fuel Assistance Program which serves approximately 1,800 elderly families. The program has grown to the extent where it has affected the lives of over 11,600 families this past year. Following this period of development, the program was transferred to the Social Service Board of North Dakota in an effort to streamline government.

The energy shortages of 1973 focused attention on the Office of Energy

Management. That office was created to locate and distribute petroleum supplies throughout the state in order to minimize hardships resulting from gasoline and middle distillate supply disruptions. The office has also been assigned the responsibility for promoting energy conservation and the development and use of alternative sources of energy. The Office of Energy Management has developed and implemented a statewide energy conservation plan; established a solar office; developed and implemented the institutional conservation program, which has provided nearly \$1.7 million to schools and hospitals for analyzing and implementing energy conservation projects; and continues to operate the state set-aside program which has processed in excess of 3,000 hardship cases since May 1979. Fuel requests as high as 3.2 million gallons per year have been processed. Conservation and the development and use of alternative energy sources will take on increasing significance. It is imperative for our state to continue its efforts in energy conservation and alternative energy technologies and programs.

The Office of State and Local Planning has played an instrumental role in planning for the economic development of North Dakota. Its accomplishments include the North Dakota 100 Survey, the development of the 1977 and 1979 North Dakota Public Investment Plans, the establishment of North Dakota's eight regional planning councils, the creation of the State and Local Affairs Council and training and technical assistance for local units of government in housing and land use planning.

These are examples of the federal and state governments working together. North Dakota recognizes the value of federal assistance, but the two-way partnership must be broadened to include greater input into the preparation and approval of federal actions. To ensure the perspective of the states is taken into consideration as the federal government promulgates rules and regulations, I support the National Governors' Association policy position urging the executive branch of the federal government to solicit comments and active participation at an early stage of the process.

#### CONCLUSION

The many topics that I have touched on in the areas of Human Resources, Natural Resources, Economic Development and Government Stewardship do not include every subject or topic or problem that was dealt with by state government during the major part of the past decade. However, they do give a clear picture as to why North Dakotans feel a sense of private progress in spite of a sense of public disappointment. It was a decade when the people of our nation had a greater degree of confidence in the level of government that was close to them. That in part accounts for our success in North Dakota. Population-wise and comparatively speaking we are a small state where our elected officials are visible and easily accessible to the people.

Looking back and considering the brief anatomy of the past decade, I don't have a turn on words which will forever represent the paradoxes, passions, or politics of the 1970's; but, more importantly, we have emerged with a sense of pride and personal purpose with many lasting accomplishments. The words of Robert Kennedy embrace the spirit of my administration.

"Each time a man stands for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope."

For eight years, it was the goal of my administration to offer hope matched by help, to offer dreams matched by deeds and to offer faith

rather than fear. There was a healthy respect for yesterday and a confidence that we can improve the human prospect for tomorrow. The ripples of the 1970's were based upon a commitment to ideals, improvement of our collective lot and a fight to improve justice. I hope history will show these ripples to be a significant and important contribution to the health and wealth of our state and country.

To the people of North Dakota, thank you for the opportunity to have served as your Governor during the past eight years. To Governor Olson, I hope you find the duties of Governor as enjoyable, fulfilling and personally rewarding as they have been for me and I wish you every success.

Rep. Strinden moved that the remarks of retiring Governor Arthur A. Link be printed in the Journal, which motion prevailed.

Chief Justice Erickstad administered the Oath of Office to Governor Allen I. Olson.

### MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE

By

Allen I. Olson

Governor of North Dakota

Fellow Constitutional Officers, Justices, Legislators and your Leaders, Reverend Pastors, my Family, but most importantly, Fellow Citizens of North Dakota.

First I wish to express my respect for the former Governors of North Dakota. They share in North Dakota's richly deserved reputation for good, responsive State and Local Government. Senator Burdick, you were most helpful to me as Attorney General. I know that we will be able to continue our cooperation and friendship. You all honor me with your presence. My family and I appreciate it very much.

Governor Link, in our eight years of association in Public Office, you have never failed to treat me with courtesy and respect. For that, certainly, but more for your genuine concern for North Dakota and its future, I say "Thank you." And let me also express my appreciation to you and your Staff for the cooperation we received in the transfer of responsibility for our State's highest office.

This occasion also seems appropriate to admit again my pride in North Dakota and its people. Statewide political campaigns are both learning and confirming experiences. Fundamental human values such as home, family, work and church were confirmed. Growing appreciation for the rewards of our prairie environment and climate; increasing recognition of our individual and collective accomplishments as North Dakotans; and a basic confidence in ourselves and our ability to handle the changes taking place around us were just a few of the things I learned from the people of North Dakota as I traveled the State this past year.

An extension of my general pride in North Dakota is a great personal pride in our family predecessors, who helped settle and populate our State from the late 1800's through the early part of this century. I can't help but look at Barb's and my children and hope to see in them the great strength and persistence of our ancestors beginning to build on the cold and lonely prairie the extraordinarily progressive society that is North Dakota. Those immigrants who preceded and propagated us did so because of a faith in God, a faith in mankind, a faith in self-government and, finally, a faith in themselves.

One of the several definitions of the word "inaugural" is "To make a formal beginning." Today marks that formal beginning of my four-year term as your Governor. A great deal of my time between

November 5, 1980, and January 5, 1981, was spent thinking about what I should say today at this Inaugural Ceremony. I concluded this is not the occasion to present a laundry list of specific problems and proposed solutions. It is more appropriate, I think, to speak in general terms of hopes and concerns that should attract our attention during this decade of the 80's. The great German philosopher Goethe observed that "One ought, every day at least, to hear a little song, read a good poem, see a fine picture, and, if it were possible, to speak a few reasonable words." I hope now to speak "a few reasonable words" about our future and the following areas where Legislative response can be significant.

**ENERGY:** For much, much too long now this country has ignored at ominously increasing risk the ultimate consequences of dependence on foreign energy sources. It is my impression that we as a nation have finally acknowledged the risks and consequences involved. As this relates to North Dakota, we can expect now the tremendous growth in development of our energy resources we anticipated and began to plan for in the early and mid 70's. Everyone in this room — citizens and public officials alike — can be justifiably proud of the reasoned approach to energy development that has been established and adopted in North Dakota. We, who this day have taken the Oath of Office for four to six years of public service, assume a very special responsibility to continue on the path of responsible energy development policy laid out during the decade just ended.

As the pace of development of our natural resources quickens, those of us who make and apply the laws will be dealing with a volatile mix of individuals, small business organizations and huge, multi-national corporations. All will be clamoring for our attention; all will have special interests to advance; and all will claim that they represent the broad, public interest. It will be our special responsibility to sort through these competing interests and find — God willing — the point where the scale balances. It might help in striking the proper balance to keep in mind President Teddy Roosevelt's observation:

"We demand that big business give the people a square deal; in return we must insist that when anyone engaged in big business honestly endeavors to do right he shall himself be given a square deal."

So that the majority can benefit, our approach to energy development should be based on knowledge and confidence rather than fear and rhetoric.

**GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION:** I purposely did not use the term "reorganization". The phrase "government reorganization" has come to symbolize a routine reshuffling of agencies and programs without any real improvement in the cost or quality of the services rendered. Such cosmetic treatment has benefited only printers of the new organization charts. It is an exception to typical reorganization plans when taxpayers and clients of government services are truly served.

I believe the time has come to act on real organizational improvement. In this election the voting public ratified new approaches to old problems.

