



NEW LAWS 2000

A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF
THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

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Prepared by

MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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Photograph by Andrew Von Bank.

Introduction

The 81st Session of the Minnesota Legislature reconvened on Feb. 1, 2000, and adjourned *sine die* in the early morning hours of May 17, 2000, using 118 of the 120 total legislative days of the biennium lawmakers could meet as specified by the Minnesota Constitution. The 2000 Legislative Session took 51 legislative days, following the 1999 Legislative Session with 67 legislative days. (A legislative day is counted when a quorum of either the House or the Senate gathers to conduct business as a body.)

It was officially the longest two-year session since the Legislature began meeting annually in the early 1970s.

The 2000 session was the second year of an unusual tri-partisan government — with the state's first Independence Party governor, a DFL-led Senate, and a Republican-controlled House of Representatives. Action on much of the major legislation was delayed until the final few floor sessions due to an impasse between the House and Senate over how much money was available for spending and tax cut legislation that would be sustainable in the future.

That impasse was finally broken with a unique arrangement allowing each legislative body and the governor to decide how to use one-third of the \$525 million surplus. The governor dedicated his to license tab fee cuts, the Senate chose supplemental spending, and the House chose a rebate and tax cut plan.

In 2000, 1,706 bills were introduced in the House and 1,550 in the Senate. The two-year total was 4,181 for the House and 3,835 for the Senate. Of the 251 bills sent to the governor, eight bills were vetoed in full, and portions of three other bills were line-item vetoed. The Legislature overrode a record five of the items vetoed — one full veto and four line items.

Overall, the list of accomplishments from the 2000 session includes a \$1 billion tax cut and rebate bill; a reduction in motor vehicle registration fees; \$602 million in transportation funding; \$184 million for education spending initiatives; and a \$684.3 million bonding bill for repairs to state facilities and new construction projects.

New Laws 2000 is divided into five major parts:

First, the Highlights section beginning on page 9 is written in an easy-to-read style for those who want a quick overview of legislation approved in 2000.

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

Third, the Dead Bills section describes some of the bills discussed in 2000, but not passed by the House and Senate. Many of the ideas behind these bills may resurface in future Legislative sessions, but bills to turn those ideas into laws will have to be re-introduced.

Fourth, the Summary section gives a technical summary of each approved bill as it appeared on the bill when it was sent to the governor. Also included is a listing of all sections of *Minnesota Statutes* that the law affects.

And fifth, the Index section provides a list of bills by Chapter number, House file number, Senate file number, bill title, effective date, and finally, by keywords. Many indexes are included to make it as easy as possible for people to find what they need.

If you wish to obtain a copy of a law, call the House Chief Clerk's Office at (651) 296-2314, or the Senate Information Office at (651) 296-2343. Ask for the law by Chapter number or by the House or Senate file number.

Bills are also available on the Legislature's Web site (<http://www.leg.state.mn.us>).

Both the House and Senate public information offices have toll-free numbers for residents outside the metropolitan area. To reach the House, call 1-800-657-3550. To reach the Senate, call 1-888-234-1112.

Contents

Introduction	3
Highlights	9

Topics

Agriculture	9	Government	39
Arts	11	Health	46
Banking	11	Higher Education	50
Bonding	11	Housing	51
Business	14	Human Services	52
Children	18	Insurance	56
Consumers	18	Law	57
Crime	19	Local Government	60
Development	25	Metro Affairs	62
Education	25	Recreation	63
Elections	28	Safety	64
Employment	28	Taxes	65
Energy	29	Technology	68
Environment	29	Tourism	68
Ethics	33	Transportation	68
Family	33	Veterans	71
Gambling	34	Selected fees adopted in 2000	72
Game & Fish	36		
Vetoed Bills	75		
Dead Bills	79		
Summary	91		

Committees of Origin

Resolutions	91	Health & Human Services Policy	109
Agriculture Policy	91	Higher Education Finance	114
Capital Investment	92	Jobs & Economic Development Policy	114
Civil Law	93	Judiciary Finance	115
Commerce	96	K-12 Education Finance	115
Crime Prevention	98	Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs	116
Education Policy	101	Rules & Legislative Administration	118
Environment & Natural Resources Finance ..	102	Taxes	119
Environment & Natural Resources Policy	102	Transportation Policy	119
Governmental Operations & Veterans Affairs Policy	105	Ways & Means	121
Health & Human Services Finance	108		
House and Senate Members	123		
Indexes	125		

New Laws 2000 by:

Topic	7	House File	127
Title	88	Senate File	129
Chapter	125	Effective Date	131
Highlights Subject Index	135		

Highlights by Topic

AGRICULTURE			
Feedlot rules relaxed	9	Fugitive apprehension unit	24
Requirements for contracts	9	Drug change delayed	24
Farmers as dislocated workers	10	Felony DWI study	24
Terms for council members	10	EDUCATION	
Regulations on aquatic farms	10	Spending for education initiatives	25
Ag policy changes	10	Incentives for teachers	25
		Internet access	26
BANKING		Crime-related levies	26
Banks at retirement facilities	11	Charter schools	26
		Special education funding	26
BONDING		Student discipline	26
Millions for construction, repairs	11	School maintenance	26
U of M facilities	12	Higher education funding	27
MnSCU construction	12	Family education funding	27
New BCA building	12	Schools get say in Profile	27
K-12 education projects	13	No more extra games	28
Environment and natural resources	13		
Bus-only transitway	13	ELECTIONS	
Capitol improvements	13	Refunding political contributions	28
Arts and entertainment	14		
Prison projects	14	EMPLOYMENT	
Other noteworthy projects	14	Workers' compensation law	28
		Keeping complaints confidential	28
BUSINESS		Court reporters to unionize	29
Sales of funeral goods	14		
Regulating business subsidies	15	ENERGY	
Education requirements for CPAs	15	Powered by poultry litter	29
Limits on dealership owners	15	Power plant conversion	29
Liquor license law	15		
Electronic pawn records	16	ENVIRONMENT	
No conflict for coroners	16	Gasoline additives banned	29
Registering custom motorcycles	16	Permission for mosquito spraying	30
Reducing cleanup fees	16	Resource management grants	30
Telephone equipment depreciation	17	Cash to clean up old dump	31
Registering corporations	17	Designating lands as state forests	31
Measuring standards for wood	17	Clarifying wetlands regulations	31
		Underwater lumber recovery	32
CHILDREN		New heritage forests	33
Investigating child abuse cases	18		
		FAMILY	
CONSUMERS		Parenting plans become law	33
Auto glass rebate limit	18	Paying delinquent child support	33
Penalties for unscrupulous contractors	19	Making family court easier	34
		Designating custodians for children	34
CRIME		Teens with mental illness	34
Law targets sex offenders	19		
Sex offender registration	19	GAMBLING	
Lifetime registration	20	New charitable gambling regulations	34
Probation officers	20	Card counting devices prohibited	35
Criminal justice information	20	Gambling fraud penalties	35
Name change procedures	20	Expanding warrant authority	35
Curbing meth manufacturing	20		
Fake ID penalties	21	GAME & FISH	
Serving court orders	21	Wolves, fee hikes in new law	36
Cracking down on pimps	22	Lifetime licenses	36
More time to sue for abuse	22	Fishing contests, hunting laws	37
Domestic violence prevention	22	Law allows lighted lures	37
No credit for repeat offenders	22	Permits for disabled hunters	38
Penalties for assaulting officers	23	DNR enforcement changes	38
Falsely reporting stolen checks	23	Longer ice fishing season	38
Inmate treatment, health care	23	New limit on perch	38
Police chases, tribal forces	23		
Treating sex offenders	23	GOVERNMENT	
		Omnibus state gov't spending law	39
		Health and human services	39
		Housing programs	39
		Senior citizen drug program	39
		Welfare reform	40
		Pregnant runaways	40
		Department of Health funding	40
		Jobs and economic development	40
		Child labor violations	40
		Criminal justice	41
		Corrections spending	41
		Environmental initiatives	41
		Agriculture programs	41
		Ethanol payments	41
		Setting aside cropland	42
		Underground fuel tanks	42
		Access to forecast information	42
		Reviewing technology spending	42
		Funding computer upgrade	42
		Immigration measures	42
		No Blackmun bust	43
		Monarch becomes state butterfly	43
		Reviewing administrative rules	43
		Firefighter memorial moves	43
		Access to personal information	44
		Turning over state property	44
		Cash or credit?	44
		Grant applications online	44
		Reporting extension for nonprofits	45
		Bidding for state purchases	45
		Paying injured inmates	45
		Paying costs of lawsuits	45
		Energy code authority transferred	45
		HEALTH	
		Regulating alternative health care	46
		Potlucks freed from regulation	46
		Deciding on disqualification	47
		Staffing patient transfers	47
		Dealing with 'sharps'	47
		Exposure to bloodborne diseases	48
		Training for care providers	48
		Prescription drug cards	48
		Disasters and physician assistants	48
		Helping pharmacists meet demand	48
		New oversight for optometrists	49
		Licensing occupational therapists	49
		Radiation therapy facilities	49
		Increasing hospice program size	50
		HIGHER EDUCATION	
		Designing campus buildings	50
		Competing for top officials	50
		HOUSING	
		Making homes more efficient	51
		Apartment utility payments	51
		Interest on security deposits	51
		Selling manufactured homes	51
		Expanding access to grants	52

HUMAN SERVICES

Newborn drop-off law 52
 Nursing home reimbursement 52
 Paying for transportation services 53
 Training nursing home staff 53
 Recourse for vulnerable adults 53
 Maintaining support grants 53
 Worker transportation costs 54
 Nursing center can stay open 54
 Caring for disabled people 54
 Responsibility for care 54
 Nursing home closure process 55
 Paying for audiology services 55

INSURANCE

Help for Holocaust survivors 56
 Liability for loaners 56
 Prompt payment of claims 56
 Vicarious liability coverage 56
 Cutting administrative costs 56
 Insurance costs for small employers 57
 Nonprofits get break in rates 57

LAW

Liability for providing alcohol 57
 Information on sexual predators 58
 No public defenders for youths 58
 Jury duty for nursing mothers 58
 Attorney-client phone calls 58
 Disqualifying judges 58
 Access to information 59
 Standards for commercial suits 59
 Birth and death certificates 59

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Economic development efforts 60
 Public finance provisions 60
 Processing documents 61
 Township name change 61
 County credit cards and bids 61
 Resolving boundary adjustments 61
 Limiting governmental corporations 61
 Registering impounded bicycles 62

METRO AFFAIRS

Change for minor-use airports 62
 Paying taxes with credit cards 63
 Port authority jurisdiction expands 63

RECREATION

New plan for park permits 63
 State park system changes 63
 Law sets fine for studs 64

SAFETY

Bleacher safety changes 64
 Firefighter training standards 64

TAXES

Tax cuts, rebates provided 65
 Income tax cuts 65
 Motor vehicle registration tax 66
 Sales tax rebate 66
 Sales tax exemptions 66

Agricultural assistance 66
 Transit pass employer credit 67
 Working family credit 67
 Insurance premium tax exemption 67
 Gambling taxes 67
 Local projects 67
 Evading sales tax payments 67

TRANSPORTATION

Funding aimed to relieve traffic 68
 Light rail and public transit 68
 Commuter rail 68
 Department spending 69
 Ramp meter study 69
 Other policy provisions 69
 What didn't fly 69
 Improving passenger rail lines 69
 Blue lights allowed 69
 Exceptions to weight restrictions 70
 One plate for collector cars 70
 Right-of-way accident liability 70
 C. Elmer Anderson highway 70
 Red Bull highway 71
 Highway named after contractor 71

VETERANS

Exempting rebate income 71

VETOED BILLS

BUSINESS

Veto kills towing bill 74

CRIME

Vehicle forfeiture bill 75

FAMILY

No marriage license discount 76

GOVERNMENT

No time limit on confirmation 76

HEALTH

Waiting period plan scuttled 76
 Salary for hospital officials 76

HUMAN SERVICES

Nursing center veto overridden 77

TRANSPORTATION

Right lane measure vetoed 77

LINE-ITEM VETOES

BONDING

Four cuts overridden, four stand 77

GOVERNMENT

Regional jails, drug dogs cut 78

TOURISM

Tourism centers vetoed 78

DEAD BILLS

AGRICULTURE

No move for Agriculture Dept. 79

CHILDREN

Selling paintball guns to minors 79
 Regulating violent video games 79
 Blocking Internet pornography 79

CONSUMERS

State sales of information 80
 Telemarketing practice questioned 80

CRIME

Punishing hate crimes 80
 Treating juveniles as adults 80
 No hidden cameras 81
 Vehicular homicide law unchanged 81

EDUCATION

Writing test left intact 81
 Background checks for assistants 82

ELECTIONS

Lowering the voting age 82

ENVIRONMENT

Long-term environment funding 82

ETHICS

Ethics law clarification 82

FAMILY

Covenant marriage left at altar 83

GOVERNMENT

Unicameral proposal rejected 83
 No new budget office 84
 Avoiding conflicts of interest 84
 Protecting property rights 84

HEALTH

Organ donor checkoff 85

TAXES

Repealing the 'sick tax' 85
 Reducing property tax rates 85
 Tax on vending machine food 86

TOURISM

No money for ergot museum 86

TRANSPORTATION

Seat belt violations 86
 Voting on light-rail funding 86

Selected 2000 laws

Editor's note: *Highlights, the first section in New Laws 2000, is written for those who want a general overview of major legislation that was approved during the 2000 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 sent to the governor. Stories on major appropriations laws include references to article and section numbers wherever possible. Effective dates are included in most of the stories.

The Highlights Subject Index beginning on page 135 also is useful for finding information on specific subjects.

★ AGRICULTURE

Feedlot rules relaxed

A new law relaxes new feedlot rules proposed by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

Effective April 25, 2000, the law gives specific instructions to the agency on how the rules should be amended before their final adoption.

The law also prohibits the agency from imposing additional conditions as part of a feedlot permit after the proposed rules are finally adopted.

Under the law, livestock operations must be allowed to grow, and regulation by the agency is restricted.

Agency officials want farmers to prevent the flow of animal waste from lots into rivers, streams, and ground water. The agency is also concerned about air pollution caused by feedlots.

The MPCA's plan would have put limits on hydrogen sulfide gas found in manure and required that manure spills on roads be treated as serious problems. Sloppy handling of manure could have resulted in fines if the



A new law relaxes feedlot rules proposed by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, allowing livestock operations to grow and restricting the regulating powers of the agency.

revised agency rules were to go into effect.

Under the new law, a feedlot operator with less than 300 animal units, however, could not be required to spend more than \$3,000 to upgrade a lot unless assistance totaling at least 75 percent of the cost is available.

The law exempts livestock production facilities from state standards governing air quality in the area surrounding feedlots while manure is being removed from the site and up to seven days following the transfer.

If any feedlot violations are found, the new law requires that they be remedied by the operator in a timely manner.

Under the law, the Department of Agriculture must work with the University of Minnesota to develop educational and training programs addressing manure applicator concerns, including water quality protection and the development of manure management plans.

The measure also requires the MPCA to remove several provisions from its proposed rules and allow the agency to submit a report to the commissioner of the Department of Finance if it is unable to accomplish timely response to feedlot permit applications.

Rep. William Kuisle (R-Rochester) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the legislation.

HF3692*/SF3443/CH435

Requirements for contracts

A new law establishes minimum standards of both readability and content for contracts between agricultural producers and contractors.

Under the new law, any potential agricultural contract is required to contain a clear statement of the risks the producer faces by entering into the contract, and producers must be allowed to review the contract for a minimum of three days before signing it.

The measure also requires that the contract be legible, be clearly laid out, and contain a cover sheet with an index to the contents of the contract and a warning to producers to "read your contract carefully."

The producer must be allowed under the law to ask the Department of Agriculture to review a contract and to certify that language in the proposed contract complies with requirements contained in the measure.

The law also allows a court to change the terms of a contract if it finds a lack of clarity or readability has confused the producer and resulted in financial harm.

Finally, the law specifies certain kinds of agricultural contracts that will not be subject to minimum standards, and it establishes limits on the extent to which producers and contractors can use the format of a contract to claim damages against one another.

Rep. Elaine Harder (R-Jackson) and Sen. Dennis Frederickson (R-New Ulm) sponsored the legislation. The law is effective Jan. 1, 2001.

HF3534*/SF3070/CH470

Farmers as dislocated workers

The Department of Economic Security will give priority for grants to proposals that provide retraining to dislocated workers, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

In addition, farmers and ranchers who have experienced a significant drop in income due to hardship will be among those eligible to receive such aid.

Previously, people engaged in farming or ranching could qualify for dislocated worker aid only if they were unemployed.

By adjusting the state definition of a "dislocated worker," however, the measure now expands grant eligibility to farmers and ranchers who have experienced an income reduction due to inadequate crop or livestock prices, crop failures, or significant loss in crop yields as a result of pests, disease, or adverse weather.

They need not be unemployed to receive aid to train for a different career.

People in farming had pushed for the legislation due to the economic hardships that have plagued the state in recent years.

The law also maintains the authority and discretion of the commissioner of the Department of Economic Security to allot the grants, and it does not require that he or she make any specific grant.

The clause in the measure allowing farmers and ranchers to apply for aid in cases when they're still employed expires July 31, 2003. The state will likely re-evaluate the program at that time.

Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls) sponsored the legislation.

HF2797/SF2575*/CH481

Terms for council members

A new law will allow the commissioner of the Department of Agriculture to establish alternative expiration dates for the terms of members of the Dairy Research and Promotion Council.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 2000, is expected to allow more farmers the opportunity to vote for new appointees to the council.

In the past, the election cycle for council would typically come in the spring, a time of year when farmers are busiest. Many could not find the time to leave their farms to vote for candidates for the council. The flexibility the new law provides is expected to increase election participation.

The measure also establishes a new date of June 30 of the last year of a term as the date



A new law allows the commissioner of the Department of Agriculture to establish alternative expiration dates for the terms of members of the Dairy Research and Promotion Council.

that all terms will expire, unless otherwise noted by the commissioner.

If the commissioner establishes an alternative expiration date, council members will be allowed to serve on the council until their successors have been elected, but not beyond 15 days after the expiration date, the law states.

Council members are elected to two-year terms.

Rep. Howard Swenson (R-Nicollet) and Sen. Paula Hanson (DFL-Ham Lake) sponsored the legislation.

HF3332*/SF3120/CH285

Regulations on aquatic farms

A new law amending certain inspection and reporting requirements for licensed aquatic farms is effective Aug. 1, 2000.

An important provision of the new law makes changes to regulations pertaining to the acquisition of fish by licensees for brood stock, used for spawning purposes.

Previous law permitted the state to sell game fish brood stock to a private fish hatchery or an aquatic farm once every three years.

If brood stock is not available through normal avenues by the state to a licensee, however, the new measure will allow a licensee to take, by fishing for them, up to 20 pairs of each aquatic species requested.

A licensee, though, will first be required to receive a permit from the Department of Agriculture, the new law states.

A group of aquatic farmers proposed the changes to licensure requirements.

The measure also eases a previous provision

in law related to the frequency of water inspection at aquatic farms by the department.

It strikes a required inspection by the department for cases when tanks or other containers of water are added to existing licensed facilities.

Furthermore, the law will allow carp and bullheads to be removed from licensed waters.

Licensees are also required, under the law, to submit a report to the commissioner each year by March 1 covering the number of pounds of all species sold or purchased in the preceding licensed year.

Rep. Roxann Daggett (R-Frazee) and Sen. Dan Stevens (R-Mora) sponsored the legislation.

HF3868/SF3260*/CH331

Ag policy changes

A new law promises to bring uniformity to the state's meat inspection program and update state references to federal food law regulations.

The law puts poultry on the same level as other meats and meat products for purposes of inspection. Inspections of poultry, however, will not be required during the slaughter of one's own animals or at a custom processing plant.

Poultry products also will be allowed to carry the "Minnesota Approved" label.

The measure adds several new activities to those that would qualify for a Department of Agriculture grant of up to \$50,000 for the development of new farm products, as well as

business and marketing plans for the products.

Corporate farm law changes included as part of the new law allow nonprofit groups such as scout troops, churches, and sports clubs to retain ownership of agricultural land rented to a neighboring farmer. Limited liability companies are able to own farmland and engage in farming, as well.

Certain corporations are now permitted to own up to 40 acres of farmland, so long as they earn no more than \$150 per acre per year from the land.

In addition, an entity that previously did not qualify can now apply for a "commissioner's exemption" (renewable annually) for permission to retain title to farmland, under the new law.

The commissioner of the Department of Agriculture is required to team with the University of Minnesota, the Department of Trade and Economic Development, and the Board of Animal Health to develop a pilot program for verifying claims made by agricultural producers and businesses.

Rep. Tim Finseth (R-Angus) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the legislation. The law is effective Aug. 1, 2000.
HF3312*/SF3223/CH477

Powered by poultry litter
(See Energy, page 29)

**Omnibus state gov't spending law:
Agriculture programs**
(See Government, page 41)

**Omnibus state gov't spending law:
Ethanol payments**
(See Government, page 41)

**Omnibus state gov't spending law:
Setting aside cropland**
(See Government, page 42)

**Tax cuts, rebates provided:
Agricultural assistance**
(See Taxes, page 66)

Four cuts overridden, four stand
(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

No move for Agriculture Dept.
(See Dead Bills, page 79)

★ **ARTS**

**Millions for construction, repairs:
Arts and entertainment**
(See Bonding, page 14)

Four cuts overridden, four stand
(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

★ **BANKING**

Banks at retirement facilities

Banks located within the seven-county metropolitan area are allowed to have part-time locations at nursing homes or senior centers anywhere in the Twin Cities region, under a new law effective April 21, 2000.

State banking laws restrict where banks are allowed to establish and maintain detached facilities. For example, banks are not allowed to open a detached facility closer than 50 feet to one operated by any other bank or closer than 100 feet to the principal office of any other bank.

Prior to the new law, banks were allowed to operate part-time locations at nursing homes and senior citizen housing facilities located within the municipality in which the main bank or branch was located. The new law allows banks with a main bank or branch in the seven-county metropolitan area to open a detached facility at a senior center anywhere within the seven-county area.

Senior citizen advocates requested the legislation to place more banks in housing facilities for convenience.

The measure was included as part of the omnibus financial institutions bill. Another provision of the bill that becomes effective July 1, 2000, requires financial institutions to credit payments to a consumer's loan account as of the date of receipt except when a delay in crediting does not result in a finance or other charge.

If the financial institution fails to credit the payment as of the date of receipt, the new law requires that institution to adjust the consumer's account so that any charges imposed are credited to the consumer's account promptly.

Rep. Greg Davids (R-Preston) and Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul) sponsored the measure.

HF2973/SF2870*/CH427

Falsely reporting stolen checks
(See Crime, page 23)

Paying delinquent child support
(See Family, page 33)

Vehicle forfeiture plan spiked
(See Vetoed Bills, page 75)

★ **BONDING**

Millions for construction, repairs

The 2000 capital investment law provides \$684.3 million for repairs to state facilities and new construction projects.

The House and Senate reached a compromise after original proposals of \$532 million from the House and \$762 million from the Senate.

Gov. Jesse Ventura line-item vetoed eight projects from the bill, but the Legislature successfully overrode four of those vetoes on the session's final day. (See related story, page 77) The vetoes that were not overridden reduced the overall spending by \$750,000.

The final amount includes \$467.6 million in general obligation bonding and \$142 million in direct spending from the state's general fund. Nearly \$30 million will be saved by canceling appropriations for capital projects that were approved in previous years.

Ventura had called for a maximum of \$400 million in general obligation bonding, which was based on the average amount of bonds the state issued over the last 15 years.

The law is well within the state's guidelines for establishing bonding capacity. To maintain the state's AAA bond rating, the state has limited the amount of money it spends on debt service to 3 percent of the total general fund revenue in a biennium.

Under the new law, debt service payments are projected to be less than 2.4 percent of the total revenue.

Major spending areas include \$131 million for the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities system, \$100.2 million for the University of Minnesota, \$80.7 million for K-12 schools, \$73.2 million for improvements to parks and other environmental projects, \$58 million for a new Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) building, and \$44 million for transit in the metropolitan area.

Previous laws giving the governor leeway in issuing bonds are repealed by the new measure. Those laws arguably allowed a

governor to request the commissioner of finance to refuse to sell bonds, thereby causing a project to languish.

The law now simply requires the commissioner of the Department of Finance to issue bonds for the projects funded. The commissioner is given discretion regarding when to issue bonds, based on specific factors — taking advantage of favorable interest rates, managing cash flow requirements for making debt payments, and other financial and legal factors. (Art. 1, Sec. 28)

Rep. Jim Knobloch (R-St. Cloud) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the capital projects legislation.

Here are some other highlights of the law, effective May 16, 2000.

HF4078*/SF3811/CH492

U of M facilities

Overall spending for higher education projects is \$231 million. For most projects, the college or university pays one-third of the payments on the debt, or they are partially funded through nonstate matching funds.

Projects for the University of Minnesota receive about \$100 million.

The largest expense is \$35 million to complete the Molecular Cellular Biology building.

A proposed new Art Building on the Twin Cities campus receives \$18.5 million. The university must raise \$23 million in nonstate matching funds before it will receive the state money.

The second phase of construction for a Microbial and Plant Genomics building at the U of M campus in St. Paul receives \$10 million, which requires \$10 million in nonstate matching funds, pledged from the Cargill Corporation.

A music performance center for the Duluth campus will get \$6.1 million. No funding was provided for a proposed sports center in Duluth.

Other U of M projects that receive funding include \$8 million for a science and math building in Morris, \$6.5 million for a building renovation and addition in Crookston, and \$6 million for greenhouse and bio-containment facilities in St. Paul.

The law provides \$9 million for maintenance and repair projects on all U of M campuses. (Art. 1, Sec. 2)

MnSCU construction

Projects in the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MnSCU) system receive \$131 million, under the new law.



Minnesota State University, Mankato receives \$6.9 million in the 2000 bonding law for a new athletic facility under construction on the campus. The facility, dubbed the Taylor Center, benefited from a donation by Glen Taylor, Mankato businessman and owner of the Minnesota Timberwolves.

The governor's recommendation for MnSCU bonding called for only \$64 million, and it would have funded only metro-area projects, with the exception of asset preservation and maintenance projects statewide.

Many projects in Greater Minnesota receive funding under the law, including \$6.9 million for construction of athletic and academic facilities at Minnesota State University, Mankato. The facility is part of the Taylor Center project, which benefited from a \$9.2 million donation from Minnesota Timberwolves owner and Mankato businessman Glen Taylor.

Anoka-Hennepin Technical College gets \$12.5 million for roof repairs; improvements to the heating, ventilating, and air conditioning system; and other necessary repairs. The MnSCU Board of Trustees had voted to close the school, but the new law pays for the repairs necessary to keep it open.

Other MnSCU projects include \$11.7 million for an information technology center at Minneapolis Community and Technical College, \$11.4 million for a science building at Normandale Community College in Bloomington, \$11 million for renovations at North Hennepin Community College in Brooklyn Park, and \$8 million for a remodeling project at St. Cloud Technical College.

Maintenance and repair projects throughout the MnSCU system will get \$30 million. MnSCU requested \$100 million for maintenance and repair, and officials said schools needed at least \$56 million to prevent the system's \$500 million maintenance backlog from growing even larger.

The law specifies that the maintenance and

repair money must pay for several projects that were line-item vetoed by Ventura in 1999, including a new boiler system for Winona State University and the completion of a heating and air conditioning project at the Hutchinson campus of Ridgewater College.

The law provides \$3.6 million in direct spending from the state's general fund for a project to demolish old homes and expand parking on property owned by Moorhead State University.

Other MnSCU campuses that receive funding under the law are Northwest Technical College in Moorhead, St. Cloud State University, Northland Community Technical College in Thief River Falls, Winona State University, Itasca Community College in Grand Rapids, Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College in Cloquet, Southwest State University in Marshall, and Rochester Community and Technical College.

(Art. 1, Sec. 3)

New BCA building

The law funds one of the governor's top priorities, a \$58 million building for the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA).

The agency's current building is on University Avenue in the Midway neighborhood of St. Paul. The new building will be in St. Paul's Phalen neighborhood.

Department of Public Safety Commissioner Charlie Weaver said the existing building is too small and has severe problems, including pipes that have burst and mold that is growing in the walls due to condensation. Weaver said those problems could compromise DNA samples or other evidence that

is analyzed at the facility for criminal trials.

The House initially proposed spending only \$30 million to renovate the existing building and build a separate lab facility. (Art. 1, Sec. 12)

K-12 education projects

The Department of Children, Families and Learning will oversee \$80.7 million for improvement projects in schools.

From that, the East Metro Magnet School receives \$16 million for a new middle school building in Woodbury. The school is expected to serve about 650 students.

Also under the law, school districts that get funding through the state's Maximum Effort Loan Program include Caledonia, La Porte, Red Lake, Cass Lake, and Ulen-Hitterdahl. The program is designed to help school districts in areas where declining enrollment, economic changes, or other conditions have made it difficult for the local taxpayers to support the school district's needs.

The department also receives \$5 million from the state's general fund to pay for youth enrichment grants. Local governments apply for those grants to build or improve parks and recreation facilities near schools, or to pay for arts and cultural activities, clubs, athletic programs, or other recreational or academic enrichment programs for children. The money also can be used for new soccer fields, a subject that drew attention during the 2000 session.

Libraries in Pelican Rapids and Watonwan County will get \$2.5 million for English as a

second language and other multicultural learning materials. That funding was vetoed by Ventura, but it was restored when the Legislature overrode the veto. (Art. 1, Sec. 5)

Environment and natural resources

Projects related to agriculture, environment, and natural resources receive about \$153 million, under the law.

The Department of Natural Resources gets \$73.2 million for improvements to parks, recreational trails, conservation easements, and other projects. That includes \$16 million for a new educational resource center and visitors' reception area at Como Park in St. Paul, \$14 million for flood mitigation grants in the Red River Valley area, and \$3.3 million to build a new DNR office building in Fergus Falls.

The law provides \$20 million for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program, which establishes easements along the Minnesota River to prevent soil and chemicals from polluting the river. The program is matched by federal funds, which are available through September 2002.

Similar easement programs through the Board of Water and Soil Resources receive \$2.8 million for projects outside the Minnesota River basin.

New state recreation areas with campgrounds will be established in Beltrami and Polk counties.

Big Bog State Recreation Area will be established near Trunk Highway 72 in Beltrami County, and Red River State Recreation Area

will be established near East Grand Forks. The land was donated in each area, and the law provides \$2 million and \$1 million, respectively, for costs of developing facilities in those areas.

The Metropolitan Council receives \$5.6 million for acquiring and developing land for regional parks in the metro area.

A public access project on Lake Minnetonka's Grays Bay gets \$4 million, which will be used to acquire land and create parking areas and boat ramps.

The law allocates \$33.2 million for programs to reduce water pollution and improve wastewater systems through the Department of Trade and Economic Development.

The Department of Agriculture receives \$20 million for Rural Finance Authority loans and \$1.7 million for other loan programs. (Art. 1, Secs. 7-10, 22)

Bus-only transitway

A total \$44 million for transit was backed by Ventura as part of an end-of-session agreement that allowed the governor, House, and Senate to each decide how to spend a portion of the projected ongoing budget surplus. Ventura's portion includes reductions in license tab fees for motor vehicles (a provision in this year's omnibus tax law) and transit spending.

The transit money will mainly pay for designing and building exclusive bus transitways, including the costs of acquiring land and right-of-way. The law does not stipulate where any such transitway would be built, but at least one likely site is between downtown St. Paul and the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport.

The law prohibits that money from being spent on light-rail transit or commuter rail. (Art. 2)

Capitol improvements

An ongoing project to upgrade electrical systems in the Capitol complex gets \$2.5 million, which is one of three Capitol-area building projects in the law.

A comprehensive restoration of the Capitol building receives \$300,000 for pre-design costs. The commissioner of administration will appoint a committee to compile a list of specific maintenance and historic restoration projects.

Also, a renovation project to relocate office space for Capitol Security will be paid for with \$1 million. Capitol Security is being moved to the space that was occupied by



The 2000 bonding law includes full funding to construct a new Bureau of Criminal Apprehension building in St. Paul. The new laboratory and administrative facility is expected to cost \$58 million. Officials said the current facility, located on University Avenue in St. Paul, is too small and is troubled by mechanical and environmental problems.

Emergency Management, which is now located with the Department of Public Safety in downtown St. Paul. The move is needed because of a planned renovation project in the Capitol's southwest terrace.

A use for the space currently used by Capitol Security has not been determined yet, but the Administration Department plans to study possible uses for all of the basement areas of the Capitol. (Art. 1, Sec. 12)

Arts and entertainment

Several arts projects across the state receive funding through the law.

The new Guthrie Theater project in Minneapolis gets \$3 million, which must be matched by an equal amount of nonstate money.

Funding for the Guthrie was vetoed by Ventura, along with a \$1 million arts center in Lanesboro, but both of those vetoes were overridden by the Legislature.

The Heritage Center at St. Anthony Falls in Minneapolis will benefit from \$3 million in state support.

A total of \$500,000 goes to a rooftop garden project at the Minnesota Children's Museum in St. Paul. The garden is expected to enhance other environmental learning programs at the museum.

Three arts projects that failed to receive funding under the law were an \$8 million request to renovate the Schubert Theater in Minneapolis; a restoration project for the U of M riverboat, which was destroyed by fire; and a renovation of the Roy Wilkins Auditorium in St. Paul.

The Penumbra Theater in St. Paul was set to receive \$2.3 million through the 1998 bonding law, but that was cut by \$1 million in the 2000 law. (Art. 1, Secs. 14, 24, 27)

Prison projects

Repair projects at state prisons receive about \$18 million. That includes \$7.5 million to replace the sanitary and storm sewer systems at the state prison in Faribault, \$3.4 million for a remodeling project at Lino Lakes, \$2.7 million to build a sewer system at Stillwater, \$1 million to repair perimeter walls at Stillwater, and other remodeling projects. (Art. 1, Sec. 21)

Other noteworthy projects

The city of Minneapolis received \$8.8 million in grants for several "empowerment zones," which are designated by the federal government for economic development in distressed areas. The money must be matched



Legislators approved \$44 million in funding through fiscal year 2002 for dedicated transitways for bus traffic only. This transitway, pictured above, links the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses of the University of Minnesota.

by an equal amount of nonstate funds.

The money will pay for infrastructure improvements and redevelopment projects to create jobs. One such project is a Minneapolis Great Lakes Center, which will provide job training, child care, and other support services in the former Sears building on Lake Street. The center will also provide office space for businesses.

Other projects that were funded under the law include \$7 million for the Gillette Children's Hospital in St. Paul, \$7 million for the veterans' home in Hastings, \$3 million for public safety training facilities statewide, and \$150,000 for a World War II monument. (Art. 1, Secs. 12, 18-20, 22)

Designing campus buildings

(See Higher Education, page 50)

Public finance provisions

(See Local Government, page 60)

Four cuts overridden, four stand

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

★ **BUSINESS**

Sales of funeral goods

A new law regulates the solicitation and sale of funeral goods and services.

The law prohibits solicitation at a hospital, gravesite, nursing home, or wake without a specific request from the family of the deceased to do so.

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, the new measure

also prohibits an individual from offering goods and services to a person whose death is impending, or to an individual responsible for funeral arrangements of a deceased person within 10 days of that individual's death. Such acts, however, are allowed if the deceased or a relative had made arrangements to discuss plans for the funeral or burial before death occurred.

The measure does not apply to communication between an individual and a funeral provider related by blood, adoption, or marriage.

In cases when the deceased handled his or her own arrangements in advance, the law requires that the funeral provider produce a copy of the agreement and give the copy to the person controlling the disposition of the remains. A copy of the arrangements must change hands no later than 24 hours after first contact between the provider and the individual in charge of the remains.



A new law prohibits anyone from soliciting business for funeral goods or services from family members during certain times — such as at the hospital shortly before or after a death — unless family members have requested it or arrangements were made beforehand.

The law also contains new requirements for pre-death arrangements and a provision allowing a person who makes an advance burial arrangement to cancel plans.

Finally, the law requires that all funeral establishments and providers clearly state who owns the establishment in all business literature, contracts, and correspondence. That provision takes effect Jan. 1, 2001.

Rep. Ann H. Rest (DFL-New Hope) and Sen. Claire A. Robling (R-Prior Lake) sponsored the legislation.

HF2713/SF2686*/CH438

Regulating business subsidies

A new law changes criteria, reporting requirements, and accountability of businesses that receive public subsidies.

The 1999 Legislature passed a law that defined, clarified, and established further criteria for when financial assistance is given from a public entity to a business.

Rep. Dan McElroy (R-Burnsville), the House sponsor of the new measure, said the law clarifies and cleans up some of the 1999 changes.

Under existing law, a municipality may not grant a subsidy until the business receiving it has adopted criteria established at public hearings to evaluate such requests.

The new law, most of which is effective May 16, 2000, further stipulates that the criteria may not be adopted on a case-by-case basis but must set specific minimum requirements that recipients must meet in order to be eligible for the subsidy. That criteria must include a specific wage floor for the jobs created by the subsidized program.

Existing law requires wage and job goals of all subsidies. The new law allows those job goals to be set at zero, if it is determined that job retention and creation are not purposes of the subsidy. A zero job goal would require a public hearing.

The new law also allows a recipient of a subsidy to switch locations within five years of receiving the subsidy, which was prohibited under the 1999 law. The law allows the grantor to approve a recipient's request to move after a public hearing is held.

Effective Jan. 1, 2001, a business that receives state or local government assistance for economic development or job growth purposes must create a net increase in jobs in the state within two years of receiving the assistance.

The government agency providing the assistance must establish wage level and job

creation goals to be met by the business. A business that fails to meet the goals must repay the assistance to the government agency.

Legislative appropriations to the Department of Trade and Economic Development that contain a rider — those that specify the appropriation be granted to a particular business or class of businesses — are subject to new criteria under the new law. The new law requires that the business must set specific wage and job goals to be attained within two years of the benefit date.

That statement must specify the recipient's obligation if the recipient does not attain the goals. At a minimum, the statement must require the recipient failing to meet the job and wage goals to pay back the assistance plus interest.

Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) was the Senate sponsor.

HF3057/SF2893*/CH482

Education requirements for CPAs

A new law will require those seeking to become licensed certified public accountants in the state to complete more educational requirements beginning July 1, 2006.

Currently certified public accountants (CPAs) have to be over 18 years old, to be of "good character," and to have successfully completed an examination in the subjects prescribed by the Board of Accountancy. The new law removes the "good character" clause, and in its place requires that CPAs meet the ethical standards set by the board.

Under existing law, individuals sitting for the CPA exam must hold a master's or bachelor's degree in accounting; complete two years of study with a passing grade average at a college, university or technical college, or a licensed private school; or hold a high school diploma if they have at least an equivalent education or experience, in the opinion of the board.

Under the new law, accounting students will have to hold a baccalaureate or higher degree with a major in accounting in order to take the CPA exam.

The new law also will require that students complete 150 semester or 225 quarter hours of college work before becoming licensed CPAs.

Rep. John Tuma (R-Northfield), the House sponsor of the measure, said that studies show that currently most students have completed about 143 semester hours by the time they take the test.

CPAs who have passed the test prior to July 1, 2006, will be grandfathered in under the new law.

Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) was the Senate sponsor.

HF2969/SF2803*/CH346

Limits on dealership owners

A new law bars auto manufacturers from buying car dealerships in Minnesota.

The law, effective April 15, 2000, forbids manufacturers from buying a dealership and competing with other dealerships in the area.

Rep. Greg Davids (R-Preston), who sponsored the law in the House, said his primary concern is that without this law, manufacturers could own dealerships and would have unfair advantage in competition within the local market.

The law was introduced after General Motors announced last fall it planned to purchase several car dealerships across the United States, Davids said.

Eleven states already have laws barring manufacturers from owning local dealerships, and more states pursued the issue this year, he added.

The law also specifically lists certain unfair market practices that are prohibited, such as refusing to offer all models manufactured in a line to a franchised dealership.

The law does grandfather in one Rochester Saturn dealership, which is already owned by the manufacturer.

Sen. Steven Novak (DFL-New Brighton) sponsored the Senate measure.

HF2731*/SF2753/CH409

Liquor license law

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, changes the requirements for fraternal and charitable clubs attempting to obtain liquor licenses.

The omnibus liquor law requires clubs to have only 30 members to obtain a license. In addition, the law allows specific liquor contracts for special events in several towns, including Anoka, Duluth, Eveleth, and Springfield.

Those items in reference to special events take effect upon action by local communities.

The law reduces the number of club members needed to obtain a liquor license from 50 to 30. The provision addresses the dropping population in some rural areas, said Rep. Erik Paulsen (R-Eden Prairie), House sponsor.

The law also allows commercial

establishments that provide facilities for customers to make wine on the premises for personal or family use only. Individuals under age 21 will be forbidden from helping to make wine.

Liquor stores are able to offer wine-tasting events, under the new law. A wine-tasting event is defined as an activity that does not last beyond four hours and where patrons do not pay for each individual glass of wine. Such events may only be held at a licensed on-sale establishment.

Also, the state fair board may permit the sale, possession, and consumption of strong beer, wine, and spirits at special events that take place on the state fairgrounds outside the run of the state fair. Such events include reunions and conventions.

Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth) sponsored the Senate version.

HF3974/SF3581*/CH440

Electronic pawn records

A law effective March 24, 2000, requires pawnbrokers who use computerized tracking of items to use a uniform electronic format.

Several Minnesota communities already tracked items by computer. The new law just ensures all pawnbrokers use the same computerized system. It also enables police to access the uniform system to check on possible stolen goods.

Most pawnshops keep track of records with paper receipts, though more and more of them are moving to electronic tracking systems. The law will not require the shops to use electronic tracking, but it does require that all the systems in use be compatible.

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), sponsor of the measure in the House, said with thousands of transactions each year, law enforcement is not able to track all of them. A uniform system for those shops that are computerized would help if law enforcement had access to those records, he said.

While only a handful of cities require computerized tracking of pawn items now, Skoglund said he thinks more cities will follow, as they realize it is a better way to catch thieves and return stolen property to rightful owners.

Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the law in the Senate.

HF3766*/SF3673/CH274

No conflict for coroners

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, a new law clarifies conflict of interest guidelines governing county coroners who also work in the private sector.

Bystate law, county coroners are elected or appointed by the county board and are therefore public officials. State law prohibits county officials from receiving any compensation from a private business venture involving a contract with the county.

The new law exempts the coroner or a coroner's investigator from the state's contracting law, allowing them — even though they are public officials — to be paid by hospitals and HMOs even if that hospital has a contract with the county.

Most coroners are medical examiners employed by a hospital or are local funeral directors. As such, they are linked with private business because of the nature of the job.

The law's exemption also applies to those local funeral directors who may also contract with a county for coroner services, which are specifically what the new law addresses.

Rep. Tim Wilkin (R-Eagan), House sponsor of the legislation, said the proposal came from Dakota County, which does private contracting for coroner services.

Sen. William Belanger (R-Bloomington) sponsored the Senate measure.

HF3202/SF2789*/CH360

Registering custom motorcycles

Custom motorcycle manufacturers are required to prove they legally purchased the major components of the bike, under a law effective April 21, 2000.

"There are a lot of businesses that build custom motorcycles," said Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen), who sponsored the measure in the House. "They are very neat, and very expensive."

Once a motorcycle is completed, the manufacturer must obtain a title so the bike is legally registered. To obtain a title, under the new law, the manufacturer must provide receipts and documentation for the larger components, such as the motor and frame pieces.

Documentation would not be needed for smaller items, such as handle bars, Workman explained.

The law was necessary because law enforcement had tracked stolen motorcycle parts to some of these shops, Workman said.

Most larger components have serial numbers or reference numbers, which can be tracked, proving the piece was from a stolen

cycle, officials said. Motorcycle groups asked for the new law.

Previously, the Department of Public Safety required more paperwork be turned in before a title was granted. For instance, a bond was required to protect the department in case of lawsuits.

Another measure within the law eliminates the maximum fee a person can charge a truck driver to inspect a semi-trailer.

Under prior law, the maximum charge for an inspection was \$50. The maximum fee is repealed and the charge will now be determined by the market.

"Truckers are finding they can't find anyone to inspect their vehicle at that rate," Workman said.

It takes an inspector between 90 minutes and two hours to examine a semi-trailer, Workman said. State law requires the annual inspection. Prior to this law, few licensed inspectors would agree to do the examination because of the low payment, Workman said.

The inspection law only applies to vehicles that weigh more than 26,000 pounds.

Sen. Dave Kleis (R-St. Cloud) sponsored the Senate measure.

HF2953/SF3023*/CH426

Reducing cleanup fees

A new law reduces the fees collected from dry cleaners to clean up chemical spills, but the reduction will last for only about a year.

Officials with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency say there is a slight surplus in the funds collected and used for cleanup. Effective April 5, 2000, the law is intended to give businesses a temporary break, but agency officials say there is no way to accurately predict how much money will be needed in the future.

The state typically collects about \$800,000 annually in registration fees. The money is used to offset costs for cleaning up any chemical spills relating to dry cleaning.

The commissioner of the Department of Revenue collects the money.

The new law allows the commissioner to adjust the fees collected, reducing the total assessments to \$650,000 for 2000.

Depending on the size of a dry cleaning operation, the owner pays between \$1,000 and \$3,000 to the state each year. Dry cleaning business owners pay the registration by Oct. 1 of each year, under the new law. Previously, the fees were due July 1.

Dale Trippler, principle planner for the

Pollution Control Agency, said the state typically spends \$300,000 to \$500,000 annually on cleanup costs.

Though this new law does not permanently reduce fees, the state may later determine that such permanent reductions are appropriate in future years, if the general costs of clean-up go down, Tripler said.

Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen) and Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury) sponsored the law.

The \$650,000 cap in fees collected will expire July 1, 2001, meaning the total dollar amount collected could climb back to \$800,000 in subsequent years.

HF2940*/SF2735/CH333

Telephone equipment depreciation

A new law effective April 25, 2000, allows telephone companies more flexibility in establishing the costs of depreciation of telephone equipment.

Prior to the change in law, the Public Utilities Commission set the rates and methods that telephone companies could depreciate their equipment. Officials from the telephone industry testified that because of rapidly changing technologies, they have been buying new equipment faster than their old equipment is depreciating.

The new law gives telephone companies more flexibility in depreciating telephone equipment. The Public Utilities Commission retains the power to fix depreciation rates and methods but only for the purposes of a hearing to determine or investigate wholesale or retail telephone rates or to set any level of universal support for customer service.

Rep. Greg Davids (R-Preston) and Sen. Steven Novak (DFL-New Brighton) were the sponsors of the measure.

HF2451*/SF2271/CH436

Registering corporations

A new law making slight changes to the corporate registration requirements in the state became effective on April 14, 2000.

The measure clarifies and cleans up laws relating to the state's corporate registration records.

Minnesota corporations are required to file a registration annually with the secretary of state that lists the legal corporate name and address, as well as the name and address of the chief executive officer.

There is no fee for filing the registration as

long as the form is filed annually. The registration requirements help the secretary of state keep its corporate records up to date.

Under previous law, a corporation would lose good standing with the state if it missed filing the form and to reinstate corporate good standing required a \$25 fee. The state would statutorily dissolve a corporation if it failed to file the form for three consecutive years.

Under the new law, the state will statutorily dissolve the corporation after one missed year rather than three. The form must be filed by Dec. 31 of each year.

Also under the new law, the secretary of state is required to mail the form directly to the corporation's registered office address rather than having the Department of Revenue mail the form in the corporate tax information, as was the previous practice.

The law also changes registration requirements for non-Minnesota corporations that do business in the state. Under the old law, those corporations filed a registration with a fee based on the taxable income in the state. The minimum filing fee was \$60. The new law establishes a flat filing fee of \$115 for all non-Minnesota corporations filing their annual registrations with the state.

The law also provides that the digital signatures of public and local officials on government records are sufficient to meet legal signature requirements.

Rep. Jim Seifert (R-Woodbury) and Sen. David Knutson (R-Burnsville) sponsored the measure.

HF3066/SF2783*/CH395

Measuring standards for wood

All contract wood sales must be measured by a state standard, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

According to conservation officials in the Department of Natural Resources, most lumber dealers in Minnesota already use a standard dubbed "Scribner decimal C log rule." This system of measuring logs is useful to loggers because Minnesota forests yield smaller trees, generally less than 24 inches in diameter.

The law incorporates the Scribner system into Minnesota statute. The system requires each log to be measured individually to determine the "board feet" obtained from the log.

Some western states and Canada, where larger trees are harvested, use the Doyle

measuring system to determine the board feet in a log, said Rep. Roxann Daggett (R-Frazee), who sponsored the legislation in the House. The Doyle system is beneficial for larger logs, but not for smaller trees found in Minnesota.

The legislation came from one of Daggett's constituents, who believes that he was "shorted" on wood because the supplier used the Doyle measuring system in the contract.

The new law pertains only to logs and not finished lumber.

Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the Senate version.

HF1333/SF2193*/CH301

Requirements for contracts

(See Agriculture, page 9)

Auto glass rebate limit

(See Consumers, page 18)

Penalties for unscrupulous contractors

(See Consumers, page 19)

Fake ID penalties

(See Crime, page 21)

Underwater lumber recovery

(See Environment, page 32)

Omnibus state gov't spending law:

Underground fuel tanks

(See Government, page 42)

Bidding for state purchases

(See Government, page 45)

Helping pharmacists meet demand

(See Health, page 48)

Selling manufactured homes

(See Housing, page 51)

Nursing home closure process

(See Human Services, page 55)

Liability for loaners

(See Insurance, page 56)

Cutting administrative costs

(See Insurance, page 56)

Standards for commercial suits

(See Law, page 59)

Evading sales tax payments

(See Taxes, page 67)

Highway named after contractor

(See Transportation, page 71)

Veto kills towing bill

(See Vetoed Bills, page 75)

★ CHILDREN

Investigating child abuse cases

A new law effective April 15, 2000, repeals a 1999 domestic abuse law defining neglect and replaces it with language redefining counties' responsibilities in domestic violence cases affecting children.

The law eliminates language that required counties to investigate cases where there is any child abuse, including verbal or other nonphysical abuse. The repealed law also required an investigation if a child was within sight or sound of any attempted abuse.

Several groups, representing those advocating for domestic violence victims and county social service administrators, joined together asking legislators to repeal the law because of its costs. County administrators estimated the old law would cost \$30 million statewide if fully implemented.

The \$30 million projection is based on the additional workers needed to investigate all the new mandated cases.

The new language requires county investigation only when the parent "endangers the child's mental or physical health," the parent engages in "repeated domestic assault," or the child "witnessed repeated incidents" of domestic violence. Specific guidelines for investigations take effect July 1, 2001 if funding is provided for implementation.

The new law also states that the local welfare agency shall consider the safety of the child and the victim when determining action.

Under the repealed law, a victim might have chosen to not report an abusive situation out of fear that he or she would be found in neglect if that person kept living with or moved back in with the abuser.

The new law also requires homeless shelter employees to attempt to contact the parents of a runaway within 72 hours. The employee must tell the parents or guardian the runaway's location and status, unless there are compelling reasons to withhold that information.

Rep. Lynda Boudreau (R-Faribault) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the law.

HF3176/SF3410*/CH401

Fake ID penalties

(See Crime, page 21)

Schools get say in Profile

(See Education, page 27)

Spending for education initiatives:**Family education funding**

(See Education, page 27)

No more extra games

(See Education, page 28)

Parenting plans become law

(See Family, page 33)

Paying delinquent child support

(See Family, page 33)

Designating custodians for children

(See Family, page 34)

Teens with mental illness

(See Family, page 34)

Omnibus state gov't spending law:**Child labor violations**

(See Government, page 40)

Monarch becomes state butterfly

(See Government, page 43)

Training for care providers

(See Health, page 48)

Newborn drop-off law

(See Human Services, page 52)

Blocking Internet pornography

(See Dead Bills, page 79)

Regulating violent video games

(See Dead Bills, page 79)

Selling paintball guns to minors

(See Dead Bills, page 79)

★ CONSUMERS

Auto glass rebate limit

A new law limits rebates from auto glass companies to \$35, effective April 7, 2000. It also establishes a new standard for determining reasonable costs for glass replacement, effective Aug. 1, 2000.

In cases where the insurance company and the auto glass shop cannot agree, the law requires insurance companies to pay a reasonable cost for windshield replacement based on a market survey of auto glass replacement costs from regions around the state.

The survey is to be funded voluntarily by the insurance and auto glass industry.

The Department of Commerce is required to coordinate the study. Cost of the survey is estimated at \$35,000 a year. There is expected to be no cost to the state.

According to an insurance company study last year, Minnesota's auto glass replacement costs were 69 percent higher than the national average and were the highest in the nation. Many Minnesota auto glass dealers offered boxes of steaks, rebates of up to \$500 to customers, or other costly incentives to lure customers.

Rep. Ken Wolf (R-Burnsville) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the law.

HF2656*/SF3441/CH342



Auto glass companies are limited to \$35 in rebates and incentives to customers, under a new law. The measure also establishes a standard for determining reasonable costs for replacement.

Penalties for unscrupulous contractors

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, provides new criminal and civil penalties for contractors who fail to complete work on house projects they've been paid to do.

A tornado that hit St. Peter in spring 1998 devastated much of that area. Rep. Julie Storm (R-St. Peter), House sponsor of the new law, said she heard complaints about an unscrupulous contractor hired to fix damaged homes who did not follow through on his commitments.

The contractor collected money from homeowners, then did not pay subcontractors. The subcontractors then placed liens on the homes, whose owners thought they had finished paying for the repairs. The contractor eventually went bankrupt, but the liens were already placed on the homes.

That contractor was later ordered to serve two months in jail and to repay the homeowners.

A builder, material supplier, or subcontractor can place a lien on a property if they are not paid for work done on the property. Contractors should receive a lien-waiver from a subcontractor once that subcontractor has been paid, Storm said.

A felony penalty for theft in such cases is established under the law. The maximum penalty is 20 years in prison and a \$100,000 fine.

Under the previous law, the maximum theft charge available for such situations was a gross misdemeanor, with a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a \$3,000 fine.

The law also allows homeowners to seek civil penalties from contractors.

Shareholders, officers, and directors of a contracting company who are aware of the theft could also face criminal and civil penalties, under the law.

The law requires that money for a construction project be held in trust to pay subcontractors. No separate funds need to be set up to do this.

Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the Senate version.

HF2563*/SF2381/CH430

Gasoline additives banned

(See Environment, page 29)

Prescription drug cards

(See Health, page 48)

Making homes more efficient

(See Housing, page 51)



A new law provides new criminal and civil penalties for contractors who fail to complete work on house projects they've been paid to do. The law was brought forward after a tornado hit St. Peter in 1998. A contractor in the city took money from homeowners but did not pay the subcontractors, and the necessary work was not completed.

Apartment utility payments

(See Housing, page 51)

Tax cuts, rebates provided:

Sales tax exemptions

(See Taxes, page 66)

State sales of information

(See Dead Bills, page 80)

Telemarketing practice questioned

(See Dead Bills, page 80)

★ **CRIME**

Law targets sex offenders

An \$18.4 million judiciary spending law aims to improve tracking of sex offenders, increase the number of sex offenders required to register with the state, and establish the framework for a statewide criminal justice information system.

The 1999 abduction and murder of Katie Poirier prompted several of the law's provisions. The man found guilty of the crime had been convicted of sex offenses six previous times. He also habitually took the names of each of his wives after marrying them, which made it difficult for authorities to track him by name.

Dubbed "Katie's Law," the measure makes it more difficult for convicted felons to change their names. It requires some sex offenders to register for life and to have their names and registration information posted on the Internet.

Spending provisions of the new law are effective July 1, 2000.

Here are some other highlights of the law, sponsored by Rep. Sherry Broecker (R-Little Canada) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul). HF2688*/SF2769/CH311

Sex offender registration

In Minnesota, a person must register under the predatory offender law if the person is convicted of committing a sex or sex-related offense, or is convicted of another felony such as rape-murder, kidnapping of a minor victim, assault, or indecent exposure while in the presence of a minor.

In addition, predatory offenses include those committed by an individual civilly committed as a sexually psychopathic personality or a sexually dangerous person for having engaged in harmful sexual conduct.

Existing law also requires people to register if they committed such offenses inside or outside Minnesota within the past 10 years.

The new law requires people convicted of other enumerated violent crimes if they have a prior record of sex offenses that predate the registration law. It also requires predatory offenders to include their criminal history and other personal information with their registration. The information is for law enforcement purposes only.

It also requires out-of-state residents who work or attend school in Minnesota to register those addresses. In addition, Minnesotans who work or attend school in another state must also register in that state.

Offenders must renew their registration annually. The local law enforcement agency



A new law prompted by the abduction and murder of Katie Poirier spends \$18.4 million on criminal justice programs in the state. The law, supported by Katie's parents Pam and Steve Poirier, pictured above on the House floor during debate, aims to improve tracking of sex offenders.

will send each person a notice and if the person does not comply with registration requirements, his or her records can be made available to the public via a number of formats in an effort to locate the individual.

Registrations must include the addresses of the person's primary residence; secondary residences including those for recreational purposes; any property owned, leased, or rented; the person's work; and the person's residence while attending school.

Offenders also must register the year, model, make, license plate number, and color of vehicles they own and drive regularly.

Changes in these items must be reported right away to the local law enforcement entity. An offender must register for 10 years from the date he or she was released from prison or placed on probation, whichever was earlier.

Lifetime registration

Several types of situations now require lifetime registration, under the new law.

Anyone convicted more than once of any offense that requires registration in Minnesota or any other state must register for life.

Also, individuals who commit aggravated offenses, including sexual acts accompanied by force or involving a victim under age 12, must register for life.

Finally, sexual predators, those committed as sexual psychopaths, or sexually dangerous people, must register for life.

In addition, the state Department of Corrections will be required to maintain a Web site where all the names of level 3 sex offenders, the most serious offenders, will be posted.

Probation officers

The law provides nearly \$5.2 million to the Department of Corrections to increase staff and decrease caseloads for those handling the probation cases of sex offenders and other offenders in need of intensive supervision.

The provision aims to employ more probation officers to handle felony sex offenders and other high risk offenders in an effort to reduce the number of cases already assigned to probation officers.

Corrections officials said many probation officers have too much work and too many offenders to monitor. As a result, they said, some offenders have slipped through the cracks.

Increased staff also would allow them to focus more on rehabilitating offenders, rather than just making sure they adhere to their probation agreements, officials said.

Criminal justice information

Another \$13 million in the law is designated for the development of the statewide information system that is intended to integrate data from local law enforcement agencies on current and former offenders.

Most of the money is designated for technology improvements through the Department of Public Safety and the Minnesota Supreme Court.

In addition, a total of \$1 million in grants will be available to counties to implement improvements necessary to send "hot file" information to the state. Such a file involves information on offenders currently on probation or awaiting trial on a charge.

The \$3.5 million for the Supreme Court will be used to develop a court information system for the counties so all data statewide can be merged into one system.

Name change procedures

The law also changes procedures for felons to legally change their names.

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, felons can change their names only if they follow several new guidelines.

First, the applicant must send written copies of the application to the prosecuting

agency, the victim, the person's corrections agent, and the law enforcement agency that investigated the crime for which he or she was convicted.

Then the applicant must prove that the name change is not intended to defraud, mislead, injure another, or compromise public safety.

The prosecuting agency has 30 days to object to such an application on the basis that the name change is intended for any of these purposes.

The court must grant a name change, under the law, if not doing so somehow would violate the applicant's constitutional rights.

Curbing meth manufacturing

A law effective Aug. 1, 2000, aims to curb the production of the illegal drug known as methamphetamine.

Anhydrous ammonia, a common fertilizer used on Minnesota farms, is one of the ingredients used in making the powerful stimulant. The law makes improper transportation, theft, or tampering with anhydrous ammonia a felony.

Methamphetamine, also known as "crystal meth" or "crank," is a powerful synthetic drug that is known to give long-lasting highs to users. The drug is made with several common household and over-the-counter products.

Anhydrous ammonia is valuable to farmers because of its nitrogen content. Thieves typically use small, makeshift containers to collect, store and transport the ammonia once stolen from farmers' tanks or agricultural facilities, according to a report by the state Department of Agriculture.

The new law does not prohibit farmers from obtaining and storing the chemical.

Under the law, illegal tampering, theft, or transporting the chemical will result in a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$50,000 fine.

Although the chemical is nonflammable, it can be extremely dangerous. Contact with the chemical can dry the skin and contact with the eye can cause blindness.

The law also includes language saying a person who attempts to steal anhydrous ammonia has no civil cause of action against the rightful owner of the chemical.

Because anhydrous ammonia is corrosive, it can weaken and destroy propane tanks that were not made to store the chemical. Thieves typically use improper storage tanks, which

can lead to a dangerous situation if the valve or tank bursts.

The anhydrous ammonia measure, originally introduced by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison), is part of a larger new law that regulates meat inspection and other agricultural policy issues (See related story, page 10).

Rep. Tim Finseth (R-Angus) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the measure.

HF3312*/SF3223/CH477

Fake ID penalties

Penalties are increased for people under age 21 who attempt to purchase alcohol, under a new law.

