

the information is detrimental to the physical or mental health of the patient, or is likely to cause the patient to harm himself or another, he may withhold the information from the patient. The information may be supplied to an appropriate third party or to another provider, as defined in subdivision 1, clause (b) (1). The provider or third party may release the information to the patient.

Subd. 3. PROVIDER TRANSFERS AND LOANS. A patient's health record, including but not limited to, laboratory reports, x-rays, prescriptions, and other technical information used in assessing the patient's condition, or the pertinent portion of the record relating to a specific condition, or a summary of the record, shall be furnished to another provider upon the written request of the patient. The written request shall specify the name of the provider to whom the health record is to be furnished. The provider who furnishes the health record or summary may retain a copy of the materials furnished. The patient shall be responsible for the reasonable costs of furnishing the information.

Subd. 4. ADDITIONAL PATIENT RIGHTS. The rights set forth in this section are in addition to the rights set forth in sections 144.651 and 144.652 and any other provision of law relating to the access of a patient to his health records.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE. This act is effective the day following final enactment.

Approved June 2, 1977.

CHAPTER 381—H.F.No.522

[Coded in Part]

An act relating to energy; extending the application of the state building code to all cities and counties; clarifying state agency rulemaking regarding the building code subject matter; extending and clarifying the expiration of the Minnesota energy agency; requiring promulgation of certain energy conservation standards; requiring certain energy studies, programs and proposals; revising certain requirements; requiring certain efficiencies for air conditioners; prohibiting certain open flame pilot lights; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1976, Sections 16.84; 16.851; 16.86, Subdivision 4; 16.861, Subdivision 4; 16.866, Subdivision 1; 116H.02, Subdivision 5; 116H.07, Subdivision 1; 116H.12, Subdivisions 5 and 10, and by adding subdivisions; 116H.121; 116H.124; 116H.126; 116H.13, Subdivision 4; 126.111; and Chapter 116H, by adding sections; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1976, Sections 325.811; 325.812; and Laws 1974, Chapter 307, Section 19.

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 16.84, is amended to read:

16.84 ENERGY; CONSERVATION; DEFINITIONS, STATE BUILDING CODE. Subdivision 1. For the purposes of ~~Laws 1974, Chapter 564 sections 16.83 to 16.867,~~ the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

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Subd. 2. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of administration.

Subd. 2a. "City" means a home rule charter or statutory city.

Subd. 3. "Municipality" means any city, county, town acting through its town board or other instrumentality of state government otherwise authorized by law to enact a building code which, as of May 27, 1971, has such a building code or which subsequently enacts a building code or town meeting the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, Section 368.01, Subdivision 1, or the University of Minnesota.

Subd. 4. "Code" means the state building code or any amendment thereof promulgated by the commissioner in accordance with the terms of Laws 1971, Chapter 561 sections 16.83 to 16.867.

Subd. 5. "Committee" means the state building code standards committee established pursuant to Laws 1971, Chapter 561 sections 16.83 to 16.867.

Subd. 6. "Agricultural building" means a structure on agricultural land as defined in section 273.13, subdivision 6, designed, constructed and used to house farm implements, livestock or agricultural produce or products used by the owner, lessee and sublessee of the building and members of their immediate families, their employees, and persons engaged in the pickup or delivery of agricultural produce or products.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 16.851, is amended to read:

16.851 STATE BUILDING CODE; APPLICATION. Subdivision 1. Effective July 1, 1972, The state building code shall apply state-wide and supersede and take the place of the building code of any municipality. Specifically, the code shall apply to any municipality which as of the effective date of this act has a building code and shall further apply to any municipality which chooses to adopt a building code thereafter. Said building code shall not apply to farm dwellings and buildings, except with respect to other state inspections required or other rulemaking authorized by Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 104.05 as of the effective date of this act. The state building code shall not apply to agricultural buildings except with respect to state inspections required or rulemaking authorized by sections 104.05, 326.244 and 116H.12, subdivision 4. Effective July 1, 1977, or as soon thereafter as possible, but in no event later than July 1, 1978, all municipalities shall adopt and enforce the state building code with respect to new construction within their respective jurisdictions. If a city has adopted or is enforcing the state building code on the effective date of this act, or determines by ordinance thereafter to undertake enforcement, it shall be charged with enforcement of the code within the city. A city may by ordinance extend the enforcement of the code to contiguous unincorporated territory not more than two miles distant from its corporate limits in any direction; provided that where two or more non-contiguous cities which have elected to enforce the code have boundaries less than four miles apart, each is authorized to enforce the code on its side of a line equidistant between them. Once enforcement authority is extended extraterritorially by ordinance, the authority may continue to be exercised in the designated territory even though another city less than four miles distant later elects to enforce the code. Any city may thereafter enforce the code in the designated area to the same extent as if such

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property were situated within its corporate limits. A city which, on the effective date of this act, has not adopted the code may not commence enforcement of the code within or outside of its jurisdiction until it has provided written notice to the commissioner, the county auditor, and the town clerk of each town in which it intends to enforce the code. A public hearing on the proposed enforcement must be held not less than 30 days after the notice has been provided. Enforcement of the code by the city will commence on the first day of January in the year following the notice and hearing. Municipalities may provide for the issuance of permits, inspection and enforcement within their jurisdictions by such means as may be convenient, and lawful, including by means of contracts with other municipalities pursuant to section 471.59, and with qualified individuals. In areas outside of the enforcement authority of a city, the fee charged for the issuance of permits and inspections for single family dwellings may not exceed the greater of \$100 or .005 times the value of the structure, addition or alteration. The other municipalities or qualified individuals may be reimbursed by retention or remission of some or all of the building permit fee collected or by other means. In areas of the state where inspection and enforcement is unavailable from qualified employees of municipalities, it shall be the responsibility of the commissioner to train and designate individuals available to carry out inspection and enforcement on a fee basis.

Subd. 2. If the commissioner determines that a municipality is not properly administering and enforcing the state building code as provided in section 16.867, the commissioner may cause administration and enforcement in the involved municipality to be undertaken by the state building inspector. The commissioner shall notify the affected municipality in writing immediately upon making the determination, and the municipality may challenge the determination as a contested case before the commissioner pursuant to the administrative procedure act. In municipalities not properly administering and enforcing the state building code, and municipalities who determine not to administer and enforce the state building code, the commissioner shall cause administration and enforcement in the involved municipality to be undertaken by the state building inspector or other inspector certified by the state. The commissioner shall determine appropriate fees to be charged for the administration and enforcement service rendered. Any cost to the state arising from the state administration and enforcement of the state building code shall be borne by the subject municipality.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 16.86, Subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. The commissioner, notwithstanding any law to the contrary, shall hold all state hearings and make all determinations regarding any subject matter dealt with in the code including those in which another department or agency proposes to adopt or amend its rules and regulations which are incorporated by reference into the code or whenever the commissioner proposes to incorporate such regulations into the state building code. In no event shall a state agency or department subsequently authorized to adopt rules and regulations involving state building code subject matter proceed to adopt the rules and regulations without prior consultation with the commissioner.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 16.861, Subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. DUTIES. Building officials shall, in the municipality for which they are
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appointed, attend to all aspects of code administration, including the issuance of all building permits and the inspection of all mobile home installations. The commissioner may direct a municipality having a building official to perform services for another municipality, and in such event the municipality being served shall pay the municipality rendering such services the reasonable costs thereof. Such costs may be subject to approval by the commissioner.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 16.866, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

16.866 **SURCHARGE.** Subdivision 1. **COMPUTATION.** For the purpose of defraying the costs of administering the provisions of ~~Laws 1974, Chapter 564~~ sections 16.83 to 16.867, there is hereby imposed a surcharge on all permits issued by municipalities in connection with the construction of or addition or alteration to, buildings and equipment or appurtenances, on and after July 1, 1971, as follows:

(a) Where the fee for the permit issued is fixed in amount the surcharge shall be equivalent to 1/2 mill (.0005) of such fee or 50 cents, whichever amount is greater. For all other permits, the surcharge shall be equivalent to 1/2 mill (.0005) of the valuation of the structure, addition or alteration. *Provided however, that where the valuation of the structure, addition, or alteration is equal to or greater than \$1,000,000 but less than \$10,000,000, the surcharge shall be \$1,000, where said valuation is equal to or greater than \$10,000,000 but less than \$20,000,000 the surcharge shall be \$1,500 and where said valuation is equal to or greater than \$20,000,000 the surcharge shall be \$2,000.*

By September 1 of each odd numbered year beginning in 1979, the commissioner shall rebate to municipalities any money received pursuant to this section and section 2 in the previous biennium in excess of the cost to the building code division in that biennium of carrying out their duties under sections 16.83 to 16.867. The rebate to each municipality shall be in proportion to the amount of the surcharges collected by that municipality and remitted to the state.

Sec. 6. **TEMPORARY PROVISION.** No later than November 1, 1977, the commissioner of administration shall submit to the legislature a report containing his findings and recommendations on the method by which municipalities can best implement and finance enforcement of the state building code. In preparing the report the commissioner shall consult with representatives of municipalities and persons involved in the building industry. The report of the commissioner shall also recommend a method for financing operations of the building code division. If the commissioner determines that statutory amendments are necessary, he shall submit amendments in bill form to the legislature as part of the report required by this section.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Chapter 116H, is amended by adding a section to read:

[116H.001] EXPIRATION. Sections 116H.03 to 116H.06 shall expire on June 30, 1983, unless renewed by the legislature. In the event that sections 116H.03 to 116H.06 are allowed to expire, the governor is hereby empowered to transfer the duties and responsibilities under chapter 116H to whatever agency or department or combination

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thereof which the governor deems appropriate.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 116H.02, Subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. "Large energy facility" means:

(a) Any electric power generating plant or combination of plants at a single site with a combined capacity of 50,000 kilowatts or more, or any facility of 5,000 kilowatts or more which requires oil, natural gas, or natural gas liquids as a fuel and for which an installation permit has not been applied for by May 19, 1977 pursuant to Minn. Reg. APC 3(a);

(b) Any high voltage transmission line with a capacity of 200 kilovolts or more and ~~having with~~ more than 400 50 miles of its length in Minnesota; or, any high voltage transmission line with a capacity of 300 kilovolts or more with more than 25 miles of its length in Minnesota;

(c) Any facility on a single site designed for or capable of storing more than one million gallons of crude petroleum or petroleum fuels or oil or their derivatives thereof, unless the facility would be at an existing petroleum storage site and would constitute an increase of less than 20 percent in the storage capacity at that site;

(d) Any pipeline greater than six inches in diameter and having more than 50 miles of its length in Minnesota used for the transportation of coal, crude petroleum or petroleum fuels or oil or their derivatives thereof;

(e) Any pipeline for transporting natural or synthetic gas at pressures in excess of 200 pounds per square inch ~~and having with~~ more than 50 miles of its length in Minnesota;

(f) Any facility designed for or capable of storing on a single site more than 100,000 gallons of liquefied natural gas or synthetic gas;

(g) Any underground gas storage facility requiring a permit pursuant to section 84.57;

(h) Any facility designed or capable of serving as a depot for coal transported into this state for use within the state or transshipment from the state ~~and;~~

(i) Any petroleum refinery;

(j) Any nuclear fuel processing or nuclear waste storage or disposal facility; and

(k) Any facility intended to convert ~~coal~~ any material into any other combustible fuel and having the capacity to process in excess of 25 tons of the material per hour.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 116H.07, Subdivision 1, is amended to

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read:

116H.07 DUTIES. Subdivision 1. ~~It shall be the duty of The director to~~ shall:

(a) Manage the agency as the central repository within the state government for the collection of data on energy;