Good government is often simply being wise in time. By that I mean the public recognizes the changes that are rapidly taking place and will support action necessary to allow good government to keep pace. We should recognize that support and act accordingly.

**ACTION — REAL ACTION** — on organizational improvement is not easy. Forty years ago, Governor John Moses asked the Legislature to help improve the organization of the Executive Branch. At that time —

which I mention again was FORTY years ago — Governor Moses said to the Legislators:

“In State Government we have much overlapping authority. In many departments we are doing business today as we did fifty years ago.”

Today, I can say to you — as John Moses did four decades ago — we carry out business today much as we did when we first established this State.

An excellent, highly persuasive case can be made for improving the way we govern ourselves. It would seem easy, especially in these early, innocent days of our modern Legislative Assembly, but it won't be easy — Let me tell you why. As Dr. Elwyn Robinson wrote in his History of North Dakota, even during the difficult, depression years governments found it impossible to improve their organization:

“The elimination of excessive government would have made tax dollars go farther, but such retrenchment was psychologically difficult to accept. Efforts at government reform in the 1930's, even under direct economic necessity had been unsuccessful.”

Suffice it to say, as encouraging as improved government organization may sound; as positive as the political climate may seem for such action; although we know it is a worthy accomplishment, it will not be obtained easily, yet it is a goal worth establishing for our respective Branches of Government.

There are two areas of improved Government organization that I would ask you to treat seriously. They are the numerous land, air and water programs now located in several agencies and human service programs which appear to be duplicated generally between the departments concerned with Health and Social Services. Your work in this difficult area should be measured by specific goals such as increased efficiency in the cost and delivery of services to the public. You will have full support of my Staff and me in your efforts.

**FISCAL POLICY:** There is nothing more important for a Legislative body to deliberate and formulate than a well defined, clearly understood fiscal policy. Taxes are much easier to pay (although they are never easy to pay) when the taxpaying citizen understands the purpose for, and consequences of, his civic, taxpaying duty.

In approximately two weeks I intend to deliver to you my thoughts on the budget you will be considering for the 1981-83 Biennium. We will agree and disagree hoping that the former will exceed the latter. Let us agree now, however, to clearly state and communicate the reasons for the fiscal decisions we will be making.

I would like to touch briefly on the spending side of the fiscal policy equation. We have sufficient information to make a fair determination of the effects of inflation and its relationship to compensation provided to State Employees during the present Biennium. They deserve and we should provide an immediate “catch-up” appropriation. Inflation exceeded the compensation provided for in this Biennium, so an adjustment is appropriate.

In regard to estimating the proper level of employee salaries for the next Biennium, I suggest that you keep the following things in mind. We expect that the number of State Employees will level off and then, possibly, decline while we expect their productivity will increase. The amount and nature of financial compensation is the key element of job productivity. We should not be afraid to provide well for our State Employees when, in return, we expect them to provide well for the



people of North Dakota. It is not wise governmental policy to anticipate a continuing high level of inflation. So far as State Employees' salaries for the coming Biennium are concerned, raises for the second year of the Biennium should be single digit and parallel to our convictions on reducing the rate of inflation.

As to the revenue side of the fiscal policy equation, although the new tax on oil and gas should not be seen as a panacea, it may well offer us the opportunity to reduce existing taxes and avoid new taxes. I will have more to say about this in my Budget Message, but in the meantime, you should consider reducing and adjusting the rates of our State income tax. Also, it might be possible and appropriate to substitute these revenues derived from our oil and gas resources, for some or all of the recommended increase in our fuel tax for highway purposes.

We know that there will be a number of other difficult issues to address. There always have been and there always will be so long as citizens care about how their government performs. That's what makes our service satisfying as well as exciting. And this is an exciting time for us and the State at large.

I look forward to these next four years knowing that I will be tested often. But with the help of family, friends, staff and many others, we can and will have a productive term. A close friend of mine brought a quote from Lincoln to my attention. I want to repeat it to you as I close my remarks for it sums up my feelings and emotions as I become your Governor:

"I know there is a God. I see the storm coming, and I know His hand is in it. If He has a place for me, and I think he has, I believe I am ready; with God's help I shall not fail."

Rep. Backes moved that the remarks of the Governor be printed in the Journal, which motion prevailed.

Benediction was offered by the Reverend Blaine R. Cook, Mary College.

The Joint Session was dissolved by Lt. Governor Sands.

The House reconvened with Speaker Peterson presiding.

Rep. Strinden moved that the absent members be excused, which motion prevailed.

Rep. Strinden moved that the House be on the ninth order of business and at the conclusion of the ninth order of business, the House stand adjourned until 1:30 p.m., Wednesday, January 7, 1981, which motion prevailed.

#### FIRST READING OF HOUSE BILLS

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1001.** — A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of various elected officials of the state of North Dakota; and declaring an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1002.** — A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the superintendent of public instruction of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1003.** — A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the various divisions under the supervision of

the director of accounts and purchases of the state of North Dakota; and declaring an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1004.** — A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for the homestead tax credit, and providing for the distribution of such funds.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1005.** — A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for the distribution of funds for the replacement of personal property taxes.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1006.** — A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of various divisions under the supervision of the director of institutions of the state of North Dakota; and declaring an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1007.** — A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the state industrial school of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1008.** — A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the school for the deaf and the school for the blind of the state of North Dakota; and declaring an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1009.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Grafton state school and San Haven of the state of North Dakota; and declaring an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1010.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the radio communications department of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1011.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the state penitentiary and various divisions thereof of the state of North Dakota; and declaring an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on

## Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1012.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the state library of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1013.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the state hospital of the state of North Dakota; and declaring an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1014.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the soldiers' home of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1015.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying expenses of various commissions, departments, and divisions thereof of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1016.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the educational broadcasting council of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1017.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of unemployment insurance for the various departments and institutions of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1018.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the unforeseen expenses of the various agencies and institutions of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1019.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the division of surplus property of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1020.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for replacing property tax revenue losses to county equalization funds of

the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1021.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the pardon board and the parole and probation office of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1022.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the federal aid coordinator office of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1023.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the adjutant general of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1024.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the division of disaster emergency services of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1025.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the civil air patrol of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1026.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for the payment of insurance premium taxes to fire departments.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1027.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the state historical board and international peace garden of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1028.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the council on the arts of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1029.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the soil conservation committee and soil conservation districts of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1030.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the geological survey of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1031.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the water commission of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1032.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the natural resources council of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1033.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the parks and recreation department of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1034.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the bonding fund and the fire and tornado fund of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1035.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the administrative expenses of the unsatisfied judgment fund of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1036.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of various agricultural councils and commissions of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1037.** -- A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for the distribution of state general fund revenue to local political subdivisions of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1038.** — A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the judicial branch of the government of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1039.** — A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the coal development impact office of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1040.** — A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the game and fish department of the state of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations introduced:

**House Bill No. 1041.** — A Bill for an Act to transfer a portion of the motor vehicle fuel tax revenues to the general fund to cover the cost of administering the motor vehicle fuel tax laws.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1042.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 1 of section 28-32-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the definition of administrative agency as used in the law governing the procedure and practice of administrative agencies.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1043.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact sections 4-09.1-06, 4-26-08.1, and 19-01-19 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to appeals from decisions of the state seed commissioner and the state laboratories department; and to amend and reenact sections 4-09-21, 4-10-19, 4-11-19, 04-11-20, 4-26-08, 6-03-63, 19-01-02, 19-02-14, 19-03.1-15, 19-03.1-26, 19-07-02, 19-08-03, 19-10-02, 19-14-06, 19-16.1-06, 19-17-04, 19-18-05, 19-21-05, 23-09-02.1, 24-17-10, 24-17-15, and 39-21-44 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to exempting interest rate regulations of the state banking board from the notice and hearing requirements of Administrative Agencies Practice Act and subjecting the seed commission, laboratories department, highway corridor board, and hazardous materials regulations of the motor vehicle department to the requirements of the Administrative Agencies Practice Act; and to repeal sections 24-17-13 and 24-17-14 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to hearing and rule publication requirements of the highway corridor board.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1044** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 2 of section 28-32-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the definition of rules as that term is used with respect to

the law governing the practice and procedure of administrative agencies.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.  
Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1045.** — A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the emergency commission for grants to state agencies to perform additional regulatory duties because of increased energy resource exploration and development.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1046.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 54-44.3-19 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the status of mental health and retardation service units and human service centers under the central personnel division classification and pay plan.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1047.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 54-52-05, 54-02-06, and 54-52-06.1, and subsection 4 of section 54-52-17 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to membership and assessments, employer's contributions, contributions by supreme and district court judges, and formulation of the retirement plan for the public employees retirement system.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1048.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 50-24.1-03 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the exemption of counties from reimbursing the state social service board for funds spent for medical services by intermediate care facilities for developmentally disabled persons.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1049.** — A Bill for an Act to establish a revolving loan fund at the Bank of North Dakota for construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of intermediate care facilities for developmentally disabled persons; and to provide an appropriation.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1050.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 25-15-05, 25-16-01, 25-16-02, 25-16-03, 25-16-03.1, 25-16-05, 25-16-06, 25-16-07, 25-16-08, 25-16-09, 25-16-10, 25-16-11, and 25-16-12 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the licensure of facilities for developmentally disabled persons by the division of vocational rehabilitation and the mental health and retardation division of the state department of health.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1051.** — A Bill for an Act to authorize reciprocal postsecondary vocational education agreements with Minnesota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1052.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 15-59 of the North Dakota Century Code, providing for contracts between local school districts and state-operated schools for special education and related services.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1053.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new chapter to the North Dakota Century Code to provide for additional financial aid to isolated school districts; and to provide an appropriation.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1054.** — A Bill for an Act to reappropriate and authorize distribution of twelve million dollars of the unexpended 1979-81 foundation aid appropriation, based upon school districts' average daily membership and transportation mileage; providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1055.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 1 of section 57-51-15 of the North Dakota Century Code to allocate a portion of the first one percent of the oil and gas gross production tax for use by the highway commissioner on secondary roads.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1056.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 2 of section 57-51-15 of the North Dakota Century Code to increase the monetary brackets for allocation of the oil and gas gross production tax.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1057.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 3 of section 57-51-15 of the North Dakota Century Code to change the allocation of that portion of the oil and gas gross production tax which goes to counties.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1058.** — A Bill for an Act to establish an intercarrier health insurance pool through an association of insurers, to designate a lead carrier to administer the plan of coverage, and to authorize the state insurance commissioner to act as the regulatory authority; and to provide an effective date.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.



Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1059.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 26-03.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to notice requirements for cancellation of guaranteed renewable accident and sickness insurance.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1060.** — A Bill for an Act to provide for a county court in each county, the sharing of the services of a county judge by two or more counties, magistrates, clerks of court, court reporting services, jurisdiction, and practice and procedure in the county court; to create and enact sections 27-01-01.1 and 30.1-02-06.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, providing for the assumption of the expenses of the district courts by the state and appeals under the Uniform Probate Code; to amend and reenact sections 11-11-12, 27-01-05, 27-05.1-05, 27-06-02, 27-06-06, 27-06-09, 27-09.1-14, 27-20-05, subsection 1 of section 27-20-07, sections 27-20-49, 29-07-01.1, and 29-32-05 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to supplies and attendants for local courts, expenses of actions following a change of venue, family court budgets, salaries and expenses of district court reporters, transcripts in criminal actions, bailiffs of district courts, compensation of jurors, salaries of juvenile court personnel, costs involved in treatment and adjudication of juveniles, and payment of indigent defense expenses; and to repeal chapters 27-07, 27-08, 27-18, 30-26, 33-01, 33-02, 33-03, 33-04, 33-05, 33-07, 33-08, 33-09, 33-10, 33-11, and 33-12 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the county courts, the county courts of increased jurisdiction, and the county justice courts.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1061** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 4-16-09, 4-30-54, 11-03-08, 11-05-16, 11-08-06, 11-08-07, subsection 1 of section 11-08-08, sections 11-08-11, 11-08-13, 11-08-14, 11-09-22, 11-10-02, subsection 8 of section 11-10-06, subsections 2 and 4 of section 11-10-10, sections 11-11-10, 11-15-10, subsection 2 of section 11-17-01, subsection 18 of section 11-17-04, subsection 1 of section 11-17-08, sections 11-19-08, 11-19-13, 11-19-14, 11-19-15, 11-30-16, 12-45-01, 12-46-13, 12-51-07, 12-53-05, 12-53-13, 12-60-13.1, 12.1-01-04, 14-03-09, 15-22-06, 18-02-09, 19-01-12, 23-05-06, 23-07.1-08, 23-07.1-09, 23-07.1-10, 24-06-05, 24-07-22, 24-07-24, 24-07-25, 24-07-28, subsections 2 and 8 of section 25-03.1-02, sections 25-03.1-03, 27-01-01, 27-02-11, 27-02-13, subsection 4 of section 27-05-06, sections 27-08.1-01, 27-08.1-03, 27-08.1-08, 27-08.2-01, 27-15-01, 27-15-02, 27-15-10, subsection 2 of section 27-23-01, sections 27-23-02, 28-20-19, 28-20-22, 28-26-07, 28-26-19, 29-01-01, subsection 4 of section 29-01-09, sections 29-01-14, 29-01-15, 29-02-13, 29-05-31, 29-07-06, 29-10.1-38, 29-22-01, 29-22-02, 30-26-05.1, subsection 6 of section 30.1-01-06, sections 31-01-16, 31-01-18, 31-01-19, 31-09-05, 31-09-06, 31-09-07, 32-09-03, 32-09-10, 32-22-18, 32-24-01, 32-29-05, 33-06-01, 33-06-03, 33-06-04, 36-01-17, 36-01-18, 36-11-10, 36-11-11, 39-06-16, subsection 7 of section 39-06.1-03, sections 40-13-02, 40-18-01, 40-18-03, 40-18-14, 40-18-19, 42-01-07, 42-03-01, 42-03-03, 44-05-01, 44-08-09, 44-09-01, 44-11-12, 46-04-01, 46-04-05, 47-19-14, and 47-19-37 of the North Dakota Century Code, changing references in the North Dakota Century Code to county court of increased jurisdiction, county judges with increased jurisdiction, county justice court, and county justices to county court and county