The law also allows alcohol merchants — from liquor store clerks to nightclub bartenders — to confiscate what they believe to be false identification cards. The person confiscating the identification would be required to turn it over to the police within 24 hours.

The law makes it a gross misdemeanor on a second offense for a person under age 21 to attempt to buy alcohol. Minors who attempt to purchase tobacco with false identification also could have their driver's license suspended, under the law.

The new law allows the commissioner of public safety to suspend a minor's driver's license for up to 90 days if the minor attempted to purchase alcohol with false identification.

Rep. Peggy Leppik (R-Golden Valley), who sponsored the measure in the House, said the measure is necessary to enforce state laws on selling alcohol to minors.

"The intent is to create a meaningful deterrent to using false IDs," Leppik said. "To many people, it is worth the risk because the consequences are few."

The House rejected the measure at one point, sending the bill back to conference committee, although it had passed the Senate without a dissenting vote. The legislation returned from conference committee took further steps to lower sanctions against clerks who mistakenly sell tobacco to minors.

Previously, state law called for a gross misdemeanor charge on a first offense for a clerk who sells tobacco to a minor. The new law provides for a misdemeanor penalty on the first offense and provides a gross misdemeanor penalty only if the clerk is caught selling tobacco to minors twice in a five-year period.



A new law increases penalties for people under age 21 who attempt to purchase alcohol. The law allows merchants to confiscate any identification they think is false and turn it over to police within 24 hours. It also increases the penalty for a second conviction for underage purchase of alcohol to a gross misdemeanor.

Sen. David Knutson (R-Burnsville) sponsored the Senate version. The law is effective Aug. 1, 2000.

HF2655/SF2845*/CH472

Serving court orders

A new law allows law enforcement officers to serve a short notice instead of a full court order for protection in domestic abuse cases.

The law, most of which is effective Aug. 1, 2000, creates a shortened notification process that officers can use in lieu of serving the full court documents to people.

The idea behind the law is that many defendants and parties to a domestic abuse case are hard to find, and this measure allows them to be formally served if an officer encounters them in a routine traffic stop or other police action.

For instance, if an officer pulls over a car for speeding and the officer learns that a court is trying to contact that person to serve a domestic abuse court order, the officer is able to give a notification form to that person, under the new law.

An officer could serve paperwork at any time, including Sundays or legal holidays, the law states.

The notification form must include the names of the parties involved, the county that served the order, the name of the judge, and the date of a hearing.

The short order form will direct the

recipient to report to the sheriff's office or courthouse where the proceeding is set to take place to pick up the full copy of the order for protection.

The officer also can detain the person as long as necessary in order to fill out and serve the person with the short form, under the law.

According to the law, a scheduled hearing can take place if the papers were served at least 12 hours before the hearing, and the person receiving the papers must appear. However, the person who received the papers may request a continuance of up to five days.

Previously, the hearing could not begin until five days had passed after the court papers were served. That new provision is effective April 25, 2000.

The law also allows an officer to arrest a person who violates a pretrial no-contact order, even if the officer wasn't present at the time of the violation. The orders, often issued in domestic abuse cases, require that the defendant have no contact with whoever is named in the order, typically the victim and their family.

Finally, the law creates a felony for a person who causes malicious punishment of a child. The law says the violator may be charged with a felony if the child is under age 4 and has sustained bodily harm to the head, eyes, or neck, or has suffered multiple bruises. It also permits felony charges against repeat violators of the malicious punishment law.

The maximum penalty for the felony would be five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.



A new law allows police officers to serve a short notice rather than a full court order for protection in domestic abuse cases. The new law will allow officers to use the procedure if, for example, they make a traffic stop and encounter someone who has been difficult to locate to be served with a court order.

Rep. Doug Fuller (R-Bemidji) and Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the legislation.
HF1067/SF551*/CH437

Cracking down on pimps

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, expands penalties for people who lure teens into prostitution.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), the law aims to curb solicitors, or pimps, from pushing young children, both boys and girls, into prostitution.

The law makes it a felony for a person to solicit a juvenile under age 18 into prostitution. The maximum penalty is 20 years in prison and a \$40,000 fine.

Under previous law, a juvenile had to be under age 16 for a felony charge.

The hike in age from 16 to 18 means more pimps will go to prison, rather than facing jail time or probation, Clark said.

A task force report submitted to the House Crime Prevention Committee this session estimated that 1,000 Minnesota teens are currently involved in prostitution.

The law also requires the commissioner of public safety to study and make recommendations on training officers to combat prostitution. The study must include information on ways to increase penalties and prosecution of solicitors. The study provision is effective July 1, 2000.

Previous law already established that luring adults into prostitution is a gross misdemeanor.

Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the measure in the Senate.
HF2830*/SF2771/CH431

More time to sue for abuse

Domestic abuse victims will have more time to consider filing civil charges against their perpetrator, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The law extends the statute of limitations in domestic abuse cases from the previous standard of two years to six years. A victim can sue another person for assault, battery, false imprisonment, or personal injury, as defined by the statutes on domestic abuse.

Rep. Dave Bishop (R-Rochester), who sponsored the legislation in the House, explained that the statute of limitations will begin at the time of the last incident.

This new law pertains only to civil charges and financial compensation, and does not address criminal charges.

Under existing law, the state can seek criminal charges in domestic abuse cases up to three years after an assault. However, the statute of limitations is extended if the abuse included criminal sexual assault or led to the death of the victim.

The law also allows Ramsey County to establish a pilot project domestic abuse unit. Once created, the unit would prosecute cases, recognize interests of children in abuse cases, and reduce the victims' exposure to domestic abuse. If Ramsey County chooses to create the program, the county will be required to report its results to the Legislature next year.

Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the measure in the Senate.
HF47/SF11*/CH471

Domestic violence prevention

A new law establishes a new state office to prevent domestic violence and sexual assault.

Effective July 1, 2000, the law creates the office of domestic violence and sexual assault prevention, establishes a director position, and establishes an interagency task force on domestic abuse and sexual assault prevention.

The office is to be placed within the Department of Public Safety.

The law outlines the director's duties, which include advocating victims' rights, increasing education and awareness, supporting litigation, initiating policy changes, and building partnerships with law enforcement and the courts.

The law also creates guidelines for putting together the task force, including representatives from the departments of Corrections, Health, Human Services, Economic Security, and Children, Families and Learning. The task force also must have a county attorney, city attorney, and a judge.

The director of the new domestic violence office must serve as chair of the task force.

The task force will evaluate the progress of the director and the office. In addition, the task force is required to establish a strategic plan for the director.

Rep. Larry Howes (R-Hackensack) and Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the measure.

HF3331*/SF2980/CH368

No credit for repeat offenders

Young offenders will no longer receive credit for time they have served in juvenile facilities if they fail to meet conditions on a stayed adult sentence, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The new law alters the provisions related to extended juvenile jurisdiction, a juvenile court procedure for teens who have committed serious crimes. The procedure results in a dual sentence: a juvenile disposition, under which the offender may be confined in a juvenile correctional facility, and a stayed prison sentence, which is not activated unless the offender commits a new offense or commits a serious violation of the juvenile

disposition. Offenders remain subject to the dual extended juvenile justice sentence until they are 21 years old.

The new measure pertains to offenders who commit a violation and, as a result, are sent to prison. It provides that time spent by the offender in the juvenile correctional facility cannot be subtracted from the total length of the now-activated prison sentence.

Rep. Andrew Westerberg (R-Blaine), House sponsor of the measure, said the change aims to stop juvenile offenders from benefiting from juvenile-detention time that "ate up" much of their adult prison sentence.

For instance, a stayed sentence for a crime might be one year in prison, but if the juvenile had previously served 10 months in a juvenile detention center, previous law would have cut the stayed sentence to two months.

Westerberg said the law will mean even more prison time for those who break the conditions of a dual extended juvenile justice sentence by re-offending.

"It says that if they mess up, they would be hit with the full adult sentence," he said. "It says we are serious about crime."

Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the Senate version.

HF2067*/SF2071/CH255

Penalties for assaulting officers

A person who physically assaults an officer during an arrest is subject to gross misdemeanor charges even if the attack does not cause any "demonstrable bodily harm," under a law effective April 25, 2000.

The law also provides for a felony charge if someone escapes from police custody for a felony-related action, even if that person has not yet been charged or convicted of a crime. The violator could face a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Previous law allowed for a felony only if the person fled after being charged or convicted of a felony.

The new law establishes that officials no longer have to prove demonstrable harm in a situation involving an assault against an officer. They merely need to prove that an assault took place.

Previously, there was no additional penalty if an assault did not result in visible harm.

That new provision stems from a case in which an officer was struck in the groin by someone who was resisting arrest. The action did not result in demonstrable bodily harm, so the assailant could only be charged with a misdemeanor.

Rep. Tim Mahoney (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Charles Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul) sponsored the legislation.

HF2958/SF2830*/CH441

Falsely reporting stolen checks

Falsely claiming that blank checks or debit cards have been stolen will bring misdemeanor charges, under a law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The law makes it a misdemeanor crime for someone to falsely tell his or her financial institution that checks are missing or stolen.

The law aims to address scenarios where individuals write several bad checks and then seek to avoid their responsibilities by reporting to the bank that those checks were stolen.

Rep. Rich Stanek (R-Maple Grove) and Sen. Dave Johnson (DFL-Bloomington) sponsored the legislation.

HF2751/SF3455*/CH354

Inmate treatment, health care

The Department of Corrections will be allowed to operate residential treatment programs for juveniles, under a law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The programs will focus on preventing the offenders from committing further crimes. Juveniles could enter these short-term programs if they have committed less serious offenses. Juveniles who are considered serious offenders will continue to be sent to the state's juvenile correctional facility in Red Wing.

Courts and social service agencies could place a youth in a residential treatment program with the goal of stopping the youths from becoming repeat offenders.

State, federal, and local dollars will pay the costs of these treatment programs. The programs will compete with private juvenile centers across the state.

The law also allows the department to contract for health care services with private companies, effective Aug. 1, 2000. Previously, the department directed and provided health care services.

The department also is authorized, under the law, to enter into rental agreements for transitional housing programs for recently released adult inmates. The 1999 Legislature appropriated \$150,000 through 2002 for the program, officials said. The new law provides for how that money can be spent.

Rep. Andrew Westerberg (R-Blaine) and Sen. Thomas Neuville (R-Northfield) sponsored the measure.

HF3370/SF3330*/CH299

Police chases, tribal forces

A new law clarifies the crime of fleeing a police officer in a motor vehicle.

If a driver fails to stop when signaled by police, even though that person doesn't speed up, he or she can be charged with fleeing, under a new provision effective Aug. 1, 2000.

Previous law said that any attempt to elude police by such methods as speeding up or extinguishing headlights, and not merely refusing to stop, would be considered a felony.

Supporters said the change was necessary to correct a technicality in the law that allowed a case to be dismissed because the driver maintained the same rate of speed when signaled to stop by an officer.

The law also expands the definition of a law enforcement officer in the fleeing law to include a police officer of a federally recognized tribe. That provision is effective April 15, 2000.

The tribal police portion of the law stems from a court case in which a judge dismissed a drunken driving case because the agency employing the tribal police officer who arrested the driver did not have the unlimited annual liability insurance required by statute.

Under the new law, tribal police forces are not required to carry unlimited annual liability insurance. Cities in Minnesota have unlimited annual insurance premiums through the League of Minnesota Cities. However, under the law, a tribal force must have insurance with an annual cap of three times the amount of a single occurrence, which is \$3 million.

Rep. Steve Smith (R-Mound) and Sen. Dave Johnson (DFL-Bloomington) sponsored the legislation.

HF3825/SF3338*/CH411

Treating sex offenders

A new law effective April 12, 2000, will send civilly committed sex offenders to prison instead of continuing in treatment programs if they refuse to participate in treatment.

The sex offender is no longer able to plead his or her case to a special review board, under the law.

The cost of keeping an offender in treatment is three times the cost of correctional facilities, said Rep. Mary Liz Holberg (R-Lakeville), House sponsor of the measure.

She said the law gives offenders incentive to choose treatment given the alternative of prison.

To be a civilly committed as a predatory sex offender, someone has been found by a court to have engaged in harmful sexual conduct in the past and that person would be likely to repeat the conduct because of a mental disorder.

About 15 predatory offenders are committed each year in the state, and none have ever been released, Holberg said. The law also requires a study examining sex offender policy and management.

Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF3457/SF2858*/CH359

Fugitive apprehension unit

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, creates a formal fugitive apprehension unit in the Department of Corrections.

The unit is granted limited police powers to investigate and arrest Department of Corrections escapees and parole violators.

There was already an apprehension unit with 13 employees. However, that unit did not have police powers, and the workers could not carry firearms. Under the new law, those employees must be trained, licensed peace officers.

House sponsor Rep. Rich Stanek (R-Maple Grove) said there were three things he wanted to accomplish with this law. First, he wanted to give the workers the adequate tools to do their jobs, which includes the right to carry firearms. The law also requires the officers in the unit to receive deadly force training.

Second, the law establishes the flow of information between corrections officials working inside a prison and police officers working the street. The information exchange is necessary because some inmates still have ties to illegal gang and drug activity, Stanek said.

Finally, the police powers are limited to hunting the fugitives and parole violators, so the unit could concentrate on its task.

Under the law, the unit is required to inform a city's police force when the unit enters a town to conduct surveillance or to make arrests.

The law also gives the fugitive apprehension unit initial processing authority — such as

taking the fugitive's fingerprints and photos — unless directed differently by the law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction.

Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF3003/SF3097*/CH291

Drug change delayed

A new law delays the classification of the prescription painkiller Carisoprodol as a controlled substance for at least one more year.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 2000, represents the third consecutive year the Legislature has delayed the effective date for classifying the painkiller and muscle relaxant. It was originally set to be scheduled in August 1998.

Under the law, Carisoprodol will become a schedule IV controlled substance on Aug. 1, 2001. Previous law would have made the drug a controlled substance on Aug. 1, 2000.

Officials say they needed to delay the action another year while the U.S. Food and Drug Administration examines the painkiller to determine its effects.

Under Minnesota law, a schedule IV controlled substance is a drug that has a low potential for abuse and it is currently accepted for medical treatment in the United States. However, abuse may lead to physical or psychological dependence.

Doctors can prescribe drugs in schedule II to schedule V, but cannot prescribe drugs in schedule I. Classifying a drug like Carisoprodol as a controlled substance would make it more difficult for doctors to prescribe.

Scheduling is done on the state level, which is usually consistent with federal drug regulations. Carisoprodol is not a controlled substance on the federal level.

Rep. Sherry Broecker (R-Little Canada) and Sen. Charles Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul) sponsored the legislation.

HF2774/SF2485*/CH262

Felony DWI study

Legislators have agreed to study possible felony penalties for repeat drunken driving offenders, but no felony penalties will be applied as a result of this year's action.

Gov. Jesse Ventura signed a law that creates a "driving while impaired working group." The law is effective May 16, 2000.

During the 2000 session, some legislators had sought to make it a felony for a person to accumulate four or more drunken driving convictions in a 10-year span. At least 35 other states have some form of felony DWI law.

However, legislators eventually agreed to examine the issue further this year. Many legislators were concerned about the corrections costs that would be created down the line.

The working group must include legislators, county attorneys, public defenders, and the state commissioners of corrections, public safety, and finance.

The law requires the working group to study and recommend by Sept. 1, 2000, how to implement felony penalties. The group must determine the most cost-effective man-



Legislators debated instituting felony penalties for repeated drunken driving offenses during the 2000 Legislative Session. However, concerns over increased incarceration costs prompted officials to pass a new law calling for a working group to recommend how to institute felony penalties, including the most effective manner for implementation and the number of offenses needed to reach a felony level.

ner, the number of offenses needed to reach a felony-level, the length of incarceration, and whether a penalty should have mandatory prison time.

The new law also requires the Department of Corrections to develop a plan to determine where to confine felony offenders, which must be presented to the Legislature by Dec. 1, 2000.

"It assumes there will be a felony DWI, and this is (to discover) how to best implement it," said Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center).

It is still unclear what the total cost would be to incarcerate felony DWI offenders, although one report estimated it would add 1,100 people to the state's correctional facilities.

Rep. Doug Fuller (R-Bemidji) and Sen. Dave Johnson (DFL-Bloomington) sponsored the legislation.

HF2995/SF2677*/CH478

Millions for construction, repairs:

New BCA building

(See Bonding, page 12)

Millions for construction, repairs:

Prison projects

(See Bonding, page 14)

Electronic pawn records

(See Business, page 16)

Registering custom motorcycles

(See Business, page 16)

Investigating child abuse cases

(See Children, page 18)

Penalties for unscrupulous contractors

(See Consumers, page 19)

Spending for education initiatives:

Crime-related levies

(See Education, page 26)

Card counting devices prohibited

(See Gambling, page 35)

Gambling fraud penalties

(See Gambling, page 35)

Expanding warrant authority

(See Gambling, page 35)

DNR enforcement changes

(See Game & Fish, page 38)

**Omnibus state gov't spending law:
Criminal justice**

(See Government, page 41)

**Omnibus state gov't spending law:
Corrections spending**

(See Government, page 41)

Paying injured inmates

(See Government, page 45)

Newborn drop-off law

(See Human Services, page 52)

Liability for providing alcohol

(See Law, page 57)

No public defenders for youths

(See Law, page 58)

Attorney-client phone calls

(See Law, page 58)

Access to information

(See Law, page 59)

Vehicle forfeiture plan spiked

(See Vetoed Bills, page 75)

Regional jails, drug dogs cut

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

Treating juveniles as adults

(See Dead Bills, page 80)

Punishing hate crimes

(See Dead Bills, page 80)

Vehicular homicide law unchanged

(See Dead Bills, page 81)

No hidden cameras

(See Dead Bills, page 81)

Background checks for assistants

(See Dead Bills, page 82)

★ **DEVELOPMENT**

**Omnibus state gov't spending law:
Jobs and economic development**

(See Government, page 40)

Energy code authority transferred

(See Government, page 45)

Four cuts overridden, four stand

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

★ **EDUCATION**

Spending for education initiatives

One-time spending and permanent funding for several K-12 efforts, including special education, teacher training, and high-speed Internet links, will be available to districts under an education spending law, that allocated \$172 million for K-12 initiatives and \$12 million for higher education and early childhood and family education measures.

The new law provides money to school districts for vocational education and building improvements and also promises to reduce aid to charter schools if certain violations take place.

The measure is larger than the two previous non-budget year funding measures. However, both the law in 1998, spending \$124 million, and the measure from 1996, allocating \$31.7 million, dealt only with K-12 education. This year's package also includes higher education and early childhood and family education items.

Absent from the law is a provision discussed earlier in the session that would have required all school safety plans to describe a process to make facilities safer and more secure.

Language allowing some school districts to increase the maximum amount they are allowed to levy for crime-related expenditures did, however, find a place within the spending measure.

Rep. Alice Seagren (R-Bloomington) and Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the law.

Here are some highlights of the package.
HF3800*/SF3559/CH489

Incentives for teachers

The growing problem of teacher shortages and the decline — especially in rural areas — of experienced instructors in Minnesota classrooms is addressed in part by a provision that makes it easier for districts to bring in teachers from other states.

Effective May 16, 2000, Minnesota's Board of Teaching is required under the law to issue a temporary teaching license to a person holding both a bachelor's degree and an out-of-state teaching license — meaning such a person has completed a teacher preparation program that included field-specific teaching methods and student teaching.

The law also provides \$31 million to soften the phase-out of a program that gave money to districts having large numbers of teachers



The omnibus education law includes \$172 million in funding for K-12 efforts, including special education, teacher training, and high-speed Internet links.

with extensive experience or advanced degrees. The new spending provision, effective July 1, 2000, will help districts recoup some of that lost revenue while phase-out of the reimbursement program continues. (Art. 6, Secs. 5, 42 and Art. 2, Sec. 34)

Internet access

The law acknowledges the impact the Internet has had as a teaching tool in classrooms by providing reimbursement for quicker access to the Web. It also sets out to protect students from Internet material considered obscene or harmful to minors.

Effective July 1, 2000, about \$16 million is available to districts for reimbursement of a portion of certain telecommunications costs, including high-speed Internet access at each building in the school district. School districts will need to submit ongoing or recurring telecommunications costs — subject to examination by officials from the Department of Children, Families and Learning — before schools can be partially reimbursed for the costs.

Effective May 16, 2000, all public school and public library computers with access to the Internet available for use by children under the age of 17 must be equipped with up-to-date filtering software, if the expense is incidental, or other methods to restrict student viewing of inappropriate material, under the law.

A public library is not required to purchase filtering technology if the library would incur more than incidental expense in making the

purchase. (Art. 5, Secs. 8, 28 and Art. 6, Secs. 25, 27)

Crime-related levies

The law takes a blanket approach to preventing crime in schools by adjusting the maximum amount that school districts can levy for crime-related costs.

Under the law, districts have the ability to levy up to \$11 per pupil unit. Previously, districts could levy only up to \$1.50 per capita in the district. Shifting the levy from the total district population to the number of pupil units will mean an increase in funds for some districts, but not all.

(Pupil units are based on various formulas that are roughly determined by the number of students in a district and the grade level the pupil has reached. High school students, who cost more to educate, are weighted more heavily in the pupil unit count.)

Effective July 1, 2000, the money districts receive as a result of levying for crime-prevention efforts can be used to pay the costs of liaison police officers, drug abuse prevention programs, gang resistance education, and the costs for security in a district's schools and on school property. (Art. 2, Sec. 24)

Charter schools

The new law allows the state to reduce aid to a charter school if the school employs a teacher who is not appropriately licensed or approved by the state Board of Teaching.

Also, charter schools are allowed by the law to give preference for enrolling a sibling

of an enrolled student or foster child of that pupil's parents before accepting other students.

In addition, another change to the law allows eligible non-profit corporations to sponsor a charter school.

The provisions are effective May 16, 2000. (Art. 6, Secs. 20, 21)

Special education funding

Special education money districts stand to receive under the law, along with money for teacher training, should especially help districts that are facing budget cuts.

Under the law, the state's special education funding cap will be increased by \$47 million for fiscal year 2002 and \$77 million for the next fiscal year.

In addition, for the next two school years districts will receive \$26 million in cross-subsidy special education aid to free up general fund money to spend elsewhere, perhaps restoring some cuts made in past years. (Art. 3, Sec. 24)

Student discipline

If behavioral problems arise in a classroom, the measure allows teachers and certain other school employees to use "reasonable" force to discipline a student, consistent with special education, corporal punishment and other laws. The provision includes language pertaining to the legal defenses teachers and district agents have against prosecution for using reasonable force to discipline students.

Reasonable force will be permitted to correct or restrain a student or to prevent bodily harm to another.

Furthermore, districts will be required to indicate, in their school discipline policy, the circumstances under which teachers, school employees, and school bus drivers may use reasonable force to discipline students. The provisions are effective for the 2000-01 school year. (Art. 6, Sec. 3)

School maintenance

Effective May 16, 2000, one-time deferred maintenance aid — to the tune of \$23 million dollars — is available to school districts under the new law. This aid must be applied toward making accessibility improvements, or making fire, safety, or health repairs. (Art. 5, Sec. 21)

Furthermore, the measure requires school districts to inform parents and staff about any use of pesticides. (Art. 7, Sec. 1)



The 2000 omnibus education spending law contains \$11.6 million to accommodate higher-than-expected enrollment at campuses in the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities system, including Minnesota State University, Mankato.

Higher education funding

About \$14 million is available under the law to the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MnSCU) system, and much of the money is intended to address unexpected increases in enrollment. The money will come from the state's general fund.

A total of \$11.6 million — \$5.8 million in each of the fiscal years 2000 and 2001 — will be used to offset greater operating costs incurred by increased student enrollment not originally anticipated by the schools.

The fiscal year 2000 money became available May 16, 2000, while the fiscal year 2001 spending is effective July 1, 2000.

MnSCU also receives \$1.6 million in fiscal year 2001 for three projects, including urban teacher preparation, farm business management assistance, and the Cook County higher education project.

The urban teacher program, which is the beneficiary of a \$1.25 million appropriation, involves Metropolitan State University, Inver Hills Community College, and Minneapolis Community and Technical College. The program must focus on preparing teachers to meet the specific needs of city and first-ring suburban schools, and the law stipulates that the program should include at least 50 percent students of color.

The Cook County project gets \$80,000 for educational programs provided electronically due to the lack of access to higher education services in the region.

Also under the new law, the University of

Minnesota receives \$820,000 in child care costs in Duluth and the agricultural rapid response program. (Art. 11, Secs. 1-3)

Family education funding

The law also will spend \$9.8 million in federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds in 2001, with future TANF spending of \$23.7 million in 2002-03, for programs such as child care services, transitional housing, and intensive English as a second language grants. (Art. 2, Sec. 44)

About \$12 million in general fund dollars for secondary vocational aid is part of the law. The additional aid for high school pro-

grams is for the 2000-01 school year. The program is set to be repealed for later school years. (Art. 4, Sec. 7)

Schools get say in Profile

A new law effective May 26, 2000, allows local school officials to ease student requirements under the Profile of Learning, a show-what-you-know student accountability initiative that has seen its share of criticism in recent years.

Missing from the law is a proposal that would have allowed school boards the choice between the Profile and a back-to-basics alternative proposed during the session called the North Star Standard.

After months of debate, the Profile plan still delayed votes on four important spending measures in the session's final days and it was the last issue decided before the Legislature adjourned for the year.

A year ago, legislators failed to reach an agreement on how to improve the Profile, a companion to the state's other graduation requirement — the basic skills tests.

The Profile has been criticized by teachers and school districts for excessive paperwork and problems with implementation.

It was created to shift learning away from textbooks, lectures and "seat time" and move it toward experiments, teamwork, research, and independent projects.

The Legislature first adopted the standard in 1996 for application in the 1998-99 school year. However, implementation was delayed because of concerns expressed by many officials, as well as teachers and parents.



Legislators reached a compromise on the Profile of Learning during the 2000 session, opting to give schools the authority to choose from the 11 learning areas and 24 standards in the Profile, which is one half of the state's Graduation Standards program. The ninth-grade class for the 2000-01 school year will be the first class held to the standards established locally.

Under the Profile, students are required to perform various tasks in core learning areas that have practical applications for life beyond the classroom. In its complete form, the Profile has 11 learning areas and 24 content standards students must attain.

The new law will allow teachers and school boards to vote on a site-by-site basis on the number of Profile content standards required for graduation. In cases when teachers, administrators, and school board members within a district cannot agree on a number, the state's requirement of 24 standards will apply.

Students in the ninth and 10th grades during the 1999-2000 school year may be excused by the school site government body from Profile requirements, under the law. Educators said this session they were worried that some students would be denied diplomas because implementation problems put completion of the Profile's content standards out of their reach.

The freshman class in the 2000-01 school year will be the first class held to the standards established by their districts.

Rep. Bob Ness (R-Dassel) and Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the legislation.

HF3618/SF3286*/CH500

No more extra games

The Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission will no longer be able to schedule in-season exhibitions, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The new law repeals a 1999 law that was designed to make the commission less dependent on state funds by allowing it to host high school sports tournaments to generate revenue.

Because of rules that limit the number of games in a season, the 1999 law was written so that the commission could schedule exhibition games that would not be counted toward the season limit.

The Minnesota State High School League objected to the 1999 law because it effectively took away the league's authority to limit the number of games in a season.

The high school league is a nonprofit organization that public and private schools can join voluntarily. The league oversees registered contest officials and judges, provides educational programs for coaches, and offers programs on sportsmanship, scholarships, and health issues. Its funding comes from

state tournament ticket sales, broadcast rights, corporate partnerships, and merchandise sales.

The league recently passed a rule to allow coaches of each particular sport to increase the number of games or contests in a season. The maximum that can be requested is determined by multiplying the number of weeks in a season by two, and subtracting the number of weeks for pre-season practices and season-ending tournaments. Also, if one game is on a school night (Monday through Thursday), a second game in a week would have to be on a Friday or Saturday.

If coaches within a particular sport request an increase in the number of games, a majority of schools that have a team in that sport would have to vote in favor of the request.

Rep. Harry Mares (R-White Bear Lake) and Sen. Jane Krentz (DFL-May Township) sponsored the new law.

HF3110*/SF2679/CH498

Millions for construction, repairs: K-12 education projects

(See Bonding, page 13)

Monarch becomes state butterfly

(See Government, page 43)

Writing test left intact

(See Dead Bills, page 81)

Background checks for assistants

(See Dead Bills, page 82)

ELECTIONS

★ Refunding political contributions

The process for getting a refund of contributions to political parties and candidates is made easier by a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

Under state law, taxpayers can claim a refund equal to the amount of their contributions made to a candidate or a political party. The maximum refund cannot exceed \$50 for an individual or \$100 for a married couple.

To claim a refund, a taxpayer must file a Department of Revenue form and attach an official refund receipt form issued by the candidate or party and signed by the candidate, treasurer of the candidate's campaign committee, or the chair of the political party.

The new law adds the treasurer of the political party to the list of people with authority to sign off on the receipt. The aim is to

make it easier to get the necessary paperwork into the hands of the taxpayer.

Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Douglas Johnson (DFL-Tower) sponsored the measure.

HF2680/SF2465*/CH263

Lowering the voting age (See Dead Bills, page 82)

★ EMPLOYMENT

Workers' compensation law

A new law aims to reduce workers' compensation rates while increasing benefits for injured workers.

The law, most of which is effective Aug. 1, 2000, represents recommendations from the Workers' Compensation Advisory Council. The council is composed of representatives from the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, the state's AFL-CIO, and the Legislature.

The law provides an increase in the maximum weekly compensation an injured worker can receive for wage loss benefits. Under previous law, that amount was capped at \$615 per week, but the new law increases that benefit to \$750. The minimum amount per week goes from \$104 to \$130.

In the case of a worker who is killed in a work-related accident, the minimum amount of compensation for the employee's dependents or estate is now \$60,000.

The law mandates a transfer of \$325 million in surplus funds from the Minnesota Workers' Compensation Assigned Risk Plan to the compensation fund's second injury and supplemental benefits program.

The assigned risk plan aids in the operation of the workers' compensation system by providing a source of insurance for employers unable to obtain such coverage from the private insurance market.

Rep. Bud Nornes (R-Fergus Falls) and Sen. Steven Novak (DFL-New Brighton) sponsored the measure.

HF3960/SF3644*/CH447

Keeping complaints confidential

Workers who believe they have been fired or discriminated against because they have exercised their rights in reporting safety violations may feel freer to discuss their cases with the state, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The law makes communications between people bringing forward discrimination complaints and attorneys representing the commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry privileged in the same way as communications between an attorney and client.

The Department of Labor and Industry is the state agency responsible for investigating alleged violations of federal occupational safety and health standards in Minnesota. But the attorneys for the department do not represent the complainant, so prior to the new law, communications between the parties did not fall under the attorney-client confidentiality laws.

Department officials brought the law to the Legislature, saying it would make workers feel more comfortable coming forward to bring complaints if they knew the conversations would be confidential. No specific incidents prompted the law, according to officials.

Rep. Dan Dorman (R-Albert Lea) and Sen. Linda Higgins (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the measure.

HF3290/SF2894*/CH323

Court reporters to unionize

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, court reporters are allowed to unionize with other state judicial branch employees.

Two years ago, the state assumed more court costs and oversight of judicial system operations. Prior to that time, many judicial officers, including court reporters, were county employees and could therefore join a labor union.

However, during the transfer from county payrolls to the state, court reporters lost their ability to unionize.

In 1999, a provision was included in the law transferring judicial powers that did not allow court reporters to be included among state employees who can join a union, even though they had that right at the county level, said Rep. Steve Smith (R-Mound), who sponsored the new measure in the House.

The new law allows court reporters to unionize, but judges can hire or fire a court reporter at their discretion, under the law.

Employees such as law clerks and judges' secretaries are still not allowed to unionize.

Sen. Richard J. Cohen (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the Senate version.

HF2803*/SF3119/CH345

Education requirements for CPAs

(See Business, page 15)

Reducing cleanup fees

(See Business, page 16)

Spending for education initiatives:

Incentives for teachers

(See Education, page 25)

Omnibus state gov't spending law:

Jobs and economic development

(See Government, page 40)

Firefighter training standards

(See Safety, page 64)

Tax cuts, rebates provided:

Income tax cuts

(See Taxes, page 65)

★ ENERGY

Powered by poultry litter

A new law changes the definition of biomass energy to include poultry litter and plants grown specifically for fuel.

The law, effective April 25, 2000, could lead the way to construction of an electricity generating facility that uses turkey litter as fuel.

Legislation in 1994 relating to the Prairie Island nuclear power facility required public utilities that operate nuclear power plants in the state to develop 125 megawatts of electric energy generated by biomass.

The new law allows 50 of the 125 megawatts to be provided by a facility that uses poultry litter as its primary fuel source.

Fiberwatt, a company based in Great Britain, is proposing to build the poultry litter plant in Minnesota. The company owns and operates three similar power plants in Great Britain.

Those facilities produce energy by burning the litter at 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit, producing steam that drives a turbine. Officials from the company testified that they are interested in building the plant in Minnesota because the state is the second largest turkey producing state in the nation.

Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) and Sen. Steven Novak (DFL-New Brighton) were the sponsors.

HF2757*/SF2614/CH443

Power plant conversion

A new law allows Northern States Power Company to apply for an exemption from the state's Power Plant Siting Act in order to begin the process to convert its coal-fired Blackdog Power Plant in Burnsville to a natural gas burning facility.

The Power Plant Siting Act is the section of state law that ensures that large electric power facilities are located in an orderly manner compatible with environmental preservation and the efficient use of resources.

Under existing law, a proposed electric power generating plant of 50 megawatts or more can be built only after the Environmental Quality Board designates a site for the facility through a siting process. The board can grant exemptions from the process for facilities between 50 and 80 megawatts.

The new law also allows existing coal-fired and nuclear power facilities that are retrofitting or re-powering to burn gas or other similar clean fuels to apply for an exemption — regardless of whether they are producing more than 80 megawatts. The exemption is not guaranteed, and the facility still must meet the other requirements of the Power Plant Siting Act, as well as obtain all other local approvals.

Rep. Ken Wolf (R-Burnsville) and Sen. Steven Novak (DFL-New Brighton) sponsored the measure. The law is effective March 29, 2000.

HF2687/SF2652*/CH289

★ ENVIRONMENT

Gasoline additives banned

A new law limits and will ultimately ban gasoline additives that have caused severe water pollution in some states.

Effective July 1, 2000, gasoline in the state can contain only trace amounts of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE). Both compounds are alternative fuel additives to ethanol.

Currently, those additives are not used in Minnesota's gasoline supply. But Rep. Dan Dorman (R-Albert Lea), House sponsor of the measure, said that as other states ban the chemicals, gasoline with those additives could have been sent to Minnesota unless they were banned here.

After July 1, 2000, gasoline cannot contain more than one-third of 1 percent of the chemicals. But after July 1, 2005, no traces of the



A new law will restrict and eventually ban the fuel additive methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) from Minnesota gas supplies because it has been found to contaminate ground water. MTBE is not used in Minnesota gasoline, which contains the additive ethanol instead.

chemicals will be allowed in gasoline, under the new law.

Gasoline is moved through common pipelines throughout the country, so traces of those chemicals can now be found in almost all gasoline.

Research shows the additive is responsible for several incidents of soil and water contamination, including municipal wells as nearby as Alvord and Ida Grove, Iowa.

Minnesota's legislators are not alone in their concern over the effects of MTBE usage in gasoline. Recent developments in other states are driving a national reconsideration of using MTBE as an oxygenate in fuel.

California Gov. Gray Davis issued an executive order — supported by a University of California study — in March 1999 to phase out MTBE from the California gasoline supply by December 31, 2002.

By spring 2000, 23 states had established regulatory guidelines or standards for MTBE contamination in ground water or drinking water.

Experts say eight ounces of the additive can contaminate five million gallons of drinking water. Spillage from a car accident could threaten an entire aquifer.

Water contaminated by MTBE has a bitter taste and detectable odor. Research has shown it causes tumors in rats.

Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) was the Senate sponsor of the measure.

HF3292/SF2946*/CH434

Permission for mosquito spraying

The Metropolitan Mosquito Control District must get approval of the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources before spraying state park lands, under a law effective April 7, 2000.

Previously, state law allowed only private landowners to refuse to allow Mosquito Control to spray their property with insecticides. The new law gives the DNR that same right with regard to state parks, wildlife management areas, or other publicly owned lands.

For a trial period until July 1, 2001, the commissioner of natural resources may deny, modify, or revoke, at any time, Mosquito

Control's permission to apply insecticides on state lands.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (R-Rosemount) sponsored the measure after Mosquito Control sprayed chemicals at Fort Snelling State Park in July 1999 despite objections from the department.

Ozment said the DNR should have jurisdiction over the decision to spray chemicals in such areas because the department has the expertise in the chemicals' effects on vegetation, water quality, wildlife habitat, and related issues.

He also said that current law gives the Department of Health authority over the DNR or landowners to authorize spraying for mosquitoes that are known to carry diseases.

The Senate sponsor of the measure was Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls).

HF3134*/SF2857/CH339

Resource management grants

Grants totaling \$100,000 are available for proposals to improve natural resources management at the local level, under a new law effective May 14, 2000.

The grants are available to "special purpose districts," including local watershed districts, lake improvement districts, soil and water conservation districts, or watershed management organizations. Such entities have been established to manage lakes or watershed areas that cross city or county boundaries, for example.

In some instances, boundaries of those special purpose districts overlap with one



The Metropolitan Mosquito Control District must get approval of the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources before spraying state park lands, under a new law passed during the 2000 Legislative Session.

another and with other units of government. The grants are designed to pay for proposals to create new management structures in those overlapping areas.

The Board of Government Innovation and Cooperation must solicit proposals from districts around the state, evaluate proposals, and award the grants statewide to projects that demonstrate the greatest benefit.

The board will consult with the state Board of Water and Soil Resources before approving a grant proposal.

The Board of Government Innovation and Cooperation has similar authority under existing law to provide grants to counties, cities, and townships for programs that promote efficiency in government. Funding for the grants comes from the board's budget.

To be eligible for these grants, the governing bodies of the participating special purpose districts and affected counties must indicate support for the proposal. The proposal must include a detailed budget that specifies how the money would be spent.

The administering state boards will report to the Legislature annually regarding the effects of the projects that are being funded by the grants.

They also will report to the Legislature before November 15, 2003, regarding pilot projects that could be used in other parts of the state.

Projects that are funded through grants will be effective for four years, and the projects will expire unless they are authorized at that time by a new law.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (R-Rosemount) and Sen. Twyla Ring (DFL-North Branch) sponsored the law.

HF3596/SF3369*/CH321

Cash to clean up old dump

A new law that provides grants for cleaning up state Superfund sites will help the city of St. Paul clean up the old Pig's Eye Dump.

The state Superfund program regulates such environmental cleanups, typically by requiring the polluters to pay costs associated with the work.

The dump, which has been closed since 1972, is located east of downtown St. Paul near Pig's Eye Lake, which flows into the Mississippi River.

Several garbage haulers used the dump for more than a decade. Though officials may have identified some of the parties who could be held responsible for the cleanup, many of

them may no longer exist and such legal battles are often too costly and time-consuming to work out in court.

Under existing state law, when responsible parties agree to clean up a Superfund site, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) can reimburse the parties for the portion of cleanup costs that can be attributed to other responsible parties, who aren't part of the cleanup agreement, but only after cleanup has occurred. Those entities, who are not parties to the agreement, comprise what is known as the "orphan share" of the costs, regardless of whether officials have identified all responsible parties.

The new law, effective April 14, 2000, allows the MPCA to issue a grant up front for the orphan share of the cost of a partial cleanup of a state Superfund site. That would enable the city of St. Paul to receive some state funds to clean up the area, subject to the approval of the MPCA. The grants can be issued until June 30, 2001.

Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the legislation.

HF3520/SF3290*/CH376

Designating lands as state forests

About 260,000 acres of the state's consolidated-conservation (Con-Con) lands in northwestern Minnesota are now designated as state forests or wildlife management areas, under a new law.

The law also modifies existing regulations related to timber sales and the use of all-terrain vehicles during hunting seasons on certain state lands.

Con-Con lands were turned over to the state in the 1930s to pay off bonds that were issued to develop drainage ditches for farm land in seven counties: Aitkin, Beltrami, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomon, Marshall, and Roseau. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) now manages the lands.

The lands were turned over during the Depression when many farmers went bankrupt and were unable to pay taxes on the land. The counties gave about 1.6 million acres to the state to avoid defaulting on the bonds. About three-fourths of the 1.6 million acres had been designated by January 1999 as wildlife management areas, state forests, state parks, scientific and natural areas, or agricultural lands.

Effective May 16, 2000, a provision in the

new law designates about half of the 260,000 acres as state forests and half as wildlife management areas. The designations allow the lands to generate revenue for the state. The counties also get revenue through payments in lieu of taxes from the state.

That leaves about 100,000 acres of remaining Con-Con lands, which generate no income for the counties and cannot be used by hunters and other outdoor enthusiasts.

Some of the state's policies regarding all-terrain vehicles in state forests are modified by the new law. A 1999 law deleted some of the DNR's administrative rules relating to the use of all-terrain vehicles in state parks and forests. Effective Aug. 1, 2000, a new provision restores some of those deletions.

All-terrain vehicles are allowed only on specific, designated trails, except that trappers and big-game hunters in October through December can use the vehicles in other areas to help carry animals. The vehicles cause less damage during those times because the ground is generally frozen.

Also, the law specifies that no person may construct an unauthorized permanent trail on forest lands.

The provisions of the law related to timber sales are designed to improve customer service and administrative efficiency within the DNR's forestry division.

Each year the department determines how much timber can be harvested each year on state-owned lands while still sustaining forest areas.

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, a new provision requires the DNR to publicize its annual timber harvest plans, and to submit to the Legislature each year a complete description of the public involvement process for timber harvest plans.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (R-Rosemount) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls) sponsored the measure.

HF3213*/SF2878/CH485

Clarifying wetlands regulations

A new law will make various changes to state wetlands regulations to avoid confusion over differences between state and federal laws.

When a construction project destroys a wetland, state and federal laws require that the wetland be replaced. Those laws have different requirements regarding where the wetland should be established, how the size



A new law establishes standards for replacing wetlands disturbed by construction projects in the state. The law also concerns how the state determines boundaries and includes other safeguards to protect wetlands.

of the wetland should be determined, and other regulations to protect wetlands.

Confusion over those differing laws led to a 1998 law that required the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Board of Water and Soil Resources, and other interest groups to study wetlands laws and propose ways to consolidate regulation.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 2000, changes parts of the state Wetlands Conservation Act to make it conform to federal standards. That consistency will enable local units of government to handle most situations where alterations to wetlands are necessary.

Also, local units of government will have more flexibility in reporting to the state regarding road projects that could affect wetlands. Under existing law, those projects are reported once a year. The new law allows them to also be reported on a project-by-project basis.

The new law also changes parts of the Public Waters Inventory, which involves designating various types of wetlands and specifies instances where a DNR permit for construction is necessary.

Under the new law, the DNR can waive the need for a permit if the project complies with the standards of the Wetlands Conservation Act.

And the new law authorizes the DNR to reclassify certain types of wetlands, unless an affected local government unit objects to the reclassification.

The new law expands existing law that allows landowners to appeal technical decisions related to administrative or procedural actions regarding wetland replacement. Designations of wetlands and determination of boundaries also can be appealed under the new law.

Other provisions in the new law also relate to delineating boundaries of wetlands. Previous law had required people who draw wetland boundaries to have a soil science license. Under the new law, people do not need that license if they follow the accepted state and federal procedures for estab-

lishing wetland boundaries.

Another provision of existing state law authorizes peace officers to issue a cease and desist order to landowners to stop work that has a direct impact on a wetland. That requires the landowner to resolve the wetland impacts and then continue the work. The existing law did not apply to professional contractors, but the new law allows cease and desist orders to be given to contractors.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (R-Rosemount) and Sen. Dan Stevens (R-Mora) sponsored the legislation.

HF1493/SF83*/CH382

Underwater lumber recovery

A new law allows a person or company to salvage logs that have been submerged on lake and river bottoms.

Effective June 1, 2000, the new law requires the individual or company to apply for a lease through the Department of Natural Resources to salvage the logs. Applications for leases must be published in the State Register, and the DNR must approve or deny the application within 60 days, after allowing 30 days for public comments.

The fee for a lease is \$500 for Minnesota residents and \$2,500 for those who live outside the state. Terms of a lease are negotiable.

Logs can be salvaged only if they are submerged at depths of 20 feet or more. A lease must require that precautions be taken to avoid disturbing the bottom of the lake or river, protect public rights in boating or recreation areas, and comply with federal laws.

The person or company with a lease will have to notify the Minnesota Historical Society if they find a historical artifact, such as a sled that was used to carry logs across a frozen lake. Also, if a log is found that contains an American Indian brand or marking, the nearest tribal government must be notified.

The state will receive 25 percent of the money from the sale of the logs, based on the weighted average selling price.

The application fees from the leases are directed to the state's general fund. Money from the sale of lumber that is recovered



A new law allows a person or company to salvage logs that have been submerged on Minnesota lakes or river bottoms for a fee. The logs can be salvaged only at depths of 20 feet or more, and people who obtain leases are required to take precautions to avoid otherwise disturbing the bottom of the lake or river.

must go to the game and fish fund, except that if the lake or river is on school trust fund land, the money goes into the permanent school fund.

No person or business can hold more than three leases at a time.

Rep. Larry Howes (R-Hackensack) and Sen. Dan Stevens (R-Mora) sponsored the measure.

HF2559/SF2546*/CH337

New heritage forests

A new law allows heritage forests to be designated in counties in the Big Woods ecosystem.

The designation protects those forest areas from being destroyed by development. Effective Aug. 1, 2000, state-owned lands in 13 counties can be designated as heritage forests by a resolution from the local county board to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Areas that are designated as heritage forests are eligible for conservation project funds through the state's Reinvest in Minnesota critical habitat program. Through that program, the state matches donations from people or organizations that support improvements to critical wildlife habitats. Revenue from the critical habitat vehicle license plates brings in about \$615,000 per year for that program.

Also under the new law, people who own land next to a heritage forest can have their land designated by agreeing to a heritage forest stewardship plan and registration agreement through the DNR.

Conservation easements also can be established on lands that border heritage forests.

The heritage forest designation cannot prevent highway construction or maintenance projects.

The counties that are eligible for the Big Woods heritage forest designation are Blue Earth, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Le Sueur, McLeod, Meeker, Nicollet, Rice, Sibley, Scott, Waseca, and Wright.

Rep. Lynda Boudreau (R-Faribault) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the legislation.

HF2613/SF2949*/CH375

Feedlot rules relaxed

(See Agriculture, page 9)

Millions for construction, repairs: Environment and natural resources

(See Bonding, page 13)

Power plant conversion

(See Energy, page 29)

Wolves, fee hikes in new law

(See Game & Fish, page 36)

Lifetime licenses

(See Game & Fish, page 36)

Fishing contests, hunting laws

(See Game & Fish, page 37)

Omnibus state gov't spending law:

Environmental initiatives

(See Government, page 41)

Omnibus state gov't spending law:

Underground fuel tanks

(See Government, page 42)

Making homes more efficient

(See Housing, page 51)

State park system changes

(See Recreation, page 63)

New plan for park permits

(See Recreation, page 63)

Law sets fine for studs

(See Recreation, page 64)

Long-term environment funding

(See Dead Bills, page 82)

★ **ETHICS**

Ethics law clarification

(See Dead Bills, page 82)

★ **FAMILY**

Parenting plans become law

A new law allows parents who are getting a divorce to create a parenting plan agreement.

The law allows divorced couples to make agreements on splitting parenting time. Plans can specify anything from where a child lives during the day to which parent can teach religious philosophy. Child support issues are not included in the law.

If both parents agree to a parenting plan, the court must accede unless the court determines the plan is not in the best interest of the child.

If neither parent agrees to a parenting plan, the court may create one on its own, under the law.

The court cannot require a parenting plan

if one adult has been accused of domestic assault or sexual abuse, under the law. In addition, judges must ask individuals not represented by a lawyer if they agreed to the parenting plan voluntarily and understand it.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), the law is similar to a proposal that came from a task force that studied the issue during the interim.

The law replaces the word "visitation" in statute with the phrase "parenting time." Dawkins said noncustodial parents find the word "visitation" to be offensive.

Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester) sponsored the Senate measure. Nearly all provisions of the new law are effective Jan. 1, 2001.

HF3311/SF3169*/CH444

Paying delinquent child support

The Department of Human Services is able to seize bank accounts of parents who are delinquent in child support payments, under a new law.

"It will be a significant new way to reach people we haven't caught before," said Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul), who sponsored the legislation in the House. "(The state) will have the capacity to take it straight out of their bank account without their permission."

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, the law includes all financial institutions within the state, from larger banks in the Twin Cities to smaller facilities in rural areas. The law was necessary to comply with federal requirements.

The law allows the department to send letters to banks, telling them to freeze the amount of money a delinquent parent owes. The department is then responsible for notifying the parent the money has been seized.

A bank cannot be held liable for damages for seizing funds from accounts, under the law.

An appeals process for the parent to contest the seizure is also outlined in the new measure.

The Minnesota Department of Revenue and federal Internal Revenue Service already had authority to seize money from bank accounts, but this measure extends that ability to the state Department of Human Services.

Sen. David Knutson (R-Burnsville) sponsored the Senate version.

HF3345/SF3016*/CH458

Making family court easier

A pilot program that allows one judge to hear all cases involving a single family is extended for another two years, under a new law effective May 6, 2000.

The law will extend the Combined Court Jurisdiction pilot program in Ramsey County through 2002. The program was set to expire June 30, 2000.

The program allows one judge to hear issues that would go before family, probate, or juvenile court, said Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), who sponsored the new measure in the House.

The program makes it easier for families to deal with the judicial process because they are not required to appear before a number of judges. It is referred to as "one family, one judge," she said. Delinquency matters are not included in the program.

The Legislature initially approved the two-year pilot program in 1996. The pilot program was extended through 2000 by the 1998 Legislature. McGuire said she hopes the Legislature will make the program permanent within the next two years.

Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the Senate version.

HF3997/SF3300*/CH452

Designating custodians for children

A new law effective April 15, 2000, allows parents the authority to designate a temporary custodian for their children.

The law repeals the previous designated caregiver statute and replaces it with the temporary and standby custodian language. The new law makes it clearer what should happen to children in cases where the parent suddenly is not available or is incapable of caring for them, said House sponsor Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park).

"It gives parents an opportunity to file with the court a guardian of the child if there was a tragic accident or if they are going out of the country for an extended period," Luther said. "It helps families plan ahead and reduce an unnecessary burden on governmental child protection or foster care resources."

The law provides more options than the repealed statute, such as outlining standby, temporary, and co-custodian guidelines.

Standby custodians would assume permanent custody in the event of a parent's inability to care for the child. A temporary custodian could have the child or children for two years, up from a maximum of one

year in previous law. A co-custodian shares parenting duties with a parent when that parent has extended illnesses.

The new law also gives a noncustodial parent more rights to decide what happens to the child if the custodial parent becomes ill or dies, Luther said. Under the law, the noncustodial parent would automatically gain custody unless that parent lost parental rights.

The law allows both parents to be involved in the decision if their parental rights have not been terminated and requires a hearing if the fitness of a noncustodial parent is called into question, Luther said.

The custodial parent can designate a temporary custodian with the consent of the other parent, under the new law.

The repealed designated caregiver statute said the agreement expired four years after it was signed. The new language designates a person as temporary custodian indefinitely unless otherwise changed or revoked.

Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the Senate version.

HF3318/SF3018*/CH404

Teens with mental illness

A new law gives parents more control in admitting mentally ill children to hospitals.

The law, which is effective Aug. 1, 2000, adds mental illness to previous law governing involuntary admission and treatment. The previous law allowed parents to admit a child age 16 or 17 to a hospital only if the child was mentally retarded or chemically dependent.

And previous law allowed parents to admit children to hospitals for a mental illness up to age 16. The new law extends that provision to age 18. Even if the 16- or 17-year-old child refuses treatment, the parents will be able to admit the child to a hospital.

The law also requires hospital officials to inform the patient that a family member has made an inquiry about the patient's health. The patient would then have to authorize the release of any information.

Rep. Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the legislation.

HF3107/SF2634*/CH316

Spending for education initiatives:

Family education funding

(See Education, page 27)

Jury duty for nursing mothers

(See Law, page 58)

Tax cuts, rebates provided:

Working family credit

(See Taxes, page 67)

No marriage license discount

(See Vetoed Bills, page 76)

Covenant marriage left at altar

(See Dead Bills, page 83)

★ GAMBLING

New charitable gambling regulations

A new law effective April 1, 2000, modifies several state regulations on charitable gambling.

State law requires an organization's gambling manager to be an active member of the organization for at least two years. As an alternative to that requirement, the new law allows the state's Gambling Control Board to establish rules for other qualifications for a person to serve as an organization's gambling manager.

Also under previous law, if an organization sells pull-tabs or tickets for a tipboard at a bar where alcoholic beverages are sold, the tickets had to be sold and redeemed at or behind the bar. (A tipboard is a game where several numbers appear on a board, and a seal is removed to reveal prizes behind certain numbers.)

The new law allows tickets to be sold and redeemed anywhere on the premises where the lease allows gambling, under certain conditions. The tipboard must be located on the premises and must have 30 numbers or less.

That provision also applies to paddlewheel games with 30 numbers or less. A paddlewheel game is one where people can buy tickets with numbers that correspond to those on the wheel, and prizes are won when the wheel stops on a certain number.

Also under the new law, an organization can pay for merchandise prizes on credit and pay for them up to 30 days after receiving the merchandise. That provision also applies to prizes for paddlewheels with 30 numbers or less or tipboards with 30 tickets or less.

Charitable gambling that is exempt from licensing under the Gambling Control Board and is part of a county fair, state fair, church festival, or civic celebration can be conducted for up to 12 days per year, under the new law.

Previous law had limited that type of gambling to one day per year.

The new law also deletes the requirement that such gambling be limited to 12 hours per day.

And an organization that can legally spend gambling profits to pay property taxes can instead pay itself up to \$1,000 per month for the use of its premises. That would allow a veterans organization that owns its building, for example, to use gambling profits to pay for costs of maintaining their building.

Rep. Mike Osskopp (R-Lake City) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) sponsored the law.

HF3219/SF2903*/CH300



A new law prohibits gamblers from using devices that can count cards or analyze strategy. Legislators passed the law so it would be in place for the spring 2000 opening of a new card club at Canterbury Park in Shakopee.

Card counting devices prohibited

Gamblers are prohibited from using devices that can count cards or analyze strategy, under a law effective April 7, 2000. Use of such devices is now considered a felony.

The law establishes several new felonies.

For example, attempting to open or enter a device to remove money, chips, or tokens will now bring a felony charge.

Similarly, anyone who intentionally uses counterfeit chips or tokens also could be charged with a felony, as could an employee of the gambling licensee who cheats.

"There are professional cheats that travel across the state using these devices," said Rep. Mike Osskopp (R-Lake City), House sponsor of the measure.

The law was needed because a card club opened in 2000 at Canterbury Park in Shakopee, Osskopp said.

"There is nothing in law to regulate it," he said.

Indian-owned casinos are exempt from this law because the state does not have jurisdiction to enforce the measure. The law is modeled after gambling laws in Nevada and New Jersey, Osskopp said.

The law also makes it a felony to manufacture, sell, or distribute cards, tokens, or dice used to violate these gambling provisions. Another portion of the law makes it a felony to instruct someone else to violate the law.

The law expands the list of places where charitable gambling halls can legally make contributions to include community arts organizations. Previously, contributions could be made only to public and private educational institutions, scholarships,

churches, natural resources projects.

Sen. Charles Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul) sponsored the legislation in the Senate.

HF3571/SF2828*/CH336

Gambling fraud penalties

Tampering with gambling devices or claiming a gambling prize through fraud or use of counterfeit equipment may be a felony, under a law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The new law authorizes felony charges if the dollar amount involved in the gambling fraud exceeds \$2,500. The maximum penalty for this felony offense is three years in prison and a \$6,000 fine.

A person could be charged with a misdemeanor when the dollar amount involved is \$500 or less, or a gross misdemeanor when the value is between \$500 and \$2,500.

The law makes it illegal to knowingly claim a gambling prize using altered or counterfeit equipment. It also makes it illegal to claim a prize through fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.

Tampering with gambling equipment in an attempt to influence the outcome of the game also is illegal, under the new measure.

Industry officials told lawmakers the changes were necessary to curb the growth of cheating and fraud.

Rep. Sherry Broecker (R-Little Canada) and Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan) sponsored the measure.

HF3023/SF2701*/CH318

Expanding warrant authority

More licensed peace officers will have the power to execute a search warrant, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The new law will allow agents of the Division of Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement to seek and conduct a search warrant. Previously, state law allowed a judge to issue a search warrant only to peace officers from the judge's county or to a Bureau of Criminal Apprehension agent.

Division of Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement agents are specialized peace officers, but they do not have general arrest authority. Such agents' jurisdiction is limited to activities involving liquor laws and gambling enforcement. The agent cannot seek a search warrant for an investigation not pertaining to liquor or gambling.

Without this law, the gambling enforcement agent would have to be accompanied by a county or city peace officer when executing a search warrant.

Rep. Tim Mahoney (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Charlie Berg (Ind.-Chokio) sponsored the law.

HF1590*/SF1952/CH325

Tax cuts, rebates provided:

Gambling taxes

(See Taxes, page 67)

★ GAME & FISH

Wolves, fee hikes in new law

Hunting and fishing licenses get across-the-board fee increases, under a new law that also prescribes how the state must manage its thriving wolf population and allocates a portion of revenue from lottery sales to natural resources projects.

The measure had once contained only the license fee increases, but as action for the 2000 session wound down, the other natural resource issues were attached.

Effective March 1, 2001, the fee increases are aimed to send more money to the game and fish fund, which pays for projects that improve wildlife habitat and water quality, stock fish and enhance aquatic vegetation, increase public water access, and other such projects.

Money from the license fee increases must be matched with revenue from the state's general fund.

Every \$2 of revenue from the fee increase will be matched by \$1 from the general fund. The fee increases are projected to raise about \$3.1 million in revenue for the 2002-03 biennium, and the general fund match is expected to be slightly more than \$1.5 million.

The bill also includes a \$500,000 general fund appropriation to pay for walleye stocking in fiscal year 2001.

The lottery ticket revenue provision further increases funding for game and fish projects, as well as projects for state parks, recreational trails, and zoos.

Those projects will receive 97 percent of the money that the state collects as a payment

in lieu of sales tax on lottery tickets. Of the proceeds from lottery tickets, 16 cents per dollar goes to the state's general fund, which includes 6.5 cents per dollar that is considered a payment in lieu of sales tax.

The wolf management plan that is part of the law is nearly identical to a plan that was approved by the House in the form of a separate bill.

The Senate had clarified part of the measure that allows a person to shoot a wolf that is attacking livestock or domestic animals. The new law specifies that the person can shoot a wolf in that situation only on the person's property.

A certified predator controller can be hired to trap wolves in an area where a wolf has destroyed livestock or domestic animals. The trapping can be done on the farmer's property and within a one-mile radius of the site of the attack for 60 days.

A person can shoot a wolf in defense of a human life, and guard animals can be used to repel or destroy wolves, under the law.

People are also allowed to "harass" a wolf that they actually see within 500 yards of people, buildings, livestock, or domestic animals to discourage the wolf from getting too close.

Any incident where a wolf is killed must be reported within 48 hours to the Department of Natural Resources or a University of Minnesota extension agent.

And, effective July 1, 2001, compensation for a livestock owner who has an animal that is killed by a wolf will be based on fair market value instead of the current maximum of \$750 per animal.

No hunting season for wolves will be allowed for five years after the wolf is removed from the federal list of endangered species. But the law allows the commissioner of the DNR to prescribe open seasons and restrictions for taking wolves after the five years and after receiving comments from the public.

And, effective March 1, 2001, violating the laws related to killing wolves is a gross misdemeanor.

Unless otherwise noted, the provisions described above are effective Aug. 1, 2000.

Rep. Mark Holsten (R-Stillwater) and Sen. Jane Krentz (DFL-May Township) sponsored the legislation.

HF3046*/SF2950/CH463

Lifetime licenses

A new law will make lifetime hunting and fishing licenses available to Minnesotans and residents of other states.

Under the measure, people who want to hunt and fish will have the option to buy either a lifetime license or the traditional annual license.

The licenses are scheduled to be available March 1, 2001, for Minnesota residents and March 1, 2002, for nonresidents.

Fees for lifetime licenses are based on four groups: ages 3 and under, ages 4 to 15, ages 16 to 50, and ages 51 and older.

Lifetime fishing licenses for Minnesota residents in those age groups will cost \$227, \$300, \$383, and \$203 respectively. People who purchase that license will still need to purchase annual stamps if they want to fish for salmon or trout.

Lifetime fishing licenses will also be available for nonresidents at higher prices.

