

Session Summary

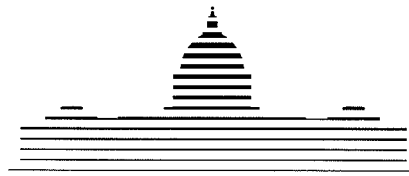
NEW  
LAWS 1994

Minnesota House of Representatives  
Public Information Office

# NEW LAWS 1994

## Session Summary

Prepared by



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

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# Introduction

The 1994 Minnesota Legislature convened Feb. 22, 1994, and adjourned May 7, 1994, using a total of 45 legislative days. The House introduced 1,443 bills; the Senate, 1,259. Of the 274 bills and one resolution that reached Gov. Arne Carlson, a total of 25 bills were vetoed (17 outright vetoes and eight line-item vetoes).

In total for the 78th Session of the Minnesota Legislature in 1993-94, 106 legislative days were used — 14 shy of the maximum of 120 days allowed under the state constitution.

The governor's vetoes, while noteworthy, were not the highlight of the 1994 Legislative Session, however.

Heavy debate centered on three major issues: whether the state should authorize a public buyout of the Minneapolis Target Center, home to the Timberwolves NBA basketball team; whether radioactive waste should be stored outside the NSP Prairie Island nuclear power plant near Red Wing; and just how much extra money the state should spend this year to supplement the \$16 billion two-year budget the Legislature authorized during the 1993 session for fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

When all was said and done, the Legislature, following the governor's vetoes, authorized additional spending of \$30.7 million to supplement the state's budget. They also agreed to house nuclear waste outside the NSP Prairie Island nuclear power plant and to authorize the sale of bonds for a public buyout of the Target Center in hopes of keeping the Timberwolves NBA franchise in Minnesota. That agreement is contingent upon the Timberwolves staying in Minnesota for the next 30 years.

Although the basketball team will remain in Minnesota for at least one more season, its long-term future in Minnesota is uncertain.

*New Laws 1994* is divided into five major parts.

First, the Highlights section beginning on page vi is written in an easy-to-read style for those who want a quick overview of what made it into law in 1994.

Second, the Vetoed Bills section lists all the bills vetoed by the governor and synopses of his reasons for doing so.

Third, the Dead Bills section cites some of the major bills that were discussed in 1994, but did not become law. (Because this was the second year of the two-year spending cycle, further consideration of those bills will occur only if they are reintroduced next year when lawmakers return.)

Fourth, the Summary section cites the technical summary of every bill that was approved by the Legislature. This includes a listing of all sections of *Minnesota Statutes* that the bill affects.

And fifth, the Index section provides lists of bills by Chapter number, House file number, Senate file number, effective date, and, finally, by key words. Numerous indexes are included to make it as easy as possible for you to find what you need.

If you would like a copy of a bill, call the House Chief Clerk's Office (612-296-2314) or the Senate Information Office (612-296-2343). Ask for the bill by Chapter number, or by the House or Senate file number.

## Acknowledgments

*New Laws 1994* is an information service of the Minnesota Legislature. The House assumed responsibility for preparing the publication this year.

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On the cover: The Quadriga, the golden horses and carriage atop the Capitol. Photo by Laura Towle.



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# Highlights

**Editor's Note:** Highlights, the first section in New Laws 1994, is written for those who want a general overview of major legislation that took place during the 1994 session.

The new laws are categorized alphabetically under topics such as Agriculture, Banking, and Bonding. Where bills fall under more than one topic, cross references are cited. Appropriations bills are discussed under the topics to which they apply.

For easy reference, House file (HF) numbers, Senate file (SF) numbers, and Chapter (CH) numbers appear at the end of each highlight. An asterisk after either the House file or the Senate file indicates the version of the bill the governor signed or vetoed. Write-ups on major bills include references to article and section numbers wherever possible. Effective dates are included in most of the highlights.

The subject index beginning on page 133 also is useful in finding information on specific subjects.



## AGRICULTURE

### Watered down flood relief

Minnesota farmers recovering from the flood of 1993 didn't get the kind of state help many had hoped for, but a new law does grant them \$9 million in flood relief funds.

Before signing the bill into law, Gov. Arne Carlson cut the \$18 million proposal in half. The largest cut came in the form of a \$5 million interest buy-down program that would have helped secure loans for farmers and small businesses hit hardest by the floods. Under the program, the state would have paid a portion of the interest on a loan for a qualifying farmer or small business.

The \$9 million new law bears little resemblance to the original \$54 million House bill that would have, among other provisions, offered farmers \$15 million in local property tax relief and \$30 million to buy down interest on loans.

Under the new law, \$2.9 million will be given to the state's counties that were hit

hardest by the floods. Those funds are necessary to "match" \$49 million in federal emergency management assistance funds that have already been spent. The state must pay a total of \$3.9 million to match the federal contribution, or it may be forced to pay back the aid.

But because there was no federal time restriction on the match, the new law says the remaining \$1 million will be paid back next year.

The flood relief measure also includes \$900,000 for a small business disaster revolving loan program at the Department of Trade and Economic Development (the state's contribution would match about \$8.5 million in federal aid) and \$477,000 toward University of Minnesota research on grain diseases.

Last spring's floods caused an estimated \$1.6 billion in damages to Minnesota's farms and businesses. According to House bill sponsor Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls), the state will have received about \$1 billion in



A new law provides \$9 million in flood to help farmers recover from last year's devastating floods. (HF2249/SF2168\*/CH642)

federal disaster relief by the time all is said and done. (HF2249/SF2168\*/CH642)

Other relief measures in the new law, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville), include:

### Ethanol production incentives

A total of \$1.5 million is allocated to a revolving fund account that provides loans to encourage private developers to construct ethanol production plants. The account is managed by the state's Rural Finance Authority.

In addition, \$1 million is available to establish a loan program under the Rural Finance Authority that will loan farmers money to buy stock in a facility that processes raw agricultural crops. The provision is designed to help farmers invest in a proposed corn-syrup plant in Moorhead, Minn. Shareholders will be allowed to sell their corn to the facility. By "adding value" to their raw product, the idea is that farmers will make more money. (HF2249/SF2168\*/CH642)

### Sales tax breaks

A total of \$1.5 million is authorized to pay for a provision that grants a sales tax exemption on used farm equipment from July 1, 1994, to June 30, 1995. (HF2249/SF2168\*/CH642)

A separate law exempts many horse purchases (except race horses) from the state's sales tax.

The exemption should specifically help farmers and save horse buyers an estimated \$200,000 a year. (HF3209/SFnone/CH587, Art. 2, Sec. 12)

### Preserving the family farm

Large corporations may be threatening to overthrow the family farming industry, but Minnesota lawmakers say they have given farmers more legal tools to stay in the fields.

More farmers will be able to pool their resources to raise hogs, cattle, and other livestock — with the exception of dairy cattle — under a new law that goes into effect Aug. 1, 1994.

Proposed in the House by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and in the Senate by Sen. Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio), the measure expands current corporate farming laws to allow an unlimited number of investors to participate

in certain cooperative farms, as long as Minnesota farmers control at least 75 percent of any one farm.

Under previous law, such joint farms, called Authorized Farm Corporations, couldn't have more than five shareholders, and farmers had to have held 51 percent of the stock. The remaining shares could have been held by outside investors.

Farmers asked lawmakers to make changes this session to help them compete against large corporations they say are threatening the family farm industry.

The new law allows more Minnesota farmers to "team up" to take advantage of the latest technologies and farm practices, which many small farmers can't afford to do on their own.

In addition to requiring that 75 percent of shareholders are farmers, the law also mandates that 51 percent of those farmers must raise livestock on their own farm — aside from the joint venture. The remaining 49 percent can include farmers who raise corn or other crops, but no livestock.

The law also specifies that such authorized farm corporations can't have title to more than 1,500 acres of land. (HF2885/SF1948\*/CH622)

## Hormone-free milk

Milk producers who don't treat their cows with an artificial growth hormone can label their products that way.

A new law that went into effect May 11, 1994, allows milk producers who don't treat their cows with recombinant Bovine Growth Hormone (rBGH) to label their dairy products with the phrase: "Milk in this product is from cows not treated with rBGH."

The growth hormone, also known as Bovine Somatotropin (BST), increases milk production in cows. It is a natural protein that is produced in the pituitary gland of all cattle.

The biotechnology industry has worked for several years to produce a synthetic version of the hormone to increase milk production in cows. In February, the genetically engineered version won approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Proponents of the labeling said there isn't enough information on the long-term effects of the genetically engineered hormone to be sure it is safe. They said they want to choose milk products from cows not treated with the hormone.

Those who opposed the bill said the FDA has deemed the product safe, adding that the "rBGH-free" label will create a stigma for

milk products from cows that are treated with the protein.

The law also appropriates \$75,000 from the state's general fund to the Department of Agriculture to manage the labeling program. The program will require a certification process to make sure producers who are labeling their products are indeed not using the hormone.

The labeling provision was originally proposed in a bill sponsored in the House by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) and in the Senate by Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota) and ultimately incorporated into the environment and natural resources section of the 1994 state supplemental budget bill. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632 Art. 2, Secs. 5 and 14)

## Milk price wars

Minnesota retailers would have been allowed to have a milk price war each year during the month of June — Minnesota Dairy Month — but a new law has already declared it a June 1994-only event.

The new law is a modification of a 1993 law designed to increase the price dairy farmers receive for their product each time the price of milk drops below a set level. The effect of the 1993 law, however, appears to have been short-lived. In June, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture decided to cancel the price increase subsidy for dairy farmers after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a similar Massachusetts law was unconstitutional.

A section of last year's law allowed grocery stores to charge whatever they'd like for milk during the month of June, beginning in 1994. Retailers could sell milk for a penny or offer

free gallons with the purchase of another product, for example.

The 1994 law, however, rescinds the June milk price wars provision. But, because it doesn't go into effect until Aug. 1, 1994, retailers still had this June to try their hands at competitive milk pricing.

Since 1957, Minnesota has regulated retail milk prices. Before May 1, 1993, retailers were required, by law, to mark up milk at least 15 percent.

Last year the minimum markup on milk in grocery stores was lowered to 5 percent beginning Aug. 1, 1993. The mandatory markup will be eliminated July 1, 1994, but retailers still won't be able to sell their milk below cost.

Lawmakers thought June, being dairy month, would be a good time to lift the milk price regulations to see what would happen. If the farmers and retailers decide price wars this June turned out favorably, the Legislature has the option of reinstating the "price-war month" in future years.

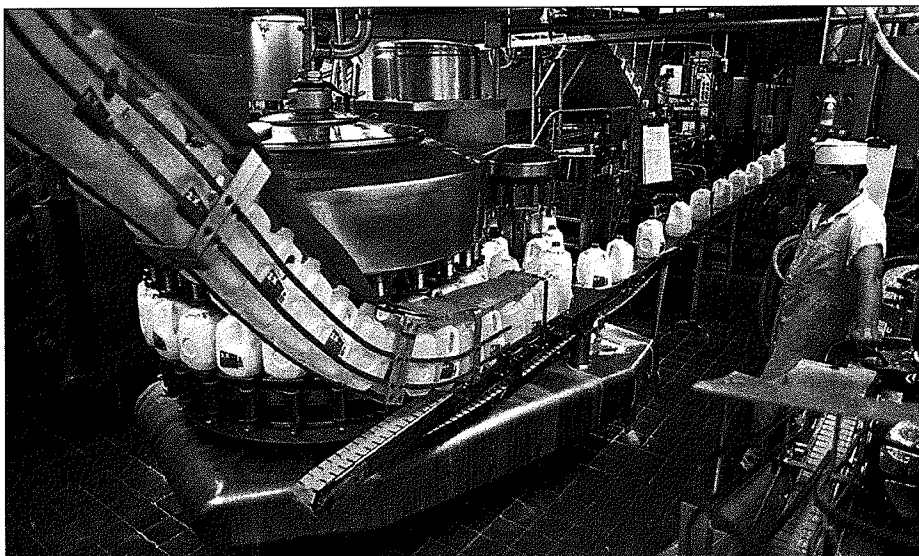
The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Gene Hugoson (IR-Granada) and in the Senate by Sen. Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio). (HF2892/SF2709\*/CH558)



## Wheat and barley fee

Anyone bringing wheat and barley into Minnesota for sale will be required to pay the same fee Minnesota-based wheat and barley producers pay, under a new law that went into effect April 19, 1994.

In addition, the law eliminates the refund



A new law allows milk producers who don't treat their cows with recombinant Bovine Growth Hormone (rBGH) to label their products as such. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632)

many Minnesotans who pay the wheat and barley fee normally receive.

Under current law, Minnesota producers are required to pay one penny for every bushel of wheat or barley they sell in the state. The fee applies only to the first time the wheat or barley changes hands. The money goes to the Department of Agriculture where it is used to promote wheat and barley products. Some of it is also used to fund research on various aspects of wheat and barley such as how to produce a better crop and keep crops insect free.

Although paying the fee has been mandatory at the time of sale, it has also been a voluntary contribution. Until now, anyone who wanted a refund could have one by simply applying to the Department of Agriculture.

Previously, producers from outside Minnesota have not had to pay the Minnesota fee. Under the new law, those from outside the state — such as North Dakota or Canada — will be required to pay the Minnesota fee. In addition, no refunds will be granted unless the producer can prove they paid a similar fee outside of Minnesota. Some states, such as Montana, do charge a comparable fee; Canada does not.

A similar fee is charged on about 13 other commodities in Minnesota, including potatoes, turkey, and dairy products. Those transporting any of the other commodities into the state for sale are not required to pay the fee.

Prior to the legislation, Minnesota's wheat and barley producers claimed Canadians and other out-of-state producers were able to get a better price for their wheat and barley in Minnesota without shouldering any of the burden for product promotion, or research to enhance the crops.

A similar bill was vetoed by the governor last year, but it did not include the exemption from the fee for producers who had paid a comparable fee in another state.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston) and in the Senate by Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF2373\*/SF2038/CH452)

## Tough manure

A farmer who follows all governmental rules for two years can't be sued by neighbors who dislike the smell of manure, under a new law.

The measure, sponsored in the House by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids), protects farms that have met all state, federal, and local standards for two years from lawsuits accusing them of creating a "public or private nuisance." The new law takes effect Aug. 1, 1994.

Current law requires a farm to operate successfully for six years before it's eligible for the same protection.

Such conflicts, usually related to the dust, noise, and smell from farming, sometimes arise in newer housing developments that are built in the country near established farms.

Although some smells and other aspects of farming may bother new neighbors, Bauerly said a farm should be protected if it's meeting all the governmental guidelines. And even though farmers can usually win nuisance lawsuits, he said the legal costs associated with them can be devastating. If a farm violates zoning codes or other rules, the protection does not apply.

If a farm operation is expanded by more than 25 percent, such as going from 100 to 126 hogs, the two-year period will be reinstated from the start-up date of the bigger operation. The two years also will start over if a farm owner significantly alters the operation, such as changing from crops to livestock, or from one kind of livestock to another.

Nearly 40 other states have similar "right to farm" laws.

Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the Senate version of this bill. (HF2493\*/SF2247/CH619)

## Brave new tomato

It will be easier to conduct farm field tests on plants that have been genetically engineered — and the vegetables from some of those plants could be sold to the public, under a new law.

The law became effective April 19, 1994, and allows agricultural companies to release certain genetically engineered plants and organisms grown in laboratories to farmers to grow experimentally in their fields. Farmers, for instance, could soon buy newly developed insect-resistant corn and potato varieties to plant. The plants would resist pests that so far have been difficult for farmers to fight.

The law also contains provisions to allow some engineered products to be sold to the public in grocery stores and farmers' markets. The state would develop regulations first. For instance, tomatoes with a longer shelf life could be developed as well as squash that is virus-resistant.

The law allows laboratories — when there is adequate federal oversight — to conduct the farm field tests without going through a complicated state environmental assessment and permitting process.

The law specifies six genetically engineered

plants — corn, cotton, potato, soybean, tobacco, and tomato — which are eligible for farm field tests under the easier notification procedure.

A company will notify the Department of Agriculture 30 days before releasing the genetically engineered material. But before release, the plant must meet certain state Department of Agriculture standards and the company must agree to provide specific information required by the law.

Sen. Steve Dille (IR-Dassel) sponsored the bill in the Senate and Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) sponsored it in the House. (HF2212\*/SF2023/CH454)



## Milk pricing lawsuit

An additional \$55,000 in state money will be available after July 1, 1994, to help a farmers' group continue its lawsuit against the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) over the federal milk pricing system.

In a lawsuit filed by the Minnesota Milk Producers Association (MMPA), Upper Midwest dairy farmers contend that federal price supports unfairly favor dairy farmers in southern states such as Texas and Florida.

A federal district court ruled in favor of the USDA in 1992, but the MMPA later won an appeal from the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. The case was sent back to federal district court in Minneapolis and was heard by Chief Judge Diana Murphy last fall. Murphy has not yet ruled on the case.

According to Bill Coleman, director of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture's dairy division, the lawsuit likely will travel to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Farmer's Legal Action Group is handling the case for the MMPA.

In 1992, lawmakers authorized the state Department of Agriculture to use up to \$50,000 from its own operating budget to help finance the lawsuit.

The funding is included in the \$9 million flood relief bill that was approved by the Legislature.

Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) sponsored the legislation in the House. Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored it in the Senate. (HF2249/SF2168\*/CH642, Art. 1, Sec. 32)

## Uniform pesticide notification

Minnesota fields that are sprayed with pesticides will be marked according to federal guidelines, under a new law that went into effect April 22, 1994.

Under the previous law, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture determines the posting requirements for fields treated with some pesticides. The new law takes away that responsibility and requires only those applying the chemicals to follow the directions on the federally approved product labels.

Chemical suppliers who apply chemicals must mark treated areas if the pesticide label reads: "Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting signs at the entrances to treated areas." The posting is required — if the label requires it — for chemicals that are sprayed from a plane or directly applied to crops.

The posting requirements on pesticide labels are determined by the federal government.

Depending upon the pesticide used, workers may have to wait 72 hours after the chemical is sprayed before it is safe for them to return to work in a field.

Agricultural chemical suppliers were in favor of the measure because it helps create a uniform standard among all states.

Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) and Sen. Duane Benson (IR-Lanesboro) sponsored the bill in the House and Senate. (HF2248\*/SF1999/CH482)

## More special spuds

Potato growers in a few more areas of the state will be required to raise only certified seed potatoes.

Until recently, all potatoes grown in three northern Minnesota counties — Kittson, Koochiching and Roseau — were required to be certified seed potatoes.

A 1994 law, which went into effect April 14, 1994, adds Clearwater County and portions of Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake, Polk, and Beltrami counties to the state's list of "restricted seed potato growing areas."

A farmer can grow crops other than potatoes in the restricted area, but if he or she grows potatoes, they must be certified seed potatoes. The restrictions benefit farmers because they often get a better price for this higher grade of potato.

Certified seed potatoes are known to have less disease and be insect free; crops of seed potatoes must be treated with strict disease control measures in order to become certi-

fied by the Department of Agriculture.

A 1990 law established the state's first "restricted seed potato growing area." The restriction guarantees certified seed potatoes will not be grown next to a field of potatoes that are not certified. Non-certified crops aren't held to the same disease control measures, and could spread disease to the certified crop.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston) and in the Senate by Sen. Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine). (HF2646\*/SF2283/CH422)

## Farm feedlot cleanup

The state will spend about \$2.5 million during 1994-95 to help prevent farm animal waste from polluting surrounding lakes and streams.

The first \$1.8 million is set aside to boost existing programs that clean up poultry and cattle feedlots not in compliance with state and federal environmental standards. Of this amount, \$900,000 is earmarked for counties that have established feedlot cleanup programs. Counties receiving grants must match the money with a mix of their own money and in-kind contributions.

An additional \$750,000 will be spent on grants to assist individual farmers with feedlots to implement best management practices. Best management practices are environmentally sound procedures that can range anywhere from designing a feedlot for better drainage control, or using animal waste as crop fertilizer instead of allowing it to pollute nearby water sources.

A feedlot is defined as any area where livestock are kept to eat, breed, or just to live, with the exception of a large grassy pasture. The animals' waste, which escapes the area via water runoff, contains nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus that can become pollutants once they reach a lake or stream. The waste also can contain bacteria that can spread disease.

Many farmers can't afford to improve their drainage systems, even though they must comply with standards set by the federal government, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), and the state Board of Water and Soil Resources.

The state Department of Agriculture and the MPCA will oversee the feedlot cleanup grants.

The feedlot cleanup money is provided for in the 1994 state supplemental budget bill signed into law. The supplemental budget bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) and in the Senate by Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids). (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 2, Sec. 3)

## Farm liability insurance

(See Insurance, page 52)

## Water pollution prevention

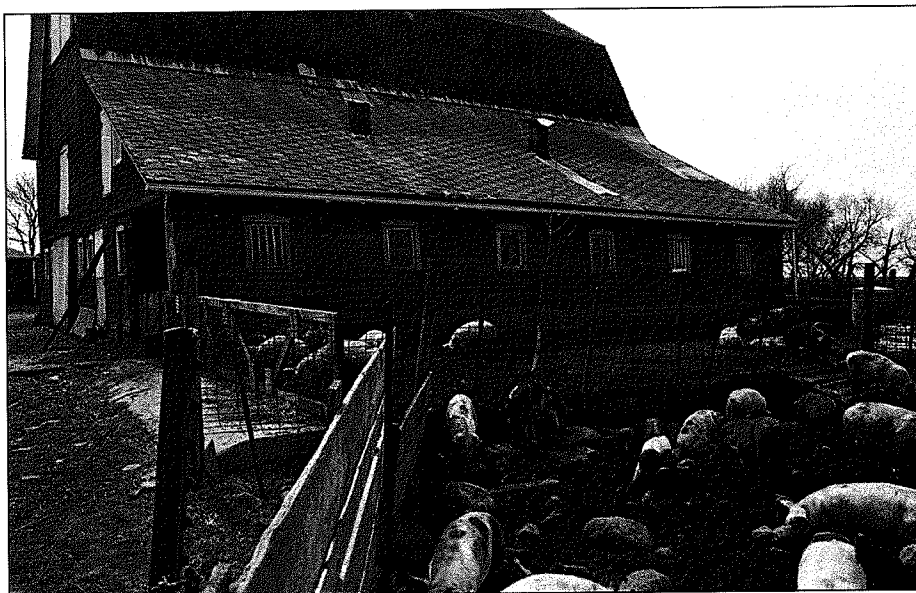
(See Government, page 37)

## Community development — Moorhead corn syrup

(See Development, page 17)

## Other sales tax exemptions — horse buyers

(See Taxes, page 60)



More farmers will be able to pool their resources to raise hogs, cattle, and other livestock — with the exception of dairy cattle — under a new law. (HF2885/SF1948\*/CH622)



## BANKING

### Interstate banking expansion

A California bank can now buy a Minnesota bank, and Minnesota bank systems have broader opportunities to own banks in other states, under a law that went into effect April 22, 1994.

The new law, one of the most significant banking regulation changes in decades, allows a bank holding company from any other state to own a Minnesota bank, as long as the home state has similar laws. In other words, if a state's regulations would allow a Minnesota-based holding company to own a bank there, a holding company from that state can own Minnesota banks.

A bank holding company is a company that owns a bank; often bank holding companies own other related businesses as well.

Prior to the new legislation, Minnesota law provided for this "reciprocating" arrangement with only 16 other states. Those states, which were specifically named in the law, included Colorado, Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

The new law simply eliminates the specific state names, and says a reciprocating state is one that has laws compatible with Minnesota's.

The new law allows Minnesota-based holding companies, such as First Bank or Norwest, to expand into other states they were previously restricted from entering. It also makes it possible for large out-of-state bank holding companies, such as Wells Fargo — which owns a chain of banks in California — to enter Minnesota and purchase banks to expand its chain.

Interstate banking laws originally were formed to protect in-state banks from competition. But because banks are increasingly being regulated by the federal government, the need for state laws is not as great.

Minnesota's largest bank holding companies supported the new law. Some smaller banks that feared competition have contested the proposal in past years, while those small banks interested in being bought out have supported it.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) in the House and by Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul) in the Senate. (HF1914\*/SF1729/CH484)

## Erasing old mortgages

A new law intends to clear up one potential headache for some homebuyers.

It authorizes a title insurance company to erase an old mortgage on a house if that mortgage was paid off at the time the house was purchased by a new buyer.

This relieves the new home buyer of possibly being stuck with someone else's debt while he or she waits for the bank to provide paperwork showing it was paid.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, stems from problems with mortgages held in banks in other states. Sometimes out-of-state lenders take many months to send the paperwork showing that an old mortgage has been paid off.

In a case where a bank hasn't sent the paperwork within 60 days after receiving full payment, title insurance companies, under the new law, are allowed to file proof that the original mortgage has been fully paid. A certificate will be filed with the county recorder or the registrar of titles.

Title insurance companies handle real estate closings and issue policies showing that a person owns certain property and that the property has only the new mortgage granted by the new buyer.

The law applies only to mortgages of \$500,000 or less.

The bill was carried in the House by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) and in the Senate by Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainard). (HF2784/SF2267\*/CH447)



## BONDING

### Building for the future

Minnesota will build more college classrooms and add more prison beds under a new \$621 million bonding bill signed into law.

The 1994 bonding act is the largest in state history, surpassing the \$470 million worth of projects financed by bonds in 1987.

The House originally passed a \$469 million bonding bill; the Senate proposed \$592 million. The \$621 million compromise came after select House and Senate members met to iron out an agreement.

The compromise legislation spends slightly more than the governor's \$614 million recommendation for bonding projects.

Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) and Sen. Dean Johnson (IR-Willmar) sponsored the legislation.

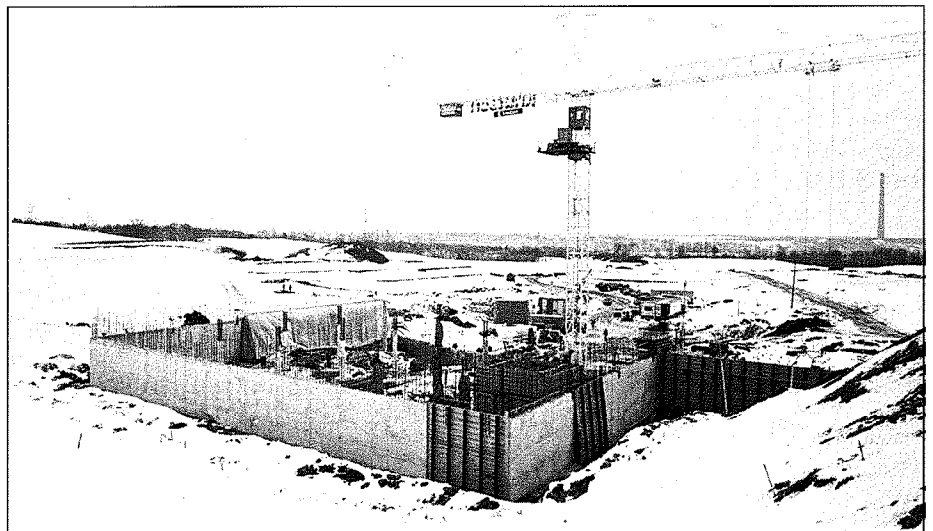
Below are some of the highlights of the 1994 bonding act (HF218\*/SF182/CH643):

### Crime and prisons

The Department of Corrections will receive \$73 million to expand existing prisons and build new facilities for both juveniles and adults. This appropriation will lead to the ultimate creation of 1,645 new adult prison beds. Included in this section is \$2 million for the beginning stages of an 800-bed prison in or near the Twin Cities. (Sec. 7, Subd. 9)

Some \$16.5 million will pay counties to construct secure juvenile detention and treatment facilities. (Sec. 7, Subd. 10)

A total of \$2.7 million will build a new 30-bed secure facility in Red Wing for violent juvenile offenders until they can return to an



In the early 1980s, Oak Parks Heights state correctional facility was under construction. Now the 1994 bonding law makes room for more prison beds — \$73 million worth. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 7, Subd. 9)



More college classrooms and prison beds will be added under the 1994 bonding law. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643)

open campus environment. (Sec. 7, Subd. 5)

Another \$3.4 million will go to the Northwestern Juvenile Training Center in Beltrami County to build another juvenile detention and treatment center. (Sec. 7, Subd. 11)

Other corrections projects in the bonding act include:

- \$19 million to complete the conversion of the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center into a 620-bed medium security prison (Sec. 7, Subd. 4);
- \$10.4 million to add 485 adult prison beds by remodeling one building and constructing two new ones at Lino Lakes state prison (Sec. 7, Subd. 3);
- \$10.8 million to add 300 medium-security beds and improve security at the Faribault state prison (Sec. 7, Subd. 2); and
- \$6.2 million to create an education complex and library, and to renovate warehouse, farm, and foundry buildings at Stillwater state prison. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 7, Subd. 7)

### Higher education

The lion's share of the bonding act — \$208 million — will go to technical and community colleges, state universities, and the University of Minnesota.

#### Technical colleges

Technical colleges will receive \$45.5 million, which includes \$21.3 million for a new Brainerd technical college (Sec. 10, Subd. 3), and \$8.8 million to fix up older technical college campus buildings around the state where repairs have been put off. (Sec. 10, Subd. 2)

A new Duluth technical college will be integrated into the existing community college with \$10.8 million (Sec. 10, Subd. 5). And, the technical college campuses at East Grand Forks, Hibbing, Hutchinson, St. Cloud, Northeast Metro, Rochester, and Da-

kota County will receive a total of \$4.6 million for renovations. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 10, Subds. 4, 6-11)

#### Community colleges

Community colleges will receive \$37 million. Major community college projects include:

- \$10.5 million for classroom and office expansion at Normandale Community College (Sec. 11, Subd. 9);
- \$8 million for classrooms, laboratories, a learning resource center and TV studio at Cambridge Community College (Sec. 11, Subd. 4);
- \$6 million for classrooms, labs, and a learning resource center at North Hennepin Community College (Sec. 11, Subd. 10);
- \$3 million for a regional cultural center at Northland Community College (Sec. 11, Subd. 11); and
- \$2.4 million for improvements at Vermilion, Rainy River, Mesabi, Minneapolis, Anoka Ramsey, Inver Hills, and Lakewood community colleges. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 11, Subds. 3, 5-8 and 12-13)

#### State universities

State universities will receive \$57 million, which includes a new \$20 million library and air conditioning plant at Winona State University. (Sec. 12, Subd. 8)

Other state university projects include:

- \$8.3 million for Bemidji State University to remodel and expand its library and begin planning other renovations (Sec. 12, Subd. 3);
- \$12.3 million for Metropolitan State University to remodel two buildings and rehabilitate a power plant (Sec. 12, Subd. 4); and
- \$6.5 million for St. Cloud State University to acquire a new boiler, construct an air conditioning system, buy additional land, and prepare drawings for a new library. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 12, Subd. 6)

### University of Minnesota

The University of Minnesota will receive \$69 million, which includes \$15 million for general building maintenance projects.

University of Minnesota projects include:

- \$25 million for a new Carlson School of Management, contingent upon the university raising at least \$20 million from private donations (Sec. 13, Subd. 4-b);
- \$13 million for reconstruction of the electrical engineering building for mechanical engineering programs, contingent upon raising \$6.7 million from private donations (Sec. 13, Subd. 4-c);
- \$9 million to repair buildings including Johnston Hall, Williamson Hall, and the Civil and Mineral Engineering Building (Sec. 13, Subd. 3);
- \$2.7 million to design a Twin Cities campus archival research facility to house university manuscripts, special collections, and Immigration History Research Center documents (Sec. 13, Subd. 4-a); and
- \$4 million to the Duluth medical school for building additional laboratories and offices. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 13, Subd. 5)

### K-12 education

Schools will receive over \$40 million for a variety of construction projects.

#### Magnet schools

The biggest item is \$20 million to build two magnet schools in the Twin Cities area. The schools are intended to promote desegregation and attract students from across the seven-county metropolitan area with specialized programs such as an advanced math and science curriculum or an arts curriculum. Two or more school districts will jointly apply for each \$10 million grant. (Sec. 14, Subd. 7)

#### Atwater, Cosmos, and Grove City

A combined Atwater, Cosmos, and Grove City high school will receive \$6 million in state bonding money. This grant will encourage the schools to consolidate and provide up to 75 percent of construction costs. Local bonds will pay for the balance. (Sec. 14, Subd. 5)

#### Nett Lake schools

The Nett Lake School District will receive \$3 million to complete construction of an elementary school started with a \$5 million grant from the Legislature in 1993. Nett Lake will be obliged to pay back a portion of the funds, according to the terms of this "maximum effort school loan." (Sec. 14, Subd. 4)

### Money for handicapped access

An additional \$4 million in education bonding money will be used to remove physical barriers for students who are disabled. Another \$1 million will go to remodeling public libraries to make them handicapped-accessible. (Sec. 14, Subds. 9, 10)

### Habitat for humanities

The city of St. Paul will receive \$1.2 million to turn a wing of the former Gillette Children's Hospital into the new home of the Minnesota Humanities Commission. (Sec. 2, Subd. 16)

The commission rewards exemplary teaching in the humanities, promotes literacy, holds seminars for K-12 humanities teachers, and awards community grants.

The money will go toward renovating the 22,000-square-foot Spanish Colonial building on the southwest corner of Phalen Park. It will become the commission's conference center and administrative offices.

The \$1.2 million request is about half of the estimated total cost of the project. The city of St. Paul owns the land and the 70-year-old building and has offered to sell both to the Minnesota Humanities Commission for \$1. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643)

### State government

The 1994 bonding act sets aside money for a number of projects that were part of the governor's long-range plan to consolidate state offices around the Capitol.

Included in this category is \$13.4 million to continue remodeling the Transportation Building (Sec. 2, Subd. 4), and another \$1 million to relocate some Department of Transportation

offices (Sec. 2, Subd. 5). Bonds will not have to be sold for these two projects because money from a state highway fund will pay for them.

Bonds will be sold, however, to repair the Capitol roof and exterior, and restore and regild the Quadriga — the golden horses atop the Capitol. This project should cost about \$5 million (Sec. 3, Subd. 2). Another \$1 million will pay for new electrical wiring in the Capitol complex, security lighting, and surveillance equipment. (Sec. 2, Subd. 8 and 9)

Pre-design work on a new building and parking ramp for the Department of Health will receive \$400,000 (Sec. 2, Subd. 6); and for planning a new Department of Military Affairs, \$100,000.

The maintenance account for repairing state buildings, eliminating health hazards like asbestos insulation, and for unanticipated emergencies will receive \$10 million (Sec. 2, Subd. 2). Removing barriers for people with disabilities will receive \$11.5 million in bonds. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 2, Subd. 3)

### Hospitals, homes, shelters

The Department of Human Services will receive \$48 million for a variety of construction projects. The bulk of this appropriation, \$37 million, goes to the Anoka Metro Regional Treatment Center, which will restructure its campus and create 150 new psychiatric hospital beds and offices. (Sec. 8, Subd. 4)

A major renovation of the campus and six buildings at the Minneapolis Veterans Home will receive \$10.6 million. (Sec. 9)

And \$8.8 million will build 43 four-bed

homes and improve existing homes for developmentally disabled adults. Bonds for this project will be repaid by client service fees. (Sec. 8, Subd. 2)

The Minnesota Housing Finance Agency will receive \$2.5 million, which includes \$1.5 million to create transitional housing for homeless youths (Sec. 16, Subd. 2). Five shelters for battered women will be built with \$1 million. (Sec. 16, Subd. 3)

Facilities for Head Start and other early education programs for certain pre-school children will be constructed with a \$2 million grant to the Department of Economic Security (formerly the Department of Jobs and Training). (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 17, Subd. 2)

### Light rail, roads, bridges

The Department of Transportation will receive \$45 million for roads, bridges, and other construction bonding projects.

A \$10 million appropriation for a Light Rail Transit (LRT) system in the Twin Cities will match a federal grant for preliminary engineering work and completion of a final design. (Sec. 15, Subd. 6)

Other transportation bonding projects include:

- \$12.4 million for local bridge replacement (Sec. 15, Subd. 4);
- \$3.9 million to match federal appropriations for highway projects in Nicollet, St. Louis, and Lake counties (Sec. 15, Subd. 5);
- \$7.6 million to complete construction of the Bloomington Ferry Bridge (Sec. 15, Subd. 2);
- \$1 million for an environmental impact statement and preliminary engineering work on the Wakota Bridge and Highway 61/I-494 interchange (Sec. 15, Subd. 3); and
- \$10 million to the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) to acquire land and improve its buildings and other facilities. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 15, Subd. 7)

### Minnesota Zoo, Duluth aquarium

The Minnesota Zoo will receive \$20 million for a new marine education center, which will include new dolphin and shark exhibit areas. Bonds for this project will be repaid from zoo receipts. (Sec. 27, Subd. 2)

A freshwater aquarium and research center in Duluth will receive \$4 million, contingent upon the Lake Superior Center Authority raising \$8 million from federal and private sources. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 2, Subd. 10)



The 1994 bonding law allows for the repair and regilding of the Quadriga — the golden horses and carriage atop the Capitol. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643)

### Historic site renovations

The Minnesota Historical Society will receive \$7 million for a number of historic preservation projects. They include creation of a museum for American Indian history, fences for ancient American Indian burial mounds, a Northwest Company Fur Post interpretive center in Deer River, Minn., and repairs of the historic Sibley House in Mendota, the James J. Hill House in St. Paul, and other historical sites and markers. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Section 19)

### Museums — children's, science

The Minnesota Children's Museum and the Science Museum of Minnesota, both in St. Paul, will receive \$1.25 million and \$1 million, respectively, to build new facilities in different locations. (Sec. 2, Subds. 14 and 15)

The science museum wants to construct a new facility on the south bank of the Mississippi River between the Wabasha Street and Robert Street bridges. The children's museum will also move to downtown St. Paul. It currently sits near the state fairgrounds. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643)

### Sports

In the wide world of amateur sports, \$2.5 million will fund construction of an indoor shooting sports center on the Iron Range (Sec. 4, Subd. 2). The city of Roseville will add locker rooms and other amenities to the John Rose Speed Skating Oval with \$500,000, which must be matched from non-state sources (Sec. 4, Subd. 3).

And the National Sports Center in Blaine will add 500 parking spaces with \$119,000, which must be repaid from receipts. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 4, Subd. 2)

### DNR projects

Wildlife areas and state parks will be enhanced by \$59 million in projects administered by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Some \$5 million will pay for maintenance projects, removal of underground fuel storage tanks, and the repair and new construction of state park buildings.

Other DNR projects include:

- \$11.5 million to expand nine environmental learning centers statewide. These centers typically offer three- and five-day live-in programs to expose school children to ecological issues. Most of these grants are contingent upon matching funds from non-state sources (Sec. 23, Subd. 28);
- \$4.1 million for emergency repair, reconstruction or removal of publicly owned

- dams around the state (Sec. 23, Subd. 14);
- \$2.2 million to build a public boat landing at Silver Bay, or, at another site, on Lake Superior. This appropriation requires federal matching funds (Sec. 23, Subd. 27). The 1994 supplemental budget law also passed this session includes \$1 million to complete construction of the small craft harbor at Silver Bay. Last year the project received \$1 million to acquire 25 acres of land and begin development of the harbor project. The DNR has a plan to acquire, construct, and maintain small craft harbors at five sites along the North Shore of Lake Superior. The harbors are used by boaters on the North Shore as a refuge during stormy weather.
- \$2.6 million for grants to local governments to prevent or alleviate flood damage (Sec. 23, Subd. 15);
- \$6 million to acquire new land and make improvements in Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) wildlife management areas, scientific research areas, and prairie protection projects (Sec. 23, Subds. 18 and 23);
- \$2 million to acquire land for state parks across Minnesota from willing sellers (Sec. 23, Subd. 25); and
- \$750,000 to expand the facility for live wolf viewing and other construction needed at the International Wolf Center in Ely. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 23, Subd. 10)

### Metropolitan regional parks

The Metropolitan Council will receive \$10 million from the 1994 bonding act to improve and expand metropolitan regional parks. The state money will be matched by \$6.6 million from a bond sale by the Metropolitan Council. (Sec. 23, Subd. 19)

About \$1.6 million will go for buying more park land, based on a master plan for the regional park system. Areas slated to receive more land include:

- Ravine Regional Park, Cottage Grove;
  - Burlington Northern Regional Trail, St. Paul. This trail link runs from East 7th Street and Payne Avenue to trails in the Phalen Regional Park; and
  - Hennepin Parks, to purchase land and construct Lake Minnetonka Regional Park, Minnetrista.
- Several million dollars will go for redevelopment at existing parks, such as:
- biking and hiking trails and a reconfigured boat launch at Lake Harriet, Minneapolis;
  - a new picnic pavilion at Como Regional Park, St. Paul;
  - a new bath house concession building at

Bush Lake, Bloomington;

- replacing the bandstand at Minnehaha Regional Park, Minneapolis; and
- beach rebuilding and parking improvements at Snail Lake Regional Park, Shoreview.

A yet undetermined portion of the metro parks bonding money will be used for new construction. Some projects include:

- building an addition to Burlington Northern Regional Trail — state money will match federal funds;
- building a new picnic shelter at Lake Elmo Park Reserve, Lake Elmo; and
- building a new picnic shelter at Cleary Lake Regional Park, Scott County.

About \$1 million of the metro parks money has been earmarked to acquire private land and expand some of the regional parks. The land will be purchased from willing sellers as it comes onto the market. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643)

### Blazing new trails

The Department of Natural Resources will receive \$6.1 million from the 1994 bonding act to repair and expand parts of the state's recreational trails system. (Sec. 23, Subds. 13 and 21)

The bulk of the appropriation, \$4.4 million, will purchase additional lands for state trails. The DNR is in the process of deciding which trails to expand.

The Sakatah Singing Hills Trail will receive \$500,000 to complete its construction. The trail runs from Mankato to Faribault, and is available for snowmobiling and cross-country skiing, hiking, biking, fishing, and camping.

The Northshore Trail, which runs for 170 scenic miles from Duluth to Grand Marais, inland from Lake Superior, will receive \$528,000 for improvements. Bonds originally paid for the trail and the DNR's snowmobile trails fund pays those off.

The Northshore Trail offers hiking, snowmobiling, horseback riding, fishing, and camping.

The act also appropriates \$700,000 to repair the Willard Munger Trail, which has several segments from Hinckley to north of Duluth, and the Luce Line Trail, which runs from Plymouth to Hutchinson. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643)

## Pollution control

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) will receive \$23 million, with \$20 million of this total going to finish the separation of storm and sanitary sewers in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and South St. Paul. (Sec. 24, Subd. 2)

Another \$3 million will go to grants for cities, counties and solid waste management districts to construct waste processing and recycling plants. (Sec. 24, Subd. 4)

The Board of Water and Soil Resources will receive \$9 million to acquire access to marginal lands to protect soil and water quality, and support fish and wildlife habitat. Other land will be acquired for planting in order to prevent soil erosion. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 26, Subd. 3)



## BUSINESS

### Limited liability partnerships

Any partnership, including groups of professionals such as doctors and lawyers, can create a limited liability partnership beginning July 1, 1994.

Under the new law, partners will not be personally liable for debts incurred by other partners or employees if the partnership has registered with the Office of the Secretary of State as a "limited liability partnership."

But those involved in partnerships that do not meet the criteria for limited liability partnerships still can be held personally liable for any debts the partnership incurs.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) and Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope), follows 1992 legislation that allows businesses to form limited liability companies. That standing affords businesses the tax advantages of partnerships and the limitation on liability for the owners.

Officials expect about 150 limited liability partnerships among doctors, lawyers, and other professionals to register each year under the new law, according to the Office of the Secretary of State.

Although any group can form such a partnership, it is expected that doctors, lawyers, and other professionals will use the new classification the most. (HF1985\*/SF1786/CH539)

## Social Security data private

Business people licensed with the Department of Commerce won't have to worry about the department releasing their Social Security numbers.

A new law classifies Social Security numbers collected by the commerce department as private data to protect against fraud such as gaining access to duplicate credit cards. The department tried to avoid giving out Social Security numbers whenever possible, but technically the information was public.

The department licenses various businesses, including insurance, real estate, securities, and building contractors.

The law took effect April 12, 1994. It was sponsored by Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) in the House and Sen. David Knutson (R-Burnsville) in the Senate. (HF2210\*/SF1791/CH400)

### Protecting business reputations

Companies should now have an easier time obtaining a court order against individuals and businesses to stop them from misusing their trademark or name for profit.

Until this new law, Minnesota companies

had a difficult time making a case against those who take a company's name or trademark and cast it in a damaging light.

The measure specifically adds "injury to business reputation" as valid grounds to obtain an injunction against an individual or a company.

One of the more famous examples was the dispute between those who sold "Roadkill Helper," a gag gift, which strongly resembles the Hamburger Helper made by General Mills.

The Roadkill Helper box includes the Betty Crocker spoon but says instead "Betty Trucker," and it shows the Hamburger Helper smiley-face hand as unhappy and injured.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, also means that national companies with offices and plants in Minnesota, such as 3M, won't have to travel to other states to take legal action against an individual or company that hurts their trademark.

About 26 other states have passed similar legislation.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) in the House and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake) in the Senate. (HF3146/SF2579\*/CH477)

### Meals, golf, business trips

(See Taxes, page 59)

### More power to revoke licenses

(See Government, page 41)

### Enterprise zone program

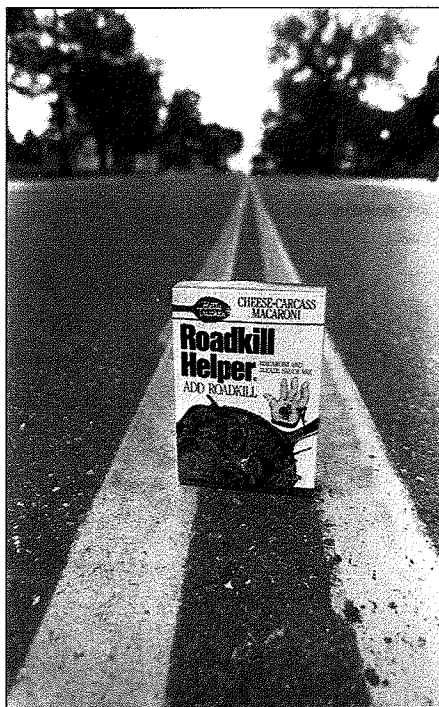
(See Taxes, page 61)

### St. Paul gets industrial park

(See Development, page 18)

### Tax break to replace equipment

(See Taxes, page 60)



"Roadkill Helper," a gag gift, which strongly resembles the Hamburger Helper made by General Mills, is a famous example of a business trademark dispute. Under a new law, companies should now have an easier time obtaining a court order against individuals and businesses to stop them from misusing their trademark or name for profit. (HF3146/SF2579\*/CH477)



## CHILDREN

### Abused child program

An Abused Children's Advisory Council will be created in the Department of Corrections, under a new law.

The new advisory council will report to the commissioner, who will consider its recommendations before awarding grants or adopting policies regarding programs for abused children.

Money from both state and federal sources is currently available through the Department of Corrections for agencies helping abused children.

The new council will help plan and develop programs for abused children, review applications for grants, make recommendations for funding government and non-profit private agency programs, and recommend five names for consideration to head the state's abused children program.

The Department of Corrections commissioner will appoint 12 individuals, serving two-year terms, to the advisory council. No member will serve more than two consecutive terms.

Members of the advisory council will represent both metropolitan and outstate areas, people of color, and other communities. One member must be from the Department of Human Services child protection unit. No more than six members can represent community or government organizations that provide services to abused children.

To address the problems of crime victims, there are three other advisory councils within the Department of Corrections that serve general crime victims, victims of sexual assault, and battered women.

Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Linda Runbeck (IR-Circle Pines) sponsored the legislation. (HF2380/SF2104\*/CH552)

### Relatives and foster care

Relatives who provide foster care must be licensed by the state Department of Human Services, effective Aug. 1, 1994.

Previously, those caring for a young relative were evaluated by a local social service agency, but were exempt from the licensing requirement.

The new law instructs the Department of Human Services to give significant consideration to the "importance of maintaining the child's relationship to family" in determining whether to grant a foster care license to a

family member.

Another provision in the law, also effective Aug. 1, 1994, will allow disclosure of personal information on a child to relatives who are considering becoming adoptive parents.

The data privacy laws had created a Catch-22 situation, where relatives considering adoption had no access to vital information about a child's medical history and foster care records that would help them make a decision regarding adoption.

The new law states that preference should be given to either permanently transferring legal and physical custody of a child to a relative, or terminating parental rights and placing the child in an adoptive home.

The new law also says that a court can order a child into long-term foster care only if the child is at least 12 years old and efforts to place him or her in an adoptive home have failed. A younger sibling, who has a "significant positive relationship" with the older sibling and lives in the same foster home as the brother or sister, also would be allowed to stay in long-term foster care.

The parent of a child placed in long-term foster care can petition a family court judge to return the child to his or her care. The parent must show that there has been a "substantial change" in his or her circumstances, so that a return to parental custody would be in the best interest of the child.

Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the legislation. (HF2176/SF1735\*/CH598)

### College parent child care capped

(See Higher Education, page 47)

### Grandparents and custody

(See Human Services, page 50)

### Museums — children's, science

(See Bonding, page 8)

### Collecting child support

(See Human Services, page 51)

### Countywide curfews

(See Crime, page 13)

### Direct adoption regulation

(See Human Services, page 50)

### Helping abducted kids, fast

(See Crime, page 12)

### In-home child care tax credit

(See Taxes, page 59)

### Community development —

#### Jobs for "at-risk" youth

(See Development, page 17)

## Kids and tobacco

(See Crime, page 14)

## Juvenile drunk drivers

(See Crime, page 15)

## Certifying kids as adults

(See Crime, page 14)



## CONSUMERS

### Salvaged food labeling

Consumers will be able to find out whether they're buying food that has been salvaged, under a new law, effective July 1, 1994.

Grocery stores and other retailers that sell salvaged food will be required to inform their customers in one of two ways: 1) Store owners can label each package; or 2) post a sign in a general display area that indicates food on the shelves may be salvaged or reconditioned.

Under current law, food that may have been exposed to fire, chemical spills, water, temperature extremes in the case of perishable foods, or other contamination risks does not have to be identified as such.

In Minnesota, there are about 14 companies licensed to process and sell salvaged food. The licenses are required by law and are regulated by the Department of Agriculture. After those companies determine that the food isn't contaminated, however, it can be passed on to distributors without indicating that it has been salvaged.

The new law requires those who distribute salvaged food to have a license as well. This would include anyone who receives the food from a licensed processor and sells it at wholesale.

The commissioner of agriculture will receive \$35,000 from the state's general fund to carry out the new regulations.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) and in the Senate by Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park). (HF2132/SF2072\*/CH563)

### No 'Crazy Horse' malt liquor

Crazy Horse brand malt liquor will be banned in Minnesota under a new law.

But drinkers can imbibe later on Christmas Eve under another provision in the new omnibus liquor law, which makes many technical changes in state law regarding the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

The "Crazy Horse" provision in the new law instructs the state commissioner of public safety to revoke the registration of any

brand that "states or implies in a false or misleading manner a connection with an actual living or dead American Indian leader." The change in this provision is effective Aug. 1, 1994.

A New York City-based company introduced the Crazy Horse brand in Minnesota last year. It evoked an outcry from American Indians and others who said the label was offensive to the memory of the Oglala Lakota chief, who opposed the use of alcohol. (Sec. 12)

### Drinking later on Christmas Eve

The new law also strikes language in current law that prohibits bars and restaurants from serving alcohol after 8 p.m. on Christmas Eve. The change means that Christmas Eve closing time will be at 1 a.m. the next day, the same as on all other nights of the year. The change in law will be in effect by Christmas Eve 1994. (Sec. 26)

### Charity wine-tasting

Another provision in the new law, effective May 10, authorizes charitable, religious, or other non-profit organizations to raise money by holding wine-tasting events, but only if the events do not last more than four hours. (Sec. 25)

Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the House bill and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth) carried the legislation in the Senate. (HF2617\*/SF2161/CH611)

### One stop licensing study

A new law may one day allow Minnesotans to stop by their local convenience store and pick up a fishing license along with their lottery ticket.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, calls on the Department of Administration to study the best way to distribute Minnesota licenses and permits to the public. Currently, citizens must travel to many different offices to pick up a number of licenses and permits such as hunting licenses.

Licenses could be distributed by using the state lottery computer system which has 1,650 terminals across the state. Telephone lines, or some other electronic method, also could be used, said Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples), who co-sponsored the measure in the House.

The Department of Administration must report the results of the study to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1995.

The new law also calls upon the Office of the Revisor of Statutes to go through *Minnesota Statutes* and by Oct. 1, 1994, compile a

list of periodic reports the Legislature requires various state agencies to make.

After reviewing the list, the Legislature may decide to reduce the number of mandated reports.

Finally, the new law also says all reports to the Legislature must specify the cost of preparing the report, including any costs incurred by an agency or governmental unit other than the one making the report.

The law was sponsored in the House by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) and in the Senate by Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington). (HF2710\*/SF2624/CH559)

### Unauthorized 1-900 calls

Telephone customers won't have to pay for calls to often costly 1-900 services if the calls were made by minors without permission, under a new law.

Since the 1980s, 1-900 phone services and other pay-by-the-minute lines for sports information, weather information, horoscopes, and sex talk have cropped up across the country. Some 1-800 numbers also cost money, and the new law applies to those as well.

The law also specifies that phone customers are not liable for calls made to phone services by "vulnerable adults." The definition of "vulnerable adults" in Minnesota statutes includes adults who are mentally ill or mentally retarded.

But telephone companies will be provided with some protection. Under the law, a telephone company could block a customer's access to these phone services without the customer's permission if the customer fails to pay these bills two months in a row or runs up a \$500 or more tab in a single month.

When the law takes effect Aug. 1, 1994, phone bills must also contain a notice that customers "are not legally responsible for information service charges incurred by others without your consent except for calls made by your spouse."

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) and in the Senate by Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch). (HF564/SF819\*/CH449)

### Potty parity

Women tired of standing in long lines to use the rest room while their male friends breeze in and out can take heart from a new law.

Now, stadiums, concert halls, theaters, and all other arenas that can hold more than 200 people must provide three female rest room stalls for every two stalls or urinals in a men's rest room.

The law, effective July 1, 1995, applies only to newly built arenas or to those remodeling and adding more than 50 percent of their current space.

The new law also gives the commissioner of the Department of Administration the authority to decide whether to raise the ratio of men to women's rest room stalls higher than two to three for some arenas.

The bill was first introduced in the House by Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton). It was eventually folded into the 1994 supplemental budget bill which became law. Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

The provision comes with no state appropriation. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 3, Sec. 33)



New stadiums, concert hall, theaters, and all other arenas that can hold more than 200 people now must provide three female rest room stalls for every two stalls or urinals in a men's rest room. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 3, Sec. 33)



## CRIME

### Crime and prevention

More judges will be hired, prisons will be expanded, and many offenders will face stiffer sentences under the 1994 criminal justice and crime prevention bill signed into law.

The \$34 million proposal increases penalties for a host of existing crimes, and devotes several million dollars to crime prevention efforts as well. As passed by the Legislature, the proposal appropriated \$36.7 million, but \$2.7 million was line-item vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson May 10. (See the Vetoed Bills section.)

Over 40 percent of the money, or \$14.5 million, will fund the expansion of beds at the Lino Lakes and Faribault correctional facilities. At Lino Lakes, 230 beds will be added for chemically dependent residents.

(An additional \$73 million in state-authorized bonds contained in a new 1994 bonding act would also expand the state's correctional facilities.

An additional \$2.5 million will fund 116 more jobs at the Oak Park Heights, St. Cloud, and Stillwater correctional facilities.

Eight new district judgeships also will be created. A \$3.5 million appropriation will fund four of those judgeships, reimburse jurors for parking fees in addition to the \$15 a day they now receive, and pay for more court reporters.

Another \$1.5 million will help ease the caseloads of probation officers statewide.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls). Though technically not a companion bill, SF2378, sponsored by Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls), was viewed by the conference committee as the companion to HF2351.

Other provisions in the new law (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636) include:

#### School access to juvenile data

The new law will make it easier for school officials to obtain the juvenile court records of students. Effective July 1, 1994, probation officers will provide the school principal with a copy of the juvenile's record. Currently, the Minnesota Data Practices Act prohibits most data sharing with school officials. (Art. 4, Sec. 10)

Law enforcement agencies, if they have probable cause, can notify a school principal if one of their students is believed to have committed a crime. They don't have to if the notification would jeopardize an ongoing investigation.

Any written data must be destroyed when the student graduates. (Art. 4, Sec. 12)

Under the new law, schools — both public and private — that obtain the records of a juvenile may use and share the data within the school district, or with another school to which the student is transferring, as "necessary to protect persons and property or to address the educational and other needs of students." (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 4, Sec. 1)

#### Helping abducted kids, fast

Several provisions in the new law aim to concentrate law enforcement efforts on the first two hours following a child abduction, and the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) will become a key player in those efforts.

All law enforcement agencies, after identifying a child as missing and endangered as of July 1, 1994, must contact the BCA, "in recognition of the fact that the first two hours are critical." The BCA may then assist in any way necessary, and can now use state helicopters in their efforts. (Art. 4, Secs. 24-27)

By July 1, 1994, the BCA will distribute a training and procedures manual on child abduction investigations to every law enforcement agency in the state. (Art. 4, Sec. 32)

By Aug. 1, 1995, each agency must have a written policy governing missing and endangered children investigations, with specific actions to be taken during the first two hours of the investigation. (Art. 4, Sec. 32)

The Department of Public Safety will also receive \$275,000 to develop a computer criminal alert network, designed, in part, to quickly disseminate information on missing and endangered children. State officials will consider fax transmissions, the INTERNET

international computer network, and existing state computer networks as possible vehicles for the network. A report on the plan is due to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1995. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 4, Sec. 37)

#### Victims' rights

Should someone convicted of first-degree murder, or any other crime punishable by life imprisonment, become eligible for parole or supervised release, the victim's next of kin will be notified in advance of the parole hearing. The family of the victim, effective July 1, 1994, may also give an oral or written statement at the parole hearing, detailing their suffering and recommending whether the offender should be paroled. The commissioner of the Department of Corrections "must consider the victim's statement when making the parole or supervised release decision." (Art. 6, Secs. 8 and 13)

The Department of Corrections will also compile a community investigation report to gauge the sentiment of the community where the offender is scheduled to be released. The report also will include the opinions of the sentencing judge, the prosecutor, and any other law enforcement officials involved in the prisoner's case. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 6, Sec. 13)

#### HIV testing

Current law allows for victims to request that a convicted sex offender submit to an HIV test. That law is expanded July 1, 1994, to require those convicted of a violent crime — a legal definition which includes nearly three dozen offenses ranging from assault to murder — to submit to the test.

Juveniles convicted of criminal sexual con-



This entrance to Stillwater state correctional facility may get busier under a new law. The 1994 crime bill stiffens penalties for some crimes and adds more judges to handle the caseload. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636)

## Other crime bill provisions

The following criminal provisions also are included in the omnibus crime bill, which has been signed into law. The measure (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636):

- establishes a misdemeanor penalty for violating DNR rules concerning the spread of harmful exotic species, including Eurasian water milfoil (Art. 2, Sec. 1);
- increases the maximum fine for petty misdemeanor traffic violations from \$100 to \$200. In 1987, the maximum penalty for all petty misdemeanors — except petty misdemeanor traffic violations — was raised from \$100 to \$200. This new law erases the exemption for traffic violations (Art. 2, Secs. 3, 13, 14);
- imposes life, without possibility of parole, for intentionally killing a local correctional officer (Art. 2, Sec. 19);
- creates a five-year felony penalty for assaulting a child under age 4 that results in multiple bruises, or harm to the child's head, eyes, or neck (Art. 2, Sec. 20);
- increases, to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor, the penalty for assaulting hospital emergency room personnel (Art. 2, Sec. 21);
- creates a five-year felony for mutilating the genitals of a female, effective Aug. 1, 1995. The mutilation of woman's genitals is a local custom in some African countries. With African immigrants coming to Minnesota, doctors are reporting some cases of genital mutilation (Art. 2, Sec. 22);
- creates the crime of second-degree aggravated robbery, punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$30,000 fine. This new category separates the crime of aggravated robbery into two categories. Those using weapons in a robbery are committing first-degree aggravated robbery, punishable by imprisonment of up to 20 years and a fine of up to \$35,000. Those who imply they have a weapon while committing a robbery are committing this new category of second-degree aggravated robbery (Art. 2, Sec. 23);
- imposes a maximum of 40 years imprisonment and a \$50,000 fine for kidnapping someone under the age of 16, regardless of whether the kidnapping victim was released unharmed. This changes an existing law stipulating a lesser penalty if a victim (of any age) is released in a safe place without great bodily harm (Art. 2, Sec. 24);
- makes it a felony for an adult to refuse to return a minor to his or her parents, contribute to a child's truancy, or contribute to a minor's being a runaway, if the adult is at least two years older than the minor (Art. 2, Sec. 25);
- makes it a felony for an adult to live with a minor under the age of 16 without the consent of the minor's parents (Art. 2, Sec. 25);
- creates a gross misdemeanor penalty for obstructing access to or exit from a church or other place of worship. Lawmakers last year made it a gross misdemeanor for anyone to block access to a medical clinic (Art. 2, Sec. 27);
- makes certain sexual contact with a child under the age of 13 a first-degree criminal sexual conduct crime. Under current law, it is a second-degree offense, which is less severe (Art. 2, Sec. 34);
- increases, to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor, the penalty for escaping from custody following a misdemeanor charge or conviction (Art. 2, Sec. 39);
- makes it a gross misdemeanor to intentionally give the name and birthdate of another during a court proceeding (Art. 2, Sec. 40);
- makes it a felony to steal property from a vacant or abandoned building (Art. 2, Sec. 41);
- expands the "peeping tom" law to prohibit surreptitious videotaping, which will be a misdemeanor. Repeat offenders will be charged with a gross misdemeanor (Art. 2, Sec. 47);
- imposes up to five years imprisonment for shooting at an occupied city bus, and up to three years for firing upon an empty bus (Art. 2, Sec. 49);
- doubles the prison term for furnishing a minor with a gun, to 10 years, up from five years imprisonment (Art. 3, Sec. 18);
- imposes up to five years imprisonment for possessing a gun or other dangerous weapon in a courthouse or in the State Capitol (Art. 3, Sec. 21);
- imposes up to five years imprisonment for altering or removing the serial number on a gun, or for possessing such a gun (Art. 3, Sec. 22);
- makes it a felony to brandish a BB gun in a threatening way (Art. 3, Sec. 23); and
- makes it a gross misdemeanor to carry a BB gun in a public place (Art. 3, Sec. 42). (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636)

duct also will be required to submit to testing.

The tests may only be conducted if the victim was exposed to or had contact with the offender's semen or blood during the crime "in a manner which has been demonstrated epidemiologically to transmit the HIV virus." (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 7, Sec. 6)

## No guns for some

Someone found incompetent to stand trial will be prohibited from possessing a pistol or assault weapon. The same ban will apply to someone found not guilty due to mental illness. (Art. 3, Sec. 27)

Anyone convicted of assaulting a family household member and who uses a firearm in any way during the assault could be prohibited from possessing any type of firearm for life. The ban could range from three years to life, at the discretion of the sentencing judge. Violation of the provision will be a gross misdemeanor. (Art. 3, Sec. 10)

The changes apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1994.

Previously, if the family member did not re-offend for three years after the assault, the gun would be returned. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636)

## Guns and ammo

Effective Aug. 1, 1994, law enforcement agencies will be prohibited from reselling guns and ammunition used to commit crimes that they collect while making arrests. Currently, such contraband, collected under the state's forfeiture laws, can be sold at a forfeiture sale.

The law requires cops to either destroy the weapons and ammunition or use them in their law enforcement duties. An exception allows them to save a weapon if the "agency determines that there is good reason not to destroy a particular item." (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 3, Secs. 12-14)

## Countywide curfews

Each county board in Minnesota now has the authority to establish a countywide curfew for juveniles under age 17.

The provision took effect May 11, 1994. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 9, Sec. 10)

## Cars and kids

As of July 1, 1994, law enforcement agencies must make a reasonable effort to use vehicles confiscated during drug busts and other criminal arrests in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program. Sponsors of this provision said that it would impress school children if the police officers in the DARE program

were to be seen driving the flashy cars formerly driven by drug dealers. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 4, Sec. 29)

### Kids and tobacco

The law makes it a petty misdemeanor for a minor to possess tobacco. Previously, only minors who smoke or chew tobacco, or who purchase or attempt to purchase tobacco, could be found guilty of a petty misdemeanor. The maximum fine for a petty misdemeanor is \$200.

The provision is effective Aug. 1, 1994. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 2, Sec. 44)

### Plea bargaining

Each county attorney in the state will have until the beginning of next year to adopt formal guidelines governing how the county's attorneys arrange plea bargains. The guidelines, which will be available to the public, will have to include the extent to which the wishes of victims and law enforcement officers will be considered when negotiating a plea bargain. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 2, Sec. 9)

### Court interpreters

The state court administrator will receive \$100,000 to establish a statewide judicial interpreter certification and training program.

Interpreters, translators, non-English speaking people, and those for whom English is a second language must have an opportunity to assist in developing the certification criteria.

There is a growing concern about the accuracy of court interpreters. Bill sponsor Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) related a story on the House floor where an interpreter was found not to be relaying the exact words of a witness, and was, in fact, omitting phrases and paraphrasing others. The interpreter was tripped up by a Spanish-speaking judge. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 1, Sec. 14)

### Teen pregnancy

To help reduce pregnancies among teens, \$80,000 has been set aside to develop a pregnancy prevention program modeled after the Education Now And Babies Later (ENABL) program in California.

### Sex offender registration

The sex offender registration law established by the 1991 Legislature is expanded to include all felony-level criminal sexual conduct crimes. The BCA maintains a list of all registered sex offenders.

The law, effective July 1, 1994, also will

require juveniles to register if, had they been adults, their crimes would mandate registration.

Sex offenders from other states sent to Minnesota for incarceration or supervision must agree to register before entering the state.

The law mandates that certain convicted sex offenders register their address with law enforcement officials for 10-15 years upon prison release.

Failure to register will be a gross misdemeanor, up from the current misdemeanor penalty, effective Aug. 1, 1994.

As originally passed in 1991, only certain sex offenders whose victims were minors were required to register. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 4, Secs. 5-8)

### No advertising fireworks

Current law prohibits the sale, use, possession, or explosion of fireworks in Minnesota, unless you've got a permit for a public fireworks display.

As of Aug. 1, 1994, the advertising of fireworks is also prohibited in this state. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 5, Secs. 17)

### Juvenile crime crackdown

Juveniles 16 and 17 years of age who are charged with first-degree murder would automatically stand trial in adult court, under a new state law.

The provision is contained in the omnibus juvenile justice proposal that will spend an additional \$9.9 million during fiscal year 1995.

As passed by the Legislature, the proposal allocated \$13.9 million, but Gov. Arne Carlson line-item vetoed \$4 million in spending. Deleted were funds for additional judges, public defenders, and probation officers. (See Vetoed Bills section.)

The law incorporates many of the recommendations of the Minnesota Supreme Court Advisory Task Force on the Juvenile Justice System.

The measure also includes stiff penalties for juvenile offenders, including mandatory minimum sentences for juveniles convicted of a drive-by shooting, and felony penalties for those brandishing a BB gun or gun replica on school property.

The law was sponsored in the House by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and in the Senate by Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls).

Among the bill's (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576) other highlights:

### Secure juvenile facilities

The Department of Corrections is instructed to license several regional secure juvenile facilities throughout the state, effective Jan. 1, 1995. Currently, Minnesota has no secure facilities and is spending an increasing amount of state dollars on out-of-state placement of serious juvenile offenders. An additional 100 secure beds will be licensed.

Intensive educational programs will be designed for use at each secure facility, and will be tailored based on an offender's criminal history, age, and cultural and ethnic heritage. Other program components will include mental health screening and chemical dependency treatment. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 4)

While the new law includes no funding for the juvenile jails, the state's new bonding law does include \$19 million to pay for secure juvenile facilities.

### Certifying kids as adults

There will be a presumption to try 16- and 17-year-olds as adults if the offense is a serious or violent felony or if the juvenile used a firearm while committing a felony. In other words, effective Jan. 1, 1995, juveniles will face an adult trial unless they prove they warrant a juvenile hearing. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 13)

### Extended jurisdiction juveniles

Effective Jan. 1, 1995, serious and repeat juvenile offenders will face a new juvenile court proceeding designed as a "last chance" before entering the adult district court — and prison — systems.

Under an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) proceeding, certain 14- to 17-year-olds will be entitled to legal counsel and a jury trial. (Currently, 11 states allow for jury trials for juvenile court proceedings.)

Those teens found guilty will receive a juvenile court penalty and a stayed adult criminal penalty. If the juvenile violates the conditions of the juvenile penalty, and/or commits another crime, the adult sentence would kick in. A hearing process will be allowed for those who contest the imposition of the adult penalty in such cases.

A juvenile court proceeding will become an "EJJ" hearing if:

- the minor was 14- to 17-years old at the time of the alleged offense, a certification hearing was held, and the court ruled for the EJJ process instead of certifying the child as an adult;
- the offender was 16- or 17-years old and is

alleged to have committed a felony and used a firearm, or the crime was the type that likely would result in a prison sentence, and the prosecutor chose an EJJ; or

- the offender is 14- to 17-years old and the EJJ is requested by the prosecutor, and the court, after a hearing, agrees to an EJJ prosecution. (Sec. 14)

The Department of Corrections will receive \$100,000 to develop and implement a plan for EJJ proceedings. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 67, Subd. 2)

### Parents in court

Unless excused by the court, parents or guardians will have to accompany their children at an EJJ or delinquency proceeding, effective Jan. 1, 1995. No-shows could face charges of contempt. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 21)

### Keeping court records

Juvenile court conviction records, effective Jan. 1, 1995, will be held on file until the offender reaches the age of 28. Under current law, the records are held until the offender turns 23. (Sec. 22)

EJJ records, which are classified differently, will be forwarded to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and held for 15 years after disposition of the case. The data will be considered private. However, if the EJJ offender's adult sentence is imposed, the data becomes public. (Sec. 23)

Under a separate provision, a database on EJJ juveniles will be created, and the criminal and juvenile information policy group will study further whether the records should be public or private and how long they should be retained. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 41)

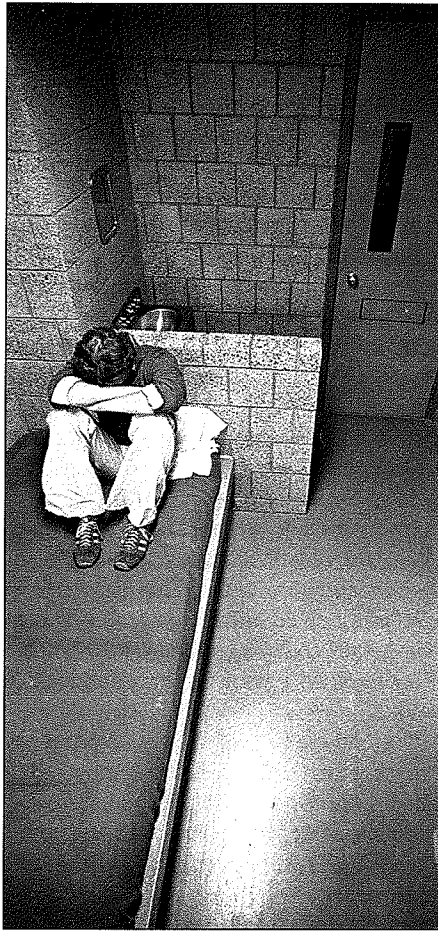
### Juvenile jurisdiction

Effective 1995, juvenile courts will maintain jurisdiction over EJJ juveniles until the individual's 21st birthday, unless the court terminates its jurisdiction before that date. Under current law, juvenile court jurisdiction over all juveniles ends at age 19. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 25)

### Juvenile drunk drivers

Minors who are at least 16 years of age will face district court — not juvenile court — if charged with a DWI offense, or with any non-felony traffic penalties in connection with the same DWI charge. (Sec. 30). This becomes effective Jan. 1, 1995.

Juveniles will be held before trial in a secure juvenile detention facility, and, if found



Juveniles over 16 who are charged with first-degree murder would automatically stand trial in adult court. A tough new law regarding juvenile crime also includes stiff penalties such as mandatory minimum sentences for juveniles convicted of a drive-by shooting, and felony penalties for those brandishing a BB gun or gun replica on school property. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576)

guilty, could be placed in a residential treatment facility or a juvenile correctional facility. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 33)

### Firearm restrictions

Any juvenile certified to adult court and convicted of a "crime of violence," which includes nearly three dozen offenses ranging from arson to murder, will be ineligible to possess a firearm for 10 years following their release from prison, effective Jan. 1, 1995. Additional convictions for a crime of violence would start the time clock over again. (Sec. 3)

The provision also applies to juveniles or those convicted in an EJJ proceeding who committed a crime of violence. (Sec. 34)

A separate provision prohibits possession of a pistol or assault weapon for 10 years for the same offenders. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 55)

### Education grants

A total of \$4.9 million will fund grants administered by the Department of Education designed to stem violence or stop it before it happens. A majority of the funds will go to three specific programs:

- \$1 million will fund violence prevention grants to school districts. Grant funds will be used to develop and implement violence prevention programs to be integrated into existing K-12 curriculum (Sec. 67, Subd. 4);
- \$1.5 million will be for learning readiness programs, which help to prepare pre-kindergarten children for school. Such programs integrate social services, health and nutrition components to ensure the success of the child. The programs are designed to serve at-risk and developmentally disadvantaged children (Sec. 67, Subd. 4); and
- \$2.2 million for high risk youth violence prevention grants. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 67, Subd. 4)

### Community crime reduction grants

An additional \$2.2 million will be used to expand the community crime reduction grant program administered by the Department of Public Safety. Under current law, the funds must be spent on programs designed to discourage involvement with drugs or gangs or on "innovative" programs that draw significant participation from the community served by the program. The 1993 Legislature allocated \$1.4 million for such programs.