(b) Prepare and adopt an emergency allocation plan specifying actions to be taken in the event of an impending serious shortage of energy, or a threat to public health, safety, or welfare;

(c) Undertake a continuing assessment of trends in the consumption of all forms of energy and analyze the social, economic, and environmental consequences of these trends;

(d) Carry out energy conservation measures as specified by the legislature and recommend to the governor and the legislature additional energy policies and conservation measures as required to meet the objectives of sections 116H.01 to 116H.15;

(e) Collect and analyze data relating to present and future demands and resources for all sources of energy, and specify energy needs for the state and various service areas as a basis for planning large energy facilities;

(f) Require certificate of need for construction of large energy facilities;

(g) Evaluate policies governing the establishment of rates and prices for energy as related to energy conservation, and other goals and policies of sections 116H.01 to 116H.15, and make recommendations for changes in energy pricing policies and rate schedules;

(h) Study the impact and relationship of the state energy policies to international, national, and regional energy policies;

(i) Design a state program for the conservation of energy; this program shall include but not be limited to, general commercial, industrial, and residential areas; such program shall also provide for the evaluation of energy systems as they relate to lighting, heating, refrigeration, air conditioning, building design and operation, and appliance manufacturing and operation;

(j) Inform and educate the public about the sources and uses of energy and the ways in which persons can conserve energy;

(k) Dispense funds made available for the purpose of research studies and projects of professional and civic orientation, which are related to either energy conservation or the development of alternative energy technologies which conserve nonrenewable energy resources while creating minimum environmental impact;

(l) Charge other governmental departments and agencies involved in energy related

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activities with specific information gathering goals and require that those goals be met.

Sec. 10. The director, in cooperation with the director of the state planning agency, the executive director of the pollution control agency, and the commissioners of natural resources and transportation, shall carry out a coal impact study and provide the legislature with an interim report and recommendations by January 1, 1978, and a final report by September 1, 1978.

The study shall specify in five and ten year forecasts, the demand for coal in Minnesota by user type and location, estimate environmental impacts, examine transportation and handling system needs, discuss the potential for the use of coal gasification, and address the significant economic and institutional questions involved in bringing about a major shift in energy use from other fuels to coal.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 116H.12, is amended by adding subdivisions to read:

Subd. 1a. Beginning July 1, 1978, the use of outdoor display lighting shall be limited as provided in subdivision 1b. For purposes of this section, "outdoor display lighting" shall include building facade lighting, other decorative lighting, and all billboards and advertising signs except those which identify a commercial establishment which is open for business at that hour.

Subd. 1b. The director shall develop proposed rules, pursuant to chapter 15, by October 1, 1977, setting standards covering permissible hours of operation, quantity and efficiency of outdoor display lighting and defining "outdoor display lighting".

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 116H.12, Subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. The director, ~~in conjunction with the commissioner of administration,~~ shall conduct studies ~~of the state's and~~ make recommendations concerning the purchase and use ~~by the state and its political subdivisions~~ of supplies, ~~automobiles~~ motor vehicles and equipment having a significant impact on energy use in order to determine the potential for energy conservation. The director may promulgate ~~regulations~~ rules pursuant to chapter 15 to insure that energy use and conservation will be considered in state purchasing and, where appropriate, to require certain minimum energy efficiency standards in purchased products and equipment. No state purchasing of equipment or material use shall occur that is not in conformity with these regulations.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 116H.12, Subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. ~~The director shall report to the legislature not later than March 1, 1977, on the economic and technological feasibility of implementing a program of energy conservation in Minnesota with respect to room air conditioners and standing pilot light equipment. The study shall include consideration of:~~

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(1) The economic feasibility of the program and the impact on consumers, agriculture, business and interstate commerce;

(2) The technological feasibility of implementing the program including safety considerations;

(3) The potential reduction in energy consumed in Minnesota which would result from implementing the program;

(4) Substantial state need for the program in relation to the progress of similar energy conservation programs undertaken by the federal energy agency under the mandate of the federal energy policy and conservation act of 1975.