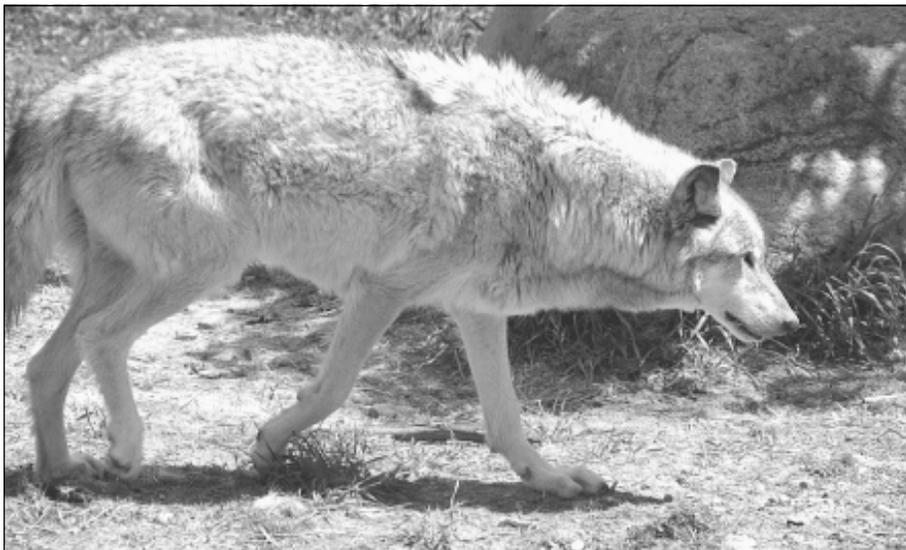
Lifetime small-game hunting licenses for residents will cost \$217, \$290, \$363, and \$213 for the same age groups. Those will also be available to nonresidents at a higher price.

Lifetime deer hunting licenses for residents will cost \$337, \$450, \$573, and \$383 respectively.

The law also will allow lifetime sporting licenses for residents that would cover fishing and small-game hunting. Such licenses will cost \$357, \$480, \$613, and \$413 respectively.

Lifetime deer hunting or sporting licenses will not be available for nonresidents.

Revenue from the licenses will establish a lifetime fish and wildlife trust fund. Money in that fund will be invested by the state Board of Investment, and it will pay for projects that



A plan to manage the state's increasing wolf population is effective Aug. 1, 2000. The plan was a necessary step toward removing the wolves from the federal endangered species list.



A new law will allow people to purchase lifetime hunting and fishing licenses from the state. Beginning March 1, 2001, a variety of lifetime hunting and fishing licenses will be available to Minnesotans. Those privileges will be extended to out-of-state residents in 2002.

currently are funded by revenue from annual hunting and fishing licenses.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Mark Holsten (R-Stillwater) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls).

HF3510*/SF3378/CH341

Fishing contests, hunting laws

Limits on the number of fishing contests in the state are established in a new law that also makes several other changes to hunting and fishing regulations.

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, people who want to have fishing contests must get a permit unless

several criteria are met: the number of participants is fewer than 30 for open water and fewer than 150 for ice fishing; the entry fee is \$25 per person or less; the total prize value is \$25,000 or less; the contest is not limited to trout species only; the contest is not limited to specifically named waters; and all the contest participants are age 18 years or under.

If those criteria are not met, the person can apply for a permit from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

The limits on fishing contests are based on the size of the lake, the number of participants, and the number of days that the contest would take place. And on all bodies of water 55,000 acres or less, the DNR commissioner can set aside at least two weekends per month with no permitted fishing contests.

Contests involving a species on its opening day are not allowed.

The commissioner can specify other restrictions as part of the permit to prevent undue loss of fish or to accommodate other concerns regarding large fishing contests.

Another provision in the law will improve some people's chances of getting a license to hunt moose. Minnesotans who have applied for and failed to get a license at least 10 times can apply in a separate selection process.

The separate process makes 20 percent of all moose-hunting licenses available to those applicants who have repeatedly failed to win a license.

The state issues a limited number of such licenses every other year, through a lottery system that includes all applicants in one pool. In 1999, 189 licenses were issued to hunt in northeastern Minnesota. There will not be a moose hunt in 2000.

A new deer license is established under the law that will allow the holder to take one antlered buck throughout the state, rather than from a particular area. The license will cost \$66. Normal deer licenses cost \$22, and a separate law increases that to \$25 in 2001.

Another provision in the law allows a person with mental retardation or a related condition to receive a provisional firearms safety certificate and hunting license.

The person must complete the classroom portion of the firearms safety course, and he or she can then hunt only while accompanied by a parent, guardian, or other adult who possesses a firearms safety certificate. The law does not apply if the person is otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law.

The law also takes a step toward resolving

questions about state lands within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness.

The state owns about 100,000 acres of land, known as school trust land, in that area. Most of the land was donated from the federal government when Minnesota became a state.

The state-owned land is located on various parcels and is surrounded by federal land. Revenue from the land, through leases and the sale of logging rights, goes to the state's permanent school fund.

The University of Minnesota, Duluth is to conduct an inventory and appraisal of the state lands to determine exactly how many acres of land belong to the state and provide other detailed information about the land.

That information will allow the state to negotiate a land exchange with the federal government, so that the state-owned parcels would be separate from the federal land.

Rep. Mark Holsten (R-Stillwater) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls) sponsored the legislation. Most provisions of the law are effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The law also includes a minor change related to freshly legalized use of lighted fishing lures in the state. Effective May 16, 2000, the provision clarifies that use of spotlights or other such devices remains illegal.

HF866/SF1288*/CH473

Law allows lighted lures

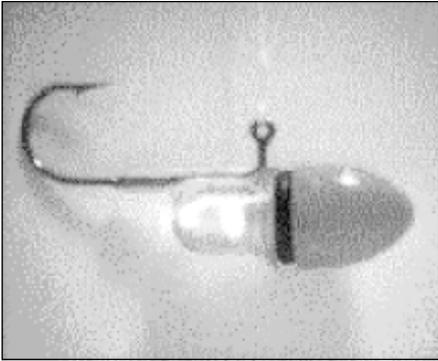
A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, allows anglers to use lighted fishing lures.

While the lures are used in neighboring states, previous state law allowed the manufacture and sale of lighted lures but did not allow anglers to use them in Minnesota waters.

Rep. Chris Gerlach (R-Apple Valley) sponsored the measure in the House on behalf of a constituent who manufactures those lures, which contain a small battery.

The new law also contains a provision mandating that batteries used in lighted fishing lures cannot contain mercury. That provision of the law was added due to concerns that the batteries could be swallowed by fish or lost in the water. Mercury pollution has caused the Department of Natural Resources to issue warnings against eating fish from some lakes in the state.

A provision in a separate new law further clarified that spotlights or other powerful light sources still are prohibited while fishing.



Anglers can use lighted fishing lures, like the one pictured here, under a new law. The law also contains a provision mandating that batteries used in lighted fishing lures cannot contain mercury.

Sen. Pat Pariseau (R-Farmington) sponsored the legislation in the Senate.
HF3352/SF3586*/CH308

Permits for disabled hunters

A special hunting permit will be available to people who have a permanent disability, under a new law effective Jan. 1, 2001.

The permit will allow people with certain medical conditions to use a snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle while hunting in the state's wildlife management areas.

The law will allow the commissioner of natural resources to issue such permits to people who cannot step from a vehicle without the aid of a wheelchair, crutches, braces, or other means of support.

Permits will also be available to people who have heart or lung conditions and require breathing assistance.

A person who fraudulently applies for a permit, or a physician or chiropractor who fraudulently certifies that a person is disabled, will be guilty of a misdemeanor, under the law.

Rep. Tom Hackbarth (R-Cedar) and Sen. Jane Krentz (DFL-May Township) sponsored the legislation.

HF2603/SF2346*/CH265

DNR enforcement changes

Conservation officers in the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) have new authority in procedures related to forfeited vehicles or property, under a new law effective May 16, 2000.

The law allows the DNR to administer forfeiture procedures in some situations that were previously handled only by local sheriffs.

Under existing law, conservation officers

can seize firearms from hunters who violate certain laws, such as those prohibiting shooting at deer from a road or possessing too many game birds.

In some instances, the officer discovers that the person illegally possessed a firearm because of prior criminal convictions or other reasons.

In that kind of situation, previous law required the officer to send the firearm to the county sheriff's office, even though that office was not involved in the original incident.

The new law allows the DNR to follow forfeiture procedures without involving the sheriff's office. Those procedures primarily involve paperwork.

Also under the new law, the commissioner of natural resources must develop plans for dealing with gross violations of game and fish laws. A report for defining and determining penalties for gross violations must be completed by the department and delivered to the House and Senate committees on natural resources policy and finance by Feb. 1, 2001.

An earlier version of the bill would have expanded DNR officers' authority to give blood-alcohol tests under the state's implied consent laws, beyond snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, and motorboats. That provision was removed by a House-Senate conference committee.

The conference committee also removed a proposal to allow the DNR to keep proceeds from the sale of a forfeited vehicle.

Rep. Bill Haas (R-Champlin) and Sen. Dave Johnson (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the law.

HF2962/SF3036*/CH466

Longer ice fishing season

The 2000 ice fishing season was extended by nine days, under a law effective Feb. 17, 2000.

The measure was sponsored in the House by Rep. Bill Haas (R-Champlin), who said it would help small businesses and resorts in areas where ice fishing is popular. Those businesses lost potential income due to unusually warm weather in the early winter and a lack of snow.

Under previous state law, the ice fishing season was to last until the third Sunday in February, which this year would have been Feb. 20.

The new law extended the season through Feb. 29, 2000. The extension also included the spearing season.

The Senate sponsor was Sen. Pat Pariseau (R-Farmington).

HF2980/SF2763*/CH251

New limit on perch

The daily perch limit will be reduced from 100 to 20 by a new law effective Dec. 1, 2000.

The law, which also reduces the total possession limit from 100 to 50, will expire Dec. 1, 2001.

Rep. Larry Howes (R-Hackensack), House sponsor of the measure, said the Department of Natural Resources had planned to reduce the limit by a greater amount due to concerns that people were taking too many perch from Minnesota lakes.

Howes said resort owners around Lake Winnibigoshish, located east of Bemidji and one of the state's most popular fishing lakes



A law passed during the 2000 Legislative Session extended the 1999-2000 ice fishing season by a week. The law was intended to lengthen a season that was cut short by the late onset of cold winter temperatures.

for perch, had advocated a more moderate reduction in the limit for one year to allow surveys to be conducted to estimate how many fish are being taken.

That information could then be used to determine whether the perch limit should be further modified.

Sen. Dan Stevens (R-Mora) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF2807/SF2514*/CH374

Millions for construction, repairs: Environment and natural resources

(See Bonding, page 13)

New plan for park permits

(See Recreation, page 63)

Law sets fine for studs

(See Recreation, page 64)

★ GOVERNMENT

Omnibus state gov't spending law

The \$177.4 million state government appropriations law provides new funding for courts, corrections, natural resources, jobs and housing programs.

The measure spends \$78.5 million from the general fund and another \$98.9 million from other accounts, including \$97 million in federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) dollars, primarily for health and human service programs.

The far-reaching law features funding for everything from meat inspection programs to juvenile corrections initiatives. Many policy measures were stripped from the legislation before it won final passage out of a concern the law might be considered unconstitutional because it encompasses so many areas of state government.

Several provisions, such as modifying bleacher requirements or establishing an office on alternative medicine that were removed from the legislation, were enacted separately.

Most of the spending provisions are one-time funds. Among the largest provisions are \$50 million for housing services and \$26 million for wage increases for nursing home employees and other direct-care providers. Those wage increases do affect base salaries. Another key measure — also included in a game and fish bill — moves revenue in lieu of sales tax from lottery proceeds to the Department of Natural Resources.

Eligibility for a state prescription drug program also is expanded by the measure.

The law does not provide funding for Capitol security improvements. In addition, case

closure sanctions against welfare recipients who are repeatedly out of compliance with welfare requirements originally in the House version of the legislation were removed in conference committee.

The governor line-item vetoed two crime-related provisions from the bill. (See related story, page 78.)

Here's a look at some of the key portions of the new law, sponsored by Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd).

HF2699*/SF3021/CH488

Health and human services

The largest portion of the law deals with health and human services programs, where it spends a total of \$135 million — \$26 million from the general fund, \$12 million in forecast changes, and \$97 million in federal TANF dollars for the 2000-01 biennium.

Effective July 1, 2000, a provision of the new law pumps \$26 million into improving salaries for some nursing home, group home, and direct care staff, providing a 3 percent cost-of-living increase. The 3-percent raise will be added to the 3-percent cost-of-living adjustment approved by the 1999 Legislature.

This provision was necessary to increase staff retention and maintain the quality of care at these facilities, officials said. Along with the across-the-board increase, facilities that generally pay their employees less, typically in rural areas, will see a boost in revenue.

Staff at nursing homes such as nurse aids generally earn between \$7 and \$11 an hour. Many workers eventually opt to leave the field in favor of less-demanding jobs with similar pay, officials said. The funding increase aims to keep those employees in care-providing jobs. These provisions are effective July 1, 2000. (Art. 9, Secs. 19, 29)

Housing programs

Effective May 16, 2000, a portion of the new law provides \$50 million from the general fund to the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, through a financing mechanism that uses an equivalent amount of federal TANF dollars in other areas. Approximately \$30 million goes toward building and financing affordable housing units.

Analysts estimate that several hundred units will be developed and maintained with this money. The housing measure was among Gov. Jesse Ventura's top initiatives this year.

"The access to affordable housing is a very important component of moving a welfare recipient towards self-sufficiency," said Tonya Orr,

legislative liaison for the Housing Finance Agency.

The affordable housing is designated for families who currently receive aid through the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) — the state's welfare reform program — or who recently lost eligibility due to increased earnings or child support collections.

Residents will pay an average rent of \$400 or less, officials said.

The remaining \$20 million is an interest-free loan to Habitat for Humanity, an organization that provides home ownership opportunities for low-income families through "sweat equity" and low- or no-interest loans. The funds must be allocated to Habitat chapters across the state based on the number of investment program participants who live in the chapter's service area. (Art. 8, Sec. 2)



A provision that expands eligibility for the state's prescription drug program is included in the state government appropriations law. The new law will allow more people to receive aid under the program, including seniors and people with disabilities.

Senior citizen drug program

Eligibility for the state's prescription drug program is expanded, under the new law.

Effective Oct. 1, 2000, the asset limits for seniors are increased to allow more people to receive aid under the program. In the fiscal year that begins July 1, 2002, the program will be expanded further to include people under age 65 with permanent disabilities who have income up to the federal poverty guideline.

The existing program, which began in January 1999, has seen enrollment fall short of projections. A significant portion of the money allocated to the program went unspent, according to the Department of Human Services. That opened the door for proposals to expand eligibility.

Many seniors and people with disabilities who do not currently qualify for the program say they are overwhelmed by prescription costs. Medicare, a federal program that provides health coverage for seniors and people with severe disabilities, does not cover prescription drugs. The state program was created to try to fill that void.

The new law doubles the asset limit allowable for program eligibility to \$10,000 for an individual and \$18,000 for a married couple or family of two. The law allows an individual or family to have such assets as a home and one car without those items being counted toward the asset limit. Under previous law, only people whose income was below 120 percent of the federal poverty guidelines were eligible.

Poverty guidelines vary based on the size of a household and income levels. The 2000 poverty level for a single person was \$8,350. (Art. 9, Secs. 6-13)

Welfare reform

Proposals to increase sanctions for people who repeatedly fail to meet requirements of the Minnesota Family Investment Program were dropped in conference committee. Previously, the House sought tougher sanctions — a stoppage in benefits — for recipients who were found to be out of compliance a sixth time.

However, the law does set aside \$20 million in TANF money to welfare reform programs for county-level intervention to provide family employment grants. Effective July 1, 2000, the money must be used to help hard-to-employ individuals, who face barriers such as transportation problems, chemical dependency, lack of education, or the inability to speak English.

Counties must use the money in ways that are intended to reduce the number of families who are expected to reach the five-year

lifetime limit of receiving assistance that is a feature of federal and state welfare law.

These provisions are effective July 1, 2000. (Art. 8, Sec. 2 and Art. 10, Secs. 18-24)

In addition, legal noncitizens who are ineligible for federal food stamp programs and are younger than 50 will still be eligible for the Minnesota Food Assistance program. Previously, the state law allowing eligibility for these younger noncitizens was set to end July 1, 2000. The new law postpones the change, and continues the program's existing eligibility requirements, regardless of age, through 2002. This section is effective May 16, 2000. (Art. 10, Sec. 5)

Pregnant runaways

Also effective May 16, 2000, a grant program to reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies among homeless and runaway youth must be established by the Department of Human Services, under the law. The measure aims to counteract an increase of children who are born to those youth in the state.

The programs should provide supportive services for emergency shelter for the youth and should encourage the youth to either reconnect with family or find long-term housing. The department is to provide about \$1 million in grants in 2001, along with \$1 million each year in both 2002 and 2003.

Funds for the grants are provided through federal TANF dollars, and they can be used if the youth or the youth's family has an annual income below 200 percent of federal poverty guidelines.

Priority for receiving grants under this program must be given to centers that offer 24-hour services. Centers should have a stated mission to reduce juvenile prostitution. Government agencies and nonprofit corporations can submit grant proposals to the commissioner of health to participate in the program. (Art. 10, Sec. 27)

Department of Health funding

The new law provides \$1.04 million for the Department of Health, including an additional \$175,000 for free screening and testing for sexually transmitted diseases. This is a one-time appropriation.

Effective July 1, 2000, another \$790,000 is provided to fund poison information centers. However, the base-level funding for these centers is reduced by \$380,000 in both 2002 and 2003. (Art. 8, Sec. 4)

The commissioner of health also is given the power to regulate professional boxing matches in Minnesota. A professional match is defined as a competition between individu-

als for financial gain. Contests regulated by an amateur sports organization are not included.

A 1999 law eliminated the state Board of Boxing, making the change this year necessary.

The health commissioner must act as a boxing commission. Regulations imposed on a boxer cannot be substantially more stringent than necessary to protect the health and safety of boxers, under the law. This provision is effective July 1, 2001. (Art. 2, Secs. 9, 26)

Jobs and economic development

Economic development programs across the state benefit from \$6.6 million provided in the new law.

Among the highlights is \$1 million in grants to expand Internet services in rural areas. Another provision provides \$1 million for a tourism loan program targeted for northern Minnesota. Loans could go to businesses such as resorts that are interested in making improvements to their properties.

The Department of Trade and Economic Development is to disburse the Internet grants to up to six rural towns. The maximum grant amount is \$250,000. The funds are aimed to "speed up" the rural economy, officials said.

"The purpose of this is to get things happening a little faster than they would happen without government," said Rep. Dan McElroy (R-Burnsville), who sponsored the provision, which is effective July 1, 2000. (Art. 1, Sec. 2)

The Job Skills Partnership Board is allowed to offer grants for distance-work projects. Effective May 16, 2000, grants can be used to train rural workers in new technology or purchase equipment such as telecommunications infrastructure, computer upgrades, or software. (Art. 2, Sec. 7)

Under one of the policy measures in the new law, the Department of Economic Security and the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities system must study whether it would be effective to locate some of the state's workforce centers on campuses in the colleges system. The study requirement is effective May 16, 2000. (Art. 1, Sec. 17)

Child labor violations

Provisions effective Oct. 1, 2000, increase fines tenfold for businesses that violate child labor laws. Many of the fines had gone unchanged for years and even decades.

Under the new law, a business that employs a minor under age 14 will be assessed a \$500 fine, up from \$50. The fine for a minor under age 16 working after 9 p.m. or before 7 a.m. will be \$500, up from \$50. (Art. 2, Sec. 10)

Criminal justice

The law features \$6.5 million in new spending for the Department of Public Safety, \$3 million for courts, and \$1.2 million for the Center for Crime Victims Services.

Of the funds for the Department of Public Safety, \$3.8 million is available for fiscal year ending June 30, 2000, and \$2.7 million is for the next fiscal year, which begins July 1, 2000. Money for the court system and the Center for Crime Victim Services is effective for fiscal year 2001. (Art. 4, Secs. 1-6)

District courts receive \$2.7 million to reduce judge vacancies across the state and to fund other staff salary raises and increases in health insurance costs. Some salaries for judges can be paid through this appropriation. The state court system has been running on a deficit during the past two fiscal years, officials have testified, and in order to cut costs, several positions — including judges — have been left vacant.

Courts and correctional facilities are to consider the feasibility of implementing an automated “victim notification system,” to inform victims when a perpetrator is set to be released from prison or jail. The public safety commissioner is allowed to issue matching funds to local governments which implement the system, though no specific appropriations for such a program were included in the law. This section is effective May 16, 2000. (Art. 5, Sec. 9)

Effective July 1, 2000, Carlton County receives \$79,000 due to high prosecution and investigation costs involving the Paul Antonich murder case. Antonich, a 17-year-old Duluth teen, was killed in 1996. The crime involved four men who have since been convicted and sent to prison. (Art. 4, Sec. 4)

Also effective July 1, 2000, law enforcement obtains \$150,000 for juvenile prostitution law enforcement training program grants. The goal is to provide officers with the knowledge and skill to recognize individuals who sexually exploit minors and to take steps that enables county attorneys to charge and prosecute them as solicitors in prostitution. (Art. 4, Sec. 5 and Art. 6, Sec. 6)

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, fines for petty misdemeanors and misdemeanors climb, under the new law. The maximum penalty for a petty misdemeanor increases from \$200 to \$300, while the maximum fine for a misdemeanor moves from \$700 to \$1,000. (Art. 5, Sec. 8)

While the law provides no funding for security improvements in the State Capitol,

it does establish the Capitol Complex Security Oversight Committee, which is to be comprised of legislators from both the House and Senate, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and commissioners of public safety and administration. The oversight committee must recommend long-term and short-term plans for providing increased security at the Capitol. The portion of the new law is effective May 16, 2000. (Art. 6, Sec. 8)

The Automobile Theft Prevention Board surplus is reduced by \$4.9 million, under the law. The board charges drivers \$1 per year on insurance premiums to fund projects aimed at cutting auto thefts in the state. It is currently running a surplus of funds. The cut is effective July 1, 2001. (Art. 4, Sec. 13)

Corrections spending

One of the more substantial changes in the law requires the state to pay 35 percent of per diem costs for juveniles housed at the Red Wing Juvenile Correctional Facility, while counties must pay the other 65 percent. Previously, counties paid 100 percent of the costs.

The cost per juvenile at Red Wing is \$44,000 for an 11-month treatment course, according to correction officials. With the new law, the state must pay about \$14,000, leaving counties with a \$30,000 tab.

The state will pay its portion by moving \$1.9 million in juvenile grants into the general fund, along with spending \$1.5 million in one-time money.

The law aims to increase the population at the Red Wing center, where per diem costs have increased dramatically because of the drop in its census. The law prohibits delinquent juveniles from being placed in out-of-state facilities unless it is for the safety of the child or that center is closer to the child's home.

Juveniles can be placed in private juvenile detention centers if they are located in Minnesota.

This portion of the new law is in effect for only one year and expires June 30, 2001. At that time, counties will resume paying 100 percent of costs unless the Legislature makes further changes next year. (Art. 7, Secs. 1-9)

Effective July 1, 2000, the Department of Corrections also receives \$500,000 for designing a joint headquarters for the departments of Corrections and Public Safety. And the law cuts the budget for the Ombudsman for Corrections by \$90,000. (Art. 4, Sec. 14)

Environmental initiatives

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) receives \$5.4 million, under new provisions effective May 16, 2000.

A little less than \$4 million goes toward settling legal costs incurred from litigation related to a U.S. Supreme Court decision that upheld the hunting and fishing rights of several Indian tribes.

The remaining \$1.5 million must be used as grants for emergency communication equipment and firefighting expenses in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. Thousands of acres of trees were blown down by a storm last summer, and those trees now create a fire hazard in the area. (Art. 3, Sec. 4)

In addition, the new law specifies new uses for a share of sales tax on lottery proceeds. Effective July 1, 2000, the change will send about \$24.6 million in fiscal year 2001 and \$22.1 million in subsequent years to the DNR for parks, trails, and zoos. (Art. 3, Sec. 29)

New state recreation areas also are being created through the new law. The Big Bog recreational area is to be established in Beltrami County, while the Red River recreational area is established in Polk County. (Art. 3, Sec. 20)

Agriculture programs

About \$1.73 million is allocated to the Department of Agriculture, under the new law. Most of the money is available effective May 16, 2000.

The state meat inspection program receives \$500,000 to expand its program, and the Board of Animal Health receives \$245,000 in an attempt to control pseudorabies, a disease that weakens hogs, often leading to weight loss and death of offspring. The money can be used on vaccines, blood tests, and lab fees. (Art. 3, Secs. 5, 6)

Another \$200,000 in grants is available for farm cooperatives to assist farmers interested in growing short-rotation wood crops. These plants, grown for their fiber, are harvested within 15 years of being planted. The law also outlines an agroforestry program and states how loans can be offered to farmers who convert agriculture land for agroforestry purposes. (Art. 3, Sec. 19)

Ethanol payments

Effective May 16, 2000, the new law allocates \$5.1 million through fiscal year 2001 for payments to ethanol producing facilities throughout the state.

There were 14 ethanol plants operating in



The state government appropriations law allocates \$5.1 million through fiscal year 2001 for payments to the 14 ethanol producing facilities in the state.

Minnesota in July 2000. The producer payment program reimburses the plants based on the number of gallons produced each year.

Several plants in the state are producing 15 million gallons of the fuel additive each year and are only being reimbursed for 12 million gallons. The changes in the law allow those plants to be compensated for what they are actually producing. (Art. 3, Sec. 35)

Setting aside cropland

Farmers are eligible for \$2.65 million in grants — a one-time appropriation for fiscal year 2000 — to set aside cropland for three years.

The grants require strips of trees or shrubs to be planted on a small percentage of the land that is set aside, which will serve as windbreaks and provide various environmental benefits.

The concept is generally used to give the land a periodic rest and prevent erosion.

This portion of the law is effective May 16, 2000. (Art. 3, Secs. 40-45).

Underground fuel tanks

Also effective May 16, 2000, the state must offer \$7,500 grants to farmers to remove registered underground petroleum tanks on their land used for agricultural purposes. About 30 tanks across the state must be replaced in order to comply with federal law.

These tanks, with a capacity of 1,100 gallons or more, are already registered with the state's Pollution Control Agency.

The new law provides grants to approximately 30 farmers who have problem tanks, which totals more than \$200,000. Officials said they do not know the total cost for

removing a tank. A farmer who decides to not remove a tank could be assessed with a fine. (Art. 3, Sec. 37)

Access to forecast information

The Legislature will have more access to information used in projecting revenue and expenditures, under the new law.

The law expands requirements that the Department of Finance must consult with certain legislators and legislative fiscal staff before releasing the forecasts of state revenue and expenditures each November and February.

Previous law had required the commissioner of finance to consult with legislators and staff regarding variables that affect the expenditure side of the forecasts — how to determine the rate of inflation, how to apply inflation to state expenditures, and how the amount of state bonding affects debt service.

The new law adds "calculation of investment income" to that list of variables.

Also, the consultation must occur at least three weeks before the forecast is to be released, under the new law. It must include the chairs of the House Ways and Means Committee and Senate State Government Finance Committee, fiscal staff, and lead members from minority caucuses on those committees.

Those legislators and staff also must be informed of any changes in expenditure data at least three weeks before the forecast is to be released, and they must be included in meetings with the finance department and outside economic advisors.

The new law also requires the commissioner to inform legislative fiscal staff about the amount of revenue the state generates each month and about economic forecast

information that is provided by sources outside of state government.

This part of the law is effective May 16, 2000. (Art. 12, Sec. 9)

Reviewing technology spending

More analysis will be required when state agencies and departments plan new projects for computer networks or other information systems, under a provision effective May 16, 2000.

If a proposed project is expected to cost more than \$1 million, the agency or department must submit a risk assessment and risk mitigation plan to the state commissioner of administration.

Agency staff or the administration department's Office of Technology can develop the plan.

If the proposed project is expected to cost more than \$5 million, the plan must be done by an independent entity with expertise related to the proposed project that does not have a financial interest in the project. (Art. 12, Sec. 17)

Funding computer upgrade

The Office of the Secretary of State receives \$4 million to upgrade the computer system that files Uniform Commercial Code transactions, under another section effective May 16, 2000.

People who file the transactions pay a surcharge, and that money goes to the general fund. The surcharge generates about \$2.3 million per year in revenue to the state's general fund.

Rep. Phil Krinkie (R-Shoreview) said the surcharge was established to pay for upgrades to the computer system that is used for those transactions, but by putting it in the general fund it has been used for various other purposes.

The appropriation is available until June 30, 2001. (Art. 12, Sec. 2)

Immigration measures

Effective July 1, 2001, the new law provides \$150,000 to the Department of Economic Security to certify legal immigrants who work in the state. The law states that the department should have a goal of certifying permanent immigrant laborers within 60 days of receiving an application.

Another provision in the law requires, beginning that same date, the Department of Human Services to use the federal Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlement (SAVE)

program to conduct immigration status verifications.

SAVE will be used when an immigrant applies for benefits through the Minnesota Family Investment Program, food assistance programs — both state and federal — and most health care assistance programs. It will also be used when an immigrant applies for general assistance programs specific to Minnesota, such as Minnesota supplemental aid or group residential housing.

Minnesota was previously one of only a few states that received a waiver to not participate in the program. At the time the waiver was granted, Minnesota's own verification system was deemed more cost-effective. However, officials have since determined that there is no significant cost or time savings with the state's program versus SAVE.

Because of a requirement in the federal welfare law, this new state law also requires, the human services commissioner to report to the Immigration and Naturalization Service all undocumented persons who are identified in the course of applying for one of these forms of public assistance. (Art. 10, Secs. 2, 9)

No Blackmun bust

Plans to place a bust of the late U.S. Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun failed to gain support this year. The bust would have been placed within the State Capitol, where there is already a bust of the late Chief Justice Warren Burger.

Minnesota has had three justices on the U.S. Supreme Court — Blackmun, Burger, and Pierce Butler.

Funding for the bust was held up in part because while on the court, Blackmun authored the controversial *Roe v. Wade* opinion, which protected women's right to abortion.

Monarch becomes state butterfly

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, makes the monarch the state butterfly.

It is the 13th state symbol, joining the state flag and state seal, state tree (red or Norway pine), state song ("Hail! Minnesota"), state bird (loon), state fish (walleye), state mushroom (morel), state drink (milk), state grain (wild rice), state muffin (blueberry), state flower (lady slipper), and state gemstone (Lake Superior agate).

The idea for the butterfly law came from a group of fourth-grade students at OH Ander-



A new law, pitched by a group of fourth-graders from OH Anderson Elementary School in Mahtomedi, makes the monarch the official state butterfly. It is the 13th Minnesota state symbol.

son Elementary School in Mahtomedi. They were studying how a bill becomes a law and a special unit on butterflies. Then the students decided to combine the two and bring the idea to Rep. Harry Mares (R-White Bear Lake), who sponsored the law in the House.

The last state symbol to be established was the blueberry muffin in 1988, which was proposed by third-grade students from Carlton, located outside of Duluth. The students felt that the choice was appropriate because blueberries are plentiful in northern Minnesota, and farmers throughout the state produce other ingredients needed to make the muffins.

Sen. Charles Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul) sponsored the measure in the Senate. HF2588/SF2326*/CH306

Reviewing administrative rules

Various committees in the Legislature will have the authority to review all rules promulgated by state agencies and departments, particularly cabinet level agencies, under a new law effective May 16, 2000.

The law will establish a task force, consisting of four people appointed by the governor and four legislators, to recommend improvements in the state's rulemaking process. The four legislators will represent the majority and minority caucuses in the House and Senate.

Since administrative rules have the effect of law, legislators wanted to have a more active role in establishing and reviewing the rules.

The new law requires entities that make rules to appear before the appropriate legislative committees to address concerns related to their rules. The Pollution Control Agency, for example, will appear before the committees on environment and natural resources in the House and Senate.

Each entity must prepare a report that will list and explain rules that should be repealed, rules that should remain in effect, and other recommended changes.

The new law also gives House and Senate committees with jurisdiction over state governmental operations the same authority as the Legislative Coordinating Commission in various aspects of rulemaking.

Under previous law, the commission can formally object to an administrative rule and intervene in litigation arising from an agency's action relating to rules. A formal objection to a rule by the commission forces the agency to establish the validity of the rule in question before an administrative law judge. The new law gives that authority to the committees on governmental operations in both the House and Senate.

Rep. Marty Seifert (R-Marshall) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the measure.

HF3000/SF3234*/CH469

Firefighter memorial moves

A memorial to Minnesota firefighters currently housed at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport will be relocated to a site in the Capitol area, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The measure requires the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board to select an appropriate site for installation of the memorial, provided that the board is first assured that nonstate sources are available to cover the cost of site selection, memorial removal, transportation, and re-installation.

Construction work at the airport and the memorial's limited visibility in its current resting spot prompted lawmakers to consider moving the tribute to a place where more people would be able to enjoy it.

A memorial for fallen law enforcement officers exists on the Capitol grounds. Placing the firefighters memorial in close proximity to the officers memorial would be appropriate, according to advocates of the move.

The new law also calls for a memorial plaque to honor veterans wounded in combat in the Court of Honor on the Capitol

grounds. The plaque, however, must be furnished by an organization other than the Department of Veterans Affairs and approved by the commissioner of the department and the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board.

Rep. Jim Rhodes (R-St. Louis Park) and Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul) sponsored the legislation.

HF2822/SF2547*/CH380

Access to personal information

Government agencies must make computer-stored information available to the public, under a new law that makes several changes to government data and privacy laws.

While government agencies are not required to store information electronically, a copy must be readily available to the public if the data is stored on computers. The agency can require a copying fee.

Any information that is considered public must be available. And if the information is stored on a computer and someone requests the information in an electronic format, it must be made available that way, under the law. Certain fees may apply.

Each state agency and department must designate someone to keep the information and be in charge of disseminating it. Under the law, members of the public will not be able to request the information from anyone but the designated authority.

People requesting government information are not required to identify themselves or say how the data will be used, under the law.

A person seeking government data who is denied access to the information can seek civil compensation. A court can fine a government agency a maximum of \$300 for failure to provide public information.

The new law also opens some state data to the Immigration Naturalization Service (INS), while making other information private, including health status or financial information.

The INS sought the right to get private, nonpublic data from the Department of Economic Security about employers the INS is investigating. The law will allow the INS to obtain the information from the department without the consent of the data subject.

The law clarifies existing law that prohibits health maintenance organizations (HMOs) from disclosing any data on individuals regarding the diagnosis, treatment or health of

a patient. There are some exceptions, such as when the individual consents or the information is part of ongoing litigation between the individual and the HMO.

The law allows school districts to share information in good faith about students. The districts will be immune from liability if they acted in good faith compliance with statutes, the law states.

The law clarifies that financial information given to the St. Paul Housing and Redevelopment Authority (such as credit reports, business plans, and customer lists) is private.

Also, a domestic fatality review team will be allowed to collect and analyze private information on domestic violence, under the law. Members of the team are forbidden to discuss the information with people outside the group setting.

Rep. Rich Stanek (R-Maple Grove), who backed the fatality review provision, said the task force members will attempt to learn about events that led to domestic homicides. The study excludes ongoing cases.

Court service data will be also amended to include a person's date of birth as public information. A person's name, age, gender, occupation, and probation status are already public information.

Rep. Mary Liz Holberg (R-Lakeville) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the new measure. Most of the law is effective Aug. 1, 2000.

HF3501*/SF2811/CH468

Turning over state property

The state has turned over ownership of a former correctional facility to the city of Sauk Centre, under a law effective April 5, 2000.

The facility was established in 1911 as a facility for delinquent girls and became co-educational in 1967.

Rep. George Cassell (R-Alexandria), House sponsor of the measure, said the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre sat vacant after it was closed in July 1999.

Local officials can now use the property for economic development or for city or county government purposes, which Cassell said could be a vehicle to create jobs. The city must study land-use options to determine the best use of the property and submit a report to the state Department of Administration.

If the state had not turned the land over to the city, the state Department of Administration estimated that it would have spent

\$200,000 per year in minimal maintenance to the vacant facility.

Under state law, when an agency vacates a piece of property, the state Department of Administration offers the property to other state agencies or departments that might want to use the property. But in this case, no other agency expressed interest.

Cassell said that the land originally was purchased by the city and given to the state in the early 1900s to be used as a correctional facility. The city also extended water and sewer lines to the buildings and has continued to maintain that system.

Sen. Cal Larson (R-Fergus Falls) was the Senate sponsor of the measure.

HF2819/SF2444*/CH326

Cash or credit?

State agencies and departments can receive payments via credit cards or other electronic financial transactions, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The law is designed to make it more convenient for people or businesses to pay for license fees or other types of fees for products or services.

The commissioner of finance, in consultation with the state treasurer, will contract with at least one financial institution to process the electronic financial transactions for all governmental entities in the state, according to the law.

When those contracts are established, people and businesses will have the option of paying for products or services with a credit card, debit card, or other electronic fund transfer, in addition to traditional payment options.

Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury) and Rep. Doug Reuter (Ind.-Owatonna) sponsored the law.

HF1834/SF1699*/CH419

Grant applications online

State agencies that have Internet sites must publish information about grants on those sites, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The law also requires the agency to provide an Internet link to the grant application and accept applications electronically when it is feasible.

The measure is intended to streamline the grant application process and make

information regarding grants more accessible.

Rep. Barb Haake (R-Mounds View) and Sen. Steven Novak (DFL-New Brighton) sponsored the measure.

HF4076/SF2653*/CH332

Reporting extension for nonprofits

Nonprofit charitable organizations can receive an extension to the deadline for filing certain annual reports, under a new law effective April 1, 2000.

State law requires those organizations to send an annual report to the state attorney general. The report must include a copy of all tax or information returns that the organization sends to the Internal Revenue Service.

The new law allows an organization to request an extension to the deadline for filing the information sent to the IRS if the federal government has already granted an extension. The request must be made at least 30 days before the date that the report would otherwise be due. The organization must also demonstrate that the deadline cannot be met because of circumstances beyond its control.

Rep. Ann H. Rest (DFL-New Hope) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the measure.

HF2785/SF2821*/CH302

Bidding for state purchases

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, the state can purchase some items through a reverse auction instead of the common bidding process, under a new law.

The term "reverse auction" refers to a process where sellers compete to offer the lowest price, instead of a normal auction where buyers compete to be the highest bidder.

According to the new law, the state can use a reverse auction to purchase office supplies or other items, such as aluminum for license plates or salt for roads.

The law does not limit the state to purchase certain quantities through this method, though officials may have intended to use it for large quantities.

When purchasing items through that process, the state will notify potential vendors, and each will submit an open proposal via the Internet. All of the vendors will be able to see the others' proposals, and they can adjust their proposals to compete with each other to offer the lowest price.

The process cannot be used for construction projects or other types of purchases that are regulated by other laws.

The Department of Administration initiated the law in an effort to cut the costs of routine purchases and increase the level of competition among vendors.

Rep. Bruce Anderson (R-Buffalo Township) and Sen. David Knutson (R-Burnsville) sponsored the measure.

HF3495/SF2972*/CH420

Paying injured inmates

The state will pay for medical costs of prison and jail inmates who were injured while doing community service work, under a new law effective April 12, 2000.

When counties have sentencing programs that are alternatives to incarceration for inmates arrested for nonviolent crimes, the state assumes the liability for instances when an inmate is injured while working. Those claims are subject to the approval of the Legislature.

Each year, the state pays for those and other private restitution claims, which this year totaled about \$27,000. The Joint House-Senate Subcommittee on Claims hears requests and recommends which claims the state should pay.

One of the claims covered by the new law was a \$7,500 payment to an inmate at the prison in Oak Park Heights who suffered a permanent injury. Before a payment is made in that situation, the state first checks to see if the person owes money for taxes or restitution payments to victims.

Then payment of such a claim is based on the degree of injury as it fits into the workers' compensation rate structure for such injuries.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (R-Rosemount) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored this year's claims legislation.

HF3952/SF3533*/CH365

Paying costs of lawsuits

A new law could force state agencies that instigate unsuccessful lawsuits to pay higher costs to defendants.

Under state law, agencies are required to pay the attorneys' fees and other expenses of a defendant when the agency brings a civil action and loses, under certain conditions. Effective Aug. 1, 2000, the new law expands

the types of expenses that can be recovered by the prevailing party, and it clarifies the procedure for receiving those awards from a court or administrative law judge.

The new law allows the prevailing party to recover reasonable costs of any study, analysis, engineering report, test, or project that the party has done in response to the state's action. Those costs are added to those that already can be recovered under current law, including various court fees, mileage, postage, and delivery costs.

Also, previous law limited the amount of attorney fees that can be recovered to \$100 per hour. The new law raises that limit to \$125 per hour.

The new law also modifies the definition of who is eligible for recovering those types of expenses. Groups that were eligible under previous law included only organizations with up to 50 employees and annual revenues up to \$4 million. The new law expands the eligibility by increasing the number of employees to 500 and the annual revenues to \$7 million.

The law applies only if the state agency fails to justify its position when it instigates a civil suit or contested case other than a tort action.

Rep. John Tuma (R-Northfield) and Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the law.

HF3497*/SF3539/CH439

Energy code authority transferred

Authority to develop the energy-related portions of the state building code is fully transferred from the Department of Public Service to the Department of Administration, under a new law effective July 1, 2000.

In 1999, a law transferred the authority to adopt the energy code to the Administration Department. The new law completes the transfer by repealing the Public Service Department's ability to develop administrative rules regarding the energy code.

The Administration Department will handle all aspects of the energy-related portions of the state's building code.

The law is part of an effort to streamline the development and enforcement of various aspects of the building code among several state departments, boards, and agencies.

A 1999 report by the Office of the Legislative Auditor found that disagreements among various state agencies, departments, and boards having some authority over the building code led to unnecessary delays in construction in some instances.

State law already gave oversight of many provisions of the state building code to the Administration Department. The Health and Public Safety departments also still develop and enforce parts of the building code.

Rep. Lynda Boudreau (R-Faribault) and Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan) sponsored the new measure.

HF3281/SF2691*/CH297

**Millions for construction, repairs:
Capitol improvements**

(See Bonding, page 13)

Regulating business subsidies

(See Business, page 15)

Domestic violence prevention

(See Crime, page 22)

Permission for mosquito spraying

(See Environment, page 30)

Potlucks freed from regulation

(See Health, page 46)

Licensing occupational therapists

(See Health, page 49)

Competing for top officials

(See Higher Education, page 50)

Limiting governmental corporations

(See Local Government, page 61)

Funding aimed to relieve traffic:

Department spending

(See Transportation, page 69)

No time limit on confirmation

(See Vetoed Bills, page 76)

Tourism centers vetoed

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

No move for Agriculture Dept.

(See Dead Bills, page 79)

Unicameral proposal rejected

(See Dead Bills, page 83)

Protecting property rights

(See Dead Bills, page 84)

Avoiding conflicts of interest

(See Dead Bills, page 84)

No new budget office

(See Dead Bills, page 84)

★ HEALTH

Regulating alternative health care

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, allows the Department of Health to oversee complementary and alternative health care practices.

The new law establishes an office, housed within the Department of Health, for unlicensed complementary and alternative health care.

The office must investigate complaints against alternative health care practitioners, discipline practitioners in some cases, and serve as a clearinghouse for information on such practices.

Previous law did not dictate what alternative health care practices were acceptable in the state. The new law not only makes certain practices legal, but it also sets up a regulatory system for alternative health care.

Rep. Richard Mulder (R-Ivanhoe), a physician, said some fear exists in the medical community that patients may opt for one or more unproven alternative treatments instead of conventional medicine for life-threatening illnesses.

Mulder said that by approving the measure, legislators were validating procedures that are not based on scientific fact.

But Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead), House sponsor of the legislation, said the new law provides for consumer protection and does not encourage the use of procedures unproven in the medical field.

The new law also makes changes to the regulation of both speech-language pathologists and audiologists, unlicensed mental health practitioners, and alcohol and drug counselors.

Furthermore, the new law alters the Administrative Simplification Act by requiring a uniform report for offering medical and benefits advice, as well as a uniform document explaining benefits for patients and providers.

Effective May 12, 2000, a new provision requires that the commissioner of the Department of Health examine issues relating to rising health insurance costs and develop recommendations for providing employer-subsidized affordable health insurance to employees of programs and facilities, including alternative health care programs, that serve the elderly and disabled. Recommendations must be presented to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 2002.

Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF3839*/SF2474/CH460

Potlucks freed from regulation

Only in Minnesota could hotdish deregulation grab headlines as it did during the 2000 Legislative Session.

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, will loosen restrictions on potlucks, allowing any person attending a potluck event — not just members of the organization sponsoring the event — to bring and serve personally prepared food.

The law also will allow an organization sponsoring potluck events to advertise the events and permit people who are not members of the organization to attend the event and eat the homemade food.

Rep. Al Juhnke (DFL-Willmar), House sponsor of the measure, said the idea to draft hotdish legislation surfaced after he had attended a DFL bean feed at the American Legion hall in his hometown and was told that health regulations prevented outsiders from bringing prepared food into community potlucks.

Aggie Leitheiser, assistant commissioner of the state's Health Protection Bureau, said such restrictions have existed to prevent outbreaks of food-borne disease. Over the past four years, Leitheiser said, 16 percent of the confirmed food-borne disease outbreaks in the state were traced to privately prepared food.



A new law loosens restrictions on potlucks, allowing any person attending such an event — and not just the members of the organization sponsoring it — to bring and serve personally prepared food. The law was initiated by Rep. Al Juhnke, who was told he could not serve beans at a 1999 event at the American Legion in Willmar because the food had not been inspected by the state Health Department.

So, following regulations to the letter, organizers of the event in Willmar politely told Juhnke he could stay but he had to take his beans back to the car.

After the experience, Juhnke said all people should be allowed to attend community potlucks and share their food without being subject to health inspection.

The measure had once contained language that would have required signs at a potluck event stating that the food was not prepared in a licensed kitchen and is not subject to Health Department regulation. The provision, however, was dropped before the hotdish measure won final passage.

Sen. Dean Johnson (DFL-Willmar) sponsored the legislation in the Senate.

HF2707/SF3348*/CH378

Deciding on disqualification

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 2000, redirects the authority to determine whether a licensed health professional should be disqualified from direct patient contact.

The law shifts authority away from the Department of Human Services and to the boards that oversee specific occupations within health care.

Previously, if a background check of a professional revealed potentially disqualifying information, the department determined whether the person in question fit the statutory criteria prohibiting direct patient contact.

Disqualifying characteristics involve such things as convictions for violent crimes, offenses involving exploitation of a vulnerable adult, or abuse of medical privileges.

The new measure requires health-related licensing boards, not the department, to determine within 90 days whether someone should be disqualified from providing direct care to patients.

The change in law was suggested following a few cases of simple error that resulted in "inappropriate" license terminations. By shifting the decision-making authority to a body of sharper focus, officials said mistakes in unnecessary license terminations can be avoided.

The licensing boards will be instructed to consider the nature and extent of any injury or harm resulting from conduct, the seriousness of the misconduct, and the extent that disqualification from patient contact is necessary to protect people receiving services.

The law also allows the boards to determine the duration of any disqualification or to establish conditions under which a licensee may hold a position allowing direct contact with people receiving services.

In addition, boards will have jurisdiction over previously disqualified nonlicensed individuals who subsequently seek licensure.

Furthermore, the new law permits health professionals previously disqualified because of "substantiated maltreatment of a vulnerable adult" after Oct. 1, 1995, to petition for review, and would require the commissioner of the human services to notify eligible individuals of that right.

Rep. Jim Abeler (R-Anoka) and Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester) sponsored the legislation.

HF3365/SF2941*/CH319

Staffing patient transfers

A new law effective April 4, 2000, restores the ability of medical professionals who are not certified paramedics to ride in ambulances during hospital transfers.

During the 1999 session, a law related Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board included a provision that only allowed paramedics, and no one else, to staff ambulances during a medical transfer, said O.J. Doyle, a consultant for the board. Limiting personnel to paramedics was an inadvertent oversight, he said.

The new law includes registered nurses and physician assistants as staff that can assist in patient transfers.

"In the metro area, it's not an issue," Doyle said. However, in rural areas, where it is sometimes difficult to find enough qualified

paramedics, the 1999 law was a setback.

The new law only pertains to inter-facility transfers, and not emergency services.

Another section of the law clarifies that cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) courses are included in continuing education courses for Emergency Medical Technicians. The previous law separated CPR courses from the continuing education courses, Doyle said.

Rep. Doug Fuller (R-Bemidji) and Sen. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) sponsored the 2000 legislation.

HF2994/SF2748*/CH313

Dealing with 'sharps'

Gov. Jesse Ventura signed a law aimed at reducing occupational exposures to bloodborne diseases through "sharps" injuries.

Effective June 10, 2000, the law requires employers to comply with federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations on bloodborne pathogens.

It also requires that employers review written exposure control plans annually and document in the plan consideration of appropriate engineering controls that are designed to eliminate or minimize exposure.

Sharps are needles and other medical devices used in testing. They are often used to draw blood and therefore carry the most risk for exposure to diseases carried through the blood.

The new law requires that a company establish a safety committee to make recommendations for using the best methods to limit injury. The law also requires that a person representing employees most likely

to use or encounter a device creating exposure to bloodborne pathogens to be appointed to the committee.

Finally, the employers are required to establish internal procedures to document the route of exposure and circumstances under which an exposure incident took place. The law spells out how information must be documented, as well. It should include the



A new law allows medical professionals who are not certified paramedics to ride in ambulances during the transfer of patients from hospitals. The law resulted from concerns in areas of the state where communities do not have enough certified paramedics to cover such non-emergency tasks.

procedure being performed when the incident took place and the protective equipment or clothing used at the time of the exposure incident.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (R-Rosemount) and Sen. Linda Higgins (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the legislation.

HF2639/SF2397*/CH351

Exposure to bloodborne diseases

A new law establishes procedures regarding occupational exposure to bloodborne diseases for emergency medical services (EMS) personnel, corrections employees, and secure treatment facility workers.

The law addresses proper procedure for obtaining consent for testing, obtaining and testing blood samples for bloodborne diseases, and for informing individuals of blood test results, in certain situations.

The situations the new law applies to include cases when people holding these occupations are exposed to a bloodborne disease in the course of carrying out their jobs.

The new law also prohibits insurers from using the test results for insurance coverage decisions.

The measure expands the state's HIV and Hepatitis B prevention program for health professionals to cover Hepatitis C. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS.

Also, the law modifies notification requirements that apply when emergency medical personnel are exposed to a person with active tuberculosis.

Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) and Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the legislation. The new law is effective Aug. 1, 2000.

HF1631/SF1202*/CH422

Training for care providers

Foster and respite care providers have to meet training standards to care for children dependent on certain medical devices to live, under a law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The law is an attempt to decrease the chance that a child left in the company of a foster care provider could suffer harm due to a provider's inexperience or lack of training with special equipment critical to the life and care of the child.

Care providers will be required to have training or experience with a child's medical equipment before being allowed to care for the child.

Agencies that place children in homes, even if it's only on a temporary basis, are now required to ensure that the care provider has the necessary training before being entrusted with the child's care.

The legislation was brought forward with the help of Sharon Morrissey and husband, Don Baierl, of St. Paul, whose infant daughter died in 1997 because a care provider didn't know precisely how to operate the child's health equipment.

The Department of Human Services is required to develop the training form.

Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Sandra Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the measure.

HF3342/SF3025*/CH338

Prescription drug cards

Retailers are now prohibited from selling, marketing, promoting, and distributing any card offering discounts for prescription drugs that fails to meet certain requirements.

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, a new measure allows an individual or the state attorney general to sue to stop any such act and obtain damages any deception may have caused.

The measure was crafted to protect consumers from promised discounts that are either confusing or not backed by insurance policies.

Discounts that are deceptive or that are not authorized by contract with the pharmacies listed on the card, will be in violation of the new law, and people issuing or distributing the cards will be subject to prosecution.

Also, discount cards must prominently state that discounts offered are not being offered through any insurance policy.

The new law does not apply, however, to vision care, glasses, or contact lenses provided by an optometrist or ophthalmologist.

Discounts promised under contract with the state of Minnesota or consumer discount cards issued by a store for use at that particular store also are allowed.

Furthermore, cards administered by a health insurer, nonprofit health service plan corporation, or health maintenance organization are exempt from complying with card requirements put forth by the law.

Rep. Larry Howes (R-Hackensack) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the legislation.

HF2883/SF2579*/CH303

Disasters and physician assistants

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, shifts the supervisory requirement for physician assistants responding to disaster situations, such as the floods and storms that have hit Minnesota in recent years.

Previously, physician assistants providing aid to people caught up in a disaster were instructed to report to an emergency-medical director before proceeding to offer help to victims. Under the new measure, they must be supervised by a licensed physician on scene who is involved with disaster response practices.

The change was suggested by the Department of Health to remove an extra step that tended to be bureaucratic and delayed the assistants' responding to the needs of victims.

The new law also clarifies the services that a registered assistant can perform that will be covered under the state's Medical Assistance program.

Those services considered within the scope of practice of a registered assistant and are otherwise covered as services a physician would perform are covered under the program, according to the new law.

Furthermore, members of the Physician Assistant Advisory Council are not allowed to serve more than a total of two terms, under the measure.

Rep. Jim Abeler (R-Anoka) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the legislation.

HF2909/SF2365*/CH298

Helping pharmacists meet demand

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, will help pharmacists cope with an increased demand for prescriptions and services.

The law enables a pharmacy to alter the make-up of its employee base to better serve customers and provide some relief during busy times to those working behind the counter.

It allows a pharmacy to have more pharmacy technicians than before. Previous law said that there must be a two-to-one ratio of pharmacists to technicians. The new law allows pharmacies to vary from the ratio by one technician, as long as one of the technicians is certified by a credible state or national entity.

For instance, if a pharmacy has two pharmacists to supervise four technicians, this

language would allow the pharmacy to have five technicians in the pharmacy at any given time, as long as at least one of the technicians is certified.

Pharmacy technicians can help pharmacists in preparing and dispensing medications by entering prescription data or handling other such tasks. They are not allowed to do anything reserved for a licensed pharmacist or that requires the professional judgment of a pharmacist.

Certified technicians in Minnesota are reviewed by the state and have achieved a level of knowledge and qualification by passing certain requirements set by the state Board of Pharmacy.

Pharmacists initiated the legislation, saying it would benefit both pharmacies and their clients by reducing the time it takes to fill multiple orders.

Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the legislation.

HF3113*/SF3089/CH276

New oversight for optometrists

Under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, both licensed optometrists and people applying to be licensed are subject to disciplinary action by the State Board of Optometry for violations under the board's jurisdiction.

The measure will allow the board to deny an applicant a license, revoke or suspend an existing license, or impose limitations on a licensed optometrist for violations.

In some cases, the board may rule that a licensed optometrist or applicant who violates state regulations must undergo corrective action, which may include further education, reports designed to prevent subsequent violations, or the reimbursement of the board's legal and investigative costs.

The law also makes it a gross misdemeanor for a person not licensed by the board to practice optometry in Minnesota.

Licensed optometrists sought the legislation in an effort to give the State Board of Optometry the same power other state boards have to regulate those who practice a particular trade.

While statistics show that violations in the field of optometry are not common, the new law will provide a safety net designed to ensure that the industry remain reputable in the eyes of those it serves, supporters said.

Rep. Tim Wilkin (R-Eagan) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the legislation.

HF1383/SF1231*/CH413

Licensing occupational therapists

A new law effective April 12, 2000, will prohibit individuals who are not licensed in the state of Minnesota from practicing as occupational therapists or therapist assistants, with a few exceptions.

Occupational therapists or therapist assistants work with people who possess limited physical or mental abilities for the purpose of providing that person increased independence and maintenance of health.

The idea behind licensing therapists and assistants originated from the therapists themselves in an attempt to raise the bar on the quality of care patients can expect to receive when receiving such services.

A list of educational and licensure requirements is also contained in the new law, aiding applicants in understanding the licensure process.

A person seeking licensure in Minnesota will need to complete all appropriate academic and field-work requirements, meet general licensure procedures, and pass a qualifying examination before being allowed to practice.

Someone who practices occupational therapy in Minnesota without prior licensure will now be subject to sanctions or action to stop the practice.

Also, the new law includes provisions on obtaining temporary licensure, and the process of renewing a license.

The new law does not apply to people employed as therapists or therapist assistants by the government, students participating in supervised fieldwork, or people who perform occupational therapy services in Minnesota for fewer than 30 days in a calendar year.

Furthermore, an individual possessing credentials from another state that has requirements as stringent as Minnesota's may be allowed to practice, under the new law.

Rep. Larry Howes (R-Hackensack) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth) sponsored the legislation.

HF947/SF1038*/CH361

Radiation therapy facilities

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, requires officials at radiation therapy facilities in Minnesota to submit plans for major expenditures to the commissioner of the Department of Health for approval.

Anytime such a facility plans to spend more than \$500,000 for equipment, capital improvements, new specialized services, planning for the improvement, or a project that combines at least two of these aspects, the plan will require the review of the commissioner.

According to the department, the measure is designed protect communities from a duplication of services and allows the state to control the types of projects proposed by private health care providers.

Modifications made by this law do not apply to radiation therapy facilities owned and operated by licensed hospitals.

Under the law, health care providers who plan large spending commitments related to radiation therapy are required to report project plans to the department. The commissioner is then required by law to conduct a retrospective review of a project and determine whether the spending commitment is appropriate.

If a project is found to be inappropriate or to otherwise fail to meet the expectations of the commissioner, he or she can require prospective review of future major spending commitments. The new law allows the commission, in the cases of projects involving radiation therapy facilities subject to prospective review, to assess fines and impose other penalties or remedies.

Those remedies include seeking a permanent injunction, or a court order to invalidate any previous agreement, lease, or contract.

In addition to examining the project itself, the commissioner also may consider any potential conflicts of interest while conducting prospective or retrospective review if the project were to come to fruition, under the new law. The commissioner can assess alternatives available to patients in the community to avoid unwarranted repetition of services, facilities, or equipment.

Rep. Jim Seifert (R-Woodbury) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) sponsored the legislation.

HF3209*/SF2699/CH307

Increasing hospice program size

Subject to local approval, a residential hospice facility will be allowed to increase the number of patients provided with care, under a new law.

Hospice facilities have previously been limited to eight patients. A hospice patient is defined as a person who has been diagnosed as terminally ill with a probable life expectancy of less than one year.

The measure will allow such a facility to treat up to 12 patients if community leaders agree to an increase. The change in law, brought forward by the Department of Human Services, will benefit communities with a greater need for such care services and the extra space to provide them.

Hospice facilities typically resemble a single-family home, and they provide patients with 24-hour residential and support services.

In addition to the language permitting a patient increase, the law repeals a 1998 state law related to a uniform fire code that had applied to occupancy requirements for facilities housing six or fewer patients.

The law's repealer will take effect at the time the commissioner of the Department of Health adopts new rules pertaining to a fire code and licensing requirements for hospice facilities.

Rep. Tim Wilkin (R-Eagan) and Sen. Roy Terwilliger (R-Edina) sponsored the legislation.

HF3306/SFSF3549*/CH317

Inmate treatment, health care

(See Crime, page 23)

Teens with mental illness

(See Family, page 34)

Omnibus state gov't spending law:**Health and human services**

(See Government, page 39)

Omnibus state gov't spending law:**Senior citizen drug program**

(See Government, page 39)

Omnibus state gov't spending law:**Department of Health funding**

(See Government, page 40)

Prompt payment of claims

(See Insurance, page 56)

Cutting administrative costs

(See Insurance, page 56)

Insurance costs for small employers

(See Insurance, page 57)

Birth and death certificates

(See Law, page 59)

Tax cuts, rebates provided:**Insurance premium tax exemption**

(See Taxes, page 67)

Waiting period plan scuttled

(See Vetoed Bills, page 76)

Salary for hospital officials

(See Vetoed Bills, page 76)

Four cuts overridden, four stand

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

Nursing center veto overridden

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

Repealing the 'sick tax'

(See Dead Bills, page 85)

Organ donor checkoff

(See Dead Bills, page 85)

★ **HIGHER EDUCATION****Designing campus buildings**

Representatives of colleges, universities, and state agencies are promised the right to vote on the design of state buildings, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

Contracts for designing state buildings are awarded through the state Designer Selection Board.

Under previous law, the agency or school that would be using a new building appointed a nonvoting member to the board, which consisted of five voting members.

The board looks at design plans from competing firms and decides which firm will receive the contract.

Under the new law, the board is to consist of seven voting members, including one who will represent the school or agency that will use the proposed building.

Other board members must represent the American Institute of Architects, the Associated General Contractors, the Consulting Engineers Council of Minnesota (with input from other professional engineering societies in the state), the Minnesota State Arts Board, and two citizen members who will be appointed by the state commissioner of the Department of Administration.

If, for example, a building is being

designed for the University of Minnesota, the university will have a vote on the final design of the building.

Rep. Peggy Leppik (R-Golden Valley) and Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan) sponsored the measure.

HF3195/SF3701*/CH384

Competing for top officials

A new law is designed to help state colleges attract and keep their top officials by allowing more flexibility in contracts and salaries. It is effective Aug. 1, 2000.