The new law is expanded to fund programs to prevent truancy, increase high school graduation rates, and intervene with juveniles who are considered likely to participate in criminal activity. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 38)

### Mental health screening

A total of \$500,000 in additional funding will continue to fund mental health screenings and non-residential treatment of juvenile offenders. Established by the 1992 Legislature, the programs are designed to reduce the number of repeat offenders by treating underlying mental health problems that contribute to delinquent behavior. (Sec. 67, Subd. 9)

The program is expanded to include children alleged or found to be delinquent, or found to be in need of protection or services. Currently, only juveniles in shelter care or in a detention facility are eligible for the mental health assessments and treatment program. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 18)

### Hot line for school crimes

Effective July 1, 1994, a 24-hour toll-free hot line is to be set up by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to take tips on crimes committed on school property. Calls leading to an arrest could get the tipster a reward of up to \$100. A \$20,000 appropriation will establish the hot line. (Sec. 40)

The 1992 Legislature directed DPS to establish a similar line to refer crime victims to appropriate agencies. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576)

### Pretrial diversion programs

By July 1, 1995, all county attorneys must establish pretrial diversion programs for juvenile offenders.

The program goals will emphasize court alternatives that focus on promoting restitution to victims, reduce costs to the juvenile court system, and minimize the number of repeat offenders.

The original House proposal called for \$1.1 million in funding for the program, but the funds were eliminated from the final proposal. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 42)

### Youth grants to cities

A total of \$1.15 million in grants will be available to cities for curfew enforcement, truancy prevention, and after-school and summer recreation programs for youth.

The grants will be administered by the Department of Economic Security, which is the new name of the former Department of Jobs and Training. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 67, Subd. 10)

### Reducing truancy

The Department of Education will receive \$100,000 to help fight truancy in schools. Grants will be awarded to community organizations that provide intervention, prevention, and educational services. Such services could include individual or family counseling, tutoring, or an assessment to determine the underlying issues contributing to the truancy problem. Priority for grant funding will be given to programs that involve local law enforcement agencies and address elementary and middle school students.

Those organizations receiving grants will be required to submit annual progress reports to the Legislature. (HF2074\*/SF1845/CH576, Sec. 1)

### Stiffer DWI penalties

Repeat DWI offenders will spend more time behind bars under a new law.

And those who drink and drive in different types of vehicles — including cars, snowmobiles, boats, and all-terrain vehicles — will also find past offenses more likely to stack up against them.

The 1994 omnibus DWI law, sponsored in the House by Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls) and in the Senate by Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids), increases penalties for people who make a habit out of drinking and driving. Lawmakers say these offenders are “slipping through the cracks” of the present system.

Under the bill, which is effective Aug. 1, 1994, judges will be allowed, and, in some cases, required to order those convicted of DWI and related crimes to serve their sentences back-to-back (consecutively) instead of merging all sentences into one (concurrently).

Currently, a person may be convicted of two or more drunk driving offenses, but usually serves the sentences concurrently. For instance, someone who is charged with a second DWI, while they're still waiting to go to court for a first DWI, would probably serve only one sentence for both violations.

Under the new law, sentences for these types of DWI crimes must run consecutively. And those serving sentences for multiple gross misdemeanor offenses could spend up to four years in jail — up from the current three-year limit.

Likewise, when a consecutive sentence is ordered for a gross misdemeanor and one or more misdemeanor DWI offenses, the jail time limit could be extended to two years.

(Although the maximum jail time for a single gross misdemeanor is one year, the law allows for more jail time to be served when multiple sentences are served back-to-back.)

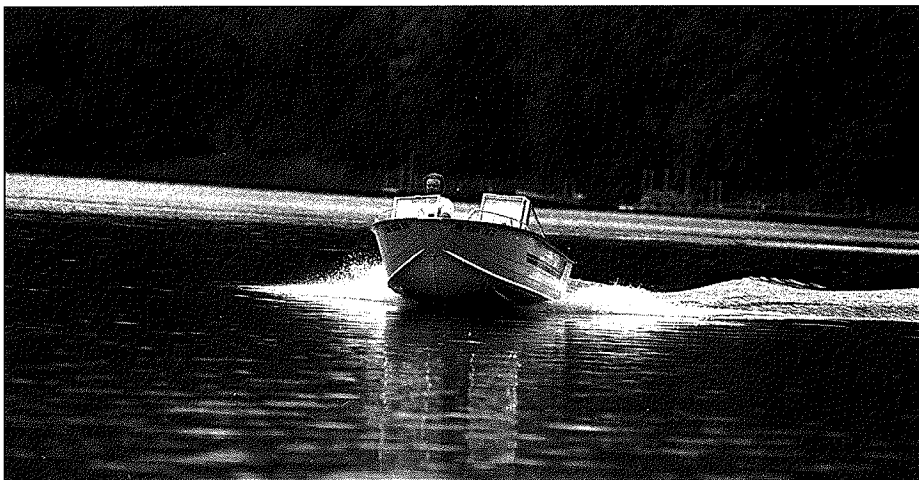
The new law also adds two more categories to the “habitual DWI offender” definition. Right now, people convicted of a DWI for a third time in five years or a fourth time in 10 years must spend a minimum of 30 days in jail. Under the new law, someone convicted of a sixth DWI within 10 years or an eighth within 15 years must be sentenced to at least one year in jail, or intensive probation with electronic alcohol monitoring.

In addition, if an alcohol-related offense and a non-alcohol related offense are committed during the same incident, such as someone driving while intoxicated and without insurance, the new law gives a judge the option of ordering consecutive sentences. Currently, a judge can order just the most severe punishment to be served.

Besides increasing jail time for multiple DWI offenders, the law also states that prior drinking and driving offenses — no matter what type of vehicle was involved — will enhance penalties for future offenses.

Under current law, a snowmobile or boating drunk driving conviction goes on an offender's record. If a person has had a BWI (boating while intoxicated) and is later convicted of a DWI, the DWI would be treated as if it were the second such offense. However, a previous DWI would not count against someone later convicted of a boating or snowmobiling offense. Under the new law, that no longer will be the case — boating and snowmobile violations also will stack up against each other.

The new measures will not change current law with regard to a driver's license revoca-



Those who drink and drive different kinds of vehicles — including cars, snowmobiles, boats, and all-terrain vehicles — will find past offenses more likely to stack up against them. (HF2985/SF1961\*/CH615)

tion. Drivers will lose only their license for the type of vehicle they were driving at the time of the arrest. (HF2985/SF1961\*/CH615)

### **A felony for delinquent parents**

(See Human Services, page 51)

### **Crime and prisons**

(See Bonding, page 5)

### **New cars for troopers**

(See Government, page 37)

### **Police helping police**

(See Law, page 54)

### **Spiritual healing penalties**

(See Health, page 44)

### **Suing pimps and madams**

(See Law, page 53)



## **DEVELOPMENT**

### **Community development**

More films may say "Made in Minnesota" in their closing credits and Moorhead, Minn., may get a needed economic boost thanks to a couple of appropriations in the community development portion of the 1994 supplemental budget bill that became law.

The grants to the Minnesota Film Board and the west-central Minnesota city are just two of many business, labor, and other development projects funded for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 by the \$2.3 million measure.

The legislation, which appropriates money to supplement the 1994-1995 biennial budget approved last session, went to the governor with more than \$2.8 million slated for these projects, but the governor line-item vetoed nine projects totaling almost \$500,000.

The new law appropriates a total of more than \$1.5 million to fund five projects of the Department of Trade and Economic Development. These grants are for:

- **Movie magic** — \$40,000 to the Minnesota Film Board. The board, which encourages movie makers from Hollywood and elsewhere to shoot films in Minnesota, will receive the grant only if it collects a third of the amount from non-state sources. This money is in addition to the \$428,000 the board received in last session's biennial budget. That money was also subject to a "one-third match" requirement (Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. a);
- **Moorhead corn syrup** — \$500,000 to help Moorhead, Minn., induce a company to locate a proposed corn-syrup process-

ing plant in the city. This money is in addition to the \$1 million appropriated by the flood relief law (HF2249/SF2168\*/CH642) to establish a state loan program to help area farmers invest in the plant (Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. g);

- **Work training grants** — \$500,000 for the Minnesota Jobs Skills Partnership, which gives grants of up to \$200,000 to help businesses and educational institutions develop work-training programs. (A separate new law appropriates another \$250,000 to the job skills partnership.) The money is in addition to the \$2.2 million the partnership received in last session's biennial budget (Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. c);
  - **North metro business retention** — \$35,000 to the North Metro Business Retention and Development Commission to expand its survey of business owners in New Hope, Blaine, Brooklyn Center, and Brooklyn Park. The two-year-old project is surveying business owners in these cities to determine what city governments can do to become more "business friendly." The grant will allow the commission to include New Brighton and Mounds View in its survey and is available only if the commission matches the grant from the state (Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. f); and
  - **Phalen industrial park** — \$450,000 to develop the "Phalen Corridor" into an industrial park. (Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. d) (See story this section.)
- The new law also appropriates \$385,000 to the Department of Economic Security (formerly the Department of Jobs and Training) to fund three projects. (The governor vetoed two other department projects totaling \$215,000.) The three grants are:
- **Helping the disabled** — \$75,000 for a department program to fund services for people with severe disabilities (Art. 4, Sec. 5, Subd. b);
  - **Salary increases** — \$75,000 for cost-of-living salary increases for staff in a vocational rehabilitation program (Art. 4, Sec. 5, Subd. b); and
  - **Jobs for "at-risk" youth** — \$235,000 for the newly established Minnesota Youth Program, which gives employment help to "at-risk" youths such as runaways. Of the total amount, \$150,000 goes to Minneapolis and the remainder goes to St. Paul. The money is available only if each city pitches in an amount equal to what it receives from the state. (Art. 4, Sec. 5, Subd. d)

### **Money for history**

The Minnesota Historical Society will receive supplemental budget help to fund three projects totaling \$70,000. The governor line-item vetoed four other historical society projects totaling \$130,000. The three grants to the historical society are:

- \$50,000 to the state archaeologist (Art. 4, Sec. 10, Subd. a);
- \$10,000 to the Pine County Historical Society to help renovate the Hinckley Fire Museum (Art. 4, Sec. 10, Subd. f); and
- \$10,000 to help restore the Kee Theatre in Kiester, Minn. (Art. 4, Sec. 10, Subd. g)

### **Peacetime jobs**

The legislation also grants \$200,000 in fiscal year 1995 to Minnesota Technology Inc., a public non-profit corporation that helps Minnesota companies become more competitive. The state money is to help match the first year of a three-year, \$2.3 million federal grant that will help Minnesota defense companies hurt by Defense Department cutbacks to move into other commercial markets. The money is in addition to the \$10.5 million the quasi-state agency received in last session's biennial budget. (Art. 4, Sec. 4)

### **Labor-management relations**

The Department of Labor and Industry is slated to receive \$140,000 for workplace safety programs in fiscal year 1995. Of the total appropriation, \$90,000 will pay for two health and safety consultants who will work with the department and the Bureau of Mediation Services to improve labor-management relations. (Art. 4, Sec. 6)

### **Minority ombudspersons**

The state's four councils on minority affairs will each receive \$10,000. The grant will be used to change the ombudsperson position at each council from a part-time position to a full-time position. The councils receiving the grants are: the Council on Affairs of Spanish Speaking People, the Council on Black Minnesotans, the Council on Asian-Pacific Affairs, and the Indian Affairs Council. (Art. 4, Secs. 12-15)

The legislation also appropriates \$185,000 to the Labor Interpretive Center and \$189,000 to the Minnesota World Trade Center Corp. (Art. 4, Sec. 3 and Art. 4, Sec. 9) (See separate stories this section.)

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) sponsored the state supplemental budget bill in the House and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) carried the bill in the Senate. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632)

## St. Paul gets industrial park

The city of St. Paul will receive a \$450,000 grant to develop a 100-acre railroad corridor in the northeast section of the city into an industrial park, under a provision in the state supplemental budget bill signed into law.

The \$450,000 grant to turn the "Phalen Corridor" site near Lake Phalen into a light industrial park will not be available, however, unless the city also pitches in an equal amount for the project. (Art. 4, Sec. 3)

The site is located in an area of St. Paul with a relatively high level of unemployment, according to city officials who pitched the proposal at a House committee hearing earlier this session. Thus, workers who could fill the jobs created in the corridor would be close at hand, they said.

Plus, the area is near Interstate Highway 35E, which should make the area attractive to businesses, the officials said.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) sponsored the state supplemental budget bill in the House and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) carried the legislation in the Senate. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632)

## World Trade Center

The World Trade Center Corp. will receive \$189,000 during fiscal years 1994 and 1995 to help pay off a bank loan on its office equipment under a section of the state supplemental budget bill signed into law.

The corporation, however, will not receive \$111,000 of the total appropriation slated for fiscal year 1995 unless St. Paul businesses contribute half that amount. (Art. 4, Sec. 9)

The corporation oversees the World Trade Center in downtown St. Paul, a quasi-public agency that tries to attract foreign companies to do business in Minnesota.

Corporation officials this year told lawmakers that the extra money is needed because they have not sold as many memberships in the corporation as they had expected to.

In 1993, lawmakers gave the corporation \$200,000 to help pay its debts and operating costs. The 1992 Legislature granted the corporation \$580,000 in an effort to make it more attractive to any potential private buyers.

Last year's appropriation also contained a clause stating that "this section is intended to make it clear that the state of Minnesota is not and never has been nor will be responsible for the obligations of the corporation."

Language in the new law also directs the corporation to cooperate more with the Min-

nesota Trade Office and the Department of Trade and Economic Development.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) sponsored the budget bill in the House and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) carried the legislation in the Senate. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632)

## Labor Interpretive Center

A proposed Labor Interpretive Center will receive \$185,000 during fiscal years 1994 and 1995 under a provision in the state supplemental budget bill signed into law.

The center, which has been planned since 1985, is slated to be built in downtown St. Paul across from the Civic Center on a site between Kellogg Boulevard and Fifth Street.

With the new money, the center's board of directors can begin to hire staff, including an executive director, to help develop the site and design the building. The board is expected to ask the Legislature for construction funds during the 1996 session and begin construction later that year.

The goal of the proposed center is to "celebrate the contribution of working people to the past, present, and future of Minnesota," according to the center's mission statement.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) sponsored the supplemental budget bill in the House and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) carried the legislation in the Senate. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 4, Sec. 3)

## Fingerhut expands on tax breaks

The Minnesota Legislature this session helped Fingerhut Companies create what is expected to be another 400 jobs in St. Cloud.

The law gives Fingerhut special tax breaks to build a \$19.2 million expansion in St. Cloud. Specifically, it exempts Fingerhut and St. Cloud from some Minnesota laws regarding government tax breaks.

The new law became effective upon local approval.

The company had told St. Cloud city officials it would take its new jobs, paying \$8 to \$12 an hour, to Kansas City, Mo., if the city and state did not meet its requests.

City officials already had agreed to give Fingerhut \$4.8 million in tax breaks if both the House and Senate approved. The tax breaks, spread out over up to 25 years, could eventually cost the city \$13 million in property taxes.

Under Minnesota law, cities can offer tax breaks to companies to help create jobs in

their community. Normally the agreement, called a Tax Increment Financing District, involves a company expanding and creating new jobs in exchange for the city forgiving property taxes for a set number of years.

State law allows the job-creating districts to last nine years. In the new law, the Legislature extended the St. Cloud and Fingerhut district to up to 25 years.

The law also forgives the penalty normally assessed against cities that set up these districts. Cities lose a portion of their state aid when they offer a business tax breaks. In St. Cloud's case, the city could have lost about \$4.5 million.

The national mail order retailer, headquartered in Minnetonka, employs about 4,000 people year round in St. Cloud and several thousand others throughout Minnesota. Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud) sponsored the proposal in the House, and Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) sponsored the Senate companion. (HF2213\*/SF2030/CH376)



## EDUCATION

### K-12 funding

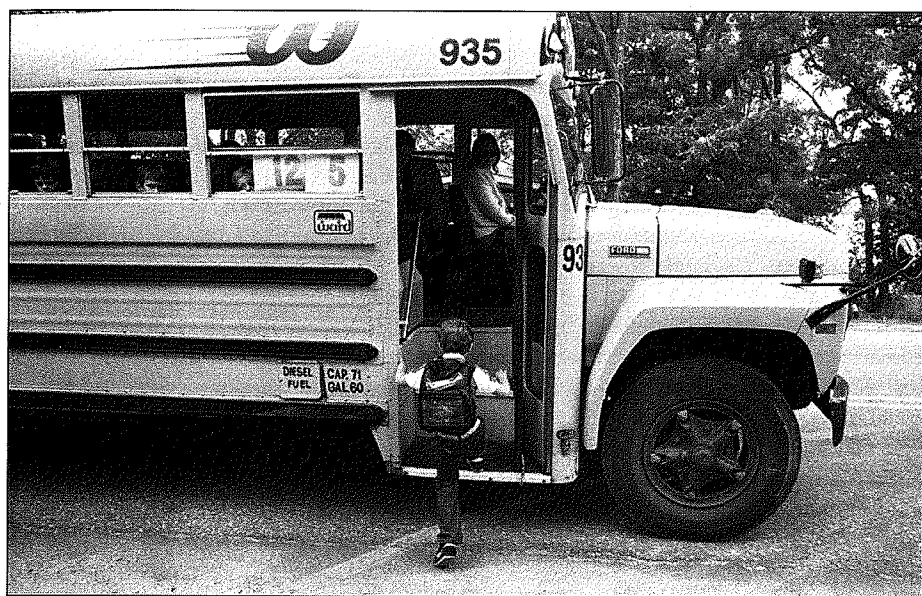
School districts will get an extra \$15 million to keep teachers up to speed on the latest instruction methods, and the state will spend \$3 million to make its school buses safer, under a new K-12 education supplemental budget law passed by the Legislature during the 1994 session.

The state also will pay for several different educational grant programs, and spend \$2 million to take metropolitan area schools a few steps closer to achieving racial balance.

In total, Minnesota will spend an additional \$49 million on K-12 education programs in fiscal years 1994-1995. However, only \$22.4 million of those funds will be an additional draw from the state's general fund. The remainder will come from a reallocation of existing state education dollars.

Additionally, the State Technical College System will receive \$24 million in state aid payments that have been intentionally delayed.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) and in the Senate by Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls). (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647)



The 1994 omnibus K-12 education law provides more money to make school buses safer and to better train school bus drivers. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 12)

### Technical college payback

A total of \$24 million will be paid back to the state's technical colleges. This provision, which originally was included in the higher education funding bill, was shifted to the K-12 bill during conference committee negotiations.

Currently, the state's technical colleges are part of Minnesota's K-12 education system and, like elementary and secondary schools, receive some of their state aid payments late. The state intentionally pays schools some of their money late and the accounting shifts have left districts short of cash.

The state's technical colleges, however, will soon be merged with Minnesota's community college and state university systems. According to the state Office of the Attorney General, the late payments can't legally continue after the merger, which is scheduled to be completed by July 1995. The money to "settle up" with the technical colleges will come from the state's general fund. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 15, Sec. 1)

### Per pupil unit funding increase

The state will give school districts an extra \$15.7 million in fiscal year 1995 to help pay for a mandate it imposed last year.

The state currently pays \$3,150 per pupil unit. The additional funds will increase that amount by \$17.10.

The increase is a one-time appropriation. It is expected to offset the costs of a 1993 law requiring districts to spend more money on staff development — training to keep teachers up-to-date with new advances in their

fields of expertise. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 1, Sec. 38)

### School bus safety

Minnesota school districts will get a 1 percent boost in their transportation safety aid each year — an extra \$3 million statewide — to make their buses safer, and school bus drivers will get more training to help them handle their sometimes unruly passengers.

With the money, districts will be able to pay for adult monitors, video cameras, public address systems, crossing control arms, or other measures aimed at improving school bus safety. Although each district will be able to choose its own means for making buses safer, choices must be pre-approved by the Department of Public Safety.

The law also designates the first week of school as school bus safety week. During the week, each district is required to provide K-12 students with bus safety training. Training should include the theme that riding the bus is a privilege, not a right.

Another provision gives school boards the option of designating one day during school bus safety week as "School Bus Driver Day." Earlier this session, the House passed a bill declaring the second Monday in January "School Bus Driver Day" in the state, but the bill did not gain Senate approval.

The law also tightens training standards for school bus drivers. It will require them to have eight hours of training each year in areas such as safety, first aid, emergency situations, and understanding student behavior, including behavior relating to students with dis-

abilities. This training is in addition to regular standards the drivers are currently expected to meet.

The \$3 million allocation includes \$15,000 to fund a newly created school bus safety advisory committee that will keep abreast of school bus safety issues in the state and make recommendations to the Legislature for further improvements.

The bus safety measures contained many recommendations from a 17-member school bus safety task force the Legislature created last year. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 12)

### Burnsville fire funds

The state will give the Burnsville School District \$500,000 to help it recover from a fire that blazed through Burnsville Senior High School April 25, 1994.

The law also gave the district permission to have a shorter school day and offer fewer than the 170 instructional days required by law to complete the school year. The exception allowed Burnsville students to graduate on time.

Although damages from the fire are estimated between \$5 million and \$7 million, most of the school's expenses will be covered by insurance. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 14, Secs. 3-4)

### Desegregating schools

The state will spend \$2 million to help achieve racial balance in Twin Cities area schools.

The bulk of the money, \$1.5 million, is set aside for grants to districts to plan and develop magnet schools, which traditionally offer specialized programs in addition to regular classes to attract students.

Lawmakers say magnet schools help the state achieve "voluntary" desegregation by offering programs to attract students to other districts. For example, a specialized inner city school that attracts many suburban students would help a school achieve better racial balance.

Another \$150,000 will be used to establish a state office to coordinate and support activities relating to desegregation. The office, within the Department of Education, will, among other things, distribute information, assist with interdistrict transfers, and help districts develop new magnet schools and programs.

[A separate bill authorizes \$20 million to build two magnet schools in the Twin Cities area. The schools hope to promote desegregation and attract students from across the

seven-county metropolitan area with specialized programs, such as an advanced math and science curriculum or an arts curriculum. Two or more school districts will jointly apply for each \$10 million grant. (HF218\*/SF182/CH643, Sec. 14, Subd. 7)]

The office will also monitor the progress of desegregation in metro area schools, and periodically consult with the Metropolitan Council to coordinate desegregation and integration efforts with housing, social, economic and other needs of the Twin Cities area.

The remaining desegregation dollars will fund three different grant programs: \$200,000 to an existing program to attract teachers of color; \$100,000 for mentorship grants to assist beginning minority teachers; and \$50,000 for grants to encourage minorities specializing in business, science, and other careers to seek alternative teaching licenses and share their expertise with students. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 8, Sec. 1-2)

### Graduation rule changes

The State Board of Education will proceed on schedule with plans to implement statewide graduation standards in Minnesota's high schools.

Last year, the Legislature gave the Department of Education \$10 million to develop standards that students across the state would be required to achieve in order to graduate from high school. The law also said the standards could be put in place for students entering high school in 1996; this year's law clarifies that to mean students entering ninth grade in the 1996-97 school year.

In addition, the new law requires the state Board of Education to consult with the Special Education Advisory Council in developing the standards to ensure that students with disabilities can fully participate under the graduation rule.

The original House proposal would have required the board to gain approval from the Legislature next year in order to implement the standards statewide. But the compromise bill maintains current law, and states that the board must give the Legislature a yearly update on its progress in implementing different phases of the graduation standards. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 7, Sec. 1)

### Voter referendums

A section of the new law will smooth the transition for districts that must change the way they collect extra property taxes from local taxpayers for education.

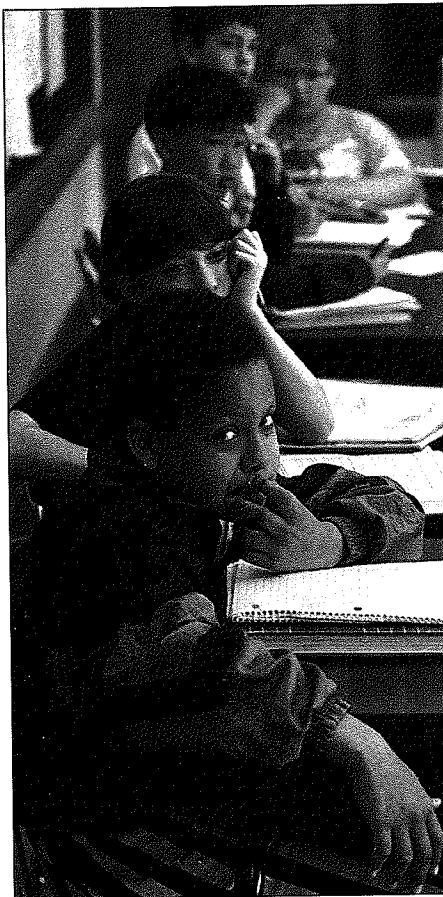
Currently, about two-thirds of the districts

in the state have successfully asked their local taxpayers to pass an excess levy referendum, meaning their residents have voted to pay more of a district's day-to-day operating expenses. Most levies are collected using a "net tax capacity" formula, where a larger tax burden is placed on commercial property — giving most homeowners a reduced share of the tax burden.

Under current law, all levies will expire in 1997, and any new levies must be based on a "market value tax system." Under the new law, districts will have until the year 2000 to make the conversion.

A market value system taxes both commercial and residential property based solely on market value. This would reduce the tax burden on commercial property and shift some of the load to homeowners.

In addition, a new levy can last 10 years. Current law limited them to five years. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 1, Secs. 17-20)



The state's K-12 education law contains \$2 million to help achieve racial balance in Twin Cities-area schools. Of that money, \$1.5 million goes to districts to develop magnet schools, which offer specialized programs such as advanced science and math to attract students. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647)

### Remembering kindergarten

The state will pay an additional \$8.7 million to help districts cut class sizes. The measure actually fixes a glitch in the 1993 law that ordered districts to begin reducing their class sizes and gave them more than \$100 million to do so.

Although the 1993 law required districts to reduce their student-teacher ratios for grades K-6, the state only funded reductions for the first through sixth grades. Lawmakers inadvertently omitted kindergartners from the formula for class size reduction aid.

The new law adds kindergarten students to the formula, and makes the funding consistent with the mandate. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 1, Sec. 6)

### Cooperative revenue

The state will spend an extra \$4.6 million to help districts cooperate with each other to improve their services.

Currently, all districts receive \$50 per pupil for cooperation aid — money to help them pay for programs or services they purchase in cooperation with another district such as foreign language classes, secondary education programs, and some special education services.

Under the new law, districts will receive \$67 per pupil for cooperation aid.

Cooperation aid is split between property tax levies and state aid, depending upon a district's property tax base. For some districts, the \$67 will come entirely from their property taxes. For others, especially districts that have a low property tax base, the state will pay a portion of the aid and the district will add the rest to the property tax levy. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 6, Sec. 24)

### Special education

The state will carry out a federal program for disabled infants and toddlers and their families.

A provision of the new law would bring Minnesota into the final phase of "Part H," a federally funded program requiring states to provide, at no cost, certain special education services for disabled children up to 3 years old and their families.

The program is designed to coordinate the various special education programs and county social service programs that are already in place; it enables families of disabled children to receive all their information in one place, instead of having to track down all the different services available to them.

Measures to improve special education services for older children in the classroom also are included in the bill.

School districts will get \$1.5 million extra to help them buy equipment to make it easier for special education students to be mainstreamed. The funds will come in the form of an extra \$3 per pupil for their capital expenditure accounts.

Districts will be required to use the extra money for telecommunications equipment, computers, and other related management equipment that would help integrate special education students into the mainstream classroom.

Acting on recommendations from a state-appointed task force on children with disabilities, the law directs the Department of Education to assist schools in providing staff training that combines special and general education teaching methods. This provision is meant to encourage school districts to integrate special education and regular education teaching practices whenever possible.

The law also allocates \$25,000 to continue the task force on children with disabilities for one more year. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 3)

### Male responsibility

Young men will learn about the responsibilities of fatherhood, under a provision that calls for \$500,000 to promote "male responsibility."

The new law makes grants available for youth or parenting programs that collaborate with school districts to educate young people, particularly 10- to 21-year-old males, on the responsibilities of parenthood.

Each dollar must be matched with 50 cents of non-state money or in-kind contributions.

The measure is designed to prevent teen pregnancies and, in the long run, crimes committed by young people who grow up without fathers. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 8, Sec. 24)

### School breakfasts

The state will spend an additional \$200,000 to help schools provide free or reduced-price breakfasts to students who qualify, under the new law.

The provision requires more districts to offer the reduced-price breakfast program; the \$200,000 is meant to help pay for breakfast within the additional districts.

Another provision allocates \$167,000 for a pilot program to explore the effects of giving nutritious breakfasts to all children in four selected elementary schools, without

regard to eligibility for free or reduced-price meals.

Under the pilot project, two of the schools must have a high concentration of low-income students, with more than 40 percent qualifying for free or reduced-price lunches. The other two schools could have an average population, from 15 to 40 percent, of students who would qualify for discounted meals.

At the end of the year, the Department of Education will evaluate the four grant sites to determine the impact of the breakfast program on discipline, test scores, attendance rates, and other criteria. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 8, Sec. 30, 35)

### Helping gifted students

The state will spend an additional \$450,000 on programs for gifted students.

Normally, students are charged for test taking and other fees associated with the state Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate programs for the gifted. Currently, the state allocates \$300,000 to help low-income students participate.

The extra money is expected to pay for all students to take one test, and up to half for a second test. The state is not obligated to pay for portions of a second test if the money runs out.

The provision does not change the current procedure, under which the state pays all fees for eligible low-income students. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 7, Sec. 12)

### Aid for 'far out' districts

The state's most "far out" districts will get an extra \$1.8 million a year, under the new law.

The law increases a portion of the "sparsity revenue" that the state gives to Minnesota's most geographically isolated school districts.

Currently, the state spends \$5.8 million a year to assist 60 of its most isolated school districts. Administrators from those districts say they have a unique situation in that their distance from other schools prohibits them from sharing resources, as many urban and suburban school districts do to save money.

The provision also adds three more districts to the list of districts that are eligible for the aid. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 1, Sec. 22-23)

### Keeping kids up-to-date

The state will spend \$1.6 million to help districts take advantage of the latest technology to improve education and make it more efficient.

Under the provision, districts can apply

for "instructional technology" grants to help them buy or gain access to the latest classroom technology.

To be eligible for a grant, a school district or group of school districts must demonstrate collaboration with a business or higher education institution. Community organizations or local units of government also could be involved.

The cooperatives will be expected to use computers and other technological equipment to do things such as develop personalized learning plans, create a broader curriculum, and gain access to electronic libraries. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 7, Sec. 17)

### Adjusting with disabilities

The state will spend \$250,000 next year to help students with disabilities move from high school into the "real world."

The money will provide grants to enable districts to pay for education and training to help disabled youth make the transition from high school to post-secondary education, work, or community living.

The district will be able to use the money to contract with a center for independent living or other similar organization to provide the services. The Department of Economic Security — formerly the Department of Jobs and Training — will oversee the program. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 3, Sec. 31)

### Library improvements

Two parts of the K-12 education measure will benefit the state's library systems.

The first calls for \$55,000 to recruit students of color to become librarians. The money will help pay tuition for professional development programs in the field of library science or information management.

A second provision would establish a \$50,000 grant program to help improve public libraries' service to children, youth, and families.

The grants require collaboration between a public library and at least one child or family organization such as a day care center or school district. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 10, Sec. 1, 3)

### Interpreters

Anyone who provides American sign language, English interpreting, or sign transliterating services for a Minnesota school district must be certified after the year 2000.

Interpreters can be certified by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, the National Association for the Deaf, or the state Board of

Education. They must also complete an accredited interpreter/transliterating training program.

Currently, school interpreters are not required to be certified, although some have completed an accredited training program. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 3, Sec. 17)

### Cultural exchange

The law sets aside \$142,000 for a cultural exchange grant program.

The program would create opportunities for children and staff of different ethnic, racial, and other cultural backgrounds to share educational experiences. It would call for student and staff exchanges between districts with approved desegregation plans and districts without desegregation plans.

Under the program, participating districts would develop summer programs reflective of particular ethnic, racial, and other cultural aspects of various demographic groups in the state. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 8, Sec. 23)

### Sexuality and family life study

The state will spend \$25,000 to evaluate sexuality and family life education programs in Minnesota schools.

Under the new law, the Department of Education will conduct a survey, compiling information on the sexuality and family life related curriculum offered in each school, the age at which certain topics are taught, research and staff training available to teach the subject matter, and the role of parents in the sexuality/family life curriculum. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 8, Sec. 44)

### Richfield airport impact aid

The state will provide \$500,000 to help compensate the Richfield school district for the loss of students who live in about 400 homes affected by noise from nearby Twin Cities International Airport.

The Metropolitan Airports Commission is in the process of buying out the homes whose residents have complained about airport noise for years.

Since schools receive a part of their state aid based on the number of students enrolled, the declining pupils, due to the buyout, are expected to have a significant impact on the district's state aid payment. The \$500,000 is meant to offset the decrease in funding and help the district through the transition. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647, Art. 1, Sec. 41, Subd. 2)

## Camp Ripley Jr.

An existing quasi-military camp for children received \$50,000 from the state's general fund during the 1994 legislative session.

The money goes to the Minnesota National Guard Youth Camp, an independent, non-profit corporation at Camp Ripley in central Minnesota.

The state grant — which sets up a foundation to operate the camp — must be matched equally with money from private donors.

The money — effective July 1, 1994 — was included in the state's 1994 supplemental budget bill.

The camp is for children of National Guard members. They receive "an experience in leadership" during the camp visit and develop an understanding about their parent's role as citizen soldiers, according to Rep. Brian Bergson (DFL-Osseo) who first proposed the measure in the House. The measure was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Dean Johnson (R-Willmar).

The camp "stresses a drug-free lifestyle," explained John Trombley, state coordinator of the camp. "We instill a strong sense of patriotism in our campers." (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 3, Sec. 12)

## Teacher pension perk

Some Minnesota teachers with three years full-time experience will be able to work part time while accruing full-time retirement benefits, under a new law effective July 1, 1994.

Teachers who choose to work part time under the law will contribute a smaller portion to their retirement fund, but will still receive the same full-time credit toward retirement.

Under current law, only teachers with 20 years experience are eligible for the pension perk.

The law is meant to give districts flexibility to "phase-out" teachers who want to move toward retirement, and help phase-in new teachers; districts can use it as a tool to increase job-sharing opportunities.

Before teachers can become eligible for the program, however, their local school boards will have to endorse the plan.

Teachers in the optional program who have less than 20 years of experience will pay into their retirement accounts as if they were working full time, and their local school districts will pay the employer share based on the part-time salary.

However, either the teacher or the school district has to pay the state retirement fund

the difference between what the district contributed on behalf of the part-time employees and what the share would have been if the teacher had worked full time. The teachers and the board can work out the proportion each contributes. For instance, a school board can agree to pick up half the difference with the teacher picking up the other half. This method is used with the current program for teachers with 20 years of experience.

Under the new law, however, the board will have to begin paying the full employer share for teachers with 20 or more years experience.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville) and in the Senate by Sen. Jane Krentz (DFL-May Township). (HF664\*/SF614/CH521)

## Teacher pension increases

Some Minnesota teachers will receive a greater pension when they retire, but they must pay more for it.

Under a new law, teachers who are part of the Teachers Retirement Association will contribute 2 percent more per paycheck into their retirement fund. That's a hike for most teachers from 4.5 percent to 6.5 percent.

The law also changes the computation for figuring out how much money teachers will receive, so they will receive larger pensions.

A rough estimate shows that on the average, teachers may see between a 7 percent and 9 percent increase in their pensions.

The law is a switch from past practices in that only teachers will have to pay more into the retirement fund. School districts, which match the teachers' contributions, won't see any increase in their payments. Typically, both the employer and employee contribute more when benefits are increased.

School districts contribute 8.14 percent for most teachers. That means that with the teacher's contribution and their new increase, 14.64 percent per pay period goes toward retirement.

Teachers in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth school districts are not affected by the law because they have their own pension funds.

Teachers will notice increased deductions after July 1, 1994, and those who retire on or after May 15, 1994, will be eligible for the higher benefits.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji) in the House and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota) in the Senate. (HF1921\*/SF1801/CH524)



Almost all elections will be held in November under a new uniform elections law. (HF323/SF1512\*/CH646)

## Starting school early

Recognizing an important Jewish holiday and the unique importance of the first day of school, Minnesota school districts will have the option of starting classes a few days earlier this fall.

Gov. Arne Carlson signed a bill into law that would allow districts to start the 1994-95 school year on the Thursday or Friday before Labor Day.

Minnesota law currently prohibits school districts from starting classes before Labor Day — schools usually start the day after Labor Day. This year, however, the beginning of Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, falls on what would normally be the first day of school.

Jewish children do not go to school on Rosh Hashanah; the two days are traditionally set aside for confession and introspection.

Under the new law, sponsored in the House by Rep. Jim Rhodes (IR-St. Louis Park) and in the Senate by Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park), districts can decide to start early, allowing Jewish students to attend the first day of classes. (HF1845\*/SF1693/CH392)

## Settling old school debts

The state will repay \$172 million of the \$664 million it owes Minnesota school districts, under a new law.

The money will help reimburse school districts which, for years, have covered late state aid payments with their own money.

The state began delaying some state aid payments to schools in the 1980s during a series of budget crises.

Between 1982 and 1993, the state has borrowed \$664 million from districts through this accounting strategy, called "shifting." Although it helps the state's cash balances, shifting lowers a district's cash reserve, sometimes causing them financial hardships. Some districts have had to use short-term borrowing.

Currently, the state is required to pay back districts that "shift" their regular local property tax funds to replace late state aid payments. The law, however, does not authorize the state to repay districts that cover the late payments with local referendum levies—extra property tax money their local taxpayers have voted to give the district.

A provision that enables the state to pay back all the districts is included in the 1994 K-12 omnibus education finance law. It was sponsored in the House by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) and in the Senate by Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls).

Early in the session, the House unanimously approved a similar measure (HF1925/SF2922). However, the bill did not move in the Senate; so lawmakers folded it into the omnibus education bill, which has been signed into law. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647)

## Reducing truancy

(See Crime, page 16)

## Habitat for humanities

(See Bonding, page 7)

## Head Start bus drivers

(See Transportation, page 64)

## Magnet schools

(See Bonding, page 6)

## Minnesota Zoo, Duluth aquarium

(See Bonding, page 7)

## School access to juvenile data

(See Crime, page 12)

## Hot line for school crimes

(See Crime, page 16)

## Other sales tax exemptions — student computers

(See Taxes, page 60)

## Youth grants to cities

(See Crime, page 16)



## ELECTIONS

### Uniform elections

A new law requires that all Minnesota elections—except special elections and most township elections—be held in November.

Currently, city and school elections can be held on different days during the year.

The new law would require city, school district, and special district elections that are held any other time to move to the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. In even-numbered years, those elections would then coincide with state and federal elections. Primary elections, if any, must be held in September.

Elections could be held in either even-numbered years or in odd-numbered years, at the discretion of the local governing bodies.

Also under the new law, terms for school board members elected after January 1995 would be increased from three to four years.

Exceptions to the new uniform election day would be most township elections and school bond and levy referendums.

Township elections could still be held in March. The bill's House sponsor, Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul), said townships were left out because they hold annual "town hall meetings" where residents discuss the issues for the year, and he didn't want to disrupt that process.

Residents of metropolitan area towns, however, could choose to move their elections to November as well.

Under the new law, cities, counties, and

school districts could begin holding November elections whenever they choose, but they must begin by 1998.

The law also would set a mandatory minimum voting time from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. for city and school elections outside the metropolitan area. Currently, cities can set their own voting time as long as it lasts at least three hours. In the metropolitan area, polls must be open for a municipal election from at least 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The law was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. William Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). (HF323/SF1512\*/CH646)

### Small town polling results

Rural cities and towns that get together to hold their elections at a common polling site each will be required to bring along their own ballot boxes, under a new law.

Under current law, up to four non-metropolitan cities or towns can combine into one precinct to vote in the same place. This often helps small towns save money on election judges and other expenses related to holding elections.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, and sponsored in the House by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault), will continue to allow for a common polling site, but each city or town will be required to use a separate ballot box for each precinct.

The Office of the Secretary of State, which oversees elections, has been unable to attribute specific results to towns and cities that combine for elections. The new law will allow them to deliver tailored results to each city by precinct.

Another change made by the new law no longer requires that the municipalities combining their polling places be in the same county. An election anomaly in the city of Mankato prompted this change in the law.

When the city of Mankato, located in Blue Earth County, annexed some land across the Minnesota River in neighboring Nicollet County, the city had to send at least two election judges to the new precinct every election day, even though nobody actually lived in this largely commercial and industrial precinct. The new law will allow Mankato and a handful of other cities in Minnesota in similar situations to combine polling places.

Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the bill in the Senate. (HF2672/SF2297\*/CH607)



## EMPLOYMENT

### Reinventing government-speak

Lawmakers have tinkered with the language in an effort to lessen the stigma of unemployment.

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, officially changes the legal term "unemployment compensation" to "re-employment insurance" in recognition of the program's focus on returning unemployed people to the work force.

House sponsor Rep. Walt Perlt (DFL-Woodbury) admitted that it probably will take people a while to catch on to the new term. Sen. Linda Runbeck (IR-Circle Pines) carried the measure in the Senate. (HF3053\*/SF2800/CH488)

### Disaster leave for state employees

Qualified state employees can receive 50 percent of their usual pay for up to 15 days if they leave their jobs to help out during a national disaster.

The state employees would have to be certified disaster service volunteers with the American Red Cross. If so, they can now be granted up to 15 working days of leave each year to volunteer for the Red Cross at disaster sites across the country such as a hurricane disaster in Florida or a wild fire outbreak in California.

The employees will receive 50 percent of their pay while on leave and will still accrue vacation time, pension, sick leave, earned overtime, and other job benefits as though they were working full time. The state isn't liable for injuries its workers sustain while on disaster leave, however.

The employee's boss or appointing authority has to approve the leave, which will be granted based on the Red Cross' need for someone with the employee's expertise.

The measure was sponsored in the House by Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka) and in the Senate by Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope). It takes effect Aug. 1, 1994. (HF1915\*/SF1734/CH583)

### St. Paul residency requirement

Newly hired St. Paul employees will be required to live within the city limits — provided its city council agrees to the idea — under new law.

City leaders, who requested the legislation, have testified that if their employees live in the city, more of their paychecks would be spent in the city. They also believe that the city would be safer if its police officers and firefighters were required to live within St. Paul's borders.

Current St. Paul city employees would not be affected by the new law.

It will be up to the St. Paul City Council to decide how to carry out the residency requirement. Council members may decide, for example, to give new hires one year to move into St. Paul.

Last year, the Legislature authorized Minneapolis to adopt a residency requirement. The Minneapolis City Council gives new employees one year after they're hired to move into the city.

About 52 percent of the 3,500 St. Paul city employees live outside St. Paul, said House bill sponsor Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul). The legislation was sponsored by Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) in the Senate. (HF881/SF309\*/CH570)

### Vacation donation expansion

Under a new law, state employees can donate up to 50 additional hours of accrued vacation time, in addition to the 12 hours they can already legally donate, to help two state employees.

The new law sets up two funds to which vacation time may be donated — one for a Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) employee whose child needs a bone marrow transplant and another for a Department of Military Affairs (DMA) employee who was disabled while helping out at a car accident in January 1994.

Under the program, the number of donated vacation hours (up to 12 hours per donating employee) is credited to the employees' sick leave accounts, which enables them to remain on the payroll.

If the MPCA or DMA employee uses all of those 12 hours of donated time, up to 50 additional hours per employee of accrued vacation leave may be donated.

This program is different than the one already in law that permits the "cash-out" of donated vacation time to help people pay unreimbursed medical expenses.

The portion of the law pertaining to the MPCA employee is retroactive to March 1, 1994. The provision pertaining to the Department of Military Affairs employee became effective May 7, 1994.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Sidney Pauly (IR-Eden Prairie) in the House and by Sen. Roy Terwilliger (IR-Edina) in the Senate. (HF2567\*/SF2447/CH581)

## Vacation donation modifications

Vacation time donated to help defray medical costs for an injured or ill state employee now can be used for housing and transportation accessibility expenses.

State employees may donate up to 12 hours of vacation time to help a fellow employee pay a high medical tab for themselves or any of their family members.

Under a new law, up to 40 percent of the donated money can pay for expenses such as modifications to a home to make it wheelchair-accessible.

Previously, donations had to be used solely for unreimbursed medical expenses.

The law was approved in response to the case of a government worker who suffered a severe spinal cord injury while riding his bicycle to work.

In addition to the unreimbursed medical costs, the employee also had to pay several thousand dollars in remodeling costs to make his home wheelchair-accessible.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) in the House and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul) in the Senate. It applies to injuries that occurred on or after July 1, 1993. (HF2338/SF2095\*/CH516)

## Minnesota Project Innovation

Minnesota Project Innovation Inc. employees can receive the same health insurance benefits as state employees under a new law.

Minnesota Project Innovation Inc. is a non-profit small-business development center that is affiliated with Minnesota Technology Inc., which was formerly known as the Greater Minnesota Corp. It helps small businesses that specialize in high technology develop and market their ideas. The project is funded by state and federal dollars.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, allows its employees to receive the same health insurance as state employees, although the project's 10 employees aren't employed by the state.

Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples) spon-



The surviving spouses of deceased Minnesota police officers and firefighters can continue to receive pension checks if they remarry, under a new law. (HF1909\*/SF1723/CH491)

sored the bill in the House and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored it in the Senate. (HF2226\*/SF2593/CH554)

## Bud gets his retirement money

Elwin Leverington, better known as "Bud," knows the meaning of perseverance.

For 10 years, the retired Roseau teacher lobbied lawmakers to pass a law granting him thousands of dollars in retirement benefits. More than 10 years ago the Teachers Retirement Association denied him the money because they said Leverington missed his June 30, 1982, application deadline.

Leverington, 70, disagrees and has had four bills introduced to help resolve the dispute. During the 1994 session, his insistence paid off.

A new law entitles Leverington to an estimated \$20,000 to \$40,000 in benefits over his lifetime and states that his retirement was effective July 1, 1982. He already has received a lump sum of \$11,514.43 and will receive \$138 per month for as long as either he or his wife, Inez, live.

Leverington, however, isn't completely satisfied. He wants interest and may seek a new bill from the Legislature next year to receive it.

He had assumed interest, which could add

up to \$9,000, would be part of this year's new law, but it wasn't. "I'm going to attempt every measure possible to find justice in the state of Minnesota," he said.

He will confer with his local legislators — Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls) — on the next step. Tunheim and Stumpf sponsored the law that took effect April 16, 1994.

Some state officials fear Leverington's law will set a precedent for 27 other retired teachers who also missed the 1982 deadline to make similar requests. (HF2269\*/SF2028/CH440)

## Firefighters, pensions, spouses

The spouses of retired Minneapolis firefighters who marry the firefighter at least five years before his or her death can receive pension benefits under a law passed during the 1994 Legislative Session.

Prior to the law change, which is effective upon Minneapolis City Council approval, spouses had to marry the firefighter while he or she was still an active member of the Minneapolis Fire Department to receive pension benefits upon that person's death.

The new law stipulates someone who marries a Minneapolis firefighter — even if that person is already retired from the department at the time of the marriage — can get surviving spouse benefits upon the firefighter's death. But the marriage must have taken place at least five years before the death, which would guard against death bed marriages.

The measure was sponsored in the House by Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) and in the Senate by Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls) (HF2420\*/SF2180/CH591)

## State retirement benefits

A law passed during the 1994 Legislative Session makes a number of changes in state retirement benefits.

### State Patrol officers

Effective April 29, 1994, state patrol officers who retired before 1973 won't receive a 6 percent annual benefit upgrade any longer.

In June 1973, a law change greatly increased pension benefits paid to State Patrol officers who retired after that date. Those who retired before that date were allowed a 6 percent pension benefit increase each year to bring them in line with their younger colleagues, according to Edward Burek, deputy

director to the Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement.

But the commission has found the State Patrol officers who retired before June 1973 now receive benefits equal to or even greater than their colleagues, Burek said.

The Legislature decided to end the annual 6 percent increase. (HF2405\*/SF2288/CH528, Art. 1, Sec. 11)

### Police and fire combined annuity

Police and firefighters who take part in the combined service annuity program will have 2.65 percent of their salaries used to compute their pension benefits rather than 2.5 percent of their salaries.

Employees who move from one job to another, but who are eligible for the state pension plan under both jobs, can join the combine service annuity program. Their pensions plans are then credited as though they never changed jobs.

Those in the program earn pension benefits based on 2.5 percent of their salaries. But police officers and firefighters in the program will now use the higher number because their individual, non-combined service annuity pension plans use the 2.65 percent figure, explained Edward Burek, deputy director to the Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement.

This part of the law is retroactively effective to July 1, 1993. (HF2405\*/SF2288/CH528, Art. 2, Sec. 14)

### Family Leave Act

The new law also speaks to the Family Leave Act passed by the federal government in 1993.

Members of the Teachers Retirement Association who choose to take advantage of the Family Leave Act and stay home with new babies or sick relatives while receiving a portion of their normal salary will accumulate "service credit" for their pension plans as if they were working full time.

Service credit is the accumulated amount of time worked while an employee is a member of the pension plan. Benefits increase with service credits.

This portion of the law became effective April 29, 1994. (HF2405\*/SF2288/CH528, Art. 3, Sec. 12)

### Capping a loophole

The new law includes language to make sure certain members of public employee pension plans don't receive pensions that are out of line with what most other public employees receive.

It specifically deals with public employees within the Minnesota State Retirement System, the Public Employees Retirement Association, and the Teachers Retirement Association who take a leave of absence to become a labor organization employee. The new law caps their pension benefits.

Their pension will be based on the salary average the employee earned during his or her top five grossing years, or 75 percent of the governor's salary, whichever is less. The governor earns about \$109,000.

The new law stems from a 1993 case in which John Allers, a former Richfield School District janitor, wanted more benefits from his public employee pension. Allers took a leave of absence from his janitor job 24 years ago to become union leader with the School Service Employees Local 284. He hadn't been a public employee for 24 years when he asked the Richfield School District to allow him to come back to work for one day in hopes of qualifying for an early retirement package that would have pumped up his pension.

The Richfield School District said no. The Board of Trustees with the Public Employee Retirement Association, which coordinates Allers pension, has yet to make a decision on whether to grant Allers the early retirement package. The board is awaiting a recommendation from an administrative law judge. This law, however, will not affect Allers. (HF2405\*/SF2288/CH528, Art. 4)

### Police, fire spousal pension benefits

Firefighter and police officer pension funds may pay surviving spouse benefits to the wives or husbands of deceased members even if the spouse married the member after the member retired.

Before the law change, the couple must have been married before the pension plan member retired for the spouse to receive that person's pension payments after his or her death.

Though the marriage can take place after retirement, it must have taken place at least five years before the pension plan member's death in order to receive pension benefits.

The law becomes effective upon local approval by the retirement association controlling the pension fund and the municipality in

which it is located. (HF2405\*/SF2288/CH528, Art. 6, Sec. 1)

Similar language, pertaining only to firefighter's relief associations, is included in another bill passed by the 1994 Legislature. (HF2420\*/SF2180/CH591)

### Investing in junk bonds

The State Board of Investment can invest up to 5 percent of a fund's market or book value — whichever is less — in junk bonds under a law passed during the 1994 Legislative Session.

The board manages pension funds for many public employees, including police and volunteer firefighter pension funds consolidated within the Public Employee Retirement Association.

Those police and fire pension funds not managed by the State Board of Investment cannot invest money in junk bonds under the new law.

Junk bonds are unrated corporate bonds or corporate bonds not rated among the top four quality categories by a nationally recognized bond rating agency.

Previously, investment in junk bonds was prohibited.

The law also allows the State Board of Investment to set up a seventh investment account in addition to the six investment accounts already in place. The international share account is made up of international stocks.

The law is effective July 1, 1994.

The measure was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul) and in the House by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin). (HF2651/SF2316\*/CH604)

### Surviving spouse pensions

The surviving spouses of deceased Minnesota police officers and firefighters can continue to receive pension checks if they remarry, under a new law that requires approval from local governments.

Presently, the Legislature has to grant approval to each local police and fire pension association before they can offer surviving spouse benefits "for life" — including after another marriage.

The new law says the associations can offer those benefits without legislative approval. But, the governing body of the municipality the association is located within — such as a city council — must approve with a majority vote.

"A lot of pension payments cease upon remarriage, but many associations are moving toward not ceasing payments. The Legislature wanted to authorize that, but it didn't want to mandate it," said Edward Burek, deputy director of the Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement.

The measure became effective April 22, 1994.

It was sponsored in the House by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) and in the Senate by Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin). (HF1909\*/SF1723/CH491)

### **Delinquent parents can lose jobs**

(See Human Services, page 51)

### **Labor-management relations**

(See Development, page 17)

### **Department of Economic Security**

(See Government, page 41)

### **Community development — Jobs for "at-risk" youth**

(See Development, page 17)

### **Teacher pension perk**

(See Education, page 22)

### **Retired faculty return to work**

(See Higher Education, page 47)

### **Teacher pension increases**

(See Education, page 22)

### **Community development — Work training grants**

(See Development, page 17)



## **ENERGY**

### **Ground voltage study**

Whether electric currents can flow through the earth and accumulate in such strength as to harm dairy and other farm animals will be studied by a scientific task force appointed by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC).

Under a new law effective May 6, 1994, the PUC will pick five or more scientists to examine the phenomenon of ground current, which some say can damage the health of farmers and their stock.

Stray voltage, which can develop from improperly grounded electrical systems or other faulty wiring, is different from ground current.

Scientists have generally agreed that stray voltage from electric service lines, in the form of repeated low-current shocks, can damage the health of farm animals. No such scientific consensus exists on whether ground voltage

exists, and, if it does, whether it does similar harm.

The idea to create a PUC-appointed scientific task force was suggested during mediations between electric utilities and a group believing ground voltage can cause health problems, according to Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples), chief sponsor of the House bill that became law.

The law appropriates up to \$548,000 to the PUC and the Department of Public Service to form the task force and to act on its recommendations. The task force will study the scientific research previously conducted on ground voltage, visit sites allegedly affected by the phenomenon, and recommend further issues for the PUC to study.

The law requires the task force to submit a preliminary report to the PUC by Jan. 1, 1995, and a final report by June 30, 1996, when the task force will be disbanded.

Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the legislation in the Senate. (HF2227\*/SF1609/CH573)

### **Indian Mounds Park power lines**

Northern States Power Co. will have to move its electric poles and power lines from Indian Mounds Park on the east side of St. Paul to comply with a provision in the 1994 supplemental budget bill signed into law.

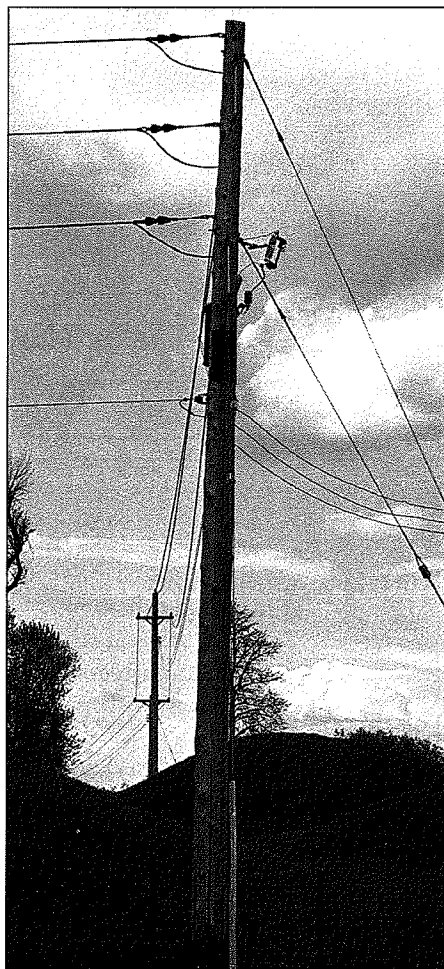
The utility poles are standing on what many American Indians consider a sacred burial site. The burial mounds were built more than 2,000 years ago by a group archaeologists call the Hopewell People.

Most of the mounds have been destroyed, but the remaining few became part of the city park in the Dayton's Bluff neighborhood 100 years ago.

NSP can move their lines around or under the bluff, as long as they don't dig into the mounds, under the new law. The power company has until Oct. 1, 1995, to move them.

Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) originally sponsored the bill that became incorporated into the supplemental budget law.

It will cost NSP about \$100,000 to complete the work. The utility will receive no compensation from the state. The provision became effective May 11, 1994 (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 2, Sec. 63)



NSP must move its electric poles and power lines from Indian Mounds Park in St. Paul, under the 1994 state supplemental budget law. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632)

## Progressive utility bills?

In a progressive income tax structure, poor people are taxed less than rich people. But does it make sense for an electric or gas utility company to adopt a similar system and base its rates on a customer's ability to pay?

Some utility officials say the answer may be yes, and a new law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, mandates that the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) begin to study the question.

The study will attempt to determine whether lower rates mean fewer low-income customers falling behind in paying their bills. With fewer delinquent customers, a utility needs to spend less money disconnecting service and/or paying a collection agency to try to collect overdue accounts.

Under the new law, the PUC must order one or more utilities to begin pilot projects to discover whether such savings will offset the income lost from charging lower rates.

The new law specifies that the PUC report its findings to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1998.

Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Arlene Lesewski (IR-Marshall) carried the Senate bill. (HF2591\*/SF2539/CH644)

## Cogeneration tax break

(See Taxes, page 61)



## ENVIRONMENT

### Prairie Island nuclear storage

Northern States Power Co. (NSP) will eventually be permitted to store radioactive waste in 17 storage casks alongside its Prairie Island power plant near Red Wing — provided it meets several conditions, under a new law.

The Minnesota Legislature, on the final day of the 1994 Legislative Session, approved the bill granting NSP the authority to store radioactive waste.

The issue pitted NSP and other energy interests against environmental groups and the power plant's neighboring Dakota community, which contends that storage outside the power plant may be unsafe for humans and the environment.

The legislation sent to the governor was a House-Senate conference committee report that emerged between widely different legislative visions on how to chart the state's energy future.

Under the House version of the legislation, NSP would have been prohibited from stor-

ing radioactive waste outside the power plant on Prairie Island. The Senate version permitted the power company to have 17 casks on Prairie Island.

Under conditions outlined in the final compromise, NSP will be able to eventually acquire and fill 17 casks, provided the company invests in alternative energy and searches for a storage site away from its Prairie Island plant.

Specifically, NSP sought the Legislature's permission to transfer radioactive waste from its indoor, underwater temporary storage pool to above-ground, 17-foot-tall steel casks weighing 122 tons when fully loaded with radioactive waste.

NSP officials have stated that without dry cask storage they would have to shut down one of the two reactors at Prairie Island within a year. With 17 of the storage casks, the utility says it can continue its Prairie Island operations until about 2001.

Under the new law, the state's largest power company has permission to use five storage casks immediately, and can use 12 more if it meets certain conditions.

Four of the 12 additional casks will be available when NSP has either constructed, purchased, or has under contract an additional 100 megawatts of wind power. NSP could only get the four additional casks if it also becomes actively engaged in searching for a cask storage site away from its Prairie

Island power plant, but still within surrounding Goodhue County.

In addition, the company can use eight more casks unless the Legislature enacts a law by June 1, 1999, specifically revoking permission. The Legislature could only revoke permission for the casks if by that time NSP has not begun constructing an alternative site or if the company has not met goals outlined in the legislation regarding wind power and biomass.

The legislation also includes provisions requiring NSP to:

- construct and operate or purchase or contract for 225 megawatts of wind energy by Dec. 31, 1998, and an additional 200 megawatts by the end of 2002;
- construct and operate or purchase or contract for 50 megawatts of biomass energy by the end of 1998. Biomass energy is electricity generated by burning farm-grown crops such as switch grass, alfalfa stalks, whole trees, etc.; and
- reduce by 50 percent the cost of the first 300 kilowatt hours per month purchased by low-income customers.

The waste storage issue came before the Legislature because in June 1993 the Minnesota Court of Appeals ruled that NSP's request for dry cask storage needed legislative approval.

NSP had received approval for its plan from the Public Utilities Commission (PUC)

### Timeline for NSP nuclear waste storage

Number of casks	Conditions*	When**
5	none	May 11, 1994
4 more	(1) NSP must file a license application with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a storage site away from Prairie Island; and (2) NSP operates or contracts for 100 more megawatts of windpower	Dec. 31, 1996
8 more	Legislature can revoke approval for these 8 casks if: (1) NSP isn't operating or doesn't have under contract 50 megawatts of biomass energy and 125 more megawatts of windpower, or (2) NSP hasn't begun construction of a waste site away from Prairie Island	June 1, 1999 (last date the Legislature can revoke authorization for 8 casks)
Any casks in addition to the above 17	Public Utilities Commission grants permission (casks must be in exchange for a Prairie Island plant shut down)	Upon PUC approval

\* Beginning Jan. 1, 1999, NSP must pay \$500,000 each year for each full cask still remaining outside its Prairie Island nuclear power plant. The money will be used to develop renewable energy sources

\*\*All of this, including the first five casks, goes into effect only when the governor and NSP enter a binding contract for the performance of the conditions. (See CH641, Art. 1, Sec. 4.)

in August 1992, but that decision was appealed by the Prairie Island Mdewakanton Dakota Tribal Council and others.

Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) sponsored the House bill. Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton) carried the bill in the Senate. (HF2140/SF1706\*/CH641)

## Wetland act amended

Counties and cities will be allowed greater flexibility in developing plans to preserve wetlands, under a new law that amends the 1991 Wetland Conservation Act.

Effective Aug. 1, 1994, the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BOWSR) can approve a city or county wetland conservation plan that slightly varies from established rules, as long as it follows state policy that there be no net loss of wetland area. An alternative wetland plan must fit into a local unit of government's overall water plan, and be supervised by county or city officials. (Sec. 5)

This change in the law will allow a county, for example, to tailor wetland management to its unique conditions. A county could restore a certain number of wetland acres, and establish credits in a wetland "bank." If a new housing development required filling a small portion of wetland, then credits for that loss of wetland could be withdrawn from the bank.

Under another section of the law, effective May 11, 1994, small road repair or development projects that involve a loss of wetland — less than 10,000 square feet or about one-fourth of an acre — will not require approval from the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers. A small project will still need approval from BOWSR, but the waiting period for public comment — which can delay construction for up to 120 days — will be eliminated. (Sec. 4)

BOWSR received \$9.8 million in the new 1994 bonding act. Most of the money will buy land adjacent to wetlands for conservation purposes. A \$300,000 appropriation, included in the total, will build new wetlands and restore drained wetlands, which will provide credits in the state wetland bank. The Department of Transportation and local governments can contract with BOWSR and acquire wetland credits.

Wetlands act as a natural biological filter, preventing sediment from building up in lakes and rivers. Uncontrolled draining of wetlands, usually to make room for new roads or housing and business developments, has contributed to flooding problems in some areas. Wetlands also recharge underground aquifers and provide wildlife and fish habitat.

Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls) sponsored the legislation. (HF3179\*/SF2724/CH627)

## Air quality permit applications

Companies that need air quality permits before the state will allow them to operate can speed up the permit application process — but only if they can afford it — under a new law effective Aug. 1, 1994.

The law will allow business owners to reimburse the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) for staff overtime or outside contractors and other costs to speed up the review of their application for an air quality permit.

Any company that can potentially release certain levels of pollutants into the air such as a paint facility, asphalt plant, or a boat or chemical manufacturer, is required by federal law to obtain an air quality permit from the MPCA. The business must have the permit prior to constructing a new facility or expanding an old one.

Before granting a permit, the MPCA must determine that the facility's new smoke stack or other emissions control system doesn't violate state or federal clean air standards.

Normally, it takes the MPCA between six and nine months to process permit applications, which the agency reviews on a first-come, first-served basis.

The new law is meant to help companies that can't wait that long.

The charges for faster service would be added to the regular bill all permit applicants now receive. The extra money, however, does not ensure the MPCA will approve the application.

Under the law, the MPCA can only accept extra money and speed up review of an application after they've determined it won't affect the agency's normal work process and won't slow down the application reviews for other companies applying for an air quality permit. Any extra money will go toward paying staff to work overtime, outside consultant fees, and other costs resulting from the quicker process.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka) and in the Senate by Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids). (HF2520/SF2289\*/CH637)

## Banning toxic tennies, etc.

Minnesota's existing Waste Management Act was amended this session and one of the many results means the ban of some athletic shoes in Minnesota.

Effective May 7, 1994, the new law bans the sale of shoes with lights triggered by a mercury-activated electric switch in the sole of the shoe.

The half gram of mercury in the switch can get loose and enter the atmosphere when the shoes are dumped or incinerated. Methyl mercury, the organic form of the liquid metal, can damage the nervous system. A half gram is the amount that can trigger fish advisories for an average-size lake.

Other sections of the new Waste Management Act, sponsored in the House by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) and in the Senate by Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch) will:

- allow the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to provide grants to build and improve regional solid waste facilities that compost, incinerate, or use garbage as fuel;
- ban landfills from accepting separated recyclable materials;
- exempt the U.S. government from certain regulations that apply to private couriers, so it can transport infectious waste. That way, outstate dentists, doctors, and veterinarians could use the U.S. postal system to mail small quantities of needles to facilities that dispose of biologically hazardous waste;
- improve the Office of Environmental Assistance's (formerly the Office of Waste Management) methods for analyzing the amount of packaging material that goes into the garbage. By the end of 1995, the state hopes to reduce by 25 percent the amount of packaging that is disposed of in landfills;
- require people who recycle CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) from air conditioners and other appliances to be trained and certified. State certification could be met by receiving federal certification as a CFC recycler;
- assess a civil penalty of \$500 against a person for knowingly releasing CFCs into the atmosphere. The release of CFCs is believed to be a contributing factor to the destruction of the earth's ozone layer;
- award grants to help build regional waste transfer facilities but only if the facility contracts for 10 years to transfer non-



A new law will help Minnesota's automobile salvage yards dispose of their battery acid, oil, antifreeze, and other hazardous substances involved in auto recycling. (HF2894\*/SF2520/CH582)

- recyclable garbage to an incinerator or composting facility;
- regulate the levels of toxic metals in ink and paints. After Sept. 1, 1994, inks and paints must have reduced levels of lead, cadmium, mercury, and chromium. Current law sets no standard; and
- allow for automobile oil filters and antifreeze to be recycled at a municipal recycling facility that burns waste.

Various sections of the new law become effective on different dates. (HF1995/SF1788\*/CH585)

## Salvage yard hazardous waste

A new law will help Minnesota's automobile salvage yards dispose of their battery acid, oil, antifreeze, and other hazardous substances involved with auto recycling.

Although salvage yard owners are already collecting the substances, many are unsure of where and how to get rid of them. The law, effective July 1, 1994, is aimed at providing a uniform procedure that all the state's salvage yard operators will be able to follow.

Under the new law, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) is required to study waste management practices that are currently being used by different auto salvage operations throughout the state. The MPCA will then work with a representative group of salvage yard operators to develop uniform cleanup and disposal methods.

Once the standards are developed, the MPCA will provide "how-to" training and technical assistance to owners and operators of the salvage yards.

An appropriation of \$494,000 will fund the program. The funds, however, will come from re-assigning some existing MPCA waste

tire funds — not draw from the state's general fund.

The study and how-to training must be carried out between July 1, 1994, and Dec. 31, 1994. The MPCA is required to report its results to the Legislature in January 1995.

Under current law, the MPCA could go out and issue citations to facilities that are not disposing of hazardous material properly. The new law will allow the MPCA to find out what salvage yards are currently doing and gather owners' opinions on the best way to correct any disposal problems.

According to the bill's House sponsor Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount), the new law takes a more proactive approach by developing reasonable standards and educating facility operators, rather than simply fining them for disposal violations.

The bill was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury). (HF2894\*/SF2520/CH582)

## Cleaning up landfills

Minnesota businesses and municipalities will pay more to dispose of their garbage, but they won't face the threat of a much greater financial strain — paying to clean up a contaminated landfill.

Under a new law, the state will pick up the tab for cleaning up many of its contaminated municipal landfills. Currently, that burden is usually shouldered by a select group of businesses and local governments the state or federal government has identified as responsible for contaminating the landfill.

By establishing a state-sponsored landfill cleanup program, lawmakers hope to end the numerous court fights between and among Minnesota businesses and municipalities over

who should pay to clean up landfills and in what amounts.

Under the new law, the state will generate money to pay for the program by raising the fee businesses and local governments pay on the garbage they generate whether it goes to a landfill, incinerator, or composting plant. It's called the solid waste generator fee.

The new law expands another passed by the Legislature in 1993. That year households began seeing a \$2 annual charge on their garbage bills and businesses and municipalities began paying 12 cents for every cubic yard of garbage they generated.

Last year, about half of the \$7 million raised went to help assess what kind of landfill cleanup was needed in the state. The other half helped fund the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA) solid waste division.

Under the new law, they will be off the hook — but all Minnesota businesses and municipalities will have to pay more to dispose of their garbage. The solid waste generator fee will rise from 12 cents to 60 cents beginning in 1995. The increase is expected to generate another \$16.4 million a year to clean up landfills.

In addition, the fee will be applied to other types of garbage that weren't assessed until now such as industrial and medical waste and construction debris.

The \$2 yearly household fee will not be affected.

Besides the increased fees, the new law allocates \$90 million from the sale of state bonds toward the landfill cleanup program over the next 10 years.

Under current law, the MPCA or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, depending on whether the state or federal government will oversee cleanup, uses landfill records to determine who dumped contaminants, hazardous material, or other pollutants into a landfill. The agency then names "responsible persons" to be held liable for paying cleanup costs.

Although the "responsible persons" are legally obligated to pay, many of them try to bring in others — or third parties — to help share the cost. According to the House bill sponsor, Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), many cities or small businesses will pay, even if they know they aren't responsible, because they're afraid it will cost more to try and fight the request.

In addition, some businesses and municipalities that already have paid for landfill cleanups, or are currently paying under a cleanup order, will be eligible for reimbursement under the program.

The legislation was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF3086\*/SF2313/CH639)

## Ensuring cleaner landfills

After Feb. 1, 1995, Minnesota garbage haulers, or the corporations and municipalities that determine where garbage is dumped, will have to pay into a trust fund that will clean up landfills if they start to leak or contaminate the water supply.

Each hauler, corporation, or municipality will have its own trust fund and any money left in the fund after 30 years from the close of the landfills will revert back.

Haulers already pay a "tipping fee" to dump their trash in a landfill. The new trust fund requirement applies only when a county waste plan provides for a superior form of waste management and the hauler, corporation or municipality chooses an inferior facility or method. For instance, if a county provides a composting facility and a hauler or corporation uses a landfill, the trust fund fee would kick in. If the county offers a state-of-the-art landfill and a hauler or municipality uses a standard landfill, the trust fund fee also would kick in.

There are older landfills that don't meet current federal pollution-containment requirements that newer landfills must. Some counties have newer, state-of-the-art landfills or have chosen waste management practices that are, under state law, superior to landfilling. About 60 percent of Minnesota garbage is processed in an incinerator or composted prior to the residue ending up in a landfill.

Under the new law, Minnesota haulers will pay \$6.45 per cubic yard or \$21.25 per ton for waste dumped in an older, unimproved landfill. If the hauler uses a new landfill that complies with current federal specifications, the trust fund payment will be \$1.38 per cubic yard or \$4.60 per ton of garbage.

No payment will be required if a hauler uses a more environmentally safe place to deliver the garbage. For instance, if a hauler delivers waste to an incinerator, composting plant, or recycling plant, he/she would not pay.

New landfills are built with liners and other safety features not found in older landfills. The Minnesota Waste Management Act lists a hierarchy of preferred waste management practices, with landfills at the bottom of the list.

The new law states that customers of a trash hauler, city, or corporation that dictates



The state will step in and take charge of cleaning up many of Minnesota's contaminated landfills. A new law establishing a landfill cleanup program will mean businesses and municipalities pay more to dispose of their garbage, but they won't have to worry about being held liable for the cleanup of a contaminated landfill. (HF3086\*/SF2313/CH639)

where garbage is delivered must be protected from financial liability if a landfill leaks hazardous wastes in the future or has other pollution problems. The trust fund becomes that protection.

A hauler, corporation, or city must keep detailed records and make quarterly reports to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) on the amount of garbage taken to a landfill, and the amount paid into the trust fund. They must set up a trust fund for each landfill they use.

The MPCA will develop rules to implement the program.

The law will take effect on Feb. 1, 1995, or when the MPCA adopts rules for the program, whichever is sooner.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) and Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch). (HF2010\*/SF2050/CH548)

## State septic tank standards

By 1996, all Minnesota counties and cities will need to adopt strict anti-pollution rules for septic tanks, under a new law.

Septic tanks, which gather, decompose, and drain human wastes into the soil, are needed by households not connected to municipal sewer systems.

More than 340,000 failed or malfunctioning septic tanks exist statewide, according to Patty Burke of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

The MPCA has guidelines regulating septic tanks and some counties already have adopted them. Effective May 11, 1994, the new law requires counties or cities to adopt the MPCA rules or set tougher rules that meet the agency's approval. The rules regulate such things as how deeply a septic tank should be buried, how and where it should drain, and how far away it should lie from surface water.

The new law, which sets aside \$120,000 for the MPCA, also requires that an existing septic sewage system be inspected whenever someone wants to add another bedroom or bathroom onto a house.

Such home improvements, said House bill sponsor Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), are a likely indication that septic tanks may soon be subject to greater use.

If the inspection shows that a septic system doesn't meet the anti-pollution rules, a building permit will be denied until the tanks are improved or replaced.

Under the new law, anyone inspecting, installing, designing, or maintaining septic systems also must obtain a license from the state at a cost of \$100 per year.