For the purposes of this subdivision "economic feasibility" means that the benefits from reduced energy consumption and the savings in operating costs throughout the estimated average life of the product outweigh:

(a) Any increase to purchasers in initial charges for, or, maintenance expenses of, the product which is likely to result from implementing the program;

(b) Any lessening of the utility, safety, dependability or performance of the product; and

(c) Any negative effects on competition.

Beginning January 1, 1978, no new room air conditioner shall be sold or installed or transported for resale into Minnesota unless it has an energy efficiency ratio of 7.0 or higher. For purposes of this subdivision, "energy efficiency ratio" means the ratio of the cooling capacity of the air conditioner in British thermal units per hour to the total electrical input in watts under designated operating conditions. This subdivision shall not apply to air conditioners in Minnesota on October 1, 1977. No person may transport non-complying units into this state in excess of what he can reasonably anticipate selling prior to January 1, 1978.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 116H.12, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 11. Beginning January 1, 1979, no new residential

(a) forced air type central furnace,

(b) cooking appliance manufactured with an electrical supply cord, or

(c) clothes drying equipment

designed to burn natural gas equipped with a continuously burning pilot shall be sold or installed in Minnesota.

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Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 116H.121, is amended to read:

116H.121 ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS IN CERTAIN PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Subdivision 1: Before February 1, 1977, the commissioner of administration in consultation with the director, shall amend the rules concerning heat loss, illumination, and climate control standards promulgated pursuant to ~~Minnesota Statutes, 1975 Supplement~~, section 116H.12, subdivision 4, to include standards for all existing buildings heated by oil, coal, gas, or electric units which are owned by the state, the university of Minnesota, any city, any county, or any school district. Compliance with standards adopted pursuant to this section shall not be mandatory for buildings owned by any city, county or school district, except as otherwise provided by this section.

Subd. 2. Effective January 1, 1978, the illumination standards promulgated pursuant to subdivision 1, shall be mandatory for all public buildings where economically feasible. For the purposes of this subdivision, "public building" means any building which is open to the public during normal business hours and which exceeds 5,000 square feet in gross floor area. The director shall specify the formula for determining economic feasibility and shall take appropriate measures prior to January 1, 1978 to inform building owners and managers of the requirements of this subdivision and to assist them in complying with it.

Subd. 3. No enclosed structure or portion of an enclosed structure constructed after January 1, 1978 and used primarily as a commercial parking facility for three or more motor vehicles shall be heated. Incidental heating resulting from building exhaust air passing through a parking facility shall not be prohibited, provided that substantially all useful heat has previously been removed from the air.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 116H.124, is amended to read:

116H.124 LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL SURVEYS AND FUEL COST ESTIMATES. Before January 1, 1980, the governing body of each city and county shall complete a survey of all existing city owned or county owned buildings within their respective jurisdictions which buildings are heated by oil, coal, electric, or gas units. Buildings heated by oil or interruptable gas shall be surveyed first. The survey shall determine, based upon a formula specified by the director, the estimated remaining useful life of each building, together with the present degree and estimated cost of compliance with the energy conservation standards promulgated pursuant to section 116H.121. The governing body of a city or county may contract with any municipal building official appointed pursuant to section 16.861, or with the state building inspector to perform the energy conservation survey. Each governing body shall estimate, based upon a formula specified by the director, the annual potential savings in fuel procurement costs for existing heating and cooling systems, which savings would be realized for each building within its jurisdiction if that building were improved to comply with the energy conservation standards. Each governing body shall file the energy conservation survey and estimated fuel procurement data for at least half the buildings within its jurisdiction with the director before December 31, 1978, and all remaining buildings by December 31, 1979, for his review and comment.