Under previous law, the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MnSCU) system set a specific salary amount for the system's chancellor that was then approved by the Legislature. In June 2000, the salary for the chancellor was at \$185,000.

The new law allows the Board of Trustees to establish a salary range for the chancellor position. The board will then submit the proposed salary range to the Legislature for approval. The board can then negotiate with a prospective hire and have the flexibility of a range.

The new law also allows the board more flexibility in the contracts it offers to presidents and other nonclassified positions within the MnSCU system.

Under current law, the board is allowed to propose a salary range for its presidents, which the Legislature approves. The new law will allow the board to submit to the Legislature proposed contracts with other incentives to attract candidates.

Rep. Dave Bishop (R-Rochester), the House sponsor of the measure, said that increasing competition from other states has made retaining and recruiting quality people in the positions more difficult. He said he aimed to give MnSCU more options to attract qualified candidates.

Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls) was the Senate sponsor.

HF3726/SF3386*/CH453

Millions for construction, repairs:**U of M facilities**

(See Bonding, page 12)

Millions for construction, repairs:**MnSCU construction**

(See Bonding, page 12)

Education requirements for CPAs

(See Business, page 15)

Spending for education initiatives: Higher education funding

(See Education, page 27)

★ HOUSING

Making homes more efficient

Home builders can choose between two sets of standards related to energy efficiency, under a new law effective April 14, 2000.

Rep. Fran Bradley (R-Rochester), House sponsor of the measure, said his goal was to make housing more affordable by reducing construction costs.

A new energy code had been set to go into effect April 15, 2000, which featured higher standards for energy efficiency than those of the previous code.

The new law allows builders to choose to comply with the new code or with a part of the previous energy code.

Bradley said the state energy code has been modified over the past decade to make homes more airtight to conserve energy. But that tight seal has led to problems with the quality of indoor air, he said, so the code now includes rules for mechanical ventilation systems.

The ventilation systems that are required by the new code are estimated to increase construction costs by about \$8,000 per home, Bradley said. And while the new code is designed to make homes more efficient, the cost of heating or cooling outdoor air via the ventilation systems reduces the overall savings to the homeowner, he said.

"My concern was that we'd gone way too far," he said.

The previous energy code for homes had been divided into two categories. Both categories required specific parts of homes to be airtight, but one is slightly less restrictive than the other.

The new energy code has even more requirements than the more restrictive standard in previous code.

The new law eliminates the less restrictive of the two older standards and allows builders to choose between the new energy code standards or those from the remaining older category. Bradley estimated that the expense of ventilation systems required under that standard will increase overall costs by only about \$2,000 per home.

Also, the law requires the state Department of Administration to present a report to the Legislature by Dec. 1, 2001. The report will evaluate various aspects of the energy code, including the feasibility of establishing new criteria for homes that are energy efficient and provide sufficient non-mechanical ventilation for a home to maintain good air quality.

Sen. Warren Limmer (R-Maple Grove) sponsored the Senate version.
HF2570/SF3259*/CH407

Apartment utility payments

A new law clarifies the method that owners of single-metered apartment buildings can charge their tenants separately for utility payments.

In 1995, the Legislature passed a law that specified the owner of a single-metered residential building was responsible for paying the utility bill for the building and that the owner was the customer of record for utility contracting purposes.

Often this meant that the owner included the utility costs of the building in the amount of rent paid by tenants.

The new law clarifies the owners' right to apportion utility payments among the residential units or add a utility payment to each unit's rent.

The law specifies that if a landlord of a single-metered building bills tenants for utility costs separate from their rent payments, prospective tenants must be provided a notice of the total utility cost for the building for each month of the most recent calendar year.

The landlord must include an equitable method of apportionment and the frequency of billing in the tenant's lease. Landlords also must make copies of the actual utility bill available for any period of the tenancy for which the tenant receives an apportioned bill.

Past copies of utility bills also must be available for the preceding two years or from the time the current landlord acquired the building.

Owners of single-metered residential buildings that bill for gas and electricity separate from the rent are also required to inform tenants annually of the possible availability of home energy assistance programs for low-income people.

The new law is effective retroactive to Aug. 1, 1995, for leases that already include a provision requiring the tenant to pay for utility

charges separately from the rent. Otherwise, the measure is effective Aug. 1, 2000.

Rep. Arlon Lindner (R-Corcoran) and Sen. William Belanger (R-Bloomington) sponsored of the measure.

HF979*/SF2059/CH268

Interest on security deposits

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, delays a scheduled increase in the interest rate paid by property owners on tenant security deposits.

Previous law set the rate at 3 percent until 2001, and after that time the rate was to be increased to 4 percent. The new law changes the date of the increase to 4 percent from May 1, 2001, to May 1, 2004.

State law related to the interest rate on security deposits has been adjusted several times in recent years. The 1992 Legislature changed the rate from 5.5 percent to 4 percent until May 1, 1997, but the rate was to return to 5.5 percent thereafter. In 1996, the rate was cut to 3 percent until May 1, 1999, with an increase to 4 percent thereafter.

The 1998 Legislature extended the 3 percent rate until 2001, and the new law gives it three more years.

Rep. Julie Storm (R-St. Peter) and Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul) sponsored the legislation.

HF3132*/SF2890/CH282

Selling manufactured homes

A new law effective April 11, 2000, allows owners of manufactured-home parks to obtain a limited dealers license allowing them to sell up to 10 used manufactured homes in that park per year.

To ensure public safety and consumer protection, and to make sure that the homes being sold are in good condition, state law prohibits the sale of manufactured homes unless the seller meets licensing and bonding requirements.

During the 1998 session, the Legislature passed a law that required the commissioner of the Department of Administration to develop rules allowing manufactured home park owners to acquire a limited license. That license would allow the park owner to offer for sale used manufactured homes located in his or her park. The limited license allows up to five sales annually.

Because the department did not develop those rules prior to this session, a new law was

passed putting it into statute rather than making it an administrative rule.

The new law requires a limited license applicant to submit a specific form to the department listing the business name and address of the applicant, the name and address of the manufactured home park, along with a \$100 annual fee. The applicant is also required to submit a copy of the park license.

Rep. Arlon Lindner (R-Corcoran) and Sen. Steven Novak (DFL-New Brighton) were the sponsors of the measure.

HF3584/SF3354*/CH352

Expanding access to grants

The private, for-profit sector is eligible to receive funds from one of the state's major programs for homeownership, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The Minnesota Housing Finance Agency's community rehabilitation program provides grants and loans to cities and nonprofit organizations to assist in home ownership. The program receives about \$2 million a year in funds. Under the new law, for-profit organizations are eligible to receive funds from the program.

For-profit organizations are eligible for most of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency programs.

Rep. Julie Storm (R-St. Peter), the House sponsor, said that the new law will assist in addressing the state's affordable housing shortage.

The new law also authorizes the agency to enter into interest rate exchange agreements in order to obtain lower interest rates for first-time home buyers.

Sen. Arlene Lesewski (R-Marshall) was the sponsor of the measure in the Senate.

HF3901*/SF3769/CH424

Omnibus state gov't spending law:

Housing programs

(See Government, page 39)

HUMAN SERVICES

★

Newborn drop-off law

A law effective April 19, 2000, allows a mother — or a person of her consent — to leave an unharmed newborn at a hospital emergency room up to 72 hours following the child's birth without fear of prosecution.

A hospital is required to accept the child and to notify a local welfare agency within 24



A new law allows a mother to leave an unharmed newborn at a hospital emergency room up to 72 hours after its birth without fear of prosecution. The law was prompted by publicized cases of babies who died after being abandoned in dumpsters and other public places.

hours of the departure of the person bringing the baby to the hospital.

Under Minnesota law, a person who willfully neglects a newborn when he or she is reasonably able to care for the infant can be charged with a gross misdemeanor, if such neglect harms or is likely to substantially harm the infant. The new law provides a small exception.

This law allows the individual delivering the unwanted newborn to exit the building without providing identification. The hospital is allowed to ask questions about the medical history of the mother or newborn, but the person leaving the baby is not required to provide any information.

A newborn that is left behind will be considered an abandoned child. The baby, according to the new law, must not have any obvious injuries or illness in order for the hospital to accept it.

A hospital or employee of the hospital receiving the child is considered immune from any civil liability that could potentially result, if the act of receiving the newborn is done in good faith.

Furthermore, a social service agency taking custody of the child is not required to later reunite the child with its parents or search for relatives of the child as a placement option.

Officials are uncertain how many babies hospitals could realistically expect to be dropped off as a result of the new law.

Rep. Barb Sykora (R-Excelsior) and Sen. Leo Foley (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the legislation.

HF2945/SF2615*/CH421

Nursing home reimbursement

Timelines for the transition to a new nursing home case-mix system are set forth by a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

A case-mix system is a reimbursement method that compensates nursing facilities based on the level of difficulty of estimated care needs of their residents.

Many in the nursing home industry suggest modifying the current state case-mix system to incorporate federal assessment criteria is the way to reduce the level of regulation, reporting, and procedural requirements. The primary function of the law is to reduce duplication of requirements between the state and federal government. Industry officials also say it will provide greater flexibility and pay to stimulate competition and innovation.

Some, however, say they are frustrated by how long it is taking for change to come about.

The new measure requires case-mix adjustments that are based upon federal rather than state assessment criteria. These adjustments must be incorporated into a performance-based contracting system beginning on or after July 1, 2001, but no later than Jan. 1, 2002.

The new law also requires that the commissioner of the Department of Human Services consult with the commissioner of the Department of Health to report on the progression to a new case-mix system by Jan. 15, 2001.

The report must identify the specific case-mix adjustment system to be used and pro-

vide a description and analysis of the differences between this case-mix adjustment and the current case-mix system.

It must also include an evaluation of how changing the case-mix system will affect the programs within the system. For example, the report must identify changes in pre-admission screening and home- and community-based programs. It also must provide a schedule for the transition and a plan for training and educating nursing faculty providers and residents.

Rep. Bud Nornes (R-Fergus Falls) and Sen. Dan Stevens (R-Mora) sponsored the legislation.

HF3048/SF2868*/CH315

Paying for transportation services

A new law requires the commissioner of the Department of Human Services to study reimbursement rates for special transportation providers and to report the findings to the Legislature by Sept. 15, 2000.

Under existing law, special transportation providers, who provide rides for the elderly or sick, are paid a flat rate for each trip.

Such providers include licensed transportation providers, especially those that have handicapped accessible vehicles. Such companies transport people to non-emergency appointments or in other non-emergency situations.

The compensation rate does not change, even if it is more difficult to help a person into the vehicle, for example, a person on a stretcher, compared to a person who uses a cane.

Rep. Kathy Tingelstad (R-Andover) was the House sponsor of the measure, which takes effect Aug. 1, 2000.

"There is no difference in how they are reimbursed, and there probably should be," Tingelstad said. "We need to look at it and decide what is equitable."

The study will examine whether a driver should receive more compensation for helping the people in wheelchairs, for example, or if there should be more funding for providing services in rural areas.

Tingelstad said the study could lead to funding changes for driver compensation and in how the budget for this service is allocated.

Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the Senate version.

HF3188/SF3253*/CH296

Training nursing home staff

A new law regulates how nursing homes hire and train attendants who aid patients with eating and drinking.

Effective April 4, 2000, the measure allows nursing homes to employ resident attendants to assist residents with eating and drinking. The law requires that resident attendants undergo a criminal background check before being allowed to attend to patient needs and prohibits nursing facilities from including resident attendants as part of minimum staffing requirements.

The law attempts to ease concerns expressed by the children and spouses of nursing facility patients who, at times, are unable to properly feed themselves.

Due to staffing shortages plaguing many nursing facilities in the state, physical aid to patients struggling to eat or drink is often unavailable, according to testimony presented before the House Health and Human Services Policy Committee during the 2000 session.

Rules are currently in place governing the frequency of staff visits to patients who are incontinent, but some nursing home residents need to be checked more or less frequently, legislators were told.

Under the new law, a nursing home resident or a guardian may request in writing a variation of the time interval in existing law for monitoring.

The commissioner of the Department of Health is required by the measure to examine state and federal regulations governing nursing facility care and to develop and implement alternative procedures for the nursing home survey process. The existing survey process does not allow enough flexibility to evaluate the widely different needs of patients, officials said.

Furthermore, the law requires the commissioner to develop a proposal to decrease regulations that impede direct care of nursing facility residents.

Rep. Bud Nornes (R-Fergus Falls) and Sen. Dan Stevens (R-Mora) sponsored the legislation.

HF3226/SF2896*/CH312

Recourse for vulnerable adults

A new law creates a panel to review decisions made by lead agencies regarding cases of potential maltreatment of vulnerable adults.

The law was designed to provide a

vulnerable adult or individual acting on behalf of such a person the opportunity to challenge an agency's decision before an impartial body.

Under previous law, a vulnerable adult had no other place to appeal but to the agency that produced the decision.

The board created by the new law must consist of representatives from the Department of Human Services and the Department of Health, the ombudsman for older Minnesotans, and the ombudsman for mental health and mental retardation.

A request for a review, the law states, must be taken up at the panel's next quarterly meeting.

Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), House sponsor of the legislation, referred to the measure as a "quality assurance approach" to reviewing decisions in cases of potential maltreatment.

The law requires that within 30 days of the panel's review, it must notify the lead agency and the person who requested the review of its decision. The panel may decide whether it agrees with the agency's decision or require the agency to reconsider its ruling.

If the panel decides the agency must reconsider its action, the law requires that the agency reconsider and report back to the panel with its determination within 30 days.

The new panel is required to report to the Legislature each January the number of requests for review it received, the number of times the panel required the lead agency to reconsider its decision, the number of times when the final disposition was changed, and any recommendations to improve the review or investigative process.

Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the Senate measure. The law is effective Aug. 1, 2000.

HF3250/SF3028*/CH465

Maintaining support grants

Under a new law effective April 5, 2000, families caring for people with mental retardation, who will be receiving service under the home and community-based waivers, will be allowed to receive a one-time family grant payment to pay off certain debt incurred by caring for a handicapped individual.

In the past, families notified of eligibility for this waiver had to choose between accepting the waiver money and continuing to receive ongoing family support grant payments from the state to pay for things such as home

or vehicle modifications that provide greater comfort for a handicapped individual. If a family chose to continue receiving grant payments to eliminate debt caused by, for example, the construction of a wheelchair ramp, it would have been bumped from a list of those able to receive waiver money.

Waiver money is desirable, especially for families with older children, because it allows for greater flexibility in paying for services and is typically used for out-of-home expenses, such as moving a mentally retarded adult from a family home into an assisted-living facility.

A waiver could cover the expense of a wheelchair ramp, but since it is not retroactive, a family that had already begun work on the ramp when awarded a waiver was caught in a tight spot.

The new law will benefit families who still have debt when awarded a waiver by allowing them to retain eligibility until ongoing grant money has completely paid for the expense.

For families in this particular situation, the commissioner of the Department of Human Service will be able to use discretion in whether to provide one-time grant payments for those choosing to accept the waiver.

The commissioner is authorized by the law to use up to \$20,000 annually of the appropriation for this purpose. Any amount unexpended by the end of the year must be allocated by the commissioner according to the existing county grant allocation formula.

Rep. Fran Bradley (R-Rochester) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the legislation.

HF2670*/SF2566/CH330

Worker transportation costs

The Minnesota Home Care Association, in collaboration with the commissioner of the Department of Human Services, will be required to prepare a study on reimbursing home care and personal care service providers, under specific assistance plans, for worker transportation costs, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The report must be presented to the Legislature by Dec. 15, 2000.

The report must include an analysis of the characteristics of home care provider transportation costs and needs, options for funding reimbursement and for obtaining federal matching grants for transportation payments, and proposed methods of reimbursement.

Methods may include per mile reimbursement, per visit reimbursement, or reimbursement based upon a county-wide average.

Companies that provide home care services requested that a study be conducted because many feel that current reimbursement payments for worker transportation costs do not accurately reflect the costs incurred. The study is expected to paint a clearer picture about whether reimbursement payments for transportation costs are fair.

The required report may also contain a list of methods for home care providers to compensate their workers for transportation expenses using any additional revenue that may result.

Rep. Kathy Tingelstad (R-Andover) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the legislation.

HF3212/SF2734*/CH314

Nursing center can stay open

The Legislature voted to override Gov. Jesse Ventura's veto of a bill aimed at assuring the continued operation of the Ah-Gwah-Ching Center, a nursing facility in Walker.

The Ah-Gwah-Ching Center serves residents whose aggressive or difficult to manage behavioral needs cannot be met in their home community.

In his veto message, Ventura said that the legislation was "unnecessary" because law already prohibited the commissioner of the Department of Human Services to close the facility without the Legislature's approval.

Ventura vetoed the bill in early April, and the House voted to override the veto the following day. The Senate override came later that month, and the bill became law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

In addition to language in the measure calling for the center to remain open, the law clarifies the admissions criteria of the facility and requires that the center promote emergency admittance and geriatric rapid assessment stabilization programs.

Rep. Larry Howes (R-Hackensack) and Sen. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) sponsored the legislation.

HF2809*/SF2631/CH310

Caring for disabled people

A law makes modifications to Department of Human Services policy regarding continuing care services for people with disabilities.

The new law requires HMOs to provide enrollees of the plan for persons with disabilities a telephone number to call for the purpose of filing a complaint with the office of the ombudsman for mental health and mental retardation.

The measure also eliminates a previous requirement that stated requests for home care services for persons residing in a foster care setting include the foster care placement agreement and a determination of the level of an enrollee's difficulty of care.

Shared personal care assistant and private duty nursing services are allowed to take place outside an enrollee's home or foster home when normal life activities take a care recipient outside his or her typical care setting, under the new law.

Several other technical changes to department language regarding care for disabled people are included in the law. Several provisions modify procedures for rate adjustments for facilities that care for the disabled.

Rep. Fran Bradley (R-Rochester) and Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester) sponsored the legislation.

Most provisions included in the new law are effective Aug. 1, 2000. A provision allowing a guardian of an adult who is not the responsible party to obtain a hardship waiver in order to be reimbursed for providing personal care assistance services is effective May 16, 2000.

HF3409*/SF2841/CH474

Responsibility for care

The commissioner of the Department of Human Services is now required to consult with stakeholders and develop recommendations for transferring guardianship responsibilities for adults with mental retardation from the department to another entity.

Under a new law effective April 21, 2000, stakeholders include family members, advocacy organizations, counties, service providers, and the office of the ombudsman for mental health and mental retardation.

The law requires those taking over guardianship responsibilities to be either a multi-purpose agency providing a broad range of social services or a new or existing office within state government that does not cur-

rently have duties related to mentally retarded people.

The law also states that an entity must provide assurance that it will act in the best interests of each person left in its care.

Officials must provide recommendations for transferring guardianship responsibilities, including cost estimates, to the chair of the House Health and Human Services Policy Committee and the chair of the Senate Health and Family Security Committee by December 15, 2000, under the law.

The law also provided an income exclusion option for public assistance recipients who work for the census bureau temporarily.

Rep. Fran Bradley (R-Rochester) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the legislation.

HF2671*/SF2567/CH429

Nursing home closure process

A new law effective April 12, 2000, establishes a closure process for nursing homes in the state. The law also will allow savings to be reallocated to other facilities through special rate adjustments and interim closure payments.

The new measure enables one or more nursing facilities owned or operated by any nonprofit corporation controlling more than 22 nursing facilities in the state to submit closure plans to the commissioner of the Department of Human Services.

The commissioner has until June 30, 2001, to negotiate phased plans for closure of up to seven nursing facilities, under the law.

The law applies to closures initiated by the corporations controlling the nursing homes and not closures initiated by the state, which are not common.

Some nursing homes in Minnesota have been experiencing reductions in population. As a result, the organizations operating the nursing homes have wanted to consolidate operations and relocate patients.

The Good Samaritan Center chain, which operates nursing facilities throughout the Midwest, had sought legislation that would establish a nursing home closure process that would offset the high cost associated with having to closing a nursing home. Nursing home chain operators were finding themselves penalized by having to pay fixed operating costs even when patient numbers at the facility took a substantial drop.

Facilities submitting a closure plan would need to include in the plan the projected costs and savings of closure, a timetable for closure, and a proposed relocation plan for residents.

A plan also must provide information on the facilities in line to receive a special rate adjustment as a result of the closure and documentation that such facilities have accepted liability for recovery of overpayments to facilities designated for closure.

Before a plan to close a facility can be acted upon, however, the organization would first need to obtain certification from the commissioner of the Department of Health that the proposal satisfies requirements related to notice of closure and the relocation of residents.

The measure requires that the commissioner

of human services decide whether the plan meets requirements within 60 days of the proposal's submission.

Rep. Fran Bradley (R-Rochester) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the legislation.

HF3537/SF3198*/CH364

Paying for audiology services

A new law amends state medical assistance reimbursement requirements for audiology and related services.

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, the law requires that the state reimburse speech-language pathology and audiology services provided by a person issued a temporary registration at the same rate as services performed by a registered pathologist or audiologist.

To receive the same reimbursement rate, temporarily licensed professionals will have to comply with the appropriate supervision and monitoring requirements in existing state law.

A speech-language pathologist is a professional who is registered with the state, and qualified by training and experience, to diagnose and treat speech and language problems.

Audiologists are trained professionals who specialize in working with individuals with hearing problems. Audiologists identify, treat, and help prevent hearing loss for people of all ages.

Rep. Richard Mulder (R-Ivanhoe) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the legislation.

HF3477/SF2499*/CH347

Omnibus state gov't spending law:

Health and human services

(See Government, page 39)

Omnibus state gov't spending law:

Welfare reform

(See Government, page 40)

Omnibus state gov't spending law:

Pregnant runaways

(See Government, page 40)

Increasing hospice program size

(See Health, page 50)

Exempting rebate income

(See Veterans, page 71)

Nursing center veto overridden

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)



A new law establishes a uniform closure process for nursing homes in the state. In addition, a separate new law provides a 3 percent raise for nursing home workers.

★ INSURANCE

Help for Holocaust survivors

A new law will assist Holocaust survivors in settling and collecting insurance claims.

Aimed at insurance companies and their affiliates that do business in Minnesota and issued policies in Europe prior to 1946, the law allows the Department of Commerce to provide special assistance to Minnesota residents who have claims to settle.

Effective April 14, 2000, the law requires the department to establish a registry of records of Holocaust-related insurance policies and claims, based upon information the law requires the insurance companies to provide. The registry must contain information such as a list of policies sold with the names of the insured and their beneficiaries, and whether the proceeds have been paid.

The law permits these insurance companies and their affiliates, as an alternative, to participate in the international commission on Holocaust-era claims, which is attempting to resolve these claims.

Companies that fail to provide the data to assist victims and their beneficiaries can be fined or have their authority to do business in the state suspended.

Rep. Ron Abrams (R-Minnetonka), House sponsor of the legislation, said that often life insurance claims require a death certificate, which for a Holocaust victim is not available.

He said there are about 200 Holocaust survivors living in the state.

Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) was the Senate sponsor.

HF3756/SF3423*/CH367

Liability for loaners

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, shifts the cost of insurance liability for vehicles loaned out by repair shops from the shops to the drivers.

The law requires the costs of damages done to other vehicles or to people injured in a collision with a repair shop loaner vehicle to come first from the driver's liability insurance coverage. The repair shop's insurance would pay only the amount in excess of what the driver's insurance does not cover.

Many repair shops provide loaner vehicles while servicing their customers' vehicles. But some shops have discontinued the service because their insurance has been held responsible for covering the costs if the loaner vehicle is involved in an accident.

Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) and Sen. Linda Scheid (DFL-Brooklyn Park) sponsored the legislation.

HF2719*/SF2436/CH309

Prompt payment of claims

Health insurance companies are required to promptly pay "clean claims" from health care providers and medical facilities, under a law effective Jan. 1, 2001.

Third-party administrators also are subject to payment requirements, but the new law does not pertain to goods or services provided by pharmacists.

A "clean claim" is defined as a claim that has no defect or impropriety, including any lack of required documentation or any circumstance that prevents timely payment.

Health plan companies and third-party administrators are required to pay or deny a clean claim within 30 days of receiving the claim. Claims not paid in that time are subject to an interest payment of 1.5 percent of the claim per month.

The company providing the health plan or the third-party administrator is responsible for paying the interest — not the insured party.

Late claim payments are not subject to an interest payment if the payment is delayed so that the company can review potentially fraudulent or abusive billing practices.

Furthermore, the commissioner of the Department of Health is prohibited from assessing a financial administrative penalty against a health plan company that violates the law.

Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) sponsored the legislation.

HF2643/SF2767*/CH349

Vicarious liability coverage

Insurance companies are allowed to sell vicarious liability insurance to cover the costs of punitive or exemplary damages, under a new law effective April 1, 2000.

Vicarious liability insurance covers instances where a defendant is liable not for what he or she did, but rather for that defendant's responsibility for or relationship to another defendant.

For example, the insurance will be available to an employer who could be forced to pay damages for an act committed by an

employee even though the employer may not have done anything wrong.

The law allows employers to purchase insurance to cover sexual harassment claims, where an employee is accused of the wrongdoing but the employer is responsible even though the employer might not have had anything to do with the harassment directly.

The insurance covers the costs of punitive and exemplary damages that are awarded by courts in addition to compensatory damages. Punitive damages are meant to punish defendants while exemplary damages are meant to set an example to deter the defendant or others from repeating the behavior.

Rep. Bill Haas (R-Champlin) and Sen. Linda Scheid (DFL-Brooklyn Park) sponsored the law.

HF2675/SF2569*/CH304

Cutting administrative costs

A new law expands the scope of regulation on health "network shadow contracting," an insurance company practice that drives up costs for health care providers.

The law will do so by including all dentists and hospitals regulated by the Board of Medical Practice in the definition of a "health care provider." Previously, only chiropractors had been included in the definition of health care provider. The measure is effective Aug. 1, 2000.

Shadow contracting refers to a practice that occurs between insurance companies and medical care providers.

It describes a situation when a care provider enters into an agreement with an insurance company for a particular service, only to later find out that the agreement binds the care provider to other services offered by the insurance company. In addition, those unanticipated services are often at lower reimbursement rates than would be offered through separate agreements for those services.

The new law, by expanding the health care provider definition, is an attempt to protect certain providers from potential cost impacts by requiring that contracts must be limited to only one service unless the health care provider consents to a multiple service agreement.

It also eliminates an exemption for non-profit health service plan corporations (such as Blue Cross Blue Shield and Delta Dental) from the state's definition of a network organization.

Under state law, network organizations simply refer to managed care organizations or other affiliations of health care providers.

Furthermore, the measure requires that the commissioner of the Department of Health study whether state laws related to shadow contracting have increased premium costs for health-related coverage and, if so, by how much.

A study of whether current laws have limited the ability of employers to purchase managed care plans is also required. Findings are due by Jan. 15, 2002.

Rep. Jim Abeler (R-Anoka) and Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester) sponsored the legislation.

HF3310/SF3055*/CH322

Insurance costs for small employers

A new law intended to foster community-focused, affordable health care coverage for small employers and their workers by making changes to state laws that govern community purchasing agreements is effective Aug. 1, 2000.

A health care purchasing alliance is an organization created to negotiate the purchase of health care services for employers who are members of the alliance. Generally, they are formed because the collective alliance of members allows them to obtain services more affordably than they could alone.

Under the new measure, certain members of purchasing alliances can contribute as little as 25 percent of the cost of employee health care coverage for up to 36 months if the member can demonstrate that it has not offered health care coverage to employees for a year or more.

Previous law required that an employer contribute at least 50 percent to the cost of employee coverage in order to obtain services on a guaranteed basis.

The provision changing the employer contribution level applies only to rural purchasing alliances established prior to May 1, 2000.

The measure gained wide support among rural employers wishing to be a part of a purchasing alliance but believing it was still too difficult to meet the financial requirements.

The law also allows a self-insured employer to participate as an affiliate member of a purchasing alliance without that participation affecting the employer's standing under the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

Under the law, an affiliate member is one that may obtain administrative services with the purchasing alliance and participate in activities designed to educate and promote health improvement of purchasing alliance enrollees or community residents. However, the affiliate member is not entitled to the full array of services an alliance member enjoys.

The law also repeals the enrollee limit of 30,000 for an accountable provider network.

Rep. Richard Mulder (R-Ivanhoe) and Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester) sponsored the legislation.

HF3375/SF3161*/CH295

Nonprofits get break in rates

A new law could reduce expenses for non-profit organizations paying in to the state's re-employment insurance fund.

The re-employment fund is administered by the Department of Economic Security to support unemployed workers and to assist them in finding new jobs.

Under previous law, a nonprofit organization could choose to either pay re-employment insurance taxes or to reimburse the state directly for the benefits claimed by their employees.

To choose the reimbursement option, a nonprofit employer either had to have no employee collect benefits in the previous five years or also it could buy down its "experience rating." To buy down the rating, the employer had to pay the re-employment fund back for the benefits its employees received plus a surcharge of 25 percent.

Effective April 7, 2000, a nonprofit organization can switch to reimbursement of the fund in lieu of taxes if the amount of payments made to the fund for the previous five years is at least 25 percent more than the benefits its employees have received.

The new law also changes the period of time a nonprofit organization is bound by its election to the reimbursement option. Previously, the organization was held to the option for at least three years, but under the new law, an organization must make payments for at least two calendar years.

Rep. Ken Wolf (R-Burnsville) and Sen. Kenric Scheevel (R-Preston) sponsored the legislation.

HF3806/SF3554*/CH343

Auto glass rebate limit

(See Consumers, page 18)

Tax cuts, rebates provided: Insurance premium tax exemption

(See Taxes, page 67)

Repealing the 'sick tax'

(See Dead Bills, page 85)

★ LAW

Liability for providing alcohol

A new law makes people who supply alcohol to those under age 21 subject to civil lawsuits.

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, the law is an attempt to curtail parties where adults serve liquor to juveniles. House sponsor Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) said the law makes such adults liable for the actions of a juvenile after he or she leaves the premises.

The law pertains to people who do not possess liquor licenses, thereby covering events like house parties.

The law makes an adult liable for actions of the minor if the adult supplied alcohol and had control over the premises, was in a reasonable position to stop the juvenile from drinking, or knowingly and recklessly permitted the underage consumption of alcohol.

The intoxicated teen who caused injury or other harm will not be able to sue the person who furnished the alcohol.

The law includes a provision that says homeowners cannot purchase liability coverage under their homeowner's insurance to cover liability for an intoxicated juvenile's actions, unless it is specifically stated in the policy that it is meant to cover such situations. However, that provision will expire Dec. 31, 2001.

The law stems from cases such as a 1997 New Year's Eve crash that killed St. Paul teenager Kevin Brockway, who was leaving a party where alcohol was provided by another teen's parent.

Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the Senate version.

HF2555/SF1733*/CH423

Information on sexual predators

Attorneys get more access to court and health records of possible predatory sex offenders, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The law makes alterations to the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act, which allows the state to civilly commit repeated predatory offenders to psychiatric treatment facilities.

The new measure allows county attorneys or the attorney general access to health and court records before a petition is filed in court. Prior to this law, attorneys obtained those records after a petition was filed.

"What they want to do is look at the health records," said Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), House sponsor of the measure.

There are about 160 predatory offenders in state hospitals. The offenders have completed their prison sentence and have been sent to a state hospital for treatment rather than being released into the general public.

While a predatory offender could complete treatment and be released from a state hospital, that has yet to happen in the six-year history of the civil commitment law.

Because attorneys will have access to records before a petition is filed, they might determine that civil commitment is not necessary and not pursue a petition, Skoglund said.

The law requires that the individual be notified that attorneys are seeking his or her records. However, that notice can be waived if it could result in harm or harassment of potential witnesses.

The health and court records are not considered public information.

The Legislature approved the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act during a special session in 1994. The law stemmed from a case involving Dennis Linehan, who had a history of raping teen-agers in the 1960s and murdered one person. Linehan was set to be freed after a court struck down his commitment, saying Linehan could control his personal behavior.

Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the Senate version.

HF2880/SF2854*/CH480

No public defenders for youths

Public defenders will not be appointed to child protection cases if the juvenile is younger than 10, under a new law.

The law creates a uniform statewide system that dictates when a public defender

should be brought in to represent a child. A juvenile age 10 or older can obtain a public defender, but a child under age 10 cannot.

"Infants don't need separate legal council, and it's a waste of money," said Rep. Dave Bishop (R-Rochester), who was House sponsor of the measure. "Some attorneys are being hired to represent a 2-year-old. That doesn't need to be done."

The law originated with the state Board of Public Defenders. In a letter to state officials, State Public Defender John Stuart explained that the law pertains only to child protection or services cases, not to juvenile delinquency cases.

Stuart said some courts never appoint attorneys unless the child is at least 12 years old, while other courts always appoint a lawyer for young children.

"The age of 10 was chosen as the cutoff because children under the age of 10 cannot be charged with juvenile delinquency, but may be dealt with in a children in need of protection or services proceeding," Stuart wrote.

Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the Senate version. The law takes effect Aug. 1, 2000.

HF3119/SF2725*/CH357

Jury duty for nursing mothers

A judicial task force will suggest possible changes to jury rules for nursing mothers, under a law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The Supreme Court Jury Reform Task Force has been instructed to study the issue and suggest recommendations to accommodate the needs of nursing mothers who are selected for jury duty.

During the 2000 session, the House eventually accepted the Senate language calling for a study. However, an earlier version of the House bill would have exempted all nursing mothers from jury duty upon request.

House Majority Leader Tim Pawlenty (R-Eagan) and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the legislation.

HF1865*/SF2094/CH269

Attorney-client phone calls

Officials at state prisons are exempt from civil and criminal penalties for restricting inmate telephone access with attorneys, under a law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

State law allows persons detained by law enforcement the ability to speak with a

lawyer free of charge at any reasonable time.

Previously, if corrections personnel at a state prison or local detention facility refused to allow a person telephone access to an attorney, state law provided for fine of \$100 and a misdemeanor charge against the official.

The new measure keeps the civil and criminal penalties in place at local correctional facilities, such as county jails and workhouses, but eliminates the penalties at state prisons.

The law pertains to all detained people at local facilities, regardless of whether they have been convicted or charged of a crime. The only exceptions to the law's requirement is when officials believe the detained person may attempt to escape or cause injury.

Neither the detained person nor the attorney is responsible for the cost of a phone call, according to the law. A detained person can speak with an attorney or a person he or she "may desire to consult with" about an upcoming proceeding involving pending charges.

Rep. Bruce Anderson (R-Buffalo Township) and Sen. Arlene Lesewski (R-Marshall) sponsored the legislation.

HF3512/SF3108*/CH408

Disqualifying judges

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, outlines rules regarding ways district court judges can be disqualified from hearing cases.

The law changes statute to more closely reflect current court rules, regarding how a judge can be removed from a particular case.

"It streamlines the process so there is not a lot of motions by attorneys," said Rep. Len Biernat (DFL-Mpls), who sponsored the measure in the House.

Under the new law, when a person is notified of a court date and the name of the judge, the person will have up to 10 days to reject the judge for any reason.

However, once the first hearing has taken place, even if it is within the 10-day period, the person cannot ask for the judge to be removed from the case.

If a judge is removed from a case, the chief judge will assign a new judge to the case.

Though courts often consult state statutes when determining court rules, the courts generally have ultimate authority over these matters, given the separation of powers defined under the state constitution.

The law also requires the commissioner of

the Department of Human Services to study and recommend changes to state law involving medical support in conjunction with marriage dissolution and divorce.

The commissioner must submit a report to the respective House and Senate judiciary committees by Jan. 15, 2001.

Sen. Leo Foley (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the Senate version.

HF3517/SF2742*/CH372

Access to information

Public defenders are assured access to law enforcement databases under a law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The new law allows state and district public defenders, along with any attorney who is working for a public defense corporation, limited access to various criminal and juvenile databases.

"The defense felt they should have access to information on the people they are defending," said Rep. Sherry Broecker (R-Little Canada), House sponsor of the measure. "We felt it was a fairness issue."

Public defenders are to be given access to data regarding their client only and cannot examine data on other people. The defenders also cannot have access to active and ongoing investigative data, under the law.

The proposal came from the State Public Defender's Office, Broecker said.

Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF3950/SF3154*/CH377

Standards for commercial suits

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, a new law repeals the state's economic loss doctrine and replaces it with a new provision.

The doctrine, which became law in 1981, was last modified during a special session in 1998. The special session was called specifically for that purpose.

The 1998 legislation was prompted by concerns over a case involving Marvin Windows, a Warroad-based company that sued a Pennsylvania firm, claiming that wood preservatives used by Marvin were failing and causing the windows rot.

At the time, the doctrine, which clarifies whether a buyer of a good can sue the seller in contract law or tort law, was more restrictive. The 1998 law added fraud to the list of actions under tort law. The law was enacted

retroactively in an attempt to help Marvin Windows.

The company tried to sue under tort law for fraud, which was not allowed at the time the lawsuit was initiated. Even though the 1998 law made that possible, it did not help Marvin Windows. The company lost its case on other grounds before the 1998 change was ever applied.

The economic loss doctrine is essentially a barrier that cases must overcome in order to move from contract to tort actions. The plaintiff (a buyer) would prefer to sue in tort, which has a longer statute of limitations and more opportunities for financial compensation.

The new law specifically confines commercial contract law disputes to those prescribed by the Uniform Commercial Code. No tort law remedies will be available. The commercial code provides a shorter statute of limitations.

House sponsor Majority Leader Tim Pawlenty (R-Eagan) said the law clarifies who can sue and when they can sue regarding commercial transactions.

The law applies to claims where a buyer is dissatisfied with a seller's product, usually when the product is damaged, but no injuries have occurred, Pawlenty said. If an injury occurred, which makes the case more serious and therefore appropriate for higher compensation, a person could sue under tort laws, Pawlenty said.

Under this new law, a buyer can also seek tort remedies for fraud, loss or damage of tangible personal property, business interruption losses, and family or personal expenses.

A buyer cannot bring a tort lawsuit against the seller unless the product was intentionally or recklessly misrepresented. If the intentional or reckless standard is not met, the buyer is limited to contract remedies.

The measure is the result of an agreement between several business and legal groups that met during the past year to hammer out the compromise. The provision is seen as an improvement to the 1998 version of the law because it is easier to understand and has less ambiguity.

For instance, the new law clarifies that a person can sue in tort if the person buys or leases a product, erasing some ambiguities over leased goods. The new law also clarifies that a person who leases a product from a company that did not manufacture the good can sue both the manufacturer and the leasing firm.

The law is not retroactive and should have no effect on pending litigation.

Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1267/SF1126*/CH358

Birth and death certificates

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, makes changes to earlier provisions that decide who is entitled to be sent a certified copy of a birth or death certificate.

The measure adds a grandparent, grandchild, and the party responsible for filing the certificate to the list of people able to obtain a copy of the certified documentation.

Previously, the list included only the following: the subject of the certificate (in cases of birth), a child of the subject, the spouse of the subject, a parent, legal guardian, or representative of an estate.

Because of the increase in grandparents caring for young grandchildren, many in such situations pushed for the law to include them as being entitled to a copy of the appropriate certificate. For example, having a certified copy of a birth certificate would make it easier for a grandparent caring for a young child to act in relation to the child's health matters either at school or at a hospital or clinic.

The law also requires that if a document cannot be located, each party entitled to receive a certified copy of the certificate be given a statement of no record found.

Birth and death certificates are still public record, under existing law, and copies are available to the general public. The new law merely deals with who is entitled to receive a copy automatically when a birth or death occurs.

Rep. Richard Mulder (R-Ivanhoe) and Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester) sponsored the legislation.

HF3236*/SF3236/CH267

Law targets sex offenders:

Name change procedures

(See Crime, page 20)

Serving court orders

(See Crime, page 21)

More time to sue for abuse

(See Crime, page 22)

Keeping complaints confidential

(See Employment, page 28)

Court reporters to unionize
(See Employment, page 29)

Making family court easier
(See Family, page 34)

Expanding warrant authority
(See Gambling, page 35)

DNR enforcement changes
(See Game & Fish, page 38)

**Omnibus state gov't spending law:
No Blackmun bust**
(See Government, page 43)

Access to personal information
(See Government, page 44)

Paying costs of lawsuits
(See Government, page 45)

Vicarious liability coverage
(See Insurance, page 56)

★ LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Economic development efforts

Counties in Greater Minnesota will have another economic development tool available to them under a new law.

The law allows counties located outside the metropolitan area to form a county economic development authority or to grant economic development powers to an existing housing and redevelopment authority. Under previous law, special legislation was needed for that authority.

An economic development authority is a public body with the power to acquire property; demolish or remove existing structures on acquired property; correct soil deficiencies necessary to develop the property; construct or install public improvements including streets and utilities; and provide relocation benefits.

In order to establish an economic development authority under the new law, a county must first adopt a resolution notifying all local government units and development agencies within the county that a committee will be created to recommend options for a county economic development provider.

That committee must consist of no less than 11 and no more than 15 members appointed by the county board. The membership must include at least one city official, at least one housing and redevelopment

official, and at least one township official from within the county. Members may also represent school districts, political subdivisions that currently provide economic development services, nonprofit or for-profit housing and economic development organizations, and business and labor organizations located within the county.

The committee is required to issue a report with its recommendations for providing necessary economic development, housing, and community development services in the most efficient and effective manner. Those recommendations can include the power to establish a county economic development authority or grant an existing housing and redevelopment authority the powers of an economic development authority.

The new law also establishes an economic development commission in Koochiching County and requires that the commission receive one-third of the money allocated to the county from the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board.

The commission is responsible for establishing economic development priorities and approving projects for the county.

The new law also authorizes the establishment of an economic development authority for Yellow Medicine County.

Finally the new law establishes a legislative commission on Minnesota-Ontario matters. The commission is required to issue an annual report to the Legislature making recommendations regarding Minnesota-Ontario issues of mutual interest involving natural resources, transportation, economic development, and social matters.

The county economic development portions of the new law relating to Yellow Medicine and Koochiching Counties are effective upon local approval. The Minnesota-Ontario commission section of the law is effective the day after Ontario authorizes a like commission.

Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls) sponsored the legislation.

HF2591*/SF2415/CH484

Public finance provisions

A new law will make a number of changes in the authority of local governments to issue bonds and incur debt.

The new law establishes a state guarantee program for general obligation bonds of counties. A county may apply to have its

general obligation bonds guaranteed by the state under this program. Doing so is expected to lower the interest rates on bonds.

In addition, a county must notify the state's Public Facilities Authority if the county determines that it cannot pay the debt, under the new law.

The Public Facilities Authority then must investigate the information provided by the county and notify the Department of Finance of a potential default. The commissioner of finance then will authorize the Public Facilities Authority to make the debt service payment that is due.

If the state makes such a payment, it is then authorized to reduce state aids to the county by the amount of the payment of the county's debt. As an alternative, the Public Facilities Authority and the county may agree to an increased property tax levy to repay the state, instead of an aid reduction.

Also under the new law, municipalities are authorized to issue bonds for the construction or improvement of an airport without a referendum election if three requirements are met.

First, the unit of government must produce an estimate that shows passenger facility charges and other revenues pledged to the debt service will be equal to at least 20 percent of the debt service on the bonds in any year.

Next, the project also must receive a federal grant.

Finally, the principal amount of the bonds must be 25 percent of the amount of that grant or less.

The new law also will permit the cities of Minnetonka and Shorewood to opt out of the metropolitan transit system and establish replacement transit systems if they apply for assistance or exercise the local levy option before June 30, 2003.

The Metropolitan Council bonding authority for transit is increased under the new law by an additional \$19.4 million. The authority to issue \$36 million was provided by the Legislature in 1999.

In addition, the new law requires bidders for the contract for a planned 800-megahertz public safety radio network to propose systems that meet compatibility standards. Any enhanced features that would affect that compatibility may not be accepted, under the law.

Rep. Ron Abrams (R-Minnetonka) and Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the legislation. Most of new provisions are effective May 31, 2000.

HF4090/SF3730*/CH493

Processing documents

A new law clarifies the time period for recording documents in counties where the office of recorder has been combined with another office. The law further clarifies such a situation with Anoka County, which initiated the law.

Under existing law, county recorders have 30 days to process documents once they have received them. In 1989, Anoka County combined its offices of auditor, treasurer, and recorder. Prior to that time the 30-day period began once the recorder received the document from the auditor or treasurer. But because of the combination of offices, the 30-day period was running when the office was performing functions previously performed by the auditor and treasurer. That sometimes left little time for the recorder to process the document.

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, the new law specifies that in all counties with combined offices, the 30-day period begins once the recorder's function has started on a document by certifying the document for property, mortgage registry, or deed tax purposes. The time period after receipt of the document cannot exceed 60 days.

Rep. Tom Hackbarth (R-Cedar) and Sen. Steven Novak (DFL-New Brighton) were the sponsors.

HF2873*/SF2516/CH275

Township name change

A new state law allows the residents of the township of Lake Edwards in Crow Wing County to drop the "s" from the town's name.

There has been confusion about whether the legal name of the township had the "s" at the end, and the confusion has led to delays when the town has had to file documents with state and federal governments.

Township officials discovered that to legally change the name to the township of Lake Edward would ordinarily require a petition signed by at least 55 percent of the number of residents who voted in the last general election.

For Lake Edwards, a rural township located in the central part of the state with a population of approximately 1,500 people, the costs associated with that process seemed too high.

The new law allows the county board to change the name of the township upon receiving a resolution from the town board requesting the change.

Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) sponsored the measure. The law is effective upon local action.

HF2521/SF2320*/CH253

County credit cards and bids

Local units of government will have greater flexibility in making purchases, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The new law allows a county board to authorize the use of credit cards to make purchases on behalf of the county. To safeguard against abuse, the new law also makes a county official or employee personally liable for credit card purchases not approved by the county board.

The new law also changes the threshold amounts for contracting methods used by counties, school boards, cities and other political subdivisions. Under previous law, a sealed bid contracting process was required for contracts exceeding \$25,000. The new law sets the threshold at \$35,000 for municipalities with fewer than 2,500 residents and at \$50,000 for all other municipalities.

To issue a contract between \$10,000 and \$35,000, municipalities of fewer than 2,500 population can require either a sealed bid or use direct negotiations with at least two or more quotations. The same holds true for municipalities with more than 2,500 people issuing contracts under \$50,000.

In addition, a provision in the law, vetoed during the 1999 session by Gov. Jesse Ventura, allows municipalities to purchase items through national association cooperatives, such as the National League of Cities or other group, as long as that organization uses a competitive bidding process.

Rep. William Kuisle (R-Rochester) and Sen. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) sponsored the measure.

HF3152/SF2905*/CH328

Resolving boundary adjustments

A new law clarifies the process for resolving disputes over municipal boundary adjustments.

Those adjustments, such as consolidations of local governments or annexations of towns by cities, used to be resolved by the Minnesota Municipal Board.

The board was abolished effective June 1, 1999. The 1997 Legislature had previously set Dec. 31, 1999 as the date for the board to

expire, but all of the board members resigned by June 1999, which left some of the adjustments unresolved — and left no one to handle new cases for six months. Therefore, the 1999 Legislature accelerated the sunset date.

Upon its expiration, the board's duties were transferred to Minnesota Planning, a state agency that acts as a long-range planning arm of the governor's administration.

The new law, effective retroactive to June 1, 1999, clarifies the dispute resolution process authorized in 1999 that may be used, and it specifies that the director of Minnesota Planning may delegate powers authorized under state law or the specific resolution of such disputes to the Office of Administrative Hearings. The parties involved in the dispute will share the associated costs of the resolution process.

The disputes that were pending but unresolved by the municipal board when it expired on June 1, 1999 are not required to share costs of the new process. Rather, with the exception of a case pending between St. Cloud and St. Augusta (now the city of Ventura), Minnesota Planning must cover the additional costs.

(The 2000 tax law appropriated \$32,000 in additional local government aid in 2001 for the city of St. Cloud and \$75,000 for the township of St. Augusta. HF4127*/SF2657/CH490, Art. 6, Sec. 19)

The law also requires Minnesota Planning to send a report to the House and Senate committees on local government and metropolitan affairs during the 2001 Legislative Session, regarding the effects of the transfer of duties.

Rep. Peg Larsen (R-Lakeland) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) sponsored the measure.

HF3586/SF2951*/CH446

Limiting governmental corporations

A new law changes the restrictions on corporations formed by political subdivisions.

Local units of government and other governmental agencies sometimes form corporations for economic development purposes. For example, a local government may have created a corporation to operate a visitor's bureau and convention center.

There were concerns, however, with the need for these corporations, as well as whether such corporations are subject to laws imposed on government entities — such as the open meeting law or the government data practices act.

In 1997, the Legislature passed a law prohibiting political subdivisions from creating corporations, which officially put into law and further reinforced the state attorney general's 1986 opinion that local units of government had no express statutory authority to create corporations and that such authority could not be implied from existing grants of power. However, corporations created for the purpose of lease financing were permitted to continue with certain restrictions.

During the 1998 session, the law was amended to allow all other corporations created by political subdivisions to continue until July 1, 1999. That was extended for two years by the 1999 Legislature.

Under state law, and as further clarified by the new measure, political subdivisions are prohibited from creating corporations unless authorized by the Legislature to do so. A joint powers entity is allowed to incorporate as a nonprofit corporation that is subject to all laws that apply to the local governments that are members.

The new law also allows a political subdivision to ratify the creation of a corporation formed before May 31, 1997 and provide for its continued existence. The new law requires the political subdivision to re-ratify the authority of the corporation every three years or dissolve it.

For the purpose of this new law, a corporation is defined by the following characteristics: the government body of a political subdivision serves as the corporation's board; officials of the subdivision are automatically on the corporation's board solely by virtue of their election or appointment to office, and they constitute a majority of the corporation's board; or the political subdivision approves the budget or expenditures of the corporation (other than for oversight of public grants or loans made to the corporation under a competitive process).

The state auditor oversees political subdivisions and the corporations they create.

Corporations created by a political subdivision are also required to comply with every law that applies to the political subdivision unless a resolution ratifying creation of the corporation exempts the corporation from all or part of the law.

The new law requires the political subdivision to review the activities every three years to determine whether those exemptions should continue to apply to the corporation.

Further, the new law stipulates that public

corporations cannot be exempted from the open meetings law, records management law, or the government data practices act.

Rep. Ann H. Rest (DFL-New Hope) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) were the sponsors of the new measure.

HF2673/SF2521*/CH455

Registering impounded bicycles

A person who buys an impounded bicycle may be required to register the bike with the state at the time of purchase, under a state law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

Local governments sell impounded bicycles, many of which were seized during criminal investigations. The bicycles are presumed stolen but were not registered, so law enforcement does not know who is the rightful owner.

Whether registration will be mandatory at the time of sale is up to the discretion of the municipality operating the sale, under the law.

Under state law, a bicycle can be registered with the Department of Public Safety at a cost of \$9 for a three-year registration. In addition, 30 cities around the state have ordinances requiring licenses within city limits.

The state law does not make licenses mandatory, though many of the local ordinances do.

This new law says the agency selling the impounded bike may require a person to pay the \$9 fee at the time of purchase.

The registration fee pays for trails, maps, and bicycle safety programs. Registration is also often the only way to identify an injured bicyclist or recover a stolen bicycle.

To register a bike, owners can go to any motor vehicle registrar, such as a place where people obtain driver's licenses, or any of the 30 bicycle license cities designated as deputy registrars in the state. Records are maintained by the Department of Public Safety.

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), who sponsored the legislation in the House, serves on a bicycle theft reduction task force. Skoglund said thefts continue to be a problem and allowing for the impounded bikes to be licensed upon sale could help law enforcement return stolen merchandise.

"If they're not licensed, it's very difficult to get them back to the owner," Skoglund said.

Sen. Linda Higgins (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the law in the Senate.

HF2489*/SF3093/CH462

No conflict for coroners

(See Business, page 16)

Law targets sex offenders: Criminal justice information

(See Crime, page 20)

Cash to clean up old dump

(See Environment, page 31)

Turning over state property

(See Government, page 44)

Tax cuts, rebates provided:

Local projects

(See Taxes, page 67)

Salary for hospital officials

(See Vetoed Bills, page 76)

Four cuts overridden, four stand

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

★ METRO AFFAIRS

Change for minor-use airports

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2000, could pave the way to the construction of a 1,000-foot extension of the east-west runway at the Anoka County Airport.

The new law sets into law the definition of a minor-use airport as one with a runway or runways no longer than 5,000 feet.

In 1980, the Legislature approved a measure known as the "McCarron Amendment," named after former Rep. Paul McCarron. It allowed expenditures to expand or upgrade minor-use airports to intermediate-use airports in the metropolitan area, using the definitions of those airports specified in the aviation chapter of the Metropolitan Development Guide.

The new law would put into statute the definition of a minor-use airport, said Rep. Barb Haake (R-Mounds View), the House sponsor of the measure said.

In its Metropolitan Development Guide, the Metropolitan Council defines a minor-use airport as one with a runway of no longer than 5,000 feet.

The new law specifies that any expansion of a minor-use airport to intermediate-use status must be approved by the Legislature.

The law stems from a compromise between the Metropolitan Airports Commission and communities near the

Anoka County Airport. The airport has proposed extending its east-west runway, which would allow business jets to use the airport.

Currently, St. Paul's Downtown Airport is the only intermediate-use airport in the metropolitan area. Minor-use airports include Flying Cloud, Crystal, Anoka County-Blaine, Lake Elmo, and Airlake.

Sen. Steven Novak (DFL-New Brighton) was the Senate sponsor.

HF849*/SF751/CH491

Paying taxes with credit cards

Effective May 16, 2000, a new law gives Hennepin County taxpayers the option of paying obligations and claims to the county via electronic means.

The new law gives the county's taxpayers the option of using credit cards, debit cards, or electronic or wire funds transfers to make tax payments. The county is also allowed to establish a service charge for payments made by these methods.

The law also authorizes the county to use electronic approvals to authenticate and validate county administrative actions and directs the county to establish policies and procedures to ensure the validity of electronic approvals.

Also, county officials under the measure are allowed to use county credit cards for county business.

Currently, both the Minnesota Department of Revenue and the U.S. Internal Revenue Service allow taxpayers to file electronically, thereby accepting credit card payments.

Rep. Ron Abrams (R-Minnetonka) and Sen. Linda Higgins (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the measure.

HF3229*/SF2986/CH475

Port authority jurisdiction expands

The St. Paul Port Authority will have jurisdiction over a greater geographical region for the purposes of park and recreational development, under a new law.

The port authority is a public economic development corporation that works with other public and private entities in St. Paul on development projects.

Under existing law, the port authority is authorized to plan, construct, and maintain parks and other recreational facilities only along navigable rivers and lakes within its

port district and on lands abutting the river and lakes. The port district is strictly defined in state statute.

The new law expands the parks area to include all of the port district. Officials from the port authority approached the Legislature asking that its park jurisdiction be expanded to include three specific contaminated former industrial sites, also called brownfields, so the authority could clean them up and redevelop them.

No other authority had jurisdiction over the sites, so no entity could take care of the problem. Currently, those sites are too difficult to use for anything other than ball fields or park land.

Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the measure. The law is effective upon local approval.

HF3433*/SF3292/CH286

Funding aimed to relieve traffic:

Light rail and public transit

(See Transportation, page 68)

Funding aimed to relieve traffic:

Ramp meter study

(See Transportation, page 69)

Voting on light-rail funding

(See Dead Bills, page 86)

★ RECREATION

New plan for park permits

Annual permits for state parks will be valid for a full year after the date of purchase, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

Under previous law, annual park permits were valid only for the calendar year.

Proponents of the new law said it likely will increase the number of annual permits that are sold and encourage more visits to state parks year-round.

An official from the Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources said survey results show the state could sell about 5,000 more permits per year.

The change could make

enforcement more difficult than the previous system, where an annual permit is distinctive and easy for park employees to see. But the official told lawmakers the change will be manageable because the sticker will be designed to clearly show the month and year it expires.

Rep. Peggy Leppik (R-Golden Valley) and Sen. Martha Robertson (R-Minnetonka) sponsored the legislation.

HF2505*/SF2289/CH278

State park system changes

A new law establishes plans for several potential changes to the state park system.

Several parks could grow, under the new law. Property near Charles A. Lindbergh State Park in Morrison County and Minneopa State Park in Blue Earth County was donated by private parties for use as park land. The Department of Natural Resources will also swap wildlife land with park land in Lac Qui Parle State Park in Lac Qui Parle County.

In addition, the new law designates land near three other state parks as potential purchases, since willing sellers have been identified there. Those parks are Flandrau State Park in Brown County, Myre-Big Island State Park in Freeborn County, and Sibley State Park in Kandiyohi County.

The Department of Natural Resources will not pursue the purchase of land near Lake Bemidji State Park in Beltrami County. The land is already being developed into residential housing and is no longer useful for park purposes.

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, the law also extends leases for private boathouses at Stuntz Bay in the Soudan Underground Mine State Park in St. Louis County. The property is owned by U.S.X. Corporation, but the Department of



State park permits will now be valid for a full year from the date of purchase, rather than being valid only for the calendar year, under a new law enacted by the 2000 Legislature.

Natural Resources is interested in including that land into the park.

The new law prohibits the DNR from canceling the leases and taking the land for the park. Leases are valid throughout the lifetime of the current leaseholder and can be transferred only to a relative. The new law provides that the DNR can cancel a lease only if there is a failure to comply with the lease agreement.

In addition, the DNR must provide information related to the leases to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 2001, including how many leases exist, when leases expire, how many leases have been forfeited, historical significance of the boathouses, recommendations for lands to be added to the park, and any other relevant information on the boathouses and leases.

The DNR must also contact U.S.X. Corporation directly, along with local municipalities, to discuss acquiring the land for the park.

Rep. Howard Swenson (R-Nicollet) and Sen. Dennis Frederickson (R-New Ulm) sponsored the law.

HF2991/SF3002*/CH486

Law sets fine for studs

The governor signed a measure that adds a civil penalty for using metal traction devices, or studs, on snowmobiles.

The new law was necessary because a civil penalty was inadvertently left out of a 1999 law that requires people to purchase a sticker for their snowmobiles if they intend to use studs.

The 1999 measure contains criminal penalties for people who drive a snowmobile with studs on a paved state trail.

The new law, effective April 5, 2000, establishes civil penalties for people who use snowmobile studs but do not purchase the required sticker.

For the first offense, the penalty is capped at \$50. The fine for a second offense is up to \$300, and for third and subsequent offenses the fine is up to \$600.

Rep. Andrew Westerberg (R-Blaine) and Sen. Linda Runbeck (R-Circle Pines) sponsored the legislation.

HF3555/SF3283*/CH324

No more extra games
(See Education, page 28)



A new law adds a civil penalty of up to \$600 for using metal traction devices, or studs, on snowmobiles to existing penalties. Criminal penalties were instituted in 1999.

★ **SAFETY**

Bleacher safety changes

Safety requirements for bleachers, such as those at sports facilities or local parks, will be modified by new law effective Jan. 1, 2002.

New safety requirements for bleachers were signed into law in 1999, but Gov. Jesse Ventura line-item vetoed \$100,000 that would have helped communities and school districts pay the costs of complying with the new standards.

The 1999 law required bleachers that are taller than 30 inches to have gaps between seats, floorboards, and guardrails that do not exceed 4 inches. Safety nets must be installed under bleachers that have gaps wider than 4 inches. The previous standard for gaps was 9 inches.

The new law will make the 4-inch requirement apply only to bleachers that are at least 55 inches (nearly 5 feet) tall.



A new law modifies the requirements for bleachers at schools, parks, or other recreational facilities. Now only bleachers at least 55 inches tall must have gaps no larger than 4 inches. Previously, those requirements were to apply to any bleachers taller than 30 inches.

Retractable bleachers that are in place by Jan. 1, 2001, and that meet the previous 9-inch requirement for gaps, will be exempted from the 4-inch requirement. The responsible school district or organization will have to submit a safety management plan and schedule for complying with the 4-inch standard.

Rep. Fran Bradley (R-Rochester), House sponsor of the new measure, said it will ease the financial burden for schools, county fairs, and local parks departments without compromising safety standards.

The 1999 legislation was brought forward after 6-year-old Toby Lee of Mound fell through a set of bleachers at a hockey game in Hutchinson and died in January 1999. The boy fell through a 13-inch gap in those bleachers. The requirements are applicable to all new construction and installation as of Jan. 1, 2001.

Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan) was the Senate sponsor of the measure.

HF2846/SF3272*/CH417

Firefighter training standards

A firefighter board is created to consider uniform training procedures for firefighters, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The Board of Firefighter Training and Education is to have an advisory role in firefighter training.

Currently, there are no uniform training procedures in the state. The board must review training needs and make recommendations to the state's firefighting organizations.

Members of the board also will establish a set of standards for educational programs and qualifications for training instructors.

Board members can apply for grants, receive endowments, and make requests to the Legislature.

The original bill included \$8 million in the biennium for training programs and \$100,000 to operate the board, said Nyle Zikmund, legislative chair of the Minnesota Fire Chiefs Association. However, the version signed into law contains no funding.

"There's no criteria to be a fire instructor in the state," Zikmund said, explaining the need for the law. "You end up with bad instructors."

The board must be comprised of members of the state fire chiefs association, the state fire department association, the professional firefighters association, and people not affiliated with any firefighter organization. The governor is in charge of appointing several board members.