Also, the new law states that people selling a home with a septic system after Aug. 31, 1994, must disclose in writing to a buyer the location and status of the system.

Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury) sponsored the Senate version of the legislation. (HF2158\*/SF1909/CH617)

## Boats and trails

Boaters on Lake Superior will see a new harbor at Silver Bay, and snowmobilers will have more trails to travel, with money provided in a new state supplemental budget bill signed into law.

But Gov. Arne Carlson line-item vetoed \$3 million worth of environmental projects outlined in the House-Senate compromise bill. The new law now spends \$8.5 million on environmental projects across the state in

fiscal years 1994 and 1995. (See Vetoed Bills section.)

Projects in the new law include:

### Silver Bay harbor

A total of \$1 million is allotted to complete construction of a small craft harbor at Silver Bay. Last year the project received \$1 million to acquire 25 acres of land and begin development of the harbor project. The harbors are used by boaters on the North Shore as a refuge during stormy weather. The 1994 new bonding law also contains \$2.2 million to build the public boat landing. (See related story in the Bonding section). (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 2, Sec. 6)

### Lake Minnetonka boat launch

An amount of \$850,000 is set aside to acquire land for a boat access at Lake Minnetonka. The money for the boat launch also includes money for a 75 car-trailer parking area. Last year, the Legislature spent \$944,000 on the project. The Department of Natural Resources is negotiating a purchase price for the land — a private marina on Maxwell Bay at the corner of North Shore Drive and Tankawa Road in the city of Orono. The project is expected to be completed sometime next summer. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 2, Sec. 6)

### Snowmobile trails

A total of \$600,000 from the Department of Natural Resources game and fish fund is designated to maintain and construct local snowmobile trails in fiscal year 1995. The appropriation for 1995 will go to the DNR's grant-in-aid program that shares the costs for acquiring, developing, and maintaining public trails with a local sponsor, sometimes a business or civic group. The DNR pays 65 percent of the cost and the local sponsor, 35 percent. Additionally, the state program pays 90 percent of the expense to maintain the trails in the winter, while local groups pay the remaining 10 percent.

There are now 12,847 miles of these grant-in-aid snowmobile trails in Minnesota. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 2, Sec. 5, Subd. 5)

### Feedlot cleanup

An \$1.8 million appropriation in fiscal year 1995 will help clean up poultry and cattle feedlots. Animal waste can pollute streams. Of this amount, \$900,000 is earmarked for counties that have established feedlot programs. Counties receiving grants



Counties and cities will be allowed greater flexibility in developing plans to preserve wetlands, under a new law that amends the 1991 Wetland Conservation Act. (HF3179\*/SF2724/CH627)

must match the money with a mix of their own money and in-kind contributions. Another \$750,000 is appropriated to assist farmers with feedlots to help them use animal waste as crop fertilizer instead of having the waste pollute nearby water sources. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 2, Sec. 3) (See related story in the Agriculture section.)

### Power lines in the park

Northern States Power Co. is required to relocate its power lines and poles away from the Indian Mounds Park in St. Paul. The electrical utility will assume the costs involved in this project. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 2, Sec. 63) (See related story in the Energy section.)

Other provisions in the new law include:

- \$650,000 to improve state parks (Art. 2, Sec. 6);
  - \$1 million to the Board of Water and Soil Resources that will allow soil and water districts to hire staff to help landowners improve conservation practices (Art. 2, Sec. 2);
  - \$300,000 for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to support statewide partnerships to improve septic tank systems and storm sewers (Art. 2, Sec. 3);
  - \$73,000 to the MPCA to continue a program that uses citizens to monitor the water quality of lakes (Art. 2, Sec. 3);
  - \$175,000 to the Department of Agriculture for a rural loan program to improve water quality (Art. 2, Sec. 4); and
  - \$100,000 to the Department of Agriculture for demonstration projects on pest management (Art. 2, Sec. 4);
- The new law voids budget cuts made ear-

lier this year by the Department of Natural Resources to balance the books of the agency's troubled game and fish fund.

The DNR's game and fish fund has also been relieved from making treaty payments to the Leech Lake, Grand Portage and Bois Forte Ojibwe bands, as well as reimbursements to counties for lost tax revenues on land taken for wildlife management areas. This was done in a separate bill signed by Gov. Arne Carlson. These payments will now come from the state's general fund. (HF3032\*/SF2445/CH561).

The supplemental budget bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) and in the Senate by Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids). (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632)

### New trail systems

New biking and hiking trails in southeastern Minnesota will be established — at least on paper — under a new law.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, will extend the Blufflands trail system in Fillmore and Houston counties to the Mississippi River. Additional trails will extend the system to Fountain, Wykoff, Spring Valley, Mabel, Canton, and Ostrander in Fillmore County, and to Winona in Winona County.

In addition, a Shooting Star trail will be created in Mower County. The trail will start in Leroy, extend northwest through Lake Louise State Park, and connect the cities of Taopi, Adams, Rose Creek, and Lyle, and conclude in Austin.

Additional trails will be constructed to

connect the Shooting Star trail with the Blufflands trail system, and the trail from Riceville, Iowa.

Also, the law calls for the creation of a Prairie Wildflower trail in Mower, Dodge, Steele, and Rice counties. The trail will follow an abandoned railroad line from Austin northwest through Blooming Prairie and Owatonna to the city of Faribault.

The trails will be developed for biking and hiking.

Funding for all the above trail networks will have to be secured in future legislative sessions.

Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) sponsored the House bill and Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin) sponsored the Senate companion bill. (HF1906\*/SF1841/CH391)

## State parks expanded

Five Minnesota state parks will grow slightly in size as a result of a new law approved by the 1994 Legislature.

The new law authorizes the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to purchase land around the five state parks. The 1994 bonding bill appropriates \$2 million for the DNR to spend. The state parks to be enlarged are:

- George H. Crosby Manitou in Lake County;
- Old Mill in Marshall County;
- Temperance River in Cook County;
- Tettegouche in Lake County; and
- William O'Brien in Washington County.

The law specifies that the DNR can allow hunting in the Temperance River and Tettegouche state parks.

Under another provision in the law, a state park permit is not needed, nor will a fee be charged, for motor vehicles at the Veterans Memorial scenic overlook portion of Jay Cooke State Park.

The legislation, effective Aug. 1, 1994, was sponsored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) and Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch). (HF2665\*/SF2451/CH448)

## State park permits for disabled

Many campers with disabilities don't own or operate a vehicle, making it difficult for them to use Minnesota's state parks. People who use the parks must purchase and display a park permit on their vehicle's windshield.

But a new law allows people who are disabled and do not own or operate a vehicle to purchase an annual permit they can carry. The law is effective Aug. 1, 1994.

Those who qualify must apply in writing to the Department of Natural Resources and provide a letter from a licensed physician or chiropractor attesting to their disability.

The annual park permit for people who are disabled continues at the discounted rate of \$12 — instead of \$18. Currently, the same discount applies to senior citizens who are older than 65.

Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) was the House sponsor of the bill; Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the Senate companion. (HF2657\*/SF2584/CH458)

## Rochester land sale

Land belonging to the Gordy Yaeger Wildlife Management Area in Olmsted County can now be sold.

The law, effective April 29, 1994, specifies that the land will sell for \$950 per acre. The Rochester School District will be allowed to buy 20 acres; the city of Rochester, 30 acres; and the public can bid for 50 acres. The acreage sold to the school district and the city must be used for public purposes.

The school district and the city of Rochester are expected to cooperate in developing their land parcels — which lie within the Rochester city limits — into a combined city park and elementary school, according to Jack Heather, acting regional wildlife area manager for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Heather said the sale of land to the public will generate funds to buy more desirable replacement land for the wildlife area.

Most of the wildlife area land formerly belonged to the Department of Public Welfare (now the Department of Human Services) and was part of the Rochester State Hospital, now being used as a federal prison. In 1967, 155 acres was permanently transferred to the Department of Conservation (now the Department of Natural Resources). In 1971, another 550 acres was temporarily transferred to the DNR. The wildlife area covered 758 acres prior to the new land sales.

The land sales are based on recommendations from the wildlife area's advisory committee.

The wildlife area is named after Gordy Yaeger, a longtime columnist for the *Rochester Post-Bulletin*, who was an active proponent of wildlife conservation efforts. Yaeger died in 1976.

Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) sponsored the House bill and Sen. Duane Benson (IR-Lanesboro) sponsored the Senate companion. (HF2054\*/SF1858/CH531)

## Environmental shuffle

Effective July 1, 1994, the Office of Waste Management (OWM) is renamed the Office of Environmental Assistance (OEA).

The OWM responsibilities, transferred to the MPCA by executive order in 1993, also are transferred back to the new OEA under the new law.

Future directors of the office will be appointed by the commissioner of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). In the past, the directors were appointed by the governor.

Additionally, the solid and hazardous waste management duties of the Metropolitan Council are transferred to the OEA, as are Metropolitan Council employees who currently perform such duties.

A separate measure (CH544), which the governor vetoed, would have re-established the OWM as the OEA, but also would have prohibited transfer of any of its responsibilities to another state agency. Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the vetoed bill.

The new law was part of the landfill cleanup legislation sponsored in the House by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) and in the Senate by Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF3086\*/SF2313/CH639, Art. 5)

### Selling the DNR

(See Government, page 40)

### Farm feedlot cleanup

(See Agriculture, page 4)

### Water pollution prevention

(See Government, page 37)

### Littering penalties

(See Law, page 54)

### Blazing new trails

(See Bonding, page 8)

### DNR projects — Silver Bay boat landing

(See Bonding, page 8)

### DNR projects — state park improvements

(See Bonding, page 8)

### DNR projects — wolf viewing

(See Bonding, page 8)

## GAMBLING

### Omnibus gambling bill

Charitable gambling organizations will be able to sell pulltabs via vending machines, county fairgoers can watch and bet on live horse racing from other county fairs, and 18-year-olds can still gamble under the omnibus gambling bill signed into law this session.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio), includes provisions for:

#### Horse race simulcasting at fairs

That means live horse harness racing at one county fair can be broadcast live to up to four other county fairs. People can bet on those races if the fairs have the proper licensing and authorization. The five county fairs will become part of the harness racing circuit and no other county fairs can be authorized to simulcast horse racing. A fair can only broadcast live harness races to the other four fairs in its circuit and only when the fair is taking place. This portion of the law became effective May 11, 1994. (Art. 1)

#### Three pulltab machines in bars

The three pulltab machines will dispense the pulltabs instead of employees who typically keep the pulltabs in jars. The law also raises the maximum pulltab prizes from \$250 to \$500. The Gambling Control Board must write rules governing pulltab sales from dispensing devices. Those rules can't become effective before June 1, 1995. (Art. 5, Secs. 24 and 98)

#### Charitable gambling advertising

Charitable gambling organizations can use up to 5 percent, or \$5,000, of their profits to advertise their games. The House bill didn't contain the provision. The original Senate bill did. The Gambling Control Board must also write rules governing this provision. (Art. 5, Sec. 2)

#### Legal gambling age remains 18

The legal age to gamble will remain at 18, but minors won't be allowed to play bingo except at non-licensed bingo games such as some church bingos. Current law doesn't set a minimum age for bingo. An amendment successfully attached to the original House bill would have raised the current legal gambling age from 18 to 21.

Other changes in the bill will keep anyone under 18 from receiving a lottery ticket as a

gift. Currently, minors can't buy lottery tickets, but can receive them as a gift from someone of legal gambling age. (Art. 6, Sec. 94; Art. 7, Sec. 4).

#### Gambling boards

The Minnesota Racing Commission, the Gambling Control Board, and the Lottery Board all will remain. The House bill had called for their elimination or merger with other boards and the creation of a special council to advise the governor on gambling policy. Those three divisions remain in place under the compromise bill, but the advisory council still will be created. (Art. 8, Sec. 5)

#### Airport lottery ticket sales

The Minnesota State Lottery will now be allowed to sell lottery tickets at the airport. The Metropolitan Airports Commission, which oversees the Minneapolis-St. Paul Airport, can sell the tickets. The commission will authorize a non-profit organization to sell the tickets from an independently operated kiosk. This part of the law is effective Jan. 1, 1995. (Art. 6, Sec. 1) (HF321/SF103\*/CH633)

#### Off-track betting

Minnesota voters will get a chance this November to decide whether off-track horse betting should be allowed in the state, under a new law.

This year's November election ballot will include a question asking voters if the state constitution should be amended to allow off-track betting on horses. If the majority answers yes, the Legislature could authorize such betting in 1995.

Two Hector, Minn., horse breeders an-

nounced in late March they had purchased Canterbury Downs with hopes of bringing back live horse racing there. They need off-track betting parlors — where people bet on and watch races held across the country on big-screen televisions — to make a go of it, they said.

Although the 1991 Legislature approved up to four off-track telereading sites in Minnesota, the law was later declared unconstitutional by the Minnesota Supreme Court.

The new law only authorizes that a proposed constitutional amendment be put to voters. If the proposed amendment passes, it will be up to the Legislature to determine how many off-track betting parlors would be authorized in Minnesota and how they will be regulated.

The constitutional amendment question will read:

"Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to permit the legislature to authorize off-track pari-mutuel betting on horse racing in a manner prescribed by law?"

The new law also requires that the director of the Minnesota Racing Commission conduct a study and report back to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1995, with draft legislation on how off-track betting should be conducted.

The draft legislation would have to:

- provide for a limited number of off-track betting sites to be spread throughout the state;
- provide that pari-mutuel betting be conducted primarily to support live horse racing — not to supplant it; and
- provide that "off-track betting locations be limited to teletheaters with large-screen television displays of live horse racing, theater-seating and full dining and beverage service."



The legal age to play bingo is now 18 under a new omnibus gambling law. (HF321/SF103\*/CH633)

Bill sponsor Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) said live horse racing could be a huge financial industry in the state. He said he expected 400 Minnesota horse farms to spring up, should live racing return. Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the bill in the Senate. (HF3227/SF180\*/CH626)

## GAME & FISH

### Canadian fishing dispute

Minnesotans who fish in Ontario this summer can return home with only trophy fish that they intend to mount — and only one of each species.

The new law is the result of a long-running border dispute between the Ontario government and resort owners along Minnesota's northern border.

The law aims to bring Ontario officials to the bargaining table, where state officials hope to convince them to ease up on some of the regulations they've placed on Minnesota-based anglers in recent years.

The latest and most severe Canadian regulation was a 1993 law that encourages people who fish the Canadian side of Minnesota-Ontario border lakes to stay in Ontario resorts.

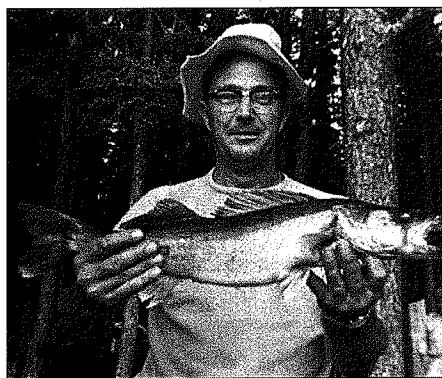
The Ontario measure puts stricter limits on anglers who stay in Minnesota than on those who stay in Ontario resorts, sometimes banning Minnesota-based anglers from keeping any walleyes they've caught on the Ontario side of Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake.

Minnesota's new law, which took effect April 22, 1994, is meant to discourage Minnesotans from crossing the border. It limits all Minnesotans who fish in Ontario — regardless of where they lodge — to the most restrictive Ontario limit placed on Minnesota-based anglers.

Although that limit should be zero, lawmakers are making an exception. Minnesotans will be allowed to bring home just one "trophy fish" of each species, and only if they bring it back whole and intend to have it mounted. The Department of Natural Resources will establish the definition of a trophy fish.

The Minnesota law will not apply to border lakes where the limits are the same for everyone. Currently, this would mean those lakes east of Rainy Lake.

The governor said he would waive the fish limits by July 1, 1994, if the Ontario government agrees to create a task force to resolve the issue by setting equal limits for everyone fishing in the designated waters.



A new law increases fish size limits for anglers hooking walleye and northern pike. (HF2731/SF2467\*/CH523)

A separate law clarifies that the importation law applies to anglers only — not to fish wholesalers and restaurants. (HF2825/SF2429\*/CH623)

The original proposal was sponsored in the House by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) and in the Senate by Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF1835\*/SF1755/CH479)

### One big walleye

Minnesota anglers can keep only one walleye longer than 24 inches per day — up from the old 'keeper' threshold of 20 inches — under a new fishing law.

The existing six-walleye daily and possession limit, which includes the single "trophy" fish, will not change.

Last year, the Legislature set the daily limit at one walleye over 20 inches long, and also limited anglers to one northern pike longer than 30 inches.

The new restrictions, effective April 29, 1994, apply to most Minnesota lakes, but do not apply to boundary waters.

An exception in the law is made for Lake of the Woods. There, anglers can take one walleye longer than 19.5 inches per day. This conforms to Ontario regulations. Also, anglers can now take only one northern pike over 36 inches per day from Lake of the Woods.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) also has the authority, by rule, to establish different length limits on different bodies of water, and designate them as "experimental waters." These rules carry the same weight as state law.

For the past 10 years, for example, anglers on Lake Mille Lacs have been limited to one walleye longer than 20 inches daily, according to Jack Wingate, resource manager for fisheries at the DNR. He said that particular DNR rule was adopted as part of an experiment to encourage more anglers to catch and release

game fish. He estimated that some 2,000 large walleye are caught and released each year due to the one-per-day limit at Mille Lacs.

The new law will not supersede any existing rules currently in effect on experimental waters so designated by the DNR.

Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison) sponsored the bill in the House and Sen. Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio), sponsored it in the Senate. (HF2731/SF2467\*/CH523)

### Harpooning rough fish

Minnesota residents have long enjoyed harpooning rough fish, and now non-residents can join in the fun.

As of April 21, 1994, non-residents can shoot rough fish — including carp, buffalo, bullhead, sucker, and sheephead — with a harpoon gun.

The new law specifies that harpooners may use a gun powered by a spring, compressed air, or rubber band. Also, the harpoon must be fastened to a line no longer than 20 feet.

The law's sponsor in the House was Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka); in the Senate, Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids). (HF2517/SF1741\*/CH467)

### Returning snagged fish

An angler on a stream or river flowing into Lake Superior who snags a fish — hooks it in any part of the body except the mouth — must immediately unhook it and return it to the water.

This provision was added to the state law that prohibits intentionally snagging fish.

Until 1992, all snagged fish had to be returned to the water. The Department of Natural Resources abolished the rule later that year, so anglers could keep snagged fish.

Some angling groups, however, complained that too many steelhead (rainbow trout) and salmon were being snagged out of pools in Lake Superior tributaries. Their desire to reverse the trend of declining steelhead and salmon runs into the big lake was translated into legislation sponsored in the House by Rep. Dave Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors), and in the Senate by Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook).

The law is effective Aug. 1, 1994. (HF1936\*/SF1915/CH460)

## No fishing refund for seniors

Minnesota seniors will not be allowed to fish for free next year in the land of 12,034 lakes.

Senior citizens were able to receive a refund on their \$4.50 fishing license, but the 1994 Legislature struck that provision from the statute books (Sec. 21, Subd. 6). It becomes effective March 1, 1995.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) had been trying to discourage seniors from applying for the refund, especially over the past three years. But the more they tried, the more senior citizens applied for refunds.

The agency lost a \$4.70 federal payment with each fishing license fee refund, in addition to the processing cost. In all, the DNR estimates it lost about \$400,000 to \$450,000 each year.

While senior anglers lose something, senior hunters gain effective Aug. 1, 1994. The DNR will allocate a certain number of permits to take deer within a game refuge to those 70 or older. (HF3032\*/SF2445/CH561 Sec. 13, Subd. 2)

## Disabled hunters

Another section of the law will allow disabled hunters — who are allowed to hunt from a vehicle — to take a deer of either sex, effective Aug. 1, 1994. (Sec. 23, Subd. 3)

## DNR accounting shifts

Effective March 1, 1995, the law will simplify DNR accounting by eliminating the \$2.50 fishing license surcharge paid by most non-senior anglers and raising the license fee by the same amount. Anglers will pay the same amount for fishing licenses. (Sec. 16, Subd. 6; Sec. 17, Subd. 7; Sec. 18, Subd. 8; Sec. 19, Subd. 12; and Sec. 20, Subd. 13)

The surcharge money went into smaller dedicated accounts for fisheries management, and the new law specifies that these funds will continue to go for the same purposes — “individual lake management, habitat preservation and improvement, and education.” (Sec. 24)

There is also a requirement that 90 percent of revenue from DNR stamps needed to fish for trout and salmon and hunt waterfowl and pheasant go directly to fish and game accounts for habitat management programs. This proposal comes after a legislative auditor's report earlier this year criticized how much money from fish and game stamp revenues went to pay for DNR administrative expenses. (Sec. 9, Subd. 5; Sec. 10, Subd. 2; Sec. 11, Subd. 3; and Sec. 12, Subd. 4)

Other sections of the new law:

- create citizen oversight committees, effective Aug. 1, 1994, to make recommendations to the Legislature and the DNR on funding issues relating to fish, the various stamp programs, the small game license surcharge and hunting issues, and the game and fish fund's annual report (Sec. 3, Subd. 4a);
- require the DNR, if it reorganizes, to negotiate with unions whose members have the potential of being involuntarily laid off (Sec. 25). This is effective Aug. 1, 1994;
- require the DNR to shift to the general fund another \$1.7 million in payments made from the game and fish fund to counties for lost revenue from lands taken off the tax rolls for use as wildlife habitat (Sec. 26). This is effective May 5, 1994. These in-lieu payments to the counties will continue to come out of the state's general fund, effective May 5, 1994 (Sec. 4, Subd. 1);
- require that additional treaty payments to the Leech Lake, Grand Portage and Bois Forte Ojibwe bands, effective Aug. 1, 1994, come from the state's general fund, not the game and fish fund (Sec. 15). These are payments to compensate the bands for not exercising their hunting and fishing rights on off-reservation treaty lands;
- expand cooperative farming agreements between the DNR and farmers who use wildlife management lands to allow for pasturing of livestock, effective Aug. 1, 1994 (Sec. 14, Subd. 3); and
- require commercial fish farms, effective May 5, 1994, to see that their fish manure complies with state laws and the rules governing animal manure and its use as fertilizer (Sec. 1).

Rep. Thomas Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the legislation. (HF3032\*/SF2445/CH561)

## Amish hunters in red

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) can prescribe an alternative color of garb for Amish deer hunters who have a religious objection to wearing blaze orange clothing, under a provision of the omnibus game and fish law.

Effective May 11, 1994, the DNR commissioner can allow red instead of blaze orange hunting jackets and hats for Amish people who hold a religious objection to the bright orange color. The exception is based upon the federal Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993.

Last year, the Legislature approved a law that required hunters to wear blaze orange during deer hunting season — instead of red — because it is considered the most visible color to the human eye. That 1993 law goes into effect in the upcoming deer hunting season this fall.

The game and fish bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) and in the Senate by Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls). (HF2825/SF2429\*/CH623)

## Two deer in NW Minnesota

Hunters can take more than one deer — one with a firearm and one with a bow and arrow — in more northwestern Minnesota counties.

Effective May 11, 1994, hunters in five northwestern Minnesota counties will be allowed to continue to take two deer in one season — provided one is by firearms and the other by archery.

Current law permits the taking of two deer in four northwestern Minnesota counties — Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, and Roseau — during the 1993 and 1994 hunting seasons. The new law extends that until 1996, and adds Pennington County.

The game and fish bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) and in the Senate by Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls). (HF2825/SF2429\*/CH623)

## Miscellaneous game, fish laws

The omnibus game and fish law will prohibit the DNR from adding more rules on how archery bows can be transported or possessed. This provision eliminates a DNR rule that archers must have their bows unstrung or in a case while in the field before and after the hours allowed for hunting.

Other sections of the new game and fish omnibus law will allow:

- road maintenance workers to remove a beaver dam blocking a waterway when it threatens to damage a public road. Beaver lodges within 300 feet of a road can be removed, if the DNR commissioner gives his approval;
- non-residents to hunt deer with antlers anywhere in Minnesota by buying a \$220 license;
- disabled war veterans to get free small game hunting licenses;
- bow hunters to use a high-tech arrowhead

with mechanically retractable blades, as long as they comply with other requirements for arrowheads used in big game hunting;

- an expanded season for hunting raccoon and red fox. By Jan. 15, 1996, the DNR commissioner must report back to the Legislature on the effect this change has on these animals and their prey; and
- individuals lawfully entitled to trap furbearing animals to sell raw furs to a licensed fur buyer, without buying a license.

The game and fish bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) and in the Senate by Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls). HF2825/SF2429\*/CH623

## Save Bambi, protect Rover

People are allowed in Minnesota to kill a dog that is pursuing, wounding, or killing deer or other game, but under a new law this practice cannot occur inside most of the Twin Cities metropolitan area and within the borders of many Minnesota cities.

The new language, effective Aug. 1, 1994, aims to protect those living in city neighborhoods, big or small.

The new law says the killing of dogs that are endangering game can only occur where it is legal to fire a pistol or rifle which, in effect, excludes most cities.

The premise of the original law was to protect deer, which are most vulnerable in deep winter snow, and fawns born in the spring. Therefore, the law allowed people to kill predatory dogs in rural areas between Jan. 1 and July 14. Citizens still can kill predatory dogs during that time, but the new law restricts them to mostly rural areas.

Dogs threatening deer or other big game can be killed by a conservation or law enforcement officer at any time and in urban as well as rural areas. Rural areas, for the most part, would not be affected by the change in the law. In the countryside, roaming packs of dogs sometimes chase down deer.

Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the bill in the House; Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls) was the Senate sponsor. (HF2046\*/SF1922/CH575)

## Minnesota Zoo, Duluth aquarium

(See Bonding, page 7)



## GOVERNMENT



### State government computers

Money for a new \$14.8 million statewide computer system to link state agencies and consolidate state accounting functions was signed into law this session.

The money is part of a \$30.7 million supplemental state budget bill and represents the bulk of a \$17.7 million appropriation for the departments of finance, administration, employee relations, and a few smaller agencies. (See Vetoed Bills section.)

In 1991, the Legislature spent \$1.8 million to begin the computer link. It authorized \$15 million for the project in 1993. The last payment for the computer system is expected to come in the 1996-97 state budgeting period. (Art. 3, Sec. 8)

Other money set aside in the new law for the departments of finance, administration, employee relations, and other smaller agencies includes:

- **Indigenous Games** — \$300,000 to the Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission to grant to the Minnesota Chippewa tribe. The tribe will host the 1995 Indigenous Games near Bemidji, Minn. The sponsor of this provision, Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji), compared the Indigenous Games to a smaller-scale Olympics. The grant must be matched by non-public funds (Art. 3, Sec. 10);

- **Streamlining local government** — \$200,000 to the Legislative Audit Commission to conduct a best practices review of Minnesota local governments to determine the best "method of service delivery" used by various city councils, county boards, and other units of local government. The commission will then recommend that other local governments, which may not be doing as well, adopt the "best practices" (Art. 3 Sec. 2); and

- **Groundwater monitoring** — \$100,000 to the Office of Strategic and Long-Range Planning to maintain a computerized database of the results of ground water quality monitoring. The monitoring is legally required in Minnesota. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 3, Sec. 6)

Other provisions in the 1994 supplemental budget law for state government boards and agencies include:

### Pay for high school league

The new law also authorizes the commissioner of employee relations to study the way the Minnesota State High School League pays its employees. No money is set aside for this provision. The report should take into account pensions, health insurance, and all other forms of compensation paid to employees.

The Department of Employee Relations must provide the report to the House and Senate education committees and governmental operations committees by February 1995. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 3, Sec. 9)

### New cars for troopers

The fee for obtaining a motor vehicle title went up \$3.50 on July 1, 1994.

From July 1, 1994, to June 30, 1997, applying for a title or a title transfer for a motor vehicle will increase from \$2 to \$5.50. After June 30, 1997, it will revert to \$3. The extra funds will be deposited in the newly created State Patrol motor vehicle account to help buy new cars for troopers.

The fund will get a maximum of \$4.3 million to purchase the vehicles. (HF3215/SF2193\*/CH632, Art. 1, Sec. 4)

### Morton loan forgiven

The city of Morton has been forgiven for a loan it took from the state.

The funds were advanced under the pilot litigation program established by the 1988 Legislature. The maximum loan under the program is \$50,000.

Lawmakers tried to forgive the loan in 1992, but that proposal was pocket vetoed by the governor. (HF3215/SF2193\*/CH632, Art. 2, Sec. 3)

### Water pollution prevention

A new state loan program will provide up to \$20 million to farmers, agriculture supply businesses, and rural landowners to prevent or relieve sources of water pollution.

The Agriculture Best Management Practices Loan Program is designed to help implement local water planning priorities, with the funds coming from the state's water pollution control revolving fund. The Department of Agriculture will establish pilot projects to develop procedures for implementing the program.

Funding applications will be reviewed and ranked according to eight listed criteria, including whether the proposed plan will improve or protect surface and groundwater quality, and whether the activities are needed to comply with existing water-related laws or rules.

Regular reports will be made to the Legislative Water Commission on the use of program funds. (HF3215/SF2193\*/CH632, Art. 2, Secs. 1-11)

Additionally, up to \$10 million from the same revolving fund will establish a clean water partnership loan program. (HF3215/SF2193\*/CH632, Art. 2, Sec. 27)

### Restructuring ombudspersons

The four ombudspersons representing Minnesota's communities of color will be centralized in a single state office.

The four ombudspersons now work in conjunction with the Indian Affairs Council, the Spanish-Speaking Affairs Council, the Council on Black Minnesotans, and the Council on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans.

Each of those state councils now has an ombudsperson to ensure that families of color are protected during child placement proceedings. The new law gives the ombudspersons more autonomy.

The office will retain its powers to investigate agencies, programs, and facilities which provide protection or placement services to children of color. The law does not grant additional powers to the ombudspersons.

The provision was originally sponsored by Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) as HF2307. (HF3215/SF2193\*/CH632, Art. 4, Secs. 62-64)

### State archaeologist

For the first time since the position was created in 1963, the state archaeologist will be a paid position. A salary of \$50,000 has been set aside for the position, but the salary is to be adjusted so it is comparable to that of other state employees.

The state archaeologist is appointed by the Minnesota Historical Society for a four-year term.

Current law requires that the archaeologist make environmental findings before certain development projects — both public and private — are allowed to continue.

The most recent state archaeologist quit in late 1992. The post has remained vacant since then.

Rep. Bob Waltman (IR-Elgin) told members last session of irate phone calls from constituents unable to sell plots of land until the extent of Indian burial grounds on the property had been determined by the archaeologist.

At that time, there was a backlog of 80 site visits the archaeologist was scheduled to make. (HF3215/SF2193\*/CH632, Art. 4, Secs. 48-51)

### Grants for youth

More than \$2 million will fund the Minnesota Youth Program for economically disadvantaged 14- to 21-year-olds.

The program will target runaways, high school dropouts, those with disabilities, and homeless kids, among others.

Its goal is to provide work experience and education at the same time.

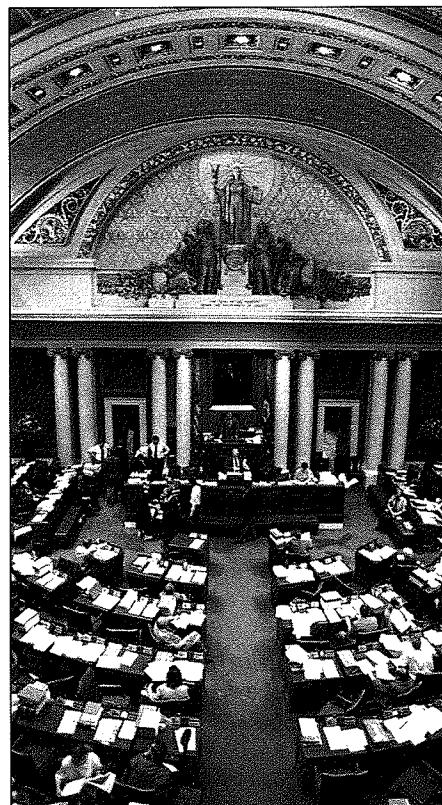
Participants will be paid at least the minimum wage, but employers could increase the pay.

Funding of \$1.8 million is contained in the omnibus crime bill. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 1, Sec. 12) An additional \$230,000 is contained in the supplemental appropriations bill.

Of that money, \$150,000 will go to the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, and \$85,000 will go to the city of St. Paul. These two particular grants must be matched by non-state sources. (HF3215/SF2193\*/CH632, Art. 4, Secs. 66, 67)

### Elected officials and ethics

Minnesota lawmakers can no longer accept gifts from those who are trying to influence their votes, under a new law.



Nearly all lobbyists' gifts to lawmakers are banned under the new ethics law, one of the first bills to be signed into law in 1994. (HF1863\*/SF1737/CH377)

A new ethics law, the strictest-ever to emerge from the Minnesota Legislature, bans lawmakers from accepting any gifts from lobbyists. Such gifts would include money, property, a service, a loan, or a promise of future employment. Although not specifically listed, food and beverages also would be considered gifts, and, therefore, are prohibited. The same goes for tickets to sporting events and other entertainment. The new law takes effect Aug. 1, 1994.

Previous law did not set a limit on what a lobbyist could spend on a legislator, but any time the tab amounted to more than \$50, the lobbyist was required to report it to the state's Ethical Practices Board.

In addition to elected officials such as representatives, senators, and the governor, other public officials and all employees of the Legislature also are forbidden from accepting gifts from lobbyists.

Many elected officials in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area also are covered under the new law. Elected county officials from Anoka, Carver, Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington, Scott, and Dakota counties cannot accept gifts, and neither can members of a regional railroad authority or elected city officials in Bloomington, Minneapolis, Coon Rapids, St. Paul, Burnsville, Brooklyn Park, and Plymouth.

Also covered under the ban are: the Metropolitan Council, the Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission, the Regional Transit Board, the Metropolitan Transit Commission, the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission, the Metropolitan Airports Commission, the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission, the State High School League, and Minnesota Technology Inc.

There are a few exceptions to the ban on gifts. For instance, a lawmaker may accept a plaque or similar memento recognizing service, or a meal after he or she has appeared at a meeting to give a speech or answer questions on an issue.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston) and in the Senate by Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF1863\*/SF1737/CH377)

## Protecting free speech

A new law to curb lawsuits against citizens who exercise their constitutional right to speak out — typically against condominium projects, landfills, or other developments — was approved by the 1994 Legislature.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) and Sen. Jane Krentz (DFL-May Township), will better protect citizens and civic organizations from lawsuits called SLAPP suits. These Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation often are designed to stop people from testifying against a project before a city council or other governing board, or from writing a letter to their local newspaper in opposition to a project.

The law, which took effect May 6, 1994, requires developers or others filing the legal action to prove that they have been harmed by the person or people whose words or actions are at issue.

If not, the measure specifies that such a lawsuit be dismissed. The law protects people's "lawful conduct or speech" by making them immune from liability if their actions are "genuinely aimed in whole or in part at procuring favorable government action . . . unless the conduct or speech constitutes a tort or a violation of a person's constitutional rights."

Until this law, the citizen or citizens against whom such a suit was brought must have, in essence, proved their innocence.

In addition, the law requires the losers of such cases to pay the attorney fees of the winner. And it also allows the winner to seek damages against the initiator of such a SLAPP suit if he or she can prove it was brought to harass, inhibit public participation, or otherwise harm the winner.

Lawmakers were concerned that the threat of a SLAPP suit will intimidate citizens and make them afraid to speak out. (HF1155/SF584\*/CH566)

## Revamped Met Council

Members of the Metropolitan Council will remain appointed by the governor, but the regional governing board will absorb the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC), the Regional Transit Board (RTB), and the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission (MWCC), under a new law.

Under the law, the MTC, RTB, and MWCC will no longer exist and their duties will be transferred to the Metropolitan Council. The MTC and the MWCC were abolished July 1, 1994. The RTB will be abolished Oct. 1, 1994.

Employees of the RTB cannot be laid off before January 1995 and employees of the MTC and the MWCC cannot be terminated before January 1996. The agencies employ about 3,635 people.

Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls), the bill's sponsor, originally had pushed for an elected Metropolitan Council, but that version of his bill failed by one vote. Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls) carried the bill in the Senate.

The Metropolitan Council plans and coordinates the development of airports, parks, roads and transit, sewage, and other regional issues for the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Its authority encompasses 100 cities, and the council has a full-time staff of about 150 employees.

The new measure provides for the Metropolitan Council to own and operate the metropolitan area's transit and sewage collection and treatment systems.

Effective Jan. 1, 1995, the council's top staff position, which is now the executive director, will be the regional administrator.

Also effective Jan. 1, 1995, 16 of the 17 Metropolitan Council members will draw a \$20,000 annual salary, rather than the \$50 per day payments they now receive. The per diem payments amount to about \$5,740 per year. The council chair's annual salary was reduced from about \$67,000 to \$52,500. (HF2276/SF2015\*/CH628)

## Open meetings: town boards

A new law says a town board must notify certain news organizations of its members' intent to make on-site inspections of township properties.

Formerly, town board members could gather to make on-site inspections without violating the open meeting law if the town had no employees or staff to perform the inspections.

That law is amended to say the town board

must make a good faith effort to notify those news organizations who request notification of the inspections.

The open meeting law says members of governmental bodies cannot meet without notifying the media so journalists can attend the meetings.

The measure was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) and in the House by Rep. LeRoy Koppendrayner (IR-Princeton). (HF2533/SF2262\*/CH455)

## 'Enhanced' 911 service

Beginning in January 1995, Minnesota phone customers will pay 10 cents each month to help some Minnesota counties install state-of-the-art emergency 911 systems and to help counties that already have a 911 system maintain it.

With such "enhanced 911" systems, the location of a caller who reports an emergency is automatically displayed on a dispatcher's computer screen. The advanced technology allows dispatchers to send assistance to people who are too distressed to convey their location or who are unsure of their location.

Currently, all Minnesotans pay a monthly 911 fee of 14 cents per phone line. The additional 10-cents-per-month charge will go into a special revenue fund. A county opting to upgrade its 911 system would then be able to use a portion of those dollars to move to enhanced 911 services, but only if the county also raises one-third of the cost itself.

The additional 10-cents-per-month charge will not be assessed to cellular phone users, and after one year the state will adjust the monthly charge to reflect the amount actually needed to help maintain current 911 systems and to fund counties choosing to upgrade their 911 systems.



The Metropolitan Council will expand to include the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC), the Regional Transit Board (RTB), and the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission (MWCC). (HF2276/SF2015\*/CH628)

All of Minnesota's 87 counties have some level of 911 service, according to the Department of Administration. Twenty-two Minnesota counties already have enhanced 911 services, while 26 have just the basic service, according to the department. The remaining counties are in varying stages of upgrading their 911 systems.

Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Arlene Lesewski (IR-Marshall) carried the Senate bill. The law becomes effective July 1, 1994. (HF2590/SF2540\*/CH616)

## Emergency Response Commission

A new law ensures county emergency managers are represented by one of their own on the board that coordinates the state's emergency response plans.

The Emergency Response Commission is made up of the state commissioners of public safety, pollution control, health, and agriculture, plus 17 members appointed by the governor. Under the new law, the governor will appoint an additional member to represent local emergency managers.

The commission attempts to inform the public and local safety officials about potential environmental and other safety hazards in their communities. The commission also tries to inform the public as to what to do in the case of emergencies, from weather-related problems to chemical spills.

Emergency managers work for individual Minnesota counties to make sure the counties can immediately respond to any type of emergency. They weren't represented on the commission before because the commission reviewed and approved each counties' emergency plans.

Now regional boards review those plans.

The measure, effective Aug. 1, 1994, was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Roy Terwilliger (IR-Edina) and in the House by Rep. Mark Olson (IR-Big Lake). (HF2843/SF2009\*/CH584)



## Fire aid for Indian reservations

American Indian tribal reservations can receive state funds to help run their fire departments under a new law.

Currently, Minnesota fire departments with 10 paid or volunteer firefighters, including a chief and assistant chief, are eligible to re-

ceive state fire aid. The new law will include tribal reservation fire departments.

Last year, the state paid out \$10.5 million in aid based on a fire district's population and tax base.

To be eligible, all Indian and non-Indian fire departments must meet state requirements, including using a motorized fire truck equipped with a motorized pump.

Fire aid comes from a tax on fire, lightning, and sprinkler leakage insurance payments in the state. The aid is distributed by the Department of Revenue.

The new law took effect April 23, 1994, and applies to fire state aid paid in 1995 and years after.

The measure was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine) and in the House by Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji). (HF2402/SF2171\*/CH498)

## Two-way radio

Local governments and police, fire, and other public safety units in the Twin Cities metropolitan area will still be prevented from using a portion of the radio spectrum, under a law that became effective Jan. 31, 1994.

The new law extends a ban, enacted by the 1993 Legislature, on applications to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for two-way radio licenses in the 800 megahertz range.

Other radio frequencies are being used now, but radio traffic is increasing, thus the need for the 800 megahertz frequency. To ensure the transition to the new frequency is smooth, the state decided in 1993 to study how best to get Twin Cities police, fire, and ambulance services on board.

The 1993 Legislature enacted the ban on 800 frequency applications to give local governments time to develop a "regional trunked radio system" to ensure that fire, police, ambulance, sheriff, and other public safety agencies could communicate better with one another.

With such a linked radio system, law enforcement officers from different agencies and jurisdictions could, for example, pursue a suspect fleeing across city and county boundaries more effectively.

The new law extends by a year the Feb. 1, 1994, deadline a 31-member Metropolitan Council task force had to complete its study of the situation. The legislation also extends until June 30, 1995, the ban on license applications to the FCC. The ban applies to all county and city governments in the seven-

county Twin Cities metropolitan area as well as to the Mdewakanton Dakota community.

Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park) carried the Senate bill. (HF1996/SF1826\*/CH424)

## Applications via computer

A new law means it will one day be possible to apply to serve on a state board or task force merely by turning on a computer and punching a few keys.

The law gives the Office of the Secretary of State the authority to receive applications for volunteer openings electronically. Anyone who wishes to file for a vacancy on a state task force, commission, or board must, in most cases, do so through that office.

The office currently doesn't have the technology to receive applications via computer. But it may within one year, said Paula Biever, open appointment advisor in the office. Then people could use the network of computer users — called the Internet or the Information Superhighway — to file for openings. Those who don't have home access to the Internet may be able to use it at a public library, Biever said.

The law also gives the Office of the Secretary of State the authority to post board and commission vacancies on Internet.

The law is effective Aug. 1, 1994.

The measure was sponsored in the House by Rep. Mark Mahon (DFL-Bloomington) and in the Senate by Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan). (HF2409/SF2081\*/CH480)

## Selling the DNR

Your fishing regulations booklet from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) could soon have a new look. A new law gives the DNR permission to sell advertising space in its publications.

After Aug. 1, 1994, advertising revenue can be used to defray the costs of DNR publications, videos, and informational materials. The agency, however, cannot accept ads from elected officials or candidates for elective office.

The law also clarifies that the DNR can give away souvenirs — with a value of less than \$10 — that promote natural resource conservation or wildlife management programs. The total value of items given away in this program can't exceed \$25,000 per year.

Volunteers in various DNR programs could receive a coffee mug or a poster to acknowledge their efforts, under a provision of the new law, explained Marcy Dowse, director of information and education for the DNR.

Another provision clarifies in law what has been a long-standing DNR practice: the recognition of corporate and individual gifts or in-kind services on "plaques, signs, publications, audio-visual materials, and media advertisements."

The law comes from bills that were passed by both the House and Senate in 1993. A House and Senate conference committee couldn't resolve differences in 1993, so it was tabled until the 1994 Legislative Session. The conferees met again this year and came up with a compromise.

Rep. Ken Wolf (IR-Burnsville) sponsored the House bill and Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury) sponsored the Senate companion. (HF859/SF760\*/CH509)

## DHS, MnDOT rule waivers

Employees with Minnesota's Department of Human Services and the Department of Transportation can help do away with cumbersome civil service employment rules, under a pilot program created by a new state law.

The law, effective July 1, 1994, calls for a joint committee of up to 10 members to study the civil service rules that govern each agency and recommend those that could be eliminated. The committee cannot legally find affirmative action or seniority rules unnecessary.

The committee will identify any rule members think prevents the departments from adopting "innovative policies or procedures." It will also determine whether "innovation would be fostered" if the rule were completely or partially waived.

An already-in-place task force will then study the committee's recommendations on rule waivers and ask the Department of Employee Relations to do away with rules the committee finds unnecessary.

The committee will study the effects a rule waiver has on the agency. For the next three years the committee must report to the head of both agencies, telling them of rule waivers that didn't help. The commissioners of the two departments can then reinstate the rules.

The commissioners will report to the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations on the results of the program each year until its conclusion in 1997.

The measure was sponsored in the House by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) and in the Senate by Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul). (HF2772\*/SF2258/CH453)

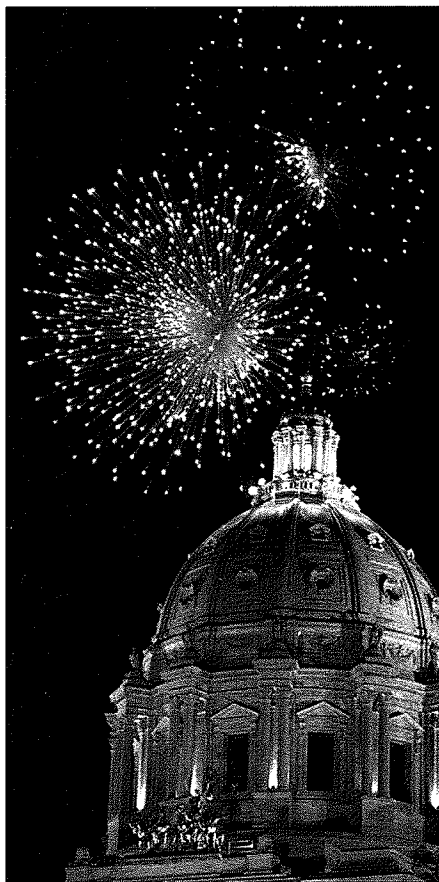
## Fireworks study

The state fire marshal will study fireworks safety and how fireworks display operators would best be regulated by the state, under a new law.

The study will make recommendations to increase the safety level of public fireworks displays, create requirements for fireworks operators, and establish a program to certify public display operators.

Recommendations must be submitted to the Legislature by Dec. 31, 1994.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and in the Senate by Sen. Dan Stevens (IR-Mora). (HF2836/SF2425\*/CH405)



The state fire marshal will study fireworks safety and how fireworks display operators would best be regulated by the state, under a new law. (HF2836/SF2425\*/CH405)

## More power to revoke licenses

A new law gives more authority to the Department of Commerce to deny, suspend, or revoke a state-issued license.

Under current law, the department may deny, suspend, or revoke a state-issued license for several reasons.

The new law, effective April 1, 1994, expands that power so the department can deny, suspend, or revoke the state-issued license of a person who provides false, misleading, or incomplete information to the Department of Commerce, or has refused to allow a reasonable inspection of records or premises.

The law also clarifies that the commissioner's authority includes the power to enforce its responsibilities under the petroleum tank release cleanup fund law.

Under the state's petroleum tank release cleanup fund law, or Petrofund program, owners of storage tanks may recover up to 90 percent of a site's cleanup cost. Those seeking reimbursement for such costs are required by law to provide the Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board with detailed financial records upon request.

The new law will allow the Department of Commerce to deny, suspend, or revoke the license of those seeking Petrofund reimbursement if they fail to meet the disclosure requirements.

The proposal was sponsored in the House by Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton) and in the Senate by Sen. Cal Larson (IR-Fergus Falls). (HF2201/SF1750\*/CH385)

## Department of Economic Security

The Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training has a new moniker with a distinctly older flavor. On April 22, 1994, its name was legally changed to the Department of Economic Security — the same name the department had from 1977 to 1985, under a bill signed into law.

The name change reflects the "role, mission, and responsibility" of the department, said its commissioner, R. Jane Brown, who pushed for the legislation this session. A similar bill failed last year.

The department does much more than find jobs for people and train them, said Brown, explaining the department's decision to seek a name change.

The department administers programs such as Head Start, a government education program for disadvantaged pre-schoolers, and

provides help with energy bills and services to the blind.

Rep. Barb Vickerman (IR-Redwood Falls) sponsored the bill in the House. Sen. Dennis Frederickson (IR-New Ulm) sponsored the Senate companion. (HF936\*/SF961/CH483)

## Charitable giving campaign

A law governing an annual charitable giving campaign organized by state employees was changed to allow the continued participation of two charities.

Due to changes made by the 1993 Legislature, the United Negro College Fund would have been excluded from an annual state employee fund drive that raises money through payroll deductions for several different charities.

The college fund would have been excluded because its national board members live outside of Minnesota and its funds go to colleges outside the state.

But a new law includes a provision that educational institutions can receive money from the fund drive if they have a "local advisory board composed of members who live or work in the community."

Also, the college fund changed to conform with new language in the state law that requires educational institutions distribute at least 70 percent of the revenues from the fund-raising campaign to Minnesota residents. The college fund will use its income from the state employee campaign to fund scholarships for deserving Minnesota high school graduates.

Another change in the new law will benefit Open Your Heart to the Hungry and Homeless, a group that provides food and shelter to needy Minnesotans. The group was established by state employees and provides direct grants to grassroots agencies operating food shelves and homeless shelters.

The 1994 law exempts the state employee charity from monitoring the finances, management and programs of the food shelves and shelters it contributes to.

The law took effect on April 26, 1994.

Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Sandra Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the legislation. (HF2680\*/SF2231/CH535)

## People's (legislative) court

Two companies nabbed in an environmental "sting" operation by the Office of the Attorney General — and later exonerated — will be reimbursed for court costs and attorney fees, under the "claims law" approved by the Legislature.

A Minneapolis business owner, whose construction site was vandalized, and several dozen veterans who are eligible for military service bonuses also will receive money from the state.

These are among the roughly 120 appropriations listed in the 1994 omnibus claims bill signed into law. It totals about \$146,000.

The Legislature's Joint Subcommittee on Claims considers claims made against the state each year. The panel serves as an informal "court." Individuals who feel the state is responsible for a financial loss can plead their case for reimbursement.

This year's law, which became effective May 11, 1994, contains claims that range from \$15 to \$44,855.

The highest claim will pay a Minneapolis company for the loss of income due to a state bidding oversight and vandalism to a construction project. The lowest claim will pay a World War II veteran who is eligible for a military service bonus.

A \$32,000 appropriation in the law will reimburse two businesses that incurred legal costs from a December 1992 sting operation by the attorney general's "E-Team," as the environmental investigation unit was called.

Agents of the Office of the Attorney General tried to lure companies into contracting for illegal hazardous waste dumping. Flyers were sent to 571 Minnesota companies by Red Lion Disposal, a fictitious company created by the E-Team.

However, a Ramsey County judge ruled in 1993 that the investigation used unconstitutional entrapment and dismissed charges against a Little Canada firm. The state attorney general then dropped similar charges against another company. The companies now will be able to recoup their legal bills by filing a claim with the Department of Finance.

Most of the payments contained in the 1994 claims law, 98 this year, will compensate Minnesota veterans for state-authorized bonuses based on their length of military service during wartime.

The most unique appropriation in the new law might be the \$1,363 reimbursement to a Stearns County man who needed medical treatment after being bitten by a cat while

doing his court-ordered community service work.

A change made by this year's law will require a person filing a claim with the subcommittee to pay a \$5 filing fee. Previously, there was no charge. The filing fee will be refunded if the person successfully obtains an award from the subcommittee.

The claims bill was sponsored by Rep. Andy Steensma (DFL-Luverne) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul). (HF3211\*/SF2910/CH620)



## HEALTH

### MinnesotaCare

A new law will provide health coverage to more uninsured Minnesotans.

However, the law actually delays coverage for those who are supposed to be eligible for MinnesotaCare under a 1992 law.

Beginning Oct. 1, 1994, single adults and people in households with no children with incomes less than 125 percent of federal poverty guidelines will be eligible for MinnesotaCare. For an individual, that's \$9,204 per year; for a couple, \$12,300 annually.

All families and individuals not eligible for Medical Assistance and who are within plan income limits were scheduled to be eligible for MinnesotaCare on July 1, 1994. The new law delays their eligibility until Oct. 1, 1995.

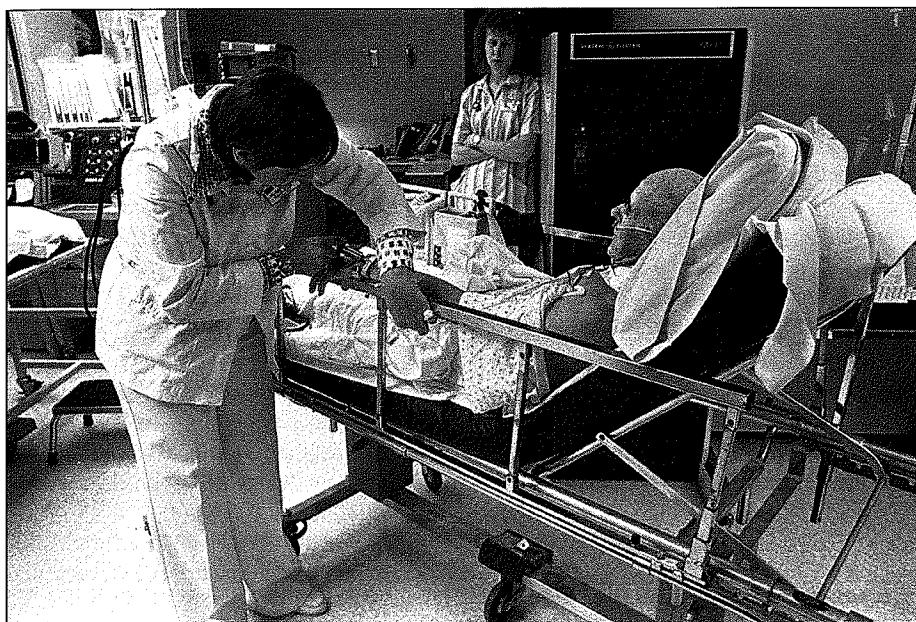
At present, there are 62,305 MinnesotaCare enrollees. Estimates place enrollment after single adults and childless couples are added at 89,798 for fiscal year 1995.

The current 2 percent tax on gross revenues from all health care providers, hospitals, pharmacies, and wholesale drug distributors, expected to generate \$138.6 million in fiscal year 1995, will cover all 89,798 expected enrollees.

On Oct. 1, 1995, single adults and childless couples with incomes up to 275 percent of federal poverty guidelines will be eligible for MinnesotaCare. (Art. 13, Sec. 2)

A 1993 law also stated that new enrollment in MinnesotaCare must cease effective June 1, 1994, unless the 1994 Legislature approved a plan to balance the 1996-1997 MinnesotaCare budget. Lawmakers did not craft such a plan.

Instead, the 'no new enrollees' law was deleted from the books, and the departments of human services and health were charged with developing a plan to ensure that program expenditures would be covered by the 2 percent provider tax on hospitals, health



Beginning Oct. 1, 1994, single adults and childless couples with annual incomes less than \$9,204 and \$12,300, respectively, will be eligible for MinnesotaCare, the state's health plan for uninsured Minnesotans. (HF2525/SF2192\*/CH625)

care providers, and wholesale drug distributors, and the 1 percent gross premiums tax for fiscal year 1997 on health maintenance organizations. This delays by one year reports that were to be developed by the departments for 1994.

Those reports, however, won't tell lawmakers how to adequately fund the universal coverage goal under the current financing system.

The new law promises universal health coverage for all uninsured Minnesotans by July 1, 1997, but does not provide funding to meet the goal. Lawmakers will address how to fund the universal coverage goal next session.

The proposal does build on legislation passed during the last two legislative sessions and continues attempts to stem the growth in health care and insurance costs while increasing access to doctors and other health care professionals for uninsured Minnesotans.

The law says the state will complete its restructuring of Minnesota's health care delivery system by July 1, 1997.

Once the system reform is completed, Minnesotans won't simply have health coverage available — they'll have to be covered. The bill mandates that each Minnesota resident "shall obtain and maintain qualifying [health care] coverage."

By Jan. 1, 1998, each Minnesotan also will have a health care identification card detailing their coverage.

The new health care system will be divided into two categories: integrated service net-

works (ISN) and regulated all-payer option (RAPO) for those not belonging to an ISN.

The 1993 Legislature encouraged the formation of ISNs, which would provide a full array of health care services, from routine primary and preventive care through acute inpatient hospital care, for a fixed price.

By law, ISNs are to be non-profit corporations that must participate in the Medical Assistance, General Assistance Medical Care, and MinnesotaCare programs.

Joining an ISN is voluntary for all health care providers. Those choosing not to join will become part of the "regulated all-payer system" (the fee-for-service alternative to integrated networks). Both systems would be strictly regulated by the state.

As an intermediary step toward the establishment of managed care networks, community integrated service networks, or CISNs, will be formed. These "mini-ISNs" will begin providing health care services to smaller communities throughout the state beginning Jan. 1, 1995.

Each CISN will serve up to 50,000 people and will be regulated in much the same way health maintenance organizations (HMOs) are now regulated. The benefits provided by CISNs must meet the minimum benefits outlined in law for HMOs.

Deductibles of up to \$1,000 per person per year could be charged, provided that out-of-pocket expenses don't exceed \$3,000 per person or \$5,000 per family per year. The deductible would not apply to preventive health care services.

The new law delays the start up of ISNs, which have more than 50,000 people and have no limit on the number of people who can be enrolled. ISNs can't begin forming voluntarily until July 1, 1996. They were to begin forming on July 1, 1994.

While the governor did exercise his line-item veto authority on two provisions of the new MinnesotaCare law, they do not affect the policy changes outlined here.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and in the Senate by Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls).

Other provisions in the bill (HF2525/SF2192\*/CH625) include:

### Expanded HMO coverage

The law requires HMOs to offer expanded coverage for "allied independent health providers," effective Jan. 1, 1995. Such providers include chiropractors, marriage and family therapists, social workers, and dietitians.

Those allied providers must meet the HMO's credentialing standards, contract terms, and managed care rules. Rules may include a mandatory referral from the HMO before a patient could see an allied provider.

As long as allied providers meet those requirements, HMOs could not refuse them entrance to an expanded provider network.

The HMOs will be allowed to offer the allied provider network as a separate insurance plan — at an additional cost — as long as the increase can be justified and is approved by the Department of Health.

The Medicare, Medical Assistance, General Assistance Medical Care, and MinnesotaCare programs are exempted from the expanded allied health coverage mandate. (HF2525/SF2192\*/CH625, Art. 1, Sec. 6)

### Office of consumer information

To help individuals make an informed choice about their health insurance coverage, a state office of consumer information will be formed within an information clearinghouse established by the Department of Health. The office will serve as a resource center and help consumers to obtain coverage. Quality report cards would be available upon request from the information clearinghouse, based on data provided by each health organization. (HF2525/SF2192\*/CH625, Art. 2, Sec. 1)

Additionally, each ISN must establish an office of consumer services, responsible for handling all enrollee complaints and inquiries. (HF2525/SF2192\*/CH625, Art. 4, Sec. 3)

## Reform effectiveness

How many Minnesotans are now without health care coverage and how effective are the reforms of the past few years? The Minnesota Health Care Commission is asked in the new law to authorize a study to find out. The Department of Human Services will analyze the current MinnesotaCare population to determine the effects of existing health care reforms. Results are to be reported to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1995. (Art. 6, Sec. 5)

The commission also is asked to present the Legislature with a specific percentage of income that overall health care costs to a family or individual should not exceed. (HF2525/SF2192\*/CH625, Art. 6, Sec. 6)

## Financing study

The question of how to finance the state's public health insurance programs will be studied by the Minnesota Health Care Commission in consultation with the departments of commerce, health, human services, and revenue.

State health care financing and tax systems will be examined and recommendations for a "stable, long-term funding system" will be developed.

Although the law states that universal coverage, "to the extent possible," should be funded without a net increase in spending or taxes, one of the study's charges will be examining broad-based taxes such as an income or payroll tax.

A report to the Legislature is due by Jan. 1, 1995. (HF2525/SF2192\*/CH625, Art. 6, Sec. 7)

## Uniform billing forms

To streamline administrative efforts, the law mandates uniform billing forms. Phase-in of the forms, for all areas of the health care industry, is to be completed by July 1, 1996. Providers could avoid the uniform forms only if they use an equivalent electronic billing format. (Art. 9, Secs. 1-5)

Additionally, the Minnesota Center for Health Care Electronic Data Interchange will be created to make the exchange of information more efficient. (HF2525/SF2192\*/CH625, Art. 9, Sec. 8)

## Single payer study

A \$65,000 study to determine whether the state could save money with a single-payer health care system will be conducted by the Office of the Legislative Auditor.

A separate bill (SF1867) proposing the same study was vetoed by the governor May 2.

Under a single-payer system, the state government would take over the payment of all health care services or authorize one outside insurance company, acting somewhat like a public utility, to handle all the claims.

Currently, many different private insurance companies and health care groups pay claims filed by patients, clinics, doctors, and others.

A report to the Legislature is due by Jan. 15, 1995. (HF2525/SF2192\*/CH625, Art. 5, Sec. 9)

## Merging public assistance programs

The commissioner of the state Department of Human Services is to develop a plan to unify the Medical Assistance, General Assistance Medical Care, and MinnesotaCare programs by July 1, 1997.

County representatives and consumer groups are to help develop the plan as well. (HF2525/SF2192\*/CH625, Art. 5, Sec. 3)

## 'Integrated Service Networks'

Ramsey Health Care Inc. can switch its status from a public corporation to a non-profit corporation, therefore, easing an impending merger with HealthPartners.

The new law permitting the merger paves the way for the combined facility to become an "integrated service network," which will soon become part of the new comprehensive state health care system for uninsured Minnesotans.

Integrated Service Networks (ISNs) will be non-profit corporations that provide an array of health care services for a fixed cost.

Without the merger, Ramsey Health Care would have had the health care delivery system of a hospital and clinic but would have lacked the insurance administration that HMOs provide.

HealthPartners is the umbrella non-profit organization formed when two health maintenance organizations (HMOs) — Group Health and Med Centers — combined.

The new law only helps make way for the merger because it was unclear legally what would happen if a non-profit, private organization united with a public corporation. The law does not authorize the deal.

Ramsey Health Care has three subsidiaries: St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center, Ramsey Clinic, and Ramsey Foundation.

The law also states that St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center and any successor medical organization must serve impoverished people as well as those who are well off. Ramsey

County owns the hospital's property and the medical center provides care to poor patients in lieu of rent.

Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the law. The law can take effect only if it is approved by the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners. (HF2296/SF2210\*/CH549)

## Spiritual healing penalties

Parents who rely on spiritual healing to cure their sick child must — at a minimum — report that illness to social service officials or face criminal penalties if the child suffers substantial harm.

Effective Aug. 1, 1994, anyone responsible for a seriously ill child who relies on spiritual healing instead of taking him or her to the doctor must report the condition of the child to welfare or social service agencies, the police department, or the county sheriff.

The law is intended to ensure that people who use prayer or other spiritual means as a sole method of curing their children at least report a severe illness to a social service agency.

Local welfare agencies will be authorized to ensure that the child receive traditional medical care if the reliance on spiritual healing may result in serious danger to the child's health.

The measure comes after a 12-year-old Minnesota boy died because his parents — who were Christian Scientists — didn't take him to a doctor when he developed juvenile diabetes. Christian Scientists rely on the power of prayer to heal.

A person who knows a child's health is in serious danger and doesn't report it could be found guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the child suffers "substantial or great bodily harm because of the lack of medical care." If the child dies, the responsible adult could be found guilty of a felony and face a maximum penalty of two years in prison and a \$4,000 fine.

The law doesn't say parents or guardians can't use spiritual means or prayer to heal their children, but they must report the child's illness to social service agencies.

Rep. Phil Carruthers, House sponsor of the provision, has tried and failed the past three years to remove the "spiritual healing" exemption from Minnesota child neglect and endangerment statutes. The law requires parents to provide basic necessities to their children such as food, clothing, child care, and health care, but makes an exception for spiritual healing.

While the spiritual healing exemption stays, under the new law, a "good faith reliance" on spiritual means or prayer for treatment of a child does *not* exempt a parent or guardian from the duty to report that their child is seriously ill. So while parents wouldn't face child neglect or endangerment charges, they would face stiff fines and possible jail time for failing to report their child's illness.

In 1991, the Minnesota Supreme Court upheld the dismissal of negligence charges against the guardians of the 12-year-old diabetic, Ian Lundman, who died in 1989. The guardians were members of the Christian Science religion. In its opinion, the court cited the language in the Minnesota law that allowed the "good faith reliance on spiritual treatment and prayer" when treating illness.

Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the bill in the Senate. (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636, Art. 2, Secs. 57-59)

## Lead-contaminated homes

New state regulations will be drafted on how to prevent lead poisoning when fixing up potentially lead-contaminated houses.

Under a new law, effective May 6, 1994, the state departments of health and administration will develop lead safety standards dealing specifically with home repairs that may "disrupt lead-based paint surfaces."

For example, the replacement of windows or the installation of cable television wire could create a potential lead hazard by disrupting a previously sealed lead-based paint surface.

The new procedures, which will address lead cleanup and disposal, must be completed by July 1, 1995.

The law also requires:

- new standards to reduce lead contamination in drinking water;
- the review of current lead removal standards, laws, and rules; and
- the health commissioner to come up with a plan for the state to conform with federal standards on who can remove the lead and how they are trained. The commissioner must report to the Legislature by Jan. 10, 1995.

The Minnesota Department of Health also will apply for federal grants to subsidize the cost of the current lead cleanup training program and to increase the number of certified contractors qualified to do the work.

The supplemental health and human services budget bill, vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson, had included \$400,000 for lead cleanup programs.

The new law was sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth). (HF2916/SF2710\*/CH567)

## Get the lead out

Lead water pipes are the main source of lead contamination in tap water, and a new law will help St. Paul residents replace problem pipes going into their homes.

Under the new law, a homeowner could have the cost of replacing old pipes tacked on to their water bills, which could then be repaid over a period of up to 30 years.

The pipe work, which is optional, could be done in one of two ways: A homeowner could ask either the city or a private contractor to do the work. Either way, the bill could be rolled into a homeowner's water bill.

This program is designed to replace old pipes that bring city water into homes. Specifically, the pipe that runs from a homeowner's property line to the meter would be eligible for replacement, said Bernie Bullert, general manager of St. Paul's water system. An estimated 25,000 homes in St. Paul have a lead pipe running from property line to the meter, Bullert said.

The city will take responsibility for replacing the pipe from the home to the water main in the street.

Although the language in the new law is vague and allows for the replacement of any lead problem piping in a home, Bullert said the St. Paul program will focus on only the lead pipe that runs from the property line to the meter in a home's basement.

Studies have shown lead to be especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Lead poisoning can cause mental impairment in children, as well as other developmental disabilities.

Another option in the law will allow the city of St. Paul to recoup the costs of pipe replacement through a special property tax assessment on homes that have water pipes replaced. The assessment also could be paid over 30 years.

The law will allow St. Paul to sell bonds to finance the program, which becomes effective upon formal approval by the St. Paul City Council.

Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the House bill; Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the Senate companion. (HF2175\*/SF2114/CH504)

## Mental health pilot study

A three-county pilot study will evaluate delivery of adult mental health services throughout the state.

The new law — effective Aug. 1, 1994 — will create three nine-member advisory committees to study the availability and quality of emergency mental health services for adults.

The three counties chosen for the study will represent urban, suburban, and rural areas. The Department of Human Services will appoint the committee members but will consult first with advocates for people with mental illnesses and local advisory councils.

The law was sponsored in the House by Rep. Kay Brown (DFL-Northfield) and in the Senate by Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley).

The human services commissioner will report the study's findings and recommendations to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1996. (HF2148\*/SF1760/CH515)

## Helping doctors and nurses

A new law encourages health professionals to seek treatment for an illness or chemical problem which may impair their ability to practice safely.

Effective May 5, 1994, the law is designed to allow certain doctors, nurses, dentists, and other health professionals to continue their practices provided they abide by the conditions of a monitoring program. Some health care workers may have their practice restricted as a condition of acceptance into the program.

It is hoped that more health professionals will step forward and admit their problems if the fear of losing their livelihoods and reputations is at least partially removed. Names remain confidential.

Previously, a health care professional accused of being impaired for health reasons could be subject to a disciplinary hearing, the results of which are public. Critics argue that practice prevented doctors and others from seeking help for their problems.

The new law sets up a Health Professional Services Program that consists of two or more regulating boards working together. A committee made up of a member from each participating board will appoint a manager to help work out the specifics of the program such as who should be enrolled, how they should be monitored, and how often.

A separate panel, composed of several health-related associations and two public

members, will advise the committee on program content.

Program participants will be referred for evaluation and treatment of their illness or addiction. Individual contracts will be designed to help the health professional "and protect the public." Such agreements may include practice restrictions, random drug screening and support group participation.

Sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) in the House and in the Senate by Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin), \$198,000 is set aside for the program. It is modeled after an existing program that encourages health professionals with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and those with Hepatitis B Virus, to self-report. They can volunteer the information and subject themselves to monitoring.

Five of the state's 12 health professional regulating licensing boards have tentatively agreed to participate in the program. They include the Board of Medical Practice, the Board of Nursing, the Board of Dentistry, the Board of Podiatry, and the Board of Chiropractic Examiners. Other regulating boards could join later.

The new program does not affect the current authority of each regulatory board to discipline its members. (HF2120\*/SF1849/CH556)

## Foreign doctors

Some foreign medical school graduates who want to be licensed in Minnesota are now required to complete only one instead of two years of graduate medical training.

Effective April 14, 1994, the new licensing standard applies if the graduate is licensed in another state, has practiced for five years without disciplinary action, and has passed a special exam within three attempts in the two years before the licensing.

The new law expands existing exemptions for foreign medical school graduates.

Under current law, graduates of foreign medical schools who are admitted either as permanent immigrants with exceptional science ability, or given permanent visas as outstanding professors or researchers after Oct. 1, 1991, are exempted from completing any graduate medical training.

Rep. Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) sponsored the new law. (HF2391/SF2345\*/CH433)

## Licensing nutritionists, dietitians

Individuals providing nutrition and dietetics services in Minnesota must now meet specific training and experience standards to practice.

A new law establishes a seven-member Board of Dietetics and Nutrition Practice — effective July 1, 1994 — to adopt a code of ethics and to administer and enforce the licensing of nutritionists and dietitians.

Anyone acting as a nutritionist or dietitian without a license could face a misdemeanor penalty and be served with a court order, under the new law. Those studying to become nutritionists or dietitians are exempt from the licensing requirement.

For the first year after setting the state licensing criteria, the board will license current dietitians and nutritionists who have been certified by national organizations or who meet certain educational requirements and have practiced in good standing for at least one year out of the past five.

The licensing requirements take effect 30 days following the effective date of the board-adopted rules. The law does not set a deadline for the board to begin licensing or to adopt licensing requirements.

Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) carried the bill in the House; Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch) sponsored it in the Senate. (HF1316\*/SF1339/CH613)

## Nursing roles expanded

Certified psychiatric and mental health nurses can now prescribe and administer certain drugs.

The new law, effective April 21, 1994, allows such nurses who have earned a master's degree to prescribe and administer drugs used to treat psychiatric and behavioral disorders. Forty-six other states have similar laws.

Eligible nurses also must complete at least 30 hours of formal study relating to the drugs they would prescribe, and would be under the supervision of a psychiatrist.

Under previous law, each time a psychiatric medication was prescribed or adjusted, a psychiatrist's signature was needed. Eliminating that requirement decreases waiting lists for mental health services, particularly in rural areas, where the acute shortage of psychiatrists has been strongly felt, according to Deborah Brown of the Minnesota Nurses Association.

The measure expands a 1992 law that authorized nurse practitioners to prescribe and administer drugs.

The new law was sponsored in the House by Rep. Pam Neary (DFL-Afton) and in the Senate by Sen. Harold Finn (DFL-Cass Lake). (HF2072/SF1806\*/CH470)

A related measure, authorizing nurse practitioners and physician assistants to dispense drugs, also has become law. As of April 7, 1994, certified psychiatric and mental health nurses have the authority to dispense drugs as well. Dispensing authority allows a nurse to give a patient medication to bring home, rather than administering a single dose in an office setting. (HF2318/SF2086\*/CH389)



## Dispensing drugs

Since April 7, 1994, certain health professionals have been granted the authority to dispense drugs.

Under current law, nurse practitioners and physician assistants have the authority to prescribe and administer drugs, but they cannot dispense them. That means members of the two professions can give patients a pill or an injection in an office setting, but cannot give the same patient any medicine to take home.

The new law also states that nurse practitioners and physician assistants can dispense drug samples, codifying what has been common practice, according to Sue Stout of the Minnesota Nurses Association.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and in the Senate by Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin). (HF2318/SF2086\*/CH389)

## Baudette nursing home

A new law will help a nursing home struggling to stay afloat in Baudette, Minn., continue even though it is losing money and has been unable to make its mortgage payments.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, authorizes Lake of the Woods County to forgive the amount owed on the contract for deed for Lakewood Care Center, a 52-bed nursing home in Baudette.

The county owned the nursing home until 1990, when it was sold to the local hospital, Lakewood Health Center. Since then, the facility has lost nearly \$400,000. The hospital, until the new law, had owed the county \$252,000 to pay off the facility. It had been unable to make payments in recent months.

County officials say changes in the health care industry have caused financial hardships for the nursing home. For instance, federal Medicare policy encourages more in-

home care to keep senior citizens out of nursing homes. The 52-bed facility has struggled to keep about 40 beds filled.

A state tax imposed on health care providers in 1993 to help pay for MinnesotaCare, the state-sponsored health insurance plan for uninsured Minnesotans, is another cost burden on the nursing home, officials said.

County officials did not want to reclaim the nursing home because its losses would be tacked onto local tax rolls. It was easier, they said, to forgive the balance on the contract for deed, and allow the hospital to retain full ownership — and responsibility — of the facility.

Since the nursing home was sold through a competitive bidding process, the county needed legislative approval to forgive the remainder of the debt.

Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) sponsored the House bill and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls) sponsored the measure in the Senate. (HF1890\*/SF1756/CH423)

## No smoking in hallways

It will be more difficult for apartment dwellers to find a place to light up a cigarette, under a new law.

Effective Aug. 1, 1994, smoking in common areas of apartment buildings such as laundry rooms, mail rooms, and hallways is prohibited.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield) and in the Senate by Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids), the measure expands Minnesota's Clean Indoor Air Act, which restricts smoking in many public places. (HF423\*/SF372/CH520)

## Cities help with lead pipes

(See Housing, page 49)

## Diabetics get insurance help

(See Insurance, page 52)

## Accident victims and HIV tests

(See Insurance, page 52)

## Non-cancerous breast lumps

(See Insurance, page 52)

## HIGHER EDUCATION

### New higher ed funding formula

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed all the money in the supplemental budget bill for the state's public colleges and universities, but he let stand other provisions such as one that would change how state aid to colleges and universities is determined. (See Vetoed Bills section.)

The idea is to stabilize state funding to public colleges and universities and link it to the quality of the education. The new law uses a "base plus" funding formula instead of the average cost formula in place since 1983.

Under the average cost formula, schools calculate the average cost of programs and divide that by the number of full-time students to come up with a total. The state then pays 67 percent of that total and expects tuition to pick up the rest.

Part of the "base plus" formula is fixed: it will give schools a set dollar amount for utilities, equipment expenses, and other costs.

The other portion — the amount for teachers' salaries and classroom equipment — is variable and will change with significant enrollment shifts. Also, schools can receive an extra 1 percent bonus if they meet specific performance standards which they develop with legislative and executive agreement.

The state will use the new method of appropriating money beginning with the 1995 school year. (HF3178/SF2900\*/CH532, Art. 3)

### College parent child care capped

Also under the new law, college students with children can receive no more than \$1,500 annually for each child in day care. That amount currently is not capped. (Art. 2, Sec. 8, Subd. 4)

### Tougher financial aid cap delayed

The measure also delays by one year — until July 1995 — the implementation of a slightly more restrictive cap on how much state financial aid private college students can receive. Currently, private college students can receive a maximum grant of \$5,889. The new law delays reducing that maximum to \$5,466. The new maximum grant was to go into effect this year. (HF3178/SF2900\*/CH532, Art. 1, Sec. 2)

### Higher ed merger goes forward

In addition, the new law includes technical language that will help to protect employees as the merger of three of the state's higher

education systems — the technical college, community college, and state university systems — goes forward. Beginning in July 1995, the administrative arms of the three systems will be consolidated under the newly created Higher Education Board.

The new law also requires the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) — which now distributes financial aid to students among many other duties — to recommend to the 1995 Legislature what its role should be after the merger. (Art. 2, Sec. 16)

The original House version of the bill would have abolished the HECB. (HF3178/SF2900\*/CH532)

### Duluth, Cambridge community colleges?

The community college centers in Duluth and Cambridge could become full colleges under the law, but only if approved by the Higher Education Board. The board cannot grant the approval until the higher education merger is completed in July 1995. (Art. 2, Sec. 17)

The House-Senate compromise bill would have appropriated \$450,000 to the Fond du Lac Center in Cloquet to become a full community college. The governor vetoed that appropriation, but the full campus status will still take place July 1, 1994.

The new law establishes the campus' mission as meeting the educational needs of American Indians as well as other area residents. Tribal officials can oversee the governance of the college in conjunction with the community college board. That portion of the law is effective July 1, 1994. (Art. 2, Sec. 4)

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona) in the House and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls) in the Senate. (HF3178/SF2900\*/CH532)

### Retired faculty return to work

Retired state university and community college faculty members can return to work part time and earn up to \$35,000 annually without penalizing their pension benefits, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 1994.

Eligible faculty members must have worked in the state university or community college system at least 10 years and have been employed full time before retirement. They can return to work, provided their employers agree to participate in the program. But, they can only work part time and they can't make more than \$35,000 annually.

The employees who take advantage of the program will receive a paycheck and a pen-

sion check, but won't earn additional pension credits. They will, however, receive full health care benefits if they return.

In the past, retired faculty members collecting pension benefits were reluctant to return to work because their pensions would have been reduced. Under previous law, for every dollar a retired faculty member earned above roughly \$8,000, his/her pension would have been reduced by 50 cents.

Under the new law, retired faculty members who return to work can't enroll in any other retirement plans.

Retired faculty members who want to participate must tell their employers one year before they plan to return to work. The employer and the faculty members will work out other details, such as how long the employee will return to work.

The measure was sponsored in the House by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) and in the Senate by Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF2658\*/SF2357/CH602)

### **Building for the future — college classrooms, labs, libraries**

(See Bonding, pages 5 and 6)

### **Technical college payback**

(See Education, page 19)



## **HOUSING**

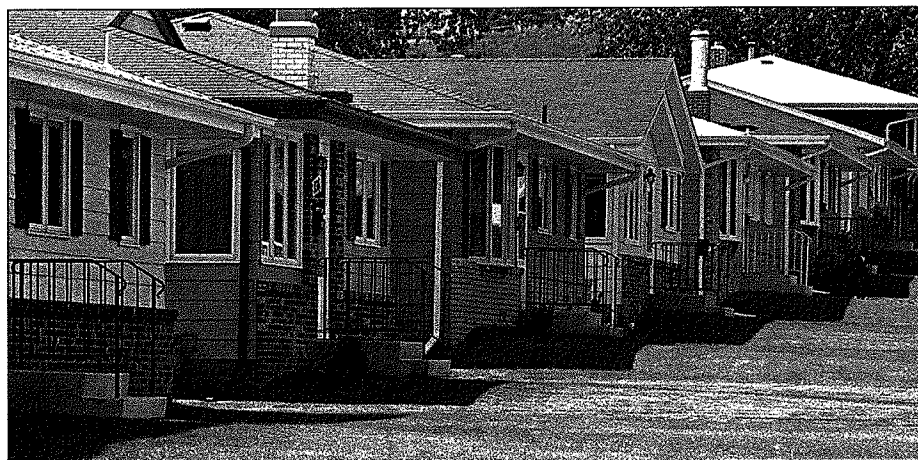
### **Met Council housing study**

A new law, effective May 6, 1994, calls on the Metropolitan Council to study the standards local governments in the Twin Cities should use when determining whether to redevelop and rehabilitate housing for low-income people.

Cities receive money from the state and federal government for low-income housing. Some of it can be used to offer rent assistance and some may be used to fix up older apartments for rent and homes for families to purchase.

The study must take into account the impact redevelopment will have on the price of housing and on the supply of affordable housing for low-income people in the area.

A city doesn't want to spend a lot fixing up a home and then discover low-income families can't afford the sale price, according to supporters of the law. A city also wants to balance how much money it spends on redeveloping homes and apartments and how much it spends helping people with rent assistance.



Minnesotans who qualify for certain state-sponsored, low-interest loans will get a bigger chunk of money to spend on a new home, under a new law. (HF3122\*/SF2836/CH527)

The study is to make sure redevelopment is a good use of taxpayer dollars, according to Ken Morris, assistant to the Metropolitan Council chair.

Developers have been known to pay \$200,000 to fix up a dilapidated house, only to see it sold for much less when completed, Morris said.

If local governments are "going to put 'X' number of dollars in a house they want to make sure it's going to be worth it in value," he said.

The study will look at the costs associated with redevelopment and rehabilitation to see if those costs push the price so high that the housing is no longer affordable.

The Metropolitan Council study should consider the costs and benefits of redeveloping rental property and owner-occupied property and the role of state, federal, and local agencies in housing redevelopment.

It also should compare housing redevelopment and rehabilitation projects in at least three different types of neighborhoods; for example, an inner city project, a first-ring suburban project, and a rural project such as one in Farmington.

The Metropolitan Council will report the study's findings to the Legislature by July 1, 1995.

Rep. Connie Morrison (IR-Burnsville) who sponsored the measure in the House, wants to see if there are better or more cost-efficient options other than rehabilitation and redevelopment to ensure low-cost housing in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

The bill was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. David Knutson (IR-Burnsville). (HF1840/SF1740\*/CH577)

Also introduced this year was a bill (HF2171\*/SF1991/CH594) to urge cities and towns in the seven-county metropolitan area

to make room for low-income housing. The bill, sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls), called on the Metropolitan Council to allocate affordable housing in the metropolitan area based on a formula that determines each city's current proportion of such housing. The council also would have looked at the number of jobs available in a community and other factors when setting low-income housing goals.

In vetoing Orfield's bill, Gov. Arne Carlson, cited the Morrison bill and said the Metropolitan Council was already studying low-income housing in the Twin Cities area.

### **First-time home buyers**

Minnesotans who qualify for certain state-sponsored low interest loans will get a bigger chunk of money to spend on a new home, under a new law, effective Aug. 1, 1994.

The law increases the market value of homes that qualify for financing from the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA).

Under the current system, a city can ask the MHFA for an allocation of low-interest loans for its citizens. The MHFA then sells bonds and authorizes local banks to distribute the money to low- and moderate-income people to buy or build homes. The bonds are tax-exempt, which enables the agency to offer the loans at a low interest rate.

The new law replaces the MHFA loan limits with a set of federal standards, some of which will benefit Minnesota home buyers. For instance, a family of three in an outstate area that earns up to \$48,000 will qualify for a loan on an existing home with a sale price up to \$76,230, under the new rules. The old MHFA standard would entitle the same family to a loan on a home with a sale price up to \$62,000.

In the metropolitan area (which entails 11 counties including Wright, Isanti, Chisago, and Sherburne counties), the maximum price on an existing home for which a loan will be granted is now \$92,543 — up from the old MHFA standard of \$85,000.

For newly constructed homes, the maximum price for which a loan will be granted is \$95,000 whether the homeowner lives in outstate Minnesota or the metropolitan area.

A qualified applicant must be a first-time home buyer and meet the MHFA's income guidelines. In addition, they must live in a city which has requested and been granted an allocation from the MHFA.

The law, which contains other provisions dealing with tax-exempt bonds, was sponsored in the House by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) and in the Senate by Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls). (HF3122\*/SF2836/CH527)

## Cities help with lead pipes

Cities can loan money to homeowners who need to replace old lead pipes to avoid contaminated drinking water. And housing authorities can deduct long-overdue rent and other debts from a renter's state income tax refund check.

A new law, which changes some regulations on how local governments can handle their money, allows cities to place a special tax assessment on a resident's property to pay off a pipe replacement loan.

Studies have shown lead to be especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Lead poisoning has been shown to cause mental impairment in children, as well as other developmental disabilities.

Currently, a home improvement loan through a bank is the only option for homeowners who need to replace old lead pipes.

Individual cities must decide whether to participate in the lead abatement program. A separate 1994 law gives the city of St. Paul authority to sell bonds to raise money for such a program.

In another section of the new law, effective May 11, 1994, the state gives local housing authorities another way to collect debts.

Local housing authorities manage low-income or public housing projects. Under the new law, they can collect debts from a renter's state income tax refund check.

Currently, only state agencies have the authority to garnish a tax refund check to pay a debt; the method is commonly used to collect overdue child support payments.

The law was sponsored in the House by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) and in the Senate by Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls). (HF3193\*/SF2884/CH614)

## Home improvements for disabled

People who are disabled will no longer need to have household incomes under a certain level to be eligible for state loans to make their homes more accessible, under a new law that became effective May 7, 1994.

Prior to the new law, only those whose household income was less than 115 percent of the median household income of an area were eligible for the Accessibility Loan Program of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA).

The MHFA program offers loans of up to \$10,000 to make homes more accessible for people with long-term physical disabilities or for anyone who needs in-home care. Under certain conditions, the loans may be made without interest or forgiven in full after five years.

The provision eliminating the income requirements appears in a bill making mostly technical changes in the laws regulating the MHFA.

Rep. Kay Brown (DFL-Northfield) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton) carried the Senate bill. (HF2064\*/SF1982/CH586)

## Housing court

A case involving a landlord trying to evict tenants who use their rental unit for drug dealing will be given priority in conciliation court.

A case where a tenant causes a nuisance or seriously endangers the safety of other residents will also be put on a fast track for a court hearing.

And county sheriff's deputies must give priority to serving a court order for restitution in these tenant/landlord cases, under a new law regarding conciliation courts. The law is effective Aug. 1, 1994.

Another part of the law allows a representative of a condominium, cooperative, or townhouse association to represent their group in conciliation court. The law previously required a corporate partner, officer, or management employee to go into court.

And conciliation courts will have jurisdiction to decide cases on a greater range of issues arising from a landlord and tenant relationship, or a rental agreement.

For instance, conciliation courts can now hear cases on tenants skipping out on rent or causing damage to the rental unit. They also can hear cases about landlords who fail to make apartments safe or do not adhere to the rental agreement.

Previously, conciliation courts could hear only cases that dealt with the recovery of a security deposit on rental property, whether a tenant was unlawfully evicted, or whether utilities were turned off illegally.

Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Skip Finn (DFL-Cass Lake) sponsored the legislation. (HF1910/SF1732\*/CH502)



## Written leases or else

Landlords who rent out apartments in buildings with 12 or more units will face a fine of up to \$200 if they don't use written leases, under a new law.

Lawmakers last year passed legislation requiring owners of buildings with 12 or more units to provide their tenants with written leases. This year's legislation makes disobeying the law a petty misdemeanor, which is subject to a fine of up to \$200.

Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park) carried the House bill and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the legislation in the Senate. The law is effective Aug. 1, 1994, for new or renewed leases beginning on or after that date. (HF1859\*/SF1822/CH496)

## Mobile home communities

A new law prevents local governments from changing certain zoning requirements for mobile home parks constructed before January 1995 if the park met zoning ordinances when originally constructed.

The law is effective Aug. 1, 1994.

The law keeps local governments from changing zoning rules on older mobile home parks that regulate how close mobile homes can be to one another, the size of mobile home lots, and how far from streets and sidewalks the homes must be.

Changes in zoning rules could throw older parks out of compliance and result in their closure, argued supporters of the bill.

Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) sponsored the bill in the House; Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) was the Senate sponsor. (HF2666\*/SF2421/CH473)

## Mobile home evacuation plans

Residents of mobile home parks will receive copies of their park's shelter or evacuation plans under a law that carries an Aug. 1, 1994, effective date.

Existing state law stipulates that mobile home parks with 10 or more homes first licensed after March 1, 1988, must have on-site shelters to protect residents during severe weather. All mobile home parks, regardless of size, licensed before that time may, in lieu of on-site shelters, have evacuation plans to move residents to nearby off-site shelters.

The new law requires mobile home park owners to give their residents copies of the park's shelter or evacuation plans. Existing state law had only required that such plans be "posted at conspicuous locations throughout the park."

Rep. Kay Brown (DFL-Northfield) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton) carried the Senate bill. (HF1829\*/SF2778/CH592)

## Mobile home 'repo men'

Under a new law effective Aug. 1, 1994, notice of a pending repossession of a mobile home must be sent to the owner of the mobile home — not just to the occupant.

The new legislation will change existing state law, which only required the occupant of the mobile home to be notified. The new law recognizes that sometimes the owner and occupant are two different people.

In addition, the repossession hearing will be held in the district court in the county in which a mobile home is located. The new law changes state law that allows the bank or other lending institution holding the loan to choose the county in which to hold the hearing.

The two changes make the rules for repossessing a mobile home similar to the laws regarding foreclosure of a house.

Rep. Kay Brown (DFL-Northfield) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Harold Finn (DFL-Cass Lake) carried the Senate bill. (HF1861/SF1825\*/CH444)

## No smoking in hallways

(See Health, page 47)

## Erasing old mortgages

(See Banking, page 5)

## Help for St. Paul landlords

(See Taxes, page 60)

## Get the lead out

(See Health, page 45)

## This old house (See Taxes, page 60)



## HUMAN SERVICES

### Direct adoption regulation

Minnesota now has a new law regulating direct adoptions — where a child is placed directly by a birth parent without use of an adoption agency.

Current law doesn't regulate a birth mother's choice to hand her baby over to adoptive parents in a private transaction, but it is a common practice.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, will require adoptive parents to get an adoption order from the district court in the county where they live before they take custody of a baby through a direct adoption. A personal appearance in court will not be required.

The adoption order will be granted based on information provided to the court in a newly mandated adoption study. The prospective adoptive parents will pay for the study, to be conducted by a licensed adoption agency. The agency will examine the history of prospective adoptive parents for any criminal record or child abuse record, assess parenting skills, determine if finances are adequate to support a child, and, if appropriate, evaluate their awareness of interracial, cross-cultural, and special needs adoptions.

Because no such order is now required, in some cases, direct adoptions have taken place and neither the Department of Human Services nor a court were notified for two years. As a consequence, some birth mothers have effectively sought to regain custody of their children after a substantial period of time.

The measure will require the birth mother to sign an affidavit to permit the child to be placed with adoptive parents. Not sooner than 72 hours after the birth of a child and not later than 60 days after the child is placed, the birth parent must sign a consent form to "finalize" the adoption. Under the new law, a birth parent will have 10 working days to withdraw his or her consent to the direct adoption. The same 10-day requirement now exists in law for agency adoptions.

The birth mother is required to notify the birth father for consent purposes unless he cannot be found or if to search for him will result in "severe emotional distress" to her or the child.

The new law also will require a follow-up agency investigation to ensure that adoptive

parents have adapted well to the child and that the child is healthy.

Other provisions in the new law will:

- make it a gross misdemeanor to intentionally falsify information on a birth certificate;
- require any group applying for a license to place children in adoptive homes to incorporate as a non-profit corporation;
- require an adoption agency to purchase a bond to cover costs for the transfer and storage of adoption records, in case the agency goes out of business; and
- create an adoption advisory board — comprised of birth parents, adoptive parents, adopted adults, private adoption agency employees, and human services officials — to further study adoption issues and report back to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1995.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) and in the Senate by Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin). (HF2337/SF2129\*/CH631)

## Grandparents and custody

Grandparents who take on the day-to-day care of a grandchild will have more rights, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 1994.

Under a bill that became part of the omnibus family law act, a grandchild will continue to live with a grandparent — at least temporarily — if the grandparent has assumed parenting duties for one year and if the child's parents cannot support the child, have neglected the child, or have made no contact in six months.

A procedure for an emergency child custody hearing is outlined in the new law.

If a parent tries to remove his or her child from a grandparent's house, the grandparent can get a provisional custody order from a judge. The order will be issued based on the criteria previously described and will allow the grandparent to maintain physical custody of the child for up to 14 days. A temporary custody hearing must be held during this time, and a family law judge will determine whether to grant temporary custody to a grandparent.

Additional hearings to determine custody will proceed under previously existing laws.

The new law provides that if permanent custody is given to a grandparent, the court will set conditions for the parent to meet in order to regain custody of the child.

Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the leg-

isolation (HF2821/SF2586) that eventually was added to the Family Law Act. (HF1792/SF1662\*/CH630, Art. 12, Sec. 3)



## Collecting child support

Parents who fall far behind on their child support payments could face a felony penalty and the quicker loss of any state-issued occupational license they hold, under a new law.

The new Family Law Act (HF1792/SF1662\*/CH630) also sets up a streamlined administrative hearing process to handle child support cases statewide.

### A felony for delinquent parents

The law will restore felony penalties in cases of seriously delinquent child support payments, effective May 11, 1994. Two years ago, the penalty for parents behind more than 180 days was reduced to a gross misdemeanor.

The felony penalty will make it easier to locate delinquent mothers or fathers. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will help locate someone on a felony warrant — but won't search for those wanted for lesser offenses. (HF1792/SF1662\*/CH630, Art. 11, Sec. 18)

### Simpler child support hearings

To reduce court costs and human stress, the new law creates a simpler administrative hearing before a Department of Human Services (DHS) child support officer in uncontested cases.

Following notification at the beginning of a case, either parent can request a conference with a child support officer, effective Aug. 1, 1994.

Currently, in most Minnesota counties, child support matters come before a district court judge or a court referee. These hearings, in addition to being slow and costly, often are adversarial.

In the event that no child support agreement is reached, or in a case contested from the outset, counties will have the option of referring the case to an administrative law judge, or a district court judge or referee. (HF1792/SF1662\*/CH630, Art. 10)

### Delinquent parents can lose jobs

The new law also allows the DHS to direct state licensing boards to begin the process of revoking the occupational license of a person behind on child support payments, effective Aug. 1, 1994. Currently, a court order is

needed. (HF1792/SF1662\*/CH630, Art. 11, Sec. 3)

The state licenses many professions from doctors to barbers.

### Delinquent parents spelled out

One section of the law is designed to embarrass a parent who owes at least \$3,000 in child support payments by publishing his or her name in a local newspaper. (Art. 11, Sec. 1)

It is also hoped that the threat of publishing names will keep other parents from defaulting on their child support payments.

The language for this new program is in law, but an appropriation to buy newspaper advertising space was included in a separate bill vetoed by the governor. The Department of Human Services now is unclear how it will pay for the publishing.

The law also includes the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, a measure that gives Minnesota courts jurisdiction in other states concerning child or spouse support cases, effective Jan. 1, 1995. This "long-arm jurisdiction" will convert what would be a two-state legal proceeding into a one-state lawsuit. (Arts. 1-9)

Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the bill in the House and Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin) carried it in the Senate. (HF1792/SF1662\*/CH630)

### Hospitals, homes, shelters

(See Bonding, page 7)

### Relatives and foster care

(See Children, page 10)

## INSURANCE

### Pre-existing conditions

If your insurance company was aware of a pre-existing health condition when they granted your coverage, they can't use that condition later on as a reason to terminate or impose new restrictions on your health policy, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 1994.

The new omnibus insurance law also states that an insurance company can't terminate a liability or property policy because false information was given on the application, unless that specific information would have caused the company to decline coverage in the first place.

Another provision of the new law requires insurance companies to let their customers move from health plans closed to new enroll-

ment to those open to enrollment within the company. This mobility is meant to cure what is called the "death spiral" in the insurance business.

For instance, insurance companies put together a "package" health insurance plan to sell. As years go by, companies update the package and sell new ones. The old policy is no longer offered, except on a renewal basis, and insurers are not required to let people covered under an old policy sign up for a newer one. As people in the old packages age, the overall package becomes "sick"; those who are healthy can leave, while the sick ones cannot find coverage elsewhere. Rates rise because of the lack of healthy policyholders to balance the package.

Beginning July 1, 1994, insurance companies were required to let people sign up with a new policy that provides similar coverage. But this applies only to people first insured on or after that date.

The insurance bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) and in the Senate by Sen. William Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). (HF1094\*/SF1134/CH485)

### Targeting insurance fraud

Insurance companies will be required to blow the whistle when they suspect they're being had, under a new law aimed at making it easier for law enforcement agencies to fight insurance fraud.

Effective Aug. 1, 1994, insurance companies must notify law enforcement officials when they find a fraudulent claim, or even if they only suspect fraud.

In addition, insurers are obligated to release all relevant information requested by law enforcement officials trying to investigate claims of fraud.

Under current practice, many insurance companies fear legal action if they release information to authorities or delay payment on a claim. The resulting lack of a "paper trail" makes it difficult for both authorities and insurance companies to track down fraudulent claims.

The new law shields both insurers and authorities from legal charges by granting them immunity for releasing information that is relevant to a fraud investigation.

The law also requires insurance companies to develop a plan to combat fraud and to put an "anti-fraud" warning on all claim forms by Jan. 1, 1995. The warning will tell a customer that falsifying a claim is a crime.

The measure was sponsored in the House by Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) and in the Senate by Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington). (HF1999\*/SF1784/CH574)

## Diabetics get insurance help

Syringes, blood-testing devices, and other equipment diabetics need to keep their disease under control will soon be covered by all health plans.

Under a new law, all insurance policies renewed or issued on or after Aug. 1, 1994, are required to provide coverage for all items prescribed for patients with diabetes.

Currently, some insurance companies do not pay for syringes to inject insulin, blood sugar testing strips, and other items diabetics need to monitor their health on a daily basis. Some plans provide partial coverage. For instance, a plan will cover insulin, but not the syringes a diabetic needs to administer the drug.

The new law states that insurers must cover all "physician prescribed medically appropriate and necessary equipment and supplies" needed for treatment of diabetes.

Officials from the American Diabetes Association believe the law will guarantee coverage for basic items such as blood sugar testing strips, syringes, and insulin. However, coverage for some of the latest technology in diabetic treatment, such as a pump to use instead of a syringe for injecting insulin, is yet to be determined.

The insurance companies do not have to foot the entire bill to cover diabetic equipment; the coverage is subject to the same deductible or other co-payment provisions applicable to a insurance plan's specific hospital, medical equipment, or prescription benefits.

The new law also states an insurer can't reduce or cancel a policy because of the requirement to cover diabetic equipment.

Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan) sponsored the bill in the Senate and Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) carried it in the House. (HF2060/SF1898\*/CH538)

## Non-cancerous breast lumps

Insurance companies will not be able to claim a woman had a pre-existing condition if she has non-cancerous lumps in her breasts and then later develops cancer, under a new law.

The new law will prohibit health carriers from terminating, canceling, or refusing to renew a health plan solely because of what is called a fibrocystic condition.

According to House bill sponsor Rep. Carol Molnau (IR-Chaska), between 50 and 70 percent of all women are affected by a hereditary fibrocystic condition, which can cause nodules or cysts to form in women's breasts.

The American Cancer Society and other medical groups have stated there is no evidence of a link between the condition and cancer, Molnau said.

Although insurance companies cannot terminate a policy just because a woman develops breast cancer, some companies still claim the fibrocystic lumps as a pre-existing condition the woman hid from them. The companies consider that grounds for terminating the policy.

The new law will insure that a woman's health insurance is not changed solely because she has a fibrocystic condition. The measure, which was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Terry Johnston (IR-Prior Lake), is effective Aug. 1, 1994, and applies to a plan issued or renewed on and after that date. (HF2530/SF1951\*/CH442)

## Accident victims and HIV tests

Insurance companies cannot obtain the HIV test results of accident victims, or of the emergency medical personnel and good Samaritans who help them, under a new law.

The law, which is effective Aug. 1, 1994, expands a current state law that keeps insurers from obtaining the results of HIV tests performed on sex offenders or on victims who had contact with a criminal's bodily fluids.

HIV is the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and can be spread through contact with bodily fluids. Insurance companies use HIV test results to deny health coverage or cancel a policy, said Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester), who sponsored the measure in the House. Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the Senate version.

The law defines emergency medical providers as firefighters, paramedics, nurses, and other trained professionals, as well as

"other persons who administer emergency care" such as good Samaritans. (HF2379/SF1794\*/CH475)

## Farm liability insurance

How well farm liability insurance policies cover damage caused by everyday farm pollution will be studied, under a new law.

The law is in response to the more rigorous enforcement of state feedlot pollution regulations that are designed to prevent animal waste from polluting rivers. Feedlots are confined areas where grass doesn't grow and groups of animals are kept.

Although the feedlot regulations have been on the books for some time, they haven't been enforced rigorously until recently. Consequently, farmers have become more concerned about whether damage caused by pollution is covered by their insurance.

The new law requires the Department of Commerce to select an advisory committee composed of representatives from both the farming and insurance industries to conduct the study.

The committee will:

- identify existing farm liability policies in Minnesota and the extent of pollution liability coverage;
- determine the range of farm pollution liability insurance beyond the basic farm liability policy as well as the limits and costs of the coverage;
- analyze current insurance industry practices, including how companies compute pollution liability risk;
- assess whether pollution coverage should be mandated in farm liability insurance;
- consider whether to publish a farm liability coverage market guide; and
- make recommendations for new legislation or rules regarding pollution liability insurance to "strengthen both the farming community and the insurance industry."

The commerce commissioner is to report the study's findings and recommendations to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1995.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park) and Sen. William Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). (HF2954/SF2255\*/CH476)

## Seniors' car insurance rates

Beginning Jan. 1, 1995, Minnesota senior citizens can qualify for lower car insurance rates in less time — and with less effort — under a new law.

Since 1985, people 55 and older by law have received a 10 percent break on their car insurance rates if they complete an eight-hour accident prevention course.

Under the new law, seniors who have already taken the eight-hour course could renew their eligibility by taking a "refresher" course that would last no more than four hours.

In addition, seniors would remain eligible for the discount if they take either the eight-hour course or the shorter "refresher" course just once every three years.

The new law directs the Department of Public Safety to establish the criteria for a "refresher" course and to approve organizations that wish to conduct the course. The department currently conducts eight-hour courses, as do a number of private organizations such as the American Association of Retired Persons.

Rep. Don Ostrom (DFL-St. Peter) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) carried the legislation in the Senate. (HF2115/SF2303\*/CH547)



## LAW

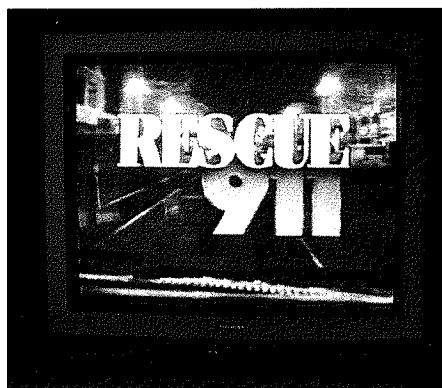
### 911 tapes, videos, and privacy

A news organization couldn't broadcast your emergency call to 911 without your permission, and a merchant couldn't disclose what videos you rented, under the terms of a new data privacy law.

The law was sponsored in the House by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) and in the Senate by Sen. Harold "Skip" Finn (DFL-Cass Lake).

Other changes in the new law will:

- make available to the public the blood-alcohol level of persons involved in traffic accidents;
- make available to the Department of Health the medical data on stillborn infants, mothers who died during pregnancy or while giving birth, and infants who died before reaching age 2. The department, with some restrictions, can access these records without permission of family members or guardians as long as the data are used in legitimate medical studies relating to pregnancy and childbirth;



A news organization couldn't broadcast your emergency call to 911 without your permission, and a merchant couldn't disclose what videos you rented, under the terms of a new data privacy law. (HF2028\*/SF2079/CH618)

- allow law enforcement agencies, without first obtaining a juvenile court order, to provide information on young delinquents to school officials if the information would promote school safety;
- require an individual's permission before his or her 911 call can be broadcast on radio or TV. News organizations can still obtain and make public a transcription of a call to 911, but only if the transcript doesn't reveal the caller's identity. The audio recordings are still available for law enforcement or fire department investigations and 911 dispatcher training purposes;
- require video stores to obtain a customer's written permission before disclosing any personal information about the customer. Video rental outlets cannot disclose what video titles a person rented. Such information will be available only to law enforcement authorities presenting a court-issued warrant, or to grand juries or courts upon presentation of a subpoena; and
- put some teeth in to the state's open meeting law by raising the fine to \$300 — up from \$100 — on an individual who violates the law. A person who pursues an intentional violator of the law also could recoup attorney's fees up to \$13,000. (HF2028\*/SF2079/CH618)

### Postnuptial marriage contracts

Prenuptial contracts have become a fixture in the lifestyles of the rich and famous. Soon Minnesota's wealthiest married couples can enter into postnuptial contracts to divide up their assets.

After Aug. 1, 1994, a husband and wife who each have more than \$1.2 million worth of cash and property can draw up a "fair and

equitable" postnuptial contract, under a new law.

The law specifies that each spouse must be represented by separate legal counsel. A settlement cannot deal with child support or custody issues. And the postnuptial contract is not valid if either spouse petitions for a separation or divorce within two years after signing a postnuptial contract.

A prenuptial or "antenuptial" contract could be amended or revoked with a valid postnuptial contract.

The idea for the bill came from a prospective University of Minnesota donor who wants to donate a large sum of money. He wants to make sure he and his wife's assets are clearly defined so that in the case of a death, his wife couldn't contest his will.

University of Minnesota regent and former governor Wendell Anderson testified before the House Judiciary Committee on behalf of the postnuptial contract bill. The measure will facilitate gift-giving to the university by wealthy donors, said Anderson.

Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) sponsored the bill in the House. Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the companion bill. (HF1788\*/SF1997/CH545)

### Suing pimps and madams

People coerced into prostitution will be able to sue their pimp or madam, under a new law.

House sponsor Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) said that the new law "will put a major hurt on those who would sexually exploit vulnerable young people."

A person who coerces a man, woman, boy, or girl into prostitution now can be sued effective Aug. 1, 1994, for a variety of damages such as loss of future earning capacity, mental and emotional harm, and pain and suffering.

The person sued also will have fewer defenses at his or her disposal under the new law. For instance, someone sued cannot use a defense such as the plaintiff did not try to flee or the plaintiff worked in a place that had signs posted prohibiting prostitution. Any civil action, however, must be brought within six years of the alleged coercion.

The new law lists 23 examples of "coercion," ranging from physical torture to "exploiting needs for food, shelter . . . or intimate or marital relationships."

A provision in the new law, adopted from the Senate's bill, will make it easier to hold an adult liable when a minor is involved. This section does not require the victim to show

he or she was "coerced" into prostitution; simply hiring a minor to engage in prostitution could make a person liable for damages.

Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the bill in the Senate. (HF2519\*/SF2112/CH624)

## Police helping police

A law enforcement officer from an adjoining state will be able to cross the border and make an arrest in Minnesota, under a new law.

After Aug. 1, 1994, law enforcement officers from North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, or Wisconsin can enter this state, in direct response to a request from a Minnesota peace officer, and act with the full authority granted to law enforcement personnel in this state. The officer must obey the direction of the Minnesota law enforcement officer while in this state, however.

The out-of-state police officer, sheriff's deputy, or conservation officer will be required to follow the rules of his or her own agency while in Minnesota. After making the arrest, the officer must promptly surrender custody of the arrested individual to a Minnesota peace officer.

The law stems from a Nov. 14, 1992, incident which began when a concerned citizen from Revillo, S. D., called the Lac qui Parle County sheriff's department in Minnesota about a group driving pickups through fields and "shining" deer — using a spotlight to freeze deer and then shoot them.

The sheriff dispatched some deputies and a town officer. A South Dakota state trooper and a South Dakota deputy, along with conservation officers from Minnesota and South Dakota, responded to the call.

A Minnesota conservation officer, who was following the three pickups, radioed ahead to a South Dakota trooper who was in a better position. The trooper then apprehended the suspects one mile into Minnesota.

Although a Lac qui Parle County sheriff's deputy arrived at the scene within two minutes of the initial stop, a Minnesota judge later ruled that the South Dakota trooper did not have authority to make a legal stop and dismissed the case against the six defendants.

Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison) was the House sponsor of the bill and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the Senate companion. (HF1966\*/SF1855/CH441)

## Shielding liability from A to Z

Landowners who permit snowmobile trails to run through their property will, effective Aug. 1, 1994, be shielded from liability should a snowmobiler be injured. Landowners will not be responsible for maintaining the trails or for warning riders of potential dangers.

The provisions are contained in the new omnibus game and fish law.

Fear of lawsuits has limited the number of property owners willing to open their land to snowmobile trails. Landowners, however, who "willfully" take action to injure someone still can be held liable.

Similar liability provisions in the law will shield livestock shows from lawsuits. Also covered are physicians and trainers volunteering with amateur athletic events.

Although other situations are cited by the law, these are already in law and relocated in this section.

The game and fish bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) and in the Senate by Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls). (HF2825/SF2429\*/CH623)

## Littering penalties

A new law will clarify that the same civil penalty — not to be confused with a criminal fine — applies in all littering cases, whether it's in a state park, on private land, in a waterway, or along a roadside.

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, applies one civil penalty to several laws dealing with litter so that all violators will face the same consequences.

The law says anyone caught littering can be ordered to pay anywhere from two to five times the amount it costs to clean up and dispose of the litter.

Although the uniform civil penalty is already in law, (it became a part of the state's Waste Management Act in 1989), judges have continued to punish violators under several different litter laws because they are unaware of the uniform standard.

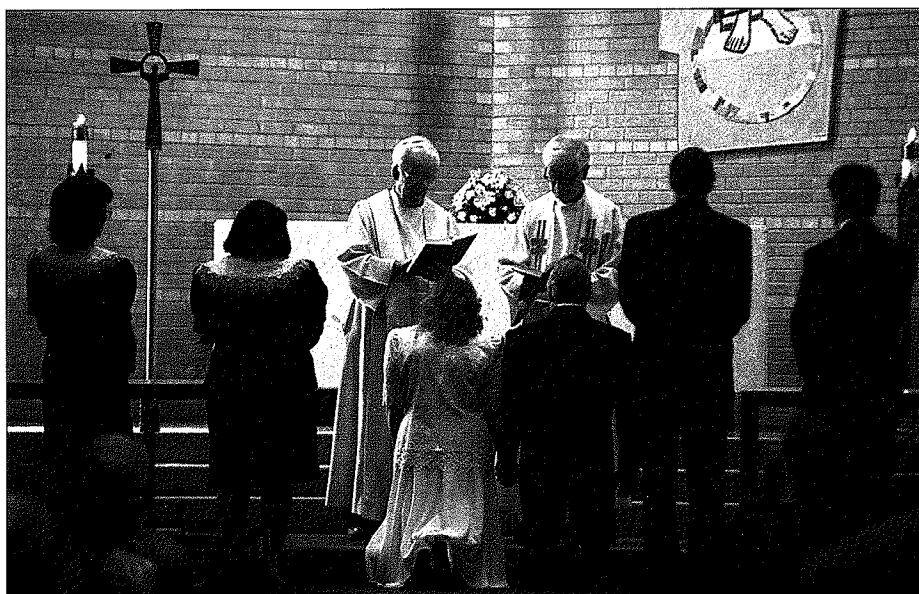
To avoid confusion in the future, the new law provides cross references in each littering statute, directing the reader to the uniform civil littering penalty contained in the Waste Management Act, and eliminates conflicting penalties.

Many litter laws call for similar disciplinary measures, but the new law aims to make it more clear to those state agencies and judges who enforce litter laws that there is a uniform penalty.

In the past, there was only a criminal misdemeanor penalty for littering. The civil penalty was added in 1979, recognizing that "the criminal law is not always adequate in dealing with the problem."

The new law does not change the criminal misdemeanor penalty for littering.

Rep. Kathleen Sekhon (DFL-Burns Township) sponsored the House bill and Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan) sponsored the Senate companion. (HF1186\*/SF1489/CH412)



Spouses who each hold more than \$1.2 million in assets will be able to create a postnuptial contract defining property matters, under a new law. (HF1788\*/SF1997/CH545)

## Flag burning ban proposed

The Legislature passed a resolution that calls on Congress to pass a proposed constitutional amendment that would allow Congress and the states to pass laws against the "physical desecration of the flag of the United States."

The resolution has no force of law but functions as a "show of support and show of strength" for Congressional action, according to Lyle Foltz, assistant adjutant of the Minnesota American Legion.

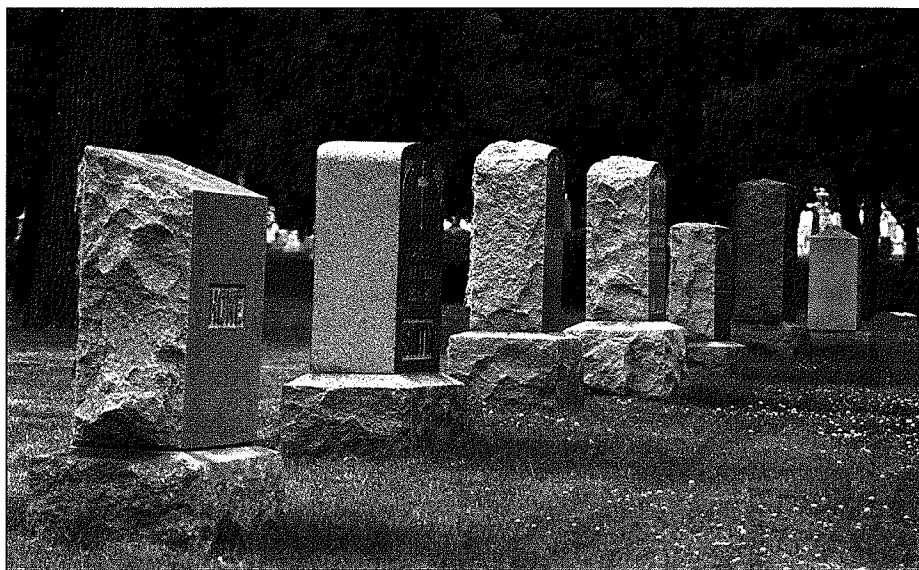
Foltz said that Congress must still pass a proposed constitutional amendment, which requires a two-thirds majority in both the U.S. House and the U.S. Senate. If that occurs, the proposed amendment would then have to be ratified by at least 38 states.

Foltz said Minnesota is the 43rd state to pass a resolution stating support for the ban on flag burning.

Recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings have held that burning the flag is protected under the First Amendment.

The Minnesota Secretary of State's Office is instructed to send copies of the resolution to the "President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and Minnesota's Senators and Representatives in Congress."

The resolution was sponsored in the House by Rep. Brian Bergson (DFL-Osseo) and in the Senate by Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy). (HF1880\*/SF1700/R5)



Private citizens who catch someone damaging a cemetery or ancient Indian funerary mounds will have the right to sue that person in civil court, under a new law. (HF2677/SF2422\*/CH469)

## Grave savers

Private citizens who catch someone damaging a human burial ground, which could be either a cemetery or American Indian burial ground, will have the right to sue that person in civil court.

Under current law, only a county attorney or the state attorney general can bring legal action to prevent someone from damaging, or continuing to damage, burial grounds.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) and Sen. Skip Finn (DFL-Cass Lake), allows private citizens to bring a legal action seeking a temporary or permanent injunction that would bar the disturbance of burial grounds. Private citizens also could sue for damages.

Furthermore, the new law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, will raise from one to two years the time allowed to file the suit after the alleged violation is discovered and reported to the state archaeologist or the Indian Affairs Council.

Brown earlier said he sponsored the bill because county attorneys and the state attorney general "haven't been willing or able to pursue all cases. This [bill] allows for private enforcement." (HF2677/SF2422\*/CH469)

## Abandoned animals

If you're notified by a veterinarian or dog pound to pick up your pet and you don't do so within 10 days, you have no "further rights or claim to the animal," under a new law.

The law specifies that individuals must be notified — by certified mail or through a court summons — that their pet should be claimed. An alternative to this procedure is to publish a notice in the animal owner's local newspaper.

If there's no response to a letter or notice within 10 days after its receipt or publication, the veterinary or animal boarding facility can dispose of the animal without any legal liability.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) and in the Senate by Sen. William Belanger (IR-Bloomington). The law is effective Aug. 1, 1994. (HF2435\*/SF2607/CH401)



Make sure you pick up your pet from the veterinarian promptly or you could lose Spot forever, under a new law that defines abandoned pets. (HF2435\*/SF2607/CH401)



## Dangerous dog tags

Beginning Aug. 1, 1994, dangerous dogs must wear tags with the designated state dangerous dog symbol.

The new law directs the Department of Public Safety to determine the exact design and material for the tag.

Previous law only required the owner of a dangerous dog to place a sign in his or her yard warning passersby of the animal. The signs are bright yellow and depict an attacking dog with a human hand held out to protect against the animal.

A dangerous dog is defined as one that does any of the following: inflicts substantial bodily harm on a human without provocation; kills a domestic animal without provocation while off the owner's property; or is otherwise found to have been potentially dangerous.

Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal) sponsored the bill in the House and Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope) carried the legislation in the Senate. (HF2362\*/SF2189/CH550)

## Discount legal help

A legal aid program for low-income clients will be able to operate without fear of running afoul of state antitrust laws.

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 1994, will allow a non-profit organization, under the supervision of the Minnesota Supreme Court, to provide legal help at a reduced fee to low-income individuals.

The organization must submit its fee structure, including hourly rates, to a court administrator at least once each year for approval.

The Minnesota State Bar Association (MSBA) implemented a program in 1993 where lawyers in need of work would be able to charge a reduced rate — about \$35 to \$40 per hour — to clients who do not qualify for federally subsidized legal assistance, but cannot afford the going rate charged by attorneys.

Some attorneys suggested that the MSBA program might be in violation of state antitrust laws, because regulating attorney fees could be construed as price-fixing. An opinion from the state Office of the Attorney General confirmed that idea.

Since the state's antitrust laws do not apply to state departments and agencies, the bar group received permission to enlist the Minne-

sota Supreme Court as an overseeing governmental body for the legal aid program. The Supreme Court will have minimal involvement in approving attorney fee schedules.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) and Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope). (HF2979/SF1766\*/CH568)

## Drinking later on Christmas Eve

(See Consumers, page 11)

## Charity wine-tasting

(See Consumers, page 11)

## No 'Crazy Horse' malt liquor

(See Consumers, page 10)

## Social Security data private

(See Business, page 9)

## Reporting accidents

(See Transportation, page 64)

## Stiffer DWI penalties

(See Crime, page 16)

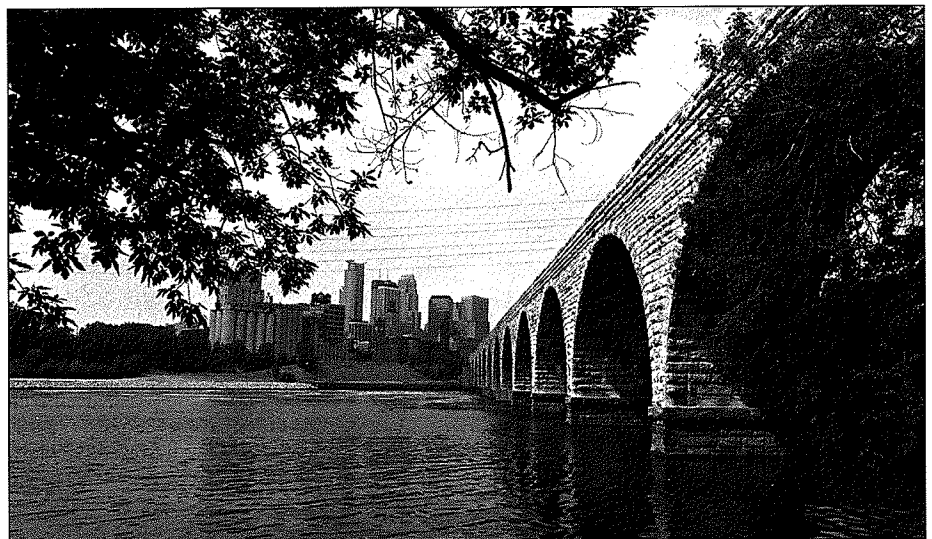


## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### Stone Arch Bridge

A new law clears up an administrative goof by transferring a small section of the Stone Arch Bridge in Minneapolis to the Minnesota Department of Transportation.

The 200-foot section accidentally was left out of the 1992 deed that gave the transportation department ownership of the bridge.



A new law clears up an administrative error by transferring a small section of the Minneapolis Stone Arch Bridge to the Minnesota Department of Transportation. The 200-foot section accidentally was left out of the 1992 deed that gave the transportation department ownership of the bridge. (HF2953/SF2598\*/CH431)

The curved bridge spans the Mississippi River between Portland Avenue South and Main Street Southeast.

Currently, the department is working on a \$2.8 million rehabilitation of the 111-year-old bridge, which will include a new bike and pedestrian trail. It is expected to be done by November 1994. Federal money is primarily paying for the new construction; no state funds will be used.

The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board owns the 200-foot section of the bridge and as soon as the board approves, it will transfer the bridge section's title to the Department of Transportation.

Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the bill in the House and Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls) carried it in the Senate. (HF2953/SF2598\*/CH431)

## Cities, towns, and annexation

A new state law makes it a little more difficult for cities to annex land from neighboring townships, and it makes cities forfeit some property tax revenue if they do.

The law places some restrictions on a 1992 law that made it easier for cities to take over land and expand their borders and tax bases.

Under the 1992 law, cities can annex land adjacent to its borders — up to 60 acres — without the approval of the jurisdiction the land sits in, usually an unincorporated township. The method is called "annexation by ordinance." They also can annex land — with no acreage requirement — if the property is surrounded by land owned by the city.

Under the new law, however, cities will

pay a price for taking over property. In exchange for the annexation, effective Aug. 1, 1994, the city must agree to continue to temporarily pay the property taxes on the annexed land to the township. The township will receive a portion of the tax revenue over five years. The amount the town receives will begin at 90 percent the first year and end at 10 percent the fifth year.

The new law also places some restrictions on the land a city can annex by ordinance.

Cities can still annex up to 60 acres without the township's approval, but only if the land isn't already served by municipal sewer lines. That provision goes into effect Aug. 1, 1995.

Another part of the new law says cities can annex land without township approval if the land is slated to be subdivided into residential lots of 21,780 square feet or less. The land must be within two miles of the city limits. This part of the law also becomes effective Aug. 1, 1995.

Other changes to the annexation law that take effect Aug. 1, 1994, include:

- a requirement that before a city can annex property by ordinance, it must hold a public hearing and give 30 days written notice to the township losing the land and to the property owners affected by the move; and
- a requirement that property owners who petition for annexation give 60 days notice to the city to which they want to belong. Property owners usually request annexation to obtain municipal water and sewer services, police, and fire protection, as well as other city services. They often live in areas that require private water wells and septic systems.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) and in the Senate by Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy). (HF228\*/SF138/CH511)

## **Selling land in Anoka County**

Anoka County can try a new way to sell property that's landed in county hands because its owners didn't pay their local property taxes.

A new law allows Anoka County to conduct a sealed bid sale to get rid of tax-forfeited property. Under current law, a county must hold a public auction to sell tax-forfeited land.

Tax-forfeited land could be commercial, residential, agricultural, or any other kind of property whose owner did not pay taxes on it. When the taxes are overdue, the title of the property is entrusted to the state until the

county sells the land to replace the unpaid taxes.

Anoka county officials asked for the legislation because they said few people attend the public auctions, and they wanted to try another method of selling the land. They said they may be able to attract more potential buyers through a sealed bid process.

In a sealed bid process, interested buyers can mail in their bid for the land and do not have to be present on a particular day. Notice of the sale and deadline for accepting bids will appear in local papers, as do notices for public auctions.

The new law also stipulates that the county must sell the land to the highest bidder, and it cannot be sold for less than its appraised value.

Property reverts to the state when non-homesteaded property taxes are four years overdue. For homesteaded property, taxes must be six years overdue before the state claims the title.

The law allows only Anoka County to use the sealed bid process to sell tax-forfeited land. Lawmakers said they wanted to see how the method worked before authorizing all the state's counties to try it.

Current law does not state that counties absolutely must sell tax-forfeited land through public auctions, but the Anoka County Attorney's Office said the law is vague and advised county officials to request the new legislation to conduct a sealed bid sale.

The sealed bid land sales can begin as soon as approved by the Anoka County Board of Commissioners.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) and in the Senate by Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley). (HF2330\*/SF1929/CH413)

## **Annual audit exemption**

Minnesota cities and towns with annual revenues of \$100,000 or less and combined clerk and treasurer offices need be audited only every five years under a new law.

Prior to the law change, towns and cities — regardless of size — had to have an annual audit done by the state auditor or a public accountant.

The town board or city council must still ask the state auditor or a public accountant to do the audit every five years.

The bill was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Dean Johnson (IR-Willmar) and in the House by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island). It is effective Aug. 1, 1994. (HF2066/SF1712\*/CH546)

## **County coroners**

A county coroner, who determines whether a death was natural or suspicious, doesn't have to meet any medical or educational requirements as long as he or she has served as a deputy coroner.

A deputy coroner isn't required to have any training.

A new law passed this legislative session hopes to help make it easier for counties to find a coroner. It became effective April 16, 1994.

Coroners determine whether a death was natural or suspicious, sign death certificates, make a positive identification on bodies, and notify families.

Medical examiners — a modern offshoot of coroners — perform basically the same duties, but medical examiners must be licensed physicians.

Head coroners are required to complete courses in pharmacology, surgery, pathology, toxicology, and physiology. If they also perform autopsies, both medical examiners and coroners must have a forensic pathology license.

The new law follows a request from Dodge County officials for an exemption so they can appoint their deputy coroner as head coroner. The deputy has filled in for the coroner for the past two years while the spot has been vacant. The deputy, however, doesn't meet the educational requirements of a head coroner.

All questionable deaths in Dodge County are sent to either the Mayo Clinic or the Ramsey County Medical Examiner's Office for further investigation.

Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) sponsored the bill in the House and Sen. Dick Day (IR-Owatonna) carried it in the Senate. (HF2866/SF2672\*/CH445)

## **Burnsville fire funds**

(See Education, page 19)

## **State septic tank standards**

(See Environment, page 31)

## **Wetland act amended**

(See Environment, page 29)

## **Cities help with lead pipes**

(See Housing, page 49)

## **Handicapped parking patrols**

(See Transportation, page 65)

## **Duluth, Cambridge community colleges?**

(See Higher Education, page 47)

## **Government trust fund eliminated**

(See Taxes, page 60)

**Help for St. Paul landlords**

(See Taxes, page 60)

**Morton loan forgiven**

(See Government, page 37)

**Rochester land sale**

(See Environment, page 33)

**Richfield airport impact aid**

(See Education, page 22)

**St. Paul residency requirement**

(See Employment, page 24)

**Get the lead out**

(See Health, page 45)

**St. Paul gets industrial park**

(See Development, page 18)

**SPORTS****Target Center buyout**

With barely a vote to spare, the Legislature agreed to a public buyout of the Target Center this session in hopes of keeping the Minnesota Timberwolves basketball team, the sport arena's main tenant, from being sold elsewhere.

But for several weeks following the vote, it was questionable whether the law would ever go into effect.

About two weeks after the buyout law's enactment, the owners of the Timberwolves announced they had sold the team to a group in New Orleans.

But a last-minute Minnesota deal combining public bond sales and private dollars, appears to have convinced the National Basketball Association's relocation committee to void the New Orleans offer and keep the Timberwolves in Minnesota.

The Timberwolves will remain in Minnesota for next season. But what happens after that remains an open question. The NBA's decision to void the New Orleans' offer gives Minnesota government and business leaders a second chance to officially purchase the team. If not, others could buy the team and move it to another state.

The Target Center buyout law that survived hours of legislative debate authorizes the Metropolitan Council to issue \$42 million in revenue bonds so the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission can purchase the downtown Minneapolis sports arena, home of the Timberwolves basketball team.

A 10 percent ticket admissions tax and a minimum \$1 ticket surcharge on Target Center events would help pay off the bonds.

Also, the state would contribute \$750,000 annually over 15 years to help pay them off. The money would be drawn from the accounts of the state's Amateur Sports Commission. In return, the commission can use the Target Center on 50 event days each year. When bonds issued to build the Metrodome are paid off in 2009, the law releases the Amateur Sports Commission from its agreement and allows it to pay a per-event fee each time it uses the Target Center.

In addition, the new law calls for a Minneapolis tax on downtown restaurants, bars,

and hotels to kick in if the ticket surcharge, admission taxes, and rental fees (including the state's annual \$750,000 payments) aren't enough to pay off the bonds. The new law doesn't specify or limit the level of the new sales tax, but it could reach 3 percent.

Should that tax kick in, 0.25 percent would be added to the base tax. That money would be used to fund Minneapolis youth recreation programs.

An amendment pushed by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) would have tied the Target Center buyout to the construction of 12 new indoor ice arenas for youth sports across the state. The amendment, however, never made it into the final version signed by the governor. Milbert proposed raising Target Center ticket prices by \$1.50 rather than \$1 and using the extra 50 cents to build the rinks.

The Target Center buyout became a legislative issue after the arena's two owners, Harvey Ratner and Marv Wolfenson, said they could no longer pay the debt on the sports arena, which they built for \$104 million. Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) said that a state buyout would ensure that the Timberwolves stay in town.

The new law specifies the arena will be purchased if future Timberwolves owners agree to keep the team in Minnesota at least 30 years. Also, the law mandates that the sports commission try to move a professional hockey team to the Twin Cities. (HF3041\*/SF2725/CH648)

**Ice time for girls**

Boys' hockey teams should share the ice equally with their female counterparts by the 1996 season, under a provision of a new law.

The provision, proposed by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), is intended to make sure males share ice time equally with females.

The new 1994-1995 supplemental budget law says all public indoor ice arenas must give female teams "up to 15 percent" of the prime ice time during the upcoming winter season, "up to 30 percent" during the 1995 season and "up to 50 percent" by the 1996 season.

The provision, effective July 1, 1994, is part of the state government finance portion of the 1994 supplemental budget law.

The new law also says if a public arena provides more ice time to one gender than the other, it can't turn down a request for prime ice time from the underrepresented group.

Prime time is defined in the bill as 4 p.m.



The Legislature and governor approved the public buyout of the Target Center, home of the Timberwolves basketball team. Whether the proposed deal ever goes through, however, depends upon where the Timberwolves call home. (HF3041\*/SF2725/CH648)

to 10 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. during the weekend.

Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the supplemental budget bill in the Senate. Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) sponsored it in the House. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632, Art. 3, Sec. 23)

### Other sales tax exemptions — Burnet golf

(See Taxes, page 60)



## TAXES

### Property tax relief, child care

Minnesota homeowners will receive some property tax relief and some parents of infants will receive a tax break, under a new 1994 omnibus tax law.

But some upper-income senior citizens will see a tax increase. And writing off those golf course memberships and some other quasi-business expenses will be eliminated entirely or sharply curtailed.

In all, the new law allocates about \$110 million for property tax relief.

Millions are set aside for Minnesota cities to hold down the cost of local property taxes. The Local Government Trust Fund, which collects some sales tax revenue and transfers it to cities, is short about \$30 million. The legislation makes up the difference in fiscal year 1995 and expects to make up another roughly \$30 million shortfall in fiscal year 1997.

Another \$20 million pays a portion of the property taxes Minnesota school districts would otherwise collect from taxpayers in 1995.

And another \$21 million helps pump up property tax relief programs such as renters' credit, the targeting refund, and the circuit breaker program in the 1996-1997 two-year budgeting period. Those programs offer tax refunds to property owners and renters based on their income and tax burden.

Additional money for the targeting refund program — \$6.2 million — was signed into law by the governor under a separate bill. Because so many people have seen a property tax increase, this separate new law pumps up the amount of money available for refunds so more people can collect this year.

The 1994 omnibus tax law, sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), also sets aside an additional \$3 million for the targeting refund program for fiscal year 1996.

Below are some of the highlights of the new law (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587):



A new law gives low- to moderate-income parents a tax break for children under age 1 if the family doesn't use professional child care. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587)

### In-home child care tax credit

Low to moderate income parents of a child under age 1, who do not use professional child care services, could receive a tax break.

Currently, Minnesota offers parents who work a tax credit to help with professional child care costs. The omnibus tax bill takes into account the value of a mother or father staying home to care for their infant, working split shifts so one can always be home with the child, or using a relative or other non-professional care. The law offers a tax credit of up to \$720 a year to married couples raising a child up to 1 year old who do not claim the credit for professional child care costs. It becomes effective beginning with the 1994 tax year.

Only couples earning a household income of less than \$29,560 would be eligible. A couple with an income of \$15,560 would get the full \$720 credit.

The measure is expected to cost about \$3.7 million a year.

Proponents say the current tax structure and cost of consumer goods has forced families to seek two incomes instead of staying home to raise their children. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587, Art. 1, Sec. 13)

### Upper-income seniors pay more

A provision of the new tax law changes Minnesota's tax code to conform with that of the federal government. But the change means upper-income seniors pay income taxes on a higher percentage of their Social Security benefits.

Next year, single seniors with income of about \$65,000 and married seniors with income of about \$80,000 will pay more in

taxes. In 1997, married seniors with income of about \$44,000 annually, and single seniors with income of about \$34,000, will be affected by the new law. They represent about 60,000 households, or the top 12 percent of Minnesota seniors.

Eighty-five percent of their Social Security benefits will be subject to Minnesota's income tax, just as is the case now for filing federal income tax returns. (Art. 1, Sec. 6)

Although some senior citizens will pay more taxes under the new tax changes, some will pay less.

The law also expands the "income tax subtraction" for some seniors and disabled people beginning with the 1994 tax year. It will result in lower income taxes for low- to middle-income seniors and disabled people than existed in previous law.

The purpose of the subtraction is to equalize income taxes regardless of the source of income for seniors and disabled people. Seniors who retire on income other than Social Security or exempt interest currently benefit under this law. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587, Art. 1, Sec. 16)

### Meals, golf, business trips

As part of conforming to the federal tax code, the new tax law will either reduce or eliminate state tax deductions for business meals, country club membership fees, lobbying expenses, and expenses incurred while taking a spouse on a business trip.

Last year, as Congress worked to reduce the deficit, many federal income tax deductions were reduced or eliminated. Lawmakers hope that conforming to the federal income tax standards, beginning with the 1994

tax year, will simplify the filing of Minnesota tax returns. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587, Art. 1, Sec. 6)

### Limiting millionaire deductions

Currently there are no limits on how much a public company can deduct for employee salaries and some benefits. The new law limits the tax deduction publicly held companies can take for each executive who earns more than \$1 million a year in salary (and certain benefits such as stock options), and allows the company to deduct only the portion up to \$1 million. If an executive earns \$2 million, the company can deduct only \$1 million. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587, Art. 1, Sec. 6)

### Government trust fund eliminated

The Local Government Trust Fund, established in 1991 with an extra half-cent added to the state's 6 percent sales tax, will be abolished July 1, 1996. The fund pays out state aid to Minnesota cities and towns.

Municipalities will still receive their state aid based on current formulas in law, but money will no longer be set aside especially for local governments. Cities and towns will receive a 2 percent increase in their state aid for 1995. During subsequent years, aid increases will be tied to inflation. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587, Art. 3, Sec. 20)

### Help for St. Paul landlords

Property taxes for some St. Paul single-family and duplex rental units will be reduced in hopes of encouraging landlords to reinvest more money in their properties, under a provision in the new tax law.

The provision establishes a one-year pilot project in St. Paul for property taxes payable in 1995. Qualifying single-family and duplex rental housing will receive a local property tax credit.

To participate, a landlord must pay a fee to hire a housing evaluator to inspect the rental unit or units, repair the property based on the evaluator's findings, have the property re-inspected after repairs, and gain approval from city officials. Any life and safety hazards identified in the inspection must be repaired even if the landlord withdraws from the program.

The Legislature appropriated \$1 million for this program for fiscal year 1996. The city must limit the number of qualifying properties so that the tax breaks do not exceed \$1 million. The law requires the city to report back to the 1995 Legislature on the program's guidelines, housing costs, rent, and participation rate. The Legislature then can decide whether to continue the program.

The law is intended to help landlords reinvest in their properties, the result being more safe, affordable housing for renters and improved St. Paul neighborhoods.

The St. Paul City Council also will have to approve the program before it takes effect. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587, Art. 5, Sec. 27)

### Tax break to replace equipment

The new tax law will save manufacturers \$68.3 million in fiscal years 1996 and 1997 by reducing the state's 6.5 percent sales tax on replacements for aging equipment. The tax will be phased down to 2 percent by fiscal year 1999.

Under this provision, businesses should

see savings quickly. The provision will begin July 1, 1994, and save manufacturers an estimated \$14.6 million the first year.

The provision intends to keep Minnesota manufacturers competitive in the U.S. and around the world. It is designed so manufacturers will take the sales tax savings and reinvest in jobs and new products and services. The partial sales tax exemption will be eliminated in 2001 if state manufacturing employment does not increase by at least 4,500 jobs. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587, Art. 2, Sec. 4, Subd. 5)

### Other sales tax exemptions

Protective equipment and clothing for firefighters will be exempt from Minnesota's 6.5 percent sales tax beginning with sales made after June 30, 1994, under the new tax law. That's estimated to save fire departments about \$400,000 a year. (Art. 2, Sec. 11)

Many horse purchases (except race horses) also will be exempt from the sales tax, saving horse buyers an estimated \$200,000 a year. (Art. 2, Sec. 12) This section is effective for sales made after June 30, 1995.

Personal computers sold by public and private schools, colleges, and business and trade schools to students enrolled in their classes also will be exempt from sales tax after June 30, 1994. (Art. 2, Sec. 13)

Another provision of the law extends the sales tax exemption on ticket sales from charitable golf tournaments that last more than four days — provided the proceeds go to a charitable organization. The intent of the provision is to exempt ticket sales to the annual Burnet Senior Golf Tournament, scheduled this year at Bunker Hills Golf Course in Coon Rapids.

The event is owned by Abbott Northwestern Hospital and the United Hospital Foundation. Last year a law was enacted to provide a one-time sales tax exemption for the 1993 tournament. The provision is expected to save the tournament about \$100,000 a year. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587, Art. 2, Sec. 14, Subd. 1)

In a separate new law relating to flood relief for farmers, the Legislature granted a sales tax exemption for used farm equipment. (HF2249/SF168\*/CH642)

### This old house

A law enacted last year to encourage homeowners to fix up their older homes is tightened under the new tax law.

The 1993 Legislature approved a law that allows homeowners to partially or fully exclude from their property tax assessments for 10 years the value of improvements of up to



A provision in the state's new tax law will mean upper-income senior citizens will pay income taxes on more of their Social Security benefits. Although some seniors will pay more taxes, some will pay less. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587)

\$50,000 made to their homes if the house is at least 35 years old.

In addition to the age criteria, a house now must have either:

- a market value equal to or less than \$150,000; or
- if the market value is more than \$150,000 but less than \$300,000, the property would qualify if it is located in a city or town in which 50 percent or more of the homes were built before 1960 based on the 1990 census, and the city or town's median income is less than the statewide median income based on the 1990 census. As a result, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other older cities and towns qualify, but most suburbs are disqualified from this \$150,000/\$300,000 category.

Any house valued at more than \$300,000 is not eligible for the program. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587, Art. 5, Sec. 4)

### Enterprise zone program

Businesses in some low-income areas that employ and train local residents will be eligible for tax breaks, under another provision in the new tax law.

The measure spends \$900,000 in 1997 to help bring businesses and jobs to neighborhoods in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other Minnesota cities with low-income areas.

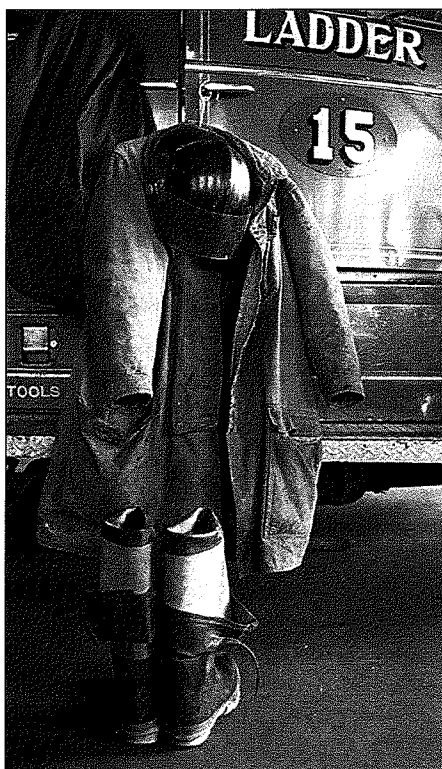
It establishes an "enterprise zone" program in which businesses that hire and train local people for jobs may receive state tax credits of up to \$5,000 for each employee.

To qualify, a business must be located in a designated enterprise zone, and must pay the worker at least \$7.22 an hour (which is 170 percent of the federal minimum wage) by the end of the first year of employment. The employee must be a resident of the designated zone.

According to Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), who sponsored the original proposal in the House, money from the state will help cities attempt to secure grants from the federal government. The federal government gives enterprise zones that qualify federal tax credits and block grants, he said. (Art. 12, Secs. 12-19)

The new law also establishes a "rural job creation credit" that provides a tax credit to employers creating at least 10 new jobs outside the Twin Cities. The employee must earn at least \$7.22 an hour. (Art. 12, Sec. 20)

The legislation gives Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other qualifying cities permission to set up the zones, but each city council will need to approve the program. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587)



Protective equipment and clothing for firefighters will be exempt from Minnesota's 6.5 percent sales tax, under the new tax law. That's estimated to save fire departments about \$400,000 a year. (HF3209\*/SFnone/CH587, Art. 2, Sec. 11)

### Property tax refund law

More Minnesotans will be eligible for a property tax refund in 1994.

The new law specifically deals with the state's "targeting" refund program, which is separate from the renter's credit and circuit breaker tax refund programs.

To qualify for a refund under previous law, a property owner's taxes must have gone up more than 12 percent and increased by at least \$100 over the previous year. But because so many people will see a property tax increase this year, the Department of Revenue, using its discretion as allowed under law, increased that \$100 threshold to \$300.

That increase would have limited the number of people eligible for a "targeting" refund and was designed to make sure the department didn't exceed the state's \$5.5 million budget cap for such refunds.

The new law, sponsored by Taxes Committee Chair Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) in the House and Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington) in the Senate, removes the \$5.5 million cap and restores the \$100 limit.

The law appropriates an additional \$6.2 million from the state's general fund in fiscal year 1995 to pump the refund program up to

\$11.7 million. The law is a one-shot deal and eliminates the cap only for taxes payable in 1994.

Because the refund forms already have gone out with the \$300 threshold printed on them, the law contains provisions for the state to inform the public immediately of the change. (HF1858/SF1709\*/CH383)

### Cogeneration tax break

A "cogeneration" power plant that will generate electricity and steam will receive a tax break of up to \$11 million a year under a new law that became effective April 26, 1994.

The plant, to be constructed next to the 3M manufacturing plant in the southeastern St. Paul suburb of Cottage Grove, will burn natural gas to create steam that will, in turn, drive turbines that generate electricity. The hot steam that will typically be released as waste by a traditional power plant will be sold to 3M to heat its buildings.

The 3M plant in Cottage Grove currently burns coal to heat its buildings, so constructing the cogeneration plant will reduce air pollution in the area, according to Rep. Pat Beard (DFL-Cottage Grove), sponsor of the House bill.

The 232 megawatt power plant, to be constructed by L. S. Power of Bozeman, Mont., will sell its electricity to Northern States Power Co.

The new law exempts L. S. Power from paying property taxes on the power plant's generating equipment. Without the exemption, the for-profit company will have to pay between \$6 million and \$12 million a year in property taxes, according to the company's managing director, Michael Liebelson.

Under the exemption in the new law, the firm expects to pay approximately \$900,000 per year, Liebelson said.

Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury) carried the Senate legislation. (HF2440/SF2329\*/CH513)

### Fingerhut expands on tax breaks

(See Development, page 18)

### MnDOT money, but no gas tax

(See Transportation, page 63)

# Selected new, increased fees adopted in 1994

Area/Purpose	Current Fee	New Fee	Chapter	Article	Section	Effective Date
<b>Agriculture</b> Loan application fee for qualifying farmers selling products to agricultural product processing facilities	0	\$50	642		4	5/11/94
<b>Crime</b> Charge for background check of applicant for permit to carry a pistol	0	\$10 maximum	636	3	40	8/1/94
Certified copies of civil or criminal court proceedings	\$5 plus \$0.25 per page after first page	\$10	636	8	3	7/1/94
uncertified copies	\$3.50 plus \$0.25 per page after first page	\$5				
<b>Environment</b> Sewage treatment professionals' annual licensing fee	0	\$100	617		2	5/11/94
Solid waste generator fee	\$0.12 per cubic yard	\$0.60 per cubic yard	639	3	3	1/1/95
Annual permit fee for a well not in use	\$50	\$100	557		21	8/1/94
Construction of a monitoring well, annually	\$50	\$100	557		21	8/1/94
Unsealed monitoring well	\$50	\$100	557		21	8/1/94
Well disclosure certificate fee	\$10	\$20	557		22	8/1/94
Excavation fee to install an elevator shaft	\$50 per hole	\$100 per hole	557		24	8/1/94
<b>Government</b> Search county auditor records for unpaid property taxes	0	\$5 maximum per property	510	1	11	7/1/94
Filing fee, legislative subcommittee on claims	0	\$5	620		1	5/11/94
<b>Liquor</b> Annual fee for permit to transport alcoholic beverages	0	\$20	611		14	8/1/94
<b>Transportation</b> Motor vehicle title or title transfer request	\$2	\$5.50*	632	1	4	7/1/94
Permit fees for alternate fuel vehicles						
under 6,001 lbs.	0	\$175	587	12	9	7/1/94
6,001-12,000 lbs.	0	\$350				
12,001-26,000 lbs.	0	\$390				
over 26,000 lbs.	0	\$540				
Dual fuel vehicles (gasoline/natural gas or propane)	0	one-half of those above		12	9	

\*After 6/30/97, the fee will decrease to \$3 per title.



## TRANSPORTATION

### MnDOT money, but no gas tax

A new state law will give an additional \$15 million to the Department of Transportation (MnDOT) to help it build and maintain the state's roadways.

However, a provision in the bill to increase the state tax on gasoline by 4.4 cents per gallon and tie further annual increases to the consumer price index did not survive a House-Senate conference committee.

The gas tax increase could have taken place only if Minnesota voters had approved a proposed constitutional amendment this November that would alter how the state's motor vehicle excise tax is spent.

The provision was in a transportation funding bill that also makes several other changes in state laws regarding transportation.

The last hike in the state gas tax came in 1988, when the current rate of 20 cents per gallon was put in place.

The governor also vetoed two appropriations in the bill, writing in his veto message that "neither . . . require funding in this non-budget year." (See Vetoed Bills section.)

Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) sponsored the House bill and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) sponsored the legislation in the Senate. (HF3230\*/SF2097/CH640)

### Pay as you go

Mileage-measuring microchips in motor vehicles may someday decide how much Minnesotans pay in state highway taxes, under a provision in a new law effective May 11, 1994.

The law requires the Metropolitan Council and the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) to study putting optical scanners in Minnesota gas stations to read mileage information from a microchip connected to a vehicle's odometer. (Art. 1, Sec. 30)

Optical scans would reveal how far a vehicle has been driven between fill ups, according to Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston), the House sponsor of the microchip provision in the new law.

The high-tech system is needed because newer, more fuel-efficient vehicles drive farther on a gallon of gas than do older ones, Lieder said. But because every driver pays the same amount of tax on a gallon of gas, the current per-gallon gas tax is increasingly unfair, he said. The gas tax helps pay for state road upkeep.