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Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 116H.126, is amended to read:

116H.126 PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEYS. Before January 1, 1980, each school district shall complete a survey of all existing public school buildings which it owns or operates and which are heated by oil, gas, coal, or electric units in order to determine the estimated remaining useful life of each building, together with the present degree and estimated cost of compliance with the energy conservation standards promulgated pursuant to section 116H.121. Buildings heated by oil or interruptable gas shall be surveyed first. The results of the energy conservation survey shall be recorded on a form furnished by the director. A school district may contract with any municipal building official appointed pursuant to section 16.861 or with the state building inspector to perform the energy conservation survey. Each school district shall estimate, based upon a formula specified by the director, the annual savings in fuel procurement costs for existing heating and cooling systems, which savings would be realized for each public school building within the district if it were improved to comply with the energy conservation standards.

Each school district shall file the energy conservation survey and estimated fuel procurement data for each at least half the public school building buildings within the district with the director before December 31, 1978, and all remaining buildings by December 31, 1979, for his review and comment.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Chapter 116H, is amended by adding a section to read:

[116H.129] ENERGY CONSERVATION IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. Subdivision 1. Before January 1, 1978, the commissioner of administration, in consultation with the director and the appropriate standing committees of the legislature, shall promulgate minimum energy efficiency standards for existing residential buildings. The standards shall be economically feasible in that the resultant savings in energy procurement costs, based on current average residential energy costs in Minnesota as certified by the director, will exceed the cost of the energy conserving requirements amortized over a period of five years.

By February 15, 1978, the director shall make recommendations to the legislature on methods to obtain compliance with the standards set forth in this subdivision.

Subd. 2. Before January 1, 1978, the commissioner of administration, in consultation with the director, shall by rule amend the standards concerning heat loss, illumination, and climate control promulgated pursuant to section 116H.12, subdivision 4, to require that electrical service to individual dwelling units in buildings containing two or more units be separately metered, with individual metering readily accessible to the individual occupants. The standards authorized by this subdivision shall only apply to buildings constructed after the effective date of the amended standards. Buildings intended for occupancy primarily by persons who are 62 years of age or older or handicapped, or which contain a majority of units not equipped with complete kitchen facilities, shall be exempt from the provisions of this subdivision.

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Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 116H.13, Subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. After promulgation of the criteria for assessment of need, any ~~utility, coal supplier or petroleum supplier~~ person proposing to construct a large energy facility shall apply for a certificate of need to ~~construct a new large energy~~ prior to construction of the facility. The application shall be on forms and in a manner established by the director. In reviewing each application the director shall hold at least one public hearing pursuant to chapter 15.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 126.111, is amended to read:

126.111 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION EDUCATION. Subdivision 1.

The state department of education with the cooperation of the department of natural resources shall prepare an interdisciplinary program of instruction for elementary and secondary schools in the field of environmental conservation education. The program shall provide integrated approaches to environmental management consistent with socio-ecological principles, the production of appropriate curriculum materials and implementation in the public schools in the state.

Subd. 2. The commissioner of education in consultation with the director of the energy agency shall prepare an interdisciplinary program in the field of energy sources, uses, conservation, and management. The first phase shall be an assessment of available curriculum materials, the amount and type of energy curriculum already being taught, and what needs to be developed to provide an integrated approach to energy education consistent with socio-economic and ecological principles. Subsequent phases shall include development of curriculum guidelines and materials and a plan for their implementation as funds become available.

Sec. 21. HEATING FUEL INVENTORY STUDY. In order to avoid potential heating fuel shortages, the Minnesota energy agency is directed to conduct a study of the heating fuel storage capacity of the state. The energy agency shall report its findings and recommendations to the legislature by November 15, 1977. The report shall include:

(a) an estimate of cumulative capacity of all heating fuel storage facilities in the state;

(b) a determination of normal fill levels for storage facilities; and

(c) an estimate of whether or not the state's storage capacity is adequate.

Based upon the survey's findings, the energy agency's recommendations in the report shall include:

(a) measures the state can take to ensure that storage capacity is filled prior to the beginning of the heating season; and

(b) measures the state can take to initiate construction and/or utilization of

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additional storage facilities if increased storage is found to be necessary.