The law does not specify how frequently the board will meet. Board members will serve two-, three- or four-year terms (although the law is set to expire Dec. 31, 2003.) Board members will not be compensated for serving.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (R-Rosemount) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) sponsored the legislation.

HF465/SF624*/CH344

Firefighter memorial moves

(See Government, page 43)

Dealing with 'sharps'

(See Health, page 47)

Exposure to bloodborne diseases

(See Health, page 48)

TAXES



Tax cuts, rebates provided

Minnesota taxpayers will receive more than \$1 billion in tax reductions and rebates, under the omnibus tax measure signed into law in 2000.

The law, which became the primary focus of the 2000 Legislative Session, provides income tax reductions of more than \$553 million, a rebate based on 1998 sales tax payments, and reduced license tab fees for automobiles.

In addition, aid to ease difficulties in the



Fees for registering motor vehicles in Minnesota were reduced for about 40 percent of the cars in the state, under the omnibus tax law. Fees for all cars are capped at \$189 in the second year of the car's life and \$99 in the third through the 10th years.

agricultural sector is provided in the law. Several tax policy measures are also contained in the new measure.

Here are some highlights of the tax law, sponsored by Rep. Ron Abrams (R-Minnetonka) and Sen. Douglas Johnson (DFL-Tower).

The provisions described below are effective May 16, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

HF4127*/SF2657/CH490

Income tax cuts

The new law reduces income taxes by more than \$553 million over the next three fiscal years. Tax rates are decreased in all three income brackets.

The law reduces the bottom and top rates by 0.15 percent and the middle rate by 0.20 percent.

The top bracket, which goes from 8 percent to 7.85 percent, affects the following filers: singles with taxable income more than \$57,710, heads of households making more than \$86,910 per year in taxable income, and married couples with taxable income more than \$102,030. The highest rate is assessed only on income exceeding those levels.

The middle-bracket cut (from 7.25 percent to 7.05 percent) affects single filers with income between \$17,570 and \$57,710, heads of households with income between \$21,360 and \$86,910, and married couples with income between \$25,680 and \$102,030. The middle rate is assessed only on income between the figures given for each type of filer.

The bottom rate, dropping from 5.5 percent to 5.35 percent, reduces the rate for single filers' income below \$17,570, for heads of households' income less than \$21,630, and for married couples' income less than \$25,680. (These income figures refer to taxable income, after subtracting personal exemptions and standard or itemized deductions.)

The rate reductions are effective for tax year 2000, though workers will not see a difference in their take-home pay until

Income tax cuts		
Taxable income	Previous rate	New rate
Lower bracket Single filers: below \$17,570 Head of household: below \$21,630 Married, joint filers: below \$25,680	5.5%	5.35%
Middle bracket Single filers: \$17,570 to \$57,710 Head of household: \$21,630 to \$86,910 Married, joint filers: \$25,680 to \$102,030	7.25	7.05
Upper bracket Single filers: \$57,710 and higher Head of household: \$86,910 and higher Married, joint filers: \$102,030 and higher	8	7.85

**Motor vehicle registration fees
New fees effective after June 30, 2000.**

\$15,000 vehicle

Age of car	Previous fee	New fee
Year 1	\$198	\$198
Year 2	\$198	\$189
Year 3-4	\$179	\$99
Year 5-6	\$151	\$99
Year 7	\$123	\$99
Year 8	\$85	\$85
Year 9	\$66.25	\$66.25
Year 10	\$35	\$35
Years 1-10	\$1,365	\$1,068
10-Year Savings:	\$297	

\$20,000 vehicle

Age of car	Previous fee	New fee
Year 1	\$260	\$260
Year 2	\$260	\$189
Year 3-4	\$235	\$99
Year 5-6	\$197.50	\$99
Year 7	\$160	\$99
Year 8	\$110	\$99
Year 9	\$85	\$85
Year 10	\$35	\$35
Years 1-10	\$1,775	\$1,163
10-Year Savings:	\$612	

\$25,000 vehicle

Age of car	Previous fee	New fee
Year 1	\$322.50	\$322.50
Year 2	\$322.50	\$189
Year 3-4	\$291.25	\$99
Year 5-6	\$244.38	\$99
Year 7	\$197.50	\$99
Year 8	\$135	\$99
Year 9	\$103.75	\$99
Year 10	\$41.25	\$41.25
Years 1-10	\$2,193.76	\$1,245.75
10-Year Savings:	\$948.01	

\$30,000 vehicle

Age of car	Previous fee	New fee
Year 1	\$385	\$385
Year 2	\$385	\$189
Year 3-4	\$347.50	\$99
Year 5-6	\$291.25	\$99
Year 7	\$235	\$99
Year 8	\$160	\$99
Year 9	\$122.50	\$99
Year 10	\$47.50	\$47.50
Years 1-10	\$2,612.50	\$1,314.50
10-Year Savings:	\$1,298	

\$40,000 vehicle

Age of car	Previous fee	New fee
Year 1	\$510	\$510
Year 2	\$510	\$189
Year 3-4	\$460	\$99
Year 5-6	\$385	\$99
Year 7	\$310	\$99
Year 8	\$210	\$99
Year 9	\$160	\$99
Year 10	\$60	\$60
Years 1-10	\$3,450	\$1,452
10-Year Savings:	\$1,998	

employers begin using new tax schedules. (Art. 4, Sec. 12)

Motor vehicle registration tax

Beginning July 1, 2000, many vehicle owners will not have to pay as much to register those vehicles. However, only about 40 percent of the cars registered in the state will benefit from the tax cut.

The change will reduce state fee collections by \$475 million over three years.

Under the new law, the tab fee is set at a maximum of \$189 in the second year of a car's life and a maximum of \$99 in the third through 10th years.

The fee in the first year of a car's life remains unchanged — it still varies based on the value of the car. In addition, \$35 remains the minimum fee and the fee for all cars more than 10 years old. (Art. 7, Sec. 1)

Sales tax rebate

The new law also provides for a \$635 million sales tax rebate based on 1998 sales tax payments.

Rebates for married couples and heads of households will be at least \$168 and could go as high as \$2,400. For other filers, the minimum will be \$95 with a maximum of \$1,200.

The average check will be \$377 for married couples and \$187 for single filers. Officials expected the checks to be in the mail in August 2000. The rebate is generated automatically, and taxpayers do not need to file additional forms to get their rebate funds.

People eligible for the automatic rebate fall into one of several categories: those who paid income tax in 1998; those who filed a claim for the 1998 property tax rebate; and those who filed an income tax return in order to claim a refund of withheld or estimated taxes.

In addition, all those who had social security income in 1998 will receive a flat rebate of \$95.

Unlike the 1999 rebate, dependents, who both had wage income and paid income taxes, are eligible for a rebate. They get an amount equal to 35 percent of the amount a nondependent with the same income would receive. (Art. 1, Sec. 3)

Sales tax exemptions

The new law expands the number of sales tax exemptions the state provides to include a diverse range of additional goods and services.

For example, there are new exemptions for vans or trucks purchased for charitable use, motor vehicles given as gifts, and private aircraft sold to nonresidents.

There is no longer sales tax on snow making equipment for ski resorts, purchases by state agency libraries, patent drawings, and materials purchased by nonprofits to make handicapped-accessible improvements to residential property.

The new law exempts feed for poultry raised for home consumption, equipment used for growing trees and bushes, and maple syrup production equipment from the sales tax.

The law also includes a sales tax exemption on materials used to build two new agriculture processing facilities — one in Cannon Falls and the other in the southwestern corner of the state. Both projects involve meat processing and are farmer owned. They aim to increase the value-added agriculture opportunities.

And finally (in more ways than one), there is a new sales tax exemption for cemetery maintenance expenses. (Art. 8, Secs. 1-21)

Agricultural assistance

Thirty-one counties receive a total of \$18 million in agricultural assistance, under the law.

Farmers in counties that were declared disaster counties by President Bill Clinton in 1999 and those that are contiguous to a Minnesota county receiving such a declaration will receive a payment equal to \$4 for each acre covered under crop insurance. Those farmers were hit particularly hard by difficult



The omnibus tax law provides \$18 million in aid to help farmers in 31 Minnesota counties.

economic circumstances in the industry.

The maximum payment under this program is \$5,600 per farm and per individual or married couple.

The 31 counties are Aitkin, Becker, Beltrami, Carlton, Cass, Clay, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Kanabec, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Mahnommen, Marshall, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Pine, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, St. Louis, Todd, Wadena, and Wilkin.

The law also provides nearly \$12 million for an increase in the state's agricultural education credit, which provides property tax relief to agricultural land. (Art. 2, Secs. 5-6)

Transit pass employer credit

In an effort to encourage more employees to use public transit, employers will receive an income tax credit for advocating transit options to their employees.

The credit will equal 30 percent of the cost of providing transit passes to employees.

This tax credit is effective for tax year 2000. (Art. 4, Sec. 16)

Working family credit

The new law also increases the percentage of earnings used in calculating the state's working-family credit. That credit is similar to the federal earned-income credit that provides a wage supplement equal to a percentage of the earnings of low-income individuals.

The law increases the percentage of earnings used in calculating the working-family credit so that for all people who claim it, the credit equals at least 25 percent of the federal earned income tax credit.

For workers with two or more children, the maximum credit increases by \$117. For workers with one child, the maximum credit increases by \$72. And for workers with no children, the maximum credit increases by \$35. (Art. 4, Secs. 17-24)

Insurance premium tax exemption

The new law also provides a two-year exemption from the insurance premiums tax for certain health insurance organizations.

Those organizations include health maintenance organizations, community integrated service networks and nonprofit health service corporations. The money raised benefits the MinnesotaCare program, though the organizations taxed don't participate directly in the program.

Under the new law, these groups will be

exempt from the tax for calendar years 2001 and 2002. Beginning in 2003, the tax rate will be set at 1 percent.

Under prior law, the commissioner of the finance set the premiums tax rate each year based on forecasts for the health care access fund. If the fund had a structural deficit, the commissioner could have set the rate anywhere from one-quarter percent to 1 percent.

Now, providers will be exempt for an additional two years and then the power will be taken away from the commissioner and all organizations will be charged the 1 percent tax. (See related story, page 85)

The provisions came about because the Legislature disagreed with the commissioner's interpretation of the statutory language. (Art. 9, Secs. 1-2)

Gambling taxes

Under the new law, the state's lawful gambling taxes are reduced by 5.25 percent effective July 1, 2000.

Specifically, the tax rate on paddlewheels, raffles and bingo is reduced from 9 percent of gross profit to 8.5 percent.

The tax rate on pulltabs and tipboards is reduced from 1.8 percent of the ideal gross to 1.7 percent. The ideal gross is the total amount of receipts that would be received if every individual ticket in the pull-tab or tipboard deal were sold at its face value.

The cuts will reduce collections by about \$3.1 million a year. The state collected \$62.7 million in lawful gambling taxes in fiscal year 1999. (Art. 10, Secs. 4-6)

Local projects

Two particular local projects will receive funding through the tax law.

First, the city of Richfield will receive a \$5 million redevelopment grant to acquire houses experiencing a high level of low-frequency noise expected to result from the new north-south runway at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport. (Art. 11, Sec. 42)

In addition, the new law authorizes a transfer of \$30 million from the general fund to the Minnesota Minerals 21st Century Fund for a steel mill project in Itasca County.

Minnesota Iron and Steel Company has proposed building a plant that would apply the direct-reduction process using natural gas to extract the iron ore.

The project received \$20 million in the 1999 omnibus tax measure and another

\$30 million was previously committed to it by the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board.

The new law also requires that any entity controlling infrastructure financed by this new appropriation must make the infrastructure available to other businesses and public authorities at the cost of operation and maintenance. (Art. 11, Sec. 43)

Evading sales tax payments

People who collect motor vehicle sales tax and then fail to send the tax to the state can be charged with a felony, under a new law effective April 14, 2000.

The law creates a felony for not submitting vehicle sales tax to the state, regardless of how much money is involved, but it states that the person collecting the tax must "willfully" fail to send in the tax.

House sponsor Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) said the law stems from a February 2000 state Supreme Court decision related to a case where a Mankato businessman was convicted of collecting \$12,000 in vehicle sales tax and failing to send the money to the state. As a result of the court ruling, it was no longer a felony to not send in sales tax.

Officials estimate the state will collect about \$526 million in vehicle sales tax in 2001.

Sen. Leo Foley (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the Senate version.
HF3303/SF3566*/CH366

Refunding political contributions

(See Elections, page 28)

Paying taxes with credit cards

(See Metro Affairs, page 63)

Exempting rebate income

(See Veterans, page 71)

Long-term environment funding

(See Dead Bills, page 82)

Repealing the 'sick tax'

(See Dead Bills, page 85)

Reducing property tax rates

(See Dead Bills, page 85)

Tax on vending machine food

(See Dead Bills, page 86)

TECHNOLOGY

- ★ **Spending for education initiatives:**
 - Internet access**
(See Education, page 26)
 - Blocking Internet pornography**
(See Dead Bills, page 79)
 - Regulating violent video games**
(See Dead Bills, page 79)

TOURISM

- ★ **Tourism centers vetoed**
(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)
- No money for ergot museum**
(See Dead Bills, page 86)

TRANSPORTATION

- ★ **Funding aimed to relieve traffic**
The \$602 million transportation law crafted by legislators this year includes funding for road improvements, primarily to reduce bottlenecks on Twin Cities highways and to connect urban and rural areas.

And despite efforts to the contrary, the law also preserves funding for the Hiawatha Corridor light-rail project.

Provisions in the law also call for studies of extending the Northstar commuter rail corridor and of the effectiveness of ramp meters on metropolitan freeways.

The new law features \$405 million in direct appropriations for road improvements. The Department of Transportation will spend \$177 million for eliminating bottlenecks on Twin Cities highways and another \$177 million on rural interregional corridors, which are major roadways that connect urban and rural areas.

Another \$100 million for transportation will come from trunk highway bonds. The law does not specify what will be built with the bond money. (Art. 1, Sec. 1)

The following is a look at the transportation package's major spending initiatives. Except where noted, the provisions are effective July 1, 2000.

Rep. Carol Molnau (R-Chaska) and Sen. Dean Johnson (DFL-Willmar) sponsored the omnibus legislation.

HF2891*/SF3793/CH479

Light rail and public transit

One proposal that was included in an earlier version of the transportation bill would have repealed any money previously allocated to the Hiawatha light-rail project.

Officials estimated about \$92 million remained unspent at that time from funds allocated approved by the Legislature in 1998 and 1999.

However, the proposal was dropped during conference committee negotiations and was not included in the final product that emerged from the House and Senate.

"Without the support of the Senate and governor, we really didn't have a choice," Molnau said. "You have to know where reality is."

While the law does not strip funding for light rail, one provision bars the Department of Transportation from seeking federal funds for the Hiawatha line unless the money is available to the state only for transit projects.

Federal funds that are available for either highway or transit projects could not be used for the Hiawatha light-rail transit project, except for federal funds already in the existing statewide transportation improvement program. That section is effective May 16, 2000. (Art. 1, Sec. 11)

The new law also allows the Metropolitan Council to sell or lease naming rights to the 14 transit stations that are planned along the 11-mile Hiawatha line. (Art. 1, Sec. 24)

The Metropolitan Council receives

\$20 million under the law, with half of the money used for new bus garages. The funding also includes \$6.3 million to design and construct an exclusive busway. (Art. 1, Sec. 3)

Gov. Jesse Ventura supported the dedicated busway plan and lobbied the Legislature to fund it. As a result, the 2000 capital projects law includes \$44 million through fiscal year 2002 specifically for Metropolitan Council transitways. (See related story, page 11.)

Commuter rail

The law provides \$100,000 to study the feasibility of extending a commuter rail corridor which is currently proposed to run from Minneapolis to St. Cloud, further north to Little Falls. The money must be matched by federal funds.

Another \$100,000 is appropriated in the new law to study and evaluate the Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad rail project, running across southern Minnesota. The working group performing the study includes the commissioners of public safety, transportation, trade and economic development, and agriculture, and the head of the state's Pollution Control Agency.

The Transportation Department cannot spend state funds on commuter rail projects unless the money has been specifically appropriated for that purpose, under the law. This provision is effective May 16, 2000. (Art. 1, Sec. 2)



The omnibus transportation spending law includes \$177 million to eliminate bottlenecks on the Twin Cities highway system. Also included in the law is a provision requiring a study of the effectiveness of the ramp meter system on metro freeways.

Department spending

The law calls for \$39 million in cash for local bridge improvements or replacements. More than 600 bridges in Minnesota need to be replaced in the next two years, according to transportation officials. Without the funding, the Department of Transportation would have closed some bridges because they were hazardous, officials said.

Four large state Department of Transportation facilities will be upgraded or replaced at a cost of \$25.7 million, under the new law. Renovations at the Transportation Department headquarters in St. Cloud will run \$10.3 million, and upgrades to the Detroit Lakes Headquarters will cost \$8.7 million.

The new law also calls for a new Regional Transportation Management Center in Roseville. The department is required to sell its current building within three years of completion of the new center.

The law also includes \$15 million for a revolving loan fund that can be used for highway projects. The governor vetoed \$10 million for the fund last year. (Art. 1, Secs. 2, 6)

Ramp meter study

A study of the ramp meter system in the Twin Cities highlights the policy portions of the new law. No specific appropriation was included in the law for the study.

Meters will be turned to only flashing yellow lights for a period of time determined by the department to evaluate the effectiveness of the meter system. Department officials could not further specify when the study would be done and how many days the lights will be inactive.

Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen) sponsored this provision in the House. An independent contractor will be performing the study.

Workman said Minnesotans are frustrated by the long waits at entrance ramps and a study is necessary to verify the effectiveness (or ineffectiveness) of the meters.

The light system is used to alleviate bottlenecks on the interstates, said Tim Worke, director of government relations for the Department of Transportation. The average wait time is four to six minutes. (Art. 1, Sec. 8)

Other policy provisions

The new law establishes a commission to evaluate major transportation projects.

The commission will hear project proposals that exceed \$5 million, make a significant impact on the overall transportation system,

and have a draft environmental impact study completed.

The commission will only review and comment on projects — it will not be given final approval authority.

Among those officials who will be appointed to the commission are seven state senators, seven members of the House, the governor or his or her appointee, and four citizens appointed by the governor. This provision takes effect July 1, 2000. (Art. 1, Sec. 19)

Another policy measure will allow the registrar to suspend a person's motor vehicle registration if the vehicle tax was paid for with a bad check. The suspension of the vehicle registration will be in force until the tax has been paid. (Art. 1, Sec. 15)

The state attorney general and Department of Finance will be asked to examine the constitutionality of using trunk highway fund money for non-highway projects, under the new law. Molnau said money used for Office of Tourism kiosks and tort claims has been improperly spent from the trunk highway fund when it should have come from the general fund.

Molnau said using those funds inappropriately has cut the money available for transportation projects. The new law will move 2001 funding for kiosks, tort claims, and other non-highway related projects from the trunk highway fund to the general fund. (Art. 2, Sec. 4)

What didn't fly

Gov. Jesse Ventura line-item vetoed a \$750,000 appropriation to the Department of Trade and Economic Development, but left the rest of the law intact.

The money, a grant to the Upper Minnesota Valley Regional Development Commission for the Minnesota River Tourism Initiative, would have been used to plan and design travel information centers in west and central Minnesota. (See related story, page 78)

In addition, a Senate proposal to spend \$12 million for the Wakota Bridge construction project did not make the final version of the law. Though it wasn't specifically addressed in the law, the bridge could still be constructed with money appropriated for general road and bridge work.

Another provision that failed to move forward would have provided \$500,000 to the University of Minnesota to study and implement a personal rapid transit system. The proposed system would place small,

computer-controlled vehicles on elevated guideways as an alternate means of transit.

While the House supported funding the initiative, the measure failed to gain Senate support and was dropped in conference committee.

Improving passenger rail lines

Minnesota is set to join a compact of Midwestern states that want to improve passenger rail lines, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The new law will make Minnesota a member of the Midwest Interstate Passenger Rail Compact Commission.

The commission itself will take effect when it is signed into law by three states in the Midwest. Indiana and Minnesota have signed laws to create the organization.

The compact is designed to promote, coordinate, and support regional improvements to passenger rail lines, said Laura Kliever, senior policy analyst for the Council of State Governments, located in Chicago.

States in the commission could lobby on the federal, state, and local level for support on projects.

Once enacted, the commission will include one legislator from each body of the Legislature (or two total from a unicameral state) and two governor's appointments, for a total of four members per state.

Legislatures in Missouri, Ohio, and Michigan were still considering the compact in their 2000 sessions.

Rep. Carol Molnau (R-Chaska) and Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester) sponsored the measure.

HF3688/SF2956*/CH459

Blue lights allowed

Collector vehicles are allowed to display blue lights, under a new law effective March 29, 2000.

Previously, blue lights were only allowed on road maintenance equipment, snow removal vehicles, emergency vehicles, and motorcycles.

The new law allows a blue light of one inch in diameter as part of the rear brake lights on certain collector cars.

Bill Strusinski of the Minnesota Street Rod Association testified that some collector cars have tiny rear brake lights, and the lights are less bright than modern brake lights.

Strusinski said collector cars will be safer

because the brighter blue light will make the rear brake light more visible.

The Minnesota State Patrol supported the modification to the law.

Vehicles that are eligible to display collector plates also can use the blue light in rear brakes.

Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) sponsored the legislation.

HF3053*/SF2508/CH293

Exceptions to weight restrictions

Some heavier vehicles such as public utility or recycling trucks are exempt from spring-time road weight restrictions, under a law effective April 25, 2000.

The law allows a few specified vehicles to travel on roads that usually have weight restrictions for eight weeks in the spring.

"No one is for wrecking roads. I'm certainly not," said Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen), House sponsor of the measure.

Public utility vehicles need to be able to travel on side roads when emergencies occur, Workman said.

"For them to come onto your street and restore your power, they are technically breaking the law," Workman said during a House Transportation Policy Committee meeting in February 2000. "That's ridiculous."

Exempted vehicles under the new law must not exceed 20,000 pounds per axle.

The law will be repealed in three years, so legislators will have to take further action to continue the law if it works well, Workman said.

The eight-week weight restrictions are enforced when the ice thaws and roads become particularly soft. Road restrictions are generally placed on state and county highways or city streets. By starting the weight restrictions on time, the department estimates it saves \$10 million annually in road replacement costs.

Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) sponsored the Senate measure.

HF3274/SF2785*/CH433

One plate for collector cars

Cars manufactured prior to 1972 and classic or model cars will be required to have only one license plate, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2000

The measure will allow cars with a pioneer,



Cars with a pioneer, classic car, collector, or street rod license are only required to display one license plate on the rear of the car, under a new law.

classic car, collector, or street rod license to display only one plate. If the car owner chooses to display just one plate, that plate must be located on the rear of the car, the law states.

Previously, the law allowed only certain cars manufactured prior to 1968 to display just one plate.

The reason for the change came from constituents who believed that two plates on their street rods were not necessary, Rep. Bill Haas (R-Champlin) said, who sponsored the measure in the House.

The new law also states that only one plate is needed for cars built prior to 1972 that are used for general transportation purposes.

"Some people do use them for driving around," Haas said. "You don't see many of these cars in the winter."

Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the Senate measure.

HF2824*/SF2578/CH280

Right-of-way accident liability

The state has limited immunity from civil lawsuits involving recreational motor vehicle accidents that occur in a highway right-of-way, under a law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The law establishes that the state is not liable when accidents or injuries occur involving snowmobiles or other off-road recreational vehicles.

"There has to be a level of responsibility in the hands of recreational vehicle users," said Rep. Mary Liz Holberg (R-Lakeville), who

sponsored the measure in the House. "Someone who uses a recreational vehicle in a prudent and responsible manner will be fine."

Recreational vehicles are supposed to drive only on the outside, or "backslope" of the ditch, not at the bottom or the side closest to the highway. The law will not affect where motor vehicles can be driven.

State law already gave the state limited liability for accidents that occur on ice-covered roads or in state parks.

Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the Senate measure.

HF3613/SF3307*/CH373

C. Elmer Anderson highway

A well-traveled Minnesota road will be named in honor of a former governor.

The portion of Highway 371 from Baxter to Barrows in Crow Wing County, which is known as the Brainerd bypass, will be named the C. Elmer Anderson Memorial Highway.

Anderson, who died in January 1998, served as Minnesota governor from 1951 to 1955. He also served as lieutenant governor for 11 nonconsecutive years. When he was first elected lieutenant governor in 1938, Anderson was only 26 years old.

Anderson, a Republican and a native of Brainerd, became governor in 1951 when Gov. Luther Youngdahl resigned to accept an appointment to the federal bench. Anderson defeated Orville Freeman in 1952 but lost to the same man in 1954. (Governors served only two-year terms at the time.)

After leaving the statehouse, Anderson returned to Brainerd, where he was a businessman and, for 10 years, served as the town's mayor.

Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby) was quoted at Anderson's funeral as saying he was always proud of Brainerd and stayed active in the issues important to the area.

Signs designating the road must be funded from nonpublic money, under the law, which is effective Aug. 1, 2000.

Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) sponsored the measure.

HF2502*/SF3207/CH279

Red Bull highway

A portion of Interstate 35 will be renamed to honor a military unit, under a law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The stretch of freeway will be renamed the 34th Infantry (Red Bull) Division Highway. Private money must be used to purchase and place signs. The designation will extend from the Iowa border to the Twin Cities.

The Red Bull Division, comprised of National Guard members from Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota, was the first division deployed overseas during World War II, according to the Minnesota National Guard. The division was stationed in North Africa and Italy during the war.

Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) sponsored the measure.

HF3156*/SF2709/CH281

Highway named after contractor

A southern Minnesota highway will be named after a noted contractor and transportation advocate, under a law effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The stretch of Highway 4 from Sleepy Eye to St. James will be named the Richard J. Mathiowetz Memorial Highway.

Mathiowetz, a Sleepy Eye native, was dubbed a "legendary contractor" in the December issue of Construction Bulletin. He died Oct. 31, 1999, at age 64.

Rep. Howard Swenson (R-Nicollet), who sponsored the measure in the House, said that Mathiowetz regularly traveled to the Capitol seeking funding for roads and highways.

"He had been an energetic advocate for good roads and highways," Swenson said.

Mathiowetz began working at his father's construction company when he turned 18, and he was involved in contracting throughout his life. Swenson said Mathiowetz deserves to have a highway named after him due to his long-standing reputation as a contractor in the area.

Funds for the purchase and placement of signs marking the highway must come through nonpublic sources.

Sen. Dennis Frederickson (R-New Ulm) sponsored the legislation in the Senate.

HF3142*/SF2844/CH288

Millions for construction, repairs:

Bus-only transitway

(See Bonding, page 13)

Registering custom motorcycles

(See Business, page 16)

Gasoline additives banned

(See Environment, page 29)

Paying for transportation services

(See Human Services, page 53)

Registering impounded bicycles

(See Local Government, page 62)

Change for minor-use airports

(See Metro Affairs, page 62)

Tax cuts, rebates provided:

Motor vehicle registration tax

(See Taxes, page 66)

Tax cuts, rebates provided:

Transit pass employer credit

(See Taxes, page 67)

Veto kills towing bill

(See Vetoed Bills, page 75)

Right lane measure vetoed

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

Voting on light-rail funding

(See Dead Bills, page 86)

Seat belt violations

(See Dead Bills, page 86)

★ VETERANS

Exempting rebate income

Sales tax refunds or rebates cannot be considered income for residents of veterans' homes, under a new law.

The new law clarifies state requirements that residents of veteran's homes pay for their care based on their ability to pay.

Cost of care is based on the average costs of operating veteran's homes.

The law relates to future tax refunds and rebates (such as those paid after June 30, 1999).

The law also allows the governing board of the veteran's homes to use federal grant money for the Hastings veteran's home to purchase houses for transitional housing for homeless or disabled veterans.

Rep. Joe Mullery (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul) sponsored the measure.

HF2968/SF3139*/CH442

Red Bull highway

(See Transportation, page 71)

Selected New, Altered Fees Adopted in 2000

Area/Purpose	Existing Fee	New Fee	CH	Art.	Sec.	Eff. date
Agriculture						
Annual aquatic farming license	\$275	\$70	488	3	8	5/12/00
Business						
Filing fees for non-Minnesota corporations doing business in the state * minimum fee	\$60*	\$115	395	—	6	1/1/01
Reinstating statutorily dissolved Minnesota cooperative	—	\$25	395	—	8	1/1/01
Registering a non-Minnesota trust	—	\$150	395	—	12	1/1/01
Amending non-Minnesota trust's declaration of trust	—	\$50	395	—	12	1/1/01
Electrical inspections						
Minimum fee for each separate inspection of an installation, replacement, alteration or repair	—	\$20	488	2	21	8/1/00
Connection fee for each light standard on a street or parking lot	—	\$1	488	2	21	8/1/00
Connection fee for each traffic signal	—	\$5	488	2	21	8/1/00
Inspection fee for pools, spas, and fountains	—	\$20	488	2	21	8/1/00
Game & Fish						
Resident hunting licenses						
Small game	\$10	\$12	463	—	5	3/1/01
Small game, age 65 and over:	\$5	\$6	463	—	5	3/1/01
Turkey	\$16	\$18	463	—	5	3/1/01
Deer, firearms	\$22	\$25	463	—	5	3/1/01
Deer, archery	\$22	\$25	463	—	5	3/1/01
Moose, up to 5 people	\$275	\$310	463	—	5	3/1/01
Bear	\$33	\$38	463	—	5	3/1/01
Elk, up to 2 people	\$220	\$250	463	—	5	3/1/01
Antlered deer, more than one zone	\$44	\$50	463	—	5	3/1/01
Antlered buck, throughout the state:	—	\$66	473	—	5	3/1/01
Canada geese	\$3	\$4	463	—	5	3/1/01
Nonresident hunting licenses						
Small game	\$56	\$73	463	—	6	3/1/01
Deer, firearms	\$110	\$125	463	—	6	3/1/01
Deer, archery	\$110	\$125	463	—	6	3/1/01
Bear	\$165	\$195	463	—	6	3/1/01
Turkey	\$56	\$73	463	—	6	3/1/01

Area/Purpose	Existing Fee	New Fee	CH	Art.	Sec.	Eff. date
Raccoon, bobcat, fox, coyote, lynx	\$137.50	\$155	463	—	6	3/1/01
Antlered deer, more than one zone	\$220	\$250	463	—	6	3/1/01
Canada geese	\$3	\$4	463	—	6	3/1/01
Resident fishing licenses						
Angling	\$15	\$17	463	—	7	3/1/01
Angling, age 65+	\$5.50	\$6.50	463	—	7	3/1/01
Angling, married couple	\$20.50	\$25	463	—	7	3/1/01
Spearing	\$15	\$17	463	—	7	3/1/01
Angling, one day	\$8	\$8.50	463	—	7	3/1/01
Nonresident fishing licenses						
Angling	\$31	\$34	463	—	8	3/1/01
Angling, 7 days	\$21.50	\$24	463	—	8	3/1/01
Angling, 72 hours	\$18	\$20	463	—	8	3/1/01
Angling, family	\$41.50	\$46	463	—	8	3/1/01
Angling, one day	\$8	\$8.50	463	—	7	3/1/01
Angling, 14 days	\$32	\$35	463	—	8	3/1/01
Minnesota resident lifetime angling license						
Age 3 and under	—	\$227	341	—	5	3/1/01
Age 4 to 15	—	\$300	341	—	5	3/1/01
Age 16 to 50	—	\$383	341	—	5	3/1/01
Age 51 and over	—	\$203	341	—	5	3/1/01
Resident lifetime small game hunting license						
Age 3 and under	—	\$217	341	—	5	3/1/01
Age 4 to 15	—	\$290	341	—	5	3/1/01
Age 16 to 50	—	\$363	341	—	5	3/1/01
Age 51 and over	—	\$213	341	—	5	3/1/01
Resident lifetime firearm deer hunting license						
Age 3 and under	—	\$337	341	—	5	3/1/01
Age 4 to 15	—	\$450	341	—	5	3/1/01
Age 16 to 50	—	\$573	341	—	5	3/1/01
Age 51 and over	—	\$383	341	—	5	3/1/01
Resident lifetime sporting license (angling and small game)						
Age 3 and under	—	\$357	341	—	5	3/1/01
Age 4 to 15	—	\$480	341	—	5	3/1/01
Age 16 to 50	—	\$613	341	—	5	3/1/01
Age 51 and over	—	\$413	341	—	5	3/1/01
Nonresident lifetime angling license						
Age 3 and under	—	\$447	341	—	6	3/1/02
Age 4 to 15	—	\$600	341	—	6	3/1/02
Age 16 to 50	—	\$773	341	—	6	3/1/02
Age 51 and over	—	\$513	341	—	6	3/1/02

Area/Purpose	Existing Fee	New Fee	CH	Art.	Sec.	Eff. date
Nonresident small game hunting						
Age 3 and under	—	\$947	341	—	6	3/1/02
Age 4 to 15	—	\$1,280	341	—	6	3/1/02
Age 16 to 50	—	\$1,633	341	—	6	3/1/02
Age 51 and over	—	\$1,083	341	—	6	3/1/02
Occupational Licenses						
Licensure or renewal for architects, professional engineers, land surveyors, landscape architects, and geoscience professionals	\$104/two years	\$120/two years	488	2	20	8/1/00
Certification or renewal as a certified interior designer	\$104/two years	\$120/two years	488	2	20	8/1/00
Transportation						
Motor vehicle registration						
Year 1	based on car value	based on value	490	7	1	7/1/00
Year 2	based on car value	maximum \$189	490	7	1	7/1/00
Years 3 to 9	based on car value	maximum \$99	490	7	1	7/1/00
Year 10+	based on car value	\$35 (under \$20,000 value)	490	7	1	7/1/00

Governor vetoes 11 bills

Editor's Note: A total of 251 bills and two resolutions reached the governor's desk during the 2000 Legislative Session.

The governor vetoed eight bills and line-item vetoed appropriations from three more measures. The Legislature voted to override five of the governor's vetoes — one full veto and four line-items.

The summaries in this section give brief descriptions of each bill vetoed and some of the reasons for the governor's actions.

The bills are divided into two categories: full vetoes and line-item vetoes. Within the two categories, the bills are arranged alphabetically by topic.

Once a bill has passed both the House and the Senate in identical form, it is sent to the governor. 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.

It is important to remember that in the first year of the biennium the governor has three days from the time of "presentment" to veto a bill. If the governor does not sign the bill within this time frame, it will become law without his signature. (Sundays are not counted in the three-day time limit, but holidays are.)

For bills passed during the last three days of the second year of a biennium (even-numbered years), however, the governor has 14 days from "presentment" during which he can use his veto authority. If the governor takes no action on a bill during this time, the bill is vetoed in what is called a "pocket veto."

Vetoed bills are returned to the body of origin, 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).

The governor can exercise line-item veto authority on appropriations bills only. This option allows the governor to eliminate appropriation items to which he or she objects. As with all vetoes, the governor must include a statement listing the reasons for the line-item veto with the returned bill.

A specific listing of the sections of bills that were line-item vetoed is included in the Summary section, which begins on page 91.

The governor's veto authority is outlined in the Minnesota Constitution. (Art. IV, Sec. 23)

Full vetoes

★ BUSINESS

Veto kills towing bill

The governor vetoed a bill that would have allowed people to claim valuables from inside a car that has been towed and impounded.

Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), who sponsored the bill in the House, was not pleased by the veto.

"The towing truck companies always knew they were stretching the law on keeping personal items," Dawkins said. "I'm surprised they were able to convince the governor their livelihood depended on their need to keep baseball mitts and briefcases."

Gov. Jesse Ventura expressed concern that Dawkins' bill would have hurt the towing industry. He said impound lots would have been required to absorb the costs of towing and storing abandoned vehicles.

"Owners of the vehicles would bear no responsibility for the towing, storage, or disposal costs of the vehicle, but would be permitted to obtain their possessions from the vehicle," Ventura wrote in his veto message. "Those possessions may be worth more than the vehicle itself."

State law says the impound lot owners have a lien on a car they have in their possession but says nothing about personal items in the car, Dawkins said. He added that he would like to see a court rule on the issue, because he believes the court would rule



Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed a bill that would have allowed people to claim valuables from inside a car that has been towed and impounded, saying it would have hurt towing companies by requiring them to absorb the costs of towing and storing abandoned vehicles.

against impound lot owners and towing companies.

Sen. Sandra Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF3566/SF3291*/CH388

★ CRIME

Vehicle forfeiture bill

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed a bill that would have given banks more rights to funds generated from forfeited vehicles.

Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) was the House sponsor of the bill, which would have allowed banks to acquire forfeited vehicles if there is an outstanding loan or lease on the car.

"Right now, sales are done at impound lots," Entenza explained. "This bill (would have allowed) the banks to remove the vehicle from the impound lot, clean it up, and sell it at a higher value."

Under the bill, banks would have first applied proceeds to the debt they are owed by the vehicle owner. The bank then would have been required to reimburse impound lots for holding the car. Any remaining cash from the sale of forfeited vehicles would have gone into a special fund for law enforcement.

However, Ventura rejected the measure, claiming it had fiscal implications he could not accept.

"This bill does not require a financial institution to reimburse law enforcement agencies for their cost when the sale of the forfeited vehicle does not equal or exceed the loan balance," Ventura wrote in his veto message.

"Current law provides an incentive for the lien holder to get the maximum value for the forfeited vehicle because they must pay the costs incurred by law enforcement before satisfying their lien. This bill eliminates the incentive and would result in increased costs to the taxpayers."

Entenza said he was surprised by the veto.

"It was a disappointment that the Department of Public Safety, which watched this bill for two years, waited until after it passed to register their objections," Entenza said.

Under state law, drivers are required to forfeit their vehicle only after a third drunken driving conviction.

Though this measure was vetoed, another law enacted by the Legislature included language nearly identical to this provision. That law also takes into account the governor's

concerns about repaying the expenses of law enforcement agencies.

Sen. Leo Foley (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the Senate version of the vetoed bill.
HF262/SF76*/CH383

★ FAMILY

No marriage license discount

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed a bill that would have reduced the marriage license fees for couples who received at least 12 hours of premarital education.

A failed attempt to override the veto also kept the bill from becoming law. The Senate voted May 17 to override the veto, but the attempt failed to get a two-thirds majority in the House.

The bill would have raised the cost of a regular marriage license from \$70 to \$75. But for those couples who received premarital education, the marriage license fee would have been only \$25.

The bill specified that the education topics would include teaching about the seriousness of marriage, conflict-management skills, and the desirability of obtaining counseling if the marriage falls into difficulty later on.

Couples would have had to obtain education from a clergy member, a person authorized by law to perform marriages, or a marriage and family therapist.

Ventura said he doesn't believe the government should have a role in marriage counseling.

"This bill is overly intrusive and increases costs for those who choose not to receive premarital counseling," Ventura wrote in his veto message. "I understand the authors' intent and share their concerns about our high divorce rate, however, I do not believe that government should intervene in a couple's marital decisions."

Rep. Elaine Harder (R-Jackson) and Sen. Steve Dille (R-Dassel) sponsored the legislation.

HF2229/SF884*/CH397

★ GOVERNMENT

No time limit on confirmation

The first bill Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed during the 2000 Legislative Session would have limited the term of an acting or temporary commissioner of a state department.

Under state law, commissioners are appointed by the governor, subject to the Senate's confirmation of the appointment. The bill would have limited the term of an acting or temporary commissioner to 18 months.

In his veto message, Ventura said the bill would have punished a commissioner for the Senate's failure to "fulfill its obligation to act" within the time limit.

"The confirmation of commissioners is an important role for the Senate," the governor wrote. "It is imperative to maintain a certain level of accountability and a clear expectation for all parties involved."

Ventura, who watched the Senate reject one of his appointees this year, acknowledged that there is a need for change.

"I look forward to working with the Legislature to create a comprehensive piece of legislation that addresses the concerns of both the legislative and executive branches of government on this matter," he wrote.

Rep. Sondra Erickson (R-Princeton) and Sen. Dan Stevens (R-Mora) sponsored the bill.
HF118*/SF160/CH277

★ HEALTH

Waiting period plan scuttled

Wanting to avoid what he called "government intrusion" into an individual's private life, Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed the contentious "right-to-know" abortion bill.

The bill would have required a woman considering an abortion to wait at least 24 hours before undergoing the procedure. It also would have required that the woman be given information about risks and alternatives at least 24 hours before the procedure is scheduled.

"I have decided that it is wrong for government to assume a role in something that I always believed was between a woman, her family, her doctor and, if she chooses, her clergy," Ventura said when he announced the veto.

Ventura said that he thought long and hard about the bill, and talked with family, friends, advisors, and the people of Minnesota before coming to his decision.

Had the governor signed the bill, a woman would have been required to receive by mail, phone, Internet, or in person information about prenatal care, child support, adoption, and other material about pregnancy and community support services prior to having an abortion.

The bill would have waived a 24-hour waiting period for cases when a woman's life or health may have been put in danger by delaying the procedure.

The decision by the governor to veto the measure drew criticism from pro-life organizations and House Republican leaders.

In a news release issued after the governor announced his veto, House Speaker Steve Sviggum called Ventura's decision "very upsetting."

He noted that Ventura's staff had appeared to have worked out a compromise with House Republican leadership over the bill, prior to the announcement of the veto.

"Ironically, Gov. Ventura talks about not being your typical politician. This action looks too much like the worst of a politician: Go back on your campaign promises, don't honor your word through a negotiated agreement, and bend to powerful special-interest group pressure," Sviggum said.

Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) sponsored the bill.

HF3652/SF3387*/CH412

Salary for hospital officials

The governor vetoed a bill that would have exempted certain public hospital employees from state law that sets compensation limits on individuals employed by a city, town, county, or other local government agency.

The law says that a person employed by a political subdivision, excluding a school district, may not exceed 95 percent of the salary of the governor.

The bill would have provided an exemption for public hospital administrators, pharmacists, and psychologists to exclude them from having to comply with limitations on compensation.

In his veto message, Gov. Jesse Ventura said the exemption is not necessary because there is already an existing process for public employers to request exemptions on a case-by-case basis.

He continued by saying the Department of Employee Relations and the Legislative Coordinating Commission's Subcommittee on Employee Relations have responded positively to exemption requests that demonstrate that an employer is competing in a national or regional market and would have problems attracting or retaining employees if forced to follow statutory salary limits.

"The current exemption process works

and should not be circumvented with broad exclusions in statute," Ventura wrote.

Rep. Mark Olson (R-Big Lake) and Sen. Mark Ourada (R-Buffalo) sponsored the vetoed bill.

HF3629/SF2385*/CH448

★ HUMAN SERVICES

Nursing center veto overridden

The Legislature voted to override the veto of a bill aimed at assuring the continued operation of the Ah-Gwah-Ching center, a nursing facility in Walker.

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed the bill in early April, and the House voted to override the veto the following day. The Senate override came later, and the law is effective Aug. 1, 2000.

The Ah-Gwah-Ching center serves residents whose aggressive or difficult to manage behavioral needs cannot be met in their home community.

In his veto message, Ventura said that the bill was "unnecessary" because law already existed prohibiting the commissioner of the Department of Human Services from closing the facility without the Legislature's approval.

In addition to language in the measure calling for the center to remain open, the law will clarify the admissions criteria of the facility and require that the center promote emergency admittance and geriatric rapid assessment stabilization programs.

Rep. Larry Howes (R-Hackensack) and Sen. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) sponsored the legislation.

HF2809*/SF2631/CH310

★ TRANSPORTATION

Right lane measure vetoed

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed a bill that sought to have the state post signs urging drivers on the freeway to travel in the right lane whenever possible.

But a later agreement with the Department of Transportation satisfied one of the main goals of the bill's supporters.

The final bill that emerged from conference committee was stripped of language that would have made it a crime not to stay to the right, as had been discussed. However, there was nothing in the bill that would have precluded law enforcement officers from pulling over drivers for failing to follow the provision.

In addition, a violation of the provision would have been a petty misdemeanor.

Drivers would have been asked, but not required, to move to the right lane after passing, under the final proposal. And the bill would have required the placement of signs every 50 miles along freeways reminding drivers to move to the right lane after passing.

"I don't see any reason why he would veto it," said Rep. David Tomassoni (DFL-Chisholm), who sponsored the bill in the House. "I thought this would be the type of bill he would sign."

Tomassoni said throughout the session that his goal was to obtain signs asking people to move out of the left lane, and he was not pushing for language that would have made it a petty misdemeanor to clog the left lane.

Ventura said he vetoed the bill because of concerns about Twin Cities freeways with left exits and similar problems. Later, the administration agreed to have the Transportation Department post signs asking slower-moving vehicles to stay right on portions of interstate outside the metro area.

Sen. Dick Day (R-Owatonna) sponsored the Senate version of the vetoed bill.

HF3091/SF2484*/CH425

Line-item vetoes

★ BONDING

Four cuts overridden, four stand

The Legislature voted to override four line-item vetoes from the \$684.3 million capital investment law, which will pay for repairs to state facilities and new construction projects.

Four other line-item vetoes were allowed to stand.

Gov. Jesse Ventura had six full or line-item vetoes overridden in his first two years as governor. That is more than any other governor, according to records that date back only to 1939. An override requires 90 votes in the House and 45 votes in the Senate.

One override was a veto of a \$3 million appropriation from the state's general fund to begin construction on a new Guthrie Theater in Minneapolis. The law will allow that \$3 million to be spent only if an equal amount of nonstate money is contributed to the project.

In his veto message, Gov. Jesse Ventura wrote, "Projects of this nature should, at minimum, be able to demonstrate significant local and philanthropic financial commitments *prior* to a request for state funding."

Ventura added that additional policy discussions should take place before the state commits money for capital requests from arts organizations.

One attempt to override the veto failed on an 84-42 vote. It was later reconsidered and was passed on a 92-36 vote.

A similar line-item veto was overridden that will send \$1 million to the city of Lanesboro for a new arts center. Lanesboro is located just north of the Iowa border in southeastern Minnesota.

Another veto override was for \$135,000 to the Department of Health to fund a vehicle to promote organ donation.

"There are a variety of health-related causes that are worthy of public education but it is not the state's role to single out one cause or outreach mechanism," Ventura wrote in his



A bill that would have required the state to post signs urging drivers on freeways to travel in the right lane whenever possible was vetoed by Gov. Jesse Ventura. Intended to relieve congestion and prevent "road rage," the concept was later incorporated into an agreement reached with the state Department of Transportation.



Gov. Jesse Ventura line-item vetoed a provision of the 2000 bonding law that provided \$3 million to begin construction on the new Guthrie Theater in Minneapolis. The Legislature later voted to override Ventura's veto.

veto message. "This vehicle and the subsequent educational materials should be funded through private sources."

But the House voted 112-16 to override the veto. Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park) proposed the override, saying that the \$135,000 will be matched with an equal amount of nonstate money, and it will help address a serious health concern.

A fourth line-item veto that was overridden will spend \$1.5 million to pay for multicultural learning centers in St. James and Pelican Rapids. The vote was 100-26.

Rep. Bob Westfall (R-Rothsay) said the money mainly will pay for English as a second language classes and other services for recent immigrants. The center in Pelican Rapids originally was designed to provide those types of services for about 1,800 people, but the immigrant population has grown to more than 2,600 in that area, he said.

Rep. Gregory Gray (DFL-Mpls) added that the centers help build a sense of community and that the governor was "dead wrong in vetoing both of these provisions."

Line-item vetoes that were not overridden were \$500,000 for a Center for Agricultural Innovation in Olivia, \$100,000 for the Housing and Redevelopment Authority in Landfall to repair retaining walls, and \$150,000 for the St. Croix Valley Heritage Center.

"I believe that local or private funding is the most appropriate financing source for each of these projects," Ventura wrote.

Finally, a line-item veto cancelled \$2.7 million to build a cold weather testing center in International Falls, which would have tested products to determine how they respond to cold temperatures. That money would have required an equal amount of nonstate matching funds.

An attempt to override the veto failed on a 59-68 vote.

Ventura also wrote that for all the projects that were vetoed, more pressing state needs could have been funded in the bonding bill.

HF4078*/SF3811/CH492

★ GOVERNMENT

Regional jails, drug dogs cut

Gov. Jesse Ventura line-item vetoed \$1.78 million from the omnibus state government appropriations bill, which includes \$185 million in total spending.

Ventura singled out two provisions — \$1.75 million for construction grants at adult regional jail facilities and \$30,000 for purchasing drug detection dogs.

In his veto message, Ventura said both items should come from local funds, not state money.

The Department of Corrections would have been responsible for distributing the grants to counties for regional jails. The money would have comprised up to 30 percent of overall construction costs.

The money for dog purchases would have been distributed through the Department of Public Safety. Agencies would have been allowed to seek funding for only one drug-sniffing dog.

The remainder of the funding bill was left intact.

Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) sponsored the omnibus legislation.

HF2699*/SF3798/CH488

★ TOURISM

Tourism centers vetoed

Gov. Jesse Ventura line-item vetoed a \$750,000 appropriation for the Department of Trade and Economic Development within the omnibus transportation finance bill.

The money, a grant to the Upper Minnesota Valley Regional Development Commission for the Minnesota River Tourism Initiative, would have been used to plan and design travel information centers in west and central Minnesota.

"We do not believe it is cost-effective to place three new travel information centers in such close proximity, and feel that any new tourism-related appropriations would be better spent improving actual tourism destinations like trails or parks," Ventura wrote in his veto message.

That was the only item vetoed from this year's \$602 million transportation funding package.

HF2891*/SF2678/CH479

Bills considered, not passed

Editor's note: While New Laws 2000 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 cycle, such bills are dead and will have to be officially reintroduced next year if lawmakers want to take them up again.

★ AGRICULTURE

No move for Agriculture Dept.

A proposal to relocate the state Department of Agriculture to rural Minnesota was passed by both the House and Senate, but members of a conference committee did not include the provision in the final version of the omnibus state government finance law (See related story 39).

The department's current lease at its St. Paul office expires June 30, 2003. The bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Al Juhnke (DFL-Willmar), would have required the Department of Administration and the commissioner of agriculture to develop a plan to relocate the department to a location outside the metropolitan area before the end of the lease.

Juhnke's bill never got a hearing in the House. However, the plan was attached as a floor

amendment to the far-reaching government finance bill, which was passed by the House. The Senate also passed the measure, but it did not survive the conference committee.

HF3482/SFnone

★ CHILDREN

Selling paintball guns to minors

Store clerks could have faced criminal penalties for selling paintball guns to minors, under a bill that died in 2000.

The guns may make for a fun toy but they can be dangerous, said Rep. Peggy Leppik (R-Golden Valley), who sponsored the failed measure in the House. Injuries, especially eye injuries, can occur from the toy guns.

The bill would have made it a misdemeanor for store clerks to sell paintball guns to children under the age of 18 without the written consent of a parent or guardian.

"They look and they sound like toys," Leppik said. "The problem is they can be very, very dangerous."

The Senate passed the legislation in early April on a 64-0 vote, but the House voted 72-57 to reject the bill a few days later.

"I think it surprised everyone," Leppik said. "It should have been noncontroversial."

Some legislators thought the bill went too far in regulating the game, Leppik said.

Paintball guns shoot small pellets. People playing with paintball guns risk injury if not wearing eye protection, Leppik said.

"Kids are not aware of the hazards, even though it is printed on the box," she said.

The bill also would have banned the use of paintball guns on state property.

Leppik and other legislators did not object to the guns because they could be confused for real guns — paintball guns have significant visible differences from real guns.

Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the Senate version.

HF3041/SF2417

Regulating violent video games

A bill that would have restricted minors from purchasing violent video games failed this year.

The proposal would have made it a misdemeanor for people to sell or rent restricted video games to children under age 17. A restricted game would be a game that has an adults only (AO) or mature (M) rating according to the Entertainment Software Rating Board.

Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), House sponsor of the bill, said that violent games teach children to behave in a violent manner.

"We regulate movies, cigarettes, and drinking," she said. "There are certain types of behavior that we think is bad for youths, and we regulate it."

McGuire's bill never made it out of committee.

Sen. Sandra Pappas (DFL-St. Paul), sponsor of the Senate measure, successfully attached it to a bill regulating the sale of paintball guns (See related story on this page). That bill passed the Senate but was rejected in the House.

HF3180/SF2549

Blocking Internet pornography

A bill that would have required Internet content providers to display a warning that a Web site contains pornography never made it to the floor of either the House or the Senate.

Dubbed the "Internet parent information act," the proposal would have applied to any Internet content provider based in Minnesota.

Under the bill, any Web site containing pornography would have been required to carry a label warning the visitor about what will be shown. The labeling statement would



A proposal to relocate the state Department of Agriculture to a rural part of the state passed both the House and the Senate, but members of a conference committee did not include it in the final version of the omnibus state government finance law.

have been required to be displayed two steps before the visitor actually sees or hears pornographic material.

The bill defined a "content provider" as a person or organization who posts information, pictures, and sounds on a Web page. A business providing Internet connections or an Internet search engine would not have been held liable.

In addition, the bill would have established a minimum fine of \$500.

Rep. Mark Olson (R-Big Lake) and Sen. Tom Neuville (R-Northfield) sponsored the legislation.

The House version was approved by the House Commerce and Civil Law committees but stalled in Judiciary Finance. The Senate version was sent to Senate Commerce Committee and never advanced from there.

HF3662/SF3738

★ CONSUMERS

State sales of information

An effort by legislative leaders to make less government information on individuals available for sale did not succeed during the 2000 Legislative Session.

One bill would have barred state agencies from selling information about state residents. It is estimated the state earns \$8 million annually from selling this information.

"This bill [would have barred] individuals from coming to the government and buying information in bulk, then turning around and using it for commercial purposes," said House Majority Leader Tim Pawlenty (R-Eagan), who sponsored the failed legislation.

Pawlenty said the measure was not intended to make public information, such as home ownership and tax payments, private. Instead, it would have kept commercial enterprises from buying compiled lists of the information. Such businesses still would have been allowed to collect the public information on their own.

Businesses currently use such information in a variety of ways. For instance, a sporting goods store may acquire a list of people who purchase state hunting or fishing licenses. The sporting goods store can then market directly to likely customers.

But hunting and fishing license holder information isn't all that's available. Other license data, such as information on health professionals and teachers, is also sold.

Currently, state licensing data is sold for

commercial purposes such as communicating educational opportunities for those holding professional licenses, verifying licenses, recruiting employees, promoting products and services, or conducting research.

Minnesota's Bookstore, which sells the data, allows license holders to request that their information not be released to commercial users. According to the state-owned bookstore, less than 1 percent of license holders have asked to be removed from lists.

Pawlenty's bill was approved by three House committees but never received a floor vote. There was no Senate companion.

HF3986/SFnone

Telemarketing practice questioned

A bill that would have clarified for consumers the process of consenting to use their credit card when dealing with telemarketers passed the Senate but not the House.

The bill would have required telemarketers to receive "adequate consent" from consumers before a charge could be placed on a consumer's credit card.

Under the bill, telemarketers would have had to actually obtain credit card numbers from people to complete a purchase. Currently, some telemarketers have access to credit card information through banks and need the consumer only to agree to purchase the product or service.

Bill supporters said this telemarketing technique preys on elderly people. Telemarketers might speak quickly or intentionally confuse the person on the phone, and then get the person to consent to buy a product. The deal can go through even though the person never verbally gave his or her credit card number.

The bill had the support of the state attorney general. Prentiss Cox, assistant attorney general, brought four boxes filled with complaints to one legislative hearing.

"Unless the consumer listens to every word carefully and objects, they will be charged," Cox said. He said he has never seen a telemarketer use a script that asks the consumer if they can charge the credit card number.

The House bill never got a vote on the floor, but the Senate passed the measure without a dissenting vote.

Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) sponsored the legislation.

HF3492/SF3038

★ CRIME

Punishing hate crimes

A bill that would have increased penalties for bias-motivated crimes passed the Senate but never received a floor vote in the House.

A bias-motivated crime is defined as an offense when the perpetrator selects the victim based, in part or in whole, on the victim's race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability, age, or national origin.

Minnesota already has a hate crime law in statute. The state passed its initial law in 1989. It pertains to assault, criminal damage to property, and harassment.

The bill would have expanded bias-motivated protection to such crimes as interfering with religious observance, third-degree arson, trespassing, public nuisance, and disorderly conduct.

Despite previous bias-related laws, the number of bias crimes is still increasing, according to the attorney general's office. Bias offenses increased by 10 percent from 1997 to 1998 in Minnesota.

Under the bill, an offense punishable as a misdemeanor would have been elevated to a gross misdemeanor, and gross misdemeanor crimes would have increased to felonies.

Rep. Jim Rhodes (R-St. Louis Park), sponsored the House bill, which was approved by the House Crime Prevention Committee early in the session.

Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the Senate version, which passed on a 52-11 floor vote.

HF1502/SF887

Treating juveniles as adults

A bill that would have automatically treated 16-year-old offenders as adults if they used a gun during the commission of a crime stalled in a House committee this year.

Under the bill, teens charged with committing offenses from kidnapping or arson to assault or aggravated robbery while using a gun would have been treated as adults in state court.

"The message is simple and straightforward," said Bob Johnson, Anoka County attorney. "It says if you are 16 or older, you will be tried as an adult."

The bill was a reaction to the proliferation of crimes committed by teens, said Rep. Jim Rhodes (R-St. Louis Park), who sponsored the House bill. Currently, a person must be 18 years old to automatically be treated as an

adult in court, unless the person is charged with first-degree murder.

According to Department of Corrections records, the total number of incarcerated juveniles grew throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, peaking in 1996 with 248 juveniles in state facilities and including 31 who were considered adults. There were 192 incarcerated juveniles in 1999, including 27 who were considered adults.

Susan Gaertner, Ramsey County attorney, opposed the bill, arguing it would not have allowed judges and attorneys to make decisions they feel would be in the best interest of the children and families involved.

Johnson said it would be appropriate for some juveniles to end up in an adult prison.

"Many of these juveniles are every bit as violent as adult offenders," Johnson said.

Rhodes' bill was approved by the House Crime Prevention Committee and sent to the House Judiciary Finance Committee, where the measure stalled.

Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the bill in the Senate, where the measure was referred to the Senate Crime Prevention Committee and never advanced.

HF2939/SF2690

No hidden cameras

A bill that would have allowed three cities to install "photocop" cameras didn't get the green light this year.

The bill would have allowed use of a system that places automatic cameras atop intersections. The cameras can snap a picture of the license plate of any vehicle that goes through the intersection when the traffic signal is already red.

A test project conducted by the Department of Transportation at the intersection of Snelling and St. Anthony avenues in St. Paul yielded 5,300 violations in 700 hours of study — an average of 179 violations each day.

Forty other countries and several U.S. cities use such mechanisms to curb traffic signal violations, according to transportation officials. The technology is blind to color, race, sex, or age — it catches all violators.

The bill would have allowed three cities to implement photocop. Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Bloomington expressed interest in the program.

The cities would have dispensed fines similar to parking tickets — the vehicle owner would be responsible for paying the fine, regardless of who was driving the car.

However, a driver could have been absolved of responsibility by presenting evidence that the vehicle was stolen. Furthermore, if the car involved was leased, the entity granting the lease would not have been responsible.

The measure stalled in committee in both houses of the Legislature.

Rep. Len Biernat (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Leo Foley (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the legislation.

HF3322/SF3565

Vehicular homicide law unchanged

The House twice rejected a bill that would have expanded the definition of criminal vehicular homicide to include crashes caused by grossly negligent trailer hookups.

While the bill breezed through the Senate 61-0, the legislation ran into trouble on the House floor.

The bill was rejected by an 11-vote margin in early April 2000 and by a 23-vote margin a few weeks later.

The proposal would have made a driver criminally liable if a vehicle trailer were improperly fastened, but it would have required the driver to know or have reason to know the attachment was faulty.

"I'm simply trying to assure that if they know the equipment is faulty, they are held accountable," said Rep. Lynda Boudreau (R-Faribault), who sponsored the bill in the House. "It's blatant disregard and a high standard."

Boudreau brought the bill forward after a crash that killed three people in her district. She said one driver had previously been warned about the safety of the trailer hookup. The trailer came loose from the vehicle, hitting another car and killing three people. Boudreau said the driver was charged only with careless driving, which is a misdemeanor.

Several rural legislators objected to the bill, saying they feared a farmer could be found liable for not using safety chains on farm equipment.

Under the bill, the driver would have only been charged with a crime if someone was killed or suffered great bodily harm due to the trailer.

Sen. Tom Neuville (R-Northfield) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF2610/SF2302

★ EDUCATION

Writing test left intact

A proposal that would have scrapped a controversial statewide written composition test administered to 10th graders in January 2000 did not win passage this year.

The topic of the writing test surfaced on the floor of the House the first day of the legislative session, when Rep. Doug Reuter (Ind.-Owatonna) tried and failed to get an immediate vote on a proposal to have the tests destroyed.

Reuter's bill would have required school districts and others to record students' scores and to destroy the test booklets, prompts, and related materials. Critics said the test question, which asked sophomores to write about something they would like to change about themselves, was inappropriate and too personal.

Reuter did not pursue his bill after learning the tests had already been sent to be scored.

The issue, however, was not put to rest. Rep. Tony Kielkucki (R-Lester Prairie) said he thought something should be done so that this type of situation would not occur again. He took over sponsorship of the measure and made a couple changes to the bill.