judge, and to require that certain district court expenses be paid by the state; and to repeal section 28-26-03 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to costs on appeal from a county justice.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1062.** — A Bill for an Act to provide for a special fund to defend state officers and employees for alleged negligence and wrongful acts, errors, or omissions while acting in their official capacities or within the scope of employment; to provide definitions; and to provide authorization for state governmental entities to purchase liability insurance; to amend and reenact subsection 3 of section 54-12-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the defense of state officers by the attorney general; to repeal section 32-12.1-15 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to state agency authorization to purchase liability insurance; and to provide an appropriation.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1063.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 32-12.1-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to political subdivisions defending actions brought against employees and to the personal liability and indemnification of employees, and providing that an action for injuries proximately caused by the alleged negligence, wrongful act, or omission of an employee within the scope of employment or office shall be brought against a political subdivision.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Political Subdivisions.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1064.** -- A Bill for an Act to create and enact chapter 32-09.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to proceeding by garnishment in state courts; and to repeal chapters 32-09 and 33-05 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to proceeding by garnishment in state courts and proceeding by garnishment in county justice courts.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1065.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subdivision b of subsection 1 of section 14-15-05, subdivision c of subsection 1 of section 14-15-06, and subsection 1 of section 14-15-11 of the North Dakota Century Code, all relating to consent required for adoption.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1066.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 12.1-04-01, subsections 2 and 10 of section 27-20-02, and section 27-20-09 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the jurisdiction of adult court over misdemeanor traffic offenses committed by a child.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1067.** -- A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 57-15-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the determination of tax rates; and to repeal sections 57-15-03 and 57-15-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the state tax levy.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1068.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 11-10-02 and subsection 2 of section 11-17-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the number and election of county officers and the duties of the clerk of district court.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1069.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 4-30-52, 6-09-27, 10-19-31, 11-05.1-04, 11-11-49, 12-60-19, 12.1-04-10, 15-47-42, subsection 2 of section 15-62.3-01, sections 19-01-14, 23-17-11, 26-03-35, 26-11.1-05, 27-10-12, 29-02-24, 29-06-25, 33-01-21, 33-05-01, 33-12-19, 35-22-12, subsection 3 of section 37-01-40, sections 39-01-08, 39-04-01, 39-04-15.1, paragraph 21 of subdivision a of subsection 3 of section 39-06.1-10, sections 39-16.1-07, 40-01-12, 40-18-19, 40-22-05, 40-33.1-04, 40-34-07, 40-35-10, 40-42-04, 40-57-11, subsection 2 of section 40-60-02, subsection 3 of section 40-61-03.1, sections 41-09-41, 43-11-20.4, 49-16-05, subsection 1 of section 51-13-03, section 51-13-07, subsection 3 of section 54-01.1-03, sections 54-07-01.2, 54-49.1-02, 55-01-01, 57-02-20, 57-20-01, 57-20-09, 57-20-22, 57-22-29, 57-24-12, 57-28-20, 57-28-21, 57-29-01, 57-29-04, 57-29-05, 57-38-61, 57-52-11, 58-03-07, 58-06-01, 59-05-58, 60-07-05, and 61-21-65 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to disposal of illegal milk or milk products, civil actions on bank transactions, voting list for meeting of shareholders, approval of county consolidation plans, the board of county commissioners offering a reward for theft and related offenses, cooperation of bureau of criminal investigation with combined law enforcement council, petition to clerk of court when defendant is acquitted on the ground of mental disease or defect which excludes responsibility, status and authority of student teachers, definition of agency in the chapter on the tuition assistance grant program, service and return of a search warrant pursuant to the chapter on the state laboratories department, the acceptance of federal funds, supplies, and equipment for chiropractic hospitals, provisions required in a life insurance policy issued on other than a standard form, exceptions to the application of the title on insurance, the accused being discharged from arrest on delivery of an undertaking, when law enforcement officers may disperse an assembly, the procedure used when a person is arrested without a warrant, when moneys collected by the county justice should be paid to the county treasurer, when a writ of attachment on personal property may be issued by a county justice, a jury trial in county justice court, the right to costs when foreclosing a mortgage by advertisement, definition of Indian wars in the chapter on the military, state and political subdivisions authorization to carry insurance on vehicles, definition of reconstructed vehicle in the chapter on motor vehicle registration, penalty for failure to register vehicles, entries against driving records, reasons for revocation of a license, audit of claims and accounts against municipalities, appeals from determinations of the municipal judge, condemnation of land and rights of way for special improvements, methods for financing projects by the municipal steam heating authority, negotiability of first mortgage bonds, negotiability of bonds and interim receipts or certificates, the requirement that the proof at trial must conform to the claim filed with the municipality, powers of municipalities pertaining to parking areas, methods for financing projects by the municipal parking authority,