If, after studying the issue, the state adopts the microchip and scanner system, the tax paid at the pump would be based on actual road use or miles traveled, which would be instantly calculated by computers connected to the scanners.

Earlier in the legislative process, Lieder had requested \$200,000 to fund the study. However, the new law gives no money to the two agencies required to perform the study.

Under the new law, MnDOT and the Metropolitan Council must report their findings to the Legislature no later than Jan. 15, 1996.

The change is among the many items included in omnibus transportation legislation making mostly technical changes in state laws regulating transportation.

Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the omnibus transportation bill in the House and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) carried the Senate legislation. (HF3011\*/SF2680/CH635)

### Truck inspection station

A new law gives the state Department of Transportation the authority to begin working with its Wisconsin counterpart to build a semi-truck inspection station in Wisconsin just across the border from Taylors Falls, Minn.

If negotiations are successful, both states would jointly build and operate the site on U.S. Highway 8, which transportation officials say is used by many truckers to avoid the weigh stations and safety inspection stations along Interstate Highway 94.

Minnesota transportation department officials say they do not envision constructing a major inspection station at the Wisconsin site. They plan to use portable truck scales at the site to check compliance with weight restrictions. In addition, highway patrol officers also will do safety inspections at the site, checking such things as a truck's brake system, tires, and taillights.

The Wisconsin site was selected because the hilly terrain in the area makes it impractical to construct a site on the Minnesota side.

Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch) carried the Senate bill. The new law becomes effective Aug. 1, 1994. (HF2360\*/SF2472/CH487)

### Buckle up truckers, bus drivers

Bus drivers and truckers will be required to buckle up for safety, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 1994.

The new legislation expands the state's seat belt law, first enacted in 1986, which requires drivers and front-seat passengers of most motor vehicles to wear seat belts. The new law extends the seat belt requirement to drivers and front-seat passengers of "commercial motor vehicles."

"Commercial motor vehicles" include trucks weighing more than 26,000 pounds and buses, including school buses. Anyone violating the seat belt requirement is subject to a fine of \$25.

The seat belt provision appears in legislation making several technical changes in state transportation law.

Another provision of the new law places a limit on the "first-haul" exemption for farm and forest products, which exempts haulers of these products from the law that allows freight bills and other printed evidence of truck weight to be used in prosecutions for excessive truck weights on highways and other roads. The first-haul exemption is intended for the first transportation of these products from point of production to another location within 50 miles. The new law allows this exemption only if the alleged overweight does not exceed state weight limits by more than 10 percent. Under the old law, the exemption was available regardless of the extent overweight.

In addition, the new law changes the state's open bottle statute, which prohibits consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages in a motor vehicle on a public roadway. The 1993 Legislature exempted chartered buses and limousines from the open bottle law, and this new law modifies the 1993 changes. Beginning Aug. 1, the open bottle exemption will apply only to limousines while they are actually engaged in providing limousine service.

Rep. Connie Morrison (IR-Burnsville) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) carried the Senate bill. (HF2365\*/SF1966/CH600)

## Head start bus drivers

Head Start school buses and their drivers will have to abide by more of the rules and regulations that currently apply to regular school buses, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 1994.

The new law extends to Head Start buses most, but not all, of the traffic laws that now apply to regular school buses.

Under the new legislation, Head Start buses:

- must come to a complete stop before crossing railroad tracks. This provision applies whether or not the bus is carrying passengers (Sec. 3);
- must have seat belts for drivers. This requirement applies only to buses built after Dec. 31, 1994 (Sec. 9);
- must be inspected annually by the State Patrol (Sec. 12); and
- cannot use recapped tires on the front wheels (Sec. 9).

In addition, any Head Start bus driver convicted of committing a crime against a minor will have his or her school bus driver's license permanently canceled (Sec. 18).

Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls) carried the Senate bill. (HF2762\*/SF2510/CH603)

## Free car seats

Fines collected from drivers who don't strap their kids into child safety seats will help buy car seats for people who can't afford them, under a new law.

The change is among the many items included in an omnibus transportation bill making mostly technical changes in state laws regulating transportation. Most of the changes in the law became effective May 11, 1994.

Drivers who don't use a car safety seat

when traveling with a child under the age of 4 are subject to a fine of up to \$50.

Under the new law, all fine money will be used to fund a new program at the Department of Public Safety to educate the public on the need to put young children in safety seats. The program also would give — or lend at no cost — car safety seats to families who can't afford to buy them. (Art. 1, Secs. 14, 15)

Another section of the bill requires that any traffic signals installed by the Department of Transportation (MnDOT) and local road authorities after Jan. 1, 1995, be pre-wired with connections for a system that changes the signal to green when an emergency vehicle, such as a fire truck, approaches.

The law doesn't require new traffic signals to be equipped with the sensing devices that detect oncoming emergency vehicles. But making them ready to accept the equipment can save thousands of dollars on each signal that may later be so equipped, according to MnDOT officials. (Art. 1, Sec. 11)

Carlson also line-item vetoed four metropolitan-area construction projects contained in the bill that he said would cost the state more than \$1 million. (See Vetoed Bills section.)

Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the House bill and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) carried the Senate legislation. (HF3011\*/SF2680/CH635)

## Work-zone speeding

Beginning July 1, 1994, motorists convicted of speeding in a highway work zone could pay up to \$200, double the current maximum fine.

Under the new law, any speeding fine will be doubled if the violation takes place in a highway construction zone. The new law also stipulates that this extra fine must be at least \$25.

Currently, Minnesota has a scale of fines depending upon the county in which the violation occurs and how fast a driver is moving through a work zone. Traffic violation fines can be as high as \$100 and are considered petty misdemeanors. In 1987, the maximum fine for most petty misdemeanors was raised to \$200 with the exception of most traffic violations. That maximum stayed at \$100.

Current law also allows the Department of Transportation to set speed limits between 20 and 40 miles per hour on roads when repair or maintenance crews are present.

Highway work zones are one of the most hazardous work sites for MnDOT road crews, according to Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), who sponsored the original work-zone legislation as HF1458. This bill was later incorporated into HF3230, a transportation funding bill that also makes several other changes in state laws regarding transportation.

Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) sponsored the House bill and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) sponsored the legislation in the Senate. (HF3230\*/SF2097/CH640)

## Reporting accidents

After Aug. 1, 1994, anyone in a motor vehicle accident that results in more than \$1,000 in damages must report that accident to the Department of Public Safety (DPS).

The change, which doubles the current \$500 minimum damage threshold, is outlined in a new law.

Traffic engineers at the DPS use the information to find accident "hot spots" and to decide whether new traffic signs or lights might make these sites safer.

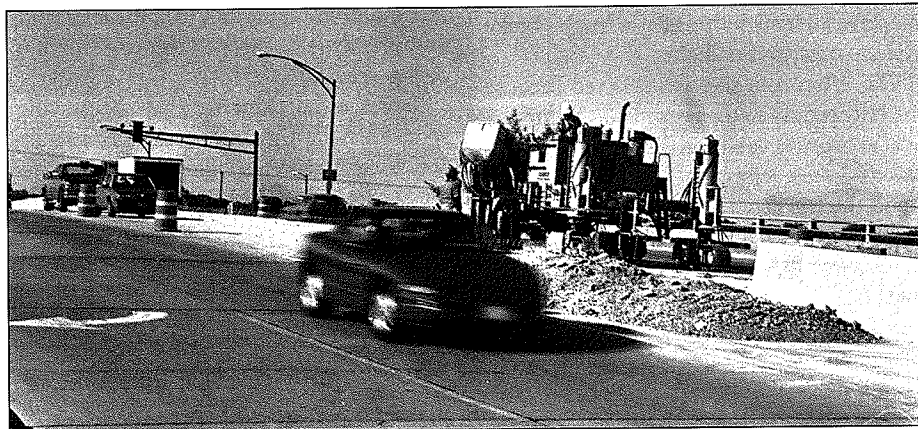
Even a minor fender bender can easily exceed the \$500 threshold, bill sponsor Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal) explained. Sen. Paula Hanson (DFL-Ham Lake) sponsored the Senate companion. (HF2630/SF2415\*/CH399)



## Two hours to Chicago?

The state will help pay for the second phase of a study to evaluate a high-speed train link between the Twin Cities and Chicago — provided the state of Wisconsin and the federal government also help finance the study — under a new law.

The new law instructs the Department of Transportation (MnDOT) to continue its study of a high-speed train route connecting



Motorists convicted of speeding in a highway work zone could pay up to \$200, double the current maximum fine. (HF3230\*/SF2097/CH640)

the Twin Cities, Rochester, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

At its highest speed, 300 mph, such a train could travel from the Twin Cities to Chicago in about two hours and 15 minutes, according to Rep. Don Frerichs (R-Rochester). These trains would, therefore, be very competitive with air travel for trips of up to 500 miles, Frerichs said.

"High-speed rail is truly the missing link" in Minnesota's transportation picture, said Frerichs.

The law also appropriates \$630,000 to MnDOT to continue the study, but the money will be available only if Wisconsin contributes \$500,000 and the federal government matches the Minnesota and Wisconsin monies.

Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) sponsored the bill in the House and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) sponsored the legislation in the Senate. (HF3230\*/SF2097/CH640)

## Electric avenues

The Department of Transportation (MnDOT) must study electric cars and buses powered by electric strips embedded in road surfaces, under a provision in a new law effective July 1, 1994.

The legislation directs MnDOT to examine the efforts of the Saints Road Project, a St. Cloud-based group that has already constructed prototype vehicles — including a full-size passenger bus — that collect power from sections of the road that become energized as vehicles pass over them.

The developers of the road-powered electric vehicle, or RPEV, say the technology is safe and has an aesthetic advantage over light-rail trains, which are powered by overhead electrical lines.

The legislation requires MnDOT to evaluate the emerging technology and compare it to light-rail transit systems. In addition, MnDOT must specifically study the feasibility of installing a RPEV system at the Minneapolis-St. Paul airport to replace the diesel buses carrying passengers between the main terminal and car rental counters.

The legislation appropriates \$200,000 to MnDOT to conduct the study. The provision is in a transportation funding bill that also makes several other changes in state laws regarding transportation.

Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) sponsored the House bill and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) sponsored the legislation in the Senate. (HF3230\*/SF2097/CH640)

## Metro Mobility funding

Problem-plagued Metro Mobility will receive \$2.5 million more to spend beginning July 1, 1994, under a provision in the state supplemental budget bill signed into law.

The extra cash is part of an overall \$8.4 million appropriation to the Regional Transit Board, which oversees Metro Mobility as well as the Metropolitan Transit Commission and smaller rural and suburban public transit operations. (Art. 6, Section 3)

The money to Metro Mobility will erase a budget shortfall the agency would have experienced on July 1, 1994, the end of its fiscal year. The 1993 Legislature appropriated \$13.8 million to Metro Mobility for fiscal year 1994.

Gov. Arne Carlson, who included the \$2.5 million in his supplemental budget recommendations, said that without the money Metro Mobility would either have to significantly reduce its service or raise its fares.

The transit service, which gives rides to approximately 20,000 disabled people around the Twin Cities, effectively collapsed in early October 1993 when a new management service began to run the organization.

Shortly after the restructuring began, the governor activated the state's National Guard and had guard members drive Metro Mobility's vans and buses.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) sponsored the state supplemental budget bill in the House and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) carried the legislation in the Senate. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632)



## Handicapped parking patrols

Legislation to permit all Minnesota cities to establish citizen parking patrols to tag vehicles illegally parked in handicapped-only spaces was signed into law.

Lawmakers two years ago granted such authority to the state's three largest cities: Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth. Last year, the Legislature expanded that authority to "second class" cities, those with populations between 20,000 and 100,000.

The new law will soon authorize all incorporated cities in Minnesota, regardless of population, to train volunteers to issue citations to drivers who illegally park in handicapped-only zones.

The current fine for illegally parking in a

handicapped-only space is between \$100 and \$200.

Such "parking posses" are needed in both small and large cities because police don't have the time to enforce the law, said Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids), chief author of the House legislation.

The Senate bill was carried by Sen. Harold Finn (DFL-Cass Lake). The law is effective Aug. 1, 1994. (HF2426\*/SF2035/CH495)

## Handicapped parking permits

Beginning Aug. 1, 1994, physically disabled drivers with permits allowing them to park in handicapped-only zones must hang the permits from their rear view mirrors.

The change is designed to make it easier for parking monitors and other law enforcement officers to see the permits from both the front and the rear of vehicles. The Department of Public Safety has already begun issuing two-sided permits designed to hang from rear view mirrors, but in the past the permits have been designed to rest on a vehicle's dashboard.

The provision appears in a bill making many technical changes in the state's transportation laws.

Rep. Andy Steensma (DFL-Luverne) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) carried the Senate bill. (HF2508\*/SF1990/CH536)

## Laura Ingalls Wilder highway

The section of U.S. Highway 14 between Mankato, Minn., and the South Dakota border will be named the "Laura Ingalls Wilder Historic Highway" under a new law.

The stretch of highway passes through Walnut Grove, Minn., which is the setting for Wilder's novel, *On the Banks of Plum Creek*.

The proposal was sponsored in the House by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and in the Senate by Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy).

The law is effective Aug. 1, 1994. (HF1976/SF1752\*/CH395)

## Special license plates

Volunteer ambulance attendants can buy special license plates under legislation signed into law.

The exact design of the plates, which will cost an extra \$10, will be determined by the Department of Transportation.

Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) sponsored the House bill and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf



Volunteer ambulance attendants can buy special license plates under legislation signed into law. The exact design of the plates, which will cost an extra \$10, will be determined by the Department of Transportation. (HF1928\*/SF1807/CH443)

(DFL-Thief River Falls) carried the legislation in the Senate. The law is effective Aug. 1, 1994. (HF1928\*/SF1807/CH443)

## Hauling hazardous waste

Hazardous waste haulers based in Minnesota carrying waste through Minnesota and one or more other states will no longer need to get a separate permit for each state, under a new law that became effective May 7, 1994.

The law enrolls the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) in a two-year test project developed by the federal transportation department that allows hazardous waste haulers to pay for a single permit in a "base state" in which the hauler does most of its business. Minnesota will be one of four designated "base states."

States other than the base state through which a hauler transports hazardous wastes will be reimbursed depending on how much waste is transported in the state and how far it travels in the state. Hazardous waste haulers based in Minnesota will be required to calculate and report this information annually to MnDOT's Office of Motor Carrier Services.

Haulers caught filing false reports with MnDOT are subject to fines of up to \$10,000 for each violation.

The state's participation in the federal test program will end Aug. 1, 1996. Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) carried the Senate bill. (HF2183/SF2354\*/CH589)

## Incognito lottery inspectors

Minnesota State Lottery officials won't be required to have tax-exempt license plates on unmarked passenger cars used to inspect retailers selling lottery tickets, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 1994.

Instead, undercover lottery officials conducting criminal investigations or making security spot checks on retailers will soon sport ordinary — and less obtrusive — passenger plates on their cars.

The provision is in a bill making mostly technical changes in the laws affecting the Department of Public Safety.

Another provision in the new law adds "erratic lane change" and "following too closely" to the list of serious traffic violations for which a person's commercial driving license (to operate buses and large trucks) can be suspended.

The list now includes such violations as fleeing a police officer and reckless driving. Conviction on two separate serious traffic violations within three years means a 60-day suspension; three violations will lead to a 120-day suspension.

The new legislation also will eliminate a state law that made it a misdemeanor to possess a canceled, revoked, or suspended driver's license. The new changes make it legal to keep a canceled, revoked, or suspended driver's license, but such a card can only be used for identification purposes. Misrepresenting such a driver's license, however, now will be a gross misdemeanor.

Rep. Betty McCollum (DFL-North St. Paul) sponsored the legislation in the House and

Sen. Terry Johnston (DFL-Prior Lake) carried the Senate bill. (HF2359/SF2260\*/CH501)

## Reinstating driver's licenses

The Department of Public Safety will no longer have to give both written and behind-the-wheel tests to people applying to get their driver's licenses reinstated after it was revoked for a DWI conviction or other serious offense, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 1994.

These offenders don't need to be tested on their physical driving skills, so only a written test makes sense in these cases, according to department officials.

Already under way in the department are plans to require people whose licenses were revoked for DWI to pass only a written exam that tests knowledge of the state's DWI laws.

A long waiting list for taking the behind-the-wheel test, caused, in part, by the more than 30,000 people each year applying to get their licenses reinstated, prompted the department to ask the Legislature to change the law.

Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) carried the Senate bill. (HF2418/SF1967\*/CH398)

## Rural mail carriers

Rural mail carriers will be able to equip their vehicles with strobe lights and studded metal tires under separate bills signed into law this session.

The House sponsors of both bills said they carried the legislation in an attempt to make rural mail carriers safer while on the job.

Many rural mail carriers use their own vehicles to deliver the mail. The new strobe light law specifies that a carrier can mount a revolving, amber-colored strobe light on his or her car but can operate the lamp only during daylight while actually delivering mail.

The tire legislation specifies that a rural mail carrier can use studded tires only on routes having less than 25 percent of its roads paved. Also, studded tires will be allowed only between Nov. 1 and April 15 and can be used only while delivering mail or driving to the mail route.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) sponsored the strobe legislation in the House and Sen. Paula Hanson (DFL-Ham Lake) carried the Senate bill. The law became effective April 21, 1994. (HF2254/SF1774\*/CH478)

Rep. Andy Steensma (DFL-Luverne) car-

ried the studded tire legislation in the House and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) sponsored the Senate bill. The law is effective Aug. 1, 1994. (HF524\*/SF430/CH486)

### **School bus safety**

(See Education, page 19)

### **Light rail, roads, bridges**

(See Bonding, page 7)

### **State government — remodeling MnDOT**

(See Bonding, page 7)

### **Stone Arch Bridge**

(See Local Government, page 56)



## **VETERANS**

### **State veterans' cemetery**

Land adjacent to Camp Ripley in central Minnesota will soon become the site of a state-run cemetery for Minnesota veterans.

A total of \$251,000 was appropriated in the 1994 supplemental budget law to establish a special trust account, the interest from which is to be used by the Department of Veterans Affairs for upkeep of the proposed cemetery. (Art. 3, Secs. 3 and 53)

The measure specifies that 36 acres of land in Morrison County is to be donated by Aug. 1, 1994, for use as a state veterans cemetery. It also requires that the department receive approval from the Morrison County Board of Commissioners before accepting the land. (Art. 3, Sec. 53)

The Minnesota State Veterans' Cemetery Association has donated the land to supplement the existing U.S. military cemetery at Fort Snelling near the Twin Cities airport.

Laverne Hanson of Hillman, president of the association, earlier told legislators that the land can accommodate 28,000 individual plots.

The law specifies that anyone who is eligible for burial in a national veterans cemetery will also be eligible for burial in the state cemetery. It also calls on the department to establish burial fees and other regulations.

"If practicable, the commissioner shall require that upright granite markers be used to mark all gravesites," states the law. This provision is to protect the Minnesota granite industry.

In addition, the measure creates a permanent advisory council that will help raise private funds to help pay for the cemetery's upkeep.

Currently, there are state veterans' cemeteries in 29 states, in addition to several federal veterans' cemeteries.

The bill was originally sponsored in the House by Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) as HF2029/SF1695. It was later incorporated into the supplemental budget bill.

Wenzel said that people in rural Minnesota, in particular, would benefit from easy access to the cemetery's outstate location. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632)

## **Foreign soldiers recognized**

Effective Aug. 1, 1994, foreign combatants who served alongside their American allies in foreign wars will be eligible for special license plates under a new law.

For the first time, allied soldiers from countries other than the United States will be eligible to receive special veteran plates for motor vehicles registered in Minnesota.

Under current law, only veterans of American armed forces are eligible for these special plates, which include designations as veterans of the two world wars and the wars in the Persian Gulf, Korea, and Vietnam.

In addition, a new license plate commemorating those who served in Laos during the Vietnam war, reading "LAOS WAR VET," will be created. The plates will cost an extra \$10 for those who purchase them.

The new law was sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) in the House and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) in the Senate. (HF2105/SF1968\*/CH396)

## **Veterans highway**

The Minnesota portion of U.S. Highway 212 will be called the "Minnesota Veterans Memorial Highway" under a new law.

The new name for the highway, which runs east-west between the South Dakota border near Dawson and the southwest metropolitan area, is effective Aug. 1, 1994.

Rep. Carol Molnau (IR-Chaska) sponsored the legislation in the House and Sen. Terry Johnston (IR-Prior Lake) carried the Senate bill. (HF1844\*/SF1679/CH457)

## **Hospitals, homes, shelters**

(See Bonding, page 7)

# Vetoed Bills

## Governor vetoes 25 bills

**Editor's Note:** A total of 274 bills and one resolution passed the 1994 Legislature and were considered by Gov. Arne Carlson.

Of these, the governor vetoed 17 chapters, and line-item vetoed appropriations from eight more chapters.

The summaries in this section give brief descriptions of each bill vetoed by the governor and some of the reasons for his actions.

The bills are arranged numerically according to Chapter number.

Once a bill has passed both the House and Senate in identical form, it is sent to the governor for consideration. The governor has several options when considering a bill. The governor can:

- sign the bill and it will become law;
- veto the bill; or
- line-item veto individual items within an appropriations bill.

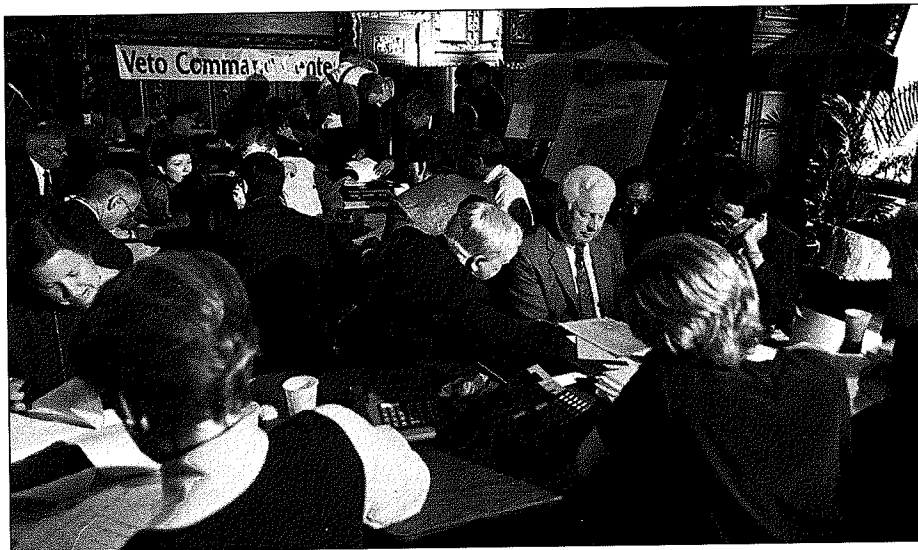
If a bill was passed by the Legislature and presented to the governor before the final three days of the session in an even-numbered year, the bill will become law unless the governor vetoes it by returning it to the Legislature within three days. The governor normally signs the bills and files them with the secretary of state, but the governor's signature is not required.

Bills vetoed by the governor are returned to the body where they originated and the House and Senate may attempt to override.

A two-thirds vote in each house is needed to override a veto (90 votes in the House and 45 votes in the Senate).

Only on appropriations bills can the governor exercise the line-item veto authority. This option allows the governor to eliminate the appropriation items to which he/she objects. As with all vetoes, the governor must include with the returned bill a statement listing the reasons for the veto.

A specific breakdown of the sections of bills that were line-item vetoed is included in the Summary section of this book which begins on page 80.



State agency heads pored over stacks of bills in Gov. Arne Carlson's reception room, which became the "Veto Command Center" for a brief photo opportunity during the 1994 Legislative Session. In the end, Carlson vetoed 17 bills outright and used his line-item veto authority in eight others.

## Unpaid leaves for union members

Gov. Arne Carlson issued his first veto of the 1994 Legislative Session March 28 when he rejected a bill that would have allowed unpaid leaves of absence to some union members employed by public bodies.

Under current law, designated union members are allowed to take an unpaid leave from work when conducting business for the union that represents workers in the office from which the leave is taken.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), would have allowed other designated union members to take unpaid time off — regardless of whether they would be conducting business for the office from which the leave would be taken.

Although this bill was vetoed, similar language was incorporated into the omnibus K-12 education finance bill (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647 Art. 8, Sec. 27), which the governor signed.

Carruthers said he sponsored the bill after learning of a constituent who taught in a school district represented in bargaining by the Minnesota Education Association (MEA), one of two state teachers' unions. The constituent belonged to a different teachers' union and wanted to take an unpaid leave to work on his union business.

But because the constituent did not belong to the same union that represented his district, he was denied a leave of absence. An

MEA member, however, can take an unpaid leave of absence to work on union business in that district.

In his veto message, Carlson said the bill was an "unwarranted widening" of existing practice and would impose "an undue burden on public employers of all types and levels in Minnesota."

He said if there is a general problem with the law, it is not widely known.

"If, on the other hand, this bill seeks redress of the frustration of a limited number of persons, perhaps even a single individual, that is an example of legislative micro-management that disappoints the general public," Carlson wrote. (HF2228/SF844\*/CH381)

## Medication bill

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a bill that would have allowed the guardians of people who are mentally ill to give doctors permission to use certain kinds of medication when treating them.

In rejecting the bill, which was unanimously approved in both the House and Senate, Carlson said he had been prepared to support the measure — until a certain provision was attached to the bill on the House floor. It requires a court hearing before a guardian could give permission.

Carlson said the court hearings would "create enormous legal costs for the state and

for counties," as well as for guardians. He said there are at least 11,000 people on Medical Assistance living in nursing homes or intermediate care facilities for whom "neuroleptic" medication is typically prescribed.

The term "neuroleptic" describes several powerful tranquilizers commonly used to treat psychosis. They also are called "antipsychotic" medications.

"The intent of the bill was to grant the guardians and conservators the authority to consent to the administration of neuroleptic medications to mentally ill persons," wrote the governor. "The last-minute amendment imposes the requirement of a court hearing for this consent to be valid."

Carlson said if lawmakers had removed the last-minute language requiring the court hearing, which was offered by House bill sponsor Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), he would "certainly sign the bill into law." (HF2088/SF1694\*/CH481)

## Whistle-blower bill

Rep. Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington) doesn't mind a bit that Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed his bill aimed at clarifying the current whistle-blower law. He said the veto message was actually more helpful than the law change.

The whistle-blower law is designed to protect employees who refuse to violate state law from being harassed by their employers.

Delmont said he sponsored the bill to make sure certain employees are indeed covered by Minnesota's whistle-blower law. An attorney for a public agency had asserted that the whistle-blower law did not apply to "at-will employees," defined as those who serve at the pleasure of their appointing authority. Some state government employees fit into this category.

In his message to House and Senate leaders, Carlson said he vetoed the bill because at-will employees are already covered under existing law.

Delmont explained that that means both past and future at-will employees are covered by the state's whistle-blower law. Had his bill been signed by the governor, it would have clarified the question for future at-will employees only.

"The measure is unnecessary," Carlson wrote. "The Department of Employee Relations already interprets the whistle-blower statutes in this fashion. Minnesota case law already extends these protections to at-will employees." (HF2007\*/SF2285/CH492)



## Higher education

Gov. Arne Carlson line-item vetoed every appropriation in the higher education supplemental budget bill that called for an additional \$11.3 million in spending for the state's public colleges and universities during the remainder of fiscal year 1994 and in fiscal year 1995.

The House passed the bill 112-22, and the Senate passed it 65-0.

In his veto message, Carlson said this wasn't the year for granting state aid to higher education institutions. In fact, he had requested \$10 million in cuts, House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) told fellow lawmakers during House debate on the bill.

"It is the year for choosing whether we can preserve the fiscal stability of the state," Carlson wrote in his message.

The governor's veto eliminates the following appropriations:

- \$9.1 million to the University of Minnesota. Part of that money would have been used to begin a program to allow students to register for classes by phone. The money — which the university requested as part of its "U2000" plan — would have been used to improve libraries and laboratory equipment, and to better maintain classrooms;
- \$3 million to the Department of Finance to develop an accounting system for the 1995 merged higher education system. The state's community college, technical college, and state university systems are to be merged under the newly created Higher Education Board in July 1995. Carlson did approve language in the bill allowing the merger to go forward;
- \$758,000 to Metropolitan State University to strengthen academic course offerings and to develop a more comprehensive four-year program at the school, which is located on several small Twin Cities' campuses;
- \$242,000 to better prepare teachers to work in inner-city schools; and
- \$800,000 for added campus security at state universities. (See related story in the Higher Education section.) (HF3178/SF2900\*/CH532)



## Government health care

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a bill that would have spent \$65,000 to study whether the state could save money with a single-payer health care system.

However, a provision in SF2192, which was signed into law (the 1994 Minnesota Care law), provides \$65,000 to fund the same study.

Under a single-payer system, the state government would take over the payment of all health care services or authorize one outside insurance company, acting somewhat like a public utility, to handle all the claims.

Currently, many different private insurance companies and health care groups pay claims filed by patients, clinics, doctors, and others.

The vetoed bill asked the Office of the Legislative Auditor to study whether the state could save money with a single-payer system and how access and the quality of health care would be affected.

Carlson, dubbing the legislation unnecessary, said: "The Minnesota Health Care Commission is currently working on a study on financing universal access to health care, and the United States General Accounting Office has already completed a study on this subject."

The vetoed bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and in the Senate by Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls). (HF2048/SF1867\*/CH540)

## No mobile home pets

A House bill that would require mobile home park owners to allow senior citizens to keep pets would "unreasonably infringe" on the rights of park owners, according to Gov. Arne Carlson, who vetoed the bill.

Carlson wrote in his veto message that although he supports the rights of senior citizens to own and enjoy pets, the state must also "be respectful of those seniors and other . . . residents who have chosen to live in pet-free environments."

The vetoed bill would have permitted anyone 62 years old or older and living in a mobile home park to own a dog, cat, or bird. The bill also would have allowed park owners to set "reasonable rules" regarding the care and maintenance of the pet. Senior citizens, especially those who have lost their spouses, should not be denied the compan-

ionship these pets can offer, said Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls), sponsor of the House bill.

Sen. Paula Hanson (DFL-Ham Lake) sponsored the legislation in the Senate. (HF2135\*/SF1698/CH543)



## Environment office changes

Despite an attempted veto override, a gubernatorial veto of a proposed new state agency to help Minnesota businesses and local governments comply with environmental laws will stand.

Sort of.

Gov. Arne Carlson signed a separate bill into law that does some of the same things the vetoed bill would have done.

The House effort to reverse Gov. Arne Carlson's veto failed on a vote of 89-45. To override a gubernatorial veto, a measure must be approved by a two-thirds majority in each body: 90 votes in the House; 45 in the Senate.

The bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls), would have re-established the Office of Waste Management (OWM) as the Office of Environmental Assistance (OEA). The new office would have provided information about pollution prevention and resource conservation, as well as technical and financial assistance to businesses and local governments about waste management programs.

In creating the OEA as a separate advisory agency, the bill would have left the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) in charge of environmental regulation and enforcement of laws.

The bill that eventually was signed into law renames the Office of Waste Management to the Office of Environmental Assistance and transfers OWM responsibilities — shifted to the MPCA in 1993 — back to the new OEA. Future directors of the OEA will be appointed by the MPCA rather than the governor.

Additionally, the solid and hazardous waste management duties of the Metropolitan Council are transferred to the OEA, as are Metropolitan Council employees who currently perform such duties.

Carlson said he vetoed the original bill because it would have broken apart an agency — the MPCA — that had been streamlined to eliminate duplication of services.

The original bill passed the House 100-32 and the Senate 58-7. The Senate did not

attempt to override the veto. The measure was sponsored by Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) in the Senate. (HF2920\*/SF2523/CH544)

## Juvenile crime bill

The House failed in two attempts to keep alive portions of the 1994 juvenile crime bill that were line-item vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

Before signing the \$13.9 million measure into law, Carlson used his line-item veto powers to eliminate nearly \$4 million from the bill.

The governor cut three major appropriations that lawmakers say would have helped the juvenile justice system handle the increase workload resulting from new provisions in the bill: \$372,000 for four additional judgeships, \$1 million to hire more probation officers, and \$2.6 million set aside for more public defenders.

Carlson also cut a \$60,000 program to pay for community service work crews to remove graffiti from both public and private property.

Although Carlson said the bill was good policy, he said the state also has to live within its means.

The legislation represents "one of the most significant achievements of the 1994 session and should go far in addressing our troubling juvenile crime rates," said Carlson in his veto message. But "due to the Legislature's lack of financial planning and the need for a healthy and balanced budget, I was forced to item veto three provisions of spending in this measure."

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), who sponsored the juvenile crime bill in the House, attempted first to reinstate the \$1 million appropriation that would have paid for more probation officers in the juvenile justice system.

"It's absolutely essential, for those kids we can turn around, that we [hire more] probation officers," Skoglund said.

The motion to override failed by a vote of 87-45. To override a gubernatorial veto, a two-thirds vote in both bodies is necessary: 90 votes in the House; 45 in the Senate.

After the first failed override attempt, Skoglund said he wanted to try "one more time," and proposed the House reinstate appropriations for added public defense spending.

The second motion failed 85-47.

Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the bill in the Senate. (HF2074\*/1845/CH576)

## Lake Caribou lot sale

A bill calling on the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to void the sale of a lakeshore lot in Cook County was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The Caribou Lake lot was offered for sale on Aug. 16, 1993, and sold at auction to a Minnesota couple who had built a cabin on the lot they had been leasing from the DNR.

Under a 1986 law, the DNR is allowed to sell any of its 1,800 leased lakeshore lots, if the person leasing a lot requests that a sale be conducted. Because the lots are part of state school trust fund lands, the Minnesota Constitution requires that these sales be advertised and open to bidders.

In the Caribou Lake lot sale, another bidder entered the auction and substantially bid up the price. The Minnesota couple finally won the bidding war, but ended up paying \$40,000 over the appraised value of the land.

The couple complained that their competitor in the land auction was from Texas, and, therefore, an illegitimate participant in the process, and brought their case to the Legislature. The bill would have voided their purchase and required the DNR to "re-offer the property at public sale under the same procedures that applied to the original sale."

The veto message from the governor said that it would be a violation of the DNR's "fiduciary responsibility to the school trust to cancel the valid sale and relinquish its claim against the high bidders."

Carlson said the bill would "establish a dangerous precedent" affecting future state sales of mineral, timber, and land. He quoted a provision in the state constitution that prohibits granting "to any private corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise."

The vetoed bill was sponsored by Rep. David Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook). (HF2925\*/SF2608/CH555)

## Pension buy-back

A bill this session that would have allowed some teachers to boost their pension funds by giving them credit for time they spent teaching outside Minnesota was vetoed by the governor.

Under current public pension law, teachers and others are, under specific circumstances, authorized to "buy back" credit toward their pension accounts. The buy back is a lump sum employee payment — with interest — to cover pension contributions for

a period of time when the employee did not make pension contributions. In such cases, the employer then makes a lump-sum contribution to the employee's pension fund as well.

Under the bill, teachers within the Minneapolis School District contributing to the Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund Association would have been allowed to buy back pension service credits for prior teaching experience outside the state of Minnesota.

"This legislation has the potential to buy back pension credits on the backs of the taxpayer by an already financially strapped school district," wrote Carlson in his veto message. "The legislation sets the stage for the district to later request a subsidy from the state."

Carlson added that the legislation would create an exception for only one of many pension funds within the public system, "which is neither good public policy, nor good precedent."

The House approved the bill 124-5 and the Senate approved it 55-2. (HF662/SF609\*/CH569)

## One-stop shopping

A bill to help provide one-stop shopping for prospective business owners will not become law this year.

Although the measure to consolidate the business licensing process passed the House by a vote of 121-12 and was unanimously approved in the Senate, Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed the bill, saying it was too soon to put the proposal into law.

The bill would have required the state's Bureau of Business Licenses — an arm of the Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED) — to process all applications and accept fees for the different types of business licenses.

Currently, the bureau only provides prospective business owners with information about licenses and how to secure them.

Although the bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton), did not allocate any money toward the licensing system, it called on DTED to study the feasibility of an interlinking computer system to coordinate all the different agencies that grant various types of business licenses.

In his veto message, the governor said a 1993 executive order required DTED to conduct a feasibility study of improvements in business licensing.

"The study is due in January 1995 and I believe it would be premature to sign legislation in this area without the benefit of those recommendations," Carlson said.

Carlson also noted that the bill would cost a "significant" amount of money to implement in future years, and was best dealt with during a regular budget year.

Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the Senate companion to the bill. (HF1918\*/SF2496/CH593)



## Affordable housing in 'burbs'

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a bill that would have urged cities and towns in the seven-county metropolitan area to make room for low-income housing.

In his veto message, Carlson said the bill was largely similar to a bill he vetoed last year. Both bills were sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls).

But Orfield has said he specifically designed his bill this year to appease the governor's objections of last year.

The House approved the House-Senate compromise by a 79-54 vote. The Senate approved it with a 34-32 vote.

Orfield said he wanted to see low-income housing evenly distributed throughout the seven-county metropolitan area rather than concentrated in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The bill called for the Metropolitan Council to allocate affordable housing in the metropolitan area based on a formula that determines each city's current proportion of such housing. The council also would have looked at the number of jobs available in a community and other factors when setting low-income housing goals.

Although the compromise bill would not have penalized cities that didn't comply with Metropolitan Council suggestions, earlier versions would have penalized those that did not change their zoning laws to allow more low- and moderate-income housing. Some of the penalties considered included losing some state aid or being denied permission to increase municipal sewer services.

Although the penalties were dropped from the bill sent to the governor, Carlson suggested the passage of the bill would open the door for Orfield or other lawmakers to try to institute penalties in future years.

The bill, Carlson maintained, eventually could have penalized communities that didn't meet the council's quota for low-income

housing. "Penalties are inappropriate, as are unnecessary legislative mandates such as this," he wrote.

In his veto message, Carlson also said the Metropolitan Council is "already in the process of conducting an affordable housing survey."

Furthermore, Carlson said the bill would have required the Metropolitan Council to ask for low-income housing in communities without a great deal of such housing, rather than in communities where the jobs are.

Orfield has said he specifically designed his bill this year with a requirement that the Metropolitan Council look at the number of jobs in a city when calculating how much affordable housing should go there.

Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton) sponsored the Senate companion bill. (HF2171\*/SF1991/CH594)

## MinnesotaCare reserve account

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a \$75 million reserve account for MinnesotaCare, the state health care plan for uninsured Minnesotans.

The bill would have taken the money from the state's general fund this year, so more people could become insured while lawmakers devise a better payment plan. Specifically, the money would have been used to enroll adults without children in the insurance plan.

It would have used the \$75 million to continue the work toward the goal of universal access to health care by July 1, 1997. The bill, sponsored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia), was intended as a stopgap measure until the 1995 Legislature could adopt a new, permanent way to pay for the MinnesotaCare program. Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook) sponsored the bill in the Senate. It passed the House 69-62; and the Senate, 39-26.

"While this is a laudable goal, we simply do not have the money available to create such a fund, nor do we have a revenue source identified to maintain this fund," wrote Carlson in his veto message.

A 2 percent tax on the gross revenues from all the state's health care providers, hospitals, pharmacies, and wholesale drug distributors now pays for MinnesotaCare. The tax is controversial and not well liked in health care circles. Some lawmakers also acknowledge the tax is difficult to collect from the state's numerous health care providers and clinics.

The bill also would have allowed the health care program to go ahead with enrolling single adults and those without children even

if expenses exceed revenues through fiscal year 1997. The added provision would have allowed the departments of health and human services more time to develop a MinnesotaCare balanced budget plan. (HF2951\*/SF2494/CH597)

## Mobile home evacuation plans

Studying the emergency evacuation plans of the state's mobile home parks would put too much strain on the budgets of the agencies asked to do the study, according to a veto message from Gov. Arne Carlson.

The vetoed bill proposed that the departments of health, public safety, and administration gather information on all licensed mobile home parks in the state with more than 50 homes.

Had the bill become law, the agencies would have had to report to the Legislature by Jan. 10, 1995, on the status of emergency shelters in these parks and any evacuation plans they had developed.

The bill contained no money for the agencies to pay for the study. In his veto message, Carlson wrote that "budgets are strained and legislative demands on these agencies continue to grow."

The bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton), also would have prohibited mobile home park owners from charging an application fee to a current park resident who is moving to another site within the park.

It passed the House 98-33 and the Senate 61-0.

Sen. Jane Krentz (DFL-May Township) sponsored the Senate legislation. (HF1919\*/SF1984/CH599)

## Sprinklers for high-rises

A bill that would have required high-rise buildings to be equipped with sprinkler systems was vetoed by the governor.

In his veto message, Gov. Arne Carlson said requiring sprinkler systems would "impose a huge cost on cities and would make publicly assisted housing even more difficult to provide."

The bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji) and in the Senate by Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls), would have required most buildings over 74 feet high and not equipped with sprinkler systems to have the systems installed within the next 15 years.

The bill passed the House 98-33 and the Senate 53-11.

"I am uncomfortable when the state Legislature involves itself in matters which are best handled on a local level," said Carlson. "I remain committed to safety in all buildings but we must not mandate costs without considering how they will be paid."

The measure would have only affected older commercial and apartment buildings. Since 1974, state law has required newly constructed high-rise buildings to be equipped with sprinkler systems. In addition, a section of the bill would have exempted buildings that are 70 percent owner-occupied, which would have excused most condominiums from the mandate. (HF392\*/SF374/CH601)

## Health and human services

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a \$22 million health and human services supplemental appropriations bill that would have reinstated some state aid to hospitals that was cut last year.

The 1993 Legislature directed that nearly \$14 million in state Medical Assistance and General Assistance Medical Care funds be cut as of July 1994. That meant hospitals would receive less state help for caring for poor patients. The vetoed bill would have reinstated 80 percent of that cut, or about \$11 million.

Despite the veto, the Department of Human Services has delayed the cuts for at least a year, while officials there determine how to implement them.

The governor's office already has given assurance to the hospitals that the cuts, once initiated, won't be retroactive to 1994.

The bill also included \$8 million for subsidized day care and \$400,000 to pay for lead clean-up programs.

In his veto message, Carlson said the bill would cost too much money and could result in a tax increase.

"This bill does contain a number of good proposals, some of which were proposed by myself and others. . . . Unfortunately, the bill also contains an unacceptable level of overspending," Carlson wrote.

The House passed the bill 105-28; the Senate passed it 50-14. The bill was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) in the House. (HF3210\*/SFnone/CH606)

## Election practice

A bill that would have allowed minors to cast a mock ballot in the upcoming November election in selected cities and counties was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The measure was designed to educate children about the election process and increase adult voter turnout, according to Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth), House sponsor of the bill. The idea was that children would bring their parents and other adults to polling places, Jaros said.

Minors would have cast ballots in a simulated election when their parents and other adults went to the polls to cast real ballots on election day. Jaros said similar projects are now under way in 20 other states; Arizona's program has been operating since 1988.

In his veto message, Carlson said the goal of teaching students about elections is "laudable." However, he objected to granting the Secretary of State "sole authority to develop this program without . . . guidelines, or any guarantee of political neutrality."

Carlson charged that the simulated elections could become a "partisan tool rather than an educational aide." He also said that the lack of "clearly-defined guidelines" for the program could cause "considerable chaos at polling places which, in many cases, are already confused and overcrowded."

Secretary of State Joan Growe, however, disagreed.

She said the program would have encouraged young people to participate in citizenship. "This is a particularly good program because students participate with their parents."

Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth) sponsored the bill in the Senate. (HF3004/SF2011\*/CH608)

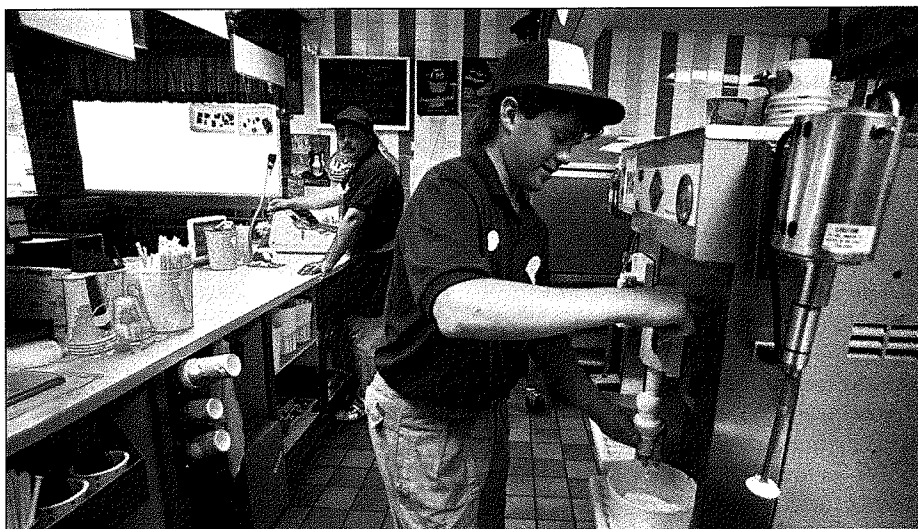
## County auditors, treasurers

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a bill that would have allowed county boards to appoint county auditors, treasurers, coroners, and recorders.

Currently, employees can be appointed to those positions, but only if voters approve the move in a referendum.

The bill would have allowed the county board to appoint someone to one of those positions without a referendum vote, but only if the vacancy came up before March 1 in the year before an election for the office would be held.

And the county board would have had to



Minimum wage workers won't see a government-mandated pay raise in the near future. Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a bill that would have raised the minimum wage anywhere from 50 cents to 75 cents per hour by 1996. (HF2243/SF1944\*/CH621)

publish three times its intention to appoint someone to the position in the local newspaper.

In his veto message, Carlson said the bill would have "transferred authority from the voters to elected county board members."

The Senate approved the bill by a 35-31 vote. The House approved it, 69-65. Rep. MaryJo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) sponsored the bill in the House. Sen. Sandra Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the Senate version. (HF2645/SF2232\*/CH609)

## Minimum wage

People flipping burgers and others who work for minimum wage won't see a state-mandated pay raise in the near future.

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a bill that would have required a 40-cent per hour increase in the minimum wage beginning Jan. 1, 1995, for large businesses. And beginning Jan. 1, 1996, those wages would have risen by another 35 cents to \$5 an hour. The current minimum wage is \$4.25 an hour.

For small businesses, the bill would have increased wages to \$4.40 in 1995 and \$4.75 in 1996.

In his veto message, Carlson said a higher minimum wage would have meant fewer minimum-wage jobs in the state.

"We believe it would cause the loss of approximately 5,500 to 6,000 jobs in the state," wrote the governor. "If we were to sign that bill, that would place us in the third-highest position in the United States and would again reduce our capacity to effectively compete in the area of jobs and job growth."

If the bill had become law, Minnesota's minimum wage would have been higher than the federal rate of \$4.25 per hour. Currently, eight states and the District of Columbia pay more. Iowa pays its workers at least \$4.65 an hour.

The House approved the bill by a 74-58 vote; the Senate, 37-29.

The vetoed bill also called for \$117,000 to be appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Human Services to pay for increased Medical Assistance (MA) grants for nursing home, home health workers, and others who work in the human services field. The fund's money would have hiked MA reimbursement rates to bring wages up to the proposed new minimum wage levels.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul). (HF2243/SF1944\*/CH621)

## MinnesotaCare fund transfer

Gov. Arne Carlson signed into law a bill this session promising universal health coverage for all uninsured Minnesotans by July 1, 1997, but line-item vetoed two appropriations.

The first provision vetoed would have transferred \$15 million from the health care access fund to the general fund.

The transfer is done to supplement funding for the Medical Assistance (MA) and General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) programs. When Minnesotans apply for MinnesotaCare, it is often discovered that they qualify for MA or GAMC.

The MinnesotaCare law also calls for a

reassessment of funding for the MinnesotaCare program, leading Carlson to write: "I feel it is prudent to hold off on changes to the previously mentioned funds until the entire package of expenditures and funds is reassessed during the 1995 legislative session."

In his second MinnesotaCare veto, Carlson wrote that a \$200,000 appropriation to the Office of the Attorney General was "unnecessary."

The funds were to be used by the attorney general to work with the Department of Health to increase Minnesota's Medicare reimbursement rate.

Carlson wrote that the commissioners of the departments of health and human services already are working toward the same goal, and they "do not feel the assistance of the attorney general is needed." (See related story in the Health section.) (HF2525/SF2192\*/CH625)

## Supplemental budget bill vetoes

While signing into law much of the 1994 supplemental state budget bill, Gov. Arne Carlson line-item vetoed about \$5 million worth of projects, leaving total spending at about \$30.7 million.

The bill incorporates three legislative supplemental budget measures in the areas of environment and natural resources, state government finance, and community development, infrastructure, and transportation.

The House and Senate passed a \$35.7 million compromise supplemental budget bill. The House voted 117-16, and the Senate voted 49-14.

The following is a listing of the line-item vetoes by general section of the 168-page bill. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632)

### Environment and natural resources

A total of \$3 million slotted for environment and natural resource projects was line-item vetoed from the bill.

The biggest environmental funding casualty was a proposal to increase by \$1.5 million the money the state would have given local governments to make up for the property tax money they can't collect from land owned by the Department of Natural Resources.

Other environmental projects Carlson vetoed include:

- \$270,000 for the operation of state parks.
- The veto, some say, will result in a reduced level of services at parks;

- \$200,000 for a study of the costs of generating electricity in the state;
- \$130,000 to find ways to protect the quality of the state's groundwater;
- \$90,000 for field resource ecologists needed for a county biological survey;
- \$87,000 for increased activity in forest and prairie ecology studies;
- \$75,000 for a grant to be used to plan and begin restoration of oak forest areas in St. Paul's Mounds and Battle Creek parks;
- \$50,000 for a farm safety program to educate farmers regarding equipment and other farm activity safety practices;
- \$50,000 for a grant to the Southwest Regional Development Commission to pay for the planning of the Lewis and Clark Water system in southwest Minnesota;
- \$75,000 for completion of the fishing pier on the Mississippi River in South St. Paul;
- A \$150,000 transfer from the DNR to the Environmental Quality Board for activities related to sustainable development;
- \$250,000 for a grant to the Northern Counties Land Use Planning Board to help some northern counties undergo a joint development effort;
- \$70,000 to the Office of Waste Management to conduct its annual solid waste composition study; and
- \$50,000 to the Environmental Quality Board for groundwater protection coordination activities.

The governor also vetoed a provision that would have doubled the limit on what the state is allowed to pay ethanol producers. Currently, the state pays ethanol producers 20 cents a gallon to help stimulate and encourage ethanol production; the program can spend up to \$10 million a year from the general fund. The vetoed provision would have allowed the state to pay out \$20 million a year. Although the program cost only \$4.5 million last year, two new ethanol plants are being built, and the state Department of Agriculture is expecting several more in the next few years.

### State government

A study for a possible police officer stress program, a voter information hot line, and special money to pay for expert witnesses were all line-item vetoed from the state government section of the supplemental budget bill.

The programs were to be part of the money spent on the departments of finance, administration, employee relations and a few smaller state agencies. Carlson used his line-item veto authority to make \$471,000 in cuts, leaving the departments with \$17.7 million

in additional funding for fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

The House-Senate compromise bill authorized \$18.2 million for the select state agencies before the governor's cuts. The line-item vetoes include:

- \$20,000 to set up a public employees insurance task force to study whether public employees could form a health cooperative to purchase hospital, dental, and medical insurance;
- \$50,000 to study the feasibility of setting up a Minnesota police officers stress program. A program would have provided treatment for police officers suffering from post-traumatic stress syndrome. It also would have referred officers to professionals who could help them with stress-related problems;
- \$150,000 to the state Environmental Quality Board to find a way to include the University of Minnesota heating system in a thermal network with other area heating systems. The university is considering building its own heating facility. The bill wanted to study whether the university could save money and provide the same quality heat by hooking up with an existing facility;
- \$10,000 to the Environmental Quality Board to study the issue of environmental justice. Environmental justice means ensuring minority groups and their neighborhoods aren't unfairly discriminated against in the placement of potential environmental hazards such as landfills and powerplants. The study would have looked into ways the EQB can address the problem in the future;
- \$80,000 to the Office of the Secretary of State for a voter information telephone line to give Minnesotans information on voter registration. The toll-free telephone line would have allowed Minnesotans from outside the metropolitan area to call a toll-free number for voter registration numbers; and
- \$161,000 to the Office of the Attorney General to train state employees who review software and other "intellectual property" developed by state agencies to make sure it doesn't violate copyright laws and is properly licensed. It also would have helped the agencies properly license and copyright their intellectual software.

### Community development funds

More than \$2.3 million will be spent on community development projects during fiscal years 1994 and 1995 as outlined in a new state supplemental budget bill.

The bill sent to the governor had called for \$2.8 million in projects, but the governor line-item vetoed nearly \$500,000 worth, labeling them as non-emergencies.

Carlson wrote in his veto message that he did so "because of the need for a balanced budget."

Community development projects vetoed include:

- two grants totaling \$215,000 to the Department of Economic Security (formerly the Department of Jobs and Training). One grant, for \$165,000, would have gone to the department's displaced homemaker program, which works with private organizations to assist displaced homemakers with counseling, job training, and help in connecting with social service agencies. The other grant, for \$50,000, would have gone to a new department project to give employment assistance to people with mental illness;
- \$130,000 for Minnesota Historical Society projects, including \$60,000 for the development of the St. Anthony Falls area in Minneapolis and \$35,000 to acquire and restore an American Indian flint quarry in Mower County near Austin. Also vetoed was a \$25,000 contribution to the Museum of the National Guard in Washington, D.C., and a \$10,000 grant to the Minnesota Transportation Museum to restore a street car;
- \$115,000 to the city of Minneapolis to improve the Hennepin Center for the Arts;
- \$25,000 for a study to assess the status of women-owned businesses in the state, including their financial health and their ability to get business loans; and
- \$8,000 to the Department of Commerce to study the state's pawnbroker industry.

Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the bill in the Senate. Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) sponsored it in the House. (HF3215/SF2913\*/CH632)

## Metro transportation projects

Gov. Arne Carlson line-item vetoed four metropolitan-area construction projects contained in an omnibus transportation bill making mostly technical changes in state laws regulating transportation. (See related stories in the Transportation section.)

The governor deleted two separate projects to erect sound barriers along portions of Interstate Highways 394 and 694, and another sound barrier project along State Highway 252 in Brooklyn Park. He also deleted a project to put traffic signals at an intersection near a middle school in North Oaks.

Carlson said the projects would have cost the state more than \$1 million.

Each of these projects, wrote Carlson in his veto letter, "represents a significant cost to the state trunk highway fund, and none of which require funding in this non-budget year."

Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the House bill and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) carried the Senate legislation. (HF3011\*/SF2680/CH635)

## Omnibus crime bill

The governor signed a \$34 million crime prevention bill, but exercised his line-item veto authority to strip \$2.7 million in funds allocated for 17 different programs.

"This bill is \$6 million over our crime spending targets for fiscal year 1995. . . . The Legislature saw fit . . . to get into an irresponsible bidding war on the crime issue, forcing me to exercise the item veto to trim spending," Carlson wrote in his veto message.

While noting the bill "does contain worthwhile provisions," Carlson said he was disappointed with the work of the Legislature.

"Five months after laying out this administration's crime proposal I have received a bill which is too expensive and is soft on repeat offenders."

Here's a rundown on the vetoed provisions:

- \$1 million for a "productive day program" in Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties designed to motivate inmates in local jails to develop life and work skills. The goal is to provide training and education to create opportunities for inmates upon their release;
- \$400,000 for two "work and learn" centers designed to help 14- to 19-year-olds without a high school diploma. To be eligible, the juveniles must be delinquent, or referred from a county social services agency.

One site was to be in a school setting, the other at a wilderness site;

- \$200,000 in grants to local law enforcement agencies to develop three truancy service centers;
- \$200,000 for the creation of a witness and victim protection fund;
- \$170,000 to reimburse local law enforcement agencies for costs incurred conducting background checks;
- \$100,000 for the remote electronic alcohol monitoring pilot program.
- \$100,000 in mini-grants for programs that work with juvenile female offenders;
- \$100,000 in start-up money for the crime information reward fund;
- \$100,000 for intervention projects to work with students at risk of failing in school because of chronic neglect at home;
- \$56,000 for a grant to the Region Nine Development Commission for grants to community-based intervention and prevention projects;
- \$50,000 for the activities of a statewide youth safety initiative coordinated by the Minnesota student safety program;
- \$50,000 for community-based truancy action projects;
- \$50,000 for male responsibility and fathering program grants A separate law calls for \$500,000 in spending to promote male responsibility (See page 21);
- \$50,000 for the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension to establish and maintain a distinctive physical mark, or tattoo computer library identification system;
- \$40,000 for the gang resistance education training pilot program;
- \$25,000 for a grant to the Nett Lake community crime and drug prevention program; and
- \$10,000 for a violence prevention study conducted by the chemical abuse and violence prevention council.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls). (HF2351\*/SFnone/CH636)

## MnDOT funding

A new state law will give the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) an additional \$15.8 million in fiscal years 1994 and 1995, but the governor line-item vetoed two other appropriations in the bill.

The governor excised a \$250,000 grant to a St. Paul project of the Minnesota Job Skills Partnership Board and also cut a separate section of the bill that would have provided another \$5.5 million in funding for general MnDOT day-to-day operations.

"Neither . . . require funding in this non-budget year," wrote the governor.

The vetoed items were in a transportation appropriations bill that also funds two public transit studies and increases fines for speeding through highway construction zones. (See related stories in the Transportation section.) (HF3230\*/SF2097/CH640)

## Flood relief

Gov. Arne Carlson signed into law a flood relief bill designed to help Minnesota's farmers recover from last spring's floods but not before cutting its funding provisions in half.

The measure now will provide only \$9 million in aid — down from \$18 million — as a result of the governor's several line-item vetoes.

The largest of those was a \$5 million interest buy-down program that would have helped secure loans for farmers and small businesses hit hardest by the floods. Under the program, the state would have paid a portion of the interest on a loan for a qualifying farmer or small business.

The governor noted that many farmers and small businesses already have secured operating loans. He also noted that the federal government already has picked up much of the tab for damages caused by last spring's floods.

He also vetoed another \$2 million that would have gone to the Department of Economic Security (formerly the Department of Jobs and Training) for emergency job training and creation programs, as well as a few other smaller appropriations.

Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) sponsored the flood relief legislation in the House and Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) did so in the Senate. (See related story in the Agriculture section.) (HF2249/SF2168\*/CH642)

# Dead Bills

**Editor's Note:** While *New Laws 1994* focuses on bills that were approved by the Legislature, it is also important to mention some of the bills that received attention during the session, but did not become law.

Because this is the second year of the two-year spending cycle, those bills are dead and will have to be officially reintroduced next year if lawmakers want to take them up again.

## Prayer in school

Minnesota lawmakers debated the issue of school prayer during the 1994 session, then decided it was best to keep quiet on the issue.

A section that would have said it was okay for students to participate in "silent prayer or other religious observation" in Minnesota public schools was added to a House education bill, and then later removed.

The provision, offered as an amendment by Rep. Eileen Tompkins (IR-Apple Valley), was added to the K-12 education finance bill on the House floor. House members approved it by a vote of 70-59.

The Senate version of the K-12 education bill contained a section that allowed students to pray "at home or in a religious institution."

During a conference committee meeting to iron out differences between the House and Senate education bills, lawmakers removed both prayer sections.

The final K-12 bill, without any mention of prayer, has been signed into law. (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647)

## Sex and education

A proposal to ban Minnesota schools from teaching any subject matter that would "promote sexual activity by minors" vanished from the 1994 legislative process almost as quickly as it appeared.

While House members were debating the K-12 education finance bill, Rep. Bob Waltman (IR-Elgin) proposed a measure to prohibit schools from teaching material that encourages "homosexuality as a positive lifestyle alternative." Lawmakers removed the word homosexuality and changed the amend-

ment to one that would prohibit schools from encouraging any sexual activity by minors; then they voted 124-7 to adopt it.

The section was not in the Senate version of the K-12 education finance bill, however, and during a conference committee meeting it was removed.

The final K-12 bill (HF2189\*/SF2206/CH647) was approved by both House and Senate. It was later signed into law.

## Packaging reform

A bill that would have given consumers the option of buying their favorite beverages in refillable bottles was substantially changed in committee and then discarded on the House floor.

The bill, in its original form, would have required retailers to allocate shelf space — up to 20 percent by the year 2002 — for beverages in refillable containers. That bill also required that packaging material include recyclables, and that transport packaging be reusable and recyclable. Also, schools would have had to dispense milk only from bulk or refillable containers, or from recyclable bottles that are taken to a recycling facility.

These provisions were removed in the House Environment and Natural Resources Committee. The bill that passed out called for a study of various recycling issues.

A mandate that the Office of Waste Management study whether the state is meeting its goal of reducing the amount of packaging

going into landfills and garbage burners — a section in the original bill — passed and became part of the state's Waste Management Act under another piece of legislation. (HF1682/SF1577)

## High tech stoves

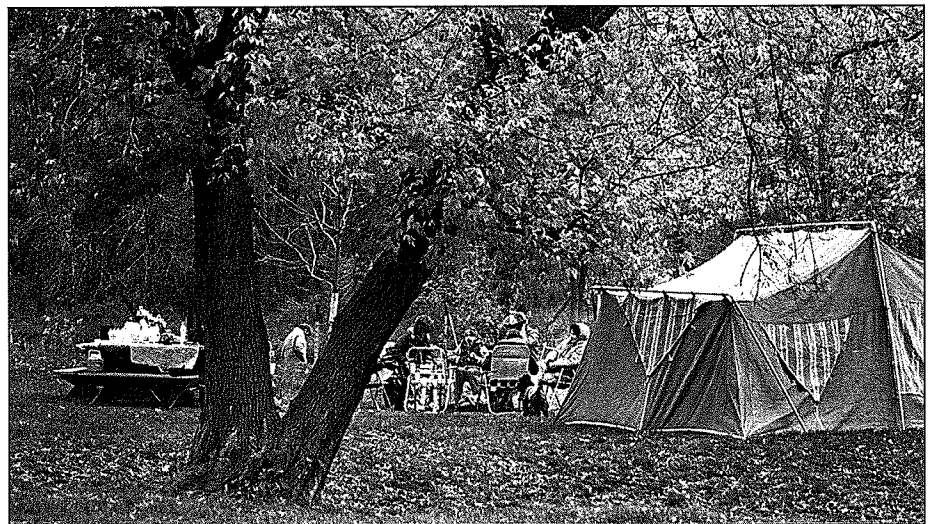
Minnesota residents who buy low-emission wood stoves that burn pellets made from scrap wood, sawdust, or fibrous plant materials will not receive cash incentives for their efforts to reduce air pollution.

A House bill that would have offered rebates of up to \$500 per stove to entice more consumers to buy environmental friendly products was snuffed out when it reached a House finance committee. The committee decided not to appropriate \$250,000 from the state's coffers to fund the program. (HF1847/SF1960)

## Recreational liability

A bill to protect resort, campground, and other recreational landowners from "frivolous" lawsuits stalled in a House committee after clearing one subcommittee hurdle.

The proposal, sponsored by Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby), would have made it more difficult to hold recreational landowners responsible for accidents that occur on their property. It was last seen when the Tourism and Small Business Division of the



A bill to protect resort, campground, and other recreational landowners from "frivolous" lawsuits stalled in a House committee and died this session. The proposal would have made it more difficult to hold recreational landowners responsible for accidents that occur on their property. (HF887/SF719)

House Commerce and Economic Development Committee approved it March 9.

Under the proposal, a resort owner would have had to be proven guilty of "gross negligence" to be held liable for an accident. Gross negligence is more difficult to prove than "regular negligence," the standard to which resort owners are held under current law. (HF887/SF719)

Although this proposal died, a separate bill that limits the liability of landowners who permit snowmobile trails to run through their property was approved. (See page 54)

## Term limits

When Minnesota voters go to the polls this November, they won't be asked whether term limits should be imposed on state lawmakers.

An eight-member task force held five hearings across the state to gather input from Minnesotans for and against the issue, but no bill to impose term limits made headway during the 1994 session.

The task force, made up of eight House members, was charged with recommending to House leadership whether or not term limits should go on the ballot, and if so, what form a bill to propose them should take.

No action was taken on any proposal.

Imposing term limits on constitutional officers such as the governor and legislators would require a constitutional amendment; voters must approve any proposal to amend the state's constitution. The Legislature, however, would need to first pass a law to place the issue on the ballot.

## Abolishing the treasurer's office

The state treasurer will keep his job, although a few legislators tried to eliminate the office during the 1994 Legislative Session.

Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) introduced a bill that would have placed a constitutional amendment on the November ballot asking voters if the state treasurer's office should be eliminated. The treasurer's role has been so greatly reduced by the Legislature in recent years; the position is useless, Brown contended.

The House Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee approved the bill the bill and referred it to the House Rules and Legislative Administration Committee, where it stalled. (HF2045/SFnone)

## Cutting the cabinet

A bill to require the governor to operate with only eight people reporting to him instead of the roughly 230 who do now died during the 1994 session.

The House passed the bill, but the Senate did not act on it.

The bill would have called on Gov. Arne Carlson to eliminate 45 executive positions, including some commissioners and deputy commissioners, and 15 additional professional and clerical positions in state agencies.

Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks), the bill's House sponsor, said the cuts could save taxpayers \$2 million to \$3 million each year.

Currently, commissioners from 26 state agencies report directly to Carlson, as do more than 200 other agencies, authorities, boards, commissioners, committees, councils, and task forces, according to a 1993 report by the Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE). The commission was appointed by Carlson to study ways to streamline government. (HF2278/SF2259)

## Elected Met Council

Members of the Metropolitan Council will remain appointed by the governor, despite a push by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) during the 1994 Legislative Session to make their positions elected.

Orfield saw his bid for an elected Metropolitan Council fail by one vote in the House April 28. But House members resurrected the bill the next week and passed it, minus the elected council provision.

The governor has appointed the 16 coun-

cil members and their chair since the body's inception in 1967. The Metropolitan Council coordinates local government efforts in the Twin Cities seven-county metropolitan area.

Orfield has said the council's responsibilities are so vast, its members should be elected by the people they serve. His bill for an elected council also failed during the 1993 Legislative Session. (HF2276/SF2015)

## Official square dancing

Minnesota still is without an official dance to go along with the state bird, song, and flower.

A 12-line bill to make square dancing the official dance of Minnesota died this session to the dismay of House sponsor Rep. Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn). An amendment to make "disco" the state's official dance also failed.

Olson, who is retiring from the Legislature, also proposed her square dancing bill in 1992, but it died then, too. (HF2089/SF1699)

## Video gambling

Minnesotans still can't play video poker, blackjack, and other games in the state's bars and restaurants. An attempt to attach such a measure to the omnibus gambling bill failed during the 1994 Legislative Session.

Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), chair of the House Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee, tried to attach a video lottery measure to the gambling bill. Her amendment would have eliminated paper



Minnesota still has no official dance. A bill to make square dancing the official dance of Minnesota died this session. (HF2089/SF1699)



Minnesotans still can't play video poker, blackjack, and other games in the state's bars and restaurants. An attempt to attach such a measure to the omnibus gambling bill failed during the 1994 Legislative Session.

pulltabs in bars and replaced them with up to four video gambling terminals per establishment. Committee members voted down the proposal both times.

Gamblers would have been allowed to play such games as blackjack, keno, poker, and others on the terminals.

Gov. Arne Carlson and several legislative leaders have opposed any expansion of gambling.

The state's liquor industry has lobbied for four years to win the right to install video gambling machines in its bars and restaurants. Bar owners said they need the video gambling games to compete with nearby casinos which offer those games. They argue Minnesota's American Indian-owned casinos have an unfair competitive advantage and have lured away their customers.

But casino officials say casinos aren't to blame. Minnesotans are drinking less and spending less money in bars and restaurants.

The final House-Senate compromise bill did not include the measure. (HF321/SF103\*/CH633)

## Wage booster

Two legislative committees heard a bill to increase Minnesota child care workers' salaries, but the measure never became law.

The bill would have established a grant program to help licensed and accredited child care facilities attract and retain quality workers. Studies show a high turnover rate for teachers in full-day child care centers. Their average starting wage is \$6.50 an hour. Those who care for children in the home earn an estimated \$4.25 an hour.

The Department of Human Services would

have administered the program and awarded grants to both licensed homes and child care centers.

The funds would then have been used to pay for staff bonuses, incentive pay, and specialized training. The funds also could have been used to repay the student loans of child care workers who take courses relevant to their employment.

The bill would have targeted facilities serving low-income and special needs children, and provided \$200 in grant funds for each child identified as such. Licensed family day care facilities would have received a maximum of \$1,500 annually. Child care centers licensed for up to 29 children would have received no more than \$7,000 annually and centers licensed for 30 or more children would have received no more than \$30,000 annually.

Although the bill specified no dollar amount, it is estimated the grant program would have cost \$3.2 million annually. (HF2329/SF2000)

## Spaying and neutering

A bill that would have created a state subsidized spaying and neutering program for dogs and cats died this legislative session.

The program, which would have reimbursed veterinarians who performed spay and neuter surgeries on pets owned by low-income people, was removed from the bill (HF2644/SF864). It passed only the House General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee.

In cutting the program, which would have been funded through the Board of Animal Health, House sponsor Rep. Andy Dawkins

(DFL-St. Paul) explained, "There's no money to start up a new program."

Neither the House bill nor the Senate companion passed out of finance committees.

In 1991, a similar proposal for a low-cost spay and neuter program was to be funded through a 1-cent wholesale tax on cans of pet food. That bill died in the House Taxes Committee.

Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park) sponsored the legislation in the Senate.

## Genetic DNA fingerprints

A House bill regarding the admission of statistical DNA evidence in criminal trials became moot in late April when a Minnesota Supreme Court ruling effectively adopted the goals of the bill.

The bill proposed asking voters in November to decide whether to amend the state constitution to allow experts to testify on the statistical likelihood of a DNA sample matching (or failing to match) that of another individual. The Court had previously ruled that introducing such statistics into evidence would unduly sway jurors and "undermine the presumption of innocence." (HF1809/SF1871)

## Metro firearms dealers

To control the proliferation of guns in urban neighborhoods, legislators tried to create a special firearms dealer's license specifically for the seven-county metropolitan area.

House sponsor Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) hoped that the measure would rein in "kitchen table" gun dealers — individuals who buy weapons with a federal firearms dealer's license, and then sell them out of their homes. Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the Senate bill.

Firearms dealers in the metro area would have had to apply for a three-year license from the Department of Public Safety, which would have rigorously investigated the applicants. The bill also would have required dealers to maintain detailed records of their transactions.

A particularly controversial section of the bill would have banned the sale of assault rifles in the metropolitan area and required current owners to register them with their local police department.

The House Judiciary Committee heard the bill, but didn't vote on it. (HF2771/SF2226)

## Go directly to jail, no bail

Minnesotans would have been offered the chance to vote on a constitutional amendment to abolish the absolute right to bail, under a bill sponsored by House Majority Leader Phil Caruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center).

Accused individuals, who have engaged in a pattern of violent conduct, or have been convicted of a felony involving violence against an individual in the previous 10 years, could have been denied pre-trial release on bail.

Federal law allows for pre-trial detention without bail. In Minnesota, judges must set bail, but sometimes the amount is so large it effectively keeps an accused person in jail pending trial.

Since no Senate action was taken on the measure, the House bill was withdrawn before it reached the floor. (HF1911/SF1884)

## Teenage dropouts driving

Teenagers who drop out of school will still be able to drive because two bills that would have taken away their driver's licenses dropped out of the legislative picture early this session.

Both bills would have denied a driver's license to anyone under 18 years old who has not graduated from or is currently not attending school. Both bills would have returned the driver's licenses to dropouts who returned to school full time or when they turned 18. (HF1145/SFnone) and (HF2322/SF2111)

## 'Hi, I'm Adolph Frankenstein!'

A bill that would have created an easier way to change your name died this legislative session.

The House approved the bill, but it died in the Senate.

Current law requires a personal court appearance — with two witnesses vouching for your identity — to obtain a legal name change.

Under the bill a person could have avoided the court appearance and filed a sworn petition, along with affidavits from two people vouching for his or her identity.

The bill was designed to help lighten court caseloads. (HF2099/SF1998)



A bill that would have created a state-subsidized spaying and neutering program for dogs and cats died this legislative session.

## Gas tax

Two separate attempts to raise the state's tax on gasoline failed this legislative session.

A provision in HF3230/SF2097 to raise the state tax on gasoline by 4.4 cents per gallon and tie further annual increases to the consumer price index passed in the House but didn't survive a House-Senate conference committee.

A bill (HF324/SF187) to fund mass transit projects by extending the state's 6.5 percent sales tax to gasoline sales passed the House Transportation Committee but stalled in the House Taxes Committee.

The gas tax hasn't changed since 1988.

## Seat belt failure

For the second straight session, legislation permitting police officers to pull over drivers who don't wear their seat belts has failed to become law.

The full House defeated the bill by a 46-83 vote. The bill would have authorized police officers to stop and ticket drivers solely because they weren't wearing seat belts.

Currently, police officers can issue a \$25 ticket to someone violating Minnesota's seat belt law but only after stopping that person for another offense. (HF2005/SF1726)

## Emissions testing

Residents of the Twin Cities metropolitan area with cars and trucks less than three years old will not be exempt from annual exhaust emissions testing.

Although different versions of the bill passed both the House and Senate, a provision exempting newer vehicles from the tests did not survive a House-Senate conference committee.

The testing program, in place since mid-1991, requires all motor vehicles in the metropolitan area to be tested annually for emitting excess pollution. A vehicle must pass the test before the Department of Public Safety will renew the owner's license plate tabs. (HF2520/SF2289\*)

## Raising the speed limit

The maximum speed limit on Minnesota highways will not be raised from 55 mph to 65 mph because a bill proposing to do so came to a halt in the House Transportation Committee.

Bill sponsor Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) said boosting the maximum highway speed limit would actually be safer because most drivers regularly exceed the 55 mph limit. Thus, a driver obeying the current speed limit is actually a hazard to traffic flow, according to Bishop.