Kielkucki's measure called for the tests to be scored and be promptly returned to each student, so the information wouldn't be seen or used by anyone else.

It would have applied only to the written composition tests administered Jan. 26, 2000.

Language that would have prohibited that specific test question from being used again in the future was also a part of Kielkucki's bill.

When the bill was first discussed by members of the House Education Policy Committee, those who opposed it called the plan an act of "micro-management," and found it unnecessary, given the effort on the part of the Department of Children, Families and Learning to remedy the situation.

The provision was incorporated into the Senate version of a bill making changes to the Profile of Learning and dropped by the House-Senate conference committee working on the compromise legislation.

Sen. Linda Runbeck (R-Circle Pines) sponsored the proposal in the Senate.

HF2720/SF2451

Background checks for assistants

A bill that would have required unlicensed teaching assistants to undergo criminal background checks cleared the House Education Policy and Crime Prevention committees but never came up for a vote on the floor.

The bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul), would have added educational aids, assistants, and specialists to the list of school employees required by law to submit to a check prior to employment.

Entenza introduced the bill out of concern that current state law allows a number of instructors to enter classrooms without having to undergo background checks.

Entenza used foreign language aide Kristin Osterbauer as an example. Osterbauer, who served as an instructor at Eagle River Junior High School in Savage, was charged in November 1999 with first-degree criminal sexual conduct and providing alcohol to a minor after accusations surfaced that she had sex with a 13-year-old student.

Although Osterbauer wasn't a licensed teacher, she taught two sections of Spanish in addition to working as an assistant. She was fired from her position in December 1999. A background check on Osterbauer would have revealed past problems with alcohol.

The Senate version of the bill, sponsored by Sen. Twyla Ring (DFL-North Branch), was referred in February to the Senate Children, Families and Learning Committee and stalled there.

HF3402/SF3519

ELECTIONS

★

Lowering the voting age

Lowering the legal voting age from 18 to 16 was debated in the House, but no official action was taken on a bill that would have placed that proposal on the November 2000 election ballot as a constitutional amendment.

Several high school students spoke in favor of the bill during an informational hearing before the House Governmental Operations and Veterans Affairs Policy Committee.

Proponents of the bill, sponsored by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), said most young people pay sales taxes, and those who have part-time jobs pay income taxes, yet they have no representation in government because they cannot vote.

Kahn has proposed similar measures in the past, and one of the major objections she has heard is that younger people are not mature enough or responsible enough to vote for elected officials.

But Kahn said the same could be true of adult voters of all ages.

One student pointed out that juniors in high school learn about American history and government, which would be the ideal time to allow people to be eligible to vote. By teaching 16- and 17-year-olds about government at the same time they are eligible to vote, they would likely establish a pattern of voting for the rest of their lives.

Kahn said another benefit would be the national attention Minnesota would receive by being the only state that allows 16-year-olds to vote for president.

No companion file for the bill was introduced in the Senate.

HF1250/SFnone

ENVIRONMENT

★

Long-term environment funding

A proposed constitutional amendment to dedicate three-sixteenths of one percent of the state sales tax to fund natural resources in the state will not appear on the November 2000 ballot.

A bill offered by Rep. Mark Holsten (R-Stillwater) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls) would have allowed voters to consider the constitutional amendment.

The amendment would have dedicated 45 percent of the proceeds to a newly created account in the state game and fish fund, and the other 55 percent would have gone to fund projects including state parks, trail grants, and zoos.

In his testimony before the House Taxes Committee, Holsten said the new funds would enhance revenues already appropriated by the Legislature. He said a long-term solution to fund the state's natural resources demands must be found.

The Department of Revenue estimated that the measure would have generated about \$62 million in 2001 and more than \$228 million over the next biennium.

The House bill was sent to the House Ways and Means Committee but never progressed from there. The Senate proposal was approved by three committees but never got a floor vote.

HF3426/SF3173

ETHICS

★

Ethics law clarification

State ethics laws would have been clarified by a bill that would have added the governor and other constitutional officers to the list of state employees who are subject to specific ethical guidelines.

The bill was approved in March by the House Governmental Operations and Veterans Affairs Policy Committee and was included in an early House version of the omnibus state government finance bill. However, the measure was dropped in conference committee.

Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul), House sponsor of the bill, said it would clarify the traditional interpretation of ethics laws that relate to state employees.

Unlike Gov. Jesse Ventura, former governors considered themselves to be subject to state ethics laws, Entenza said. In particular, he referred to a section that specifies guidelines for the use of state property or resources and lists several examples of conflict of interest.

Those guidelines would not prevent the governor from writing books or doing anything else that would create personal income — unless the income was made possible through the use of state resources. That issue drew attention when Ventura used state patrol officers to provide security when he went on tour to promote his book.

The bill would not have affected past allegations that Ventura inappropriately used state resources to boost his personal income, Entenza said. It would make it clear that in the future when the governor could potentially be involved in a conflict of interest, he should try to resolve it by checking with the ethics officer in the Department of Employee Relations.

Entenza added that the reason for the bill is that Ventura has publicly stated that the laws should not apply to him, and a related court case against Ventura was thrown out on technical grounds.

Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville) sponsored the Senate companion, which stalled in the Senate Governmental Operations and Veterans Committee.

HF3623/SF3585

★ FAMILY

Covenant marriage left at altar

Lawmakers considered a plan to create an option for couples who are planning to get married that would have made it more difficult for them to divorce, but the bill never made it out of committee.

The bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Elaine Harder (R-Jackson), would have created a "covenant marriage" option for couples when they purchase their marriage license.

For a covenant marriage, couples would have had to complete at least 12 hours of premarital education from a licensed or ordained minister, a person authorized by law to perform marriages, or a licensed marriage and family therapist.

Also before the marriage, the couple would have had to individually sign an official declaration that they intend to enter a covenant marriage. Along with that, the instructor would have to sign a statement verifying that the parties took the required education classes.

If counseling during the marriage did not work, the couple could have pursued divorce only after living separately without reconciliation for two years. Also, nothing would have prohibited the parties from obtaining a legal separation. Parties could have been granted a divorce without having to wait two years if either spouse was guilty of a felony or committed adultery, abuse, or abandonment.

The bill would have also allowed married couples to change their standard marriage into a covenant marriage by paying a fee and undergoing six hours of marital education.

Advocates of covenant marriage said it would halt increasing divorce rates. However, critics said the bill would have created ambiguities and would have made it too difficult for people to leave marriages where abuse or coercion was involved.

The bill did not make it out of the House Ways and Means Committee. It was originally introduced in 1999 and stalled in committee. After some changes were made, the bill received a few hearings in 2000 before stalling.

Sen. Steve Dille (R-Dassel) sponsored the Senate version, which never got a committee hearing again.

HF1571/SF1955

★ GOVERNMENT

Unicameral proposal rejected

A proposal to switch to a one-chamber, or unicameral, legislature failed to become law, despite receiving many hearings before and during the 2000 session.

Gov. Jesse Ventura promoted the idea as he traveled throughout the state during fall 1999 and early 2000. House Speaker Steve Sviggum (R-Kenyon), who has introduced similar legislation several times in recent years, sponsored the bill again in 2000.

However, even Sviggum's support didn't propel the bill to a vote on the House floor, with the exception of some procedural motions that drew votes.

The bill would have placed a question on the 2000 general election ballot asking voters, "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to provide that the Minnesota House of Representatives and Senate be replaced by a single legislative body called the Legislature, beginning in 2003?"

Some critics of the proposal objected to its lack of details. The bill did not contain specific rules on procedural questions, such as how a bill would become law or on how chairs of committees would be chosen.

But Sviggum and other proponents said the bill's main purpose was to put the question before voters. If the question had been put on the ballot and a majority of voters had supported the constitutional amendment, the people elected into the unicameral Legislature in 2003 would have established those specific rules.

Proponents of the unicameral plan envision it as a simpler legislative process that would allow more citizen involvement. A bill would be heard by at least one committee, and then by the entire legislative body. People could follow every lawmaker's votes on various bills, which would, in theory, make them more accountable to voters.

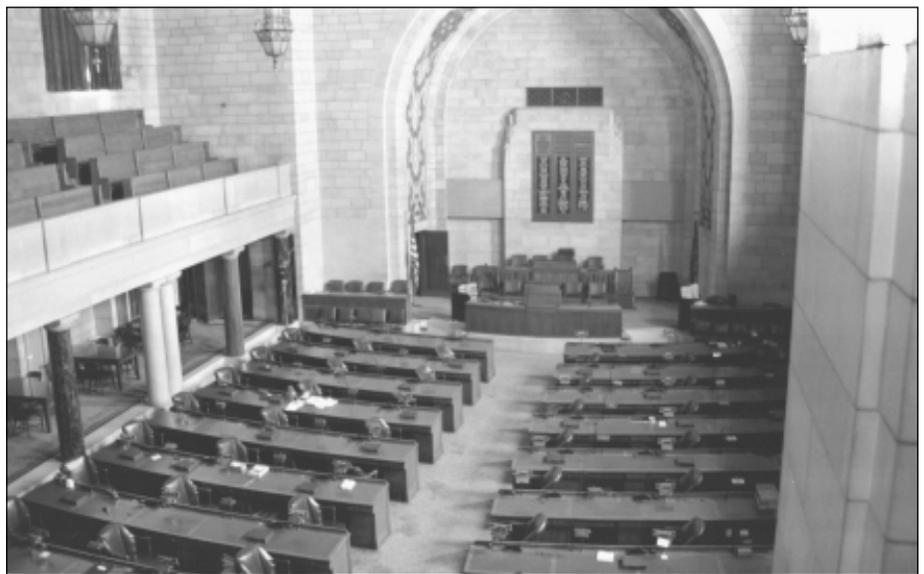
Sviggum said the current system makes it hard for a citizen to follow and give input to lawmakers. A bill usually is heard on different days in various committees, and if both chambers pass different versions of a bill, a conference committee is appointed to resolve the differences.

Several questions surrounded the unicameral proposal, such as whether the number of legislative staff would increase or decrease and how much it would cost compared to the current bicameral system.

In addition, other concerns were raised regarding a loss of representation under the unicameral system because it calls for fewer legislators overall.

To address some of those questions, the first version of the bill was modified to call for an informational guide for voters on the arguments for and against a unicameral legislature, which would have been prepared by the secretary of state and the attorney general. That proposal was added to the version of the unicameral bill that failed to advance out of the House State Government Finance Committee. The bill (HF159/SF43) stalled on a 5-5 vote.

The Senate companion, sponsored by



This year saw a failed effort to put a question on the November 2000 general election ballot that would have allowed voters to decide between a one- or two-house legislature. The Nebraska Legislature (which meets in the chamber pictured above) is the only unicameral legislature in the United States.

Senate President Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls), was sent ahead without recommendation by three committees, but it never came up for a vote on the floor.

A second version of the proposal was considered in the House after Ventura invited House Republicans to the governor's residence in April so he could pitch his unicameral proposal one last time.

The bill (HF4147/SFnone) was approved by the House Rules Committee and sent to the House floor, but in early May the House voted to send the bill back to the House Ways and Means Committee. The vote was 76-54.

No new budget office

A proposal to establish a legislative budget office was passed by the House as part of a version of the omnibus tax bill, but the provision was removed in a House-Senate conference committee.

The goal of the office would have been to provide legislators with information and analysis regarding current and projected state revenues, expenditures, and taxes.

Its duties were to include recommending means to improve the efficiency of state and local government programs, analyzing state and local capital expenditures and their means of financing, and preparing documents that explain the fiscal impacts of pending legislation.

Currently, most of those duties are performed by the state Department of Finance, part of the executive branch of government.

This year, many House members disagreed with some of the information provided by the department — specifically, that a total of \$549 million could be sustained in permanent tax cuts or new spending.

When that figure was determined as part of the February budget forecast, House Speaker Steve Sviggum (R-Kenyon) and others contended that deeper tax cuts could have been sustained.

The proposal for the legislative budget office was sponsored by Rep. Ron Abrams (R-Minnetonka), chair of the House Taxes Committee.

When the bill was heard in the House Governmental Operations and Veterans Affairs Policy Committee, Abrams said the office would help resolve disagreements between the legislative and executive branches of government.

HF4073/SFnone

Avoiding conflicts of interest

Alleged conflicts of interest regarding the Hiawatha Corridor light-rail project led to a proposal that would have clarified the state's procedures for avoiding such conflicts in any major construction project. The bill failed to advance out of the House Rules Committee and was not heard in the Senate.

The bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Phil Krinkie (R-Shoreview), would have added some requirements to the state's policies in seeking bids and awarding contracts.

If a vendor provided goods or services under a contract to the state and seeks to obtain another state contract, the bill would have prohibited that vendor from participating in the decision on awarding the contract.

Also, the bill would have required the state to notify people or companies that respond to a "request for proposal" or other solicitation document if the request is substantially changed or if the response due date is changed.

Finally, the bill would have prohibited a contract from being amended to authorize work that is outside the scope of the original request for proposal or other solicitation document.

Instead, the state would have had to disclose plans for additional work to the other firms that submitted proposals so the companies could modify their bids.

When the bill was heard in the House State Government Finance Committee, an official from the Department of Administration said the state already uses those and other ethical guidelines when awarding contracts through the bidding process.

But Krinkie said the bill was necessary because of conflict of interest claims during the bidding process for the Hiawatha project.

Krinkie cited three amendments in the Hiawatha project that increased the scope of the project without using the standard bidding process. The changes increased the value of the contract by \$3.4 million, bringing the total project management contract to \$6.7 million.

Also, a firm that was competing for the project manager contract had objected to the state's process in awarding the contract to the engineering firm Parsons Brinkerhoff.

The Department of Transportation made the Parsons Brinkerhoff firm interim project manager through an amendment to the preliminary engineering contract. The firm was later awarded the bid to manage the project.

That led to a decision by the Federal Transit Administration, which is providing grant

money to the Hiawatha project, that the interim director, William Stead of the Parsons Brinkerhoff firm, could not serve as the project manager, calling it a "perceived conflict."

Stead and another employee agreed to be reassigned to a different project, which enabled the Parsons Brinkerhoff firm to maintain its role as project manager.

The Hiawatha project continues to go forward despite proposals in the House that would have cancelled state funding for light rail. None of those proposals was signed into law.

The project is estimated to cost \$548 million.

A companion to Krinkie's bill was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). That bill was referred to the Senate Governmental Operations and Veterans Committee but never received a hearing.

HF4133/SF3816

Protecting property rights

An effort to establish a "private property protection act" in the state failed to become a law this year.

Similar to legislation that has been considered across the country, the proposal sought to protect property owners who have been denied use of their property due to government regulation.

Under the proposal, the law would have recognized that certain actions taken by the state and local units of government may inordinately burden private property rights without amounting to actually taking property from the property owner.

The bill would have established a process for determining relief or compensation for a property owner. A property owner suing under the act would have had to submit a written claim to the local government entity with an appraisal of the value of the property. The government body would then have been required to notify owners of property bordering the property and other interested parties.

The governmental entity also would have been required to make a settlement offer during the notice period. If a settlement could not be reached, a jury would have had to determine the damages.

The provisions of another bill (HF590) regarding the same topic were amended into this bill during the committee process. Changes to the bill increased the notification period for the process where a body quickly

takes the property from 90 days to one year, required the government entity to pay all reasonable costs — including attorney's fees — in the eminent domain procedures and included expert witness, attorney and appraisal fees among payment items required in a direct purchase proceeding.

Local government officials expressed concern with the proposal, saying property rights legislation should include a test to validate any actual loss of value.

Further, the bill as proposed would have opened up local units of government to numerous lawsuits, they said.

Rep. Bruce Anderson (R-Buffalo Township), House sponsor of the bill, said the loss of property rights ultimately means a loss in freedom. He described the right to private property as the guardian of every other right.

Anderson's bill was approved by the House Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee and sent to the House Civil Law Committee, where the proposal languished until the end of the session.

Sen. Dan Stevens (R-Mora) sponsored the Senate bill, which was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee and never advanced from there.

HF591/SF45

★ HEALTH

Organ donor checkoff

A plan that would have created a funding source for organ donation awareness efforts passed through both the House and Senate but never returned from conference committee.

Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park), who had an emergency liver transplant in February 1998, sponsored the bill in the House. The plan would have created a \$1 checkoff on driver's license applications. The money would have been given to an organization that would promote organ donation.

About 1,160 Minnesotans are currently on an organ donor waiting list, said Susan Gunderson, executive director for LifeSource, a nonprofit organization in charge of managing all organ donation activities in the Upper Midwest. About six in 10 Minnesotans have signed on as organ donors on their driver's license.

Luther wanted the checkoff placed on driver's license forms because people are already choosing whether they want to be an organ donor at that time.

The bill ran into a roadblock after adoption of a House floor amendment related to fetal-tissue testing. The Senate refused to accept the House amendment, which killed the bill in conference committee, Luther said.

The amendment would have made it illegal for anyone to sell or purchase — for either research, treatment, or transplant purposes — any fetal tissue obtained during or after an induced abortion.

"It's just so frustrating," Luther said. "All of a sudden, you have a bill about fetal tissue and health issues."

Sen. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF2635/SF2737

★ TAXES

Repealing the 'sick tax'

A proposal to eliminate a tax imposed on health care providers, often referred to as the "sick tax," failed to become law this year.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Fran Bradley (R-Rochester) and Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester), would have transferred one-time and ongoing tobacco settlement payments into the health care access fund.

That fund is used to pay for the MinnesotaCare program, the state's health care program for low income residents.

The proposal also would have eliminated the 1 percent premium and MinnesotaCare provider taxes beginning Jan. 1, 2001.

The proposal called for the commissioner of the Department of Finance each September to determine whether the health care access fund was structurally balanced.

If there were a structural balance to the fund, under the proposal, then no tax would have been imposed on health care providers for the following calendar year. If the commissioner determined that there was a deficit, a tax rate of up to 1 percent would have been imposed.

Presenting the bill before the House Taxes Committee, Bradley said the provider tax remains one of the state's most unfair taxes. He said that since the consumer ultimately pays the costs, in essence, it is a tax on those seeking medical care.

However, a different provision was enacted into law under the omnibus tax package that does address some of the issue.

The new law (HF4127*/SF2657/CH490) will exempt health maintenance

organizations, community integrated service networks, and nonprofit health service corporations from the insurance premium tax for calendar years 2001 and 2002. Beginning in 2003, the tax rate will be set at 1 percent.

In addition, the new law repeals a provision that required the commissioner of the Department of Finance to impose a higher rate of the premium tax up to 1 percent on HMOs and nonprofit health service corporations if the commissioner determined that the health care access fund had a structural deficit. This "trigger provision" was replaced, under the provision, by the exemption and the 1 percent tax in 2003.

The House Taxes Committee heard the tobacco money proposal but did not include it in the omnibus tax measure. The bill passed the Senate Taxes Committee but did not advance further. It never received a floor vote in either the House or Senate.

HF2716/SF2565

Reducing property tax rates

A proposal that would have reduced property tax rates for nearly all property classes did not become law this session, despite one loud voice for property tax reform.

Gov. Jesse Ventura commented on the lack of property tax provisions while signing the \$1 billion omnibus tax package. He called property tax reform a core issue.

Yet it was the governor who proposed putting off major tax reforms this year and carrying over much of the surplus for major restructuring of the state's property tax system next year.

The proposal, which would have cut tax rates on all properties with a rate of more than 1 percent, was included in the original House omnibus tax bill.

Rep. Ron Abrams (R-Minnetonka), who sponsored the proposal, said it was the final piece of property tax reform that began in 1997.

The provision was not in the Senate tax bill and was left out of the compromise negotiated in the conference committee.

Sen. William Belanger (R-Bloomington) carried the Senate companion to Abrams' proposal.

HF4089/SF3790

Tax on vending machine food

Food sold from vending machines will remain subject to the state sales tax. A proposal to exempt certain food items failed to make it into this session's omnibus tax bill.

Under a bill put forward by Rep. Ron Erhardt (R-Edina) and Sen. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins), certain products sold out of vending machines would not have been subject to sales tax. Those items included milk and milk products, drinks containing at least 15 percent fruit juice, fresh and canned fruit, vegetables, granola and fruit filled breakfast bars, yogurt and pudding, and cheese.

However, restaurants, delis, and other take-out food establishments also charge taxes for things such as a carton of milk or bag of chips.

Currently, all food and drink items purchased through vending machines are subject to sales tax. Most food items purchased from grocery or convenience stores other than candy, soft drinks, and prepared food, are exempt. There are some fine distinctions, however, between taxable and nontaxable food. For example, honey-roasted nuts are tax exempt but honey-covered nuts are not.

According to a Department of Revenue estimate, the cost to the state in exempting the items proposed in the bill would be about \$1.1 million a year.

Officials from the department also expressed concern about a number of administrative issues the proposal would have created. For example, the bill was unclear whether exempted canned fruit would include fruit packaged in plastic containers or bags. Another issue was whether to tax com-

bination items, such as vegetables and dip (the dip would be taxed) or cheese and pretzel snacks (no tax for cheese).

In the House, the bill was sent to the House Taxes Committee and stalled there. The Senate bill was tacked on to the Senate's omnibus tax measure but was dropped in conference committee.

HF2586/SF2632

★ TOURISM

No money for ergot museum

A proposal that would have appropriated \$100,000 for a grant to the city of Dassel for an ergot museum was not included in this year's bonding bill.

Ergot is a fungus that grows on rye and other grasses. It is a toxic substance said to have caused insanity in people prior to World War II.

However, it was later discovered to be an effective blood coagulant and to be good for treating shell shock. By 1942, Dassel had become the nation's leading ergot processing center.

The fungus has a poisonous effect on the central nervous system and interferes in an extreme manner with the neurotransmitter functions. One of its derivatives is LSD, an illegal hallucinogenic drug.

Ergot derivatives are also used for their potential to enhance dopamine in the body. A deficiency in dopamine is the cause of Parkinson's Disease.

Rep. Bob Ness (R-Dassel) and Sen. Steve

Dille (R-Dassel) offered a proposal that would have appropriated bond funds to the Minnesota Historical Society. The society would have then given the grant to the city of Dassel to complete the renovation and accessibility improvements for the ergot museum.

The proposal failed to make it into omnibus bonding legislation in either the House or Senate.

HF2727/SF2524

★ TRANSPORTATION

Seat belt violations

No changes were made to seat belt laws this session. A bill that would have allowed law enforcement to stop vehicles when a minor is not wearing a seat belt in the front seat did not receive a floor vote in the House or the Senate.

The bill would have made seat belt violations a primary offense if a person in the front seat was under age 18. The bill would not have made any changes to the law for people 18 or older, though earlier proposals sought to extend the new provision to any front seat passengers.

Currently, law enforcement can issue citations to drivers for failure to wear a seat belt only if the car was stopped for a different violation.

The bill would have required all passengers in the back seat up to age 18 to wear a seat belt. Currently, children age 0 to 3 must be in a child's safety seat. Children age 3 to 11 are required to wear a seat belt in the backseat.

Similar legislation failed in 1994 and 1997. Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), who sponsored the House bill, cited Department of Public Safety statistics, which show 2,477 people died on Minnesota roads in the past five years. About 1,200 were not buckled up. Currently, 17 states have a primary offense law, he said.

Sen. Leo Foley (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the legislation in the Senate.

HF857/SF434

Voting on light-rail funding

A bill that would have required voters in Hennepin County to approve the \$70 million dedicated by the county for light-rail transit failed to make it into law.

The bill, sponsored by House Majority Leader Tim Pawlenty (R-Eagan), would have required the county to include a question on its November general election ballot asking



A proposal to drop the sales tax on certain food items sold from vending machines — such as milk, vegetables, fruit, and cheese — did not pass either the House or Senate this year. All items sold from vending machines, even those that would not normally be taxed if sold in a grocery store, continue to be subject to sales tax.

voters to approve levying or spending any public funds for the Hiawatha Corridor light-rail transit project.

If the voters did not approve the county's annual \$4.7 million levy, under the proposal, all unspent state appropriations would have been canceled as well.

Pawlenty said that although it was "somewhat unusual" to mandate a county

referendum, the controversy surrounding the light-rail project warranted such action.

Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls), who opposed the bill, said there was no significant distinction between the questions surrounding the light-rail project and major road projects.

Officials from Hennepin County also

testified against the bill, saying that they remained committed to the light-rail line.

The measure was included in the House version of the omnibus tax bill but failed to make it out of conference committee. There was no Senate companion proposal.

HF4000/SFnone

Summary by Title

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution for release of Americans held in North Korea, China, Russia, and Vietnam.	91
Resolution to expedite U.S. Forest Service environmental impact statement on BWCAW.	91

AGRICULTURE POLICY

Dairy research and promotion council alternative term expiration dates authorized.	91
Aquatic farm licensing requirements modified.	92
Dairy product adulteration penalties modified.	92
Feedlot permit provisions modified.	92
Agricultural contract requirements and enforcement procedures modified.	92
Agricultural policy provisions modified.	92
Dislocated worker program eligibility expanded to include specified working farmers.	92

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Omnibus bonding bill.	93
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CIVIL LAW

Revisor's bill.	93
Business corporations and limited liability companies shareholder rights modified.	93
Nursing mothers needs study by the Supreme Court Jury Reform Task Force required.	94
Civil commitment relative notification provided.	94
Real property recording and common interest ownership provisions modified.	94
Court reporters allowed to organize under the Public Employment Labor Relations Act.	94
Administrative law and workers' compensation judges conduct regulated.	94
Public defenders minors juvenile court representation restricted.	94
Civil actions economic loss doctrine clarification.	94
Trust and probate provisions modified.	94
Expedited child support hearing notice to remove filing period modified.	94
Towed motor vehicles lien provisions clarified.	94
Electronic filing of real estate documents task force established.	94
Reduced marriage license fee provided for couples who obtain premarital counseling.	94
Expedited child support process provisions modified.	95
Standby and alternate custodians of children designation provided.	95
Creditors' garnishments, executions, and levies regulated.	95
Civil third-party liability imposed for damages caused by intoxicated people under age 21.	95
Mechanics' lien civil cause of action created.	95
Parenting plans provided, parenting time procedure clarified, and terminology modified.	95
Title insurance mortgage release certificate language modified.	95
Second Judicial District streamlined dissolution procedure pilot project extended.	95
Child support enforcement provisions modified.	95
Domestic abuse victim civil cause of action provided.	96
County attorney access to private data authorized for commitment proceeding determinations.	96

COMMERCE

Electric power generating plant siting act exemptions expanded.	96
Electric cooperatives' election to be regulated petition and balloting provisions modified.	96
Wood sales contracts regulated.	96

Vicarious liability insurance coverage for punitive and exemplary damages authorized.	96
Rental automobile insurance coverage regulated.	96
Auto glass repair and replacement regulated, and rebates and incentives limited.	96
Insurance uniform accounting principles codification.	96
Holocaust victims insurance relief act established.	96
Uniform electronic transactions act adopted.	97
Cooperative income financing and distribution provisions modified.	97
Collection agencies regulated.	97
Secretary of state fees and annual corporate registrations regulated.	97
Comprehensive Health Association eligibility and coverage modified.	97
Uniform Commercial Code secured transactions provisions adopted.	97
Motor vehicle manufacturers and factory branches unfair practices regulated.	97
Brewer and wholesaler judicial remedies modified.	97
Bleacher safety building code requirements modified.	97
Financial institution loan charges and payments regulated.	97
Legislative Electric Energy Task Force expiration date extended.	98
Omnibus liquor bill.	98
Biomass power mandate regulated.	98
Motor vehicle fuel franchises and marketing agreements regulated.	98
Commerce Department regulations provided.	98
Public utility commissioners ex parte communication regulated.	98

CRIME PREVENTION

Juvenile offenders modifications.	98
Carisoprodol schedule IV controlled substance listing effective date delayed.	99
Hennepin County District Court fine proceeds distribution modified.	99
Pawnbrokers computerized records transmission format specified.	99
Department of Corrections fugitive apprehension unit created.	99
Department of Corrections housekeeping bill.	99
Lawful gambling fraud defined and criminal penalties imposed.	99
Warrant authority of alcohol and gambling agents clarified.	99
Gambling regulated, specified activities prohibited, and shipment of devices regulated.	99
Firefighter training and education board created.	99
Stolen or fraudulent checks provisions modifications.	99
Civily committed sexual psychopaths or sexually dangerous persons transfer procedure.	99
Criminal penalty for failure to remit motor vehicle sales taxes.	100
Prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault interagency task force created.	100
Criminal and juvenile justice database access authorized for criminal defense purposes.	100
DWI motor vehicle forfeiture proceedings requirements modified.	100
Insurance tax laws recodified.	100
Local and state correctional facility inmate telephone access regulated.	100
Tribal police departments annual insurance cap established.	100
Pimps and patrons of juvenile prostitution provided enhanced criminal penalties.	100
Domestic abuse crime sentences and provisions modified.	100
Crime of escape from custody expanded.	101
Commissioner of public safety rule authority continued.	101
Specified student behavioral data disclosed to the juvenile justice system.	101
Underage persons alcohol or tobacco purchase with false ID provided increased penalties.	101
Harassment definition and provisions modified relating to restraining orders.	101
Driving while impaired crimes and provisions recodified and simplified.	101

EDUCATION POLICY

K-12 education technical changes provided. 101
 Profile of Learning modified. 102

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Wolf management provided and hunting and fishing fees modified. 102

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY

Fishing season modified. 102
 Permanently disabled hunters permit privileges modified. 102
 Annual state park permits effective for a 12-month period. 102
 Lighted fishing lures authorized. 102
 Special environmental purpose districts pilot projects. 102
 Snowmobile metal traction device sticker requirement civil enforcement provided. 102
 Stearns County land conveyance authorized. 103
 Dry cleaner environmental response and reimbursement law modified. 103
 Inland water sunken logs recovery and historical artifacts ownership provided. 103
 Metro Mosquito Control Commission authority to enter specified state lands limited. 103
 Lifetime resident angling, small game hunting, firearms deer, and sporting licenses issued. 103
 Omnibus tax-forfeited land bill. 103
 Solid waste and wastewater treatment facilities reporting requirements modified. 103
 Yellow perch limit rule-making authority restricted. 103
 Big Woods Heritage Forest established. 103
 Environmental response and liability agreement grants provided. 103
 Canoe and boating route marking authorized on a portion of the Chippewa River. 103
 Wetland regulation simplified and consolidated. 103
 Iron Range off-highway vehicle recreation area addition in St. Louis County provided. 104
 Possession of wild animals taken on the Red Lake Indian Reservation authorized. 104
 Bow fishing archery bows exempted from casing requirement. 104
 Gasoline blended with the oxygenate methyl tertiary butyl ether sale prohibited. 104
 Seizure and administrative forfeiture of firearms and abandoned property provided. 104
 Game and fish provisions modified. 104
 Department of Natural Resources forestry bill. 104
 State park additions and deletions provided. 104
 Natural resources provisions modified. 104

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & VETERANS AFFAIRS

Political party treasurers authorized to sign political contribution refund receipt forms. 105
 Port authority electronic funds disbursement authorized. 105
 State agency commissioners acting service time limited. 105
 National Guard and organized militia membership eligibility clarified. 105
 State building energy code authority transferred to commissioner of administration. 105
 Omnibus gambling bill. 105
 Charitable organization annual report filing requirements modified. 105
 Monarch designated as the state butterfly. 105
 Internet state agency grant information required and uniform application developed. 105
 Capitol area site selected for installation of Minnesota Firefighters Memorial. 106
 State Designer Selection Board membership modified. 106
 PELRA supervisory or confidential employees list expanded. 106
 Veterans affairs commissioner duties technical changes provided. 106
 State investments modified. 106

Energy code rules to remain in effect for specified residential buildings. 106
 Mighty Eighth Air Force Week designated. 106
 Electronic funds transfers and credit card payments to state agencies authorized. 106
 State purchases open bidding authorized. 106
 State of Minnesota attorney fees recovery regulated. 106
 Veterans homes support test not to include sales tax rebates. 106
 Legislative employment provisions modified. 106
 Public pension plan provisions modified. 107
 State government, human services, and pre-K-12 education code provisions corrected. 107
 Minnesota election law procedures clarified. 107
 Legislative committees authorized to formally object to rules. 107
 Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission exhibition participation provision repealed. 108
 Specified labor agreements ratified. 108

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES FINANCE

St. Louis County nursing home renovation approval deadline extended. 108
 Abortion informed consent requirements modified. 108
 Omnibus state departments supplemental appropriations bill. 108

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES POLICY

Vital record certified copy issuance provisions modified. 109
 Pharmacies permitted an additional certified technician. 109
 Health-related licensing boards reporting requirements modified. 109
 Nursing facility employee pension benefit costs treated as PERA contributions. 110
 Health care purchasing alliances modified. 110
 Special transportation services Medical Assistance reimbursement study required. 110
 Physician assistant supervisory requirement modified. 110
 Prescription drug discounts regulated. 110
 Health care cost containment major commitment expenditure report requirements modified. 110
 Ah-Gwah-Ching nursing center admissions criteria clarified. 110
 Nursing home resident assistants authorized and survey process procedure developed. 110
 Ambulance service and EMT requirements modified. 110
 Home care and personal care provider transportation expense reimbursement studied. 110
 New Medical Assistance case-mix system time lines implemented. 110
 Residential hospice program requirements modified. 111
 Vulnerable adult neglect and medical error provisions modified. 111
 Health plan contract stacking regulated and remedy provided. 111
 Human services licensing provisions modified. 111
 Mental retardation community-based waived services modified. 111
 Foster care providers medical equipment operation competency required. 111
 Medical Assistance, MinnesotaCare, and health care program provisions modified. 111
 Speech language pathology and audiology services Medical Assistance clarified. 111
 Health plan companies and third party administrators clean health or home care services claims. 111
 Employees bloodborne pathogens exposure reduction procedures. 111
 Itasca County Medical Assistance prepayment demonstration project extended. 111
 Occupational therapist and assistant licensing requirements established. 112
 Psychologist supervisory and disciplinary requirements modified. 112
 Nursing facilities closure plans and savings reallocation process established. 112
 Community social services limited liability provided. 112

Organization sponsored potluck event requirements modified.	112	Hospital districts annexation authority expanded.	117
Medical Assistance programs and liens modified.	112	Minnetonka qualified newspaper designation priority variance.	117
Neglect definition modified.	112	Local government units purchase provisions modified.	117
Dental benefit plans regulated.	112	Dakota County personnel board of appeals provisions modified.	117
Optometrist licensing provisions modified.	112	Local government authorization to petition to amend or repeal rules sunset modified.	117
People leaving unharmed newborns at hospital emergency rooms not prosecuted.	112	Rochester firefighter probationary period rules modified.	117
Protocol established for occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens.	112	Coroner compensation provisions clarified.	117
Temporary census employee income excluded from public assistance eligibility determinations.	113	Lake improvement district provisions modified.	117
Funeral acts and services regulated.	113	Duluth Human Rights Commission additional powers authorized.	117
Public hospital employees compensation limit exemption provided. ...	113	Hennepin County human resources board and department provisions modified.	117
Long-term care provisions modified.	113	Wright County ditch conveyance to St. Michael and Albertville authorized.	118
Unlicensed complementary and alternative health care practitioners regulated.	113	Alternative dispute resolution process use clarified.	118
Vulnerable adult maltreatment review panel established.	113	St. Louis County unclassified service position authorized number increased.	118
People with disabilities continuing care services provisions modified. .	113	Political subdivision corporation creation standards established.	118
Medical education program funds application and distribution provisions modified.	113	Political subdivisions authorized to require registration of impounded bicycles upon sale.	118
HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCE		Hennepin County obligations payment by electronic transfer or credit card provided.	118
Certified public accountant licensing requirements modified.	114	Minnesota-Ontario legislative commission established.	118
Higher Education Facilities Authority bonding authority increased.	114	Minor use metro airports expansion and upgrade authority modified. .	118
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities chancellor separate salary subdivision created.	114	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION	
JOBS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY		Revisor's bill.	118
Search firms surety bonding requirements modified.	114	TAXES	
Landlords authorized to apportion utility payments among units.	114	Wadena County truth-in-taxation process advertisement requirement penalty exemption.	119
Security deposit interest rates provided.	114	Sales and use tax law recodified.	119
Occupational safety and health discrimination complaint communications classified.	114	Public finance provisions modified.	119
Nonprofit organization re-employment compensation provisions modified.	114	Tax and revenue recapture provisions corrected.	119
Manufactured homes limited dealer license requirements clarified.	114	TRANSPORTATION POLICY	
Housing Finance Agency community rehabilitation grants and loans authorized.	114	C. Elmer Anderson Memorial Highway designated.	119
Workers' compensation benefits increased.	114	Collector motor vehicles license plate option.	119
Omnibus data classification, access, and privacy bill.	115	I-35 designation as 34th Infantry (Red Bull) Division Highway.	120
Business subsidy provisions clarified.	115	State vehicle identification requirements modified.	120
JUDICIARY FINANCE		Trunk Highway 4 designated as Richard J. Mathiowetz Memorial Highway.	120
Omnibus crime prevention and judiciary finance bill.	115	Collector vehicles authorized to display a blue light as part of rear brakes.	120
K-12 EDUCATION FINANCE		Public and private property entry authorized for the purposes of examinations and surveys.	120
Omnibus K-12 policy and supplemental appropriations bill.	115	Recreational vehicles personal injury claims.	120
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS		Motor vehicles required to be driven in the right-hand lane clarified.	120
Northern Itasca hospital board membership requirements modified. .	116	Vehicle registration and titling provisions modified.	120
Lake Edwards Township name change.	116	Utility-owned vehicles exempted from specified weight restrictions. ...	120
Kittson County town dissolution authority.	116	Midwest Interstate Passenger Rail Compact adopted.	120
Shorewood authorized to elect city council members by wards.	116	Omnibus transportation finance bill.	120
Scott County officials duties reorganized.	116	Real property plats county review and approval clarified.	121
McLeod County office authority extended.	116	WAYS & MEANS	
Metropolitan Intercountry Association group insurance protection authorized.	117	Claims against the state payments provided.	121
Anoka County department head time requirements clarified.	117	Omnibus tax bill.	121
St. Paul Port Authority recreational facilities and purposes authority modified.	117		

Technical summaries of bills sent to the governor

Editor's Note: The Summary section of *New Laws 2000* includes information about all 251 bills and two resolutions the Legislature (House and Senate) approved during the 2000 session.

Of the bills the Legislature approved, Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed eight in full and line-item vetoed portions of three. The Legislature successfully overrode five of the vetoes, one full and four line-items.

Most of 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 them). 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:

- **Enactment date** — The date the governor signed the bill into law.
- † — The bill was filed or became law without the governor's signature.
- **Vetoed** — The governor did not approve the bill.
- **Line-item veto** — The governor signed the appropriations bill, but vetoed individual item(s) to which he objected.
- ♦ — The governor's veto was overridden by the Legislature. An override requires a two-thirds vote in each house (90 votes in the House and 45 votes in the Senate).
- * — 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.
- **Aug. 1, 2000** — 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, 2000** — 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 House Chief Clerk's Office, (651) 296-2314 or the Senate Information Office, (651) 296-2343. Ask for the bill by chapter number or by the House or Senate file number if no chapter number appears.

Bills also are available on the Legislature's World Wide Web site (<http://www.leg.state.mn.us>).



RESOLUTIONS

Resolution for release of Americans held in North Korea, China, Russia, and Vietnam.

HF4060 (McCollum)

SF2348* (Wiger)

Resolution 4: memorializing the president and Congress of the United States to take whatever action is necessary to obtain the release of Americans who may be held against their will in North Korea, China, Russia, and Vietnam.

Filed: 4/3/00

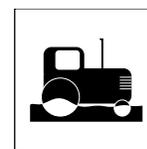
Resolution to expedite U.S. Forest Service environmental impact statement on BWCAW.

HF4178 (Bakk)

SF3835* (Johnson, D.J.)

Resolution 5: memorializing the president of the United States and the President's Council on Environmental Quality to expedite the environmental impact statement of the U.S. Forest Service to begin reducing fuel loadings within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness.

Filed: 5/30/00



AGRICULTURE POLICY

Dairy research and promotion council alternative term expiration dates authorized.

HF3332* (Swenson)

SF3120 (Hanson)

Chapter 285: relating to agriculture; allowing the commissioner of agriculture to establish alternative term expiration dates for members of the Dairy Research and Promotion Council; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 17.54, subdivisions 6 and 13.

Enactment: 3/27/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Aquatic farm licensing requirements modified.

HF3868 (Daggett)

SF3260* (Stevens)

Chapter 331: relating to agriculture; amending certain requirements for licensed aquatic farms; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 17.4984, subdivisions 2, 6, and 7; 17.4992, subdivision 3; and 97C.521.

Enactment: 4/4/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Dairy product adulteration penalties modified.**

HF3174 (Swenson)

SF3195* (Scheevel)

Chapter 385: relating to agriculture; changing certain penalties for adulteration of dairy products; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 32.21, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 4/13/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Feedlot permit provisions modified.**

HF3692* (Kuisle)

SF3443 (Sams)

Chapter 435: relating to agriculture; amending feedlot permit provisions; providing for training and certification; defining terms; providing a moratorium; providing specific requirements for feedlot permit rules; adding requirements for administrative penalty orders; requiring a report, a study, and a plan; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 116.06, by adding a subdivision; 116.07, subdivision 7c; and 116.0713; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 116.07, subdivision 7; and 116.072, subdivision 13; Laws 1998, chapter 40, section 52; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 18C.

Enactment: 4/24/00**Effective:** 4/25/00**Agricultural contract requirements and enforcement procedures modified.**

HF3534* (Harder)

SF3070 (Frederickson)

Chapter 470: relating to agriculture; changing certain requirements and enforcement procedures for agricultural contracts; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 17.90, subdivision 4, and by adding subdivisions; and 17.91; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 17.

Enactment: 5/15/00**Effective:** 1/1/01**Agricultural policy provisions modified.**

HF3312* (Finseth)

SF3223 (Sams)

Chapter 477: relating to agriculture; changing the scope of the value-added agricultural product processing and marketing grant program; establishing a certification pilot program; including bison in certain definitions of livestock; changing meeting provisions and duties of the Board of Grain Standards; expanding a grants-in-aid program; changing certain fees; making technical changes to pesticide and fertilizer laws; changing certain reimbursement payments; changing seed testing provisions; providing for delegation of certain duties; clarifying the scope of certain regulation of wholesale produce dealers; updating certain food standards; simplifying certain language; providing for uniformity in meat and poultry inspection; changing certain reporting requirements; increasing the amount of livestock dealer bonds; changing rural finance authority loan provisions; clarifying status of certain grain buying transactions; changing certain grain storage provisions; changing the corporate and partnership farming law; providing alternative seed potato regulation in Clearwater County; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 17.101, subdivision 5; 17A.03, subdivision 5; 17A.05, subdivision 2; 17B.07; 17B.12; 18.023, subdivision 3a; 18C.005, subdivision 34, and by adding subdivisions; 18C.201, by adding subdivisions; 18C.215, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 18C.411, subdivision 1; 18C.421, subdivision 1; 18D.201, subdivision 3; 18D.331, by adding a subdivision; 18E.04, subdivision 4; 21.86, subdivision 1; 27.01, subdivision 8; 27.19, subdivision 1; 31.101, as amended; 31.102, subdivision 1; 31.103, subdivision 1; 31.104; 31.632; 31.633, subdivision 1; 31.651; 31A.02, subdivisions 5, 6, 10, 13, and 14; 31A.03; 31A.05; 31A.06; 31A.07, subdivisions 1 and 2; 31A.08; 31A.10; 31A.13; 31A.16; 31A.17; 31B.02, subdivision 4; 41B.03, subdivisions 1 and 2; 41B.039, subdivision 2; 41B.04, subdivision 8; 41B.042, subdivision 4; 41B.043, subdivision 2; 41B.045, subdivision 2; 223.16, subdivision 5; 223.17, subdivision 5; 223.175; 232.21, by adding a subdivision; 232.23, subdivisions 1, 3, and 6; 500.24, subdivisions 3a, 3b, 4, and 5; and 500.245, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 17B.15, subdivision 1; 28A.075; 31A.01; 31A.15, subdivision 1; 31B.07, subdivision 3; 500.24, subdivisions 2 and 3; and 500.245, subdivision 1;

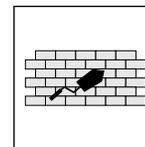
proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 17.

Enactment: 5/15/00**Effective:** 5/16/00 (Secs. 22, 67-74); 8/1/00**Dislocated worker program eligibility expanded to include specified working farmers.**

HF2797 (Tunheim)

SF2575* (Stumpf)

Chapter 481: relating to economic development; regulating eligibility of farmers for the dislocated worker program; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 268.975, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/15/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**CAPITAL INVESTMENT****Omnibus bonding bill.**

HF4078* (Knoblach)

SF3811 (Berglin)

Chapter 492: relating to capital improvements; authorizing spending for public purposes, including but not limited to, acquiring and bettering public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature with certain conditions; requiring certain studies and reports; establishing state recreation areas; imposing accounting standards for infrastructure; authorizing acquisition and conveyance of state land; renaming certain state facilities; repealing requirement for cost-benefit analysis on certain state projects; authorizing and changing procedures for the sale of state bonds; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 16A.641, subdivision 1; 16A.642; 16A.67, subdivisions 1 and 5; 16A.6701, subdivision 2; 16A.671, subdivisions 1 and 2; 85.015, by adding a subdivision; 103F.161, by adding a subdivision; 116.182, subdivision 1; 116J.561; 134.45, by adding a subdivision; 135A.034; 136F.36, subdivisions 1, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 136F.60, by adding a subdivision; 136F.64, subdivision 1; 136F.98, subdivision 1; 193.143; 246.18, subdivision 7; 349A.10, subdivision 5; and 462A.202, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement,

sections 16B.616, subdivisions 3 and 4, as amended; 85.019, subdivision 4b; 116J.567; 119A.45, as amended; 124D.88, subdivision 3; and 446A.072, subdivision 4; Laws 1984, chapter 597, section 22; Laws 1987, chapter 400, section 25, subdivisions 1 and 5; Laws 1989, chapter 300, article 1, section 23, subdivision 1; Laws 1990, chapter 610, article 1, section 30; Laws 1991, chapter 354, article 11, section 2, subdivision 1; Laws 1992, chapter 558, section 28; Laws 1994, chapter 639, article 3, section 5; chapter 643, section 31; Laws 1995, First Special Session chapter 2, article 1, section 14; Laws 1996, chapter 463, section 27; Laws 1997, chapter 246, section 10; Laws 1998, chapter 404, sections 3, subdivision 24; 5, subdivision 11, as amended; 7, subdivision 23, as amended; 23, subdivision 13; and 27; Laws 1999, chapter 223, article 1, section 2, subdivision 2; and chapter 240, article 1, sections 8, subdivision 2; 12; 13; and 16; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 115.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 5/16/00 (Art. 1); 7/1/00 (Art. 2)

Line-item vetoes

Page 26, Art. 1, Sec. 14, Lines 46-54

Page 27, Art. 1, Sec. 14, Lines 1-5 ♦
(veto overridden)

Page 14, Art. 1, Sec. 5, Subd. 11,
Lines 47-55 ♦ (veto overridden)

Page 24, Art. 1, Sec. 10, Subd. 5,
Lines 11-22

Page 35, Art. 1, Sec. 22, Subd. 7,
Lines 59 and 60

Page 36, Art. 1, Sec. 22, Subd. 7,
Lines 1-3

Page 21, Art. 1, Sec. 7, Subd. 30,
Lines 6-14

Page 27, Art. 1, Sec. 14, Subd. 3,
Lines 6-21 ♦ (veto overridden)

Page 29, Art. 1, Sec. 18, Subd. 2,
Lines 52-61

Page 30, Art. 1, Sec. 18, Subd. 2,
Lines 1-8 ♦ (veto overridden)

Page 36, Art. 1, Sec. 22, Subd. 9,
Lines 11-26



CIVIL LAW

Revisor's bill.

HF2749* (Holberg)

SF2464 (Betzold)

Chapter 260: relating to legislation; 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 1998, sections 13.551, subdivision 1; 15.0591, subdivision 2; 15A.086; 17.101, subdivision 1; 43A.18, subdivision 4a; 47.58, subdivision 8; 60A.74, subdivision 6; 60H.05, subdivision 6; 103I.005, subdivision 22; 116J.966, subdivision 1; 136A.29, subdivision 19; 145.698, subdivision 1; 146.23, subdivision 6; 148.7805, subdivision 1; 204C.04, subdivision 2; 245A.04, subdivision 3; 256B.031, subdivision 2; 257.34, subdivision 1; 270.101, subdivision 1; 273.1398, subdivision 1; 275.065, subdivision 3a; 275.16; 281.21; 281.22; 287.28; 290.0802, subdivision 2; 299A.02; 319B.02, subdivision 13; 325D.33, subdivision 8; 325D.415; 352D.02, subdivision 1; 429.091, subdivision 8; 430.12; 459.35; 469.036; 469.040, subdivision 4; 469.063; 469.116, subdivision 8; 469.1733, subdivision 1; 469.178, subdivision 6; 469.203, subdivision 4; 473.3994, subdivision 13; 475.77; 574.03; and 611A.43; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 3.739, subdivision 1; 10A.01, subdivisions 1 and 35; 13.99, subdivision 11; 16E.02, subdivision 2; 85.41, subdivision 1; 116J.70, subdivision 2a; 119A.04, subdivision 1; 119B.011, subdivision 15; 144A.46, subdivision 2; 147.09; 148.96, subdivision 3; 243.166, subdivision 1; 259.47, subdivision 8; 260B.007, subdivision 20; 260C.007, subdivision 19; 260C.163, subdivision 11; 260C.176, subdivisions 1 and 2; 260C.178, subdivision 3; 260C.181, subdivision 2; 260C.201, subdivision 11; 260C.213, subdivision 1; 287.29, subdivision 1; 290.01, subdivision 19b; 465.797, subdivision 1; 504B.161, subdivision 1; 504B.181, subdivision 5; 515B.1-102; 515B.1-103; 515B.2-105; 515B.3-105; 515B.3-115; 515B.3-116; 515B.4-

106; 515B.4-107; and 518.57, subdivision 3; Laws 1997, chapter 150, section 1; and Laws 1999, chapter 110, section 22; chapter 139, article 4, section 3; chapter 159, sections 2, 86, and 154; and chapter 205, article 1, section 1; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 281.20; 421.11; 421.12; 421.13; 421.14; and 462A.21, subdivision 19; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 260C.401; Laws 1987, chapter 186, section 11; Laws 1989, chapter 282, article 5, section 45; Laws 1991, chapter 286, section 2; Laws 1994, chapter 572, section 6; Laws 1995, chapter 207, article 4, section 21, subdivision 4; Laws 1996, chapter 412, article 4, section 25; Laws 1997, chapter 85, article 3, section 18; article 4, section 20; chapter 187, article 1, section 4; chapter 203, article 11, section 3; chapter 217, article 1, section 89; Laws 1998, chapter 407, article 6, section 9; Laws 1999, chapter 154, section 3; chapter 159, sections 6, 18, 49, 90, 110, 112, and 113; chapter 177, sections 56 and 58; and chapter 216, article 2, section 5.

Enactment: 3/14/00

Effective: various dates

Business corporations and limited liability companies shareholder rights modified.

HF3232 (Goodno)

SF2692* (Hottinger)

Chapter 264: relating to business organizations; business corporations and limited liability companies; regulating the rights of shareholders and members; clarifying notice of director and governor conflicts of interest; regulating the issuing of and right to purchase shares; regulating contribution allowance agreements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 302A.135, subdivision 2; 302A.181, subdivision 3; 302A.255, subdivision 1; 302A.405, subdivision 3; 302A.409, subdivision 3; 302A.471, subdivision 3; 302A.521, subdivision 6; 302A.613, subdivision 2; and 322B.699, subdivision 6; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 302A.471, subdivision 1; 322B.43, subdivision 1; 322B.666, subdivision 1; and 322B.72, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 3/20/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Nursing mothers needs study by the Supreme Court Jury Reform Task Force required.

HF1865* (Pawlenty)
SF2094 (Anderson)

Chapter 269: relating to courts; requesting the Jury Reform Task Force to consider issues related to nursing mothers.

Enactment: 3/23/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Civil commitment relative notification provided.

HF3107 (Greiling)
SF2634* (Betzold)

Chapter 316: relating to civil law; civil commitment; providing for notice to certain relatives of patients receiving or hospitalized for psychiatric or mental health care; modifying consent provisions for voluntary mental health treatment for certain minors; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 253B.04, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 144.

Enactment: 4/3/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Real property recording and common interest ownership provisions modified.

HF3220 (Smith)
SF2510* (Knutson)

Chapter 320: relating to real property; common interest ownership communities; redemptions of realty; making technical changes; modifying procedural requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 115.55, subdivision 7; 514.15; 550.24; 580.24; and 581.10; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 515B.1-102; and 515B.1-116; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 550.25.

Enactment: 4/4/00

Effective: various dates

Court reporters allowed to organize under the Public Employment Labor Relations Act.

HF2803* (Smith)
SF3119 (Cohen)

Chapter 345: relating to courts; authorizing court reporters in certain judicial districts to organize under the Public Employment Labor Relations Act; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 179A.03,

subdivision 14; and 179A.101, subdivisions 1 and 2.

Enactment: 4/10/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Administrative law and workers' compensation judges conduct regulated.

HF3347 (Gleason)
SF2989* (Runbeck)

Chapter 355: relating to state government; the Office of Administrative Hearings; authorizing the chief administrative law judge to establish a system of training in additional areas for judges; providing ethical standards for the chief administrative law judge, administrative law judges, and compensation judges; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 14.48; and 14.50.

Enactment: 4/10/00

Effective: 12/31/00

Public defenders minors juvenile court representation restricted.

HF3119 (Bishop)
SF2725* (Spear)

Chapter 357: relating to public defense; limiting representation by public defenders and court-appointed counsel to minors who are 10 years of age or older; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 611.26, subdivision 6; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 260C.163, subdivision 3; and 611.14.

Enactment: 4/10/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Civil actions economic loss doctrine clarification.

HF1267 (Pawlenty)
SF1126* (Betzold)

Chapter 358: relating to civil actions; clarifying the economic loss doctrine; providing for a comprehensive statute governing economic loss; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 604.

Enactment: 4/11/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Trust and probate provisions modified.

HF3208 (Dawkins)
SF2723* (Betzold)

Chapter 362: relating to property; making certain appeal periods consistent; changing provisions of the Uniform Probate Code; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections

501B.21; 524.2-513; 524.3-1203, subdivision 5; and 525.712.

Enactment: 4/11/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Expedited child support hearing notice to remove filing period modified.

HF3517 (Biernat)
SF2742* (Foley)

Chapter 372: relating to family law; changing the time for filing a notice to remove; requiring a study of medical support statutes; eliminating certain requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 542.16, subdivision 1; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 144.224; 518.147; and 518.583.

Enactment: 4/13/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Towed motor vehicles lien provisions clarified.

HF3566 (Dawkins)
SF3291* (Pappas)

Chapter 388: relating to liens; motor vehicles towed at the request of law enforcement; clarifying the extent of the lien; providing for notice to the owner of towing, sale, and right to reclaim; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 514; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 514.18, subdivision 1a.

Vetoed: 4/13/00

Electronic filing of real estate documents task force established.

HF3424 (Pawlenty)
SF3346* (Kelley, S.P.)

Chapter 391: relating to real property; requiring the secretary of state to establish a task force to study and make recommendations on electronic filing of real estate documents.

Enactment: 4/14/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Reduced marriage license fee provided for couples who obtain premarital counseling.

HF2229 (Harder)
SF884* (Dille)

Chapter 397: relating to marriage; changing the license fee; providing for a reduced fee for couples who obtain premarital education; providing for disposition of the fee; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 517.08, subdivisions 1b and 1c.

Vetoed: 4/14/00

Expedited child support process provisions modified.

HF3519 (Biernat)

SF2794* (Foley)

Chapter 403: relating to family law; modifying provisions under the expedited child support process; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 518.5513, subdivisions 1 and 3.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Standby and alternate custodians of children designation provided.**

HF3318 (Luther)

SF3018* (Ranum)

Chapter 404: relating to children; providing for designation of standby and alternate custodians of children; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 171.07, subdivision 11; and 524.5-505; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 257B; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 257A.01; 257A.02; 257A.03; 257A.04; 257A.05; 257A.06; 257A.07; 257A.08; 257A.09; and 257A.10.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** 4/15/00**Creditors' garnishments, executions, and levies regulated.**

HF3577 (Holberg)

SF3116* (Knutson)

Chapter 405: relating to creditors' remedies; regulating garnishments, executions, and levies; revising forms; regulating service; defining terms; providing notification; increasing the dollar amount of attorneys' execution levies; making various housekeeping and technical changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 550.051, subdivision 1; 550.143, subdivisions 7 and 8; 551.01; 551.04, subdivisions 4, 6, and 9; 551.05, subdivision 5; 551.06, subdivision 9; 571.72, subdivision 2; 571.74; 571.79; 571.82, subdivision 1; and 571.914, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 550.136, subdivision 6; 550.143, subdivision 3; 551.05, subdivision 1a; 551.06, subdivision 10; 571.912; and 571.925; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 551; and 571; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 571.80.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Civil third-party liability imposed for damages caused by intoxicated people under age 21.**

HF2555 (Carruthers)

SF1733* (Betzold)

Chapter 423: relating to alcoholic beverages; imposing civil third-party liability for damages caused by intoxication of people under age 21; prohibiting certain subrogation claims; excluding certain homeowner's insurance coverage; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 340A.

Enactment: 4/18/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Mechanics' lien civil cause of action created.**

HF2563* (Storm)

SF2381 (Hottinger)

Chapter 430: relating to liens; modifying mechanics' lien penalties; creating a civil cause of action; authorizing attorney fees; providing that proceeds are exempt from execution; imposing criminal penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 514.02, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; and 550.37, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/20/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Parenting plans provided, parenting time procedure clarified, and terminology modified.**

HF3311 (Dawkins)

SF3169* (Kiscaden)

Chapter 444: relating to family law; providing for parenting plans; clarifying the procedure for obtaining custody and parenting time when a recognition of parentage has been executed; altering the standards for modifying physical custody; changing certain terminology; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 15.87; 119A.37; 124D.23, subdivision 8; 256L.01, subdivision 3a; 257.541; 257.75, subdivision 3; 257A.01, subdivision 2; 257A.03, subdivision 2; 480.30, subdivision 1; 494.015, subdivision 1; 517.08, subdivision 1c; 518.003, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 518.131, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 7, and by adding a subdivision; 518.156; 518.157, subdivisions 1 and 3; 518.165, subdivision 1; 518.175, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8; 518.1751; 518.176, subdivision 2; 518.177; 518.179, subdivision 1; 518.18; 518.612; 518.619, subdivision 1; 518.68, subdivisions 1 and 2; 518B.01, subdivisions 4, 6, and 8; 519.11, subdivision 1a; 609.26, subdivision 2; 629.341, subdivision

3; and 631.52, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 119A.45; 257.66, subdivision 3; 494.03; 518.155; 518.165, subdivision 2; 518.178; 518.551, subdivision 5; 609.26, subdivision 1; and 626.556, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 518.

Enactment: 4/27/00**Effective:** various dates**Title insurance mortgage release certificate language modified.**

HF3047* (Kuisle)

SF2944 (Scheid)

Chapter 450: relating to real property; title insurance; modifying mortgage release certificate language to include assignment of rents and profits; modifying common interest ownership resale disclosure certificate requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 507.401, subdivisions 1, 3, 6, and 7; and 559.17, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 515B.4-107.

Enactment: 5/1/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Second Judicial District streamlined dissolution procedure pilot project extended.**

HF3997 (McGuire)

SF3300* (Cohen)

Chapter 452: relating to courts; extending the streamlined dissolution procedure project; modifying the duties and powers of a referee for the duration of a family court block calendar pilot program; amending Laws 1996, chapter 365, section 3, as amended.

Enactment: 5/5/00**Effective:** 5/6/00**Child support enforcement provisions modified.**

HF3345 (Entenza)

SF3016* (Knutson)

Chapter 458: relating to family law; changing certain child support enforcement provisions; providing for notices; clarifying certain delegation of powers provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 256.979, by adding a subdivision; 518.255; 518.64, subdivision 5; 518.68, subdivision 2; 524.5-505; 552.01, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 552.03; and 552.04, subdivisions 4, 6, 11, and 16; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 13B.06, subdivision 1; and 256.978, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 552;

repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 552.05, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 552.05, subdivisions 4, 5, and 10; Minnesota Rules, parts 9500.1800; 9500.1805; 9500.1810; 9500.1811; 9500.1812; 9500.1815; 9500.1817; 9500.1820; and 9500.1821.

Enactment: 5/11/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Domestic abuse victim civil cause of action provided.

HF47 (Bishop)

SF11* (Betzold)

Chapter 471: relating to domestic abuse; providing for a six-year statute of limitations for causes of action based on domestic abuse; authorizing a joint domestic abuse prosecution unit pilot project in Ramsey County; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 541.05, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 541.07.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 8/1/00

County attorney access to private data authorized for commitment proceeding determinations.