formal requisites of a financing statement, permit requirements for persons who solicit business for a school of hairdressing, contracts exempting railroads from liability, finance charge limitation on retail installment contracts, penalties for violation of provisions in the chapter on retail installment sales, moving and related expenses under the Model Relocation Assistance Act, power of the governor to appoint the majority of members of certain boards and commissions, composition of the natural resources council, composition of the state historical board, personal property tax exemption for farm machinery for one year, due date for real and personal taxes, discount for early payment of real estate taxes, disposition of penalties on general taxes and interest on certificates of sale issued, contracts for tax collection, sale of lands at public auction by the county auditor, disposition of proceeds from sale of land for delinquent taxes, cancellation from the record of all taxes after the sale of the real estate, suspension of tax liens on state acquired lands, the auditor disclosing tax information on lands in which the state is interested, applicability of provisions in the chapter on income tax, distribution of the special fuels tax, powers of electors at annual township meetings, general powers of the board of township supervisors, application of laws to powers in trust and the trustees of such powers, passage of title by negotiable warehouse receipts to goods stored, consolidation of drainage districts into water management districts; and to repeal sections 9-11-08, 29-22-16, 29-22-36, 30-26-26, and 57-24-11 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to definitions in the chapter on assignment of account receivables, contents of general verdicts, procedure for commitment of defendant acquitted when defense was "mental disease or defect which excludes responsibility", costs of an appeal, court clerks issuing blank subpoenas for defendants, verdicts of the jury in county justice court, and sale of general and hail indemnity taxes; all such amendments and repeals constituting a composite Technical Corrections Act.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1070.** — A Bill for an Act to repeal section 26-24-14 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the new construction insurance rate charged by the state fire and tornado fund on public property.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1071.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 15-62.1-13 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the state scholarship revolving fund.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1072.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 54-46.1-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the central microfilm unit.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1073.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 26-01-11 and 26-07-05 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the tax on insurance premiums and the filing date of an annual statement by insurance companies.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1074.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 46-02-10, 46-02-11, 46-03-11, and 46-03-18 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to legislative printing and the timing thereof, to the publication of session laws, to the furnishing of copy for same by the secretary of state and the legislative council, and providing for contractual penalties.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1075.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new subsection to section 54-35-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the powers and duties of the legislative council over the use of the legislative chambers and displays in memorial hallway; and to amend and reenact section 54-21-18 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the authority of the director of institutions over the capitol.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1076.** — A Bill for an Act to require delineation of floodplains and floodways; to require communities to adopt floodplain management ordinances; to provide guidelines for development of floodplain and floodway areas; to provide criteria for nonconforming use permits; to provide for enforcement and penalties; to provide criteria for exceptions; to provide an appeals process; and to require application to the national flood insurance program in certain instances.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1077.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact chapter 61-16.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the creation of water resource districts with boundaries based on hydrologic patterns; selection of interim water resource boards; establishment of subdistricts; election of water resource boards; assumption of assets and obligations; expenses of managers; water resource district budget; powers, duties, and responsibilities of water resource board; revenue bonds; development of master plans; financing of water resource projects; procedures for construction of water resource projects; to amend and reenact sections 61-01-06, 61-21-01, 61-21-11, and 61-21-41 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to watercourses and assessment drains; to repeal section 61-01-22, chapter 61-16, and sections 61-21-03, 61-21-04, 61-21-05, 61-21-06, 61-21-07, 61-21-08, 61-21-09 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to drainage permits, water management districts, and board of drainage commissioners; to set partial effective dates; to provide a penalty; and to declare an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1078.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact two new sections to chapter 11-33.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to initiation of resolutions for improvements in rural subdivisions by county commissioners; and to amend and reenact section 11-33.1-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to petitions for improvements by residents of rural subdivisions.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Political Subdivisions.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1079.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact eight new sections to chapter 40-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to appeals from final actions by boards of county commissioners on petitions for incorporation, consideration of the appeal by the municipal incorporation review commission, composition of the commission, publication of notice of hearing by the commission, evidence considered by the commission, determination of the commission, review of determination, and effect of appeal process on other legal remedies; and to amend and reenact sections 40-02-01, 40-02-02, 40-02-04, 40-02-05, 40-02-06, 40-02-07, 40-02-10, 40-02-11, and 40-02-12 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the requisites of incorporation as a city, requirement of census, examination of survey, map, and census, notice of petition, petition for incorporation, notice of election, election returns, division of new city, and order of incorporation.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Political Subdivisions.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1080.** — A Bill for an Act to empower cities and rural subdivision service districts to enter into agreements for joint or cooperative actions.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Political Subdivisions.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1081.** — A Bill for an Act to provide for the establishment of rural subdivision service districts for the purpose of providing services and installing improvements, to provide for elections and for a board of rural subdivision service commissioners, and to provide for the levying of special assessments and general taxes.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Political Subdivisions.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1082.** — A Bill for an Act to empower counties to regulate and restrict the subdivision of land, to provide for the preparation of a subdivision resolution, to provide for a plat approval procedure, and to provide a penalty and civil remedies.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Political Subdivisions.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1083.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact three new sections to chapter 50-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to determination of residence for poor relief purposes; to amend and reenact sections 50-01-01, 50-01-01.1, 50-01-02, 50-01-04, 50-01-07, 50-01-08, 50-01-08.1, 50-01-09, 50-01-09.2, 50-01-10, 50-01-13, 50-01-17, 50-01-18, 50-01-19, 50-01-21, 50-01-22, 50-06-06.1, 50-09-20, 50-09-21, 50-18-06.1, and 50.24.1-03 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to county poor relief and poor relief administration, appropriation of county funds for aid to dependent children, reimbursement by counties for the nonfederal share of aid to dependent children and medical assistance, and the social service board establishing reasonable rates for boarding homes; and to repeal sections 50-01-03, 50-01-05, 50-01-06, 50-01-09.1, 50-01-12, 50-01-14, 50-01-15, 50-01-16, 50-01-20, and chapter 50-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to county poor relief and poor relief administration, and residence for poor relief purposes.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1084.** — A Bill for an Act prescribing the powers and duties of the social service board of North Dakota and the county social service boards of this state, and relating to the responsibility for the provision and the financing of comprehensive social service programs on behalf of eligible families and individuals in North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1085.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 12-51-07 and 12.1-32-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to prisoners eligible for commitment to the state farm and to sentencing alternatives.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Bill No. 1086.** — A Bill for an Act to provide for prefiling of legislative bills for the sale, lease, or exchange of state-owned land; for a written report from the supervising agency controlling the land; for review of the bill and report by the commissioner of university and school lands; and for sale and lease of such state-owned land at public auction; to amend and reenact sections 15-02-05.1 and 54-01-05.2 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to commissioner of university and school lands review of legislative bills for the sale, lease, or exchange of state-owned land as to highest and best use, and the method of selling state-owned land; and to repeal section 54-01-05.3 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to attorney general and commissioner of university and school lands review of bills providing for the sale of state-owned land.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Representative Freborg introduced:

**House Bill No. 1087.** — A Bill for an Act to provide a supplemental appropriation to the coal development impact office of the state of North Dakota to provide for additional grants; and declaring an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Representative Koski introduced:

**House Bill No. 1088.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 53-05-06 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to penalty for violation of restrictions on certain amusements; and to repeal section 53-05-05 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the prohibition of physical endurance contests.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Representative Conmy introduced:

**House Bill No. 1089.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 57-15-55 of the North Dakota Century Code, authorizing a mill levy to provide for payments under contract for the provision of a public transportation system.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Representative Wagner introduced:

**House Bill No. 1090.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 15-52-03 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the meetings of the medical center advisory council.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Representative Freborg introduced:

**House Bill No. 1091.** — A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation providing for coal impact office grants; and declaring an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Education introduced:

**House Bill No. 1092.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 2 of section 15-40.1-06 and section 15-40.1-16 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to state support for elementary and secondary education to approximately seventy percent.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Committee on Education introduced:

**House Bill No. 1093.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 15-35-09 and 15-35-10 of the North Dakota Century Code; and to provide for tornado and disaster emergency drills in public schools.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Representatives Retzer, G. Larson introduced:

**House Bill No. 1094.** — A Bill for an Act to authorize the state health officer of the state department of health to sell or trade three tracts of land owned by the state of North Dakota and used by the state hospital.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Representatives A. Olson, Berg introduced:

**House Bill No. 1095.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new subdivision to subsection 1 of section 57-38-01.2 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to a reduction in taxable income for interest received on contracts for deed for the sale of property to beginning businessmen; to provide for income tax deductions as incentives for sales of businesses to beginning businessmen; and to provide an effective date.



Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Representatives A. Olson, Berg introduced:

**House Bill No. 1096.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact section 6-09-15.4 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the Bank of North Dakota making loans to beginning businessmen.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Representative Solberg introduced:

**House Bill No. 1097.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 1 of section 15-60-03 of the North Dakota Century Code to allow loans from the state school construction fund for schools changing their heating system.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1098.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 61-04-26 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the recording of orders affecting water rights.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1099.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 61-02 and a new section to chapter 61-03 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to appeals from decisions of the state water commission and the state engineer.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Reps. Thompson, Knudson, Martin, Martinson introduced:

**House Bill No. 1100.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 15-39.1-24 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to additional credit toward retirement for members of the teachers' fund for retirement.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1101.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact section 47-30-02.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to abandoned property of closed financial institutions; and to amend and reenact sections 6-03-13.5, 6-03-23, 6-03-37, 6-05-06, 6-07-38, 6-07-46 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to a bank's conversion, change in capital, reserves, and a trust company's directors' qualifying shares.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on Transportation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1102.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 39-01-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to state-owned motor vehicle identification exception; and to provide a penalty.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1103.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 2 of section 13-03-18 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to small loan insurance.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on Education introduced:

**House Bill No. 1104.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 15-47-26 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the definition of “teacher”.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Committee on Judiciary introduced:

**House Bill No. 1105.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact section 27-17-01.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to equal benefits for all judges of the same classification, encouraging qualified young attorneys to consider making services as a judge a viable alternative to law practice, and making it inviting for a highly qualified attorney in the prime years of law practice to consider serving the public by seeking a judgeship; and to provide for an appropriation.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1106.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsections 3 and 8 of section 61-04-01.1, sections 61-04-02 and 61-04-04.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to definitions, permits for beneficial use of water, and water permit application fees.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Judiciary introduced:

**House Bill No. 1107.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 27-17-03, subsection 1 of section 27-24-01, and subsection 1 of section 27-24-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the services and compensation of retired justices and judges and the appointment and compensation of temporary judges; and declaring an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1108.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 6-02-06 and 6-03-63 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to new bank applications and adoption of rules for interest on deposits.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1109.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new subsection to section 54-52-17 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the crediting, upon termination, of unused accumulated sick leave as additional months of service for retirement purposes.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1110.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subdivision d of subsection 3 and subdivision d of subsection 4 of section 54-52-17 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the computation of disability benefits under the public employees retirement system.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1111.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 54-52 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the repurchase of past service by former members of the public employees retirement system.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1112.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 41-09-42 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the fees for uniform commercial code filings in the secretary of state's office.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1113.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 10-23-04 and 10-23-05 of the North Dakota Century Code relating to filing fees for corporate documents and certificates.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Education introduced:

**House Bill No. 1114.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 15-39.1-27 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the definition of year.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Committee on Education introduced:

**House Bill No. 1115.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 1 of section 15-39.1-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the definition of teacher.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Committee on Education introduced:

**House Bill No. 1116.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 15-39.1-16 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to retirement options for retiring teachers.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1117.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 44-06-02 and 44-06-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to notary commission fees and filing of notary oath in the secretary of state's office and clerk of the district court offices.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Representatives Koski, Hoffner, E. Pomeroy, Thompson, Vander Vorst introduced:

**House Bill No. 1118.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 57-38-01.8 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to income tax credits for installation of alternate energy devices.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Representative Unhjem introduced:

**House Bill No. 1119.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 28-14-10 and 28-14-18 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the order of trial and the conduct of jurors in retirement.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.  
Representative Unhjem introduced:

**House Bill No. 1120.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new subsection to section 57-39.2-04 and a new subsection to section 57-40.2-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to exempting sales to certain nonprofit voluntary health associations from sales and use taxes.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Representative Unhjem introduced:

**House Bill No. 1121.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 1 of section 14-08-07 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to support payments and procedures upon failure to make payments for child support or alimony combined with child support.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Representative Unhjem introduced:

**House Bill No. 1122.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new subsection to section 57-02-08 of the North Dakota Century Code to exempt residential property used to house developmentally disabled individuals from property tax.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1123.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 3 of section 38-14.1-20 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to temporary relief from the issuance of a permit for surface coal mining and reclamation operations.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1124.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 35-27 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the office in which mechanic's liens are filed; to amend and reenact section 35-27-05, subsection 3 of section 35-27-11, and sections 35-27-12, 35-27-13, and 35-27-25 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the filing of mechanic's liens; to repeal subsection 4 of section 11-17-04 and section 35-27-15 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to fees collected by the clerk of the district court for filing and indexing mechanic's liens and to the duty of the clerk of the district court in filing mechanic's liens.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs introduced:

**House Bill No. 1125.** — A Bill for an Act to provide for the regulation and control, permitting, registration, inspection, and impounding of sources of nonionizing radiation by the state department of health; and to provide penalties.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1126.** — A Bill for an Act to repeal section 48-05-03 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to publishing of proposals for state purchase of fuel products.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Rep. Houmann introduced:

**House Bill No. 1127.** — A Bill for an Act to prohibit campaign contributions by corporations, cooperative corporations, and associations; to repeal sections 16-20-05, 16-20-08, 16-20-09, 16-20-10, and 16-20-12 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to campaign contributions by corporations and cooperative corporations; and to provide a penalty.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1128.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 54-46-08 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the determination necessary for final disposition of records.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Representative Unhjem introduced:

**House Bill No. 1129.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 40-40-03 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the fiscal year of municipalities; and to provide an effective date.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Political Subdivisions.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1130.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 38-14.1-07, subsection 4 of section 38-14.1-30, and section 38-14.1-38 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to areas where mining is prohibited, temporary relief, and conflict of interest provisions for surface coal mining and reclamation operations.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Representative Berg introduced:

**House Bill No. 1131.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 39-06-33, 39-06-33.1, 39-06-34, 39-06-34.1, subsections 1 and 5 of section 39-06.1-10, and section 39-16-05 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to a requirement for notice by certified mail for suspension of a motor vehicle operator's license.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Transportation.

Committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs introduced:

**House Bill No. 1132.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact nine new sections to chapter 50-11.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to supplemental parental care; to amend and reenact sections 50-11.1-02, 50-11.1-03, 50-11.1-04, 50-11.1-06, 50-11.1-06.1, 50-11.1-07, 50-11.1-08, 50-11.1-09, and 50-11.1-12, relating to supplemental parental care; and to repeal section 50-11.1-05, relating to supplemental parental care.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Committee on Judiciary introduced:

**House Bill No. 1133.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 27-20-36 and subsection 2 of section 27-20-47 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to limitations of time on orders of disposition made by the juvenile court.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1134.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subdivision g of subsection 1 of section 38-14.1-14, subsection 5 of section 38-14.1-21, and subsection 3 of section 38-14.1-33 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to permit application requirements for surface coal mining and reclamation operations, permit approval and denial standards for surface coal mining and reclamation operations, and the issuance of permits for surface coal mining and reclamation operations.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Representative Melby introduced:

**House Bill No. 1135.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact paragraph 31 of subdivision a of subsection 3 of section 39-06.1-10 and section 39-10.2-06 of the North Dakota Century Code, requiring anyone operating or riding on a motorcycle to wear protective headgear.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Transportation.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1136.** — A Bill for an Act to establish a state plan for residential conservation of energy.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Judiciary introduced:

**House Bill No. 1137.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 12-48.1-03, 12-53-12, 12-59-05, 12-59-08, and 12-59-15 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to parole and probation.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Committee on Transportation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1138.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 49-18-02, 49-18-06, 49-18-07, 49-18-08, 49-18-09, 49-18-11, 48-18-13, 49-18-14, 49-18-15, 49-18-20, 49-18-21, 49-18-32, 49-18-33, 49-18-41 and 49-18-47 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to exempt transportation, motor carrier public policy, commission supervision of common motor carriers, notice of opportunity for hearing, regulation of contract motor carriers by the commission, temporary authority for contract motor carriers, fees, and insurance; and to repeal sections 49-18-03, 49-18-04, and 49-18-10 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to exempt transportation and commission supervision of common motor carriers.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Transportation.

Committee on Agriculture introduced:

**House Bill No. 1139.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 4-30-36 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the standards for grade A milk and milk products.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Committee on Agriculture introduced:

**House Bill No. 1140.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 4-35-18 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the reciprocal issuance of a pesticide use certification to a nonresident by the pesticide control board.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Agriculture.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1141.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 54-44.3 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the central personnel system.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Representative Mattson introduced:

**House Bill No. 1142.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 12.1-07-05 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to penalty for display of certain flags; and to repeal section 12.1-07-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to display or exhibit of red or black flags.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1143.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 54-44.3 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the North Dakota compensation plan for classified employees.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1144.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 20.1-04-07 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the taking of wild turkeys.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1145.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 6-09 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to confidentiality of records of the Bank of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1146.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact two new subsections to section 54-44.3-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to definitions.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1147.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 20.1-02-16 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to rewards upon conviction of game and fish violators.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Finance and Taxation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1148.** — A Bill for an Act to provide tax incentives for preserving agricultural lands of prime and statewide importance through the preferential assessment of agricultural lands, the dual assessment of agricultural lands, and the reclassification of agricultural lands if there is a sale or lease or change in use.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1149.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 51-05.1-01, 60-02-07, 60-03-02, 60-07-01, 60-09-01, and 64-02-10 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to license fee increases for auctioneers and clerks, public warehouses, roving grain or hay buyers, storage companies, weighmasters, and fees for inspecting weighing and measuring devices.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1150.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact three new sections to chapter 43-15 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to licensing drug manufacturers or wholesalers, continuing pharmacy education, and disciplinary penalties for pharmacists.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on Finance and Taxation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1151.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 1 of section 57-38-38 and section 57-38-56 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the reexamination and reassessment of additional income tax; and providing for an effective date.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1152.** — A Bill for an Act to repeal chapter 6-09.2 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to an industrial building and agricultural development mortgage program administered by the Bank of North Dakota; and to transfer all remaining mortgage insurance funds to the Bank of North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on Education introduced:

**House Bill No. 1153.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 1 of section 15-59-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the definition of an exceptional child.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Committee on Transportation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1154.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 49-18-19 and 49-18-25 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to regulation of contract motor carriers.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Transportation.