The bill would have returned the speed limit on Minnesota highways to 65 mph during the day, but maintained the 55 mph limit at night. The speed limit on federal interstate highways running through rural areas already is 65 mph. (HF1170/SF757)

## Workers' compensation

A proposal to amend the 1992 workers' compensation reform law passed the Senate 39-27 but never received a vote in the House.

Under the bill, rate increases could only have occurred with the approval of the Department of Commerce, which also would have developed a rate schedule for all workers' compensation insurance sold in Minnesota.

The bill also would have limited or eliminated benefits in certain cases. Supplementary benefits paid to injured workers who are totally disabled for more than four years would have been eliminated. Since such workers also qualify for Social Security benefits, some workers have received higher paychecks while unemployed than they did while working. (HF2854/SF2475)

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† Technically, the omnibus tax bill's committee of first referral was the Ways and Means Committee. The bill, however, originated in the Taxes Committee and was assembled as a "committee bill."

# Summary

**Editor's Note:** The Summary section of New Laws 1994 includes information about all 274 bills and one resolution the Legislature approved during the 1994 Session and sent to the governor.

Of the bills the Legislature (House and Senate) approved, Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed 17 and line-item vetoed eight.

The bills in this section are categorized numerically by Chapter number under the House committee of origin (the committee to which the speaker of the House first referred each bill). Each entry includes: a brief title; House file, Senate file, and Chapter numbers; chief authors; the official technical title as it appeared on the version of the bill the governor considered; the enactment date; and the effective date(s).

The following term definitions will be helpful in reading this section:

## Governor's options

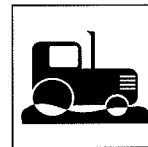
- **Enactment** — The date the governor signed the bill into law.
- **Vetoed** — The governor did not approve the bill.
- **Line-item veto** — The governor signed the appropriations bill, but vetoed an appropriations item to which he objected.
- **\*** — An asterisk marks the version of the bill the House and Senate approved and passed on to the governor.

## Effective date

Each act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day it becomes effective, unless the act specifies a different time. Examples follow:

- **Aug. 1, 1994** — Each act the governor signs into law, except for those that make appropriations, takes effect on Aug. 1 following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.
- **July 1, 1994** — An appropriations act, or an act having appropriations items, takes effect at the beginning of the first day of July following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.
- **Upon local approval** — A special law requiring approval from the local government unit it affects becomes effective the day after the local governing body files a certificate with the secretary of state, unless the act specifies a later date.
- **Various dates** — Different articles or sections of the act have different effective dates which are cited at the end of each article.
- **With exceptions** — An act is effective, for the most part, on one particular date, but there are some minor exceptions.
- **With qualifications** — The act adds conditions to the effective date.
- **Retroactive** — The act or parts of the act go into effect as of a specified date in the past.

If you would like a copy of a bill, call the Chief Clerk's Office, (612) 296-2314. Ask for the bill by chapter number or by the House or Senate file number if no chapter number appears.



## Agriculture

### Potato seed growing area expanded

HF2646\* (Olson, E.)

SF2283 (Moe)

**Chapter 422:** relating to agriculture; expanding the restricted seed potato growing area; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 21.1196, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94

**Effective:** 4/14/94

### Wheat and barley regulations modified

HF2373\* (Olson, E.)

SF2038 (Stumpf)

**Chapter 452:** relating to agriculture; modifying certain provisions relating to wheat and barley promotion orders and the payment and refund of checkoff fees; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 17.53, subdivisions 2, 8, and 13; and 17.63.

**Enactment:** 4/18/94

**Effective:** 4/19/94

### Pesticide posting requirements changed

HF2248\* (Gutknecht)

SF1999 (Benson, D.D.)

**Chapter 482:** relating to agriculture; changing certain pesticide posting requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 18B.07, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 4/21/94

**Effective:** 4/22/94

### Rural Finance Authority authorized participation in restructuring loans

HF2400 (Mosel)

SF1903\* (Bertram)

**Chapter 514:** relating to agricultural economy; increasing extent of authorized state participation in rural finance authority loan restructuring program; repealing authorization for the commissioner of finance to issue obligations to assist agricultural-industrial facilities in Detroit Lakes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 41B.04, subdivision 8; repealing Laws 1992, chapter 543.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** 4/26/94

**Dairy pricing provisions modified**

HF2892 (Hugoson)

SF2709\* (Berg)

**Chapter 558:** relating to agriculture; amending provisions regarding the pricing of certain dairy products; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 32.72.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Salvaged food labeling, licensing, other requirements**

HF2132 (Trimble)

SF2072\* (Mondale)

**Chapter 563:** relating to commerce; agriculture; adding labeling requirements for salvaged food; adding licensing and permit requirements for salvaged food distributors; adding record keeping requirements; requiring salvaged food served for compensation to be identified; providing for labeling of Canadian wild rice; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 30.49, subdivision 2; and 31.495, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5, and by adding subdivisions.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94**Effective:** 7/1/94**Food laws given uniformity**

HF2080\* (Dehler)

SF1975 (Sams)

**Chapter 571:** relating to agriculture; providing for uniformity of certain food laws with federal regulations; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 31.101; 31.102, subdivision 1; 31.103, subdivision 1; and 31.104; Laws 1993, chapter 172, section 7, subdivision 4.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94**Effective:** 5/6/94**Farm operation nuisance liability provisions modified**

HF2493\* (Bauerly)

SF2247 (Sams)

**Chapter 619:** relating to agriculture; changing the law on nuisance liability of agricultural operations; establishing an advisory committee; providing for research and memorandums of agreement; clarifying terms; authorizing a livestock expansion loan program; changing loan procedures; regulating animal lots; establishing a demonstration program; changing pesticide posting laws; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 18B.07, subdivision 3, as amended; 41B.02, by adding a subdivision; 116.07, subdivision 7; and 561.19, subdivisions 1 and 2; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 41B.03, subdivision 3; proposing coding for

new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 17; and 41B.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Secs. 1-3, 5-11); 5/11/94 (Sec. 4)**Farm limited liability companies provided**

HF2885 (Winter)

SF1948\* (Berg)

**Chapter 622:** relating to agriculture; providing for cooperative farming agreements on certain lands; changing the law limiting corporate farming; changing liability of certain agricultural operations; creating corporate farming law task force and requiring legislative report; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 97A.135, subdivision 3; 500.24, subdivisions 2 and 3; and 561.19, subdivisions 1 and 2.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Secs. 1-5); 5/11/94 (Sec. 6)**Farm disaster relief**

HF2249 (Wenzel)

SF2168\* (Bertram)

**Chapter 642:** relating to agricultural businesses; providing for promotion of nontraditional agriculture, inspection of agricultural operations, ethanol development, a value-added agricultural product loan program, sale of stock in cooperatives, and care of dogs and cats; creating an interest buy-down program; exempting from the sales tax the gross receipts from sales of used farm machinery; providing matching money for federal emergency disaster funds in flood damaged counties; providing for emergency job creation; authorizing a grain grading and testing equipment pilot program; providing supplemental funding for grain inspection programs, the ethanol development fund, and small business disaster loan programs; expanding research on grain diseases and soybeans; increasing funding for the farm advocates program, agricultural resource centers, legal assistance to farmers, legal challenges to the federal milk market order system, farm and small business management programs at technical colleges and Minnesota extension; funding a beaver control program, the dairy leaders roundtable, the state park road account, an advisory committee, and a task force; providing funding to the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute; requiring a report; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 17.03, by adding a subdivision; 180.03, by adding a subdivision; and 297A.25, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sec-

tions 41B.044, subdivision 2; and 80A.15, subdivision 2; Laws 1993, chapter 172, section 7, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 17; 41B; and 346.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94**Line-item vetoes:**

Page 16, lines 24-36

Page 17, lines 1-25

Page 17, lines 32-36

Page 18, lines 1-10

Page 18, lines 24-29

Page 18, lines 35-36

Page 19, lines 1-7

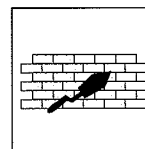
Page 19, lines 25-36

Page 20, lines 1-7

Page 20, lines 20-25

Page 22, lines 19-23

**Effective:** 5/11/94 (Secs. 1, 2, 4-9, 11-18, 21, 23, 24, 27, 29-30, 32-37, 39-42); 7/1/93 retro. (Secs. 3, 10)

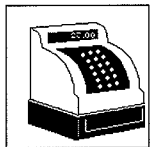
**Capital Investment****Bonding bill for capital improvements and land acquisition**

HF218\* (Stanisus)

SF182 (Johnson, D.E.)

**Chapter 643:** relating to public administration; authorizing spending to acquire and to better public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature with certain conditions; authorizing issuance of bonds; requiring payment for debt service; reducing certain earlier project authorizations and appropriations; establishing a library planning task force; providing for appointments; appropriating money, with certain conditions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 16A.641, subdivision 8; 16A.85, subdivision 1; 16B.24, subdivision 1; 16B.305, subdivision 2; 85.015, subdivision 4; 103G.005, by adding a subdivision; 103G.511; 103G.521, subdivision 1; 103G.535; 116.162, subdivision 2; 124.494, subdivisions 3, 4, 5, and 6; 135A.06, subdivision 4; 136.651; 167.51, subdivision 1; and 471.191, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 16B.335, by adding subdivisions; 85.019, by adding a subdivision; 124.494, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4a; and 136.261, subdivision 1; Laws 1993, chapter 373, section 18; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 16A; 16B; 84; 116J; 124C; 134; 135A; 216C; 268; and 462.

**Enactment:** 5/16/94  
**Effective:** 5/17/94 (Secs. 1-67, 69-70, 72-82);  
 7/1/94 (Secs. 68, 71)



## Commerce & Economic Development

### Commerce department authority expanded

HF2201 (Evans)  
 SF1750\* (Larson)  
**Chapter 385:** relating to commerce; expanding the scope of department enforcement authority to include additional areas over which it has responsibility; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 45.027, subdivision 7; and Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 45.011, subdivisions 1 and 4.  
**Enactment:** 3/31/94  
**Effective:** 4/1/94

### Minnesota companies clarified

HF2415 (Rhodes)  
 SF1983\* (Anderson)  
**Chapter 397:** relating to economic development; clarifying applications and criteria for Minnesota companies to participate in the international business partnership program; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 116J.974.  
**Enactment:** 4/7/94  
**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Commerce department data given classification

HF2210\* (Asch)  
 SF1791 (Knutson)  
**Chapter 400:** relating to data practices; regulating the classification and release of certain department of commerce data; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 13.71, by adding subdivisions.  
**Enactment:** 4/11/94  
**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Sec. 1); 4/12/94 (Sec. 2)

### Building contractor requirements clarified

HF2035\* (McCollum)  
 SF2215 (Oliver)  
**Chapter 404:** relating to commerce; residential building contractors and remodelers; clarifying legislative intent to require maintenance of bonds until license renewal; requiring

recovery fund fee proration in certain circumstances; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 326.975, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 4/11/94  
**Effective:** 4/1/94 (Secs. 1, 2, Subd. 3); 7/1/93 retro. (Sec. 2, Subds. 1, 2)

### Fireworks operators—certification requirements

HF2836 (Bauerly)  
 SF2425\* (Stevens)  
**Chapter 405:** relating to occupations and professions; requiring the state fire marshal to conduct a study on fireworks safety and operator qualifications.  
**Enactment:** 4/11/94  
**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Filing requirements modified for corporations

HF1923 (Perlt)  
 SF1911\* (Finn)  
**Chapter 438:** relating to the secretary of state; modifying requirements for electronic filing of tax liens and notices; changing filing procedures for corporations and certain organizations; providing for service of process on limited partnerships; changing requirements for filings governed by the uniform commercial code; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 272.488, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 302A.821, subdivision 1; 303.07, subdivision 2; 303.17, subdivisions 2 and 4; 315.23, subdivision 3; 315.44; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 336.9-403; 336.9-407; 336.9-413; 336A.04, subdivision 3; 336A.09, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 322A.  
**Enactment:** 4/15/94  
**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Title insurance companies—mortgages

HF2784 (Milbert)  
 SF2267\* (Samuelson)  
**Chapter 447:** relating to real estate; authorizing title insurance companies governed by chapter 68A, or their appointed agents to execute certificates of release of mortgages; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 507.  
**Enactment:** 4/15/94  
**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Trust regulation; real estate license definition

HF2139\* (Knickerbocker)  
 SF1848 (Solon)

**Chapter 461:** relating to real estate; regulating trust accounts; clarifying a definition for purposes of licensing real estate appraisers; regulating dual agency disclosure; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 82B.02, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 82.197, subdivision 3; and 82.24, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 4/18/94  
**Effective:** 4/19/94

### Farm liability insurance policies studied for pollution coverage

HF2954 (Johnson, A.)  
 SF2255\* (Luther)  
**Chapter 476:** relating to insurance; requiring the commissioner of commerce to conduct a study of pollution coverage in Minnesota farm liability policies and report to the legislature.  
**Enactment:** 4/20/94  
**Effective:** 4/21/94

### Business reputation injury provided civil remedy

HF3146 (Asch)  
 SF2579\* (Chandler)  
**Chapter 477:** relating to transportation; modifying distribution of money in transit assistance fund; increasing gasoline excise tax; modifying amount of motor vehicle excise tax money transferred to transit assistance fund; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 296.02, subdivision 1b, and by adding a subdivision; and 297B.09, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 174.32, subdivision 2.  
**Enactment:** 4/20/94  
**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Ontario-Minnesota boundary water fishing restrictions

HF1835\* (Tunheim)  
 SF1755 (Stumpf)  
**Chapter 479:** relating to game and fish; agreements on taking and possession of fish taken from Ontario boundary waters; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 97A.531, by adding a subdivision.  
**Enactment:** 4/21/94  
**Effective:** 4/22/94

### Motor vehicle dealers—licensed

HF1449 (Lasley)  
 SF862\* (Price)  
**Chapter 500:** relating to motor vehicles; providing for service of process for certain alleged violations; providing civil penalty;

amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 168.27, by adding a subdivision.

**Enactment:** 4/22/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Limited liability partnerships registered

HF1985\* (Rest)

SF1786 (Reichgott Junge)

**Chapter 539:** relating to partnerships; providing for the registration and operation of limited liability partnerships; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 319A.02, subdivision 5; 319A.05; 319A.06, subdivision 2; 319A.07; 319A.12, subdivisions 1, 1a, and 2; 323.02, subdivision 8, and by adding a subdivision; 323.06; 323.14; 323.17; 323.35; and 323.39; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 319A.02, subdivision 7; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 323.

**Enactment:** 4/29/94

**Effective:** 7/1/94

### Business consolidated licensing established

HF1918\* (Evans)

SF2496 (Reichgott Junge)

**Chapter 593:** relating to licensing; directing an expansion of the operations of the bureau of business licenses and of the master application procedure.

**Vetoed:** 5/9/94

### Mortgage payment services regulated

HF2016\* (Asch)

SF1847 (Solon)

**Chapter 638:** relating to commerce; regulating accelerated mortgage payment services; requiring a bond or other security; permitting third-party background checks; regulating contracts and the handling of payments; segregating accounts; requiring a study; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 332.13, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 332.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 5/11/94



## Education

### School year starting date modified

HF1845\* (Rhodes)

SF1693 (Mondale)

**Chapter 392:** relating to education; permitting school boards to begin the 1994-1995 school year before Labor Day.

**Enactment:** 4/6/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Teacher retirement programs— job sharing incentives

HF664\* (Greiling)

SF614 (Krentz)

**Chapter 521:** relating to education; modifying the teacher retirement program to provide an incentive for experienced teachers to participate in job sharing; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 354.66, subdivisions 2 and 4; and 354A.094, subdivisions 3 and 4.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 7/1/94 with qualifications

### Omnibus higher education appropriations bill

HF3178 (Pelowski)

SF2900\* (Stumpf)

**Chapter 532:** relating to education; appropriating money for education and related purposes to the higher education coordinating board, state board of technical colleges, higher education board, state board for community colleges, state university board, board of regents of the University of Minnesota, and the finance department, with certain conditions; modifying the award of grants for faculty exchange and temporary assignment programs; changing community college designations; prescribing changes to certain financial aid programs; reinstating rules pertaining to private business, trade, and correspondence schools and technical colleges personnel licensing; modifying POST board authority; adopting a post-secondary funding formula; providing for appointments; defining authority for bargaining with certain employees; designating certain higher education board employees as unclassified; clarifying transfer provisions for the merger of community colleges, state universities, and technical colleges; transferring bonding authority for the state universities to the

higher education board; establishing the higher education board as the sole state agency for federal funding for vocational education; providing for appointments of additional student members on the higher education board; establishing the student board member selection process; authorizing the higher education board to supervise and control construction, improvement, and repair of its facilities; preserving distinct post-secondary missions; recognizing separate student associations; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 43A.06, subdivision 1; 43A.08, subdivision 1; 43A.18, by adding a subdivision; 135A.01; 135A.04; 136.31; 136.32; 136.33; 136.34; 136.35; 136.36; 136.37; 136.38; 136.41, by adding a subdivision; 136A.121, subdivision 17; 136A.125, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 136A.15, subdivision 6; 136C.06; 136E.01, subdivisions 1 and 2; 136E.02, subdivision 1; and 179A.10, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 43A.18, subdivision 4; 125.138, subdivisions 1, 6, and 8; 136.41, subdivision 8; 136A.233, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 136E.03; Laws 1991, chapter 356, article 9, sections 8, subdivision 1; 9, 12, and 13; Laws 1993, chapter 224, article 12, section 39; Laws 1993, First Special Session chapter 2, article 5, section 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 135A; 136; and 136E; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 135A.02; 135A.03, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, 3, 3a, 4, 5, and 6; 135A.06, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; 136.31, subdivision 6; 136.40; 136.41, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; 136.42; and 136C.36; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 135A.03, subdivision 7; 135A.05; and 135A.061.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94

### Line-item vetoes:

Page 3, line 10 (1995 appropriation of \$1,400,000)

Page 3, lines 13-18

Page 3, lines 29-31

Page 3, lines 32-39

Page 3, lines 40-45

Page 3, lines 46-51

Page 4, lines 9-16

Page 4, lines 19

Page 5, lines 1-12

**Effective:** various dates

**Omnibus K-12 education finance bill**

HF2189\* (Vellenga)

SF2206 (Pogemiller)

**Chapter 647:** relating to education; pre-kindergarten through grade 12; providing for general education revenue; transportation; special programs; community education; facilities; organization and cooperation; commitment to excellence; other programs; miscellaneous provisions; libraries; state agencies; school bus safety; conforming amendments; Independent School District No. 191, Burnsville; technical college funding shift; providing for appointments; providing for penalties; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 13.04, by adding a subdivision; 120.101, by adding a subdivision; 120.17, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 121.612, subdivision 7; 121.904, subdivision 4e; 121.908, subdivision 5; 121.912, subdivision 5; 121.935, subdivision 6; 122.23, subdivisions 6, 8, 10, 13, and by adding a subdivision; 122.531, subdivision 9; 122.533; 122.91, subdivision 3; 122.937, subdivision 4; 123.35, subdivision 19a, and by adding subdivisions; 123.3514, subdivisions 3 and 4; 123.39, subdivision 1; 123.58, subdivisions 2 and 4; 123.78, by adding a subdivision; 123.932, subdivision 11; 124.19, subdivision 1b; 124.195, subdivisions 3, 3a, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 124.214, subdivision 2; 124.223, subdivisions 1, 4, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 124.225, by adding subdivisions; 124.242; 124.244, subdivision 4; 124.248, subdivision 3; 124.26, subdivision 1b; 124.2601, subdivisions 3, 5, and 7; 124.2711, by adding a subdivision; 124.2713, by adding a subdivision; 124.2721, subdivisions 1 and 5; 124.2725, subdivision 16; 124.278, subdivision 1; 124.32, subdivision 7; 124.46, subdivision 3; 124.573, by adding a subdivision; 124.6472, subdivision 1; 124.84, by adding a subdivision; 124.85, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions; 124.86, subdivision 2; 124.90, by adding a subdivision; 124.912, by adding a subdivision; 124.914, subdivision 1; 124.95, subdivision 4; 124A.02, by adding subdivisions; 124A.03, subdivision 2a; 124A.22, subdivision 2a; 124A.26, by adding a subdivision; 124A.28, by adding a subdivision; 124C.49; 125.03, by adding a subdivision; 125.09, subdivision 1; 125.188, subdivision 1; 126.02, subdivision 1; 126.15, subdivision 4; 126.23; 126.51, subdivision 1; 126.69, subdivisions 1 and 3; 126.77, subdivision 1; 126.78; 126A.04, subdivision 5; 127.03, subdivision 3; 127.27, subdivision 5; 127.31, by adding a subdivision; 127.38; 127.43, subdivision 1; 129C.15, by adding a subdivision; 134.195, subdivision 10; 136A.125, subdivi-

sion 3; 136D.23, subdivision 2; 136D.26; 136D.281, by adding a subdivision; 136D.74, subdivision 2a; 136D.741, by adding a subdivision; 136D.83, subdivision 2; 136D.86; 136D.88, by adding a subdivision; 169.01, subdivision 6; 169.21, subdivision 2; 169.441, subdivision 3; 169.442, subdivision 1; 169.443, subdivision 8; 169.445, subdivisions 1 and 2; 169.446, subdivision 3; 169.447, subdivision 6; 169.64, subdivision 8; 171.01, subdivision 22; 171.321, subdivision 3, and by adding subdivisions; 171.3215; 179A.07, subdivision 6; 252.21; 260.181, subdivision 2; 272.02, subdivision 8; 475.61, subdivision 4; 631.40, subdivision 1a; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 16A.152, subdivision 2; 120.064, subdivisions 3 and 16; 120.101, subdivision 5b; 120.17, subdivisions 3, 11a, 11b, 12, and 17; 121.11, subdivisions 7c and 7d; 121.702, subdivisions 2 and 9; 121.703; 121.705; 121.706; 121.707; 121.708; 121.709; 121.710; 121.831, subdivision 9; 121.8355, subdivision 1; 121.885, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; 121.904, subdivisions 4a and 4c; 121.931, subdivision 5; 123.351, subdivision 8; 123.3514, subdivisions 6 and 6b; 123.58, subdivisions 6, 7, 8, and 9; 124.155, subdivisions 1 and 2; 124.17, subdivisions 1 and 2f; 124.19, subdivision 1; 124.225, subdivisions 1 and 7e; 124.226, subdivisions 3a and 9; 124.243, subdivision 8; 124.244, subdivision 1; 124.248, subdivision 4; 124.26, subdivisions 1c and 2; 124.2711, subdivision 1; 124.2713, subdivision 5; 124.2714; 124.2727, subdivisions 6a, 6d, and by adding a subdivision; 124.573, subdivisions 2b, 2e, and 3; 124.6469, subdivision 3; 124.83, subdivision 1; 124.85, subdivisions 1, 4, and 5; 124.91, subdivisions 3 and 5; 124.914, subdivision 4; 124.95, subdivision 1; 124.961; 124A.029, subdivision 4; 124A.03, subdivisions 1c, 2, and 3b; 124A.22, subdivisions 5, 6, and 8; 124A.225, subdivisions 1, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 124A.23, subdivision 1; 124A.29, subdivision 1; 124A.292, subdivision 3; 124C.60; 125.05, subdivision 1a; 125.138, subdivision 9; 125.185, subdivision 4; 125.230, subdivisions 3, 4, and 6; 125.231, subdivisions 1 and 4; 125.623, subdivision 3; 125.706; 126.22, subdivisions 3, 3a, and 4; 126.239, subdivision 3; 126.70, subdivisions 1 and 2a; 127.46; 171.321, subdivision 2; 245.492, subdivision 10; 275.48; Laws 1992, chapter 499, article 6, section 34; 11, section 9; Laws 1993, chapter 224, articles 1, section 38; 2, section 15, subdivision 2, as amended; 3, sections 36, subdivision 2; 38, subdivision 22; 4, section 44, subdivisions 6 and 20; 5, sections 43, 46, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 6, sections 30, subdivision 2; 34, subdivision 2; 7, section 28,

subdivisions 3, 4, and 11; 8, sections 20, subdivision 2; 22, subdivisions 6 and 12; 12, section 39; 15, sections 2 and 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 124A; 125; 126; 134; 169; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 121.904, subdivision 4e; 121.935, subdivision 7; 122.23, subdivision 13a; 122.91, subdivisions 5 and 7; 122.93, subdivision 7; 122.937; 122.94, subdivisions 2, 3, and 6; 122.945; 136D.22, subdivision 3; 136D.27; 136D.71, subdivision 2; 136D.73, subdivision 3; 136D.74, subdivisions 2a, 2b, and 4; 136D.82, subdivision 3; 136D.87; 169.441, subdivision 2; 169.442, subdivisions 2 and 3; 169.445, subdivision 3; 169.447, subdivision 3; 169.45; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 121.935, subdivision 5; 123.80; 124.2727, subdivisions 6, 7, and 8; Laws 1992, chapter 499, article 6, section 39, subdivision 3; Laws 1993, chapter 224, article 1, section 37; 8, section 14; Minnesota Rules, parts 3520.3600; 3520.3700; 8700.6410; 8700.9000; 8700.9010; 8700.9020; and 8700.9030.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94**Effective:** various dates

## Environment & Natural Resources

**Trails established, expanded**

HF1906\* (Reding)

SF1841 (Piper)

**Chapter 391:** relating to state trails; routing an existing trail; establishing new trails; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 85.015, subdivision 7, and by adding subdivisions.

**Enactment:** 4/6/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Meeker County authorized to sell tax-forfeited land**

HF2178\* (Cooper)

SF2017 (Johnson, D.E.)

**Chapter 403:** relating to state lands; authorizing private sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in Meeker County.

**Enactment:** 4/11/94**Effective:** 4/12/94

**Itasca and St. Louis counties  
state land sale authorized**

HF2622\* (Anderson, I.)

SF2561 (Lessard)

**Chapter 407:** relating to state lands; authorizing the Department of Natural Resources to sell certain state land in the counties of Itasca and St. Louis.**Enactment:** 4/11/94**Effective:** 4/12/94**Littering penalties clarified**

HF1186\* (Sekhon)

SF1489 (Wiener)

**Chapter 412:** relating to the environment; adding cross references for existing civil penalties for littering; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 85.20, subdivision 6; 115A.99; 169.421; 375.18, subdivision 14; and 412.221, subdivision 22.**Enactment:** 4/11/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Crow Wing County state land sale  
authorized**

HF2692\* (Wenzel)

SF2436 (Samuelson)

**Chapter 415:** relating to state lands; authorizing private sale of certain state land in Crow Wing County to resolve an encroachment situation.**Enactment:** 4/11/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Mille Lacs County tax-forfeited land sale  
authorized**

HF2187\* (Koppendrayner)

SF2062 (Stevens)

**Chapter 418:** relating to state lands; authorizing the sale of certain lands in Mille Lacs County to resolve a trespass situation.**Enactment:** 4/13/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Roseau County authorized to sell  
tax-forfeited land**

HF2244 (Tunheim)

SF1959\* (Stumpf)

**Chapter 437:** relating to state lands; authorizing public sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in Roseau County.**Enactment:** 4/13/94**Effective:** 4/14/94**State park land added**

HF2665\* (McGuire)

SF2451 (Johnson, J.B.)

**Chapter 448:** relating to parks and recreation; adding lands to certain state parks;

converting certain recreation areas to state parks; deleting land from a recreation area; combining a trail and certain waysides into a recreation area; abolishing a state park; allowing sale of tax-forfeited land within Tettegouche State Park; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 85.054, by adding a subdivision; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 85.013, subdivisions 16, 18a, 24, 26, and 28.

**Enactment:** 4/15/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Genetically engineered organism—  
release exemption**

HF2212\* (Kahn)

SF2023 (Dille)

**Chapter 454:** relating to the environment; genetically engineered organisms; authorizing the department of agriculture to exempt certain federally monitored releases; authorizing the environmental quality board to adopt rules relating to certain releases; providing for certain exemptions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 18F.01; 18F.02, subdivisions 1, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 18F.04; 18F.07; 18F.12; 116C.91, subdivision 1; 116C.94; and 116C.96; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 18F; and 116C; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 18F.02, subdivision 7.**Enactment:** 4/18/94**Effective:** 4/19/94**State park permits for  
handicapped persons**

HF2657\* (Vellenga)

SF2584 (Anderson)

**Chapter 458:** relating to state parks; establishing a special state park permit for physically handicapped persons who do not own motor vehicles; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 85.053, subdivisions 2 and 7; and 85.055, subdivision 1.**Enactment:** 4/18/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Lake Superior hooked fish  
returned to water**

HF1936\* (Battaglia)

SF1915 (Johnson, D.J.)

**Chapter 460:** relating to game and fish; requiring return to the water of fish snagged in certain waters; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 97C.331.**Enactment:** 4/18/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Mower County authorized to sell  
tax-forfeited land**

HF2856\* (Reding)

SF2749 (Piper)

**Chapter 462:** relating to state lands; authorizing the sale of certain tax-forfeited lands that border public water in Mower County.**Enactment:** 4/18/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Clay County authorized to sell  
tax-forfeited lands**

HF2321\* (Dauner)

SF2152 (Langseth)

**Chapter 464:** relating to state lands; authorizing public sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in Clay and Wilkin counties.**Enactment:** 4/18/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Rough fish harpooning allowed by  
non-residents**

HF2517 (Weaver)

SF1741\* (Merriam)

**Chapter 467:** relating to game and fish; allowing nonresidents to take rough fish by harpooning; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 97C.381.**Enactment:** 4/20/94**Effective:** 4/21/94**Stearns County authorized non-public  
sale of tax-forfeited land**

HF2728 (Bertram)

SF2491\* (Bertram)

**Chapter 468:** relating to state lands; authorizing public sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in Stearns County.**Enactment:** 4/20/94**Effective:** 4/21/94**St. Paul authorized a lead pipe  
replacement program**

HF2175\* (Hausman)

SF2114 (Kelly)

**Chapter 504:** relating to the city of Saint Paul; authorizing a program for the replacement of lead pipes and the charging or assessment of costs for the program and the issuance of general or special obligations to pay the costs of the program.**Enactment:** 4/25/94**Effective:** upon local approval

**Natural resources gifts, acknowledgments, advertising**

HF859 (Wolf)  
SF760\* (Price)

**Chapter 509:** relating to natural resources; granting power to the commissioner of natural resources to give nominal gifts, acknowledge contributions, and sell advertising; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 84.027, by adding a subdivision.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

**Walleye size limits modified**

HF2731 (Peterson)  
SF2467\* (Berg)

**Chapter 523:** relating to game and fish; modifying size limits for walleye; changing the boundary of the West Central Goose Zone; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 97C.401, subdivision 2.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 4/29/94

**Aitkin County authorized to sell tax-forfeited land**

HF2675\* (Lourey)  
SF2305 (Lessard)

**Chapter 530:** relating to state lands; authorizing the sale of certain tax-forfeited lands that border public water in Aitkin County.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 4/29/94

**Gordy Yaeger Wildlife Management Area sale allowed**

HF2054\* (Bishop)  
SF1858 (Benson, D.)

**Chapter 531:** relating to natural resources; authorizing the commissioner of administration to sell lands in the Gordy Yaeger wildlife management area in Olmsted County; appropriating money.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 4/29/94

**Wabasha and Fillmore counties authorized land exchange**

HF2572 (Waltman)  
SF2246\* (Murphy)

**Chapter 537:** relating to natural resources; authorizing the exchange of certain state lands in Wabasha and Fillmore counties under certain conditions; authorizing private sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in Goodhue County; exempting from certain provisions of the plumbing code a portion of the water supply system at the

Wabasha County fairgrounds.

**Enactment:** 4/29/94

**Effective:** 4/30/94

**Environmental assistance office established**

HF2920\* (Long)  
SF2523 (Merriam)

**Chapter 544:** relating to the environment; reestablishing the office of waste management as the office of environmental assistance; transferring environmental assistance programs from the Pollution Control Agency to the office; transferring waste management and policy planning from the Metropolitan Council to the office; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 115A.03, by adding a subdivision; 115A.055; 115A.06, subdivision 2; 115A.072; 115A.12; 115A.14, subdivision 4; 115A.15, subdivision 5; 115A.411, subdivision 1; 115A.42; 115A.5501, subdivision 2; 115A.84, subdivision 3; 115A.86, subdivision 2; 115A.912, subdivision 1; 115A.96, subdivision 2; 116F.02, subdivision 2; 473.149, subdivisions 1, 3, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 473.8011; 473.803, subdivisions 2 and 4; and 473.823, subdivision 5; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 115A.551, subdivision 4; 115A.96, subdivisions 3 and 4; 115A.981, subdivision 3; 473.149, subdivision 6; 473.803, subdivision 3; and 473.846; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 115A.81, subdivision 3; 115A.914, subdivision 1; 115A.952; 116F.06, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5; 116F.08; 473.181, subdivision 4; and 473.803, subdivision 1b; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 473.149, subdivision 4.

**Vetoed:** 4/29/94

**Landfill operators must pay into trust fund**

HF2010\* (Ozment)  
SF2050 (Johnson, J.B.)

**Chapter 548:** relating to the environment; requiring a person who arranges for management of solid waste in an environmentally inferior manner to indemnify generators of the waste and, for a landfill, set aside a fund to pay for contamination from the landfill; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 115A.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** 5/5/94 (Sec. 1, Subd. 4); 2/1/95 or after rule adoption

**Tree planting stock and seed sales given to nurseries**

HF2410\* (Rukavina)  
SF2236 (Lessard)

**Chapter 551:** relating to natural resources; sale of native tree seed and tree planting stock; terms and conditions governing the leasing of state timber lands; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 89.36, subdivision 3; 89.37, by adding a subdivision; 90.101, subdivision 2; 90.151, subdivision 1; 90.161, subdivisions 1 and 2; 90.191, subdivision 2; and 90.193; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 90.101, subdivision 1; and 90.121; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 90.151, subdivisions 13 and 14.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

**Cook County lakeshore property required to be re-offered for sale**

HF2925\* (Battaglia)  
SF2608 (Johnson, D.J.)

**Chapter 555:** relating to state lands; requiring that certain leased lakeshore lots in Cook County be reoffered for public sale; correcting the description of certain state land to be conveyed to Kandiyohi County.

**Vetoed:** 5/5/94

**Legislative Water Commission duties provided**

HF2485\* (Munger)  
SF2220 (Price)

**Chapter 557:** relating to water; providing for duties of the legislative water commission; providing for a sustainable agriculture advisory committee; requiring plans relating to sustainable agriculture and integrated pest management; regulating acceptance of empty pesticide containers; changing disclosures and fees related to dewatering wells; establishing groundwater policy and education; changing water well permit requirements; requiring reports to the legislature; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 3.887, subdivisions 5, 6, and 8; 17.114, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 18B.045, subdivision 1; 103A.43; 103B.151, subdivision 1; 103G.271, subdivision 5; 103H.175, by adding a subdivision; 103H.201, subdivisions 1 and 4; 103I.101, subdivision 5; 103I.205, subdivision 1; 103I.208; 103I.235, subdivision 1; 103I.331, subdivision 6; and 103I.401, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 18B.135, subdivision 1; 18E.06; and 115B.20, subdivision 6; proposing coding

for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 103A; and 103F; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 103F.460.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Secs. 1-16, 19-27); 5/5/94 (Secs. 17, 18)

### Game and fish revenues clarified

HF3032\* (Pugh)

SF2445 (Merriam)

**Chapter 561:** relating to game and fish; regulating certain uses of fish manure; clarifying the purposes for which various game and fish revenues may be spent; requiring establishment of citizen oversight committees to review expenditures of game and fish revenues; regulating various wildlife management accounts and authorizing annual appropriations to commissioner of natural resources for various purposes; regulating use of revenues from various game stamps; authorizing certain permits to be designated as available for persons with disabilities or over age 70; increasing fishing license fees; modifying regulations on cooperative farming agreements; modifying source of payments made to certain Indian tribes; abolishing the angling license refund for senior citizens; requiring the commissioner of natural resources to negotiate with bargaining units prior to involuntary layoffs; appropriating money and reducing earlier appropriations; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 97A.055, by adding a subdivision; 97A.061, subdivision 1; 97A.071, subdivision 3, and by adding subdivisions; 97A.075, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 97A.135, subdivision 3; 97A.165; 97A.475, subdivisions 6, 7, 8, and 13; 97A.485, subdivision 7; and 97B.055, subdivision 3; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 97A.055, subdivision 4; 97A.061, subdivision 3; 97A.071, subdivision 2; 97A.091, subdivision 2; 97A.475, subdivision 12; and 97A.485, subdivision 6; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 17; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 97A.065, subdivision 3; 97A.071, subdivision 4; 97A.475, subdivision 9; and 103E.615, subdivision 6.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** various dates

### Waste Control Commission—watershed agreements

HF2638 (Sekhon)

SF2277\* (Merriam)

**Chapter 562:** relating to Metropolitan Waste Control Commission; authorizing the commission to enter into agreements to imple-

ment total watershed management; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 473.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Dogs—killing, wounding restricted in metro area

HF2046\* (Wagenius)

SF1922 (Ranum)

**Chapter 575:** relating to wild animals; restricting the killing of dogs wounding, killing, or pursuing big game; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 97B.011.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Conservation subgrants authorized

HF3079\* (Rukavina)

SF2757 (Price)

**Chapter 578:** relating to natural resources; authorizing the commissioner of natural resources to make subgrants of certain money; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 84.085, subdivision 1; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 88.063.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 5/7/94

### Itasca County authorized to sell tax-forfeited land

HF2623\* (Anderson, I.)

SF2562 (Lessard)

**Chapter 579:** relating to state lands; authorizing private sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in Itasca County; authorizing conveyance of state land to the city of Walker and to the Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians; authorizing an exchange of state land for land owned by the city of Bemidji; authorizing private sales of certain lands in St. Louis County; amending Laws 1992, chapter 370, section 2.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 5/7/94

### Salvage facilities given waste management evaluations

HF2894\* (Ozment)

SF2520 (Price)

**Chapter 582:** relating to the environment; providing for evaluation of motor vehicle salvage facilities by the Pollution Control Agency; providing for a report to the Legislature; reallocating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 7/1/94

### Waste Management Act amended

HF1995 (Wagenius)

SF1788\* (Johnson, J.B.)

**Chapter 585:** relating to waste management; applying government waste reduction requirements to compilations of game and fish laws; clarifying the state's waste management goals; adding heat pumps to the definition of major appliances; requiring public education on reuse; authorizing larger capital assistance grants to resource recovery projects under certain circumstances; listing preferences for use of packaging; establishing enforcement of the authority of certain counties to inspect records of certain facilities; clarifying management of waste antifreeze and motor oil filters; establishing a process for resolution of disputes related to toxics in packaging and requiring a report; clarifying the prohibition on toxics in products and providing for exemptions; authorizing the issuance of field citations; prohibiting the venting of CFCs; requiring and authorizing training and certification of appliance recyclers and servicers respectively; removing the federal government from the definition of commercial transporter of medical waste; requiring medical waste management plans to contain information regarding mailing of sharps; banning sale of apparel containing mercury switches; modifying requirements for county service contracts; authorizing private ownership of solid waste facilities; permitting counties and local governments to impose certain conditions on disposal of unprocessed solid waste; authorizing counties to require record keeping; expanding the restriction on disposal of unprocessed waste from the metropolitan area; requiring reports; providing penalties and remedies; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 97A.051, subdivision 1; 115A.02; 115A.03, subdivision 17a; 115A.072, subdivision 4; 115A.5501, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding subdivisions; 115A.554; 115A.557, subdivision 3; 115A.87; 115A.882, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 115A.9157, subdivisions 4 and 5; 115A.918, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 115A.919, subdivision 3; 115A.921, subdivision 1; 115A.9301, by adding a subdivision; 115A.95; 115A.9561, subdivision 2; 115A.965, subdivision 6, and by adding a subdivision; 116.07, subdivision 4h; 116.731, by adding a subdivision; 116.76, subdivision 4; 116.92, subdivision 8; 473.803, by adding a subdivision; 473.811, subdivisions 5 and 5a; 473.843, subdivision 1; 473.844, subdivision 1a; 473.845, subdivision 3; and 473.848, subdivisions 1 and 5;

Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 115A.54, subdivision 2a; 115A.5501, subdivision 3; 115A.916; 115A.929; 115A.9651; 115A.981, subdivision 3; 116.79, subdivision 1; 400.04, subdivision 4; 473.149, subdivision 6; and 473.846; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 115A; 116; and 473; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 115A.542.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** various dates

### **Sewage treatment ordinances required, professionals licensed**

HF2158\* (Bishop)

SF1909 (Price)

**Chapter 617:** relating to pollution; requiring that certain towns, cities, and counties have ordinances complying with Pollution Control Agency rules regarding individual sewage treatment systems; requiring the agency to license sewage treatment professionals; requiring rulemaking; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 115.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 5/11/94 (Secs. 1, 2); 7/1/94 (Sec. 3)

### **Wildlife management bill**

HF2825 (Milbert)

SF2429\* (Lessard)

**Chapter 623:** relating to natural resources; modifying the list of protected game birds; authorizing nonresident multiple zone antlered deer licenses; purchase of archery deer licenses after the firearms season opens; administration of contraceptive chemicals to wild animals; taking big game by handgun in a shotgun deer zone; possession of firearms in muzzle-loader only deer zones; modifying restrictions on operation of snowmobiles by minors; providing for free small game licenses for disabled veterans; undesirable exotic aquatic plants and wild animals; Eurasian wild pigs; clarifying the requirement to wear blaze orange clothing during deer season; allowing local road authorities to remove beaver dams and lodges near public roads; allowing released game birds to be recaptured without a license; allowing use of retractable broadhead arrows in taking big game; defining tip-up to include certain mechanical devices for hooking fish; allowing nonresidents to take rough fish by harpooning; requiring the Department of Natural Resources to share in the expense of partition fences; allowing the taking of two deer in designated counties during the 1994 and 1995 hunting seasons; abolishing the non-

resident bear guide license; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 18.317, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, 3, 4, and 5; 84.966, subdivision 1; 84.967; 84.968, subdivision 2; 84.9691; 86B.401, subdivision 11; 97A.015, subdivisions 24, 45, and 52; 97A.105, subdivision 6; 97A.115, subdivision 2; 97A.441, by adding a subdivision; 97A.475, subdivision 3; 97A.485, subdivision 9; 97A.501, by adding a subdivision; 97B.031, subdivision 2; 97B.211, subdivision 2; 97B.601, subdivision 3; 97B.605; 97B.631; 97B.655, subdivision 1; 97B.701, by adding a subdivision; 97B.711, subdivision 1; 97C.321, subdivision 2; and 344.03, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 18.317, subdivision 3a; 84.872; 84.9692, subdivisions 1 and 2; 84.9695, subdivisions 1, 8, and 10; 97B.041; 97B.071; and 97B.711, subdivision 2; Laws 1993, chapters 129, section 4, subdivision 4; and 273, section 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 97B; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 97A.475, subdivision 17.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** various dates

### **Wetlands bill**

HF3179\* (Munger)

SF2724 (Stumpf)

**Chapter 627:** relating to wetlands; authorizing grants for flood control measures along a portion of the Red River; allowing alternative wetland regulation under county plans; expanding types of wetlands that may be used in the state wetland bank; modifying exemptions; clarifying the applicability of the Wetland Conservation Act to the state; streamlining notice requirements for smaller wetland projects; adding an alternative compensation formula; expanding eligibility for the permanent wetlands preserve; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 103F.161, subdivision 1; 103F.516, subdivision 1; 103G.2242, subdivisions 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8; and 103G.237, subdivision 4; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 103G.222; and 103G.2241.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Sec. 1-8, 11, 12); 5/11/94 (Sec. 9); 7/1/94 with qualifications (Sec. 10)

### **Air emission facility— given permit cost reimbursement**

HF2520 (Weaver)

SF2289\* (Merriam)

**Chapter 637:** relating to the environment; authorizing a person who wishes to construct or expand an air emission facility to

reimburse certain costs of the Pollution Control Agency; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 116.07, subdivision 4d.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### **Passive bioremediation allowed; hazardous substance release expanded**

HF3086\* (Wagenius)

SF2313 (Morse)

**Chapter 639:** relating to the environment; establishing an environmental cleanup program for landfills; providing for buy-outs for insurers; increasing the solid waste generator fee; transferring the balance in the metropolitan landfill contingency action trust fund; authorizing the sale of bonds; renaming the Office of Waste Management as the Office of Environmental Assistance and providing for appointment of the director; transferring certain personnel, powers, and duties to the Office of Environmental Assistance; transferring solid and hazardous waste management personnel, powers, and duties of the metropolitan council to the Office of Environmental Assistance; expanding the authority of the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency to issue determinations regarding liability for releases of hazardous substances and petroleum; requiring environmental review of certain projects; authorizing rules; providing penalties; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 115A.055; 115B.04, by adding a subdivision; 115B.42, subdivision 1; 115C.03, subdivision 9; 116G.15; and 281.17; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 115B.178, subdivision 1; 115B.42, subdivision 2; 116.07, subdivision 10; and 281.13; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 115B; and 116G.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** various dates



## Environment & Natural Resources Finance

### Environment and natural resources trust fund

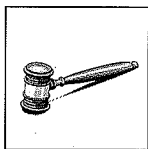
HF2234\* (Kahn)

SF2054 (Morse)

**Chapter 580:** relating to natural resources; personnel working on certain projects; terms and conditions of certain 1993 appropriations; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 116P.05, subdivision 2; 116P.08, subdivisions 6 and 7; and 116P.09, subdivision 4; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 116P.11; Laws 1993, chapter 172, section 14, subdivisions 4 and 11.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 5/7/94



## Ethics

### Ethics in government

HF1863\* (Olson, E.)

SF1737 (Marty)

**Chapter 377:** relating to ethics in government; requiring lobbyists to report gifts of \$5 or more; prohibiting gifts by lobbyists and interested persons to certain officials under certain conditions; regulating certain solicitations by political party units; revising procedure for advisory opinions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 10A.02, subdivision 12; 10A.04, subdivision 4; and 10A.065, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 10A.065, subdivision 5; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 10A; and 471.

**Enactment:** 3/22/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94



## Financial Institutions & Insurance

### Financial administrative hearings regulated

HF1885\* (Jennings)

SF1846 (Solon)

**Chapter 382:** relating to financial institutions; regulating administrative hearings on bank applications, certain bank mergers, certain emergency notices, certain credit union accounts, and motor vehicle sales finance contracts; regulating maximum interest rates; making technical and clarifying changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 46.041, subdivision 4; 47.0153, subdivision 1; 47.0154; 48.47; 48.70; 52.191; 52.24, subdivision 2; 59A.03, subdivision 1; and 168.69; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 47.20, subdivision 4a; 47.54, subdivision 4; and 56.155, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 48; and 52; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 48.26; and 48.88, subdivision 2; Laws 1982, chapter 429, section 6.

**Enactment:** 3/28/94

**Effective:** 3/29/94

### Insurers, investments, other transactions regulated

HF1886\* (Reding)

SF1751 (Larson)

**Chapter 425:** relating to insurance; regulating insurers, investments, rehabilitations and liquidations, policy loans, and alternative coverage mechanisms; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 60A.052, subdivision 2; 60A.11, subdivision 13; 60A.111, subdivision 2; 60A.13, subdivision 8; 60B.60, subdivisions 2 and 3; 61A.28, subdivisions 11 and 12; 62F.02, subdivision 1; 62F.03, by adding a subdivision; 62I.08; 62I.13, subdivision 2; and 62I.21; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 60A.23, subdivision 4; 60D.20, subdivision 2; 62B.12; and 62C.10; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 60D.19, subdivision 5.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Insurance company regulations

HF1964\* (Reding)

SF1749 (Larson)

**Chapter 426:** relating to insurance; solvency; regulating reinsurance, loss reserve certifications and annual audits, and annual statements; regulating certain guaranty association coverages; modifying the incorporation requirements of domestic mutuals; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 60A.092, subdivision 7; 60A.206, subdivision 6; 60C.02, subdivision 1; 62E.10, subdivision 2; and 66A.03; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 60A.129, subdivisions 3, 5, and 7; 60A.13, subdivision 1; and 61B.19, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 60A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 60A.80; 60A.801; and 60A.802.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Insurance termination for fibrocystic condition prohibited

HF2530 (Molnau)

SF1951\* (Johnston)

**Chapter 442:** relating to insurance; health; restricting termination or reductions of coverage for fibrocystic conditions; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 62A.

**Enactment:** 4/15/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 with qualifications

### HIV test results—prohibited in some underwriting decisions

HF2379 (Bishop)

SF1794\* (Reichgott Junge)

**Chapter 475:** relating to insurance; prohibiting insurers from obtaining or using HIV antibody test results arising out of exposure and testing for emergency medical service personnel; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 72A.20, subdivision 29.

**Enactment:** 4/20/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Interstate banking—geographical limits removed

HF1914\* (Jennings)

SF1729 (Metzen)

**Chapter 484:** relating to financial institutions; reciprocal interstate banking; reciprocal interstate savings and loan acquisitions and branching; removing the geographical limitation contained in the definition of reciprocating state; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 48.92, subdivision 7; 51A.58.

**Enactment:** 4/21/94  
**Effective:** 4/22/94

### Reporting requirements for certain businesses

HF1094\* (Stanisus)

SF1134 (Luther)

**Chapter 485:** relating to insurance; regulating fees, data collection, coverages, notice provisions, enforcement provisions, the Minnesota Joint Underwriting Association and the liquor liability assigned risk plan; enacting the NAIC model regulation relating to reporting requirements for licensees seeking to do business with certain unauthorized multiple employer welfare arrangements; making various technical changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 45.024, subdivision 2; 59A.12, by adding a subdivision; 60A.02, by adding a subdivision; 60A.03, subdivision 5; 60A.052, subdivision 2; 60A.082; 60A.085; 60A.14, subdivision 1; 60A.19, subdivision 4; 60A.206, subdivision 3; 60A.21, subdivision 2; 60A.36, by adding a subdivision; 60K.06; 60K.14, subdivision 4; 61A.07; 61A.071; 61A.074, subdivision 1; 61A.08; 61A.09, subdivision 1; 61A.092, by adding a subdivision; 61A.12, subdivision 1; 61A.282, subdivision 2; 62A.047; 62A.148; 62A.153; 62A.43, subdivision 4; 62E.05; 62E.19, subdivision 1; 62H.01; 62I.02; 62I.03; 62I.07; 62I.13, subdivisions 1 and 2; 62I.20; 65A.01, subdivision 1; 65A.29, subdivision 7; 65B.49, subdivision 3; 72A.20, subdivision 29, and by adding a subdivision; 72A.201, subdivision 9; 72A.41, subdivision 1; 72B.03, subdivision 1; 72B.04, subdivision 2; 176.181, subdivision 2; and 340A.409, subdivisions 2 and 3; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 61A.02, subdivision 2; Laws 1993, chapter 372, section 8; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 45; 61A; 62A; and 62H; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 72A.45; and 72B.07; Minnesota Rules, parts 2780.4800; 2783.0010; 2783.0020; 2783.0030; 2783.0040; 2783.0050; 2783.0060; 2783.0070; 2783.0080; 2783.0090; and 2783.0100.

**Enactment:** 4/22/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Secs. 1-60, 66a); 4/23/94 (Secs. 61-63, 66b); 7/1/94 (Sec. 64)

### Short term health, accident insurance plans allowed

HF2061 (Cooper)

SF1912\* (Vickerman)

**Chapter 506:** relating to insurance; accident and health; permitting short-term coverage;

amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 62A.65, by adding a subdivision.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** 4/26/94

### Diabetic equipment/supplies by insurance

HF2060 (Pugh)

SF1898\* (Wiener)

**Chapter 538:** relating to insurance; health; requiring coverage for equipment and supplies for the management and treatment of diabetes; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 62A.

**Enactment:** 4/29/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 with qualifications

### Township fire insurance combination policies authorized

HF2990 (Bertram)

SF2690\* (Chmielewski)

**Chapter 564:** relating to insurance; township mutual fire insurance; allowing companies to issue policies in combination with the policies of other insurers; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 67A.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** 5/5/94

### Insurance fraud information disclosure required

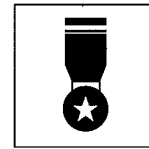
HF1999\* (Pugh)

SF1784 (Riveness)

**Chapter 574:** relating to insurance; requiring disclosure of information relating to insurance fraud; granting immunity for reporting suspected insurance fraud; requiring insurers to develop antifraud plans; prescribing penalties; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 60A.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Secs. 1-3); 1/1/95 (Secs. 4-5)



## General Legislation & Veterans Affairs

### Veterinarians—abandoned animal procedure changed

HF2435\* (Osthoff)

SF2607 (Belanger)

**Chapter 401:** relating to animals; changing procedures concerning certain abandoned animals; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 346.37, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 4/11/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Congressional district reapportionment plan codified

HF2671 (Rodosovich)

SF2199\* (Pogemiller)

**Chapter 406:** relating to elections; codifying the congressional district plan adopted by the Minnesota special redistricting panel; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 2; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 2.741; 2.751; 2.761; 2.771; 2.781; 2.791; 2.801; and 2.811.

**Enactment:** 4/11/94

**Effective:** 1994 state primary election, and thereafter

### Burial grounds—civil actions for damage expanded

HF2677 (Brown, C.)

SF2422\* (Finn)

**Chapter 469:** relating to burial grounds; modifying provisions for enforcement of certain civil actions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 307.082.

**Enactment:** 4/20/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Flag desecration banned—resolution

HF1880\* (Bergson)

SF1700 (Vickerman)

**Resolution 5:** memorializing the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution, for ratification by the states, specifying that Congress and the states shall have the power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.

**Filed:** 4/15/94

## Charitable organizations—regulations changed

HF2680\* (Jefferson)

SF2231 (Pappas)

**Chapter 535:** relating to charitable organizations; changing definitions; modifying registration requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 309.501, subdivisions 1 and 3.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 4/29/94

## Dogs—'potentially dangerous' definition changed

HF2362\* (Carlson)

SF2189 (Reichgott)

**Chapter 550:** relating to animals; changing the definition of a potentially dangerous dog; changing the identification tag requirements for a dangerous dog; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 347.50, subdivision 3; and 347.51, subdivision 7.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

## Precinct and election changes

HF2672 (Rodosovich)

SF2297\* (Pogemiller)

**Chapter 607:** relating to elections; eliminating combined precincts but authorizing a combined polling place under the same conditions; adding three years to the time precinct boundaries may be changed; requiring separate precincts for each congressional district; limiting precinct boundary changes close to an election; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 204B.14, subdivisions 2 and 3; 204B.22, subdivision 1; and 205A.11; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 204B.14, subdivisions 4 and 5; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 204B.14, subdivision 8; and 204B.16, subdivision 2.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

## Minors provided simulated elections

HF3004 (Jaros)

SF2011\* (Solon)

**Chapter 608:** relating to elections; providing for simulated elections for minors; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 204B.

**Vetoed:** 5/9/94

## Legislative 1992 district boundaries recodified

HF2602 (Rodosovich)

SF2197\* (Pogemiller)

**Chapter 612:** relating to elections; codifying

and recodifying the legislative district boundaries used for the 1992 election, with adjustments to avoid dividing the cities of Willernie and New Hope and simplify the division of Ham Lake; providing for distribution and correction of redistricting plans; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 2.031, subdivision 2; 2.043; 2.053; 2.063; 2.073; 2.083; 2.093, subdivision 2; 2.103; 2.113; 2.123; 2.133; 2.143; 2.153, subdivision 2; 2.163; 2.173; 2.183; 2.193; 2.203, subdivision 1; 2.213; 2.223; 2.233; 2.243; 2.253; 2.263; 2.273; 2.283; 2.293; 2.313; 2.323; 2.333; 2.343; 2.353; 2.363; 2.373; 2.383; 2.393; 2.403; 2.413; 2.433; 2.443; 2.453, subdivision 1; 2.463; 2.473, subdivision 2; 2.483, subdivision 2; 2.493; 2.503; 2.513, subdivision 1; 2.523; 2.533; 2.543, subdivision 1; 2.553; 2.563; 2.573; 2.583; 2.593, subdivision 2; 2.603; 2.613, subdivision 2; 2.623; 2.633, subdivision 2; 2.643; 2.653, subdivision 1; 2.663; 2.673; 2.683, subdivision 1; 2.693; and 2.703, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 2.

**Enactment:** 5/9/94

**Effective:** 1994 state primary election, and thereafter

## Uniform election procedures provided

HF323 (Osthoff)

SF1512\* (Luther)

**Chapter 646:** relating to elections; providing uniform local election procedures; requiring regular city elections to be held in the fall; permitting certain town elections to be held in November; making uniform certain local government procedures; changing school district election requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 103C.305, subdivision 2; 123.33, subdivision 1; 205.02, subdivision 2; 205.065, subdivisions 1 and 2; 205.07, subdivision 1; 205.10, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 205.13, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 205.16, subdivisions 1 and 2; 205.17, subdivision 4; 205.175; 205A.03, subdivisions 1 and 2; 205A.04, subdivision 1; 205A.06, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 205A.09, subdivision 2; 365.51, subdivisions 1 and 3; and 367.03, as amended; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 206.90, subdivision 6; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 205; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 205.065, subdivision 3; 205.18; 205.20; and 205A.04, subdivision 2.

**Enactment:** 5/16/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Secs. 1, 3, 5, 7-16, 21-28); 1/1/95 (Sec. 2); 1/1/98 (Secs. 4, 6, 17-20)



## Governmental Operations & Gambling

### Retirement pension plan obligations clarified

HF2536 (Greiling)

SF2040\* (Berglin)

**Chapter 386:** relating to family law; clarifying pension plan obligations; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 518.581, subdivision 2.

**Enactment:** 4/7/94

**Effective:** 4/8/94

### St. Paul police account authorized to pay refunds

HF1913\* (Farrell)

SF2394 (Kelly)

**Chapter 409:** relating to retirement; St. Paul Police Consolidation Account; authorizing the payment of refunds to the estates of certain deceased police officers.

**Enactment:** 4/11/94

**Effective:** upon local approval

### Red Wing police—to elect retirement coverage

HF1881\* (Dempsey)

SF1680 (Murphy)

**Chapter 410:** relating to the city of Red Wing; authorizing certain police officers to elect retirement coverage by the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund.

**Enactment:** 4/11/94

**Effective:** upon local approval

### Legislator report/material distribution codified

HF2314\* (Seagren)

SF2845 (Terwilliger)

**Chapter 411:** relating to waste reduction; amending various statutes to be consistent with recent law relating to distribution of reports and materials to legislators; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 144.672, subdivision 2; 144.70, subdivision 1; 458A.08; and 473.445, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 4/11/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

**Management training programs started, fax use authorized**

HF2587 (Seagren)

SF2462\* (Terwilliger)

**Chapter 429:** relating to state departments and agencies; Department of Employee Relations; providing for implementation of management training programs, authorizing the use of facsimile machines; abolishing the career executive service; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 13.67; 43A.21, subdivision 3; and 43A.32, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 16B; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 43A.21, subdivision 5.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Minneapolis employee authorized prior service credit purchase**

HF2737 (Kahn)

SF2464\* (Pogemiller)

**Chapter 430:** relating to retirement; authorizing the purchase of prior service credit in the Public Employees Retirement Association by an employee of the city of Minneapolis.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94**Effective:** upon local approval**Elwin Leverington given annuity adjustment**

HF2269\* (Tunheim)

SF2028 (Stumpf)

**Chapter 440:** relating to retirement; Teachers Retirement Association; authorizing annuity adjustment for a certain annuitant.

**Enactment:** 4/15/94**Effective:** 4/16/94**Civil service pilot project established**

HF2772\* (Orenstein)

SF2258 (Metzen)

**Chapter 453:** relating to state government; public employment; establishing a pilot project in certain agencies; permitting the waiver of rules governing the classified and unclassified service of the state by joint committees.

**Enactment:** 4/18/94**Effective:** 7/1/94**Conservation employees allowed service credit purchase**

HF2553\* (Reding)

SF2332 (Piper)

**Chapter 456:** relating to retirement; Public Employees Retirement Association; permitting purchase of service credit by certain soil

and water conservation district employees.

**Enactment:** 4/18/94**Effective:** 4/19/94**Medicare coverage referendum required**

HF1927\* (Tunheim)

SF1818 (Stumpf)

**Chapter 459:** relating to public employment; authorizing a Medicare coverage referendum for certain city of Karlstad hospital employees.

**Enactment:** 4/18/94**Effective:** upon local approval**Police and fire fund disability benefit modified**

HF985\* (Weaver)

SF793 (McGowan)

**Chapter 463:** relating to retirement; Public Employees Police and Fire Fund; modifying the disability benefit limitation for re-employed disabled persons; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 353.656, subdivision 4.

**Enactment:** 4/18/94**Effective:** 4/19/94**Duluth Firefighters Association pension benefit clarified**

HF2299\* (Huntley)

SF2060 (Solon)

**Chapter 474:** relating to retirement; the Duluth Joint Police and Firefighters Consolidation Account; clarifying certain language relating to calculation of pension benefits contained in the bylaws of the Duluth Firefighters Relief Association; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 353B.02, subdivision 10.

**Enactment:** 4/20/94**Effective:** upon local approval**Agency open appointment act**

HF2409 (Mahon)

SF2081\* (Wiener)

**Chapter 480:** relating to state agencies; providing that the open appointments act applies to certain appointments made by the governor and by legislators; authorizing the secretary of state to collect data regarding appointments to multimember agencies by electronic means; requiring multimember agencies to register with the secretary of state; requiring the secretary of state to publish information collected through registration; requiring the secretary of state to furnish copies of registration data to the Legislative Reference Library; extending the expiration date of certain advisory councils; eliminating the family and group family day care task force; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992,

sections 15.0597, subdivisions 1 and 5; 115A.072, subdivision 1; and 115A.12; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 15.0597, subdivisions 2 and 4; and 16B.61, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 15; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 256.9751, subdivision 2.

**Enactment:** 4/21/94**Effective:** 1/1/95 (Secs. 1-5); 4/22/94 (Secs. 6-9)**Jobs and training department renamed**

HF936\* (Vickerman)

SF961 (Frederickson)

**Chapter 483:** relating to the Department of Jobs and Training; changing its name to the Department of Economic Security.

**Enactment:** 4/21/94**Effective:** 4/22/94**Austin Fire Department Relief Association—health insurance**

HF1416\* (Reding)

SF1280 (Piper)

**Chapter 490:** relating to retirement; Austin Fire Department Relief Association; modifying health insurance benefit coverage for the spouses of certain retired firefighters; providing survivor benefit coverage for the spouses of certain retired firefighters; amending Laws 1992, chapter 455, section 2.

**Enactment:** 4/22/94**Effective:** upon local approval**Police/firefighter relief associations—spouse benefit**

HF1909\* (Reding)

SF1723 (Piper)

**Chapter 491:** relating to retirement; local police and salaried firefighters relief associations and consolidation accounts; requiring continuation of surviving spouse benefits upon remarriage; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 423A.17; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 353B.11, subdivision 6.

**Enactment:** 4/21/94**Effective:** 4/22/94 with qualifications**Teacher association member given prior service credit purchase**

HF2626\* (Wenzel)

SF2432 (Samuelson)

**Chapter 494:** relating to retirement; authorizing purchase of prior service credit from the Teachers Retirement Association by a certain member.

**Enactment:** 4/21/94**Effective:** 4/22/94

### American Indian tribal government eligible for fire, police aid

HF2402 (Johnson, R.)

SF2171\* (Moe)

**Chapter 498:** relating to fire and police state aid; including Indian tribal governments in definition of municipality; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 69.011, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 4/22/94

**Effective:** 4/23/94 with qualifications

### Hennepin County paramedics, EMTs included in police and fire fund

HF2670\* (Kahn)

SF2276 (Pogemiller)

**Chapter 499:** relating to retirement; adding Hennepin County paramedics and emergency medical technicians to membership in the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 353.64, by adding a subdivision.

**Enactment:** 4/22/94

**Effective:** upon local approval

### Retirement account plan for higher education clarified

HF2124\* (Kahn)

SF1860 (Riveness)

**Chapter 508:** relating to retirement; state university and state community college individual retirement account plans; clarifying various plan provisions; providing for plan coverage for technical college teachers; providing for an optional election of plan coverage for certain state university and community college teachers; mandating the preparation of plan recodification legislation; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 353.27, subdivision 7a; 354.05, subdivision 2a; 354.42, subdivision 7; 354B.01, by adding a subdivision; 354B.015; and 354B.02, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 352.04, subdivision 9; 354A.011, subdivision 27; 354B.02, subdivision 1; and 354B.05, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 354B; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 354C.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** 7/1/94 (Art. 1, Secs. 1, 2, 4, 10, 12, 13; Art. 2); 7/1/95 (Art. 1, Secs. 3, 5-8, 11)

### Vacation donation program fund use

HF2338 (Orenstein)

SF2095\* (Cohen)

**Chapter 516:** relating to employment; modifying provisions relating to the public employee vacation donation program; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 43A.181, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 4/29/94 (retro. for injuries to 7/1/93)

### Early retirement benefits corrected

HF2013\* (Johnson, R.)

SF1908 (Morse)

**Chapter 518:** relating to public employment; correcting unintended omissions from previous early retirement legislation; ratifying certain prior payments.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 4/29/94 (Secs. 1-2); 5/17/93 retro. (Sec. 2)

### Teacher retirement fund—increased worker contribution

HF1921\* (Johnson, R.)

SF1801 (Morse)

**Chapter 524:** relating to retirement; increasing employee contribution rates and benefit computation formulas for the teachers retirement fund; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 354.42, subdivision 2; and 354.44, subdivision 6.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 7/1/94 (Sec. 1); 5/15/94 (Sec. 2)

### National Guard members in active duty given expedited pay

HF3120\* (Kinkel)

SF2292 (Merriam)

**Chapter 525:** relating to military affairs; expediting payment to forces ordered to active duty; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 192.52.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 4/29/94

### St. Paul retired employee allowed to receive normal annuity

HF2551\* (Pugh)

SF2250 (Metzen)

**Chapter 526:** relating to retirement; enabling certain retired members of the Public Employees Retirement Association to rescind a selection of a joint and survivor annuity and to receive a normal retirement annuity.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 4/29/94

### Public employee retirement system modified

HF2405\* (Reding)

SF2288 (Stumpf)

**Chapter 528:** relating to retirement; making various administrative and minor substantive changes in the laws governing the Minnesota State Retirement System, the Public Employees Retirement Association, the Teachers Retirement Association, and police and firefighters retirement; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 352.01, subdivisions 11 and 13; 352.029, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 352.04, subdivisions 2 and 3; 352.119, by adding a subdivision; 352B.265; 352D.04, subdivision 2; 353.03, subdivisions 1 and 3a; 354.05, subdivisions 2, 21, 22, 35, and by adding subdivisions; 354.06, subdivisions 2a and 4; 354.071, subdivision 5; 354.091; 354.10, subdivisions 1 and 2; 354.41, subdivision 4, and by adding subdivisions; 354.42, subdivisions 3 and 5; 354.44, subdivisions 1a, 4, and 5a; 354.47; 354.48, subdivision 2; 354.49, subdivision 1; 354.52, subdivisions 2, 2a, 4, and by adding subdivisions; 354.66, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; and 356.30, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 3A.02, subdivision 5; 352.22, subdivision 2; 352.93, subdivision 2a; 352.96, subdivision 4; 352B.08, subdivision 2a; 353.01, subdivisions 10, 12a, 16, and 28; 353.017, subdivisions 1, 3, and by adding subdivisions; 353.27, subdivision 7; 353.37, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; 353.65, subdivision 3a; 353A.08, subdivision 3; 354.05, subdivision 8; and 354.46, subdivisions 1 and 5; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 354; 356; and 423A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 352.15, subdivision 2; 352D.09, subdivision 6; 354.05, subdivisions 15 and 29; 354.43, subdivision 3; 354.57; 354.65; and 356.18.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** various dates

### Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted

HF3136\* (Kahn)

SF2291 (Merriam)

**Chapter 533:** relating to attorneys-at-law; prohibiting fees for public bond counsel from being based primarily on the amount of bonds sold; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 481.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

**S. St. Paul Police Relief Association—  
probation employment clarified**

HF2839\* (Pugh)

SF2519 (Metzen)

**Chapter 541:** relating to retirement; changing employer contribution rates for the volunteer fire relief associations paying monthly pensions; changing employer contribution rates for the Bloomington Fire Relief Association; clarifying probationary employment for South St. Paul Police Relief Association; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 69.773, subdivision 4.

**Enactment:** 4/29/94

**Effective:** 4/30/94 (Sec. 1); upon local approval (Secs. 2-3)

**Teacher salary defined, parental leaves provided**

HF2478\* (Reding)

SF2251 (Solon)

**Chapter 542:** relating to retirement; first class city teachers; defining salary; authorizing purchase of service credit for parental or maternity leave; resumption of teaching by basic program retirees; authorizing the board of the Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund Association to amend the bylaws or articles of incorporation to provide for parental or maternity leave; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 354A.011, subdivision 24; 354A.095; and 354A.31, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 4/29/94

**Effective:** 4/30/94

**Project Innovation employees given some state benefits**

HF2226\* (Krueger)

SF2593 (Anderson)

**Chapter 554:** relating to state government; permitting employees of Minnesota Project Innovation, Inc. to participate in certain state employee benefit programs; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 1160.04, subdivision 2.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

**Electronic access to state agencies for licenses**

HF2710\* (Kahn)

SF2624 (Riveness)

**Chapter 559:** relating to state government; modifying requirements for reports to the legislature; requiring creation of a system for electronic applications for licenses; requiring a study; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 3; and 16B.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

**Metropolitan Waste Control chair provisions changed**

HF2624\* (Reding)

SF2358 (Flynn)

**Chapter 560:** relating to employee relations; ratifying labor agreements; making certain positions unclassified; changing duties of the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations; revising a salary range for a certain position in the judicial branch; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 3.855, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 15A.081, subdivisions 7 and 7b; 15A.082, subdivisions 1 and 3; 43A.05, subdivision 5; 43A.08, subdivisions 1 and 1a; 43A.18, subdivisions 2, 3, and 5; 179A.10, subdivision 3; 179A.18, subdivision 1; and 179A.22, subdivision 4; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 15A.081, subdivision 1; 15A.083, subdivision 4; 43A.18, subdivision 4; and 179A.04, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Secs. 1-6, 8-21, 23); 5/5/94 (Secs. 7, 22)

**St. Paul TRA—**

**proportional representation required**

HF3022 (Trimble)

SF2500\* (Kelly)

**Chapter 565:** relating to retirement; St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association; requiring proportional representation for various membership groups on the association board of trustees; requiring disclosure of certain investment information; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 354A; and 356.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** 5/5/94

**Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund allowed service credit**

HF662 (Orfield)

SF609\* (Kroening)

**Chapter 569:** relating to retirement; the Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund Association; providing for purchase of allowable service credit for public school employment outside the state of Minnesota; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 354A.

**Vetoed:** 5/5/94

**Higher Education Board employee retirement options**

HF2698 (Reding)

SF2498\* (Stumpf)

**Chapter 572:** relating to retirement; offering options of coverage for employees of the

Higher Education Board upon merger of the state university system, community college board, and technical college board; directing a study of tax aspects of tax sheltered annuities; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 136E.04, by adding a subdivision; 354.66, subdivision 2; 354B.07, subdivision 1; and 354B.08; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 352.01, subdivision 2b; 353.01, subdivision 2a; 354B.02, subdivision 3c; and 354B.05, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 136C; and 136E.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94

**Effective:** 7/1/94 (Secs. 3, 7); 7/1/95 (Secs. 1, 2, 4-6, 8-11)

**Vacation leave donations—  
pollution control employees**

HF2567\* (Pauly)

SF2447 (Terwilliger)

**Chapter 581:** relating to state government; permitting state employees to donate vacation leave for the benefit of a certain state employee.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 3/1/94 retro. (Sec. 1); 5/7/94 (Sec. 2)

**Disaster volunteer leave program established**

HF1915\* (Weaver)

SF1734 (Reichgott Junge)

**Chapter 583:** relating to employment; establishing a disaster volunteer leave program in the state civil service; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 176.011, subdivision 9; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 43A.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

**Emergency Response Commission expanded**

HF2843 (Olson, M.)

SF2009\* (Terwilliger)

**Chapter 584:** relating to public safety; increasing membership of Emergency Response Commission by one representative of emergency managers; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299K.03, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

**Itasca Medical Center employees considered public employees**

HF2411\* (Solberg)

SF2213 (Lessard)

**Chapter 588:** relating to retirement; providing for coverage of employees of lessee of

Itasca Medical Center facilities by the Public Employees Retirement Association.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 5/7/94

### **Mpls. Police Relief Association benefits changed**

HF2512\* (Sarna)

SF2240 (Pogemiller)

**Chapter 590:** relating to retirement; providing for level benefits for the Minneapolis Police Relief Association; changing the definition of surviving spouses eligible for benefits; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 353B.11, subdivision 1; 423B.09, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 353B.07, subdivision 3; and 423B.10, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** upon local approval

### **Mpls. Fire Department Relief Association given surviving spouse benefit**

HF2420\* (Rice)

SF2180 (Kroening)

**Chapter 591:** relating to retirement; providing for terms on which surviving spouse benefits are granted to members of the Minneapolis Fire Department Relief Association; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 353B.11, subdivision 1; Laws 1965, chapter 519, section 1, as amended.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** upon local approval

### **Sprinkler systems required in offices, apartment buildings**

HF392\* (Johnson, R.)

SF374 (Kroening)

**Chapter 601:** relating to public safety; requiring installation of automatic sprinkler systems in certain existing high-rise buildings; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 299F.

**Vetoed:** 5/9/94

### **State University System benefits modified**

HF2658\* (Kahn)

SF2357 (Morse)

**Chapter 602:** relating to retirement; waiving the annuity reduction for certain faculty in the state university and community college systems who return to teaching part-time after retirement; mandating employer-paid health insurance for these faculty; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 136 and 354.