HF2880 (Skoglund)

SF2854* (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 480: relating to civil commitment; allowing a county attorney or designee prior to filing a petition for commitment as a sexual psychopathic personality or sexually dangerous person to have access to patient records for determining whether good cause exists to file a petition; requiring the court to decide a motion for access to patient records within 48 hours after hearing on motion; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 253B.185, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 8/1/00



COMMERCE

Electric power generating plant siting act exemptions expanded.

HF2687 (Wolf)

SF2652* (Novak)

Chapter 289: relating to utilities; modifying

electric power generating plant exemption from the Minnesota Power Plant Siting Act; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 116C.57, subdivision 5a.

Enactment: 3/28/00

Effective: 3/29/00

Electric cooperatives' election to be regulated petition and balloting provisions modified.

HF3421* (Bakk)

SF2779 (Johnson, D.J.)

Chapter 292: relating to utilities; regulating an electric cooperative's election to be regulated; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 216B.026, subdivisions 1 and 4.

Enactment: 3/28/00

Effective: 3/29/00

Wood sales contracts regulated.

HF1333 (Daggett)

SF2193* (Sams)

Chapter 301: relating to commerce; regulating contracts for the sale of wood; defining a term; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 239.33.

Enactment: 3/31/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Vicarious liability insurance coverage for punitive and exemplary damages authorized.

HF2675 (Haas)

SF2569* (Scheid)

Chapter 304: relating to insurance; authorizing insurance coverage for vicarious liability for punitive and exemplary damages; regulating the terms of certain fraternal benefit society board members; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 60A.06, by adding a subdivision; and 64B.03.

Enactment: 3/31/00

Effective: 4/1/00

Rental automobile insurance coverage regulated.

HF2719* (Lieder)

SF2436 (Scheid)

Chapter 309: relating to insurance, auto; regulating rental vehicle coverages; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 65B.49, subdivision 5a.

Enactment: 4/3/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Auto glass repair and replacement regulated, and rebates and incentives limited.

HF2656* (Wolf)

SF3441 (Sams)

Chapter 342: relating to consumer protection; regulating auto glass repair and replacement; restricting certain rebates and incentives; establishing an auto glass survey revolving account; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 72A.201, subdivision 6; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 72A; and 325F.

Enactment: 4/6/00

Effective: 4/7/00 (Secs. 2, 3); 8/1/00 (Sec. 1)

Insurance uniform accounting principles codification.

HF2974 (Davids)

SF3203* (Oliver)

Chapter 350: relating to commerce; conforming state statutes to the National Association of Insurance Commissioners model legislation providing uniform accounting principles; regulating the registration of certain securities; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 60A.11, subdivision 22; 60A.12, subdivision 5; 60A.121, subdivision 9, and by adding subdivisions; 60A.123; 60A.129, subdivision 3; 66A.16, subdivisions 1 and 2; 68A.01, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; and 68A.02; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 80A.15, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 60A; and 68A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 60A.12, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9; 60A.125, subdivision 3; and 60A.128.

Enactment: 4/10/00

Effective: various dates

Holocaust victims insurance relief act established.

HF3756 (Abrams)

SF3423* (Spear)

Chapter 367: relating to insurance; requiring the commissioner of commerce to assist Holocaust victims to settle claims and recover proceeds from applicable insurance policies; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 60A.

Enactment: 4/13/00

Effective: 4/14/00

Uniform electronic transactions act adopted.

HF3109* (Entenza)

SF3699 (Wiener)

Chapter 371: relating to commerce; enacting the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 325L.

Enactment: 4/13/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Cooperative income financing and distribution provisions modified.**

HF3903 (Westrom)

SF2987* (Vickerman)

Chapter 379: relating to cooperatives; amending provisions on the financing and distribution of income for cooperatives; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 308A.705, subdivision 3; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 80A.15, subdivision 2; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 308A.031; and 308A.161.

Enactment: 4/13/00**Effective:** 7/1/99 retro. (Sec. 1); 8/1/00 (Secs. 2,3)**Collection agencies regulated.**

HF562 (Paulsen)

SF619* (Kleis)

Chapter 389: relating to commerce; regulating collection agencies; exempting out-of-state agencies from licensure under certain conditions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 332.31, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 332.

Enactment: 4/13/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Secretary of state fees and annual corporate registrations regulated.**

HF3066 (Seifert, J.)

SF2783* (Knutson)

Chapter 395: relating to state government; defining a term for the purposes of chapter 16A; regulating fees of the secretary of state; regulating the filing of annual registrations by corporations and other business entities with the secretary of state; providing for technical amendments to provisions regarding digital signatures; allowing the extension of duration of certain nonprofit corporations; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 5.12, subdivision 1; 5.14; 16A.011, by adding a subdivision; 302A.821; 303.14, subdivision 1; 303.21,

subdivision 3; 317A.801, subdivision 1; 317A.823; 317A.827; 318.02, by adding a subdivision; 322B.960; 323A.10-03; 325K.07, subdivision 3; 325K.10, subdivisions 1 and 2; 325K.18, subdivision 19; and 325K.23; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 325K.05, subdivision 1; and 336.9-411; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 5; and 308A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 303.07, subdivision 2; 303.14, subdivisions 3, 4, and 5; and 322B.960, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** various dates**Comprehensive Health Association eligibility and coverage modified.**

HF3964 (Wilkin)

SF3626* (Wiener)

Chapter 398: relating to insurance; adjusting aspects of eligibility and coverage in the Comprehensive Health Association; requiring a study of premium rates; requiring an annual report; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 62E.05, subdivision 2; 62E.08; 62E.10, by adding a subdivision; 62E.101; 62E.13, subdivision 2; 62E.15, by adding a subdivision; and 62E.18; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 62E.12.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** 4/15/00**Uniform Commercial Code secured transactions provisions adopted.**

HF1394 (Pawlenty)

SF1495* (Hottinger)

Chapter 399: relating to commerce; enacting revised Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code as adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 336.1-105; 336.1-201; 336.2-103; 336.2-210; 336.2-326; 336.2-502; 336.2-716; 336.2A-103; 336.2A-303; 336.2A-307; 336.2A-309; 336.4-210; 336.7-503; 336.8-103; 336.8-106; 336.8-110; 336.8-301; 336.8-302; and 336.8-510; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 336; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 336.9-101; 336.9-102; 336.9-103; 336.9-104; 336.9-105; 336.9-106; 336.9-107; 336.9-108; 336.9-109; 336.9-110; 336.9-112; 336.9-113; 336.9-114; 336.9-115; 336.9-116; 336.9-201; 336.9-202; 336.9-204; 336.9-205; 336.9-206; 336.9-207; 336.9-208; 336.9-301; 336.9-302; 336.9-303; 336.9-304; 336.9-305; 336.9-306; 336.9-307; 336.9-308; 336.9-309; 336.9-310; 336.9-311; 336.9-312; 336.9-313; 336.9-314; 336.9-315; 336.9-316; 336.9-

317; 336.9-318; 336.9-403; 336.9-404; 336.9-405; 336.9-406; 336.9-407; 336.9-408; 336.9-410; 336.9-412; 336.9-413; 336.9-501; 336.9-502; 336.9-503; 336.9-504; 336.9-505; 336.9-506; 336.9-507; and 336.9-508; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 336.9-203; 336.9-401; 336.9-402; and 336.9-411.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Motor vehicle manufacturers and factory branches unfair practices regulated.**

HF2731* (Davids)

SF2753 (Novak)

Chapter 409: relating to commerce; motor vehicle sales and distribution; regulating unfair practices by manufacturers, distributors, and factory branches; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 80E.13; and 80E.14, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** 4/15/00**Brewer and wholesaler judicial remedies modified.**

HF1947 (Jennings)

SF1618* (Solon)

Chapter 415: relating to liquor; modifying judicial remedies pertaining to brewers and wholesalers; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 325B.08.

Enactment: 4/17/00**Effective:** 4/18/00**Bleacher safety building code requirements modified.**

HF2846 (Bradley)

SF3272* (Wiener)

Chapter 417: relating to the building code; modifying requirements of bleacher safety; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 16B.616, subdivisions 3 and 4.

Enactment: 4/17/00**Effective:** various dates**Financial institution loan charges and payments regulated.**

HF2973 (Davids)

SF2870* (Metzen)

Chapter 427: relating to financial institutions; regulating certain loan charges and payments; establishing a foundation loan portfolio pilot project; regulating detached banking facilities; making various technical changes; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 47.59, subdivisions 1, 7, 10, and by adding a subdivi-

sion; 47.60, subdivision 2; 48.56; 52.04, subdivision 1; 56.131, subdivision 4; 58.02, subdivision 10; 58.04, subdivisions 2 and 3; 58.05, by adding a subdivision; 58.08, as amended; 58.10, subdivision 1; and 168.72, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 47.52; and 58.04, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 58; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 58.02, subdivision 15; and 58.05, subdivision 2; Minnesota Rules, parts 2675.4180; and 2675.6141, subpart 1.

Enactment: 4/20/00

Effective: various dates

Legislative Electric Energy Task Force expiration date extended.

HF2451* (Davids)

SF2271 (Novak)

Chapter 436: relating to telecommunications; extending expiration date of legislative Electric Energy Task Force; modifying telephone company property depreciation provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 216C.051, subdivision 9; and 237.22; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 237.773, subdivision 5; Minnesota Rules, parts 7810.7000; 7810.7100; 7810.7200; 7810.7300; 7810.7400; 7810.7500; 7810.7600; 7810.7700; 7810.7800; 7810.7900; and 7810.8000.

Enactment: 4/24/00

Effective: 4/25/00

Omnibus liquor bill.

HF3974 (Paulsen)

SF3581* (Solon)

Chapter 440: relating to liquor; providing exceptions to the prohibition on intoxicating liquors at the state fairgrounds; modifying the definition of club; authorizing the city of Minneapolis to issue an on-sale wine and malt liquor license for the Illusion Theatre and the Hollywood Theatre; exempting wine making-on-premises stores from state licensing with certain restrictions; authorizing exclusive liquor stores to conduct wine tastings; exempting an on-sale intoxicating liquor license in Bemidji from statutory restrictions on proximity to a state university; authorizing the cities of Duluth, Springfield, Eveleth, and Cottage Grove to issue on-sale intoxicating liquor licenses; authorizing the city of Anoka to issue an on-sale wine license; authorizing an election on Sunday liquor sales in Sherman Township; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 37.21; and 340A.101, subdivision 7; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 340A.404, subdi-

vision 2; Laws 1999, chapter 202, section 15; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 340A.

Enactment: 4/24/00

Effective: upon local approval

Biomass power mandate regulated.

HF2757* (Jennings)

SF2614 (Novak)

Chapter 443: relating to energy; regulating a state mandate requiring certain electric energy to be generated by using biomass as a fuel; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 216B.2424, subdivisions 3, 5, and by adding subdivisions.

Enactment: 4/24/00

Effective: 4/25/00

Motor vehicle fuel franchises and marketing agreements regulated.

HF1748 (Haas)

SF1870* (Hottinger)

Chapter 456: relating to motor vehicles; regulating motor vehicle fuel franchises and marketing agreements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 80C.01, subdivision 4, and by adding subdivisions; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 80C; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 80F.

Enactment: 5/5/00

Effective: 5/6/00 (with qualifications)

Commerce Department regulations provided.

HF3505* (Davids)

SF3092 (Oliver)

Chapter 483: relating to commerce; providing enforcement authority to the commissioner; providing technical changes; regulating certain disclosures; specifying the license term and fees of a managing general agent; regulating motor vehicle service contracts; regulating underwriting practices; regulating insurance brokerage business; regulating workers' compensation self-insurance; regulating securities broker-dealers and investment advisers; authorizing the commissioner to withdraw certain inactive registration applications; regulating real estate and insurance agent continuing education; regulating the contractor recovery fund; making collection agencies responsible for the acts of collectors; providing standards of conduct for notarial acts; regulating unclaimed property; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 45.027, subdivision 7a; 60A.052, subdivision 1; 60A.129, subdivision 5; 60H.03, by adding

a subdivision; 60K.03, subdivision 4; 60K.14, subdivision 1; 61A.092, subdivision 6; 62A.136; 62C.11, subdivision 1; 62C.142, subdivision 2a; 62E.04, subdivision 4; 62H.10, subdivision 4; 62S.02, subdivision 1; 64B.30, subdivision 1; 65B.29, subdivisions 2 and 3; 72A.20, subdivision 17; 72A.499, subdivision 1; 79A.04, subdivisions 1, 2, 7, and 9; 79A.11, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 79A.22, subdivisions 3 and 11; 80A.04, subdivisions 2 and 3; 80A.07, subdivision 1; 80A.10, subdivision 2; 80C.05, subdivision 4; 80C.07; 82.22, subdivision 13; 82A.04, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 82B.14; 83.23, by adding a subdivision; 308A.711, subdivision 1; 326.975, subdivision 1; and 345.515; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 60A.052, subdivision 2; 60K.19, subdivision 8; 62J.535, subdivision 2; 72A.20, subdivision 23; 79A.22, subdivision 2; 79A.23, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 79A.24, subdivision 2; and 80A.15, subdivision 2; Laws 1999, chapter 177, section 89; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 60K; 332; and 359; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 62A.285, subdivision 4; 62A.651; and 65B.13.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates

Public utility commissioners ex parte communication regulated.

HF988 (Jennings)

SF1048* (Johnson, D.H.)

Chapter 487: relating to utilities; regulating ex parte communications with commissioners; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 216A.037.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 8/1/00



CRIME PREVENTION

Juvenile offenders modifications.

HF2067* (Westerberg)

SF2071 (Ranum)

Chapter 255: relating to juvenile justice; when an extended jurisdiction juvenile offender has stayed sentence executed for violation of stay

no credit is granted for time in juvenile facility; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 260B.130, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 3/7/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Carisoprodol schedule IV controlled substance listing effective date delayed.

HF2774 (Broecker)

SF2485* (Wiger)

Chapter 262: relating to controlled substances; delaying the effective date for classifying Carisoprodol as a schedule IV controlled substance; amending Laws 1997, chapter 239, article 4, section 15, as amended.

Enactment: 3/20/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Hennepin County District Court fine proceeds distribution modified.

HF2815* (Carruthers)

SF2386 (Johnson, D.H.)

Chapter 270: relating to crime; providing for the distribution of certain fine proceeds in Hennepin County; repealing an expiration date; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 488A.03, subdivision 11; repealing Laws 1998, chapter 367, article 8, section 25.

Enactment: 3/23/00

Effective: 7/1/00

Pawnbrokers computerized records transmission format specified.

HF3766* (Skoglund)

SF3676 (Ranum)

Chapter 274: relating to pawnbrokers; requiring pawnbrokers who provide law enforcement agencies with electronic records of transactions to use a specified interchange file specification format; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 325J.05.

Enactment: 3/23/00

Effective: 3/24/00

Department of Corrections fugitive apprehension unit created.

HF3003 (Stanek)

SF3097* (Spear)

Chapter 291: relating to corrections; authorizing creation of a fugitive apprehension unit in the Department of Corrections; prescribing duties for the unit; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 626.84, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 241.

Enactment: 3/28/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Department of Corrections house-keeping bill.

HF3370 (Westerberg)

SF3330* (Neuville)

Chapter 299: relating to corrections; authorizing the commissioner of corrections to establish and operate alternative residential programs for juveniles; deleting a reference to a closed correctional facility; changing the data collection date for the Interstate Compact for Supervision of Parolees and Probationers Report; requiring an offender in phase II of the challenge incarceration program to report to an agent or program staff; requiring that pre-trial diversion reports prepared by county attorneys be submitted to the state court administrator; authorizing the commissioner of corrections to enter into rental agreements for emergency housing; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 241.021, subdivision 4; 242.32, by adding a subdivision; 242.55; 243.162, subdivision 3; 244.172, subdivision 2; and 401.065, subdivision 4; Laws 1999, chapter 216, article 1, section 13, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 3/28/00

Effective: 7/1/00

Lawful gambling fraud defined and criminal penalties imposed.

HF3023 (Broecker)

SF2701* (Wiener)

Chapter 318: relating to crime prevention; creating the crime of gambling fraud; providing criminal penalties; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 609.

Enactment: 4/3/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Warrant authority of alcohol and gambling agents clarified.

HF1590* (Mahoney)

SF1952 (Berg)

Chapter 325: relating to peace officers; clarifying warrant authority of alcohol and gambling agents; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 626.11.

Enactment: 4/4/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Gambling regulated, specified activities prohibited, and shipment of devices regulated.

HF3571 (Osskopp)

SF2828* (Wiger)

Chapter 336: relating to gambling; regulating and prohibiting certain activities with

respect to gambling; regulating shipment of gambling devices; providing penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 299L.07, subdivisions 2a and 10; 349.12, subdivision 25; 349.2125, subdivision 1; 609.75, by adding subdivisions; and 609.76, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions.

Enactment: 4/6/00

Effective: 4/7/00

Firefighter training and education board created.

HF465 (Ozment)

SF624* (Murphy)

Chapter 344: relating to public safety; establishing the Board of Firefighter Training and Education; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 299N.

Enactment: 4/6/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Stolen or fraudulent checks provisions modifications.

HF2751 (Stanek)

SF3455* (Johnson, D. H.)

Chapter 354: relating to crime prevention; limiting the liability of financial institutions that provide information in good faith on stolen, forged, or fraudulent checks in the course of an investigation; making it a crime to falsely report stolen checks to a financial institution or to possess, sell, receive, or transfer stolen or counterfeit checks; providing criminal penalties and forfeiture remedies for such conduct; expanding the racketeering crime to include organized criminal activity involving stolen or counterfeit checks; making technical corrections to certain penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 299A.61, subdivision 3; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 609.527, subdivision 3; 609.531, subdivision 1; and 609.902, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 609.

Enactment: 4/10/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Civily committed sexual psychopaths or sexually dangerous persons transfer procedure.

HF3457 (Holberg)

SF2858* (Spear)

Chapter 359: relating to human services and corrections; transfer to correctional facility; requiring a report; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 253B.185, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 4/11/00

Effective: 4/12/00

Criminal penalty for failure to remit motor vehicle sales taxes.

HF3303 (Entenza)

SF3566* (Foley)

Chapter 366: relating to crime prevention; creating a new criminal penalty for failure to pay over sales tax on motor vehicles collected from a purchaser; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 297B.10.

Enactment: 4/13/00**Effective:** 4/14/00**Prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault interagency task force created.**

HF3331* (Howes)

SF2980 (Junge)

Chapter 368: relating to crime prevention; creating the position of director of domestic violence and sexual assault prevention and an interagency task force on domestic violence and sexual assault prevention; specifying the powers, duties, and organization of the director and task force; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 611A.25, by adding a subdivision; and 611A.34, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 611A.

Enactment: 4/13/00**Effective:** 7/1/00**Criminal and juvenile justice database access authorized for criminal defense purposes.**

HF3950 (Broecker)

SF3154* (Ranum)

Chapter 377: relating to public defense; authorizing access to various criminal and juvenile justice databases for purposes of criminal defense; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 299C.147, subdivisions 2 and 3; 299C.46, subdivision 3; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 299C.095, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 611.

Enactment: 4/13/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**DWI motor vehicle forfeiture proceedings requirements modified.**

HF262 (Entenza)

SF76* (Foley)

Chapter 383: relating to crime prevention; eliminating requirement to hold DWI-related vehicle forfeiture proceeding at same time as implied-consent hearing; authorizing secured parties to sell forfeited vehicles under certain conditions; amending

Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.1217, by adding a subdivision; and Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 169.1217, subdivisions 7, 7a, and 9.

Vetoed: 4/13/00**Insurance tax laws recodified.**

HF3075 (Paulsen)

SF2655* (Scheid)

Chapter 394: relating to taxation; recodifying insurance tax laws; providing for civil and criminal penalties; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 43A.316, subdivision 9; 43A.317, subdivision 8; 60A.19, subdivision 8; 60A.198, subdivision 3; 60A.208, subdivision 8; 60A.209, subdivision 3; 60C.17; 60E.04, subdivision 4; 60E.095; 61B.30, subdivision 1; 62C.01, subdivision 3; 62E.10, subdivision 1; 62E.13, subdivision 10; 62L.13, subdivision 3; 62T.10; 64B.24; 71A.04, subdivision 1; 79.252, subdivision 4; 79.34, subdivision 1a; 176A.08; 290.35, subdivisions 2, 3, and 6; 295.58; and 424.165; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 43A.23, subdivision 1; and 60A.19, subdivision 6; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 297I; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 60A.15; 60A.152; 60A.198, subdivision 6; 60A.199, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11; 60A.209, subdivisions 4 and 5; 69.54; 69.55; 69.56; 69.57; 69.58; 69.59; 69.60; 69.61; 71A.04, subdivision 2; 299F.21; 299F.22; 299F.23; 299F.24; 299F.25; and 299F.26; Minnesota Rules, part 2765.1500, subpart 6.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** various dates**Local and state correctional facility inmate telephone access regulated.**

HF3512 (Anderson, B.)

SF3108* (Lesewski)

Chapter 408: relating to corrections; regulating telephone access of people restrained in local and state correctional facilities; limiting penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 481.10.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Tribal police departments annual insurance cap established.**

HF3825 (Smith)

SF3338* (Johnson, D.H.)

Chapter 411: relating to crime prevention; defining the terms flee and peace officer for the crime of fleeing a peace officer in a motor

vehicle; establishing an annual insurance cap for tribal police departments; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 609.487, subdivisions 1 and 2; 626.90, subdivision 2; 626.91, subdivision 2; and 626.92, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 626.93, subdivisions 1 and 2.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** 4/15/00 (Secs. 3-7); 8/1/00 (Secs. 1, 2)**Pimps and patrons of juvenile prostitution provided enhanced criminal penalties.**

HF2830* (Clark, K.)

SF2771 (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 431: relating to crime prevention; enhancing the penalties for pimps of juvenile prostitutes; requiring a study by the commissioner of public safety and the executive director of the POST board on training peace officers to combat juvenile prostitution; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 609.322, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/20/00**Effective:** 7/1/00 (Sec. 1); 8/1/00 (Sec. 2)**Domestic abuse crime sentences and provisions modified.**

HF1067 (Fuller)

SF551* (Junge)

Chapter 437: relating to domestic abuse; authorizing service of short form notification in lieu of personal service for orders for protection; expanding the definition of first degree murder in situations involving domestic abuse; providing enhanced penalties based upon a previous conviction or adjudication for malicious punishment of a child and other laws; increasing the cash bail for individuals charged with malicious punishment of a child; clarifying when evidence of similar prior conduct of an accused related to domestic abuse is admissible; changing certain domestic abuse enforcement procedures; changing a definition in the law related to the order of disposition of issues on a court's calendar; providing criminal penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 518B.01, subdivisions 5, 8, and by adding subdivisions; 609.185; 609.224, subdivisions 2 and 4; 609.2242, subdivisions 2 and 4; 609.342, subdivision 3; 609.343, subdivision 3; 609.344, subdivision 3; 609.345, subdivision 3; 609.377; 609.749, subdivisions 3 and 4; 629.471, subdivision 3; 630.36; and 634.20.

Enactment: 4/24/00**Effective:** 4/25/00 (Sec. 1); 8/1/00 (Secs. 2-19)

Crime of escape from custody expanded.

HF2958 (Mahoney)

SF2830* (Wiger)

Chapter 441: relating to crime; changing the penalty for assaulting a peace officer; providing that people may be charged with escape from custody when they escape after lawful arrest but prior to the commencement of trial proceedings; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 609.2231, subdivision 1; and 609.485, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 609.485, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 4/24/00**Effective:** 7/1/00 (Sec. 1); 8/1/00 (Sec. 2)**Commissioner of public safety rule authority continued.**

HF3550 (Hilty)

SF3178* (Metzen)

Chapter 445: relating to public safety; authorizing commissioner of public safety to award public safety grants; continuing certain rule authority of commissioner of public safety; changing per diem payments to members of the Board of Private Detectives and Protective Agents; requiring changes in rules regarding training programs; establishing guidelines for the administration of battered women's shelter per diem funding by the Minnesota Center for Crime Victims Services; changing the designation of Battered Women's Advisory Council to Advisory Council on Battered Women and Domestic Abuse; authorizing support services to domestic abuse victims; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 13.82, subdivision 3b; 15.0591, subdivision 2; 119A.37, subdivision 4; 120B.22, subdivision 1; 257.75, subdivision 6; 299A.01, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 326.33, subdivision 6; 326.3361, subdivision 1; 518B.01, subdivision 21; 611A.07, subdivision 1; 611A.32, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 5; 611A.33; 611A.34, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 611A.345; 611A.35; 611A.36, subdivisions 1 and 2; 629.342, subdivision 2; and 629.72, subdivision 6; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 13.99, subdivision 108; 15.059, subdivision 5a; and 626.558, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 611A.

Enactment: 4/26/00**Effective:** 7/1/00 (Sec. 2); 8/1/00 (Secs. 1, 3-29)**Specified student behavioral data disclosed to the juvenile justice system.**

HF2833* (McGuire)

SF2891 (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 451: relating to crime; authorizing certain behavioral data on students to be disclosed to the juvenile justice system; providing that when a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent for certain violations of criminal law that the disposition order shall be shared with certain school officials, law enforcement, and specified others; providing for data sharing between probation officers and school officials for juveniles on probation; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 13.32, subdivision 8; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 13.99, by adding a subdivision; and 260B.171, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 121A.

Enactment: 5/5/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Underage persons alcohol or tobacco purchase with false ID provided increased penalties.**

HF2655 (Leppik)

SF2845* (Knutson)

Chapter 472: relating to crimes; increasing criminal penalties and driver license sanctions for underage people who use any type of false identification to purchase or attempt to purchase alcoholic beverages or tobacco; authorizing retailers to seize false identification; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 171.171; 340A.702; and 609.685, subdivisions 1a, 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 260B.235, subdivision 4; 340A.503, subdivision 6; and 609.685, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 5/15/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Harassment definition and provisions modified relating to restraining orders.**

HF2516* (Smith)

SF3580 (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 476: relating to crime; amending the definition of harassment; modifying petition requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 609.748, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4.

Enactment: 5/15/00**Effective:** 7/1/00**Driving while impaired crimes and provisions recodified and simplified.**

HF2995 (Fuller)

SF2677* (Johnson, D.H.)

Chapter 478: relating to crime prevention; recodifying the driving while impaired crimes and related provisions; making numerous clarifying, technical, and substantive changes and additions in the pursuit of simplification; imposing criminal penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 171.305, as amended; and 629.471; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 260B.171, subdivision 7; 260B.225, subdivision 4; and 609.035, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 169A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 168.042; 169.01, subdivisions 61, 68, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, and 89; 169.121, subdivisions 1, 1a, 1b, 1d, 2, 3b, 3c, 5, 5a, 5b, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a, 11, and 12; 169.1211; 169.1215; 169.1216; 169.1217, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8; 169.1218; 169.1219; 169.122, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 169.123, subdivisions 2, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3, 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 6, 7, 8, and 10; 169.124; 169.125; 169.126; 169.1261; 169.1265; 169.128; and 169.129, subdivision 3; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 169.121, subdivisions 1c, 3, 3d, 3f, and 4; 169.1217, subdivisions 1, 7, 7a, and 9; 169.122, subdivision 5; 169.123, subdivisions 1 and 5c; and 169.129, subdivision 1; Minnesota Rules, parts 7409.3700; 7409.3710; 7409.3720; 7409.3730; 7409.3740; 7409.3750; 7409.3760; and 7409.3770.

Enactment: 5/15/00**Effective:** various dates**EDUCATION POLICY****K-12 education technical changes provided.**

HF76 (Seagren)

SF86* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 254: relating to education; providing for technical and other changes to kindergarten through grade 12 education provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 120B.11, subdivision 5; 121A.25, subdivision 1; 123A.22, subdivisions 6 and 7; 123A.48, subdivision 19; 123A.485, subdivi-

sion 1; 123B.14, subdivision 5; 123B.31; 123B.70, subdivision 1; 123B.86, subdivision 1; 123B.88, subdivisions 1, 13, and 22; 123B.95, subdivision 2; 124D.11, subdivision 5; 124D.114; 124D.21; 124D.38, subdivision 9; 124D.40; 124D.41; 124D.42, subdivisions 4, 6, and 7; 124D.43; 124D.45, subdivisions 1 and 2; 124D.53, subdivision 2; 124D.61; 124D.83, subdivision 2; 124D.895; 124D.896; 126C.14; 126C.16, subdivisions 1 and 2; 126C.41, subdivision 1; 126C.48, subdivisions 2 and 5; and 127A.41, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 123A.27; 124D.454, subdivision 8; 124D.81, subdivision 1; 125A.79, subdivision 1; 126C.10, subdivision 9; 126C.15, subdivision 3; 126C.22, subdivision 4; 126C.44; and 127A.45, subdivision 13; Laws 1998, chapter 398, article 5, section 50, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 120A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 124D.128, subdivision 4; 124D.38, subdivision 10; and 124D.45, subdivision 3; Laws 1995, First Special Session chapter 3, article 5, section 9; Laws 1997, chapter 192, section 19.

Enactment: 3/7/00

Effective: various dates

Profile of Learning modified.

HF3618 (Ness)

SF3286* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 500: relating to education; balancing statewide accountability and district autonomy under the Profile of Learning; amending grading criteria and record-keeping practices; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 120A.41; and 120B.03, by adding subdivisions; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 120B.02; 120B.30, subdivision 1; and 120B.35; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 120B.03, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; and 120B.04; Minnesota Rules, parts 3501.0330, subpart 2, item A; 3501.0330, subpart 7, item B; 3501.0360; 3501.0370, subparts 1, 2, and 4; 3501.0420, subpart 1, item D, and subpart 4; and 3501.0430.

Enactment: 5/25/00

Effective: 5/26/00



ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE

Wolf management provided and hunting and fishing fees modified.

HF3046* (Holsten)

SF2950 (Krentz)

Chapter 463: relating to natural resources; requiring certain reports; modifying duties of citizen oversight committees; modifying certain license fees; providing for wolf management; modifying use of lighted fishing lures; modifying disposition of payments in lieu of sales tax for lottery tickets; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 3.737, subdivision 1; 97A.055, subdivisions 4 and 4a; 97A.331, by adding a subdivision; 97A.475, subdivisions 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 20; 97A.485, subdivision 12; 97B.645; 97B.671, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 97C.335, as amended; and 297A.44, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 97B.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates



ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY

Fishing season modified.

HF2980 (Haas)

SF2763* (Pariseau)

Chapter 251: An act relating to game and fish; modifying certain angling seasons.

Enactment: 2/16/00

Effective: 2/17/00

Permanently disabled hunters permit privileges modified.

HF2603 (Hackbarth)

SF2346* (Krentz)

Chapter 265: relating to natural resources; authorizing the use of motor vehicles in wildlife management areas by disabled hunters;

modifying certain permits for hunters with disabilities; providing criminal penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 97A.137, by adding a subdivision; and 97B.055, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 3/20/00

Effective: 1/1/01

Annual state park permits effective for a 12-month period.

HF2505* (Leppik)

SF2289 (Robertson)

Chapter 278: relating to natural resources; modifying effective period of state park permits; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 85.053, subdivisions 1 and 4.

Enactment: 3/24/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Lighted fishing lures authorized.

HF3352 (Gerlach)

SF3586* (Pariseau)

Chapter 308: relating to game and fish; permitting angling with a lighted fishing lure; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 97C.335.

Enactment: 4/3/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Special environmental purpose districts pilot projects.

HF3596 (Ozment)

SF3369* (Ring)

Chapter 321: relating to the environment; providing for grants for special purpose districts with environmental responsibilities; authorizing pilot projects for the restructuring of the organization and operation of special purpose districts; authorizing grants from the Board of Government Innovation and Cooperation for the development and implementation of pilot projects.

Enactment: 4/4/00

Effective: 4/5/00

Snowmobile metal traction device sticker requirement civil enforcement provided.

HF3555 (Westerberg)

SF3283* (Runbeck)

Chapter 324: relating to natural resources; providing for civil enforcement of metal traction device sticker requirements for snowmobiles; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 84.8712, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 6; and 84.8713, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/4/00

Effective: 4/5/00

Stearns County land conveyance authorized.

HF2819 (Cassell)
SF2444* (Larson)

Chapter 326: relating to state lands; authorizing conveyance of certain surplus state land in Stearns County.

Enactment: 4/4/00
Effective: 4/5/00

Dry cleaner environmental response and reimbursement law modified.

HF2940* (Workman)
SF2735 (Price)

Chapter 333: relating to the environment; modifying the dry cleaner environmental response and reimbursement law; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 115B.49, subdivision 4, as amended, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/4/00
Effective: 4/5/00

Inland water sunken logs recovery and historical artifacts ownership provided.

HF2559 (Howes)
SF2546* (Stevens)

Chapter 337: relating to natural resources; providing for the recovery of sunken logs in inland waters; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103G; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 514.53.

Enactment: 4/6/00
Effective: 4/7/00

Metro Mosquito Control Commission authority to enter specified state lands limited.

HF3134* (Ozment)
SF2857 (Lessard)

Chapter 339: relating to natural resources; modifying authority of the Metropolitan Mosquito Control Commission to enter certain lands; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 473.704, subdivision 17.

Enactment: 4/6/00
Effective: 4/7/00

Lifetime resident angling, small game hunting, firearms deer, and sporting licenses issued.

HF3510* (Holsten)
SF3378 (Lessard)

Chapter 341: relating to game and fish; providing for certain lifetime game and fish licenses; making the experimental two-deer license in certain counties permanent;

appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 97A.071, subdivision 2; 97A.411, subdivision 1; 97A.421; 97A.475, subdivision 4; and 97B.301, subdivision 4; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 97A.075, subdivision 1; and 97B.020; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 97A.

Enactment: 4/6/00
Effective: 4/7/00

Omnibus tax-forfeited land bill.

HF2761 (Rostberg)
SF3379* (Ring)

Chapter 348: relating to public lands; authorizing public and private sales of certain tax-forfeited lands; authorizing private conveyance of certain state land; authorizing an exchange of certain county land; amending Laws 1999, chapter 161, section 30.

Enactment: 4/10/00
Effective: 4/11/00 (Sec. 1-15, 17); 8/1/00 (Sec. 16)

Solid waste and wastewater treatment facilities reporting requirements modified.

HF3576* (Osskopp)
SF3361 (Higgins)

Chapter 370: relating to the environment; modifying reporting requirements for solid waste and wastewater treatment facilities; extending exemption period for certain toxics in packaging; modifying exemptions from toxics in packaging provisions; requiring a report on a recommendation for changing the name of the Pollution Control Agency; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 115.03, subdivision 1; 115A.965, subdivision 3; and 115A.9651, subdivision 6; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 115A.981; and 297H.13, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 4/13/00
Effective: 4/14/00 (Sec. 2); 8/1/00 (Secs. 1, 3-5)

Yellow perch limit rule-making authority restricted.

HF2807 (Howes)
SF2514* (Stevens)

Chapter 374: relating to game and fish; establishing temporary daily and possession limits for yellow perch on inland waters.

Enactment: 4/13/00
Effective: 12/1/00 (for one year)

Big Woods Heritage Forest established.

HF2613 (Boudreau)
SF2949* (Hottinger)

Chapter 375: relating to natural resources; providing for the establishment of heritage forest areas in specified counties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 84.944, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 89.

Enactment: 4/13/00
Effective: 8/1/00

Environmental response and liability agreement grants provided.

HF3520 (Osthoff)
SF3290* (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 376: relating to environment; providing grants for certain agreements made under the Environment Response and Liability Act; extending landfill cleanup eligibility for the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 115B.17, subdivision 19.

Enactment: 4/13/00
Effective: 4/14/00

Canoe and boating route marking authorized on a portion of the Chippewa River.

HF2888* (Peterson)
SF2573 (Berg)

Chapter 381: relating to natural resources; authorizing the marking of canoe and boating routes on a portion of the Chippewa River; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 85.32, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/13/00
Effective: 8/1/00

Wetland regulation simplified and consolidated.

HF1493 (Ozment)
SF83* (Stevens)

Chapter 382: relating to natural resources; simplifying and consolidating wetland regulation; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 103G.005, subdivisions 15 and 19; 103G.201; 103G.222; 103G.2241, subdivisions 1, 3, and 9; 103G.2242, subdivisions 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, and by adding a subdivision; 103G.2372; 103G.2373; 103G.245, subdivision 5; and 645.44, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103G.

Enactment: 4/13/00
Effective: various dates

Iron Range off-highway vehicle recreation area addition in St. Louis County provided.

HF3328 (Hackbarth)

SF2877* (Janezich)

Chapter 393: relating to natural resources; adding to the Iron Range off-highway vehicle state recreation area; extending the availability of a previous appropriation; providing exemptions from hunting restrictions in certain areas.

Enactment: 4/14/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Possession of wild animals taken on the Red Lake Indian Reservation authorized.

HF304 (Tunheim)

SF173* (Moe)

Chapter 406: relating to natural resources; allowing the possession of wild animals taken under the Red Lake Band's conservation code on Red Lake Reservation lands north of the 49th parallel; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 97A.505, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/14/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Bow fishing archery bows exempted from casing requirement.

HF2889 (Hackbarth)

SF2683* (Samuelson)

Chapter 428: relating to game and fish; exempting archery bows used for bow fishing from casing requirement; authorizing disability permits for taking rough fish and hunting small game with a crossbow; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 97B.051; 97B.055, subdivision 2; and 97B.106.

Enactment: 4/20/00

Effective: 4/21/00

Gasoline blended with the oxygenate methyl tertiary butyl ether sale prohibited.

HF3292 (Dorman)

SF2946* (Vickerman)

Chapter 434: relating to motor fuels; limiting the use of certain oxygenates in gasoline sold in Minnesota; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 239.761, subdivision 6; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 239.791, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/24/00

Effective: various dates

Seizure and administrative forfeiture of firearms and abandoned property provided.

HF2962 (Haas)

SF3036* (Johnson, D.H.)

Chapter 466: relating to penalties; providing for seizure and administrative forfeiture of certain firearms and abandoned property; modifying authority to issue trespass citations; modifying provisions for forfeited vehicles; requiring a report of gross violations of game and fish law; providing civil penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 97B.002, subdivision 1; 169.1217, by adding a subdivision; and 609.5312, subdivision 4; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 169.1217, subdivision 7a; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 97A.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 5/16/00

Game and fish provisions modified.

HF866 (Holsten)

SF1288* (Lessard)

Chapter 473: relating to natural resources; modifying separate selection criteria for moose and turkey licenses; exempting trappers from blaze orange requirements; modifying certain licenses issued without a fee; modifying provisions for Take a Kid Fishing weekend; modifying certain provisions for deer hunting licenses; modifying ammunition requirements for taking big game; providing for hunting licenses for people with mental retardation; modifying provisions for designating experimental waters; modifying provisions for fishing contests; modifying requirements for transporting archery bows; modifying lighted fishing lure provisions; appropriating money for a state land inventory; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 97A.431, subdivision 4; 97A.435, subdivision 4; 97A.441, subdivision 7; 97A.445, subdivision 1; 97A.475, subdivision 2; 97B.015, by adding a subdivision; 97B.031, subdivision 1; 97B.051; 97B.071; 97B.301, by adding a subdivision; 97C.001, subdivision 1; 97C.081, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding subdivisions; and 97C.335, as amended; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 97B.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates

Department of Natural Resources forestry bill.

HF3213* (Ozment)

SF3878 (Lessard)

Chapter 485: relating to natural resources; providing for the establishment of heritage forest areas in specified counties; modifying timber provisions; requiring a report on the process for public involvement in timber harvest plans; requiring certain rule changes for public use of recreational areas; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 90.121; 90.14; 90.151, subdivisions 1 and 4; 90.161, subdivisions 1 and 2; 90.162; 90.173; 90.181; 90.201, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 90.252; 90.281; 97A.135, subdivision 2a; and 477A.11, subdivisions 3 and 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 90; and 97A.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates

State park additions and deletions provided.

HF2991 (Swenson)

SF3002* (Frederickson)

Chapter 486: relating to natural resources; adding to and deleting from state parks; providing for the administration of certain boat-house lot leases in Soudan Underground Mine State Park; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 85.012, subdivision 32a.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Natural resources provisions modified.

HF3516* (McCollum)

SF3071 (Ring)

Chapter 495: relating to natural resources; allowing expenditure of appropriated money for certain seminars and conferences; clarifying certain prohibitions related to the operation of snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, and motorboats; modifying composition of the outdoor recreation system; modifying disposition of certain receipts; designating a migratory waterfowl refuge; modifying certain rule-making authority; eliminating trawling fees; providing for acquisition of critical aquatic habitat; modifying commissioner's authority to remove rough fish; modifying minnow retailer and turtle license provisions; clarifying forfeiture procedure; modifying mineral land provisions; increasing project amount for security in place of bonds; granting legislative approval for certain water usage; providing for replacement firearms deer

licenses; making the experimental two-deer license in certain counties permanent; modifying moose and turkey separate selection processes; authorizing certain expenditures relating to emergency firefighting; clarifying restrictions for certain motorboat operators; modifying certain fee setting authority of the commissioner of natural resources; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 9.071; 84.925, subdivision 1; 86A.04; 86B.331, subdivision 1; 88.12, subdivision 2; 93.05; 93.055; 93.14; 93.15; 93.16; 93.17; 93.193, subdivision 1; 93.21; 93.22; 93.25, subdivisions 1 and 2; 93.26; 93.27; 93.28; 93.285, subdivisions 2 and 3; 93.335, subdivision 1; 93.43; 97A.095, by adding a subdivision; 97A.405, by adding a subdivision; 97A.431, subdivision 4; 97A.435, subdivision 4; 97A.475, subdivision 30, and by adding a subdivision; 97B.015, subdivisions 2 and 4; 97B.301, subdivision 4; 97C.041; 97C.501, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 97C.605, subdivisions 1 and 2; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 84.86, subdivision 1; 84.91, subdivision 1; 97A.065, subdivision 2; 97B.025; 169.1217, subdivision 7a; 290.431; 290.432; and 574.264, subdivision 1; Laws 1999, chapter 231, section 5, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 84; 93; and 97C; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 93.07; 93.08; 93.09; 93.10; 93.11; 93.12; 93.13; 93.18; 93.19; 93.191; 93.192; 93.202; 93.23; 93.24; 93.283; 93.285, subdivisions 4 and 5; 93.30; 93.31; 93.32; 93.335, subdivisions 4 and 5; 93.34, subdivisions 1 and 3; 93.351; 93.352; 93.353; 93.354; 93.355; 93.356; 93.357; 93.37; 93.38; 93.39; 93.42; and 97B.312.
Enactment: 5/30/00
Effective: various dates



GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & VETERANS AFFAIRS

Political party treasurers authorized to sign political contribution refund receipt forms.

HF2680 (Jaros)
 SF2465* (Solon)

Chapter 263: relating to elections; allowing party treasurers to sign certain political

contribution refund receipt forms; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 290.06, subdivision 23.

Enactment: 3/20/00
Effective: 8/1/00

Port authority electronic funds disbursement authorized.

HF3762 (Jaros)
 SF3355* (Solon)

Chapter 272: relating to state government; authorizing electronic disbursement of port authority funds; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 469.051, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 3/23/00
Effective: 3/24/00

State agency commissioners acting service time limited.

HF118* (Erickson)
 SF160 (Stevens)

Chapter 277: relating to state agencies; providing that people designated as permanent commissioners serve as acting commissioners until the Senate has consented to their appointment; limiting service as temporary or acting commissioners; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 15.06, subdivision 5.

Vetoed: 3/24/00

National Guard and organized militia membership eligibility clarified.

HF2836* (Rostberg)
 SF2982 (Johnson, D.E.)

Chapter 283: relating to the military; clarifying eligibility for membership in the National Guard and the organized militia; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 190.06, subdivisions 1 and 3.

Enactment: 3/27/00
Effective: 8/1/00

State building energy code authority transferred to commissioner of administration.

HF3281 (Boudreau)
 SF2691* (Wiener)

Chapter 297: relating to the state building code; transferring authority to develop the energy portions of the building code from the commissioner of public service to the commissioner of administration; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 16B.61, subdivision 6; 216C.20, subdivision 1; and 216C.27, subdivision 8; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 216C.195, subdivisions 2 and 3; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supple-

ment, sections 216C.19, subdivision 8; and 216C.195, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 3/28/00
Effective: 7/1/00

Omnibus gambling bill.

HF3219 (Osskopp)
 SF2903* (Vickerman)

Chapter 300: relating to gambling; changing paddlewheel location and prize requirements; allowing lawful gambling organizations to pay for premises; expanding the definition of lawful purpose; requiring manufacturers to sell gambling supplies in certain cases; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 349.12, subdivisions 19 and 25; 349.15, by adding a subdivision; 349.163, by adding a subdivision; 349.18, subdivisions 1 and 2; 349.211, subdivision 4; and 349.213, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 3/31/00
Effective: 4/1/00

Charitable organization annual report filing requirements modified.

HF2785 (Rest)
 SF2821* (Hottinger)

Chapter 302: relating to charitable organizations; amending report filing requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 309.53, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 3/31/00
Effective: 4/1/00

Monarch designated as the state butterfly.

HF2588 (Mares)
 SF2326* (Wiger)

Chapter 306: relating to state government; designating the monarch as the state butterfly; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 1.

Enactment: 3/31/00
Effective: 8/1/00

Internet state agency grant information required and uniform application developed.

HF4076 (Haake)
 SF2653* (Novak)

Chapter 332: relating to state government; requiring state agencies to provide grant information on the Internet; requiring the commissioner of administration to develop a uniform Internet application for grants; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 16B.467; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 15.

Enactment: 4/4/00
Effective: 8/1/00

Capitol area site selected for installation of Minnesota Firefighters Memorial.

HF2822 (Rhodes)

SF2547* (Metzen)

Chapter 380: relating to the Capitol area; requiring the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board to select a site in the Capitol area for installation of the memorial to Minnesota firefighters that is now installed at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport and to place a plaque in the Court of Honor on the Capitol grounds to honor combat wounded veterans.

Enactment: 4/13/00

Effective: 8/1/00

State Designer Selection Board membership modified.

HF3195 (Leppik)

SF3701* (Wiener)

Chapter 384: relating to state government; adding members to the Designer Selection Board; providing the designation of at least two designers for projects at the University of Minnesota or the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 16B.33, subdivisions 2 and 3a.

Enactment: 4/13/00

Effective: 8/1/00

PELRA supervisory or confidential employees list expanded.

HF2981 (Rostberg)

SF2848* (Kelley, S.P.)

Chapter 387: relating to public employment; adding certain supervisory or confidential employees to the list of employees who may be represented by the same exclusive representative that represents employees who are not supervisory or confidential; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 179A.06, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 4/13/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Veterans affairs commissioner duties technical changes provided.

HF3554 (Anderson, B.)

SF3138* (Wiger)

Chapter 390: relating to veterans; making technical changes regarding duties of the commissioner of veterans affairs; extending the Agent Orange information and assistance program to include other veterans and other chemicals; authorizing the placement of a plaque in the Court of Honor on the Capitol grounds to honor combat wounded veter-

ans; repealing obsolete language; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 196.05, subdivision 1; 196.052; 196.19; 196.21, subdivisions 2, 3 and 4; 196.22; 196.23; 196.24, subdivisions 1 and 2; 196.26; 197.04; 197.05; 197.06; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 196.20; 197.01; 197.02; and 197.49; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 196.27.

Enactment: 4/14/00

Effective: 4/15/00 (Sec. 15); 8/1/00 (Secs. 1-14, 16)

State investments modified.

HF3597 (Mares)

SF2795* (Metzen)

Chapter 392: relating to state government; regulating investments; modifying investment options for the medical education endowment fund and the tobacco use prevention and local public health endowment fund; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 11A.24, subdivisions 5 and 6; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 62J.694, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 144.395, subdivisions 1 and 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 136F.

Enactment: 4/14/00

Effective: 4/15/00

Energy code rules to remain in effect for specified residential buildings.

HF2570 (Bradley)

SF3259* (Limmer)

Chapter 407: relating to the state building code; providing for certain energy code rules to remain in effect; changing code requirements; requiring a report.

Enactment: 4/13/00

Effective: 4/14/00

Mighty Eighth Air Force Week designated.

HF3633* (Rhodes)

SF3550 (Terwilliger)

Chapter 414: relating to state observances; designating Mighty Eighth Air Force Week; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 10.

Enactment: 4/14/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Electronic funds transfers and credit card payments to state agencies authorized.

HF1834 (Osskopp)

SF1699* (Price)

Chapter 419: relating to state government; authorizing payment by electronic means;

proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 16A.

Enactment: 4/18/00

Effective: 8/1/00

State purchases open bidding authorized.

HF3495 (Anderson, B.)

SF2972* (Knutson)

Chapter 420: relating to state government; authorizing open bidding for state purchases; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 16C.03, subdivision 3; and 16C.10, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/18/00

Effective: 8/1/00

State of Minnesota attorney fees recovery regulated.

HF3497* (Tuma)

SF3539 (Junge)

Chapter 439: relating to state government; regulating the recovery of costs and attorney fees from the state of Minnesota; establishing specific procedures for application of fees; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 15.471, subdivisions 4, 5, and 6; and 15.472.

Enactment: 4/24/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Veterans homes support test not to include sales tax rebates.

HF2968 (Mullery)

SF3139* (Metzen)

Chapter 442: relating to veterans homes; providing sales tax rebates are not income for the support test for residents; providing for programs to assist homeless or disabled veterans; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 198.03, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 198.

Enactment: 4/24/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Legislative employment provisions modified.

HF3445 (Stang)

SF3257* (Hottinger)

Chapter 457: relating to state employment; modifying legislative employment provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 3.07; 3.09; 3.095; 352.01, subdivision 2a; and 352D.02, subdivisions 1 and 1c; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 3.096; and 43A.24, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/5/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Public pension plan provisions modified.

HF2999 (Mares)

SF2796* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 461: relating to retirement; pension plan actuarial reporting; various public retirement plans; volunteer firefighter relief associations; Minneapolis Firefighters Relief Association; modifying actuarial cost allocation by the Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement; changing the actuarial value of assets, actuarial assumptions and funding surplus recognition method; revising re-employed annuitant earnings limitations; adding certain prior correctional positions to correctional plan coverage; clarifying various former police and fire consolidation account merger provisions; authorizing certain optional annuity form elections by former consolidation account members; revising local correctional retirement plan membership eligibility; increasing local correctional retirement plan member and employer contribution rates; authorizing the purchase of nonprofit community-based corporation teaching service; expanding investment options for employer matching contribution tax sheltered annuities; modifying various volunteer firefighter relief association benefit and administration provisions; modifying judicial pension provision; modifying the marriage duration requirement for certain Minneapolis Firefighter Relief Association survivor benefits; creating additional Minneapolis police and firefighter relief association post retirement adjustment mechanisms; resolving various individual and small group pension problems; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 16A.055, subdivision 5; 69.773, subdivision 1; 122A.46, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 136F.43, subdivisions 1, 2, and 6; 136F.45, subdivision 1a; 352.115, subdivision 10; 352.15, subdivision 1a; 352.91, subdivisions 3c, 3d, and by adding subdivisions; 352B.01, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 352D.02, subdivision 1; 352D.04, subdivision 2; 352D.05, subdivision 3; 352D.06; 352D.09, subdivision 5a; 353.01, subdivisions 2, 6, 11a, 28, 32, and by adding a subdivision; 353.15, subdivision 2; 353.27, subdivisions 4 and 12; 353.33, subdivisions 2 and 6; 353.34, subdivision 1; 353.37, by adding a subdivision; 353.64, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 353.656, subdivisions 1 and 3; 353.71, subdivision 2; 353B.11, subdivision 3; 354.05, subdivisions 2 and 35; 354.091; 354.092, subdivision 2; 354.093;

354.094, subdivision 1; 354.10, subdivision 2; 354.35; 354.44, subdivision 5; 354.46, subdivision 2a; 354.47, subdivision 1; 354.48, subdivision 6; 354.49, subdivision 1; 354.52, subdivisions 3, 4, 4a, and 4b; 354.63, subdivision 2; 354A.091, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6; 354A.31, subdivisions 3 and 3a; 354B.23, subdivision 5a; 354C.12, subdivision 1a; 354C.165; 356.215, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4d; 356.24, by adding a subdivision; 356.30, subdivision 1; 356A.01, subdivision 8; 356A.02; 356A.06, by adding a subdivision; 423B.01; 424A.001, subdivision 9; 424A.02, subdivisions 3, 7, 9, 13, and by adding a subdivision; 424A.04, subdivision 1; 424A.05, subdivision 3; 490.121, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 490.123, subdivisions 1a and 1b; and 490.124, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 3.85, subdivision 12; 69.021, subdivision 7; 136F.48; 352.1155, subdivisions 1 and 4; 353.01, subdivisions 2b and 10; 353.64, subdivision 1; 353E.02; 353E.03; 353F.02, subdivision 5; 354.445; 354.536, subdivision 1; 354A.101, subdivision 1; 356.215, subdivision 4g; 356.24, subdivisions 1 and 1b; and 423A.02, subdivisions 1b, 4 and 5; Laws 1965, chapter 705, section 1, subdivision 4, as amended; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 69; 352; 353; 354; 354A; 356; and 423B; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 424B; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 352.91, subdivision 4; 353.024; 354.52, subdivision 2; and 424A.02, subdivision 11; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 356.24, subdivision 1a; and 356.61.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates

State government, human services, and pre-K-12 education code provisions corrected.

HF3557* (Krinkie)

SF2836 (Price)

Chapter 464: relating to legislative enactments; correcting miscellaneous oversights, inconsistencies, unintended results, and technical errors in state government, human services, and pre-kindergarten to grade 12 education code appropriations acts; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 125A.21, subdivision 1; and 256B.501, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 16A.129, subdivision 3; 124D.65, subdivision 4; 126C.052; 126C.10, subdivisions 2 and 23; 126C.12, subdivision 1; and 256B.77,

subdivision 10; Laws 1999, chapters 241, articles 1, section 70; and 4, section 29; 245, articles 1, section 3, subdivision 2; and 4, section 121; 250, article 1, sections 11 and 14, subdivision 3; repealing Laws 1999, chapter 241, article 10, section 5; and 250, article 1, section 15, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates

Minnesota election law procedures clarified.

HF2826* (Seifert, M.)

SF2673 (Larson)

Chapter 467: relating to elections; clarifying provisions and conforming procedures under the Minnesota election law and related provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 103C.305, subdivision 6; 103C.315, subdivision 2; 123B.09, subdivision 1; 201.061, subdivision 4; 203B.06, subdivision 6; 204B.09, subdivisions 1a, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 204B.12, subdivision 1; 204B.14, subdivisions 2, 5, and 6; 204B.16, subdivision 1; 204B.18, subdivision 1; 204B.19, subdivision 6; 204B.40; 204C.32, subdivision 1; 204C.33, subdivision 1; 204C.37; 204D.13, subdivision 1; 204D.25, subdivision 1; 204D.27, subdivision 8; 205.13, subdivision 6, and by adding a subdivision; 205.17, subdivision 1; 205A.06, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 206.90, subdivision 6; and 447.32, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 10A.31, subdivision 3a; 203B.04, subdivision 1; 203B.085; 367.03, subdivision 4; and 447.32, subdivision 4; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 204B.45, subdivision 1a.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Legislative committees authorized to formally object to rules.

HF3000 (Seifert, M.)

SF3234* (Hottinger)

Chapter 469: relating to state government; authorizing legislative governmental operations committees to formally object to administrative rules; modifying the review of proposed rules; providing for the review and repeal of certain administrative rules; creating a rules task force; providing appointments; requiring a report on teacher preparation programs; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 3.842, subdivision 4a; and 14.15, subdivision 4; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 14.26, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota

Statutes, chapter 14; repealing Minnesota Rules, parts 1200.0200; 1200.0300; 1250.0200; 1250.0300; 1250.0400; 1250.0500; 1250.0600; 1250.0700; 1250.0800; 1250.0900; 1250.1000; 1250.1100; 1250.1200; 1265.0100; 1265.0200; 1265.0300; 1265.0400; 1265.0500; 1265.0600; 1555.2205 to 1555.2410; 1555.2440 to 1555.3920; 1555.3990 to 1555.4110; 7402.0100; 7402.0200; 7401.0300; 7402.0400; and 7402.0500.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates

Minnesota Amateur Sports

Commission exhibition participation provision repealed.

HF3110* (Mares)

SF2679 (Krentz)

Chapter 498: relating to education; repealing a provision relating to participation in Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission exhibitions; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 128C.02, subdivision 3a.

Enactment: 5/30/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Specified labor agreements ratified.

HF3102 (Molnau)

SF2826* (Flynn)

Chapter 501: relating to public employment; ratifying certain labor agreements; making technical changes to the Public Employment Labor Relations Act; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 15A.0815, subdivisions 2 and 3; 85A.02, subdivision 5a; 179A.18, subdivision 1; and 349A.02, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 179A.04, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/25/00

Effective: 5/26/00 (Sec. 7); 8/1/00 (Secs. 1-6)



HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES FINANCE

St. Louis County nursing home renovation approval deadline extended.

HF3064 (Jaros)

SF2776* (Solon)

Chapter 271: relating to human services; ex-

tending the deadline for commencing construction for a previously approved moratorium project; providing for changes to the rate setting for a nursing facility in St. Louis County approved for a renovation; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 256B.431, subdivision 17.

Enactment: 3/23/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Abortion informed consent requirements modified.

HF3652 (Goodno)

SF3387* (Samuelson)

Chapter 412: relating to health; requiring informed consent of a female upon whom an abortion is performed; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 145.

Vetoed: 4/14/00

Omnibus state departments supplemental appropriations bill.