Sec. 22. [116H.087] ENERGY CONSERVATION PUBLICITY. The director of the energy agency in consultation with the director of the housing finance agency shall develop pamphlets and radio and television messages on the energy conservation and housing programs available in Minnesota. The pamphlets shall include information on available tax credits for residential energy conservation measures, residential retrofitting loan and grant programs, and data on the economics of energy conservation measures. Before the pamphlets or media messages are released for general distribution they shall be reviewed by the appropriate standing committees of the legislature.

Sec. 23. By December 31, 1977, the director of the energy agency, after consulting with the appropriate standing committees of the legislature, shall develop a comprehensive legislative proposal dealing with the legal, institutional, and financial issues surrounding solar energy use in Minnesota, including the creation and protection of sun rights, the modification of building codes, and the provision of reliable backup heating systems.

Sec. 24. The energy agency shall contract with the university of Minnesota, the departments of agricultural engineering, and agricultural and applied economics to carry out a research and demonstration project to study the feasibility of developing an agriculturally derived ethyl alcohol supplement to be blended with diesel fuel so as to produce a liquid fit for use as a fuel in diesel engines used for agricultural purposes. In carrying out the project, the departments shall utilize to the fullest extent possible, studies, data and reports of public agencies, private organizations and corporations, research institutes and other institutions of higher education. Before the project begins it shall be presented to the energy agency for review and comment.

An interim report shall be provided by September 1, 1978, to the energy agency and the Minnesota department of agriculture for review and comment. The university shall then provide the energy agency with a final report and recommendations which shall be provided to the legislature by January 1, 1979.

The project report shall include, but is not limited to, results from field studies of demonstration projects, and a review of the technical feasibility, possible energy impacts, biomass options, economic feasibility, agricultural sources and policy recommendations. A review of the relevant literature and a glossary shall also be included.

Sec. 25. APPROPRIATIONS. Subdivision 1. The sum of \$50,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of administration for the purposes of sections 1 to 6 and 18 during the biennium beginning July 1, 1977.

Subd. 2. \$200,000 shall be appropriated from the general fund to the Minnesota energy agency which shall be designated as the lead agency for the purposes of section 10 for the biennium beginning July 1, 1977. The state planning agency, the pollution control agency, the department of natural resources, and the department of transportation shall be participating agencies. The approved complement of the agencies shall be increased as follows:

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<u>Energy agency</u>	<u>3 unclassified positions</u>
<u>State planning agency</u>	<u>1 unclassified position</u>
<u>Pollution control agency</u>	<u>1 unclassified position</u>
<u>Department of natural resources</u>	<u>1 unclassified position</u>
<u>Department of transportation</u>	<u>1 unclassified position</u>

Subd. 3. The sum of \$25,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of education for the purposes of section 20 during the biennium beginning July 1, 1977.

Subd. 4. The sum of \$25,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the director of the energy agency for the purpose of section 23 during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1977. The approved complement of the energy agency shall be increased by one unclassified position until December 31, 1977.

Subd. 5. The sum of \$75,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the director of the energy agency to be used for the purpose of section 22 during the biennium beginning July 1, 1977.

Subd. 6. The sum of \$18,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the director of the energy agency for the purpose of studying and reporting to the legislature by January 15, 1978, on state impacts of increased insulation activity including the need for insulation product and application standards, the need for state assistance in insuring adequate insulation supplies, and such other issues as the study may identify. The approved complement of the energy agency shall be increased by one unclassified position until January 15, 1978.

Subd. 7. The sum of \$50,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the energy agency for the purpose of section 24. This appropriation shall not lapse but shall be available for expenditure until January 1, 1979.

Subd. 8. The sum of \$15,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the energy agency for the purposes of section 11 during the biennium beginning July 1, 1977.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Sections 325.811, 325.812 and Laws 1974, Chapter 307, Section 19, are repealed.

Sec. 27. This act is effective the day following its final enactment; except that section 2, subdivision 2, is effective July 1, 1978.

Approved June 2, 1977.

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