**Enactment:** 5/9/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### **Investment Board fund management changed**

HF2651 (Reding)

SF2316\* (Metzen)

**Chapter 604:** relating to public finance; providing for management of funds under the control of the State Board of Investment; limiting the investment authority of various local pension plans to the pre-1994 investment authority of the State Board of Investment; changing certain debt service fund investment authority; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 11A.17, subdivisions 1, 4, 9, 10a, and 14; 11A.18, subdivision 9; 11A.24, subdivisions 3, 5, and 6; 353D.05, subdivision 2; 354B.07, subdivision 2; 356A.06, subdivision 7; and 422A.05, subdivision 2c; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 11A.24, subdivisions 1 and 4; 69.77, subdivision 2g; 69.775; 352D.04, subdivision 1; 352D.09, subdivision 8; 354B.05, subdivision 3; and 475.66, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 6/30/94 (Art. 1, Sec. 6); 7/1/94 (Art. 1, Secs. 1-5, 7-17; Art. 2)

### **Administrative rules— adoption and review revised**

HF1899\* (Greiling)

SF1969 (Hottinger)

**Chapter 629:** relating to state government; modifying the composition and duties of the legislative commission to review administrative rules; modifying the statutory rule note requirements for bills delegating rulemaking authority; requiring rulemaking by the Ethical Practices Board under certain circumstances; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 3.842, by adding subdivisions; and 10A.02, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 3.841; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 3; and repealing Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 3.984.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94; 7/1/95 (Sec. 5)

### **Omnibus gambling bill**

HF321 (Kahn)

SF103\* (Berg)

**Chapter 633:** relating to gambling; repealing references in law to off-track betting on horse racing; authorizing revocation of race-track license for failure to conduct live racing; recodifying gambling tax laws and applying them to gambling other than lawful gambling; setting out licensing qualifications for the division of gambling enforcement; prohibiting unauthorized possession of a

gambling device; redefining lawful purposes; allowing pull-tab dispensing devices under certain circumstances; setting out licensing procedures for the Gambling Control Board; repealing requirements for gambling stamps and substituting requirements for bar coding of gambling equipment; specifying who may negotiate tribal-state compacts on behalf of the state; establishing revolving funds and appropriating money; prescribing penalties; providing for a report on state gambling policy; providing appointments; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 3.9221, subdivisions 2 and 5; 240.05, subdivision 1; 240.06, subdivision 7; 240.09, by adding a subdivision; 240.13, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8; 240.15, subdivision 6; 240.16, subdivision 1a; 240.25, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 240.26, subdivision 3; 240.27, subdivision 1; 240.28, subdivision 1; 270.101, subdivision 1; 299L.01, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 299L.02, subdivisions 2, 5, and by adding subdivisions; 299L.03, subdivisions 1, 2, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 299L.07; 349.12, subdivisions 1, 3a, 4, 8, 11, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 30, 32, 34, and by adding subdivisions; 349.13; 349.15; 349.151, subdivision 4, and by adding subdivisions; 349.152, subdivisions 2 and 3; 349.153; 349.154; 349.16, subdivisions 2, 3, 6, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 349.161, subdivisions 1 and 5; 349.162, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and 5; 349.163, subdivisions 1, 3, 5, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 349.164, subdivisions 1, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 349.1641; 349.166, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 349.167, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 349.168, subdivisions 3, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 349.169, subdivision 1; 349.17, subdivisions 2, 4, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 349.174; 349.18, subdivisions 1, 1a, and 2; 349.19, subdivisions 2, 5, 8, 9, and 10; 349.191, subdivisions 1, 4, and by adding subdivisions; 349.211, subdivisions 1, 2, and 2a; 349.2123; 349.2125, subdivisions 1 and 3; 349.2127, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and by adding subdivisions; 349.213, subdivision 1; 349.22, subdivision 1; 349A.06, by adding a subdivision; 349A.10, by adding a subdivision; 349A.12, subdivisions 1, 2, 5, and 6; 541.21; and 609.755; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 349.12, subdivision 25; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 4; 325E; and 349; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 297E; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 240.091; 299L.04; 299L.07, subdivision 7; 349.16, subdivisions 4 and 5;

349.161, subdivisions 3, 6, and 7; 349.163, subdivisions 1a and 2a; 349.164, subdivisions 3, 5, and 8; 349.166, subdivision 4; 349.167, subdivisions 3 and 5; 349.212, subdivisions 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7; 349.2121; 349.2122; 349.215; 349.2151; 349.2152; 349.216; 349.217, subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 349.2171; and 349.219; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 349.2115; 349.212, subdivision 4; and 349.217, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5a.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** various dates

### Administrative department provisions modified

HF984\* (Krueger)

SF1307 (Riveness)

**Chapter 634:** relating to state government; modifying provisions relating to the Department of Administration; including state licensed facilities in coverage by the state building code; clarifying certain language and changing certain duties of the state building inspector and fee provisions; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 13B.04; 16B.24, subdivision 6; 16B.32, subdivision 2; 16B.42, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 16B.465, subdivisions 3 and 6; 16B.48, subdivisions 2 and 3; 16B.49; 16B.51, subdivisions 2 and 3; 16B.60, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 16B.61, subdivisions 1a and 4; 16B.62, subdivision 1; 16B.66; 16B.70, subdivision 2; 16B.72; 16B.73; 16B.85, subdivision 1; 343.01, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding subdivisions; and 403.11, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 16B.42, subdivision 1; Laws 1979, chapter 333, section 18, as amended; Laws 1991, chapter 345, article 1, section 17, subdivision 4, as amended; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 16B; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 3.3026; 16B.56, subdivision 4; and Laws 1987, chapter 394, section 13.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 7/1/94 (Art. 1, Secs. 7-10; Art. 2, Sec. 7); 5/11/94 (Art. 1, Secs. 1-6, 11-26; Art. 2, Secs. 1-6, 8-10)



## Health & Human Services

### Medicine dispense authority extended

HF2318 (Cooper)

SF2086\* (Piper)

**Chapter 389:** relating to health; extending dispensing authority to physician assistants and advanced practice nurses; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 147.34, subdivision 1; 148.235, by adding a subdivision; and 151.37, subdivisions 2 and 2a; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 151.01, subdivision 23.

**Enactment:** 4/6/94

**Effective:** 4/7/94

### Social service plan modified for counties

HF2260 (Garcia)

SF2135\* (Sams)

**Chapter 432:** relating to community social services; modifying certain provisions regarding county community social service plans; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 256E.09, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94

**Effective:** 5/13/94

### Physician license data classified as private

HF2391 (Olson, K.)

SF2345\* (Vickerman)

**Chapter 433:** relating to health; modifying provisions relating to foreign medical school graduates; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 147.037, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94

**Effective:** 4/14/94

### Human services licensing clarified

HF2776 (Van Engen)

SF2572\* (Krentz)

**Chapter 434:** relating to human services; clarifying the effect of a record of conviction of certain crimes on disqualification in connection with certain human services licenses; strengthening provisions concerning residential treatment programs; modifying certain child abuse reporting requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 245A.04, subdivision 3a; 245A.12, subdivision 8; 245A.13, subdivisions 1, 3c, and by adding a subdivision; 626.556, subdivisions 3 and 7; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 245A.04, subdivisions 3 and

3b; 626.556, subdivision 10; and Laws 1993, chapter 171, section 6.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94

**Effective:** 4/14/94 (Secs. 1-7, 11); 8/1/94 (Secs. 8-10)

### Coroner education requirement exemption

HF2866 (Sviggum)

SF2672\* (Day)

**Chapter 445:** relating to coroners; providing for exemption from educational requirements in certain circumstances; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 390.005, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 4/15/94

**Effective:** 4/16/94

### Authority for specialists prescribed

HF2072 (Neary)

SF1806\* (Finn)

**Chapter 470:** relating to nursing; allowing certified clinical specialists in psychiatric or mental health nursing to prescribe and administer drugs; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 148.235, by adding subdivisions; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 148.235, subdivision 2.

**Enactment:** 4/20/94

**Effective:** 4/21/94

### Miller-Dwan hospital established in Duluth

HF2806 (Huntley)

SF2551\* (Solon)

**Chapter 471:** relating to the city of Duluth; establishing the powers and duties of the board of directors of trusts of the city of Duluth in the establishment, administration, management, maintenance, improvement, and financing of Miller-Dwan hospital; amending Laws 1969, chapter 224, sections 1, 2, and 3.

**Enactment:** 4/20/94

**Effective:** upon local approval

### Health review organizations—confidentiality guidelines

HF1496\* (Greenfield)

SF1318 (Betzold)

**Chapter 497:** relating to health; modifying the definition of review organization; allowing review organizations to provide information to purchasers and other review organizations; providing confidentiality protection and protection from discovery process for the transfer of the information; clarifying the scope of confidentiality of review organization records; exempting medical societies

from reporting obligations when performing peer review functions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 145.61, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 145.64, subdivision 1; and 147.111, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 4/21/94

**Effective:** 4/22/94

#### **Emergency health services— evaluated on pilot basis**

HF2148\* (Brown, K.)

SF1760 (Betzold)

**Chapter 515:** relating to human services; providing monitoring and evaluation of emergency health services on a pilot project basis; authorizing advisory committees.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

#### **Smoking prohibition in public places**

HF423\* (Garcia)

SF372 (Merriam)

**Chapter 520:** relating to health; clean indoor air act; adding common areas of apartments to public places where smoking is prohibited; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 144.413, subdivision 2.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

#### **Human services provisions modified**

HF2438 (Greenfield)

SF1930\* (Betzold)

**Chapter 529:** relating to human services; interstate contracts for mental health services; mental health grants; rules concerning psychopathic personalities; treatment for alcohol, drug abuse, and chemical dependency; stepparent income standards under aid to families with dependent children; child support incentives; medical assistance for needy persons; state and county social service plans; organ and tissue transplants; family preservation; commissioner's reports; group residential housing payments and agreements; and paternity proceedings; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 245.696, subdivision 2; 254A.02, subdivision 11; 254B.04, subdivision 1; 254B.05, subdivision 1; 256.74, subdivision 1a; 256B.69, subdivision 4; 256E.04; 256E.09, subdivision 3; 256H.24; and 257.60; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 245.50, subdivision 5; 246B.04; 256.979, subdivision 8; 256B.0629, subdivisions 3 and 4; 256F.11, subdivision 3; and 256I.04, subdivisions 1a and 2a; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 254A.16, subdivisions 3 and 4; Laws 1993, chapter 337, section 16.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 7/1/94 (Secs. 1-6, 8-19); 10/1/93 retro. (Sec. 7)

#### **Health care administrative costs studied by legislative auditor**

HF2048 (Rukavina)

SF1867\* (Berglin)

**Chapter 540:** relating to health; requesting the legislative auditor to study the administrative costs of providing health care services; appropriating money.

**Vetoed:** 5/2/94

#### **Ramsey Health Care, Inc.— private incorporation**

HF2296 (McGuire)

SF2210\* (Kelly)

**Chapter 549:** relating to health; Ramsey Health Care, Inc.; authorizing the public corporation to incorporate as a non-profit corporation; terminating its status as a public corporation; providing for the care of the indigent of Ramsey County and other counties; providing for certain of its powers and duties; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 246A.01; 246A.02; 246A.03; 246A.04; 246A.05; 246A.06; 246A.07; 246A.08; 246A.09; 246A.10; 246A.11; 246A.12; 246A.13; 246A.14; 246A.15; 246A.16; 246A.17; 246A.18; 246A.19; 246A.20; 246A.21; 246A.22; 246A.23; 246A.24; 246A.25; 246A.26; and 246A.27.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** upon local approval (Secs. 1, 2); 8/1/94 (Sec. 3)

#### **Health boards—protect from impaired regulated persons**

HF2120\* (Kelley)

SF1849 (Piper)

**Chapter 556:** relating to occupations and professions; providing that health-related licensing boards may establish a program to protect the public from impaired regulated persons; providing for appointments; providing for rulemaking; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 214.06, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 214.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** 5/5/94

#### **Lead abatement provisions modified**

HF2916 (Clark)

SF2710\* (Solon)

**Chapter 567:** relating to health; modifying provisions relating to lead and asbestos abatement; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 144.871, subdivision 3, and by adding subdivisions; and 144.878, by adding subdivisions; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 16B.61, subdivision 3; 144.871, subdivision 2; 144.872, subdivisions 2 and 4; 144.873, subdivision 1; 144.874, subdivisions 1, 3, 3a, and 11a; 144.8771, subdivision 2; 144.878, subdivisions 2 and 5; 326.71, subdivision 4; and 326.75, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 144; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 144.8771, subdivision 5; 144.8781, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 5; 157.082; and 157.09; Laws 1993, First Special Session chapter 1, article 9, section 49.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94

**Effective:** 5/6/94

#### **Nutrition and dietetics board established**

HF1316\* (Lourey)

SF1339 (Johnson, J.B.)

**Chapter 613:** relating to occupations and professions; establishing a board of nutrition and dietetics practice; requiring nutritionists and dietitians to be licensed; establishing licensing requirements and exemptions; authorizing rulemaking; providing penalties; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 214.01, subdivision 2; and 214.04, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 148.

**Enactment:** 5/9/94

**Effective:** 7/1/94 (Secs. 3, 4, 15-17); 30 days after rules effective (Secs. 1, 2, 5-14)

#### **MinnesotaCare**

HF2525 (Greenfield)

SF2192\* (Berglin)

**Chapter 625:** relating to health; MinnesotaCare; establishing and regulating community integrated service networks; defining terms; creating a reinsurance and risk adjustment association; classifying data; requiring reports; mandating studies; modifying provisions relating to the regulated all-payer option; modifying provisions relating to nursing facilities; requiring administrative rulemaking; setting timelines and requiring plans for implementation; designating essential community providers; establishing an expedited fact finding and dispute resolution process; requiring proposed legislation; es-

establishing task forces; providing for demonstration models; mandating universal coverage; requiring insurance reforms; providing grant programs; establishing the Minnesota health care administrative simplification act; implementing electronic data interchange standards; creating the Minnesota center for health care electronic data interchange; providing standards for the Minnesota health care identification card; appropriating money; providing penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 60A.02, subdivision 3; 60A.15, subdivision 1; 62A.303; 62A.48, subdivision 1; 62D.02, subdivision 4; 62D.04, by adding a subdivision; 62E.02, subdivisions 10, 18, 20, and 23; 62E.10, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 62E.141; 62E.16; 62J.03, by adding a subdivision; 62J.04, by adding a subdivision; 62J.05, subdivision 2; 62L.02, subdivisions 9, 13, 17, 24, and by adding subdivisions; 62L.03, subdivisions 1 and 6; 62L.05, subdivisions 1, 5, and 8; 62L.06; 62L.07, subdivision 2; 62L.08, subdivisions 2, 5, 6, 7, and by adding a subdivision; 62L.12; 62L.21, subdivision 2; 62M.02, subdivisions 5 and 21; 62M.03, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 62M.05, subdivision 3; 62M.06, subdivision 3; 72A.20, by adding a subdivision; 144.1485; 144.335, by adding a subdivision; 144.581, subdivision 2; 145.64, subdivision 1; 256.9355, by adding a subdivision; 256.9358, subdivision 4; 295.50, by adding subdivisions; 295.55, subdivisions 2 and 3; 308A.005, by adding a subdivision; 308A.635, by adding a subdivision; and 318.02, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 43A.317, by adding a subdivision; 60K.14, subdivision 7; 61B.20, subdivision 13; 62A.011, subdivision 3; 62A.31, subdivision 1h; 62A.36, subdivision 1; 62A.65, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 62D.12, subdivision 17; 62J.03, subdivision 6; 62J.04, subdivisions 1 and 1a; 62J.09, subdivisions 1a and 2; 62J.23, subdivision 4; 62J.2916, subdivision 2; 62J.32, subdivision 4; 62J.33, by adding subdivisions; 62J.35, subdivisions 2 and 3; 62J.38; 62J.41, subdivision 2; 62J.45, subdivision 11, and by adding subdivisions; 62L.02, subdivisions 8, 11, 15, 16, 19, and 26; 62L.03, subdivisions 3, 4, and 5; 62L.04, subdivision 1; 62L.08, subdivisions 4 and 8; 62N.01; 62N.02, subdivisions 1, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 62N.06, subdivision 1; 62N.065, subdivision 1; 62N.10, subdivisions 1 and 2; 62N.22; 62N.23; 62P.01; 62P.03; 62P.04; 62P.05; 144.1464; 144.1486; 144.335, subdivision 3a; 144.802, subdivision 3b; 144A.071, subdivision 4a, as amended; 151.21, subdivi-

sions 7 and 8; 256.9352, subdivision 3; 256.9353, subdivisions 3 and 7; 256.9354, subdivisions 1, 4, 5, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 256.9356, subdivision 3; 256.9357, subdivision 2; 256.9362, subdivision 6; 256.9363, subdivisions 6, 7, and 9; 256.9657, subdivision 3; 256.9695, subdivision 3, as amended; 256B.0917, subdivision 2; 295.50, subdivisions 3, 4, and 12b; 295.52, subdivision 5; 295.53, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5; 295.54; 295.58; and 295.582; H.F. 3210, article 1, section 2, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 62A; 62J; 62N; 62P; 144; 308A; and 317A; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapters 62Q and 62R; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 62A.02, subdivision 5; 62E.51; 62E.52; 62E.53; 62E.531; 62E.54; 62E.55; and 256.362, subdivision 5; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 62J.04, subdivision 8; 62N.07; 62N.075; 62N.08; 62N.085; and 62N.16; Laws 1992, chapter 549, article 9, section 22.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

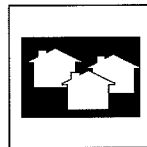
**Line-item vetoes:**

Page 245, lines 52-60

Page 245, line 61

Page 246, lines 1-7

**Effective:** various dates



## Housing

### Manufactured home repossession—venue restricted

HF1861 (Brown, K.)

SF1825\* (Finn)

**Chapter 444:** relating to manufactured homes; restricting the venue for repossession actions to the county in which the manufactured home is located; making technical changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 327.63, subdivision 1; 327.64, subdivision 2; and 327.65.

**Enactment:** 4/15/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Landlord penalties set for not providing written lease

HF1859\* (Luther)

SF1822 (Anderson)

**Chapter 496:** relating to housing; establishing penalties for failure to provide a written lease; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993

Supplement, section 504.12.

**Enactment:** 4/22/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Seniors allowed small pets in mobile homes

HF2135\* (Jefferson)

SF1698 (Hanson)

**Chapter 543:** relating to animals; prohibiting manufactured home parks from prohibiting senior citizens from keeping pet dogs, cats, and birds on the park premises; requiring standards for care of dogs and cats by dealers, breeders, and brokers; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 327.27, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 346.

**Vetoed:** 5/2/94

### Loan provisions changed, tribal Indian housing loans authorized

HF2064\* (Brown, K.)

SF1982 (Novak)

**Chapter 586:** relating to housing; modifying programs of the Housing Finance Agency for low-income and tribal housing and for accessibility loans; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 462A.05, subdivision 14d, and by adding subdivisions; 462A.10, by adding a subdivision; 462A.201, by adding a subdivision; 462A.21, by adding a subdivision; 462A.30, subdivision 9; and 462A.31, subdivision 4; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 462A.07, subdivision 14; 462A.202, subdivision 7; and 462A.222, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 5/7/94

### Manufactured home residents—evacuation plans

HF1829\* (Brown, K.)

SF2778 (Novak)

**Chapter 592:** relating to housing; requiring copies of evacuation plans for residents of manufactured home parks; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 290A.19; 327C.01, by adding a subdivision; and 327C.02, subdivision 5; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 327.20, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

**Metropolitan Council—new housing rules**

HF2171\* (Orfield)

SF1991 (Novak)

**Chapter 594:** relating to metropolitan government; requiring the Metropolitan Council to adopt guidelines allocating comprehensive choice housing among cities and towns in the metropolitan area; requiring Metropolitan Council review of efforts of cities and towns to comply with the allocation; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 473.

**Vetoed:** 5/9/94**Manufactured home sales fees clarified**

HF1919\* (Evans)

SF1984 (Krentz)

**Chapter 599:** relating to manufactured homes; clarifying certain language governing application fees with in park sales; requiring a study; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 327C.07, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 6, and by adding a subdivision.

**Enactment:** 5/9/94**Judiciary****Property statutory provisions clarified**

HF1891 (Pugh)

SF1691\* (Betzold)

**Chapter 388:** relating to real property; clarifying and making technical corrections to statutory provisions relating to real property; allowing the examiner of titles in Olmsted County to be compensated as are examiners in counties of fewer than 75,000 population; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 14.03, subdivision 3; 83.26, subdivision 2; 500.19, subdivision 4; 507.09; 507.332; 508.12, subdivision 1; 508.13; 508.23, subdivision 1; 508.35; 508.37, subdivision 1a; 508.38; 508.45; 508.47, subdivision 5; 508.51; 508.52; 508.55; 508.58, subdivision 2; 508.68; 508.70; 508.71, subdivision 4; 508A.22, subdivision 1; 508A.35; 508A.38; 508A.45; 508A.47, subdivision 5; 508A.51; 508A.52; 508A.55; 508A.68; 508A.71, subdivision 4; 559.21, subdivisions 3, 4, and 8; and 580.12; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 256B.0595, by adding a subdivision; 508.71, subdivision 7; 515B.1-102; 515B.1-103; 515B.1-105; 515B.1-116; 515B.2-104; 515B.2-105; 515B.2-110; 515B.2-118; 515B.2-119; 515B.3-113; 515B.3-116; and 515B.3-117; proposing

coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 508; and 508A.

**Enactment:** 4/7/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94; 7/1/93 retro. (Art. 1, Sec. 2); 6/1/94 (Art. 4)

**Business corporations—organization, operation modified**

HF1934\* (Pugh)

SF1767 (Finn)

**Chapter 417:** relating to corporations; modifying provisions for the organization and operation of business corporations; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 302A.135, subdivision 4; 302A.405, subdivision 1; 302A.471, subdivision 1; 302A.661, subdivision 1; 302A.725, subdivision 3; and 302A.751, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3a; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 302A.401, subdivision 1; 302A.435, subdivision 1; and 302A.673, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Fire insurance policy coverage extended**

HF2957 (Carlson)

SF2582\* (Reichgott Junge)

**Chapter 435:** relating to insurance; extending to contract for deed vendors the protections contained in the mortgage clause of the standard fire insurance policy; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 65A.01, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94**Effective:** 1/1/95 with qualifications**Peace officer authority expanded**

HF1966\* (Peterson)

SF1855 (Kelly)

**Chapter 441:** relating to peace officers; authorizing officers of states adjoining Minnesota to render assistance to peace officers of this state on request; granting these officers arrest authority in this state under certain circumstances; extending the state and local government tort liability laws to the conduct of these officers; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 626.

**Enactment:** 4/15/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Revisor's bill—corrects statutes**

HF3091\* (Milbert)

SF2731 (Betzold)

**Chapter 465:** relating to Minnesota Statutes; correcting erroneous, ambiguous, and omitted text and obsolete references; eliminating certain redundant, conflicting, and superseded provisions; making miscellaneous technical corrections to statutes and other laws;

amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 17.47, subdivision 3; 41A.05, subdivision 2; 60B.04, subdivision 1; 60B.09, subdivisions 1 and 3; 115.41, subdivisions 1 and 2; 115.42; 115.43, subdivision 2; 115.44, subdivision 2; 115.45, subdivision 1; 115.50; 115.52; 115.53; 120.101, subdivisions 2 and 6; 121.88, subdivision 8; 125.611, subdivision 1; 136.24, subdivision 1; 136.622, subdivision 1; 152.02, subdivisions 9, 12, and 13; 160.265; 169.443, subdivision 8; 214.01, subdivision 3; 214.13, subdivision 1; 237.60, subdivision 2; 256D.06, subdivision 1b; 260.151, subdivision 1; 299C.61, subdivision 4; 309.53, subdivision 2; 326.212; 326.224; 326.461, subdivision 1; 327.32, subdivision 8; 327.33; 327.34, subdivision 1; 331A.06, subdivision 4; 348.13; 352.119, subdivision 1; 386.61, by adding a subdivision; 423B.12; 446A.07, subdivision 6; 449.06; 469.174, subdivision 10; 469.181, subdivision 1; and 471A.11; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 16B.06, subdivision 2a; 16B.122, subdivision 3; 62A.31, subdivision 1n; 62N.075; 82.195, subdivision 2; 115A.542; 115C.082, subdivision 1; 124.195, subdivision 8; 138.96, subdivision 2; 144.991, subdivisions 3 and 4; 152.11, subdivision 1; 169.121, subdivision 1c; 214.103, subdivision 6; 245A.04, subdivision 3b; 256D.44, subdivision 3; 257.67, subdivision 3; 268.92, subdivision 1; 296.035; 325F.755, subdivision 5; 326.111, subdivision 4; 326.975, subdivision 2; 349.217, subdivision 1; 386.66; 491A.01, subdivision 3; 549.09, subdivision 1; 609.5312, subdivision 3; 609.605, subdivision 1; 609.749, subdivision 5; and Laws 1992, chapter 513, article 4, section 60; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 216B.164, subdivision 7; 385.08; and 473.872; Laws 1977, chapter 11, section 8; Laws 1982, chapter 514, sections 18 and 19; Laws 1983, chapter 247, section 130; Laws 1984, chapter 628, article 2, section 4; Laws 1985, First Special Session chapters 9, article 2, sections 81 and 82; 13, section 191; and 14, article 9, section 16; Laws 1987, chapters 197, section 1; 315, section 4, subdivision 2; and 336, section 35; Laws 1988, chapters 441, section 2; 486, sections 15 and 68; 496, section 8; 514, section 5; and 636, section 3; Laws 1989, chapters 89, sections 1 (in part) and 13; 133, section 1; 144, article 2, section 8; 209, article 2, sections 8 and 34; 222, sections 10, 21, 22, and 36; 271, section 32; 282, article 2, sections 144 and 186; 293, section 74; 319, article 13, sections 22 and 55; 329, article 5, section 10; 334, article 2, section 17; 335, article 1, sections 200 and

255; 353, section 10; and 356, section 18; Laws 1990, chapters 426, article 1, sections 5 and 32; 480, articles 5, sections 6 and 9; and 9, section 3; 512, section 12; 562, article 10, section 1; 571, section 39; 574, section 5; and 594, article 3, sections 6 and 7; Laws 1991, chapters 58, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; 130, section 24; 174, section 8; 199, article 1, section 71; 238, article 1, section 7; 265, article 4, section 19; 292, article 4, section 45; 306, section 26; 336, article 2, section 2; 340, sections 1 and 32; and 345, article 2, section 46; Laws 1992, chapters 432, article 2, section 41; 437, section 1; and 499, article 6, section 15; Laws 1993, chapters 4, section 9; 47, sections 1, 4, 6, and 9; 78, section 3; 101, section 1; 224, article 13, sections 3 and 43; 247, articles 1, section 11; and 2, section 9; 269, section 17; 286, sections 2 and 21; 303, sections 15, 17, and 18; 339, section 12; and 369, sections 38 and 128; Laws 1993, First Special Session chapter 1, article 2, section 6.

**Enactment:** 4/21/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Uniform Probate Code—Article 2 recodified

HF1659\* (Macklin)

SF1558 (Finn)

**Chapter 472:** relating to probate; updating Article 2 on intestacy, wills, and donative transfers; correcting a reference; recodifying the Minnesota Multiparty Accounts Act; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 524.1-201; 524.2-101; 524.2-102; 524.2-103; 524.2-104; 524.2-105; 524.2-106; 524.2-108; 524.2-109; 524.2-110; 524.2-111; 524.2-113; 524.2-114; 524.2-301; 524.2-302; 524.2-502; 524.2-504; 524.2-505; 524.2-507; 524.2-508; 524.2-509; 524.2-512; 524.2-602; 524.2-603; 524.2-604; 524.2-605; 524.2-606; 524.2-607; 524.2-608; 524.2-609; and 524.2-701; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 524; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 524.2-112; 524.2-201; 524.2-202; 524.2-203; 524.2-204; 524.2-205; 524.2-206; 524.2-207; 524.2-503; 524.2-610; 524.2-612; 524.3-905; 525.15; 525.151; 525.22; 525.221; and 525.223.

**Enactment:** 4/20/94

**Effective:** 1/1/96 with qualifications

### Civil commitment—procedures modified

HF2088 (Dawkins)

SF1694\* (Betzold)

**Chapter 481:** relating to civil commitment; modifying procedures relating to administering intrusive mental health treatment to persons committed as mentally ill and dangerous under the civil commitment act; modifying petition and prepetition procedures; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 13.42, subdivision 3; 253B.03, subdivisions 6b and 6c; 253B.05, subdivisions 2 and 3; 253B.07, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4, and by adding a subdivision; 253B.09, subdivision 2; 253B.12, subdivision 1; 253B.17, subdivision 1; and 525.56, subdivision 3.

**Vetoed:** 4/21/94

### Rental matters—heard in conciliation court

HF1910 (Wejcman)

SF1732\* (Finn)

**Chapter 502:** relating to conciliation courts; expanding conciliation court jurisdiction over matters involving rental property; allowing non-attorneys to represent condominium and cooperative associations; allowing commercial property managers to represent clients; requiring the court to give scheduling priority to unlawful detainer actions involving alleged tenant use of drugs; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 566.05; 566.07; 566.09, subdivision 1; 566.16; and 566.17, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 481.02, subdivision 3; 491A.01, subdivision 9; and 491A.02, subdivision 4.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Postnuptial contracts, settlements

HF1788\* (Bishop)

SF1997 (Cohen)

**Chapter 545:** relating to marriage; providing for postnuptial contracts; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 519.11.

**Enactment:** 5/2/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Child abuse service providers grant program

HF2380 (Wejcman)

SF2104\* (Runbeck)

**Chapter 552:** relating to children; establishing an abused child program under the commissioner of corrections; creating an advisory committee; specifying powers and duties of the commissioner and the advisory committee; proposing coding for new law in

Minnesota Statutes, chapter 611A.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### SLAPP lawsuits—remedies provided to defendants

HF1155 (Pugh)

SF584\* (Krentz)

**Chapter 566:** relating to free speech; protecting citizens and organizations from civil lawsuits for exercising their rights of public participation in government; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 554.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94

**Effective:** 5/6/94 with qualifications

### Attorney—unauthorized practice of law penalties

HF2979 (Bishop)

SF1766\* (Reichgott Junge)

**Chapter 568:** relating to attorneys; authorizing the operation of certain legal service programs for low-income persons; expanding remedies for the unauthorized practice of law; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 325D.55, subdivision 2; and 481.02, subdivision 8.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Omnibus juvenile crime bill

HF2074\* (Skoglund)

SF1845 (Ranum)

**Chapter 576:** relating to crime prevention; juvenile justice; providing for adult court jurisdiction over juveniles alleged to have committed first degree murder after age 16; providing for presumptive certification to adult court for juveniles over age 16 alleged to have committed other prison-level felonies or any felony while using a firearm; authorizing the court or the prosecutor to designate a juvenile an extended jurisdiction juvenile; authorizing adult felony sentences for extended jurisdiction juveniles; extending juvenile court jurisdiction to age 21 for extended jurisdiction juveniles; limiting certification to adult court to felony offenses; extending a right to jury trial to extended jurisdiction juveniles; requiring that a juvenile have an in-person consultation with counsel before waiving right to counsel; requiring appointment of counsel or standby counsel for juveniles charged with gross misdemeanors or felonies or when out-of-home delinquency placement is proposed; providing for adult court jurisdiction over juveniles alleged to have committed DWI-related traffic offenses after age 16; requiring parents to

attend delinquency hearings; requiring county attorneys to establish juvenile diversion programs; providing mandatory minimum sentences for drive-by shooting crimes; expanding the crime relating to the possession of dangerous weapons on school property; increasing penalties for certain firearms offenses involving youth; establishing a task force on juvenile justice programming evaluation and planning; requiring that the Department of Corrections provide programming for serious and repeat juvenile offenders; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 126.78, by adding a subdivision; 242.31; 242.32; 257.3571, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 257.3572; 257.3579; 260.015, subdivision 5; 260.111, by adding a subdivision; 260.115, subdivision 1; 260.121, subdivision 3; 260.125; 260.131, by adding a subdivision; 260.132; 260.145; 260.152; 260.155, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 260.161, subdivisions 1a and 2; 260.181, subdivision 4; 260.185, subdivision 3, and by adding subdivisions; 260.193, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 260.211, subdivision 1; 260.215, subdivision 1; 260.291; 268.31; 609.055, subdivision 2; 609.49, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 611.15; 611.19; 611.25, subdivision 1; 611A.02, by adding a subdivision; and 611A.77, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 260.155, subdivision 1; 260.161, subdivision 1; 299A.35, subdivisions 1 and 2; 299C.65, subdivision 1; 401.065, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 609.11, subdivision 9; 609.66, subdivision 1d; 624.713, subdivisions 1 and 3; 624.7132, subdivision 15; and 624.7181, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 126; 260; 299A; and 388.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94

**Line-item vetoes:**

Page 63, lines 6-21  
 Page 63, lines 22-29  
 Page 63, lines 30-61  
 Page 65, lines 38-50

**Effective:** various dates

**Foster care, adoption provisions modified**

HF2176 (Wejcman)

SF1735\* (Betzold)

**Chapter 598:** relating to children; modifying certain provisions concerning foster care and adoption; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 260.141, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections

245A.03, subdivisions 2 and 2a; 257.071, subdivision 3; 257.072, subdivision 9; 259.255; and 260.191, subdivision 3b.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

**Omnibus DWI bill**

HF2985 (Wejcman)

SF1961\* (Merriam)

**Chapter 615:** relating to driving while intoxicated; imposing increased penalties on persons who operate a snowmobile or motorboat while intoxicated and who have previously been convicted of driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated; requiring reports of accidents and deaths related to recreational motor vehicles and watercraft; modifying provisions relating to forfeited vehicles; imposing minimum mandatory sentences for habitual offenders; clarifying conditions under which juvenile's driver's license may be suspended for underage drinking violations; changing sentencing guidelines; extending maximum length for multiple gross misdemeanor sentences and combined gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor sentences; extending maximum length of a stayed gross misdemeanor DWI sentence and certain felony sentences; authorizing consecutive sentences for multiple crimes committed by repeat DWI offenders; authorizing certain cities to transfer responsibility for petty misdemeanor and misdemeanor offenses to the county attorney; clarifying prosecution authority for certain offenses; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 84.91, subdivisions 5 and 7; 84.911, by adding a subdivision; 86B.331, subdivisions 5 and 7; 86B.335, by adding a subdivision; 86B.341, subdivision 1; 168.042, subdivision 8; 169.121, subdivision 11; 169.791, subdivision 2; 171.12, subdivision 2; and 629.471, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 84.924, subdivision 3; 169.121, subdivisions 1c, 3, 3a, and 4; 169.1217, subdivision 9; 169.129; 171.24; 340A.503, subdivision 1; 487.25, subdivision 10; 609.035; 609.135, subdivision 2; and 609.15, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 169; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 84.87, subdivision 2b; and 84.928, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 with qualifications

**Omnibus data practices bill**

HF2028\* (McGuire)

SF2079 (Finn)

**Chapter 618:** relating to privacy; classifying data; providing for sharing of certain data; clarifying treatment of not public data at an open meeting; permitting the commissioner of health to conduct fetal, infant, and maternal death studies; providing for release of certain information on juvenile offenders to schools and victims; limiting release of juvenile records; providing for the preparation of an information policy training plan; providing for the release of commitment information for firearm background checks; limiting release of personal information on videotape consumers; limiting liability for 911 systems; providing for a social worker witness privilege; changing exceptions and other conditions of the open meeting law; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 13.03, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 13.05, subdivision 4; 13.32, by adding a subdivision; 13.38, by adding a subdivision; 13.39, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 13.41, subdivision 2; 13.57; 13.71, by adding subdivisions; 13.82, by adding a subdivision; 13.84, subdivision 5a; 13.99, subdivisions 7, 39, 45, 53, 60, 71, 79, and by adding subdivisions; 144.581, subdivision 5; 171.12, subdivision 7; 253B.23, subdivision 4; 256.0361, by adding a subdivision; 260.161, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions; 403.07, subdivision 4; 471.705; 624.7131, subdivision 2; and 624.714, subdivisions 3 and 4; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 13.43, subdivision 2; 13.46, subdivisions 2 and 4; 13.82, subdivision 4; 121.8355, by adding a subdivision; 144.335, subdivision 3a; 148B.04, subdivision 6; 168.346; 245.493, by adding a subdivision; 260.161, subdivision 3; 595.02, subdivision 1; 624.7131, subdivision 1; and 624.7132, subdivisions 1 and 2; Laws 1990, chapter 566, section 9; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 13; 144; 145; 245; and 253B; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 3251.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** various dates

**Prostitution—civil action created for those coerced**

HF2519\* (Mariani)

SF2112 (Reichgott Junge)

**Chapter 624:** relating to prostitution; creating a civil cause of action for persons who are coerced into prostitution; proposing coding

for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 611A.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Secs. 1-9); 8/1/95 with qualifications (Sec. 2, Subd. 1)

### Uniform Interstate Family Support Act adopted

HF1792 (Wejeman)

SF1662\* (Piper)

**Chapter 630:** relating to family; adopting the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act; repealing the revised Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act; establishing certain administrative procedures; authorizing a public education campaign; changing enforcement procedures; changing certain calculations; establishing a child support assurance program; requiring reports; prohibiting certain discriminatory practices; authorizing temporary custody orders; clarifying certain terms; imposing penalties; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 214.101, as amended; 518.11; 518.17, subdivision 1; 518.18; 518B.01, subdivision 8; 548.091, subdivision 2a; and 609.375, by adding subdivisions; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 13.46, subdivision 2; 256.87, subdivision 5; 363.03, subdivision 3; 518.14; 518.171, subdivisions 1 and 6; 518.551, subdivisions 5 and 12; 518.64, subdivision 2; 518.68, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; and 609.375, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 8; 518; and 518C; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 518C.01; 518C.02; 518C.03; 518C.04; 518C.05; 518C.06; 518C.07; 518C.08; 518C.09; 518C.10; 518C.11; 518C.12; 518C.13; 518C.14; 518C.15; 518C.16; 518C.17; 518C.18; 518C.19; 518C.20; 518C.21; 518C.22; 518C.23; 518C.24; 518C.25; 518C.26; 518C.27; 518C.28; 518C.29; 518C.30; 518C.31; 518C.32; 518C.33; 518C.34; 518C.35; and 518C.36; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 518.551, subdivision 10.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** various dates

### Adoption agencies, policies regulated

HF2337 (Rest)

SF2129\* (Piper)

**Chapter 631:** relating to adoption; regulating certain advertising and payments in connection with adoption; regulating agencies; providing for direct adoptive placement; providing for the enforceability of post-adoption contact agreements; providing penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections

144.227, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 245A.03, subdivision 1; 245A.04, by adding a subdivision; 245A.07, by adding a subdivision; 259.21, by adding subdivisions; 259.22, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 259.24, by adding a subdivision; 259.27, subdivisions 1, 2, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 259.31; and 317A.907, subdivision 6; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 245A.03, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 259.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Omnibus crime bill

HF2351\* (Skoglund)

SFnone

**Chapter 636:** relating to crime and crime prevention; appropriating money for the attorney general, public defense, courts, corrections, criminal justice, and crime prevention and education programs; increasing penalties for a variety of violent crimes; requiring certain dangerous repeat offenders to serve mandatory minimum sentences; increasing regulation of and penalties for unlawful possession or use of firearms and other dangerous weapons; expanding the forfeiture law's definition of "weapon used"; requiring the destruction of forfeited weapons used, firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories; increasing the maximum fine applicable to petty misdemeanor traffic violations; requiring the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to study the guidelines and related statutes; providing for access to and sharing of government data relating to criminal investigations; improving law enforcement investigations of reports of missing and endangered children; providing a number of new investigative tools for law enforcement agencies; regulating explosives and blasting agents; modifying programs in state and local correctional facilities; increasing crime victim rights and protections; authorizing additional district court judgeships; increasing court witness fees; requiring a study of civil commitment laws; completing the state takeover of public defender services; authorizing a variety of crime prevention programs; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 2.722, subdivision 1; 8.06; 13.32, by adding a subdivision; 13.99, subdivision 79; 84.9691; 144.125; 145A.05, by adding a subdivision; 169.89, subdivision 2; 171.18, subdivision 1; 171.22, subdivision 2; 219.383, subdivision 4; 241.021, subdivision 2; 241.26, subdivision 7; 243.05, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 243.166, subdivision

5; 243.18, subdivision 1; 243.23, subdivision 2; 243.24, subdivision 1; 244.09, subdivision 11, and by adding a subdivision; 244.12, subdivisions 1 and 2; 244.13, subdivisions 1 and 3; 244.15, subdivision 4; 244.172, subdivision 3; 244.173; 253B.19, subdivision 2; 260.132, by adding a subdivision; 260.161, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions; 260.165, subdivision 1; 299A.31; 299A.32, subdivision 3; 299A.34, subdivisions 1 and 2; 299A.35, subdivision 3; 299A.36; 299A.38, subdivision 3; 299C.065, as amended; 299C.11; 299C.14; 299C.52, subdivision 1; 299C.53, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 299D.07; 299F.72, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions; 299F.73; 299F.74; 299F.75; 299F.77; 299F.78, subdivision 1; 299F.79; 299F.80; 299F.82; 299F.83; 357.22; 357.241; 357.242; 383B.225, subdivision 6; 388.051, by adding a subdivision; 477A.012, by adding subdivisions; 484.74, subdivision 4; 485.06; 487.25, by adding a subdivision; 494.05; 508.11; 600.23, subdivision 1; 609.0331; 609.0332; 609.115, subdivision 1; 609.152, by adding a subdivision; 609.165, by adding a subdivision; 609.185; 609.223, by adding a subdivision; 609.2231, subdivision 2; 609.224, subdivision 3; 609.245; 609.25, subdivision 2; 609.26, subdivisions 1 and 6; 609.28; 609.3241; 609.325, subdivision 2; 609.341, subdivisions 4, 9, 11, and 12; 609.342, subdivision 1; 609.377; 609.485, subdivisions 2 and 4; 609.506, by adding a subdivision; 609.52, subdivision 3; 609.5315, subdivisions 3, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 609.5316, subdivisions 1 and 3; 609.561, by adding a subdivision; 609.611; 609.66, subdivisions 1b, 1c, and by adding subdivisions; 609.713, subdivision 3; 609.72, subdivision 1; 609.746, subdivision 1; 609.855; 609.87, by adding a subdivision; 609.88, subdivision 1; 609.89, subdivision 1; 611.21; 611.26, subdivisions 4 and 6; 611A.036; 611A.045, subdivision 3; 611A.19; 611A.53, subdivision 2; 617.23; 624.21; 624.712, by adding subdivisions; 624.7131, subdivision 2; 624.714, subdivisions 3, 4, and 6; 624.731, subdivisions 4 and 8; 626.556, subdivisions 3a, 6, and 10e; 626.557, subdivisions 2, 10a, and 12; 626.76; 626.846, subdivision 6; 626A.05, subdivision 2; 629.471; 629.73; 631.021; 631.425, subdivision 6; 642.09; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 8.15; 13.46, subdivision 2; 13.82, subdivision 10; 171.24; 241.021, subdivision 1; 242.51; 243.166, subdivisions 1, 2, and 9; 243.18, subdivision 2; 244.05, subdivision 5; 260.161, subdivision 3; 299A.35, subdivision 1; 299C.10,

subdivision 1; 357.021, subdivision 2; 357.24; 388.23, subdivision 1; 401.13; 480.30; 518B.01, subdivisions 6 and 14; 593.48; 609.11, subdivisions 4, 5, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 609.1352, subdivision 1; 609.14, subdivision 1; 609.344, subdivision 1; 609.345, subdivision 1; 609.531, subdivision 1; 609.5315, subdivisions 1 and 2; 609.685, subdivision 3; 609.713, subdivision 1; 609.748, subdivision 5; 609.902, subdivision 4; 611.17; 611.20, subdivision 2; 611.27, subdivision 4; 611A.04, subdivision 1; 611A.06, subdivision 1; 611A.52, subdivision 8; 624.712, subdivision 5; 624.713, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 624.7131, subdivisions 1 and 10; 624.7132, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, and 14; 624.7181; 626.556, subdivision 2; 626.861, subdivision 4; and 628.26; Laws 1993, chapter 146, article 2, section 32; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 126; 144; 241; 242; 245; 253B; 299C; 299F; 609; 611A; 624; 626; and 629; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 8.34, subdivision 2; 152.01, subdivision 17; 299F.71; 299F.72, subdivisions 3 and 4; 299F.78, subdivision 2; 299F.815, subdivision 2; 609.0332, subdivision 2; 609.855, subdivision 4; and 629.69; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 243.18, subdivision 3; 299F.811; 299F.815, subdivision 1; and 624.7132, subdivision 7.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

#### Line-item vetoes:

Page 5, lines 31-33  
Page 5, lines 47-48  
Page 8, lines 16-24  
Page 8, lines 25-35  
Page 9, lines 38-41  
Page 10, lines 4-19  
Page 10, lines 20-29  
Page 10, lines 30-34  
Page 10, lines 35-40  
Page 10, lines 41-48  
Page 10, lines 49-54  
Page 11, lines 37-48  
Page 11, lines 52-53  
Page 11, lines 54-56  
Page 11, lines 57-58  
Page 12, lines 30-37  
Page 13, lines 22-38

**Effective:** various dates



## Labor-Management Relations

### Union representatives given time off by public employers

HF2228 (Carruthers)

SF844\* (Luther)

**Chapter 381:** relating to public employees; requiring public employers to afford time off to appointed representatives of an exclusive representative of any Minnesota public employer; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 179A.07, subdivision 6.

**Vetoed:** 3/28/94

### Boiler and engine inspections modified

HF2679\* (Dauner)

SF2557 (Langseth)

**Chapter 402:** relating to boilers and engines; modifying provisions relating to hobby boilers and show engines; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 183.411, subdivision 2; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 183.411, subdivision 1a.

**Enactment:** 4/11/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Boiler inspection chief requirements modified

HF2562\* (Bettermann)

SF2322 (Chandler)

**Chapter 421:** relating to employment; modifying experience requirements for the labor and industry boiler inspection division chief; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 183.375, subdivision 2.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94

**Effective:** 4/14/94

### Re-employment insurance provided, regulated

HF3053\* (Perlt)

SF2800 (Runbeck)

**Chapter 488:** relating to unemployment compensation; changing its name; modifying provisions relating to reporting requirements, eligibility conditions, and liability for benefits; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 268.03; 268.08, subdivision 1; and 268.10, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 268.08, subdivision 6; 268.09, subdivision 1; 268.10, subdivision 2; and 268.161, subdivision 9.

**Enactment:** 4/22/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Whistle-blower law expanded

HF2007\* (Delmont)

SF2285 (Krentz)

**Chapter 492:** relating to employment; making clear that employee includes "at pleasure" employees under the whistle-blower law; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 181.931, subdivision 2.

**Vetoed:** 4/22/94

### Unemployment benefits—given to mining employees

HF2893\* (Rukavina)

SF2699 (Janezich)

**Chapter 503:** relating to unemployment compensation; extending benefits for certain employees; providing for a shared work plan; requiring a study; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 268.073, subdivisions 1, 5, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 268; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 268.073, subdivision 6.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** 4/26/94 (Secs. 1-2); 7/1/94 (Sec. 5); 8/1/94 (Secs. 3, 4, 6, 7)

### Limited liability companies—worker laws

HF2159\* (Rest)

SF1971 (Reichgott Junge)

**Chapter 512:** relating to limited liability companies; providing for the application of workers' compensation and unemployment compensation laws; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 176.041, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 176.041, subdivision 1a; and 268.04, subdivision 12.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Secs. 1, 2); 1/1/95 (Sec. 3)

### Personnel record review provisions extended

HF2535 (Wolf)

SF1996\* (Belanger)

**Chapter 595:** relating to employment; modifying the definition of employer for personnel records review purposes; defining special investigators for purposes of inclusion in the unclassified civil service of St. Louis County; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 181.960, subdivision 1; 181.961, by adding a subdivision; and 383C.035.

**Enactment:** 5/9/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Secs. 1, 2); upon local approval (Sec. 3)

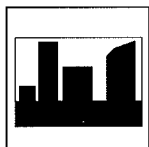
**Minimum wage increased**

HF2243 (Rukavina)

SF1944\* (Kelly)

**Chapter 621:** relating to employment; restoring the purchasing power of a minimum wage salary; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 177.24, subdivision 1.

Vetoed: 5/10/94



## Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

**Anoka city and county merge libraries**

HF1956\* (Weaver)

SF1926 (Merriam)

**Chapter 378:** relating to local government; authorizing the public library systems of the county of Anoka and the city of Anoka to merge and the county to provide library services for the city.

Enactment: 3/28/94

Effective: upon local approval

**Wright County's transfer of facility without bids allowed**

HF1955\* (Onnen)

SF1780 (Dille)

**Chapter 379:** relating to Wright County; permitting the transfer of a sheltered workshop facility to its operator without bids or consideration.

Enactment: 3/28/94

Effective: 7/1/94

**Olmsted title examiner—compensation allowed**

HF1965 (Bishop)

SF1820\* (Kiscaden)

**Chapter 380:** relating to counties; Olmsted; allowing the examiner of titles to be compensated as are examiners in counties of fewer than 75,000 population; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 508.12, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 3/28/94

Effective: 8/1/94

**Meadowlands—former town of Payne assigned commissioner district**

HF2130\* (Tomassoni)

SF2052 (Janezich)

**Chapter 384:** relating to counties; St. Louis;

assigned the former town of Payne to the 7th commissioner district.

Enactment: 3/31/94

Effective: upon local approval

**Koochiching County—recorder office appointed**

HF2429 (Anderson, I.)

SF2383\* (Lessard)

**Chapter 387:** relating to Koochiching County; permitting the appointment of the recorder; authorizing the reorganization of the office.

Enactment: 4/6/94

Effective: upon local approval

**Tree removal exemption provided**

HF2090\* (Lieder)

SF1856 (Lessard)

**Chapter 390:** relating to local government; providing that the statutory procedure for tree removal does not apply to trees removed from town roads dedicated by plat; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 160.22, subdivision 7a, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/6/94

Effective: 7/1/94

**Freeborn County—appoint officers, reorganize**

HF2529 (Haukoos)

SF2274\* (Piper)

**Chapter 393:** relating to Freeborn County; permitting the appointment of the recorder and auditor/treasurer; authorizing the reorganization of county offices.

Enactment: 4/6/94

Effective: upon local approval

**Wadena County auditor, treasurer merger**

HF2705 (Nelson)

SF2522\* (Sams)

**Chapter 394:** relating to Wadena County; permitting the consolidation of the offices of auditor and treasurer.

Enactment: 4/7/94

Effective: upon local approval

**Tax-forfeited land sales authorized by sealed bid**

HF2330\* (Simoneau)

SF1929 (Betzold)

**Chapter 413:** relating to Anoka County; authorizing county to sell tax-forfeited land by sealed bid.

Enactment: 4/11/94

Effective: upon local approval

**Redwood, Lyon counties—judicial ditch No. 37 abandoned**

HF2086\* (Girard)

SF2124 (Lesewski)

**Chapter 414:** relating to local government; abandoning judicial ditch number 37 in Redwood and Lyon counties.

Enactment: 4/11/94

Effective: upon local approval

**Public contractor—payment bond, performance act**

HF1882 (Macklin)

SF1692\* (Betzold)

**Chapter 419:** relating to contracts; creating the public contractors' performance and payment bond act by amending existing provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 574.26; 574.261; 574.262, subdivision 1; 574.263, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 574.264; 574.27; 574.28; 574.29; 574.30; 574.31; and 574.32.

Enactment: 4/13/94

Effective: 8/1/94 with qualifications

**Lake of the Woods County allowed to forgive a debt**

HF1890\* (Tunheim)

SF1756 (Stumpf)

**Chapter 423:** relating to Lake of the Woods County; allowing the county to forgive the amount owing on a contract for deed.

Enactment: 4/13/94

Effective: 8/1/94

**Olmsted County authorized to adopt State Building Code**

HF2487\* (Davids)

SF2056 (Benson, D.D.)

**Chapter 427:** relating to local government; authorizing towns in Olmsted County to adopt and enforce the State Building Code.

Enactment: 4/13/94

Effective: 8/1/94

**Itasca County allowed non-binding referendum**

HF2896 (Solberg)

SF2671\* (Lessard)

**Chapter 428:** relating to Itasca County; permitting the county board to submit a question to non-binding referendum.

Enactment: 4/13/94

Effective: upon local approval

### **Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board land conveyance**

HF2953 (Kahn)

SF2598\* (Pogemiller)

**Chapter 431:** relating to local government; authorizing the park and recreation board of the city of Minneapolis to transfer conveyed land to the Minnesota Department of Transportation.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94

**Effective:** upon local approval

### **Charter cities allowed to apply city statutes**

HF2381 (Leppik)

SF2070\* (Robertson)

**Chapter 446:** relating to cities; allowing home rule charter cities to apply law applicable to statutory cities in instances in which the charter is silent, with certain restrictions; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 410.

**Enactment:** 4/15/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### **Trade and craft contract negotiations authority**

HF2967\* (Wejcman)

SF2647 (Kroening)

**Chapter 450:** relating to local government; giving the Minneapolis School District and the municipal building commission the same authority as the city of Minneapolis to negotiate certain trade and craft contracts; amending Laws 1988, chapter 471, sections 1 and 2.

**Enactment:** 4/15/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### **Road damage appeals—notice requirements**

HF2634\* (Lourey)

SF2119 (Chmielewski)

**Chapter 451:** relating to transportation; requiring understandable notice of requirements for appealing town road damage awards; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 164.07, subdivision 6.

**Enactment:** 4/18/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### **Town board notice requirement removed for inspections**

HF2533 (Koppendrayner)

SF2262\* (Sams)

**Chapter 455:** relating to local government; removing notice requirements for on-site inspections by town boards; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 366.01, subdivision 11.

**Enactment:** 4/18/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### **Anoka County authorized to sell tax-forfeited land**

HF2067 (Sekhon)

SF2066\* (Hanson)

**Chapter 466:** relating to state lands; authorizing sale of certain tax-forfeited lands that border public water or natural wetlands in Anoka County; authorizing the sale of certain state land in Anoka County.

**Enactment:** 4/20/94

**Effective:** 5/20/94

### **Zoning ordinances limited for manufactured home parks**

HF2666\* (Brown, C.)

SF2421 (Hottinger)

**Chapter 473:** relating to local government; prohibiting the adoption of certain zoning ordinances by municipalities, counties, and towns; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 394.25, by adding a subdivision; and 462.357, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 366.

**Enactment:** 4/20/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### **Duluth general obligation bonds authorized**

HF2433\* (Huntley)

SF2205 (Johnson, D.J.)

**Chapter 489:** relating to the city of Duluth; authorizing the issuance of general obligation bonds to finance improvements to the Duluth entertainment convention center.

**Enactment:** 4/22/94

**Effective:** upon local approval

### **Olmsted County—housing and redevelopment authority granted**

HF1957\* (Bishop)

SF1819 (Benson, D.D.)

**Chapter 493:** relating to housing and redevelopment authorities; providing for the membership in the Olmsted County Housing and Redevelopment Authority and for dissolution of the Rochester Housing and Redevelopment Authority; making conforming changes; allowing certain cities the option to form their own authorities.

**Enactment:** 4/22/94

**Effective:** upon local approval

### **Lakefield allowed to expand utilities commission to five**

HF2096 (Olson, K.)

SF1744\* (Vickerman)

**Chapter 507:** relating to the city of Lakefield; allowing the city of Lakefield to expand its Public Utilities Commission to five members.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### **Annexation elections provided—annexation by ordinance modified**

HF228\* (Brown, C.)

SF138 (Vickerman)

**Chapter 511:** relating to local government; providing procedures and criteria for municipal annexations; providing for the application of city development regulations; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 414.01, subdivision 14, and by adding a subdivision; 414.0325, subdivision 1a; 414.033, subdivisions 2, 2a, and by adding subdivisions; 414.061, subdivision 5; 414.07, subdivision 1; and 414.09, subdivisions 1 and 2.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 with qualifications; 8/1/95 (Sec. 4)

### **Moose Lake Fire Protection District provisions modified**

HF2354 (Lourey)

SF2118\* (Chmielewski)

**Chapter 517:** relating to local government; clarifying that the Moose Lake Fire Protection District is a governmental subdivision for certain purposes; making other clarifications; directing the sale of certain state land to the district; amending Laws 1987, chapter 402, section 2, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 7/1/94

### **Hutchinson allowed to incur debt for share of facility costs**

HF1901\* (Ness)

SF1779 (Dille)

**Chapter 522:** relating to local government; permitting the city of Hutchinson to incur debt for certain improvements; authorizing a reverse referendum on the issuance of city bonds.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** without local approval unless requested by 6/1/94

**Town financial audit requirements modified**

HF2066 (Cooper)

SF1712\* (Johnson, D.E.)

**Chapter 546:** relating to local government; providing for financial audits in certain circumstances; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 367.36, subdivision 1; and 412.591, subdivision 2.

**Enactment:** 5/2/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**St. Paul authorized to require residency for employment**

HF881 (Trimble)

SF309\* (Kelly)

**Chapter 570:** relating to St. Paul; authorizing the city to require employees to reside in the city.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94**Effective:** upon local approval**Metropolitan Council to study housing**

HF1840 (Morrison)

SF1740\* (Knutson)

**Chapter 577:** relating to local government; requiring the Metropolitan Council to study housing redevelopment and rehabilitation costs and benefits; requiring local governments in the seven-county metropolitan area to cooperate with the Metropolitan Council for purposes of the study.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94**Effective:** 5/6/94 with qualifications**Hennepin County personnel system name changed**

HF2770 (Wejcman)

SF2858\* (Flynn)

**Chapter 596:** relating to counties; Hennepin; changing the personnel system to a human resources system; making other changes to the system; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 383B.26; 383B.27; 383B.28; 383B.29; 383B.31; 383B.32, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 383B.34, subdivision 2; 383B.37, subdivision 1; 383B.38, subdivision 1; and 383B.39; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 383B.33, subdivision 1; 383B.38, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; and 383B.40.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94**Effective:** 8/1/94**Appointments given for some county offices**

HF2645 (McGuire)

SF2232\* (Pappas)

**Chapter 609:** relating to counties; providing for the filling by appointment of certain offices in counties previously elective; providing for conforming changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 375A.10, subdivision 2; and 375A.12, subdivision 2.

**Vetoed:** 5/6/94**Metropolitan Reorganization Act of 1994**

HF2276 (Orfield)

SF2015\* (Flynn)

**Chapter 628:** relating to metropolitan government; abolishing certain agencies; providing for a regional administrator and a management team; imposing organizational requirements; imposing duties; clarifying existing provisions and making conforming changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 6.76; 15.0597, subdivision 1; 15A.081, subdivision 7; 15A.082, subdivision 3; 16B.58, subdivision 7; 116.16, subdivision 2; 116.182, subdivision 1; 161.173; 161.174; 169.781, subdivision 1; 169.791, subdivision 5; 169.792, subdivision 11; 221.022; 221.041, subdivision 4; 221.071, subdivision 1; 221.295; 297B.09, subdivision 1; 352.03, subdivision 1; 352.75; 422A.01, subdivision 9; 422A.101, subdivision 2a; 471A.02, subdivision 8; 473.121, subdivisions 5a and 24; 473.123, subdivisions 1, 2a, 4, and by adding subdivisions; 473.129; 473.13, subdivision 4; 473.146, subdivisions 1 and 4; 473.149, subdivision 3; 473.1623, subdivision 2; 473.164; 473.168, subdivision 2; 473.173, subdivisions 3 and 4; 473.223; 473.303, subdivisions 2, 3a, 4, 4a, 5, and 6; 473.371, subdivision 1; 473.373, subdivision 1a; 473.375, subdivisions 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 18; 473.382; 473.384, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; 473.385; 473.386, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; 473.387, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 473.388, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5; 473.39, subdivisions 1, 1a, 1b, and by adding a subdivision; 473.391; 473.392; 473.394; 473.399, as amended; 473.405, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, and 15; 473.408, subdivisions 1, 2, 2a, 4, 6, and 7; 473.409; 473.411, subdivisions 3 and 4; 473.415, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 473.416; 473.418; 473.42; 473.436, subdivisions 2, 3, and 6; 473.446, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 7; 473.448; 473.449; 473.504, subdivisions 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12; 473.511, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 473.512, subdivision 1; 473.513; 473.515, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 473.5155, subdivisions 1 and 3; 473.516, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5; 473.517,

subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9; 473.519; 473.521, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 473.523, subdivisions 1 and 2; 473.535; 473.541, subdivision 2; 473.542; 473.543, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 473.545; 473.547; 473.549; 473.553, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, and by adding subdivisions; 473.561; 473.595, subdivision 3; 473.605, subdivision 2; 473.823, subdivision 3; and 473.852, subdivisions 8 and 10; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 10A.01, subdivision 18; 15A.081, subdivision 1; 115.54; 174.32, subdivision 2; 216C.15, subdivision 1; 221.025; 221.031, subdivision 3a; 275.065, subdivisions 3 and 5a; 352.01, subdivisions 2a and 2b; 352D.02, subdivision 1; 353.64, subdivision 7a; 400.08, subdivision 3; 473.13, subdivision 1; 473.1623, subdivision 3; 473.167, subdivision 1; 473.386, subdivision 2a; 473.3994, subdivision 10; 473.3997; 473.4051; 473.407, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; 473.411, subdivision 5; 473.446, subdivision 8; 473.516, subdivision 1; and 473.604, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 473; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 115A.03, subdivision 20; 115A.33; 174.22, subdivision 4; 473.121, subdivisions 14a, 15, and 21; 473.122; 473.123, subdivisions 5 and 6; 473.141, as amended; 473.146, subdivisions 2, 2a, 2b, and 2c; 473.153; 473.161; 473.163; 473.181, subdivision 3; 473.325, subdivision 5; 473.373, as amended; 473.375, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 16, 17, and 18; 473.377; 473.38; 473.384, subdivision 9; 473.388, subdivision 6; 473.404, as amended; 473.405, subdivisions 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, and 14; 473.417; 473.435; 473.436, subdivision 7; 473.445, subdivisions 1 and 3; 473.501, subdivision 2; 473.503; 473.504, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8; 473.511, subdivision 5; 473.517, subdivision 8; 473.543, subdivision 5; and 473.553, subdivision 4a; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 473.3996, subdivisions 1 and 2.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94**Effective:** various dates**Target Center—ownership, finances, use**

HF3041\* (Jefferson)

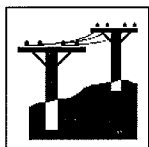
SF2725 (Pogemiller)

**Chapter 648:** relating to government; providing for the ownership, financing, and use of certain sports facilities; permitting the issuance of bonds and other obligations; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 473.551; 473.552; 473.553, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 473.556; 473.561; 473.564, subdivision 2; 473.572; 473.581; 473.592; 473.595; and 473.596; Minnesota Statutes

1993 Supplement, section 240A.02, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 240A; and 473; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 473.564, subdivision 1; and 473.571.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 5/11/94 with qualifications (Art. 1, Secs. 2-19); 12/31/94 (Art. 1, Sec. 1); 7/1/94 (Art. 2)



## Regulated Industries & Energy

### Two-way radios—Metro Council reporting dates extended

HF1996 (Kelley)

SF1826\* (Mondale)

**Chapter 424:** relating to metropolitan government; extending reporting and effective dates for radio systems planning by the Metropolitan Council; extending the moratorium on applications for 800 megahertz channels.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94

**Effective:** 1/31/94 retro.

### 1-900 call charges regulated

HF564 (Stanisus)

SF819\* (Johnson, J.B.)

**Chapter 449:** relating to telephone services; prohibiting collection of charges for information services as if they were charges for telephone services; providing for notice of certain call blocking options; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 237.66, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 325F.

**Enactment:** 4/15/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Cogeneration property tax exemption

HF2440 (Beard)

SF2329\* (Price)

**Chapter 513:** relating to taxation; property; providing an exemption for power facilities containing cogeneration systems; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 272.02, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** 4/26/94 with qualifications

### Telephone competitive services regulated

HF2143\* (Jacobs)

SF2024 (Chandler)

**Chapter 534:** relating to telecommunica-

tions; regulating competitive telephone services and incentive plans; extending expiration dates and making technical changes for certain regulatory provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 237.161, by adding a subdivision; 237.57, subdivision 4; 237.58, subdivision 1; 237.59, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 237.60, subdivision 2; 237.62, subdivision 1; 237.625, subdivision 1; and 325E.26, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 237; repealing Minnesota Rules, parts 7815.0700; 7815.0800; 7815.0900; 7815.1000; 7815.1100; 7815.1200; 7815.1300; 7815.1400; and 7815.1500; Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26; Laws 1989, chapter 74, sections 25 and 27; Laws 1990, chapter 513, section 3; and Laws 1993, chapter 41, section 1.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 4/29/94 (Art. 1, Sec. 1); 6/1/94 (Art. 1, Secs. 2-13); 7/1/94 (Art. 2)

### Ground voltage studies mandated

HF2227\* (Krueger)

SF1609 (Sams)

**Chapter 573:** relating to electric currents in earth; requiring the Public Utilities Commission to appoint a team of science advisors; mandating scientific framing of research questions; providing for studies of stray voltage and the effects of earth as a conductor of electricity; requiring scientific peer review of findings and conclusions; providing for a report to the public utilities commission; appropriating money.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94

**Effective:** 5/6/94

### Energy conservation duties eliminated

HF834 (Frerichs)

SF788\* (Johnson, J.B.)

**Chapter 610:** relating to utilities; prohibiting a municipality from using a quick take condemnation proceeding when acquiring the property of another electric service provider through eminent domain; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 216B.47.

**Enactment:** 5/9/94

**Effective:** 5/10/94

### Omnibus liquor bill

HF2617\* (Jacobs)

SF2161 (Solon)

**Chapter 611:** relating to alcoholic beverages; prohibiting brewer refusal to supply; regulating brand extensions and termination of agreements; prohibiting discrimination in sales and rebates; setting license fees; provid-

ing for amounts of malt liquor that may be brewed in a brewery-restaurant; providing exemption from law regulating nondiscrimination in liquor wholesaling; prohibiting registration brand label stating or implying a false or misleading connection with an American Indian leader; requiring monthly reports by microbrewers; removing restriction on sale of intoxicating liquor on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day; providing for inspection of premises of temporary on-sale licenses; authorizing issuance of licenses by certain counties and cities; defining terms; prohibiting certain solicitations by retailers; authorizing consignment sales of beer by wholesalers to temporary licensees; removing requirement that retail licensees be citizens or resident aliens; authorizing counties to issue on-sale licenses to hotels; allowing registered political committees in existence for less than three years to obtain temporary on-sale licenses; placing restrictions on the number of temporary licenses issued to any organization or for any location; imposing new restrictions on issuance of more than one off-sale license to any person in a municipality; regulating certain wine tastings; restricting use of coupons by retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers; providing penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 325B.02; 325B.04; 325B.05; 325B.12; 340A.101, subdivision 13; 340A.301, subdivisions 6, 7, and by adding a subdivision; 340A.307, subdivision 4; 340A.308; 340A.311; 340A.404, subdivisions 6 and 10; 340A.405, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; 340A.410, by adding a subdivision; 340A.412, subdivision 3; 340A.416, subdivision 3; 340A.504, subdivision 2; and 340A.907; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 340A.402; and 340A.415; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 325B; and 340A.

**Enactment:** 5/9/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94; 5/10/94 (Secs. 2, 7-10, 18, 25); upon local approval (Secs. 29-34)

### Municipal Energy Conservation Investment Loan Program

HF2590 (Jacobs)

SF2540\* (Lesewski)

**Chapter 616:** relating to utilities; classifying and requiring information on applications for the Municipal Energy Conservation Investment Loan Program; authorizing fee to fund enhanced 911 emergency telephone service; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 13.99, by adding a subdivision; 216C.37, subdivision 3, and by adding subdivisions; 403.02, by

adding a subdivision; 403.11, subdivisions 1 and 4; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 216C.37, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 403; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 216C.37, subdivision 8.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 7/1/94

### Prairie Island nuclear storage

HF2140 (Jennings)

SF1706\* (Novak)

**Chapter 641:** relating to public utilities; providing legislative authorization of the construction of a facility for the temporary dry cask storage of spent nuclear fuel at Prairie Island nuclear generating plant; providing conditions for any future expansion of storage capacity; approving the continued operation of pool storage at Monticello and Prairie Island nuclear generating plants; requiring development of wind power; regulating nuclear power plants; requiring increased conservation investments; providing low-income discounted electric rates; regulating certain advertising expenses related to nuclear power; creating a legislative electric energy task force; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 216A.03, by adding a subdivision; 216B.16, subdivision 8, and by adding a subdivision; 216B.241, subdivision 1a, and by adding a subdivision; and 216B.243, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 116C; 216B; and 216C.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 5/11/94 (Art. 1, 2; Art. 3, Secs. 2-3); 1/1/95 (Arts 3, Sec. 1; Art. 4, Sec. 3); 7/1/94 (Arts. 5, 6)

### Energy forecast info— duplicate reporting eliminated

HF2591\* (Jacobs)

SF2539 (Lesewski)

**Chapter 644:** relating to utilities; eliminating duplicate reporting relating to energy demand forecasting information by public utilities; authorizing low-income rates in certain circumstances; establishing a pilot program; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 116C.57, subdivision 3; 216B.16, by adding a subdivision; 216B.241, subdivision 1a; and 216C.17, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 216B.2422, by adding a subdivision; and 216C.17, subdivision 3; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 116C.54.

**Enactment:** 5/17/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94



## Rules & Legislative Administration

### Constitutional amendment proposed to allow off-track betting

HF3227 (Simoneau)

SF180\* (Kroening)

**Chapter 626:** proposing an amendment to the Minnesota Constitution, article X, section 8; authorizing off-track betting on horse racing; requiring a report to the Legislature.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Vehicle and fuel excise tax revenue dedicated to public transit

HF3230\* (Lieder)

SF2097 (Langseth)

**Chapter 640:** relating to transportation; imposing surcharge for violation of state highway work zone speed limit; allowing commissioner of transportation to transfer money from state airports fund to hangar construction revolving account; allowing Metropolitan Council to make loans for major river crossing projects; requiring studies; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 169.14, subdivision 5d; 360.305, subdivision 4; and 473.167, subdivision 2.

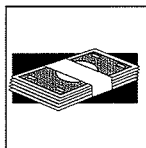
**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Line-item vetoes:**

Page 7, lines 18-28 and 34-36

Page 8, lines 1 and 2

**Effective:** 7/1/94



## Taxes†

### St. Cloud—tax increment financing district exemptions

HF2213\* (Opatz)

SF2030 (Bertram)

**Chapter 376:** relating to the city of St. Cloud; exempting a tax increment financing district from certain restrictions; providing expanded eminent domain authority.

**Enactment:** 3/22/94

**Effective:** upon local approval

### Property tax refund uncapped for 1994 targeting

HF1858 (Rest)

SF1709\* (Riveness)

**Chapter 383:** relating to taxation; property tax refund; uncapping the appropriation for targeting for 1994 only; requiring that certain information be made available; providing notification to homeowners of certain eligibility changes; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 290A.04, subdivision 2h.