Representative Mertens introduced:

**House Bill No. 1155.** — A Bill for an Act to provide for an annual cost-of-living increase for retirees under the public employees retirement system, and to provide for disbursement of appropriated moneys.



Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Representative Mertens introduced:

**House Bill No. 1156.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 54-52-17 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to members of the public employees retirement system receiving credit for more than thirty years of full-time employment.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Representative Mertens introduced:

**House Bill No. 1157.** -- A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 54-52-17 of the North Dakota Century Code, providing credit for years of service for those members of the public employees retirement system who retired on or after July 1, 1977.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Representative Freborg introduced:

**House Bill No. 1158.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact five new sections to chapter 50-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to work requirements for poor relief recipients, establishment of community work experience programs, and termination of benefits; and to repeal sections 50-01-17 and 50-01-18 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to work requirements for poor relief recipients.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Representative Kloubec introduced:

**House Bill No. 1159.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 61-02-04 of the North Dakota Century Code to expand the membership of the state water conservation commission.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Reps. Marsden, Freborg, Senators Olin and Naaden introduced:

**House Bill No. 1160.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new subdivision to subsection 1 of section 57-38-01.2 of the North Dakota Century Code to provide for a reduction in North Dakota taxable income for payments by an individual for federal social security and self-employment taxes; to amend and reenact subdivision c of subsection 1 of section 57-38-01.2 of the North Dakota Century Code to delete references to federal social security and self-employment taxes; and to provide an effective date.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Representatives Solberg, Martinson, Senator Olin introduced:

**House Bill No. 1161.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 39-03.1-01, 39-03.1-09, 39-03.1-10, 39-03.1-12, 39-03.1-14, 39-03.1-21, and 39-03.1-26 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to definitions of "total disability" and "surviving spouse", contributions to and benefits under the North Dakota highway patrolmen's retirement system, and payments made under other laws; and to repeal sections 39-03.1-15, 39-03.1-16, and 39-03.1-21.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to disability benefits and children's benefits under the North Dakota highway patrolmen's retirement system.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1162.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 43-23-04, subsection 2 of section 43-23-08, and section 43-23-14.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to compensation of the North Dakota real estate commission, license standards for real estate brokers and salesmen, and handling of funds by brokers.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1163.** — A Bill for an Act to prohibit the use of age, sex, marital status or territorial consideration in the establishment of automobile insurance rate.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Representative Olafson introduced:

**House Bill No. 1164.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 49-22 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the issuing of permits for trans-state transmission facilities, and requiring certain legislative action as a condition precedent.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Representative A. Hausauer introduced:

**House Bill No. 1165.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact 16.1-03-07 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to organization of party district committees.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Committee on Finance and Taxation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1166.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new subdivision to subsection 1 of section 57-38-01.2 and a new subdivision to subsection 1 of section 57-38-01.3 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the reduction of taxable income by the amount of any ordinary and necessary business expense not allowable as a deduction from gross income for federal income tax purposes because of a federal income tax credit for that expense; and to provide for an effective date.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Representative Rued introduced:

**House Bill No. 1167.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact sections 6-03-05.2 and 6-06-20.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to penalties for repayment of real estate loans made by banks and credit unions; and to amend and reenact section 7-04-17 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the penalties for repayment of loans made by savings and loan associations.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on Agriculture introduced:

**House Bill No. 1168.** — A Bill for an Act to repeal chapter 6-09.3 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to irrigation development debentures.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1169.** — A Bill for an Act to repeal section 6-09.1-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to standards to be followed by the Bank of North Dakota in sponsoring first mortgage industrial development loans in cooperation with private lenders.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Representatives Hoffner, Black, Koski introduced:

**House Bill No. 1170.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new subsection to section 57-39.2-04 and a new subsection to section 57-40.2-04 of the North Dakota Century Code to exempt the sale of mobile homes from the sales and use taxes.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Committee on Political Subdivisions introduced:

**House Bill No. 1171.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 23-06-30 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the duty of counties to maintain abandoned cemeteries.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Committee on Political Subdivisions introduced:

**House Bill No. 1172.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 2 of section 23-02.1-29 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to fees collected for the preparation of certified copies of vital records.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1173.** — A Bill for an Act to repeal subsection 2 of section 43-15-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to exempting wholesalers from the provisions of chapter 43-15.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1174.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact five new sections to chapter 23-20.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the regulation and control of uranium mining, processing, and related waste disposal; and to amend and reenact section 23-20.1-01, subsection 1 of section 23-20.1-04, and section 23-20.1-10 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the definition of terms and the collection and appropriation of fees for the issuance of licenses and registration certificates for sources of ionizing radiation; and to provide a penalty.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Finance and Taxation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1175.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 57-38-01.8 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to an increased income tax credit for installation of solar or wind energy devices; and to provide an effective date.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1176.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 49-06-23 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to payment of costs by public utilities into public utility valuation fund.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on Finance and Taxation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1177.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact two new subdivisions to subsection 21 of section 57-38-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to crude oil windfall profit tax deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts, and to installment sales; and to declare an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Committee on Political Subdivisions introduced:

**House Bill No. 1178.** — A Bill for and Act to amend and reenact sections 21-06-05 and 21-06-06 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the destruction of documents; and to repeal section 40-16-10 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the destruction of city records.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1179.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 38-08-16 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to penalties imposed upon violators of rules, regulations, or orders of the industrial commission.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on Transportation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1180.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 39-06-30 and 39-07-11 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the finality of convictions for drivers license purposes and to reports of commission of traffic violations to the licensing authority.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Committee on Finance and Taxation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1181.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 57-38-42 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the submission of information reports on magnetic tapes, a notification requirement, and the content of information reports; and to provide for an effective date.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Representative H. Larson introduced:

**House Bill No. 1182.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 6 of section 21-03-07 and subsection 3 of section 21-03-10.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the vote required in school district bond issue elections and in elections on the question of changing the use of the proceeds of such a bond issue.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Political Subdivisions.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1183.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsections 5 and 7 of section 65-01-02 and section 65-07-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to definitions of employee and employer and providing for elective coverage.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1184.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 44-08-04 and 54-06-09 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to expense accounts and mileage and travel expenses of state officers and employees.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1185.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 46-02-14 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to documents accompanying bills for printing.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1186.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new subsection to section 49-02-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to commission cooperation with the federal government on pipeline safety regulation; and to amend and reenact sections 49-02-01.2 and 49-07-05.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to commission jurisdiction of pipeline safety and violations of pipeline safety standards; and to provide penalties.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Judiciary introduced:

**House Bill No. 1187.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 3 of section 57-38-45 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to classification of a misdemeanor for income tax violation.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1188.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 6-09.1-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the Bank of North Dakota advisory board of directors.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1189.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact subsections 12, 13, 14, and 15 to section 43-15-10 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to powers of the board of pharmacy; and to amend and reenact subsection 1 of section 43-15-10 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to powers of the board of pharmacy.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1190.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 20.1-03-12 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the schedule of fees for licenses and permits.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1191.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 20.1-01-09 and subsection 3 of section 20.1-05-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the taking of raccoon with the use of flashlight and use of artificial lights in the taking of big game.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1192.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 20.1-08-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the penalty for violations of orders and proclamations issued by the governor.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1193.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 20.1-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to tampering with and disturbing state wildlife traps; and to provide a penalty.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1194.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subdivisions b and c of subsection 1 and subsection 3 of section 6-09-15 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the authority of the Bank of North Dakota to make loans to and participate in loans made by bank holding companies and to make loans on real estate security.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Transportation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1195.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 39-01-02, subdivision c of subsection 3 of section 39-12-04, and section 39-12-17 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to identification of state-owned motor vehicles, civil assessments for overweight motor vehicles, and width, height, and length of motor vehicles.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Transportation.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1196.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 54-17-07.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the financing of mobile homes and manufactured housing under the home mortgage finance program of the industrial commission; and to declare an emergency.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Transportation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1197.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact section 39-06-27, subsection 4 of section 39-06-32, section 39-06-33, subsection 2 of section 39-06-37, subsection 1 of section 39-06.1-10, and section 39-20-05 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the sufficiency of evidence used by the highway commissioner for drivers license action, the adequacy of the commissioner's records for such action, and the sufficiency of the notice to drivers of impending or concluded drivers license decisions.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.  
Committee on Finance and Taxation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1198.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 3 of section 57-36-26, subsection 5 of section 57-38-34, and sections 57-38-35.1, 57-38-36, 57-51-10, 57-52-12, 57-54-11, 57-60-09, 57-61-05 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to interest imposed on unpaid income taxes, interest paid on income tax refunds, and penalties and interest imposed for failure to file returns or pay taxes in connection with tobacco products, oil and gas production, special fuels, motor vehicle fuels, coal conversion facilities, and the severance of coal; and to provide for an effective date.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Finance and Taxation.

Committee on Finance and Taxation introduced:

**House Bill No. 1199.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 21 of section 57-38-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the updating of the definition of federal taxable income for individuals, estates, trusts, and corporations; and to provide an effective date.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Committee on State and Federal Government introduced:

**House Bill No. 1200.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new subsection to section 54-44.3-12 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to duties of the director.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Committee on Natural Resources introduced:

**House Bill No. 1201.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact a new subsection to section 20.1-13-03, a new subsection to section 20.1-13-05, and a new subsection to section 20.1-13-10 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to motorboat identification numbers and licenses, equipment of vessels, and water skis and surfboards; to amend and reenact sections 20.1-13-02 and 20.1-13-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to operation of unnumbered and unlicensed motorboats and licensing watercraft for hire; and to provide a penalty.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Committee on Industry, Business and Labor introduced:

**House Bill No. 1202.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 15 of section 19-02.1-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to prohibited acts of manufacture and sale of drugs at wholesale or retail without license and payment of license fee.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Industry, Business and Labor.

Committee on Agriculture introduced:

**House Bill No. 1203.** — A Bill for an Act to create and enact two new sections to chapter 4-10 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the responsibilities of state seed department and liability of the seed commissioner and his employees; to amend and reenact section 4-10-01, 4-10-02, 4-10-03, 4-10-04, 4-10-05, 4-10-07, 4-10-09, 4-10-10, 4-10-11, 4-10-15, 4-10-17, 4-10-18, 4-10-19, 4-10-20, and 4-10-22 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to definitions, duties of seed commissioner, rules and regulations, grades for potatoes, labeling of potatoes in closed containers, designation of official inspection points, shipment of potatoes from undesignated points, labeling of potatoes shipped into state, issuance of certificate after inspection, seizure of potatoes, cooperation with departments and bureaus by commissioner, collection and disposition of fees, hearings to be held by commissioner, prosecution for violations, and penalty for violation; to repeal sections 4-10-08, 4-10-13, and 4-10-16 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the shipment of potatoes from undesignated inspection points, fees for making grade inspections, and refusal to accept shipment of potatoes; and to provide a penalty.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Agriculture.

Committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs introduced:

**House Bill No. 1204.** — A Bill for an Act to amend and reenact sections 23-17.2-01, 23-17.2-02, 23-17.2-03, 23-17.2-04, 23-17.2-05, 23-17.2-09, 23-17.2-11, 23-17.2-13, 23-17.2-14, and 23-17.2-15 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the certification of need for capital expenditures, new institutional health service, and major medical equipment.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

#### FIRST READING OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Concurrent Resolution No. 3001.** — A concurrent resolution directing the North Dakota Social Service Board to amend the state Title XIX plan to provide coverage for services provided by community intermediate care facilities to developmentally disabled persons.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Concurrent Resolution No. 3002.** — A concurrent resolution encouraging state agencies, institutions, and service providers on the community level to implement a plan for community services for developmentally disabled persons.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Concurrent Resolution No. 3003.** — A concurrent resolution directing a Legislative Council study to monitor the establishment of intermediate care facilities-services for developmentally disabled persons during the 1981-83 biennium.



Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Social Services and Veterans Affairs.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Concurrent Resolution No. 3004.** — A concurrent resolution for the amendment of section 8 of article IX of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, previously designated as section 161 of the Constitution prior to publication of the renumbered Constitution, relating to the leasing of lands granted to the state for educational and charitable purposes; and providing an effective date.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Constitutional Revision.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Concurrent Resolution No. 3005.** — A concurrent resolution to create and enact a new section of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, relating to special sessions of the legislative assembly; and to amend and reenact sections 23 and 41 of article IV and section 5 of article V of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, previously designated as sections 56, 67, and 75 of the Constitution prior to publication of the renumbered Constitution, relating to the maximum duration of legislative sessions, effective dates of legislative acts, and the powers of the governor.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Constitutional Revision.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Concurrent Resolution No. 3006.** — A concurrent resolution recommending establishment of the University of North Dakota Medical School third year in North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Education.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Concurrent Resolution No. 3007.** — A concurrent resolution urging Congress to provide for direct funding of services to Indian reservations in North Dakota.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Concurrent Resolution No. 3008.** — A concurrent resolution urging Congress to extend the benefits conferred upon enrolled members of recognized Indian tribes to those individuals regardless of whether or not they reside on the reservation.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

Legislative Council introduced:

**House Concurrent Resolution No. 3009.** — A concurrent resolution urging the State Water Commission to work with the tribal governments in North Dakota to determine and establish a policy for the allocation of water in North Dakota which will best serve all the citizens of the state, both on and off the reservation.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

Representative Mertens introduced:

**House Concurrent Resolution No. 3010.** — A concurrent resolution authorizing public television coverage of the activities of the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly and future assemblies; and providing for the preparation of guidelines for public television coverage by the Legislative Council, or its designee.

Was read the first time and referred to the committee on State and Federal Government.

The House stood adjourned, pursuant to Rep. Strinden's motion.

ROY GILBREATH, Chief Clerk