**Enactment:** 3/31/94

**Effective:** For refunds based on 1994 tax levy (Sec. 1); 4/1/94 (Sec. 2)

### Department of Revenue technical corrections bill

HF2255 (Lasley)

SF2073\* (Pappas)

**Chapter 416:** relating to taxation; making technical corrections and administrative changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 103B.245, subdivision 1; 103D.911, subdivision 2; 103D.915, subdivision 1; 115A.923, subdivision 1; 256.879, subdivisions 1 and 2; 270.12, subdivision 2; 272.025, subdivision 3; 273.111, subdivision 6; 273.13, subdivision 22; 273.134; 273.1399, subdivision 3; 275.065, subdivision 1; 278.05, subdivision 5; 279.37, subdivision 8; 282.01, subdivision 1; 282.014; 282.04, subdivision 2; 282.301; 289A.08, subdivision 7; 289A.25, subdivision 5; 290.17, subdivision 2; 290.371, subdivision 2; 297.01, subdivision 14; 297.11, subdivision 5; 297A.021, subdivision 4; 297B.11; 297C.01, subdivision 5; 357.18, subdivision 2; 398.16; 398A.04, subdivision 8; 447.34, subdivision 2; 462.396, subdivision 2; 469.060, subdivision 6; 469.102, subdivision 5; 469.177, subdivision 9; 473.167, subdivision 3; 473.249, subdivision 1; 473.446, subdivision 1; 473.661, subdivision 2; 473.711, subdivision 2; 477A.011, subdivision 1b; 477A.0121, subdivision 4; 477A.0132, subdivision 3; 477A.014, subdivision 1; and 477A.15; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 124.2131, subdivision 1; 270.96, subdivision 3; 272.02, subdivision 1; 272.12; 273.11, subdivision 13; 273.124, subdivisions 1, 9, and 13; 273.13, subdivision 25; 273.1398, subdivisions 1 and 3; 273.166, subdivision 3; 275.065, subdivisions 3 and 6; 276.04, subdivision 2; 277.15; 278.04; 278.08; 290A.03, subdivision 13; 290.091, subdivision 2; 297A.01, subdivision 3; 297A.07, subdivision 1; 298.28, subdivision 9a; 469.033, subdivision 6; 473.13,

† Technically, the omnibus tax bill's committee of first referral was the Ways and Means Committee. The bill, however, originated in the Taxes Committee and was assembled as a "committee bill."

subdivision 1; and 477A.013, subdivision 8; Laws 1989, chapter 211, section 4, subdivision 2; Laws 1992, chapter 511, article 4, section 29; Laws 1993, chapter 375, article 2, section 37; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 273 and 275; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 16A.70; 16A.71; 115A.923, subdivision 6; and 273.22; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 273.1398, subdivision 2a; Laws 1993, First Special Session chapter 1, article 2, section 6.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94

**Effective:** various dates

### **Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund—special taxing district levy**

HF2306\* (Rest)

SF2106 (Flynn)

**Chapter 420:** relating to the city of Minneapolis; providing that a levy for a contribution to the Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund Association is a special taxing district levy for property tax purposes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 354A.12, subdivision 3b.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94

**Effective:** For property taxes payable in 1995, and thereafter

### **Department of Revenue—technical levy limits corrections**

HF2311\* (Winter)

SF2391 (Belanger)

**Chapter 505:** relating to taxation; abolishing certain local government levy limitations; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 12.26, subdivision 2; 18.022, subdivision 2; 18.111, subdivision 1; 103G.625, subdivision 3; 138.053; 164.04, subdivision 3; 164.05, subdivision 1; 174.27; 193.145, subdivision 2; 237.35; 268A.06, subdivision 2; 375.167, subdivision 1; 375A.13, subdivision 2; 383A.03, subdivision 4; 383A.411, subdivision 5; 383B.245; 383C.42, subdivision 1; 398.16; 410.06; 412.251; 412.531, subdivision 1; 449.06; 449.08; 449.09; 450.19; 459.06, subdivision 1; 459.14, subdivision 2; 465.54; 469.053, subdivision 7; 469.188; 471.191, subdivision 2; 471.24; 471.57, subdivision 1; 471.61, subdivisions 1 and 2a; 473.711, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 88.04, subdivision 3; Laws 1933, chapter 423, section 2; Laws 1943, chapters 196, section 6, as amended; 367, section 1, as amended; 510, section 1; Laws 1947, chapters 224, section 1; 340, section 4; Laws 1949, chapters 215, section 2; 252, section 1; 668, section 1; Laws 1953, chapters 154, section 3; 545,

section 2; Laws 1957, chapter 213, section 1; Laws 1959, chapters 298, section 2; 520, section 1; 556, section 1, as amended; Laws 1961, chapters 80, section 1; 81, section 1; 82, section 1; 151, section 1; 209, section 4; 317, section 1; 352, section 1, as amended; 616, section 1, subdivision 1; 643, section 1; Laws 1961, extra session chapter 33, section 3; Laws 1963, chapters 29, section 1; 56, section 1; 103, section 1; Laws 1965, chapters 6, section 2, as amended; 442, section 1; 451, section 2; 512, section 1, subdivision 1; 527, section 1; 617, section 1; Laws 1967, chapters 501, section 1; 526, section 1, subdivision 3; 611, section 1; 660, section 2, subdivision 2; 758, section 1; Laws 1969, chapters 192, section 1, as amended; 534, section 2; 538, section 6, as amended; 602, section 1, subdivision 2; 652, section 1; 659, section 3; 730, section 1; Laws 1971, chapters 404, section 1; 424, section 1; 573, section 1, as amended; 876, section 3; Laws 1973, chapter 81, section 1; Laws 1977, chapter 61, section 8; Laws 1979, chapters 1, section 3; 253, section 3; 303, article 10, section 15, subdivision 2, as amended; Laws 1981, chapter 281, section 1; Laws 1983, chapter 326, section 17, subdivision 1; Laws 1984, chapters 380, section 1; 502, article 13, section 8; Laws 1985, chapters 181, section 1; 289, sections 1, 3, 5, subdivision 1, and 6, subdivision 1; Laws 1986, chapters 392, section 1; 399, article 1, section 1, as amended; Laws 1988, chapters 517, section 1; 640, section 3; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 373.40, subdivision 6; 471.1921; and 471.63, subdivision 2; Laws 1915, chapter 316, section 1, as amended; Laws 1939, chapter 219, section 1; Laws 1941, chapter 451, section 1; Laws 1961, chapters 30, section 1; 119, section 1; 276, section 1; 439, section 1; Laws 1963, chapter 228, section 1; Laws 1967, chapter 542, section 1, subdivision 3; Laws 1971, chapters 168; 356, section 2; 515, section 1; 770; Laws 1973, chapter 445, section 1; Laws 1974, chapter 209; Laws 1977, chapter 246; Laws 1982, chapter 523, article XII, section 8; Laws 1984, chapter 502, article 13, section 10, as amended; Laws 1986, chapter 399, article 1, section 4; Laws 1989, First Special Session chapter 1, article 5, section 50, as amended; Laws 1990, chapter 604, article 3, sections 50 and 55; and Laws 1991, chapters 3, section 2, subdivision 3; and 291, article 4, section 21.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** For property taxes payable in 1995, and thereafter

### **Department of Revenue policy bill**

HF2275\* (Rest)

SF2420 (Flynn)

**Chapter 510:** relating to taxes; making tax policy, collections, and administrative changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 168.011, subdivision 8; 168.012, subdivision 9; 239.05, subdivision 10a; 239.761, subdivision 3; 270.052; 270.0605; 270.10, by adding a subdivision; 270.60, subdivisions 1 and 2; 270.69, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 270.70, subdivision 2; 270.72, subdivision 1; 270B.02, subdivisions 3 and 5; 270B.03, subdivision 1; 270B.12, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 270B.14, by adding a subdivision; 273.12; 289A.37, subdivision 1; 289A.60, by adding subdivisions; 290.01, subdivision 3a; 290A.08; 290A.18, subdivision 2; 296.01, subdivisions 14, 18, 19, 20, 32, 34, and by adding subdivisions; 296.02, subdivision 1; 296.025, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 296.06, subdivision 2; 296.12, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 11; 296.15, subdivisions 2, 4, 5, and 6; 296.16, subdivision 2; 296.165, subdivision 1; 296.25, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 297.03, subdivision 7; 297A.25, subdivision 9; and 297C.13, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 116.07, subdivision 10; 270.06; 270.41, subdivision 5; 270B.01, subdivision 8; 272.115, subdivision 1; 273.124, subdivision 13; 275.065, subdivision 6; 289A.18, subdivision 4; 289A.20, subdivision 4; 290.01, subdivision 19; 297A.01, subdivision 15; 297A.07, subdivision 1; and 297A.25, subdivision 11; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 270; 296; 297; 384; and 385; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 270.0604, subdivision 6; 272.09; 272.46, subdivision 1; 272.47; 296.03; 296.14; 296.15, subdivision 3; and 297A.07, subdivision 2.

**Enactment:** 4/25/94

**Effective:** various dates

### **Bonding authority allocation procedures changed**

HF3122\* (Rest)

SF2836 (Pogemiller)

**Chapter 527:** relating to public finance; changing procedures for allocating bonding authority; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 474A.02, subdivisions 8a, 13a, and 23a; 474A.03, subdivision 1; 474A.04, subdivision 1a; 474A.061, subdivision 4; 474A.091, subdivisions 3 and 5; and 474A.131, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1993

Supplement, sections 474A.047, subdivision 1; and 474A.061, subdivision 2a.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94 (Secs. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10-12); 4/29/94 (Secs. 2, 3, 6, and 9)

### Health care access reserve account created

HF2951\* (Rukavina)

SF2494 (Johnson, D.J.)

**Chapter 597:** relating to health care financing; modifying provisions for enrollment in the MinnesotaCare program; establishing a health care access reserve account; transferring money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 256.9352, subdivision 3.

**Vetoed:** 5/9/94

### Public finance provisions modified

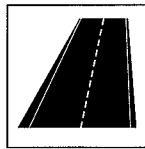
HF3193\* (Rest)

SF2884 (Pogemiller)

**Chapter 614:** relating to public finance; providing conditions and requirements for the issuance of debt; allowing school districts to make and levy for certain contract or lease purchases; authorizing the use of revenue recapture by certain housing agencies; clarifying a property tax exemption; authorizing use of special assessments for on-site water contamination improvements; authorizing an increase in the membership of county housing and redevelopment authorities; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 270A.03, subdivision 2; 383.06, subdivision 2; 429.011, by adding a subdivision; 429.031, subdivision 3; 469.006, subdivision 1; 469.015, subdivision 4; 469.158; 469.184, by adding a subdivision; 471.56, subdivision 5; 471.562, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 475.53, subdivision 5; 475.54, subdivision 16; and 475.66, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 124.91, subdivision 3; 272.02, subdivision 1; and 469.033, subdivision 6; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 469.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 5/11/94 (Secs. 1, 4-18); 6/30/94 (Sec. 2); for taxes levied in 1994 (Sec. 3)



## Transportation & Transit

### Laura Ingalls Wilder highway designated

HF1976 (Winter)

SF1752\* (Vickerman)

**Chapter 395:** relating to highways; designating the Laura Ingalls Wilder historic highway; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 161.14, by adding a subdivision.

**Enactment:** 4/7/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Veterans' special license plate created

HF2105 (Trimble)

SF1968\* (Pappas)

**Chapter 396:** relating to veterans; extending eligibility for special veterans' license plates to allied veterans; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 168.123, subdivisions 1 and 2.

**Enactment:** 4/7/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Drivers' license reinstatement test

HF2418 (Frerichs)

SF1967\* (Pappas)

**Chapter 398:** relating to drivers' licenses; allowing commissioner of public safety to determine driver's test taken for license reinstatement; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 171.29, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 4/7/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Accident reporting threshold level increased

HF2630 (Carlson)

SF2415\* (Hanson)

**Chapter 399:** relating to traffic regulations; increasing from \$500 to \$1,000 the threshold level of reportable motor vehicle accidents; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 169.09, subdivision 7.

**Enactment:** 4/7/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Highways 292 and 65 descriptions changed

HF2309\* (Lasley)

SF2471 (Johnson, J.B.)

**Chapter 408:** relating to highways; changing highway description; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 161.115, subdivision 224.

**Enactment:** 4/11/94

**Effective:** upon local approval

### Highway and acquisition rules modified

HF2513 (Lieder)

SF2503\* (Krentz)

**Chapter 436:** relating to highways; conforming powers held by counties over county highways to those powers held by counties over county state-aid highways; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 163.11, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 4/13/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Ramsey County turnback road maintenance funded

HF2936\* (McCollum)

SF2660 (Pappas)

**Chapter 439:** relating to Ramsey County; providing for funding the maintenance of turnback roads in Ramsey County; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 383A.16, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 383A.16, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 4/15/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Ambulance volunteer special license plate created

HF1928\* (Tunheim)

SF1807 (Stumpf)

**Chapter 443:** relating to motor vehicles; authorizing special license plates for vehicles owned by volunteer ambulance drivers; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 168.12, by adding a subdivision.

**Enactment:** 4/15/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Veterans memorial highway designated

HF1844\* (Molnau)

SF1679 (Johnston)

**Chapter 457:** relating to highways; designating trunk highway marked No. 212 as the Minnesota Veterans Memorial Highway; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 161.14, by adding a subdivision.

**Enactment:** 4/18/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Mail rural vehicles—authorized strobe lights

HF2254 (Ozment)

SF1774\* (Hanson)

**Chapter 478:** relating to traffic regulations; permitting white strobe lights on rural mail carrier vehicles; amending Minnesota Stat-

utes 1992, sections 169.01, by adding a subdivision; and 169.64, subdivision 8; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 169.64, subdivision 3.

**Enactment:** 4/20/94

**Effective:** 4/21/94

#### Mail rural vehicles authorized tires with metal studs

HF524\* (Steensma)

SF430 (Vickerman)

**Chapter 486:** relating to traffic regulations; authorizing rural postal carriers to operate rural mail delivery vehicles equipped with tires having metal studs, with restrictions; requiring permit from commissioner of transportation; providing a penalty; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 169.72, by adding a subdivision.

**Enactment:** 4/21/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

#### Truck inspection station in Wisconsin authorized

HF2360\* (Jennings)

SF2472 (Johnson, J. B.)

**Chapter 487:** relating to transportation; authorizing commissioner of transportation to contract with state of Wisconsin to build and operate truck inspection station in Wisconsin.

**Enactment:** 4/22/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

#### Handicapped parking enforced by citizens

HF2426\* (Kinkel)

SF2035 (Finn)

**Chapter 495:** relating to traffic regulations; allowing any city to establish citizen enforcement programs to enforce vehicle parking laws relating to the physically disabled; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 169.346, subdivision 4.

**Enactment:** 4/21/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

#### Public safety department omnibus bill

HF2359 (McCollum)

SF2260\* (Johnston)

**Chapter 501:** relating to public safety; making technical corrections; exempting state lottery from registration tax for license plates on vehicles used for conducting security or criminal investigations; requiring district court agents to retain filing fee for receiving and forwarding drivers' license applications and fees; allowing special, coded license plates to be issued, following impoundment of

former plates, to licensed driver identified by vehicle's registered owner; requiring department of public safety to keep records for five years of cancellations and disqualifications of drivers' licenses, unless rescinded; classifying offenses of following too closely and erratic lane change as serious traffic offenses for purposes of disqualifying driver from operating commercial motor vehicle; requiring same waiting period for Minnesota limited driver's license whether offense was committed in Minnesota or in another state; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 168.012, by adding a subdivision; 168.042, subdivision 12; 171.12, subdivisions 1, 3, and 3a; 171.165, subdivision 4; and 260.151, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 171.06, subdivision 4; 171.22, subdivision 1; 171.29, subdivision 2; and 171.30, subdivision 2a.

**Enactment:** 4/22/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

#### Potato transportation exemption provided

HF2882\* (Olson, E.)

SF2706 (Moe)

**Chapter 519:** relating to motor carriers; exempt carriers; providing an exemption for transportation of potatoes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 221.025.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 4/29/94

#### Motor vehicle registration, taxation modified

HF2508\* (Steensma)

SF1990 (Vickerman)

**Chapter 536:** relating to motor vehicles; making technical corrections; exempting license plates on state lottery vehicles from registration tax when used for security or criminal investigation purposes; taxing commuter vans as buses for vehicle registration purposes; allowing holder of personalized license plates to have priority for those plates in next registration period as long as holder keeps registration current; providing for temporary 60-day permits while waiting for special ready reserve license plates or special collegiate license plates; requiring vehicle dealers to file information relating to temporary registration permits issued to new purchasers; requiring drive-away in transit license plates and insurance for transporting vehicles; regulating vehicle dealers; requiring that parking certificate for disabled person hang from rearview mirror; specifying parking certificate expiration times for persons with permanent and temporary disabili-

ties; clarifying an exemption for towing authorities from four-hour waiting period; requiring district court agents to retain filing fee for receiving and forwarding drivers' license applications and fees; requiring secured parties to be notified when a dealer buys a late model or high value salvage vehicle; providing exemption from uniform fire code for dispensing certain flammable liquids; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 168.011, subdivision 7; 168.012, by adding a subdivision; 168.013, subdivision 1f, and by adding a subdivision; 168.053, subdivision 1; 168.054; 168.09, subdivision 7; 168.092, subdivision 2; 168.12, subdivision 2a; 168.126, subdivision 1; 168.27, subdivisions 1, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 17; 168A.11, subdivision 2; 168A.153, subdivision 2; 169.041, subdivision 4; 169.345, subdivision 1; and 325F.662, subdivision 3; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 169.345, subdivision 3; and 171.06, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 299F.

**Enactment:** 4/28/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

#### Accident prevention refresher course

HF2115 (Ostrom)

SF2303\* (Pappas)

**Chapter 547:** relating to highway safety; requiring persons age 55 or over to complete a refresher course in accident prevention in order to remain eligible for a reduction in private passenger vehicle insurance rates; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 65B.28.

**Enactment:** 5/2/94

**Effective:** 1/1/95

#### Town road levies distribution modified

HF2034\* (Lieder)

SF1802 (Murphy)

**Chapter 553:** relating to transportation; changing eligibility requirements for distribution of funds from the town road account; amending Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 161.082, subdivision 2a; and 162.081, subdivision 4.

**Enactment:** 5/4/94

**Effective:** Aid distribution year 1995 (Sec. 1); 8/1/94 (Sec. 2)

#### Transportation of hazardous waste modified

HF2183 (Ozment)

SF2354\* (Vickerman)

**Chapter 589:** relating to transportation; regulating the transportation of hazardous material and hazardous waste; making technical

changes; specifying that certain federal regulations do not apply to cargo tanks under 3,500 gallons used in the intrastate transportation of gasoline; establishing a uniform registration and permitting program for transporters of hazardous material and hazardous waste; defining terms; establishing requirements for applications; describing methods for calculating fees; specifying treatment of application data; establishing enforcement authority and administrative penalties; providing for suspension or revocation of registration and permits; providing for base state agreements; preempting and suspending conflicting programs; providing for the deposit and use of fees and grants; establishing exemptions; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 13.99, by adding a subdivision; and 221.033, subdivisions 1 and 2b; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 115E.045, subdivision 2; and 221.036, subdivisions 1 and 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 221; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 221.033, subdivision 4.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 5/7/94

### Traffic regulation changes

HF2365\* (Morrison)

SF1966 (Langseth)

**Chapter 600:** relating to traffic regulations; making technical changes; removing requirement for auxiliary low beam lights to be removed or covered when snowplow blade removed; requiring seat belts for commercial motor vehicles; allowing transportation within state of raw farm and forest products exceeding maximum weight limitation by not more than ten percent; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 169.743; and 169.851, subdivision 5; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 169.122, subdivision 5; 169.47, subdivision 1; 169.522, subdivision 1; 169.56, subdivision 5; 169.686, subdivision 1; and 221.0314, subdivision 10.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Head Start school bus use regulated

HF2762\* (Wagenius)

SF2510 (Ranum)

**Chapter 603:** relating to traffic regulations; regulating use and operation of Head Start buses; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 169.01, subdivision 6, and by adding a subdivision; 169.28, subdivision 1; 169.441, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 169.442, subdivision 5;

169.443, subdivisions 5 and 6; 169.447; 169.448, subdivisions 1 and 3; 169.451; 169.64, subdivision 8; 169.781, subdivision 1; 169.87, subdivision 3; 171.01, by adding a subdivision; 171.3215; 221.011, subdivision 21; and 631.40, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 171.321, subdivision 2; 221.025; and 221.031, subdivision 3b.

**Enactment:** 5/9/94

**Effective:** 8/1/94

### Transit board—public operators given assistance

HF1917 (Kelso)

SF1736\* (Belanger)

**Chapter 605:** relating to metropolitan government; providing for financial assistance and capital expenditures of the regional transit board; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 473.375, subdivision 13; and 473.39, subdivision 1b.

**Enactment:** 5/6/94

**Effective:** 5/7/94

### Municipal state-aid street mileage limitation changed

HF3011\* (Osthoff)

SF2680 (Langseth)

**Chapter 635:** relating to transportation; defining terms; making technical changes; directing commissioner of transportation to accept performance-specification bids for constructing design-built bridges; ensuring safety is factor in standards for scenic highways and park roads; modifying highway fund apportionment to counties and changing composition of screening board; prohibiting personal transportation vehicles from picking up passengers in seven-county metropolitan area; setting speed limit for residential roadways; providing for installation of override systems to allow operators of emergency vehicles to activate traffic signals; allowing emergency vehicles to display flashing blue lights; creating child passenger restraint and education account to assist families in financial need and for educational purposes; allowing permits to extend seasonal gross weight limit increases; regulating provision of personal transportation service; allowing rail carriers to participate in rail user loan guarantee program; authorizing expenditure of rail service maintenance account money for maintenance of rail lines and right-of-way in the rail bank; providing funding sources for rail bank maintenance account; requiring publicly owned or leased motor vehicles to be identified; establishing advisory council on major transportation

projects; authorizing donation of vacation leave for state employee; directing commissioner of transportation to erect signs, traffic signals, and noise barriers; exempting public bodies from regulations on all-terrain vehicles; allowing commissioner of transportation to transfer certain real property acquired for highway purposes to former owner through negotiated settlement; providing for bridge inspection frequency and reports; delaying required revision of state transportation plan; authorizing sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in New Scandia township in Washington County, and an exchange of that land for land located in Stillwater township in Washington County between the state of Minnesota and the United States Department of Interior, National Park Service; requiring studies; providing for appointments; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 84.928, subdivision 1; 160.085, subdivision 3; 160.262, by adding a subdivision; 160.81; 160.82, subdivision 2; 161.25; 162.06, subdivisions 3 and 4; 162.09, subdivision 1; 162.12, subdivisions 3 and 4; 165.03; 168.1281, by adding a subdivision; 169.01, by adding a subdivision; 169.06, by adding a subdivision; 169.14, subdivision 2; 169.64, subdivision 4; 169.685, by adding a subdivision; 169.825, subdivision 11; 174.03, subdivision 1a; 221.011, by adding a subdivision; 221.121, subdivision 6c; 221.85, subdivision 1; 222.50, subdivision 7; 222.55; 222.56, subdivisions 5, 6, and by adding subdivisions; 222.57; 222.58, subdivision 2; and 222.63, subdivision 8; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 169.685, subdivision 5; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 161; and 471; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 173.14; and 222.58, subdivision 6; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 168.1281, subdivision 4; Laws 1993, chapter 323, sections 3 and 4; Minnesota Rules, part 8810.1300, subpart 6.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

### Line-item vetoes

Page 20, lines 19-24

Page 21, lines 3-7

Page 21, lines 8-14

Page 21, lines 15-20

**Effective:** various dates

**Reckless driving offense expanded**

HF942\* (Bishop)

SF759 (Chmielewski)

**Chapter 645:** relating to traffic regulations; requiring every driver to use due care in operating a motor vehicle; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 169.14, subdivision 1.

**Enactment:** 5/16/94**Effective:** 8/1/94 with qualifications**Ways & Means****Omnibus tax bill**

HF3209\* (Rest)

SFnone

**Chapter 587:** relating to the financing and operation of state and local government; conforming with certain changes in the federal income tax law; changing tax brackets, rates, bases, exemptions, withholding, payments, and refunds; allowing tax credits; changing the subtraction for the elderly and disabled; altering taconite production tax rates and distributions; providing for use of taconite economic development funds; altering procedures of the Board of Government Innovation and Cooperation and appropriating money to the board; providing aids to local governments; changing the calculation of property tax refunds; modifying property tax provisions relating to appeals, petitions, procedures, valuation, levies, classifications, homesteads, credits, and exemptions; changing certain tax return or report requirements; changing operation of the local government trust fund and providing for its future repeal; authorizing special assessments; authorizing a local lodging tax; enacting provisions relating to certain cities, counties, special taxing districts, and towns; changing certain redemption provisions; reforming state budget procedures; changing certain bonding provisions and authorizing bonding; creating a bond guarantee fund; modifying tax increment financing requirements; eliminating certain conditions relating to the contamination tax; providing for creation and operation of the Cross Lake area water and sewer board and the Chisholm/Hibbing airport authority; giving the commissioner of revenue certain authority; requiring certain permits and permit fees; requiring studies; appropriating money and limiting appropriations; amend-

ing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 16A.711, subdivisions 4 and 5; 60A.02, by adding a subdivision; 60A.15, by adding a subdivision; 124.196; 256E.06, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 271.06, subdivision 7; 273.061, by adding a subdivision; 273.111, subdivision 11; 273.138, by adding a subdivision; 273.1398, by adding a subdivision; 273.165, subdivision 1; 278.05, subdivision 6; 289A.02, by adding a subdivision; 289A.25, subdivision 5; 290.01, subdivision 19d, and by adding subdivisions; 290.05, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 290.06, subdivision 2c; 290.067, subdivision 1; 290.068, subdivision 2; 290.0802, subdivisions 1 and 2; 290.091, subdivision 3; 290.0921, subdivision 2; 290.35, by adding a subdivision; 290A.04, subdivisions 2 and 2a; 296.16, subdivision 1; 297.01, by adding a subdivision; 297A.01, by adding a subdivision; 297A.02; 297A.135, subdivision 1; 297A.15, subdivision 5; 297A.25, by adding subdivisions; 297A.256; 297A.44, subdivision 1; 297C.03, subdivision 6; 298.017, subdivision 2; 298.24, subdivision 1; 298.26; 298.28, by adding a subdivision; 298.296, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 360.036, subdivisions 2 and 3; 360.037, subdivision 2; 360.042, subdivision 10; 466A.02, subdivision 3; 469.004, subdivision 1a; 473.341; 473H.05, by adding a subdivision; 473H.18; 477A.014, subdivision 5; 477A.03, as amended; and 580.23, as amended; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 16A.712; 84.794, subdivision 1; 84.803, subdivision 1; 256E.06, subdivision 12; 270.78; 270.91, subdivision 4; 270.94; 273.11, subdivisions 1a, 16, and by adding a subdivision; 273.112, subdivision 3; 273.124, subdivisions 1 and 13; 273.13, subdivisions 23 and 24; 273.166, by adding a subdivision; 275.065, subdivision 3; 276.04, subdivision 2; 278.01, subdivision 1; 289A.11, subdivision 1; 289A.26, subdivision 7; 289A.60, subdivision 21; 290.01, subdivision 19; 290.091, subdivision 2; 290A.04, subdivisions 2h, as amended, and 6; 290A.23, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 296.02, subdivision 1a; 296.025, subdivision 1a; 297A.01, subdivision 16; 297B.03; 298.227; 298.28, subdivision 9a; 383A.75, subdivision 3; 465.795, subdivision 7; 465.796, subdivision 2; 465.797, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; 465.798; 465.799; 477A.013, subdivisions 1, 8, as amended, and 9; Laws 1969, chapter 499, section 2; and Laws 1993, chapters 55, section 1; and 375, article 9, section 51; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 16A; 275; 296; 297A; 297B;

462C; 465; 469; 473; and 477A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 3.862; 16A.711; 273.1381; 273.1398, subdivision 7; 290.05, subdivision 6; 290.067, subdivision 6; 297A.021; 297A.44, subdivision 4; 297B.09, subdivision 3; 465.80, subdivision 3; 477A.012, subdivision 6; and 477A.0132, as amended; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 16A.712; 82.19, subdivision 9; 256E.06, subdivision 12; 273.166, subdivision 4; 289A.25, subdivision 5a; 290A.23; 465.80, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and 5; and 477A.03, subdivision 1; Laws 1973, chapter 650, article 24, section 6, as amended.

**Enactment:** 5/5/94**Effective:** various dates**Omnibus health and human services appropriations bill**

HF3210\* (Greenfield)

SFnone

**Chapter 606:** relating to the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for the departments of human services and health, the ombudsman for mental health and mental retardation, the council on disability, veterans nursing homes board, housing finance, and other purposes with certain conditions; establishing and modifying certain programs; modifying the compact on industrialized/modular buildings; providing for appointments; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 13.42, subdivision 3; 16B.75; 62A.046; 62A.048; 62A.27; 62A.31, by adding a subdivision; 62J.05, subdivision 2; 126A.02, subdivision 2; 144.0723, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; 144.414, subdivision 3; 144.417, subdivision 1; 144.804, subdivision 1; 144A.073, subdivisions 1, 3a, 4, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 144A.46, subdivision 2; 144A.47; 145A.14, by adding a subdivision; 148B.23, subdivisions 1 and 2; 148B.27, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 148B.60, subdivision 3; 245A.14, subdivision 7; 246.18, by adding a subdivision; 246.50, subdivision 5; 246.53, subdivision 1; 246.57, subdivision 1; 252.025, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 252.275, subdivisions 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 253.015, by adding a subdivision; 253B.03, subdivisions 6b and 6c; 253B.05, subdivisions 2 and 3; 253B.07, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 253B.09, subdivision 2; 253B.12, subdivision 1; 253B.17, subdivision 1; 256.015, subdivisions 2 and 7; 256.045, subdivisions 3, 4, and 5; 256.74, by adding a subdivision; 256.9365, subdivisions 1 and 3; 256.9657,

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**Vetoed:** 5/9/94

### Claims against state appropriated money

HF3211\* (Steensma)

SF2910 (Kelly)

**Chapter 620:** relating to claims against the state; providing for payment of various claims; imposing a fee; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 3.754; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 3.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

**Effective:** 5/11/94

### Omnibus appropriations bill

HF3215 (Solberg)

SF2913\* (Merriam)

**Chapter 632:** relating to the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for agriculture, the environment, natural resources, public administration, community development, public safety, transportation, and certain agencies of state government; supplementing, reducing, and transferring earlier appropriations, with certain conditions; regulating certain activities and practices; providing for appointments, penalties, accounts, fees, and reports; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 3.97, subdivision 11; 3.971, by adding a subdivision; 13.99, by adding subdivisions; 16A.124, subdivisions 2 and 7; 16A.127, as amended; 16A.15, subdivision 3; 16B.01, subdivision 4; 16B.05, subdivision 2; 16B.06, subdivisions 1 and 2; 16B.32, by adding a subdivision; 17B.15, subdivision 1; 32.103; 41A.09, subdivisions 2 and 5; 43A.316, subdivision 9; 43A.37, subdivision 1; 44A.0311; 60A.14, subdivision 1; 60A.19, subdivision 4; 60A.21, subdivision 2; 60K.03, subdivisions 1, 5, and 6; 60K.06; 60K.19, subdivision 8; 69.031, subdivision 5; 82.20, subdivisions 7 and 8; 82.21, by adding a subdivision; 82B.08, subdivisions 4 and 5; 82B.09, subdivision 1; 82B.19, subdivision 1; 83.25; 84.0887, by adding subdivisions; 85.015, subdivision 1; 94.09, subdivision 5; 97A.441, by adding a subdivision; 97A.485, subdivision 8; 103F.725, by adding a subdivision; 103F.745; 103F.761, subdivision 2; 115A.5501, subdivision 2; 116.07, by adding a subdivision; 116.182, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5; 116J.9673, subdivision 4;

129D.14, subdivision 5; 138.01, subdivision 1; 138.34; 138.35, subdivision 1; 138.38; 138.40, subdivision 3; 138.94, by adding a subdivision; 151.01, subdivision 28; 151.15, subdivision 3; 151.25; 154.11, subdivision 1; 154.12; 168A.29, subdivision 1; 171.06, subdivision 3; 176.102, subdivisions 3a and 14; 176.611, subdivision 6a; 204B.27, by adding a subdivision; 257.0762, subdivision 2; 257.0768; 268.53, subdivision 5; 296.02, subdivision 7; 298.2211, by adding a subdivision; 326.12, subdivision 3; 345.47, subdivision 4; 353.65, subdivision 7; 354.06, subdivision 1; 446A.02, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 446A.03, by adding a subdivision; 446A.07, subdivisions 4, 6, 8, 9, and 11; 446A.071, subdivision 1; 446A.11, subdivision 1; 446A.12, subdivision 1; 446A.15, subdivision 6; 462A.05, by adding a subdivision; 466.01, subdivision 1; 477A.12; 504.34, subdivision 3; 570.01; 570.02, subdivision 1; 570.025, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 15.50, subdivision 2; 15.91; 16A.152, subdivision 2; 16B.06, subdivision 2a; 16B.08, subdivision 7; 41A.09, subdivision 3; 44A.025; 60A.198, subdivision 3; 82.21, subdivision 1; 82.22, subdivisions 6 and 13; 82.34, subdivision 3; 84.872; 97A.028, subdivision 3; 97B.071; 115C.09, subdivision 1; 116J.966, subdivision 1; 138.763, subdivision 1; 144C.03, subdivision 2; 144C.07, subdivision 2; 239.785, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 257.0755; 268.98, subdivision 1; 446A.03, subdivision 1; 477A.14; 504.33, subdivisions 5 and 7; and 504.34, subdivisions 1 and 2; Laws 1993, chapters 192, section 17, subdivision 3; and 369, section 5, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 15; 16B; 17; 32; 154; 181; 197; 268; 268A; 299D; 446A; and 645; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 16C; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 10.11, subdivision 1; 10.12; 10.14; 10.15; 16A.06, subdivision 8; 16A.124, subdivision 6; 154.16; 154.165; 197.235; 268.31; 268.315; 268.32; 268.33; 268.34; 268.35; 268.36; 355.04; 355.06; 446A.03, subdivision 3; and 446A.08; Laws 1985, First Special Session chapter 12, article 11, section 19.

**Enactment:** 5/10/94

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## Key

\*House committee of origin (the committee to which the speaker of the House first referred the bill).

### House committee abbreviations

AG	Agriculture
CA	Capital Investment
CED	Commerce & Economic Development
ECF	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance
ED	Education
EN	Environment & Natural Resources
ENF	Environment & Natural Resources Finance

FI	Financial Institutions & Insurance
GL	General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections
GO	Governmental Operations & Gambling
HH	Health & Human Services
HO	Housing
JU	Judiciary
LA	Labor-Management Relations
LG	Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
RI	Regulated Industries & Energy

RU	Rules & Legislative Administration
TA	Taxes
TR	Transportation & Transit
WM	Ways & Means
HF	House File
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1496	1318	497	HH		99, 10	2046	1922	575	EN	37	90
1659	1558	472	JU		103	2048	1867	540	HH	69	100
1788	1997	545	JU	53	103	2054	1858	531	EN	33	89
1792	1662	630	JU	50, 51	105	2060	1898	538	FI	52	93
1829	2778	592	HO	50	101	2061	1912	506	FI		93
1835	1755	479	CED	35	85	2064	1982	586	HO	49	101
1840	1740	577	LG	48	109	2066	1712	546	LG	57	109
1844	1679	457	TR	67	113	2067	2066	466	LG		108
1845	1693	392	ED	23	86	2072	1806	470	HH		99
1858	1709	383	TA	61	111	2074	1845	576	JU	14, 15, 16, 70	103, 104
1859	1822	496	HO	49	101	2080	1975	571	AG		84
1861	1825	444	HO	50	101	2086	2124	414	LG		107
1863	1737	377	ET	38	92	2088	1694	481	JU	68, 69	103
1880	1700	5	GL	55	93	2090	1856	390	LG		107
1881	1680	410	GO		94	2096	1744	507	LG		108
1882	1692	419	LG		107	2105	1968	396	TR	67	113
1885	1846	382	FI		92	2115	2303	547	TR	53	114
1886	1751	425	FI		92	2120	1849	556	HH	45, 46	100
1890	1756	423	LG	46, 47	107	2124	1860	508	GO		96
1891	1691	388	JU		102	2130	2052	384	LG		107
1899	1969	629	GO		98	2132	2072	563	AG	10	84
1901	1779	522	LG		108	2135	1698	543	HO	69, 70	101
1906	1841	391	EN	32, 33	87	2139	1848	461	CED		85
1909	1723	491	GO	26, 27	95	2140	1706	641	RI	28	111
1910	1732	502	JU	49	103	2143	2024	534	RI		110
1913	2394	409	GO		94	2148	1760	515	HH	45	100
1914	1729	484	FI	5	92, 93	2158	1909	617	EN	31, 62	91
1915	1734	583	GO	24	97	2159	1971	512	LA		106
1917	1736	605	TR		115	2171	1991	594	HO	48, 71	103
1918	2496	593	CED	71	86	2175	2114	504	EN	45	88
1919	1984	599	HO	72	102	2176	1735	598	JU	10	104
1921	1801	524	GO	22	96	2178	2017	403	EN		87

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2201	1750	385	CED	41	85	2525	2192	625	HH	42, 43, 44, 73	100, 101
2210	1791	400	CED	9	85	2529	2274	393	LG		107
2212	2023	454	EN	3	88	2530	1951	442	FI	52	92
2213	2030	376	TA	18	111	2533	2262	455	LG	39	108
2226	2593	554	GO	25	97	2535	1996	595	LA		106
2227	1609	573	RI	27	110	2536	2040	386	GO		94
2228	844	381	LA	68	106	2551	2250	526	GO		96
2234	2054	580	ENF		92	2553	2332	456	GO		95
2243	1944	621	LA	73	107	2562	2322	421	LA		106
2244	1959	437	EN		88	2567	2447	581	GO	24, 25	97
2248	1999	482	AG	4	83	2572	2246	537	EN		89
2249	2168	642	AG	1, 3, 62, 75	84	2587	2462	429	GO		95
2254	1774	478	TR	66, 67	113, 114	2590	2540	616	RI	39, 40	110, 111
2255	2073	416	TA		111, 112	2591	2539	644	RI	28	111
2260	2135	432	HH		99	2602	2197	612	GL		94
2269	2028	440	GO	25	95	2617	2161	611	RI	10, 11, 62	110
2275	2420	510	TA	62	112	2622	2561	407	EN		88
2276	2015	628	LG	39, 77	109	2623	2562	579	EN		90
2296	2210	549	HH	44	100	2624	2358	560	GO		97
2299	2060	474	GO		95	2626	2432	494	GO		95
2306	2106	420	TA		112	2630	2415	399	TR	64	113
2309	2471	408	TR		113	2634	2119	451	LG		108
2311	2391	505	TA		112	2638	2277	562	EN		90
2314	2845	411	GO		94	2645	2232	609	LG	72, 73	109
2318	2086	389	HH	46	99	2646	2283	422	AG	4	83
2321	2152	464	EN		88	2651	2316	604	GO	26	98
2330	1929	413	LG	57	107	2657	2584	458	EN	33	88
2337	2129	631	JU	50	105	2658	2357	602	GO	47, 48	98
2338	2095	516	GO	25	96	2665	2451	448	EN	33	88
2351	None	636	JU	12, 13, 14, 44, 45, 62, 75	105, 106	2666	2421	473	LG	49	108
2354	2118	517	LG		108	2670	2276	499	GO		96
2359	2260	501	TR	66	114	2671	2199	406	GL		93
2360	2472	487	TR	63	115	2672	2297	607	GL	24	94
2362	2189	550	GL	56	94	2675	2305	530	EN		89
2365	1966	600	TR	63	115	2677	2422	469	GL	55	93
2373	2038	452	AG	2, 3	83	2679	2557	402	LA		106
2379	1794	475	FI	52	93	2680	2231	535	GL	42	94
2380	2104	552	JU	10	103	2692	2436	415	EN		88
2381	2070	446	LG		108	2698	2498	572	GO		97
2391	2345	433	HH	46	99	2705	2522	394	LG		107
2400	1903	514	AG		83	2710	2624	559	GO	11	97
2402	2171	498	GO	40	96	2728	2491	468	EN		88
2405	2288	528	GO	25, 26	96	2731	2467	523	EN	35	89
2409	2081	480	GO	40	95	2737	2464	430	GO		95
2410	2236	551	EN		89	2762	2510	603	TR	64	115
2411	2213	588	GO		97, 98	2770	2858	596	LG		109
2415	1983	397	CED		85	2772	2258	453	GO	41	95
2418	1967	398	TR	66	113	2776	2572	434	HH		99
2420	2180	591	GO	25, 26	98	2784	2267	447	CED	5	85
2426	2035	495	TR	65	114	2806	2551	471	HH		99
2429	2383	387	LG		107	2825	2429	623	EN	36, 37, 54	91
2433	2205	489	LG		108	2836	2425	405	CED	41	85
2435	2607	401	GL	55	93	2839	2519	541	GO		96
2438	1930	529	HH		100	2843	2009	584	GO	40	97
2440	2329	513	RI	61	110	2856	2749	462	EN		88
2478	2251	542	GO		96	2866	2672	445	HH	57	99
2485	2220	557	EN	62	89, 90	2882	2706	519	TR		114
2487	2056	427	LG		107	2885	1948	622	AG	1, 2	84
2493	2247	619	AG	3	84	2892	2709	558	AG	2	84
2508	1990	536	TR	65	114	2893	2699	503	LA		106
2512	2240	590	GO		98	2894	2520	582	EN	30	90
2513	2503	436	TR		113	2896	2671	428	LG		107
						2916	2710	567	HH	45	100

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2953	2598	431	LG	56	108
2954	2255	476	CED	52	85
2957	2582	435	JU		102
2967	2647	450	LG		108
2979	1766	568	JU	56	104
2985	1961	615	JU	16, 17	104
2990	2690	564	FI		93
3004	2011	608	GL	72	94
3011	2680	635	TR	63, 64, 75	115
3022	2500	565	GO		97
3032	2445	561	EN	36	90
3041	2725	648	LG	58	109, 110
3053	2800	488	LA	24	106
3079	2757	578	EN		90

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3122	2836	527	TA	48, 49	112, 113
3136	2291	533	GO		96
3146	2579	477	CED	9	85
3178	2900	532	ED	47, 69	86
3179	2724	627	EN	29	91
3193	2884	614	TA	49	113
3209	None	587	WM	1, 59, 60, 61, 62	116
3210	None	606	WM	72	116
3211	2910	620	WM	42, 62	117
3215	2913	632	WM	2, 4, 11, 17, 18, 22, 27, 31, 32, 37, 38, 58, 59, 62, 65, 67, 73, 74	117
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None	3209	587	WM	1, 59, 60, 61, 62	116	1751	1886	425	FI		92
None	3210	606	WM	72	116	1752	1976	395	TR	65	113
103	321	633	GO	34, 78	98, 99	1755	1835	479	CED	35	85
138	228	511	LG	56, 57	108	1756	1890	423	LG	46, 47	107
180	3227	626	RU	34, 35	111	1760	2148	515	HH	45	100
182	218	643	CA	5, 6, 7, 8, 9	84, 85	1766	2979	568	JU	56	104
309	881	570	LG	24	109	1767	1934	417	JU		102
372	423	520	HH	47	100	1774	2254	478	TR	66, 67	113, 114
374	392	601	GO	72	98	1779	1901	522	LG		108
430	524	486	TR	66, 67	114	1780	1955	379	LG		107
584	1155	566	JU	39	103	1784	1999	574	FI	51, 52	93
609	662	569	GO	70, 71	97	1786	1985	539	CED	9	86
614	664	521	ED	22	86	1788	1995	585	EN	29, 30	90, 91
759	942	645	TR		116	1791	2210	400	CED	9	85
760	859	509	EN	40, 41	89	1794	2379	475	FI	52	93
788	834	610	RI		110	1801	1921	524	GO	22	96
793	985	463	GO		95	1802	2034	553	TR		114
819	564	449	RI	11	110	1806	2072	470	HH		99
844	2228	381	LA	68	106	1807	1928	443	TR	65, 66	113
862	1449	500	CED		85, 86	1818	1927	459	GO		95
961	936	483	GO	41, 42	95	1819	1957	493	LG		108
1134	1094	485	FI	51	93	1820	1965	380	LG		107
1280	1416	490	GO		95	1822	1859	496	HO	49	101
1307	984	634	GO		99	1825	1861	444	HO	50	101
1318	1496	497	HH		99, 10	1826	1996	424	RI	40	110
1339	1316	613	HH	46	100	1841	1906	391	EN	32, 33	87
1489	1186	412	EN	54	88	1845	2074	576	JU	14, 15, 16, 70	103, 104
1512	323	646	GL	23, 24	94	1846	1885	382	FI		92
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1609	2227	573	RI	27	110	1848	2139	461	CED		85
1662	1792	630	JU	50, 51	105	1849	2120	556	HH	45, 46	100
1679	1844	457	TR	67	113	1855	1966	441	JU	54	102
1680	1881	410	GO		94	1856	2090	390	LG		107
1691	1891	388	JU		102	1858	2054	531	EN	33	89
1692	1882	419	LG		107	1860	2124	508	GO		96
1693	1845	392	ED	23	86	1867	2048	540	HH	69	100
1694	2088	481	JU	68, 69	103	1898	2060	538	FI	52	93
1698	2135	543	HO	69, 70	101	1903	2400	514	AG		83
1700	1880	5	GL	55	93	1908	2013	518	GO		96
1706	2140	641	RI	28	111	1909	2158	617	EN	31, 62	91
1709	1858	383	TA	61	111	1911	1923	438	CED		85
1712	2066	546	LG	57	109	1912	2061	506	FI		93
1723	1909	491	GO	26, 27	95	1915	1936	460	EN	35	88
1729	1914	484	FI	5	92, 93	1922	2046	575	EN	37	90
1732	1910	502	JU	49	103	1926	1956	378	LG		107
1734	1915	583	GO	24	97	1929	2330	413	LG	57	107
1735	2176	598	JU	10	104	1930	2438	529	HH		100
1736	1917	605	TR		115	1944	2243	621	LA	73	107
1737	1863	377	ET	38	92	1948	2885	622	AG	1, 2	84
1740	1840	577	LG	48	109	1951	2530	442	FI	52	92
1741	2517	467	EN	35	88	1959	2244	437	EN		88
1744	2096	507	LG		108	1961	2985	615	JU	16, 17	104
1749	1964	426	FI		92	1966	2365	600	TR	63	115
						1967	2418	398	TR	66	113

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1971	2159	512	LA		106	2251	2478	542	GO		96
1975	2080	571	AG		84	2255	2954	476	CED	52	85
1982	2064	586	HO	49	101	2258	2772	453	GO	41	95
1983	2415	397	CED		85	2260	2359	501	TR	66	114
1984	1919	599	HO	72	102	2262	2533	455	LG	39	108
1990	2508	536	TR	65	114	2267	2784	447	CED	5	85
1991	2171	594	HO	48, 71	103	2274	2529	393	LG		107
1996	2535	595	LA		106	2276	2670	499	GO		96
1997	1788	545	JU	53	103	2277	2638	562	EN		90
1999	2248	482	AG	4	83	2283	2646	422	AG	4	83
2009	2843	584	GO	40	97	2285	2007	492	LA	69	106
2011	3004	608	GL	72	94	2288	2405	528	GO	25, 26	96
2015	2276	628	LG	39, 77	109	2289	2520	637	EN	29, 79	91
2017	2178	403	EN		87	2291	3136	533	GO		96
2023	2212	454	EN	3	88	2292	3120	525	GO		96
2024	2143	534	RI		110	2297	2672	607	GL	24	94
2028	2269	440	GO	25	95	2303	2115	547	TR	53	114
2030	2213	376	TA	18	111	2305	2675	530	EN		89
2035	2426	495	TR	65	114	2313	3086	639	EN	30, 31, 33, 62	91
2038	2373	452	AG	2, 3	83	2316	2651	604	GO	26	98
2040	2536	386	GO		94	2322	2562	421	LA		106
2050	2010	548	EN	31	89	2329	2440	513	RI	61	110
2052	2130	384	LG		107	2332	2553	456	GO		95
2054	2234	580	ENF		92	2345	2391	433	HH	46	99
2056	2487	427	LG		107	2354	2183	589	TR	66	114, 115
2060	2299	474	GO		95	2357	2658	602	GO	47, 48	98
2062	2187	418	EN		88	2358	2624	560	GO		97
2066	2067	466	LG		108	2383	2429	387	LG		107
2070	2381	446	LG		108	2391	2311	505	TA		112
2072	2132	563	AG	10	84	2394	1913	409	GO		94
2073	2255	416	TA		111, 112	2415	2630	399	TR	64	113
2079	2028	618	JU	53	104	2420	2275	510	TA	62	112
2081	2409	480	GO	40	95	2421	2666	473	LG	49	108
2086	2318	389	HH	46	99	2422	2677	469	GL	55	93
2095	2338	516	GO	25	96	2425	2836	405	CED	41	85
2097	3230	640	RU	63, 64, 65, 75, 79	111	2429	2825	623	EN	36, 37, 54	91
2104	2380	552	JU	10	103	2432	2626	494	GO		95
2106	2306	420	TA		112	2436	2692	415	EN		88
2112	2519	624	JU	53, 54	104, 105	2445	3032	561	EN	36	90
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2118	2354	517	LG		108	2451	2665	448	EN	33	88
2119	2634	451	LG		108	2462	2587	429	GO		95
2124	2086	414	LG		107	2464	2737	430	GO		95
2129	2337	631	JU	50	105	2467	2731	523	EN	35	89
2135	2260	432	HH		99	2471	2309	408	TR		113
2152	2321	464	EN		88	2472	2360	487	TR	63	115
2161	2617	611	RI	10, 11, 62	110	2491	2728	468	EN		88
2168	2249	642	AG	1, 3, 62, 75	84	2494	2951	597	TA	71, 72	113
2171	2402	498	GO	40	96	2496	1918	593	CED	71	86
2180	2420	591	GO	25, 26	98	2498	2698	572	GO		97
2189	2362	550	GL	56	94	2500	3022	565	GO		97
2192	2525	625	HH	42, 43, 44, 73	100, 101	2503	2513	436	TR		113
2197	2602	612	GL		94	2510	2762	603	TR	64	115
2199	2671	406	GL		93	2519	2839	541	GO		96
2205	2433	489	LG		108	2520	2894	582	EN	30	90
2206	2189	647	ED	18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 68, 76	87	2522	2705	394	LG		107
2210	2296	549	HH	44	100	2523	2920	544	EN	70	89
2213	2411	588	GO		97, 98	2539	2591	644	RI	28	111
2215	2035	404	CED		85	2540	2590	616	RI	39, 40	110, 111
2220	2485	557	EN	62	89, 90	2551	2806	471	HH		99
2231	2680	535	GL	42	94	2557	2679	402	LA		106
2232	2645	609	LG	72, 73	109	2561	2622	407	EN		88
2236	2410	551	EN		89	2562	2623	579	EN		90
2240	2512	590	GO		98	2572	2776	434	HH		99
2246	2572	537	EN		89	2579	3146	477	CED	9	85

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2598	2953	431	LG	56	108	2731	3091	465	JU		102, 103
2607	2435	401	GL	55	93	2749	2856	462	EN		88
2608	2925	555	EN	70	89	2757	3079	578	EN		90
2624	2710	559	GO	11	97	2778	1829	592	HO	50	101
2647	2967	450	LG		108	2800	3053	488	LA	24	106
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2671	2896	428	LG		107	2845	2314	411	GO		94
2672	2866	445	HH	57	99	2858	2770	596	LG		109
2680	3011	635	TR	63, 64, 75	115	2884	3193	614	TA	49	113
2690	2990	564	FI		93	2900	3178	532	ED	47, 69	86
2699	2893	503	LA		106	2910	3211	620	WM	42, 62	117
2706	2882	519	TR		114	2913	3215	632	WM	2, 4, 11, 17, 18, 22, 27, 31, 32, 37, 38, 58, 59, 62, 65, 67, 73, 74	117
2709	2892	558	AG	2	84						

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Resolution	GL	Flag desecration banned—resolution	1880	55	93
1/31/94 retro.	RI	Two-way radios—Metro Council reporting dates extended	1996	40	110
1994 state primary election, and thereafter	GL	Congressional district reapportionment plan codified	2671		93
1994 state primary election, and thereafter	GL	Legislative 1992 district boundaries recodified	2602		94
3/1/94 retro. (Sec. 1); 5/7/94 (Sec. 2)	GO	Vacation leave donations—pollution control employees	2567	24, 25	97
3/29/94	FI	Financial administrative hearings regulated	1885		92
4/1/94	CED	Commerce department authority expanded	2201	41	85
4/1/94 (Secs. 1, 2, Subd. 3); 7/1/93 retro. (Sec. 2, Subds. 1, 2)	CED	Building contractor requirements clarified	2035		85
4/12/94	EN	Meeker County authorized to sell tax-forfeited land	2178		87
4/12/94	EN	Itasca and St. Louis counties state land sale authorized	2622		88
4/14/94	AG	Potato seed growing area expanded	2646	4	83
4/14/94	EN	Roseau County authorized to sell tax-forfeited land	2244		88
4/14/94	HH	Physician license data classified as private	2391	46	99
4/14/94	LA	Boiler inspection chief requirements modified	2562		106
4/14/94 (Secs. 1-7, 11); 8/1/94 (Secs. 8-10)	HH	Human services licensing clarified	2776		99
4/16/94	GO	Elwin Leverington given annuity adjustment	2269	25	95
4/16/94	HH	Coroner education requirement exemption	2866	57	99
4/19/94	AG	Wheat and barley regulations modified	2373	2, 3	83
4/19/94	CED	Trust regulation; real estate license definition	2139		85
4/19/94	EN	Genetically engineered organism—release exemption	2212	3	88
4/19/94	GO	Police and fire fund disability benefit modified	985		95
4/19/94	GO	Conservation employees allowed service credit purchase	2553		95
4/21/94	CED	Farm liability insurance policies studied for pollution coverage	2954	52	85
4/21/94	EN	Stearns County authorized non-public sale of tax-forfeited land	2728		88
4/21/94	EN	Rough fish harpooning allowed by non-residents	2517	35	88
4/21/94	HH	Authority for specialists prescribed	2072		99
4/21/94	TR	Mail rural vehicles—authorized strobe lights	2254	66, 67	113, 114
4/22/94	AG	Pesticide posting requirements changed	2248	4	83
4/22/94	CED	Ontario-Minnesota boundary water fishing restrictions	1835	35	85
4/22/94	FI	Interstate banking—geographical limits removed	1914	5	92, 93
4/22/94	GO	Jobs and training department renamed	936	41, 42	95
4/22/94	GO	Teacher association member given prior service credit purchase	2626		95
4/22/94	HH	Health review organizations—confidentiality guidelines	1496		99, 100
4/22/94 with qualifications	GO	Police/firefighter relief associations—spouse benefit	1909	26, 27	95
4/23/94 with qualifications	GO	American Indian tribal government eligible for fire, police aid	2402	40	96
4/26/94	AG	Rural Finance Authority authorized participation in restructuring loans	2400		83
4/26/94	FI	Short term health, accident insurance plans allowed	2061		93
4/26/94 (Secs. 1-2); 7/1/94 (Sec. 5); 8/1/94 (Secs. 3, 4, 6, 7)	LA	Unemployment benefits—given to mining employees	2893		106
4/26/94 with qualifications	RI	Cogeneration property tax exemption	2440	61	110
4/29/94	EN	Walleye size limits modified	2731	35	89
4/29/94	EN	Gordy Yaeger Wildlife Management Area sale allowed	2054	33	89
4/29/94	EN	Aitkin County authorized to sell tax-forfeited land	2675		89
4/29/94	GL	Charitable organizations—regulations changed	2680	42	94
4/29/94	GO	St. Paul retired employee allowed to receive normal annuity	2551		96
4/29/94	GO	National Guard members in active duty given expedited pay	3120		96
4/29/94	TR	Potato transportation exemption provided	2882		114
4/29/94 (Art. 1, Sec. 1); 6/1/94 (Art. 1, Secs. 2-13); 7/1/94 (Art. 2)	RI	Telephone competitive services regulated	2143		110
4/29/94 (retro. for injuries to 7/1/93)	GO	Vacation donation program fund use	2338	25	96
4/29/94 (Secs. 1-2); 5/17/93 retro. (Sec. 2)	GO	Early retirement benefits corrected	2013		96
4/30/94	EN	Wabasha and Fillmore counties authorized land exchange	2572		89
4/30/94	GO	Teacher salary defined, parental leaves provided	2478		96

## Key

\*House committee of origin (the committee to which the speaker of the House first referred the bill).

### House committee abbreviations

AG	Agriculture
CA	Capital Investment
CED	Commerce & Economic Development
ECF	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance
ED	Education
EN	Environment & Natural Resources
ENF	Environment & Natural Resources Finance

FI	Financial Institutions & Insurance
GL	General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections
GO	Governmental Operations & Gambling
HH	Health & Human Services
HO	Housing
JU	Judiciary
LA	Labor-Management Relations
LG	Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
RI	Regulated Industries & Energy

RU	Rules & Legislative Administration
TA	Taxes
TR	Transportation & Transit
WM	Ways & Means
HF	House File
SF	Senate File
CH	Chapter
R	Resolution

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4/30/94 (Sec. 1); upon local approval (Secs. 2-3) ....	GO	S. St. Paul Police Relief Association—probation employment clarified .....	2839		96
4/7/94 .....	HH	Medicine dispense authority extended .....	2318	46	99
4/8/94 .....	GO	Retirement pension plan obligations clarified .....	2536		94
5/10/94 .....	RI	Energy conservation duties eliminated .....	834		110
5/11/94 .....	CED	Mortgage payment services regulated .....	2016		86
5/11/94 .....	WM	Claims against state appropriated money .....	3211	42, 62	117
5/11/94 (Art. 1, 2; Art. 3, Secs. 2-3); 1/1/95 (Art. 3, Sec. 1; Art. 4, Sec. 3); 7/1/94 (Arts. 5, 6) .....	RI	Prairie Island nuclear storage .....	2140	28	111
5/11/94 (Secs. 1, 2, 4-9, 11-18, 21, 23, 24, 27, 29-30, 32-37, 39-42); 7/1/93 retro. (Secs. 3, 10) .....	AG	Farm disaster relief .....	2249	1, 3, 62, 75	84
5/11/94 (Secs. 1, 2); 7/1/94 (Sec. 3) .....	EN	Sewage treatment ordinances required, professionals licensed .....	2158	31, 62	91
5/11/94 (Secs. 1, 4-18); 6/30/94 (Sec. 2); For taxes levied in 1994 (Sec. 3) .....	TA	Public finance provisions modified .....	3193	49	113
5/11/94 with qualifications (Art. 1, Secs. 2-19); 12/31/94 (Art. 1, Sec. 1); 7/1/94 (Art. 2) .....	LG	Target Center—ownership, finances, use .....	3041	58	109, 110
5/13/94 .....	HH	Social service plan modified for counties .....	2260		99
5/17/94 (Secs. 1-67, 69-70, 72-82; 7/1/94 (Secs. 68, 71) .....	CA	Bonding bill for capital improvements and land acquisition .....	218	5, 6, 7, 8, 9	84, 85
5/20/94 .....	LG	Anoka County authorized to sell tax-forfeited land .....	2067		108
5/5/94 .....	FI	Township fire insurance combination policies authorized .....	2990		93
5/5/94 .....	GO	St. Paul TRA—proportional representation required .....	3022		97
5/5/94 .....	HH	Health boards—protect from impaired regulated persons .....	2120	45, 46	100
5/5/94 (Sec. 1, Subd. 4); 2/1/95 or after rule adoption .....	EN	Landfill operators must pay into trust fund .....	2010	31	89
5/6/94 .....	AG	Food laws given uniformity .....	2080		84
5/6/94 .....	HH	Lead abatement provisions modified .....	2916	45	100
5/6/94 .....	RI	Ground voltage studies mandated .....	2227	27	110
5/6/94 with qualifications .....	JU	SLAPP lawsuits—remedies provided to defendants .....	1155	39	103
5/6/94 with qualifications .....	LG	Metropolitan Council to study housing .....	1840	48	109
5/7/94 .....	EN	Itasca County authorized to sell tax-forfeited land .....	2623		90
5/7/94 .....	EN	Conservation subgrants authorized .....	3079		90
5/7/94 .....	ENF	Environment and natural resources trust fund .....	2234		92
5/7/94 .....	GO	Itasca Medical Center employees considered public employees .....	2411		97, 98
5/7/94 .....	HO	Loan provisions changed, tribal Indian housing loans authorized .....	2064	49	101
5/7/94 .....	TR	Transportation of hazardous waste modified .....	2183	66	114, 115
5/7/94 .....	TR	Transit board—public operators given assistance .....	1917		115
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7/1/94 .....	AG	Salvaged food labeling, licensing, other requirements .....	2132	10	84
7/1/94 .....	CED	Limited liability partnerships registered .....	1985	9	86
7/1/94 .....	EN	Salvage facilities given waste management evaluations .....	2894	30	90
7/1/94 .....	GO	Civil service pilot project established .....	2772	41	95
7/1/94 .....	LG	Wright County's transfer of facility without bids allowed .....	1955		107
7/1/94 .....	LG	Tree removal exemption provided .....	2090		107
7/1/94 .....	LG	Moose Lake Fire Protection District provisions modified .....	2354		108
7/1/94 .....	RI	Municipal Energy Conservation Investment Loan Program .....	2590	39, 40	110, 111
7/1/94 .....	RU	Vehicle and fuel excise tax revenue dedicated to public transit .....	3230	63, 64, 65, 75, 79	111
7/1/94 (Art. 1, Secs. 1, 2, 4, 10, 12, 13; Art. 2); 7/1/95 (Art. 1, Secs. 3, 5-8, 11) .....	GO	Retirement account plan for higher education clarified .....	2124		96
7/1/94 (Art. 1, Secs. 7-10; Art. 2, Sec. 7); 5/11/94 (Art. 1, Secs. 1-6, 11-26; Art. 2, Secs. 1-6, 8-10) .....	GO	Administrative department provisions modified .....	984		99
7/1/94 (Sec. 1); 5/15/94 (Sec. 2) .....	GO	Teacher retirement fund—increased worker contribution .....	1921	22	96
7/1/94 (Secs. 1-6, 8-19); 10/1/93 retro. (Sec. 7) .....	HH	Human services provisions modified .....	2438		100
7/1/94 (Secs. 3, 4, 15-17); 30 days after rules effective (Secs. 1, 2, 5-14) .....	HH	Nutrition and dietetics board established .....	1316	46	100
7/1/94 (Secs. 3, 7); 7/1/95 (Secs. 1, 2, 4-6, 8-11) .....	GO	Higher Education Board employee retirement options .....	2698		97
7/1/94 with qualifications .....	ED	Teacher retirement programs—job sharing incentives .....	664	22	86
8/1/94 .....	AG	Dairy pricing provisions modified .....	2892	2	84
8/1/94 .....	CED	Motor vehicle dealers—licensed .....	1449		85, 86

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8/1/94	CED	Title insurance companies—mortgages	2784	5	85
8/1/94	CED	Filing requirements modified for corporations	1923		85
8/1/94	CED	Fireworks operators—certification requirements	2836	41	85
8/1/94	CED	Business reputation injury provided civil remedy	3146	9	85
8/1/94	ED	School year starting date modified	1845	23	86
8/1/94	EN	Trails established, expanded	1906	32, 33	87
8/1/94	EN	Lake Superior hooked fish returned to water	1936	35	88
8/1/94	EN	Dogs—killing, wounding restricted in metro area	2046	37	90
8/1/94	EN	State park land added	2665	33	88
8/1/94	EN	State park permits for handicapped persons	2657	33	88
8/1/94	EN	Crow Wing County state land sale authorized	2692		88
8/1/94	EN	Clay County authorized to sell tax-forfeited lands	2321		88
8/1/94	EN	Mille Lacs County tax-forfeited land sale authorized	2187		88
8/1/94	EN	Waste Control Commission—watershed agreements	2638		90
8/1/94	EN	Tree planting stock and seed sales given to nurseries	2410		89
8/1/94	EN	Mower County authorized to sell tax-forfeited land	2856		88
8/1/94	EN	Air emission facility—given permit cost reimbursement	2520	29, 79	91
8/1/94	EN	Natural resources gifts, acknowledgments, advertising	859	40, 41	89
8/1/94	EN	Littering penalties clarified	1186	54	88
8/1/94	ET	Ethics in government	1863	38	92
8/1/94	FI	Insurers, investments, other transactions regulated	1886		92
8/1/94	FI	Insurance company regulations	1964		92
8/1/94	FI	HIV test results—prohibited in some underwriting decisions	2379	52	93
8/1/94	GL	Dogs—'potentially dangerous' definition changed	2362	56	94
8/1/94	GL	Veterinarians—abandoned animal procedure changed	2435	55	93
8/1/94	GL	Burial grounds—civil actions for damage expanded	2677	55	93
8/1/94	GL	Precinct and election changes	2672	24	94
8/1/94	GO	Disaster volunteer leave program established	1915	24	97
8/1/94	GO	Electronic access to state agencies for licenses	2710	11	97
8/1/94	GO	Legislator report/material distribution codified	2314		94
8/1/94	GO	Emergency Response Commission expanded	2843	40	97
8/1/94	GO	Management training programs started, fax use authorized	2587		95
8/1/94	GO	Project Innovation employees given some state benefits	2226	25	97
8/1/94	GO	State University System benefits modified	2658	47, 48	98
8/1/94	GO	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	3136		96
8/1/94	HH	Smoking prohibition in public places	423	47	100
8/1/94	HH	Emergency health services—evaluated on pilot basis	2148	45	100
8/1/94	HO	Manufactured home residents—evacuation plans	1829	50	101
8/1/94	HO	Landlord penalties set for not providing written lease	1859	49	101
8/1/94	HO	Manufactured home repossession—venue restricted	1861	50	101
8/1/94	JU	Business corporations—organization, operation modified	1934		102
8/1/94	JU	Peace officer authority expanded	1966	54	102
8/1/94	JU	Attorney—unauthorized practice of law penalties	2979	56	104
8/1/94	JU	Rental matters—heard in conciliation court	1910	49	103
8/1/94	JU	Revisor's bill—corrects statutes	3091		102, 103
8/1/94	JU	Adoption agencies, policies regulated	2337	50	105
8/1/94	JU	Foster care, adoption provisions modified	2176	10	104
8/1/94	JU	Child abuse service providers grant program	2380	10	103
8/1/94	JU	Postnuptial contracts, settlements	1788	53	103
8/1/94	IA	Boiler and engine inspections modified	2679		106
8/1/94	IA	Re-employment insurance provided, regulated	3053	24	106
8/1/94	LG	Lake of the Woods County allowed to forgive a debt	1890	46, 47	107
8/1/94	LG	Town financial audit requirements modified	2066	57	109
8/1/94	LG	Olmsted title examiner—compensation allowed	1965		107
8/1/94	LG	Olmsted County authorized to adopt State Building Code	2487		107
8/1/94	LG	Hennepin County personnel system name changed	2770		109
8/1/94	LG	Zoning ordinances limited for manufactured home parks	2666	49	108
8/1/94	LG	Road damage appeals—notice requirements	2634		108
8/1/94	LG	Charter cities allowed to apply city statutes	2381		108
8/1/94	LG	Lakefield allowed to expand utilities commission to five	2096		108
8/1/94	LG	Trade and craft contract negotiations authority	2967		108
8/1/94	LG	Town board notice requirement removed for inspections	2533	39	108
8/1/94	RI	Energy forecast info—duplicate reporting eliminated	2591	28	111
8/1/94	RI	1-900 call charges regulated	564	11	110
8/1/94	RU	Constitutional amendment proposed to allow off-track betting	3227	34, 35	111
8/1/94	TR	Laura Ingalls Wilder highway designated	1976	65	113

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8/1/94	TR	Handicapped parking enforced by citizens	2426	65	114
8/1/94	TR	Motor vehicle registration, taxation modified	2508	65	114
8/1/94	TR	Truck inspection station in Wisconsin authorized	2360	63	115
8/1/94	TR	Public safety department omnibus bill	2359	66	114
8/1/94	TR	Veterans' special license plate created	2105	67	113
8/1/94	TR	Accident reporting threshold level increased	2630	64	113
8/1/94	TR	Ambulance volunteer special license plate created	1928	65, 66	113
8/1/94	TR	Drivers' license reinstatement test	2418	66	113
8/1/94	TR	Highway and acquisition rules modified	2513		113
8/1/94	TR	Veterans memorial highway designated	1844	67	113
8/1/94	TR	Head Start school bus use regulated	2762	64	115
8/1/94	TR	Ramsey County turnback road maintenance funded	2936		113
8/1/94	TR	Mail rural vehicles authorized tires with metal studs	524	66, 67	114
8/1/94; 5/10/94 (Secs. 2, 7-10, 18, 25); upon local approval (Secs. 29-34)	RI	Omnibus liquor bill	2617	10, 11, 62	110
8/1/94; 7/1/93 retro. (Art. 1, Sec. 2); 6/1/94 (Art. 4)	JU	Property statutory provisions clarified	1891		102
8/1/94 (Sec. 1); 4/12/94 (Sec. 2)	CED	Commerce department data given classification	2210	9	85
8/1/94 (Secs. 1, 2); 1/1/95 (Sec. 3)	LA	Limited liability companies—worker laws	2159		106
8/1/94 (Secs. 1, 2); upon local approval (Sec. 3)	LA	Personnel record review provisions extended	2535		106
8/1/94 (Secs. 1, 3, 5, 7-16, 21-28); 1/1/95 (Sec. 2); 1/1/98 (Secs. 4, 6, 17-20)	GL	Uniform election procedures provided	323	23, 24	94
8/1/94 (Secs. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10-12); 4/29/94 (Secs. 2, 3, 6, 9)	TA	Bonding authority allocation procedures changed	3122	48, 49	112, 113
8/1/94 (Secs. 1-16, 19-27); 5/5/94 (Secs. 17, 18)	EN	Legislative Water Commission duties provided	2485	62	89, 90
8/1/94 (Secs. 1-3); 1/1/95 (Secs. 4-5)	FI	Insurance fraud information disclosure required	1999	51, 52	93
8/1/94 (Secs. 1-3, 5-11); 5/11/94 (Sec. 4)	AG	Farm operation nuisance liability provisions modified	2493	3	84
8/1/94 (Secs. 1-4); 7/1/95 (Sec. 5)	GO	Administrative rules—adoption and review revised	1899		98
8/1/94 (Secs. 1-5); 5/11/94 (Sec. 6)	AG	Farm limited liability companies provided	2885	1, 2	84
8/1/94 (Secs. 1-6, 8-21, 23); 5/5/94 (Secs. 7, 22)	GO	Metropolitan Waste Control chair provisions changed	2624		97
8/1/94 (Secs. 1-60, 66a); 4/23/94 (Secs. 61-63, 66b); 7/1/94 (Sec. 64)	FI	Reporting requirements for certain businesses	1094	51	93
8/1/94 (Secs. 1-8, 11, 12); 5/11/94 (Sec. 9); 7/1/94 with qualifications (Sec. 10);	EN	Wetlands bill	3179	29	91
8/1/94 with qualifications	FI	Diabetic equipment/supplies by insurance	2060	52	93
8/1/94 with qualifications	FI	Insurance termination for fibrocystic condition prohibited	2530	52	92
8/1/94 with qualifications	JU	Omnibus DWI bill	2985	16, 17	104
8/1/94 with qualifications	LG	Public contractor—payment bond, performance act	1882		107
8/1/94 with qualifications	TR	Reckless driving offense expanded	942		116
8/1/94 with qualifications; 8/1/95 (Sec. 4)	LG	Annexation elections provided—annexation by ordinance modified	228	56, 57	108
8/1/94 with qualifications (Secs. 1-9); 8/1/95 with qualifications (Sec. 2, Subd. 1)	JU	Prostitution—civil action created for those coerced	2519	53, 54	104, 105
Aid distribution year 1995 (Sec. 1); 8/1/94 (Sec. 2)	TR	Town road levies distribution modified	2034		114
For property taxes payable in 1995, and thereafter	TA	Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund—special taxing district levy	2306		112
For refunds based on 1994 tax levy (Sec. 1); 4/1/94 (Sec. 2)	TA	Property tax refund uncapped for 1994 targeting	1858	61	111
1/1/95	TR	Accident prevention refresher course	2115	53	114
1/1/95 (Secs. 1-5); 4/22/94 (Secs. 6-9)	GO	Agency open appointment act	2409	40	95
1/1/95 with qualifications	JU	Fire insurance policy coverage extended	2957		102
Property taxes payable in 1995, and thereafter	TA	Department of Revenue—technical levy limits corrections	2311		112
1/1/96 with qualifications	JU	Uniform Probate Code—Article 2 recodified	1659		103
upon local approval	EN	St. Paul authorized a lead pipe replacement program	2175	45	88
upon local approval	GO	Medicare coverage referendum required	1927		95
upon local approval	GO	St. Paul police account authorized to pay refunds	1913		94
upon local approval	GO	Red Wing police—to elect retirement coverage	1881		94
upon local approval	GO	Austin Fire Department Relief Association—health insurance	1416		95
upon local approval	GO	Duluth Firefighters Association pension benefit clarified	2299		95
upon local approval	GO	Mpls. Fire Department Relief Association given surviving spouse benefit	2420	25, 26	98
upon local approval	GO	Mpls. Police Relief Association benefits changed	2512		98
upon local approval	GO	Hennepin County paramedics, EMTs included in police and fire fund	2670		96

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upon local approval	GO	Minneapolis employee authorized prior service credit purchase	2737		95
upon local approval	HH	Miller-Dwan hospital established in Duluth	2806		99
upon local approval	LG	Anoka city and county merge libraries	1956		107
upon local approval	LG	Olmsted County—housing and redevelopment authority granted	1957		108
upon local approval	LG	Meadowlands—former town of Payne assigned commissioner district	2130		107
upon local approval	LG	Redwood, Lyon counties—judicial ditch No. 37 abandoned	2086		107
upon local approval	LG	Tax-forfeited land sales authorized by sealed bid	2330	57	107
upon local approval	LG	Koochiching County—recorder office appointed	2429		107
upon local approval	LG	Freeborn County—appoint officers, reorganize	2529		107
upon local approval	LG	Wadena County auditor, treasurer may merge	2705		107
upon local approval	LG	Itasca County allowed non-binding referendum	2896		107
upon local approval	LG	Duluth general obligation bonds authorized	2433		108
upon local approval	LG	Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board land conveyance	2953	56	108
upon local approval	LG	St. Paul authorized to require residency for employment	881	24	109
upon local approval	TA	St. Cloud—tax increment financing district exemptions	2213	18	111
upon local approval	TR	Highways 292 and 65 descriptions changed	2309		113
upon local approval (Secs. 1, 2); 8/1/94 (Sec. 3)	HH	Ramsey Health Care, Inc.—private incorporation	2296	44	100
various dates	ED	Omnibus K-12 education finance bill	2189	18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 68, 76	87
various dates	ED	Omnibus higher education appropriations bill	3178	47, 69	86
various dates	EN	Waste Management Act amended	1995	29, 30	90, 91
various dates	EN	Wildlife management bill	2825	36, 37, 54	91
various dates	EN	Passive bioremediation allowed; hazardous substance release expanded	3086	30, 31, 33, 62	91
various dates	EN	Game and fish revenues clarified	3032	36	90
various dates	GO	Omnibus gambling bill	321	34, 78	98, 99
various dates	GO	Public employee retirement system modified	2405	25, 26	96
various dates	HH	MinnesotaCare	2525	42, 43, 44, 73	100, 101
various dates	JU	Omnibus juvenile crime bill	2074	14, 15, 16, 70	103, 104
various dates	JU	Omnibus crime bill	2351	12, 13, 14, 44, 45, 62, 75	105, 106
various dates	JU	Omnibus data practices bill	2028	53	104
various dates	JU	Uniform Interstate Family Support Act adopted	1792	50, 51	105
various dates	LG	Metropolitan Reorganization Act of 1994	2276	39, 77	109
various dates	TA	Department of Revenue policy bill	2275	62	112
various dates	TA	Department of Revenue—technical corrections bill	2255		111, 112
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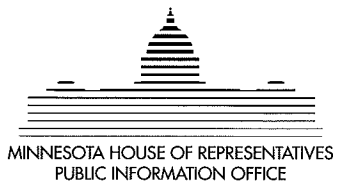
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