HF2699* (Goodno)

SF3798 (Samuelson)

Chapter 488: relating to state government; appropriating money for jobs and economic development, environment, natural resources, agriculture, criminal justice, state government, health, and human services; modifying term limit provisions for the Rehabilitation Advisory Council for the Blind; modifying a match requirement for the Judy Garland museum; exempting certain individuals from certain unemployment insurance additional benefits requirements; authorizing certain school food service workers to use wage credits earned for benefit purposes; exempting the Jobs Skills Partnership Board from certain state contracting requirements; modifying certain fees; providing for a refund of certain excess securities fees; authorizing the Rural Policy and Development Center Board to appoint additional members; authorizing the Job Skills Partnership Board to make certain grants; authorizing the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Board of Trustees to make certain investments; increasing certain penalties; providing certain rights to next of kin of a deceased employee; extending the expiration date of the Legislative Electric Energy Task Force; modifying provisions relating to renewable energy incentive payments; setting a goal for the Department of Economic Security; increasing grant limits; modifying unemployment benefit eligibility; modifying a

dislocated worker grant provision; codifying electrical inspection fee provisions; extending sunset date for Board of Boxing; transferring boxing regulation to the Board of Health; authorizing a study; modifying unclaimed property provisions; extending the time a grant is available; canceling certain appropriations; reducing appropriations to the Department of Commerce; modifying agricultural licensing fees; changing certain agricultural chemical reimbursement and ethanol producer payment provisions; modifying provisions relating to Rural Finance Authority; creating the agroforestry loan program; creating certain recreation areas; modifying natural resources funding formulas; modifying state trail and park provisions; modifying drainage authority funding sources; modifying storage tank provisions; modifying certain resource recovery facility provisions; modifying provisions relating to state land transfers; creating an agricultural land set-aside program; increasing criminal penalty fines; requiring a study on issues related to providing shelter for victims of domestic violence; authorizing local road authorities to provide by ordinance for designation of pedestrian safety crossings on highways under certain circumstances; establishing a Capitol complex oversight committee consisting of legislative and executive agency members to plan and oversee security in the Capitol complex area; requiring the Minnesota Safety Council to enhance its crosswalk safety awareness program; authorizing the council to make grants to local units of government for enhancing enforcement of pedestrian safety laws; establishing a joint domestic abuse prosecution unit to be administered by the Ramsey County attorney's office and St. Paul city attorney office; establishing a grant program for peace officer education to combat juvenile prostitution; requiring the commissioner of public safety to develop an automobile theft prevention program; requiring the commissioner of corrections to develop a uniform method to calculate per diem cost of incarcerating offenders at state adult correctional facilities; adopting a formula that requires counties and the state to share costs of confinement at Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing; authorizing the commissioner of corrections to make juvenile residential treatment grants; requiring placement of juveniles at Red Wing if admission criteria are met unless the court finds the safety of the child or community can best be met in an out-of-state facility; requiring mandatory commitment to the

commissioner of corrections of certain juveniles who have refused or failed to complete sex offender or chemical treatment programs; authorizing conveyance of state land for regional jail programs; modifying provisions relating to state government operations; reducing the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association's operating deficit assessment; allowing a hospital construction project in Beltrami County; allowing exceptions to the nursing home moratorium; removing the reimbursement prohibition for marriage and family therapists under Medical Assistance; expanding the senior drug program; requiring information on prescription drug patient assistance; changing long-term care provisions; increasing rates for nursing facilities and other providers; changing provisions governing public assistance programs; providing for immigration status verification and requiring a report to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on undocumented aliens; making changes to the distribution and treatment of child support in public assistance programs; establishing a local interventions for self-sufficiency grant program; establishing a supportive housing pilot project; establishing a nontraditional career assistance and training program; establishing an at-risk youth out-of-wedlock pregnancy prevention program; extending public assistance eligibility for certain groups; authorizing county pilot projects for families on public assistance; making technical corrections; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 16A.11, subdivision 3; 16A.126, subdivision 2; 16B.052; 16B.48, subdivision 4; 16B.485; 16C.05, subdivision 3; 16E.04, by adding a subdivision; 17.4988, subdivision 2; 17A.03, subdivision 5; 18E.04, subdivision 4; 41A.09, subdivision 3a; 41B.03, subdivisions 1 and 2; 41B.039, subdivision 2; 41B.04, subdivision 8; 41B.042, subdivision 4; 41B.043, subdivision 2; 41B.045, subdivision 2; 60H.03, by adding a subdivision; 80A.122, by adding a subdivision; 80A.28, subdivision 1; 85.015, by adding a subdivision; 85.34, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 97A.055, subdivision 2; 103E.011, by adding a subdivision; 116L.04, subdivision 1; 125A.74, subdivisions 1 and 2; 144.551, subdivision 1; 144A.071, subdivision 4a, and by adding a subdivision; 148B.32, subdivision 1; 168A.40, subdivisions 3 and 4; 169.21, subdivisions 2 and 3; 169.89, subdivision 2; 181A.12, subdivision 1; 182.661, subdivision 1; 182.666, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 216C.41, subdivision 3; 242.41; 242.43; 242.44; 252.28,

by adding a subdivision; 256.01, by adding a subdivision; 256.741, by adding a subdivision; 256.955, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding subdivisions; 256.9751; 256B.0625, by adding a subdivision; 256B.431, by adding subdivisions; 256B.434, by adding a subdivision; 256B.501, by adding a subdivision; 256B.69, subdivision 5d; 256J.32, by adding a subdivision; 256J.45, subdivision 3; 256J.47, subdivision 1; 256J.49, subdivision 13; 256J.50, subdivisions 5 and 7; 256L.05, subdivision 5; 268.362, subdivision 2; 297A.44, subdivision 1; 345.31, by adding a subdivision; 345.39, subdivision 1; 383B.235, by adding a subdivision; 422A.101, subdivision 3; 609.02, subdivisions 3 and 4a; 609.03; 609.033; 609.0331; 609.0332, subdivision 1; and 609.034; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 16A.103, subdivision 1; 16A.129, subdivision 3; 62J.535, subdivision 2; 116.073, subdivision 1; 116J.421, subdivision 2; 119B.011, subdivision 15; 144.395, by adding a subdivision; 144.396, subdivisions 11 and 12; 242.192; 256.01, subdivision 2; 256.019; 256.955, subdivisions 4, 8, and 9; 256B.057, subdivision 3; 256B.0916, subdivision 1; 256B.094, subdivision 6; 256B.431, subdivisions 17 and 28; 256B.69, subdivisions 5b and 5c; 256D.03, subdivision 4; 256D.053, subdivision 1; 256J.08, subdivision 86; 256J.21, subdivision 2; 256J.33, subdivision 4; 256J.34, subdivisions 1 and 4; 256J.37, subdivision 9; 256J.52, subdivisions 3 and 5; 256J.56; 268.085, subdivision 4; 268.98, subdivision 3; and 326.105; Laws 1997, chapter 200, article 1, section 5, subdivision 3; chapter 203, article 9, section 21, as amended; chapter 225, article 4, section 4, as amended; Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 16, section 31, subdivision 2, as amended; chapter 404, section 7, subdivision 23, as amended; Laws 1999, chapter 216, article 1, sections 7, subdivision 6; 9; 14; and 18; chapter 223, article 1, section 6, subdivision 1; article 2, section 81, as amended; chapter 231, sections 2, subdivision 2; 6, as amended; 11, subdivision 3; and 14; chapter 245, article 1, section 2, subdivisions 5 and 8; article 4, section 121; and article 10, section 10; and chapter 250, article 1, sections 11; 12, subdivision 8; 14, subdivision 3; and 18; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 16A; 41B; 116L; 136F; 144; 169; 182; 241; 242; 256J; 256K; 260B; 268; 299A; 299E; 326; and 345; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 168A.40, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 144.396, subdivision 13; and 168A.40, subdivision 2; Laws

1997, chapter 203, article 7, section 27; and Laws 1999, chapter 250, article 1, section 15, subdivision 4; and Minnesota Rules, part 3800.3810.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates

Line-item vetoes

Page 75, Art. 4, Sec. 5, Subd. 5, Lines 15-26

Page 76, Art. 4, Sec. 7, Lines 34-40



HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES POLICY

Vital record certified copy issuance provisions modified.

HF3236* (Mulder)

SF3236 (Kiscaden)

Chapter 267: relating to health; modifying provisions for issuing certified copies of vital records; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 144.225, subdivision 7.

Enactment: 3/23/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Pharmacies permitted an additional certified technician.

HF3113* (Goodno)

SF3089 (Sams)

Chapter 276: relating to health occupations; permitting an additional pharmacy technician in a pharmacy if the technician is nationally certified; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 151.102, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 3/24/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Health-related licensing boards reporting requirements modified.

HF3222* (Rhodes)

SF3117 (Hottinger)

Chapter 284: relating to state government; modifying reporting requirements for health-related boards; changing membership requirements for the health professionals services program committee; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 147.01, subdivision 4; 148B.04, subdivision 4; 148B.285,

subdivision 3; 214.07; 214.10, subdivision 8; 214.31; and 214.32, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 148.691, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 144E; and 214.

Enactment: 3/27/00

Effective: various dates

Nursing facility employee pension benefit costs treated as PERA contributions.

HF3196* (Osskopp)

SF2978 (Murphy)

Chapter 294: relating to human services; allowing the director of nursing to serve as the administrator in a nursing home with less than 45 beds; allowing a nursing facility's employee pension benefit costs to be treated as PERA contributions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 144A.04, subdivision 5; and 256B.431, subdivision 28.

Enactment: 3/28/00

Effective: 7/1/00 (with qualifications)

Health care purchasing alliances modified.

HF3375 (Mulder)

SF3161* (Kiscaden)

Chapter 295: relating to health; modifying provisions for health care purchasing alliances; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 62T.03; 62T.05; 62T.06, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 62T.11; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 62T.04; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 62T; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 62T.13.

Enactment: 3/28/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Special transportation services

Medical Assistance reimbursement study required.

HF3188 (Tingelstad)

SF3253* (Sams)

Chapter 296: relating to human services; requiring the commissioner of human services to study the Medical Assistance reimbursement rates for special transportation providers.

Enactment: 3/28/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Physician assistant supervisory requirement modified.

HF2909 (Abeler)

SF2365* (Sams)

Chapter 298: relating to physician assistants; modifying the supervisory requirement for physician assistants responding to disaster situations; clarifying coverage under Medical Assistance for physician services performed by a physician assistant; modifying the physician assistant advisory council; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 147A.27, subdivision 1; and 256B.0625, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 147A.23.

Enactment: 3/28/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Prescription drug discounts regulated.

HF2883 (Howes)

SF2579* (Hottinger)

Chapter 303: relating to trade regulations; regulating certain prescription drug discounts; providing remedies; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 325F.

Enactment: 3/31/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Health care cost containment major commitment expenditure report requirements modified.

HF3209* (Seifert, J.)

SF2699 (Samuelson)

Chapter 307: relating to health care; modifying the major commitment expenditure report requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 62J.17, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/3/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Ah-Gwah-Ching nursing center admissions criteria clarified.

HF2809* (Howes)

SF2631 (Kinkel)

Chapter 310: relating to human services; clarifying admissions criteria for the Ah-Gwah-Ching center; requiring the center to provide information on and promote the use of the geriatric rapid assessment stabilization program; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 251.

Vetoed: 4/3/00 ♦

Enactment: 8/1/00

Nursing home resident assistants authorized and survey process procedure developed.

HF3226 (Nornes)

SF2896* (Stevens)

Chapter 312: relating to health; requiring the commissioner to develop procedures for the nursing home survey process; allowing nursing homes to train and employ resident assistants to assist residents with eating and drinking; requiring various studies and reports; amending Laws 1999, chapter 245, article 3, section 45; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 144A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 144A.103; Minnesota Rules, part 4658.0515.

Enactment: 4/3/00

Effective: 4/4/00 (Secs. 1, 2); 8/1/00

Ambulance service and EMT requirements modified.

HF2994 (Fuller)

SF2748* (Lourey)

Chapter 313: relating to health; modifying ambulance service and EMT requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 144E.101, subdivision 9; 144E.28, subdivisions 5 and 7; 144E.285, subdivisions 1 and 4; 144E.29; 144E.305, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 144E.50, subdivision 6; repealing Minnesota Rules, parts 4690.0100, subpart 28; 4690.3500; 4690.7900, subpart 2; and 4735.5100.

Enactment: 4/3/00

Effective: 4/4/00

Home care and personal care provider transportation expense reimbursement studied.

HF3212 (Tingelstad)

SF2734* (Berglin)

Chapter 314: relating to human services; directing the Minnesota Home Care Association to study reimbursing home care and personal care providers for transportation expenses.

Enactment: 4/3/00

Effective: 8/1/00

New Medical Assistance case-mix system time lines implemented.

HF3048 (Nornes)

SF2868* (Stevens)

Chapter 315: relating to human services; providing time lines for the transition to a new case-mix system based upon the federal minimum data set; requiring education and train-

ing programs and a report to the Legislature; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 256B.435, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/3/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Residential hospice program requirements modified.

HF3306 (Wilkin)

SF3549* (Terwilliger)

Chapter 317: relating to health; modifying the residential hospice program requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 144A.48, subdivision 1; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 144A.48, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 4/3/00

Effective: 8/1/00 (with exceptions)

Vulnerable adult neglect and medical error provisions modified.

HF3365 (Abeler)

SF2941* (Kiscaden)

Chapter 319: relating to vulnerable adults; modifying provisions concerning medical errors and neglect; requiring health licensing boards to make determinations regarding employment disqualifications; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 626.5572, subdivision 17; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 245A.04, subdivision 3d; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 214.

Enactment: 4/3/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Health plan contract stacking regulated and remedy provided.

HF3310 (Abeler)

SF3055* (Kiscaden)

Chapter 322: relating to health plans; regulating contract stacking; providing a remedy; expanding the scope of provisions regulating network shadow contracting; requiring the commissioner of health to study the impact of regulating shadow contracting; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 62Q.74, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/4/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Human services licensing provisions modified.

HF3103 (Sykora)

SF3005* (Ranum)

Chapter 327: relating to health and human services; establishing the right to seek licensure for excluded adult foster care providers;

changing requirements to background studies for licensed programs; establishing tribal licensing agency access to criminal history data; clarifying tort liability licensing exception for county agencies; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 245A.03, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; and 245A.04, subdivisions 3 and 3b; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 245A.04, subdivision 3d.

Enactment: 4/4/00

Effective: 4/5/00

Mental retardation community-based waived services modified.

HF2670* (Bradley)

SF2566 (Hottinger)

Chapter 330: relating to human services; allowing certain individuals to simultaneously receive a one-time family support grant and community-based waived services; setting a maximum for family support grants; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 252.32, subdivisions 1a and 3.

Enactment: 4/4/00

Effective: 4/5/00

Foster care providers medical equipment operation competency required.

HF3342 (Mariani)

SF3025* (Pappas)

Chapter 338: relating to foster care; adding requirements for foster care agencies and foster care providers who care for individuals who rely on medical equipment to sustain life or monitor a medical condition; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 245A.

Enactment: 4/6/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Medical Assistance, MinnesotaCare, and health care program provisions modified.

HF3122* (Abeler)

SF2901 (Berglin)

Chapter 340: relating to human services; modifying provisions in health care programs; requiring a study of group residential housing; clarifying Medical Assistance coverage for employed people with disabilities; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 62Q.19, subdivisions 2 and 6; and 256B.69, subdivision 23; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 256B.057, subdivision 9; 256B.0945, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 256B.69, subdivision 6b; 256D.03, subdivision 3; and 256L.03, subdivision 5; Laws

1999, chapter 245, article 8, section 84; repealing Laws 1998, chapter 407, article 5, section 44.

Enactment: 4/6/00

Effective: various dates

Speech language pathology and audiology services Medical Assistance clarified.

HF3477 (Mulder)

SF2499* (Sams)

Chapter 347: relating to human services; clarifying Medical Assistance reimbursement requirements for speech language pathologists; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 256B.0625, subdivision 8b.

Enactment: 4/10/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Health plan companies and third party administrators clean health or home care services claims.

HF2643 (Luther)

SF2767* (Samuelson)

Chapter 349: relating to health; requiring prompt payment by health plan companies and third-party administrators of clean claims for health care services; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 62Q; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 65D.108.

Enactment: 4/10/00

Effective: 1/1/01

Employees bloodborne pathogens exposure reduction procedures.

HF2639 (Ozment)

SF2397* (Higgins)

Chapter 351: relating to occupational health and safety; establishing standards for employer activities to reduce occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens through sharps injuries; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 182.

Enactment: 4/10/00

Effective: 6/10/00

Itasca County Medical Assistance prepayment demonstration project extended.

HF3052 (Solberg)

SF2850* (Lessard)

Chapter 353: relating to human services; extending participation in the prepayment demonstration project for Itasca County; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 256B.69, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 4/10/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Occupational therapist and assistant licensing requirements established.

HF947 (Howes)

SF1038* (Solon)

Chapter 361: relating to health occupations; establishing licensing requirements for occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 148; repealing Minnesota Rules, parts 4666.0010; 4666.0020; 4666.0030; 4666.0040; 4666.0050; 4666.0060; 4666.0070; 4666.0080; 4666.0090; 4666.0100; 4666.0200; 4666.0300; 4666.0400; 4666.0500; 4666.0600; 4666.0700; 4666.0800; 4666.0900; 4666.1000; 4666.1100; 4666.1200; 4666.1300; and 4666.1400.

Enactment: 4/11/00**Effective:** 4/12/00**Psychologist supervisory and disciplinary requirements modified.**

HF3626 (Mulder)

SF3428* (Kelley, S.P.)

Chapter 363: relating to professions; modifying supervisory and disciplinary requirements for psychologists; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 148.89, by adding subdivisions; and 148.925, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 148.941, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 4/11/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Nursing facilities closure plans and savings reallocation process established.**

HF3537 (Bradley)

SF3198* (Berglin)

Chapter 364: relating to human services; establishing a process to close nursing facilities and reallocate the savings to other facilities; requiring budget neutrality; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 256B.

Enactment: 4/11/00**Effective:** 4/12/00 (Sec. 1); 8/1/00 (Secs. 2-4)**Community social services limited liability provided.**

HF1326* (Abeler)

SF1130 (Berglin)

Chapter 369: relating to human services; regulating the implementation and administration of community social services plans; providing exemptions from liabilities; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 256E.08, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/13/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Organization sponsored potluck event requirements modified.**

HF2707 (Juhnke)

SF3348* (Johnson, D.E.)

Chapter 378: relating to health; modifying requirements for potluck events sponsored by organizations; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 157.22.

Enactment: 4/13/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Medical Assistance programs and liens modified.**

HF1662 (Boudreau)

SF1896* (Kiscaden)

Chapter 400: relating to human services; changing provisions for erroneous payment of Medical Assistance money; changing probate provisions for estates subject to Medical Assistance claims and Medical Assistance liens; directing the commissioners of human services, revenue, and finance to develop recommendations on the funding transfer for day services programs; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 256B.064; 256B.15, subdivisions 1a and 4; 514.981, subdivision 6; 524.3-801; and 525.312; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 524; and 525.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Neglect definition modified.**

HF3176 (Boudreau)

SF3410* (Berglin)

Chapter 401: relating to child protection; modifying provisions relating to child neglect and domestic violence; adding a definition for a child exposed to domestic violence; imposing notification requirements on emergency shelters; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 626.556, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 626.556, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 626.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** various dates**Dental benefit plans regulated.**

HF2935 (Larsen, P.)

SF2363* (Sams)

Chapter 410: relating to health; regulating dental benefit plans; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 62Q.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** 8/1/00; 8/1/01 (Sec. 3, subd. 2)**Optometrist licensing provisions modified.**

HF1383 (Wilkin)

SF1231* (Hottinger)

Chapter 413: relating to professions; modifying provisions relating to optometrist licensing; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 148.57, subdivision 1; and 148.61, subdivision 5; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 148.

Enactment: 4/14/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**People leaving unharmed newborns at hospital emergency rooms not prosecuted.**

HF2945 (Sykora)

SF2615* (Foley)

Chapter 421: relating to public health; child protection; providing procedures for leaving an unharmed newborn at a hospital with a hospital employee; providing for certain reporting; providing immunity from liability for hospitals and their personnel for receiving a newborn; modifying certain social service agency duties; providing immunity from prosecution for leaving an unharmed newborn at a hospital; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 145; 260C; and 609.

Enactment: 4/18/00**Effective:** 4/19/00**Protocol established for occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens.**

HF1631 (Goodno)

SF1202* (Spear)

Chapter 422: relating to health; establishing protocol for occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens in certain settings; providing criminal penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 144.4804, by adding a subdivision; 214.18, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 214.19; 214.20; 214.22; 214.23, subdivisions 1 and 2; 214.25, subdivision 2; and 611A.19, subdivisions 1 and 2; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 13.99, subdivision 38, and by adding a subdivision; and 72A.20, subdivision 29; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 144; 241; and 246; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 144.761; 144.762; 144.763; 144.764; 144.765; 144.766; 144.767; 144.768; 144.769; and 144.7691.

Enactment: 4/18/00**Effective:** 8/1/00

Temporary census employee income excluded from public assistance eligibility determinations.

HF2671* (Bradley)

SF2567 (Hottinger)

Chapter 429: relating to human services; excluding certain earned income from income for the purposes of assistance; mental retardation protection; requiring legislative recommendations.

Enactment: 4/20/00

Effective: 4/21/00

Funeral acts and services regulated.

HF2713 (Rest)

SF2686* (Robling)

Chapter 438: relating to health; establishing requirements for the sale of funeral goods and services and preneed funeral arrangements; modifying the enforcement authority of the commissioner of health; prohibiting certain solicitations of sales by funeral providers; requiring certain disclosures by funeral providers; prohibiting certain deceptive acts and practices for funeral providers; establishing requirements for preneed funeral agreements; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 149A.02, subdivision 22, and by adding subdivisions; 149A.08, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 149A.70, by adding subdivisions; 149A.71, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 149A.72, subdivisions 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13; 149A.73, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 149A.75; and 149A.97, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, and by adding subdivisions; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 149A.

Enactment: 4/24/00

Effective: 8/1/00; 1/1/01 (Sec. 10)

Public hospital employees compensation limit exemption provided.

HF3629 (Olson)

SF2385* (Ourada)

Chapter 448: relating to public employment; exempting certain public hospital employees from the compensation limit; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 43A.17, subdivision 9.

Vetoed: 5/1/00

Long-term care provisions modified.

HF3020* (Bradley)

SF3199 (Fischbach)

Chapter 449: relating to human services; modifying provisions in long-term care;

amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 256B.411, subdivision 2; and 256B.431, subdivisions 1, 3a, 10, 16, 18, 21, 22, and 25; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 256B.0913, subdivision 5; 256B.431, subdivisions 17 and 26; and 256B.434, subdivisions 3 and 4; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 256B.03, subdivision 2; 256B.431, subdivisions 2, 2a, 2f, 2h, 2m, 2p, 2q, 3, 3b, 3d, 3h, 3j, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9a, 12, and 24; 256B.48, subdivision 9; 256B.50, subdivision 3; and 256B.74, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/1/00

Effective: 7/1/00 (with exceptions)

Unlicensed complementary and alternative health care practitioners regulated.

HF3839* (Goodno)

SF2474 (Kiscaden)

Chapter 460: relating to health; modifying the Health Care Administrative Simplification Act; providing for regulation of unlicensed complementary and alternative health care practitioners; modifying provisions for speech-language pathologists, audiologists, unlicensed mental health practitioners, alcohol and drug counselors, and hearing instrument dispensers; providing civil penalties; requiring reports; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 62J.51, by adding subdivisions; 62J.52, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5; 62J.60, subdivision 1; 148.512, subdivision 5; 148.515, subdivision 3; 148.517, by adding a subdivision; 148.518, subdivision 2; 148.5193, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 148.5196, subdivision 3; 148B.60, subdivision 3; 148B.68, subdivision 1; 148B.69, by adding a subdivision; 148B.71, subdivision 1; 148C.01, subdivisions 2, 7, 9, 10, and by adding a subdivision; 148C.03, subdivision 1; 148C.04, subdivision 3, and by adding subdivisions; 148C.06, subdivisions 1 and 2; 148C.09, subdivisions 1 and 1a; 148C.10, by adding a subdivision; 148C.11, subdivision 1; 153A.13, subdivision 9, and by adding subdivisions; 153A.14, subdivisions 1, 2a, 2h, 4, 4a, and by adding subdivisions; and 153A.15, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 13.99, by adding a subdivision; 147.09; and 214.01, subdivision 2; Laws 1999, chapter 223, article 2, section 81, as amended; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 62J; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 146A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections

148.5193, subdivisions 3 and 5; and 148C.04, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 5/11/00

Effective: various dates

Vulnerable adult maltreatment review panel established.

HF3250 (Greenfield)

SF3028* (Spear)

Chapter 465: relating to human services; specifying rights for reconsideration and review of determinations regarding maltreatment of vulnerable adults; modifying provisions governing the Southern Cities Community Health Clinic; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 626.557, subdivisions 9c, 9d, and 12b; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 13.99, by adding a subdivision; Laws 1995, chapter 207, article 8, section 37; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 256.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 8/1/00

People with disabilities continuing care services provisions modified.

HF3409* (Bradley)

SF2841 (Kiscaden)

Chapter 474: relating to human services; modifying provisions in continuing care services for people with disabilities; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 62D.09, subdivision 8; 252.28, by adding a subdivision; and 256B.0625, subdivision 19a; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 62Q.73, subdivision 2; 245.462, subdivision 4; 245.4871, subdivision 4; 256B.0625, subdivision 19c; 256B.0627, subdivisions 1, 5, 8, and 11; 256B.501, subdivision 8a; 256B.5011, subdivision 2; 256B.5013, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; and 256B.77, subdivision 8.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 5/16/00 (Sec. 6); 8/1/00

Medical education program funds application and distribution provisions modified.

HF3642* (Huntley)

SF2847 (Kiscaden)

Chapter 494: relating to health; modifying provisions for application for and distribution of medical education funds; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 62J.692, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4.

Enactment: 5/30/00

Effective: 5/31/00 (Sec. 1); 8/1/00 (Secs. 2, 3)



HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCE

Certified public accountant licensing requirements modified.

HF2969 (Tuma)

SF2803* (Hottinger)

Chapter 346: relating to accountants; modifying licensing requirements; requiring the Board of Accountancy to implement a voluntary registration of accounting practitioners; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 326.19, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 326.

Enactment: 4/10/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Higher Education Facilities Authority bonding authority increased.

HF3082 (Tuma)

SF3150* (Larson)

Chapter 386: relating to higher education; increasing the Higher Education Facilities Authority bonding authority; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 136A.29, subdivision 9.

Enactment: 4/13/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Minnesota State Colleges and Universities chancellor separate salary subdivision created.

HF3726 (Bishop)

SF3386* (Stumpf)

Chapter 453: relating to higher education; creating a separate subdivision for the salary procedure for the chancellor of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities; authorizing chancellors and presidents to receive additional compensation for early contract termination; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 15A.081, subdivision 7b, and by adding a subdivision; and 136F.40.

Enactment: 5/5/00

Effective: 8/1/00



JOBS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Search firms surety bonding requirements modified.

HF2642* (Rhodes)

SF2552 (Kelley, S.P.)

Chapter 261: relating to employment agencies; providing for waiver of bond requirement in certain circumstances; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 184.30, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 3/14/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Landlords authorized to apportion utility payments among units.

HF979* (Lindner)

SF2059 (Belanger)

Chapter 268: relating to landlords and tenants; providing that landlords may apportion utility payments among residential units; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 504B.215, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 3/23/00

Effective: 8/1/00 (with exceptions)

Security deposit interest rates provided.

HF3132* (Storm)

SF2890 (Metzen)

Chapter 282: relating to landlords and tenants; providing for interest rates on security deposits; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 504B.178, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 3/24/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Occupational safety and health discrimination complaint communications classified.

HF3290 (Dorman)

SF2894* (Higgins)

Chapter 323: relating to occupational safety and health; classifying certain communications regarding discrimination complaints as privileged; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 182.669, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/4/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Nonprofit organization re-employment compensation provisions modified.

HF3806 (Wolf)

SF3554* (Scheevel)

Chapter 343: relating to re-employment compensation; modifying nonprofit organization provisions; instructing the revisor to change certain terms; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 268.03, subdivision 1; and 268.053, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/6/00

Effective: 4/7/00

Manufactured homes limited dealer license requirements clarified.

HF3584 (Lindner)

SF3354* (Novak)

Chapter 352: relating to manufactured homes; clarifying the requirements for a limited dealer license; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 327B.04, subdivision 8.

Enactment: 4/10/00

Effective: 4/11/00

Housing Finance Agency community rehabilitation grants and loans authorized.

HF3901* (Storm)

SF3769 (Lesewski)

Chapter 424: relating to housing; Housing Finance Agency; providing financing mechanisms for the agency; authorizing agency to make grants or loans under the community rehabilitation fund account to for-profit organizations; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 462A.206, subdivision 4; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 462A.206, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 462A.

Enactment: 4/20/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Workers' compensation benefits increased.

HF3960 (Nornes)

SF3644* (Novak)

Chapter 447: relating to workers' compensation; increasing benefits; clarifying language; providing for a transfer of funds; modifying various workers' compensation provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 176.011, subdivisions 3 and 20; 176.061, subdivisions 3, 5, 7, 10, and by adding a subdivision; 176.081, subdivision 1; 176.101, subdivisions 1, 2a, and 8; 176.102, subdivisions 3 and 11; 176.106, subdivision 7; 176.111,

subdivisions 5, 18, and by adding a subdivision; 176.129, subdivisions 3 and 4; 176.231, subdivision 2; and 176.611, subdivision 2a; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 176.011, subdivision 9; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 176.129, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 4/27/00

Effective: various dates

Omnibus data classification, access, and privacy bill.

HF3501* (Holberg)

SF2811 (Betzold)

Chapter 468: relating to government data practices; classifying data; providing for access to and sharing of data; authorizing certain restrictions on access to data; clarifying definitions and application provisions; modifying penalty provisions; providing for electronic copies of data; classifying and regulating disclosure of information held by health maintenance organizations; prohibiting monitoring of people requesting access to public data; requiring government entities to have a data practices compliance official; limiting tort liability for disclosure of geographic information systems data; providing for administrative and civil remedies; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 13.01, by adding subdivisions; 13.02, by adding a subdivision; 13.03, subdivision 5; 13.05, by adding subdivisions; 13.08, subdivision 4; 13.41, subdivision 2; 13.84, subdivisions 5 and 6; 62D.14, by adding a subdivision; 72A.491, subdivision 17; 119A.376, by adding a subdivision; 119A.44, by adding a subdivision; 119A.50; 270B.14, subdivision 8; 466.03, by adding a subdivision; and 609.115, subdivision 5; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 13.03, subdivision 3; 13.32, subdivision 7; 13.99, subdivision 19, and by adding a subdivision; 256.978, subdivision 1; and 268.19; Laws 1999, chapter 216, article 2, section 27, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 13; and 62D; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 62D.14, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates

Business subsidy provisions clarified.

HF3057 (McElroy)

SF2893* (Hottinger)

Chapter 482: relating to business subsidies; providing clarification to the obligation of government agencies and businesses related

to certain business subsidies; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 116J.993, subdivision 3; 116J.994, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and by adding a subdivision; and 116J.995.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates



JUDICIARY FINANCE

Omnibus crime prevention and judiciary finance bill.

HF2688* (Broecker)

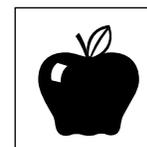
SF2769 (Ranum)

Chapter 311: relating to crime prevention; making numerous changes to the predatory offender registration law including lengthening the registration period for certain offenders, requiring additional offenders to register, requiring that additional information be reported, authorizing disclosure of information about offenders, and increasing the criminal penalty for predatory offenders who fail to comply with the law and imposing a mandatory minimum prison sentence on those offenders; requiring the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension to maintain a computerized database for predatory offenders; expanding and clarifying the scope of the community notification law; requiring that certain information regarding level III predatory offenders be posted on the Internet; placing restrictions on people with felony convictions who are seeking name changes; clarifying that harassment crimes prohibit harassment by electronic means; modifying the expungement law; expanding the solicitation of a child to engage in sexual conduct crime; authorizing the prosecution of certain sex offenses in the jurisdiction where they originate or terminate; eliminating the statute of limitations for certain offenses; making certain data about sex offenders available to law enforcement; changing the membership of the criminal and juvenile justice information policy group; authorizing the purchase and distribution of criminal justice technology infrastructure improvements; increasing the presumptive sentence for first degree criminal sexual conduct; requiring

reports; imposing criminal penalties; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 13.54, subdivision 6; 243.166, subdivisions 3, 5, 7, and by adding subdivisions; 244.052, as amended; 244.10, subdivision 2a; 259.11; 299C.65, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 517.08, subdivisions 1a and 1b; 518.27; 609.035, by adding a subdivision; 609.342, subdivision 2; 609.352, subdivisions 1 and 2; 609.749, subdivision 2; 609.795, subdivision 1; 609A.03; and 628.26; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 13.46, subdivision 2; 243.166, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and 6; and 299C.65, subdivisions 2 and 8; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 176; 243; 259; 299C; and 609.

Enactment: 4/3/00

Effective: various dates



K-12 EDUCATION FINANCE

Omnibus K-12 policy and supplemental appropriations bill.

HF3800* (Seagren)

SF3559 (Junge)

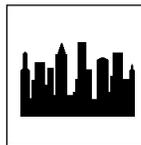
Chapter 489: relating to education; providing for family and early childhood education; providing for disclosure of data; changing requirements for child care assistance and child care programs; making changes to adult basic education programs; modifying child care licensing and in-service training requirements; changing eligibility for individual development accounts; creating task forces; authorizing commissioner of children, families, and learning to make certain grants; providing for kindergarten through grade 12 general education, special programs, employment and transitions, facilities and technology, educational excellence, and other policy, nutrition, and other programs, fund transfers, libraries, and technical, conforming, and clarifying amendments; providing for higher education; requiring a study and report; providing relief to campuses experiencing increased health care costs; appropriating money to Minnesota State Colleges and Universities to fund increased enrollment; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 119B.03, by adding a

subdivision; 120A.22, subdivision 3; 120B.13, subdivision 4; 121A.61, subdivision 3; 122A.31, subdivision 4; 122A.68, subdivision 4; 123A.485, subdivision 4; 123B.02, by adding a subdivision; 123B.04, subdivision 2; 123B.143, subdivision 1; 123B.51, subdivision 6; 123B.52, by adding a subdivision; 123B.57, subdivision 1; 123B.71, subdivision 10; 123B.72, subdivision 3; 123B.75, subdivision 5; 123B.77, subdivision 3; 123B.79, subdivision 7; 123B.85, subdivision 1; 123B.88, subdivision 3; 123B.90, subdivision 1; 124D.03, subdivision 1; 124D.081, subdivision 6; 124D.10, subdivision 9; 124D.111, subdivision 1; 124D.16, subdivision 1; 124D.44; 124D.454, subdivisions 2, 4, 6, 7, and 10; 124D.52, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and by adding subdivisions; 124D.86, subdivision 6, and by adding subdivisions; 124D.88, by adding a subdivision; 124D.892, subdivision 3; 125A.76, subdivision 7; 126C.12, subdivision 2; 126C.16, subdivision 3; 126C.40, subdivision 1; 126C.69, subdivision 15; 127A.05, subdivision 4; 127A.41, subdivisions 8 and 9; 128D.11, subdivision 3; 136A.125, by adding a subdivision; 169.447, by adding a subdivision; 169.448, subdivision 3; 171.06, subdivision 2; 171.321, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5; 245A.14, subdivision 4, and by adding subdivisions; and 471.15; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 13.32, subdivision 3; 119B.011, subdivisions 12, 15, as amended, and 20; 119B.03, subdivision 4; 119B.05, subdivision 1; 120B.30, subdivision 1; 122A.23; 122A.31, subdivision 1; 122A.61, subdivision 1; 123B.54; 123B.83, subdivision 4; 123B.90, subdivision 2; 123B.91, subdivision 1; 124D.10, subdivisions 3, 8, 11, 15, and 23; 124D.11, subdivisions 1 and 6; 124D.1155, subdivision 2; 124D.128, subdivision 2; 124D.221, subdivision 2; 124D.453, subdivision 3; 124D.53, subdivision 3; 124D.65, subdivision 4; 124D.68, subdivision 9; 124D.84, subdivision 1; 124D.86, subdivisions 1 and 3; 124D.87; 124D.88, subdivision 3; 125A.023, subdivisions 3 and 5; 125A.027, subdivision 3; 125A.08; 125A.15; 125A.51; 125A.76, subdivisions 1 and 2; 125A.79, subdivisions 2, 5, and 8; 125A.80; 125B.21, subdivision 3; 126C.05, subdivisions 5 and 6; 126C.052; 126C.10, subdivisions 2, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 26; 126C.12, subdivision 1; 126C.17, subdivision 9; 126C.40, subdivision 6; 126C.44, as amended; 127A.05, subdivision 6; 127A.42, subdivision 3; 127A.45, subdivision 12a; 127A.51; 169.974, subdivision 2; 171.05, subdivision 2; 181A.04, subdivision 6; and 260C.143, subdivision 4; Laws 1992, chapter

499, article 7, sections 31, as amended; and 32; Laws 1997, chapter 157, section 71, as amended; Laws 1997, First Special Session chapter 4, article 8, section 4, as amended; Laws 1998, First Special Session chapter 1, article 1, sections 10, subdivision 1, as amended; and 11, subdivisions 1 and 2, as amended; Laws 1999, chapter 205, article 1, sections 65 and 71, subdivisions 3, 7, and 9; article 2, section 4, subdivisions 2 and 3; article 4, section 12, subdivisions 5, 6, and 7; chapter 214, article 1, section 4, subdivision 2; 216, article 4, section 12; chapter 241, article 1, sections 68, subdivisions 2, 4, and 5; 69; and 70; article 2, section 60, subdivisions 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 17, and 19; article 3, sections 3, subdivisions 3 and 4; and 5; article 4, sections 27, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 11; and 29; article 5, section 18, subdivisions 5 and 6; article 6, section 14, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5; article 7, section 2, subdivisions 2 and 5; article 8, section 4, subdivisions 4 and 5; article 9, section 49; and article 10, section 6; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 121A; 123B; 124D; 125B; and 134; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 124D.53; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 124D.1155, subdivision 5; Laws 1998, First Special Session chapter 1, article 1, section 10, subdivision 2, as amended; Laws 1999, chapter 241, article 9, sections 35 and 36; article 10, section 5; chapter 245, article 4, section 3; Minnesota Rules, parts 3535.9920; 4830.9005; 4830.9010; 4830.9015; 4830.9020; and 4830.9030.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates



LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

Northern Itasca hospital board membership requirements modified.

HF2634 (Anderson, I.)

SF2411* (Lessard)

Chapter 252: An act relating to Northern Itasca Hospital District; modifying the membership requirements for the district hospital board.

Enactment: 3/1/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Lake Edwards Township name change.

HF2521 (Hasskamp)

SF2320* (Samuelson)

Chapter 253: An act relating to towns; authorizing the Cro Wing County Board to change the name of the township of Lake Edwards upon receipt of a resolution from the town board.

Enactment: 3/1/00

Effective: upon local approval

Kittson County town dissolution authority.

HF2722* (Tunheim)

SF2502 (Stumpf)

Chapter 256: relating to the county of Kittson; granting the county board limited authority to initiate the dissolution of towns in the county having a certain population.

Enactment: 3/7/00

Effective: upon local compliance

Shorewood authorized to elect city council members by wards.

HF2535* (Sykora)

SF2291 (Oliver)

Chapter 257: relating to local government; allowing the city of Shorewood to provide for election of council members from wards.

Enactment: 3/13/00

Effective: upon local compliance

Scott County officials duties reorganized.

HF3338* (Holberg)

SF2907 (Robling)

Chapter 259: relating to Scott County; authorizing the county board to reorganize and delegate the duties of certain county offices; amending Laws 1997, chapter 90.

Enactment: 3/14/00

Effective: 3/15/00

McLeod County office authority extended.

HF2723* (Ness)

SF2528 (Dille)

Chapter 266: relating to McLeod County; extending the authority to temporarily office in Glencoe Township; amending Laws 1995, chapter 207, article 2, section 37.

Enactment: 3/23/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Metropolitan Intercounty Association group insurance protection authorized.

HF2927* (Tuma)

SF2685 (Robling)

Chapter 273: relating to local government associations; authorizing group insurance protection for Metropolitan Intercounty Association; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 471.61, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 3/23/00

Effective: 3/24/00

Anoka County department head time requirements clarified.

HF2873* (Hackbarth)

SF2516 (Novak)

Chapter 275: relating to local government; clarifying the time requirements for processing instruments presented to certain county offices; clarifying the effect of certain requirements on an appointed department head in Anoka County; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 386.30; and 507.093; Laws 1989, chapter 243, section 2.

Enactment: 3/23/00

Effective: upon local compliance

St. Paul Port Authority recreational facilities and purposes authority modified.

HF3433* (Osthoff)

SF3292 (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 286: relating to the St. Paul Port Authority; changing the powers and jurisdiction with respect to recreation facilities and recreation purposes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 469.084, subdivisions 1 and 4.

Enactment: 3/27/00

Effective: upon local compliance

Hospital districts annexation authority expanded.

HF3016 (Stang)

SF2756* (Fischbach)

Chapter 290: relating to hospital districts; authorizing the annexation of a city or town that is contiguous to a contiguous city or town; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 447.36.

Enactment: 3/28/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Minnetonka qualified newspaper designation priority variance.

HF3399 (Sykora)

SF3145* (Oliver)

Chapter 305: relating to the city of Minnetonka; providing a variation from the general statutory priority for designation of a qualified newspaper for publication of its official proceedings and public notices.

Enactment: 3/31/00

Effective: 4/1/00

Local government units purchase provisions modified.

HF3152 (Kuisle)

SF2905* (Kelley, S.P.)

Chapter 328: relating to municipalities; increasing certain dollar limits in the Uniform Municipal Contracting Law; providing an exemption for certain cooperative purchasing; authorizing county purchases on credit cards; providing for personal liability for county officers and employees for unauthorized credit card purchases; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 471.345, subdivisions 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 375.

Enactment: 4/4/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Dakota County personnel board of appeals provisions modified.

HF3169* (Gerlach)

SF3167 (Pariseau)

Chapter 329: relating to Dakota County; making or authorizing organizational, procedural, and authority changes to certain county boards, agencies, and authorities; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 383D.30, subdivision 1; 383D.31; and 383D.41, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 383D.41, subdivision 7.

Enactment: 4/4/00

Effective: upon local compliance

Local government authorization to petition to amend or repeal rules sunset modified.

HF3327 (Broecker)

SF2676* (Wiger)

Chapter 335: relating to local government; changing the sunset on provisions for authorizing local governments to petition to amend or repeal a rule; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 14.091.

Enactment: 4/6/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Rochester firefighter probationary period rules modified.

HF3795 (Kuisle)

SF3478* (Kiscaden)

Chapter 356: relating to the city of Rochester; modifying probationary period rules for city of Rochester firefighters.

Enactment: 4/10/00

Effective: upon local approval

Coroner compensation provisions clarified.

HF3202 (Wilkin)

SF2789* (Belanger)

Chapter 360: relating to counties; authorizing certain compensation to coroner, deputy coroner, coroner's investigator, or medical examiner; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 382.18.

Enactment: 4/11/00

Effective: 4/12/00

Lake improvement district provisions modified.

HF3260 (Olson)

SF2968* (Ourada)

Chapter 396: relating to lake improvement districts; modifying provisions relating to lake improvement districts; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 103B.535; 103B.545, subdivision 1; 103B.551, subdivision 1; 103B.555, subdivision 1; and 103B.571, subdivision 3; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 275.70, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 4/14/00

Effective: various dates

Duluth Human Rights Commission additional powers authorized.

HF3263 (Swapinski)

SF3082* (Solon)

Chapter 402: relating to the city of Duluth; authorizing the city council to establish or grant additional powers to a human rights commission.

Enactment: 4/14/00

Effective: upon local approval

Hennepin County human resources board and department provisions modified.

HF2791 (Abrams)

SF2471* (Higgins)

Chapter 416: relating to Hennepin County; making changes to provisions on its human resources board and department; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 383B.26; 383B.27; 383B.28, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4;

383B.29; 383B.30; 383B.31; 383B.32, subdivisions 2 and 3; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 383B.35.

Enactment: 4/17/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Wright County ditch conveyance to St. Michael and Albertville authorized.

HF3786 (Anderson, B.)

SF2456* (Ourada)

Chapter 432: relating to local government; authorizing Wright County to convey certain county ditches to the cities of St. Michael and Albertville.

Enactment: 4/24/00

Effective: upon local approval

Alternative dispute resolution process use clarified.

HF3586 (Larsen, P.)

SF2951* (Vickerman)

Chapter 446: relating to municipalities; clarifying the use of alternative dispute resolution in certain proceedings; requiring a report to the Legislature; exempting the Office of Strategic and Long-range Planning from adopting rules until a certain date; providing instructions to the Revisor of Statutes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 414.12; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 414.10.

Enactment: 4/26/00

Effective: 8/1/00

St. Louis County unclassified service position authorized number increased.

HF3378 (Tomassoni)

SF2570* (Janezich)

Chapter 454: relating to St. Louis County; authorizing the St. Louis Board of County Commissioners to set reasonable allowances for expenses or a per diem allowance for members of certain boards or agencies; increasing the authorized number for a position in the unclassified service; removing a compensation provision for members of certain boards and commissions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 375.47, subdivision 1; and 383C.035; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 383C.073.

Enactment: 5/5/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Political subdivision corporation creation standards established.

HF2673 (Rest)

SF2521* (Vickerman)

Chapter 455: relating to local government; establishing standards for the creation of corporations by political subdivisions; providing for the continuation of existing corporations created by political subdivisions; clarifying the application of chapter 238 to municipalities; providing for the number and requirements for appointment of certain housing and redevelopment authority members; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 238.08, subdivision 3; 469.003, subdivision 5; 469.006, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 469.011, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 465; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 465.715, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 465.715, subdivision 1a.

Enactment: 5/5/00

Effective: upon local compliance

Political subdivisions authorized to require registration of impounded bicycles upon sale.

HF2489* (Skoglund)

SF3093 (Higgins)

Chapter 462: relating to bicycles; authorizing local units of government to require purchasers of impounded bicycles to register them as a condition of the sale; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 168C.13, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Hennepin County obligations payment by electronic transfer or credit card provided.

HF3229* (Abrams)

SF2986 (Higgins)

Chapter 475: relating to Hennepin County; providing for payment of county obligations by electronic transfer or credit card; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 383B.116, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 383B.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 5/16/00

Minnesota-Ontario legislative commission established.

HF2591* (Anderson, I.)

SF2415 (Lessard)

Chapter 484: relating to government; creating the Koochiching County economic development commission and changing the allocation of certain money to go to it; authorizing Yellow Medicine County to establish an economic development authority; changing economic development authority of certain nonmetropolitan counties; establishing a legislative commission on Minnesota-Ontario matters; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 298.17; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 3; and 469.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates (with qualifications)

Minor use metro airports expansion and upgrade authority modified.

HF849* (Haake)

SF751 (Novak)

Chapter 491: relating to metropolitan government; modifying the authority to expand or upgrade minor use airports; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 473.641, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 8/1/00



RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Revisor's bill.

HF4143 (Seifert, J.)

SF3819* (Knutson)

Chapter 499: relating to legislative enactments; correcting miscellaneous oversights, inconsistencies, ambiguities, unintended results, and technical errors; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 161.32, subdivision 7, as added; 256B.501, subdivision 13, as added; 268.059; 349.163, subdivision 9, as added; 462A.201, subdivision 2; and 477A.06, subdivision 3, as amended; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 123B.54, as amended; 125A.76, subdivision 1, as amended; 245.4871, subdivision 4, as amended; 256B.431, subdivi-

sion 28, as amended; 290.01, subdivision 19, as amended; and 477A.06, subdivision 1, as amended; Laws 1999, chapter 241, article 2, section 60, subdivision 14, as amended; chapter 243, article 1, section 2, as amended; and chapter 245, article 1, section 2, subdivision 8, as amended; and Laws 2000, chapter 296, section 1; chapter 429, section 1; chapter 444, article 1, section 6; chapter 461, article 17, section 14; chapter 463, section 23, subdivision 2; chapter 479, articles 1, section 2, subdivision 12; and 2, section 1; chapter 488, articles 8, section 2, subdivisions 4 and 6; and 10, section 37; chapter 489, articles 2, section 34; 5, section 28, subdivision 4; and 6, section 44, subdivision 1; and chapter 492, article 1, sections 1; 5, subdivisions 4 and 5; 12, subdivision 10; 22, subdivision 3; 23; 25; and 26, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes, section 58.135, as added; 2000 H.F. No. 2891, section 1, if enacted; repealing Laws 1999, chapter 241, article 1, section 64; and Laws 2000, chapter 492, article 1, section 7, subdivision 31.

Enactment: 5/30/00
Effective: various dates



TAXES

Wadena County truth-in-taxation process advertisement requirement penalty exemption.

HF3039 (Daggett)
SF2554* (Sams)

Chapter 258: relating to taxation; providing a one-time exemption from penalty for omission of the public advertisement requirement of the truth-in-taxation process for Wadena County.

Enactment: 3/13/00

Effective: upon local approval

Sales and use tax law recodified.

HF3234 (Abrams)
SF3091* (Murphy)

Chapter 418: relating to taxation; recodifying the sales and use tax laws; making style and form and clarifying changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 37.13; 115A.69, subdivision 6; 116A.25; 289A.31, subdivision 7; 360.035; 458A.09; 458A.30; 458D.23; 469.127; 473.448; 473.545; and

473.608, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 469.101, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 297A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 297A.01; 297A.02; 297A.022; 297A.023; 297A.03; 297A.04; 297A.041; 297A.06; 297A.065; 297A.07; 297A.09; 297A.10; 297A.11; 297A.12; 297A.13; 297A.135; 297A.14; 297A.141; 297A.15; 297A.16; 297A.17; 297A.18; 297A.21; 297A.211; 297A.213; 297A.22; 297A.23; 297A.24; 297A.25; 297A.2531; 297A.2545; 297A.255; 297A.256; 297A.2571; 297A.2572; 297A.2573; 297A.259; 297A.26; 297A.28; 297A.33, subdivision 2; 297A.44, subdivision 1; 297A.46; 297A.47; and 297A.48.

Enactment: 4/18/00

Effective: various dates

Public finance provisions modified.

HF4090 (Abrams)
SF3730* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 493: relating to public finance; authorizing certain investments by joint powers investment trusts; exempting certain airport obligations from the public sale requirement; providing for state payment of certain county debt obligations upon potential default and authorizing means for repayment by the county; extending sunset for self-executing special service district laws; authorizing special assessments for communications facilities; modifying authority to issue variable rate bonds; providing for replacement heating systems and related energy conservation measures in cities discontinuing district heating systems; making technical changes to description of area served by nonmetropolitan county economic development authorities; increasing authority for debt obligations for the financing of the Metropolitan Council's transit capital improvement program; altering qualifications for residential rental bonds; providing that the Uniform Commercial Code does not apply to certain government security interests; allowing certain cities to be eligible for replacement transit service; regulating 800 megahertz radio contract requirements; eliminating a limitation on the amount of certain grants; funding administration of Laws 2000, chapter 490, articles 4, 5, and 10; appropriating money and extending the availability of an appropriation; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 118A.05, subdivision 4; 360.036, subdivision 2; 428A.101; 429.021, subdivision 1; 474A.047, subdivision 1; and

475.78; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 473.39, subdivision 1g; and 475.56; Laws 2000, chapter 484, article 1, section 4, subdivisions 3 and 5; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 373; and 451; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 473.867, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 5/30/00

Effective: various dates

Tax and revenue recapture provisions corrected.

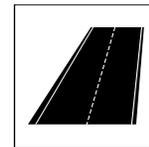
HF3024 (Abrams)

SF2693* (Belanger)

Chapter 496: relating to tobacco; regulating sales of certain cigarettes; prohibiting sales of certain cigarettes; defining contraband; providing a private cause of action; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 297F.21, subdivision 1, as amended by Laws 2000, chapter 490, article 10, section 20; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 325D.

Enactment: 5/30/00

Effective: 7/1/00



TRANSPORTATION POLICY

C. Elmer Anderson Memorial Highway designated.

HF2502* (Wenzel)
SF3207 (Samuelson)

Chapter 279: relating to highways; designating Brainerd bypass as C. Elmer Anderson Memorial Highway; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 161.14, subdivision 25, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 3/24/00

Effective: 8/1/00

Collector motor vehicles license plate option.

HF2824* (Haas)
SF2578 (Betzold)

Chapter 280: relating to motor vehicles; providing for one or two license plates on collector and similar vehicles at the owner's discretion; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.79.

Enactment: 3/24/00

Effective: 8/1/00

I-35 designation as 34th Infantry (Red Bull) Division Highway.

HF3156* (Workman)

SF2709 (Murphy)

Chapter 281: relating to highways; designating Trunk Highway 390, marked as Interstate 35, as the 34th Infantry (Red Bull) Division Highway; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 161.14, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 3/24/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**State vehicle identification requirements modified.**

HF3475 (Anderson, B.)

SF2813* (Betzold)

Chapter 287: relating to motor vehicles; modifying how state vehicles are identified; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 168.012, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 3/27/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Trunk Highway 4 designated as Richard J. Mathiowetz Memorial Highway.**

HF3142* (Swenson)

SF2844 (Frederickson)

Chapter 288: relating to highways; designating the Richard J. Mathiowetz Memorial Highway; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 161.14, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 3/28/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Collector vehicles authorized to display a blue light as part of rear brakes.**

HF3053* (Workman)

SF2508 (Murphy)

Chapter 293: relating to motor vehicles; allowing collector-type vehicles to display a blue light as part of brake light; amending Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 169.64, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 3/28/00**Effective:** 3/29/00**Public and private property entry authorized for the purposes of examinations and surveys.**

HF2936 (Workman)

SF2511* (Vickerman)

Chapter 334: relating to transportation; allowing entry on property for examination and survey; allowing towns to recover certain costs incurred in establishing cartways; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections

164.07, by adding a subdivision; and 164.08, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 4/4/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Recreational vehicles personal injury claims.**

HF3613 (Holberg)

SF3307* (Ranum)

Chapter 373: relating to transportation; providing for claims by person incurring injury to person or property while operating recreational vehicle on trunk highway right-of-way; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 3.736, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 4/13/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Motor vehicles required to be driven in the right-hand lane clarified.**

HF3091 (Tomassoni)

SF2484* (Day)

Chapter 425: relating to traffic regulations; requiring vehicles to be driven in the right-hand lane to the extent practicable; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.18, subdivision 7.

Vetoed: 4/20/00**Vehicle registration and titling provisions modified.**

HF2953 (Workman)

SF3023* (Kleis)

Chapter 426: relating to motor vehicles; modifying vehicle registration and titling provisions; modifying interstate commercial vehicle registration provisions to conform to interstate registration plan; conforming state open bottle law to federal law; allowing exception to requirement of school bus drivers to activate school bus stop signals; adopting federal odometer regulations; modifying provisions to conform to federal standards for emergency vehicle siren; modifying fee provisions; making technical and clarifying changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 168.012, subdivision 7; 168.017, subdivision 3; 168.09, subdivision 6; 168.1235, subdivisions 1 and 4; 168.1291; 168.13; 168.187, subdivision 8; 168.31, subdivision 4; 168.33, subdivision 7; 168.54, subdivisions 5 and 6; 168A.03; 168A.04, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 168A.06; 168A.13; 168A.14; 168A.31, subdivision 1; 169.122, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 169.443, subdivision 3; 169.68; 169.781, subdivision 3; 171.20, subdivision 4; and 325E.15; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 168.15,

subdivision 1; 168.16; and 171.29, subdivision 2; Laws 1995, chapter 264, article 2, section 44, as amended; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 168.1292.

Enactment: 4/20/00**Effective:** various dates**Utility-owned vehicles exempted from specified weight restrictions.**

HF3274 (Workman)

SF2785* (Murphy)

Chapter 433: relating to motor vehicles; exempting certain utility-owned vehicles and recycling vehicles from certain weight restrictions; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 169.825, by adding a subdivision; and 169.87, by adding subdivisions.

Enactment: 4/24/00**Effective:** 4/25/00 (repealed 6/1/03)**Midwest Interstate Passenger Rail Compact adopted.**

HF3688 (Molnau)

SF2956* (Kiscaden)

Chapter 459: relating to transportation; adopting Midwest Interstate Passenger Rail Compact; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 218.011, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 218.

Enactment: 5/11/00**Effective:** 8/1/00**Omnibus transportation finance bill.**

HF2891* (Molnau)

SF2678 (Johnson, D.E.)

Chapter 479: relating to transportation; appropriating money for transportation, public safety, and other purposes; modifying previous appropriations; providing for bonding for highways; requiring studies and reports; establishing working group to assess impact of DM&E rail line project; establishing major transportation projects commission; repealing sunset of provision authorizing certain lights on top of delivery vehicles; providing for approval of and payment under supplemental goods or services agreements of the commissioner of transportation; authorizing suspension of motor vehicle registration when tax is paid by dishonored check; exempting dealers in firefighting equipment from motor vehicle dealer licensing; providing for inspection of vehicles of motor carriers; providing for photo identification equipment for driver's license agents; restricting expenditures on commuter rail; restricting

application for federal aid for Hiawatha Avenue light-rail transit; modifying provisions relating to prepaid, temporary, vehicle identification cards for motor carrier vehicles; authorizing naming rights for light-rail transit stations; restricting expenditures from trunk highway fund; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 161.20, subdivision 3; 161.32, by adding a subdivision; 167.50, subdivision 2; 168.27, subdivision 8; 169.781, by adding a subdivision; 221.131, subdivision 4; 221.132; and 473.405, subdivision 4; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 144E.29; 144E.31, subdivision 3; 168.17; 171.061, subdivision 4; 174.88; and 221.0252, subdivision 7; Laws 1999, chapter 216, article 1, sections 1 and 7, subdivisions 1 and 3; chapter 223, article 1, sections 1 and 2, subdivisions 1 and 4; chapter 238, article 1, sections 1; 2, subdivision 12; 5; and 7; article 2, section 93; chapter 241, article 10, section 5, subdivision 2; chapter 245, article 1, sections 1 and 6; and chapter 250, article 1, sections 1 and 2, subdivisions 1 and 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 174.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: 7/1/00

Line-item veto

Page 8, Art. 1, Sec. 5, Lines 4-16

Real property plats county review and approval clarified.

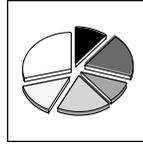
HF672 (Kuisle)

SF702* (Vickerman)

Chapter 497: relating to transportation; authorizing county review of plats on real property that is bordering existing or proposed county highways; authorizing dispute resolution between city and county; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 462.358, subdivision 3b; and 505.03, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 505.08, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/30/00

Effective: 8/1/00



WAYS & MEANS

Claims against the state payments provided.

HF3952 (Ozment)

SF3533* (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 365: relating to claims against the state; providing for payment of various claims; appropriating money.

Enactment: 4/11/00

Effective: 4/12/00

Omnibus tax bill.

HF4127* (Abrams)

SF2657 (Johnson, D.J.)

Chapter 490: relating to financing state and local government; providing a sales tax rebate; providing agricultural assistance; extending the time to qualify for and making certain other changes to the 1999 sales tax rebate and 1999 agricultural assistance; providing agricultural assistance; reducing individual income tax rates; making changes to income, franchise, withholding, sales and use, property, motor vehicle sales and registration, mortgage registry, health care provider, motor fuels, cigarette and tobacco, liquor, insurance premiums, lawful gambling, tacomite production, estate, and special taxes; limiting certain maximum motor vehicle registration tax amounts; changing and allowing tax credits, subtractions, and exemptions; conforming with changes in federal income tax provisions; providing for allocation and apportionment of income; changing property tax valuation, assessment, levy, classification, homestead, credit, aid, exemption, deferral, review, appeal, abatement, and distribution provisions; changing levy authority; reducing rates on lawful gambling taxes; changing tax-increment financing and housing improvement area provisions; providing special authority for certain political subdivisions; transferring money to the Minnesota Minerals 21st Century Fund; providing for a grant to the city of Richfield to be used for acquisition of certain residential property; changing and clarifying tax administration, collection, enforcement, interest, and penalty provisions; authorizing certain special

assessments; changing revenue recapture provisions; modifying certain aids to local units of government; changing county reporting requirements; providing certain duties and powers to the commissioner of revenue, the state auditor, and to the attorney general; defining terms; classifying data; requiring studies; transferring certain funds; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 8.30; 16A.46; 60A.15, subdivision 1; 97A.061, by adding subdivisions; 115A.557, subdivision 3; 168.013, subdivision 1a; 270.063, by adding a subdivision; 270.072, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 270A.03, subdivision 7; 270A.07, subdivision 1; 272.115, subdivision 1; 273.111, subdivision 3; 273.124, by adding a subdivision; 273.125, subdivision 8; 273.1399, subdivision 1; 273.37, subdivision 3; 275.066; 276.19, subdivision 1; 289A.08, by adding a subdivision; 289A.20, subdivision 2; 289A.26, subdivision 1; 289A.35; 289A.60, subdivisions 1, 14, and 15; 290.01, subdivisions 19c, 19d, and 19e; 290.015, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 290.06, subdivision 22, and by adding subdivisions; 290.0671, subdivision 6, and by adding a subdivision; 290.0672, subdivisions 1 and 2; 290.17, subdivision 2; 290.92, subdivisions 3, 19, 28, and 29; 290B.04, by adding a subdivision; 290B.05, subdivision 3; 290B.07; 290B.08, subdivisions 1 and 2; 290B.09, subdivision 2; 295.50, subdivision 9b; 295.58; 296A.03, subdivision 5; 296A.21, subdivisions 2 and 3; 296A.22, subdivision 6; 297A.01, subdivisions 13 and 15; 297A.15, by adding a subdivision; 297A.25, subdivisions 5, 16, 34, and by adding subdivisions; 297B.01, subdivision 7; 297B.03; 297B.09, subdivision 1; 297E.02, by adding a subdivision; 297F.01, subdivisions 7, 14, 17, and by adding subdivisions; 297F.08, subdivisions 2, 5, 8, and 9; 297F.09, subdivisions 1 and 2; 297F.13, subdivision 4; 297F.21, subdivisions 1 and 3; 428A.11, by adding subdivisions; 428A.13, subdivisions 1 and 3; 428A.14, subdivision 1; 428A.15; 428A.16; 428A.17; 428A.19; 428A.21; 429.011, subdivisions 2a and 5; 429.021, subdivision 1; 429.031, subdivision 1; 469.040, by adding a subdivision; 469.115; 469.1734, subdivision 4; 469.174, subdivisions 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 22; 469.175, subdivisions 1a, 2, 2a, 3, 5, and 6; 469.176, subdivision 1b, and by adding a subdivision; 469.1761, subdivision 4; 469.1763, subdivision 2; 469.177, subdivision 1; 469.1771, subdivision 2a, and by adding a subdivision; 469.1813, subdivision 4; 477A.06, subdivision 3; 477A.11, subdivision 1; 477A.12;

477A.13; and 477A.14; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, sections 16D.09, subdivision 2; 168.012, subdivision 1; 270.65; 270A.03, subdivision 2; 270A.07, subdivision 2; 272.02, subdivision 39, and by adding a subdivision; 273.124, subdivisions 1, 8, and 14; 273.13, subdivisions 24 and 25; 273.1382, subdivision 1b; 273.1398, subdivision 4a; 275.70, subdivision 5; 275.71, subdivision 4; 287.01, subdivision 2; 289A.02, subdivision 7; 289A.20, subdivision 4; 289A.55, subdivision 9; 290.01, subdivisions 19, 19b, and 31; 290.06, subdivisions 2c and 2d; 290.0671, subdivision 1; 290.0675, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 290.091, subdivisions 1, 2, and 6;

290A.03, subdivision 15; 290B.03, subdivision 1; 290B.05, subdivision 1; 291.005, subdivision 1; 295.53, subdivision 1; 297A.25, subdivisions 9 and 11; 297E.02, subdivisions 1, 4, and 6; 297F.08, subdivision 8a; 298.24, subdivision 1; 383D.74, subdivision 2; 469.1771, subdivision 1; 469.1813, subdivisions 1 and 6; 477A.011, subdivision 36; 477A.03, subdivision 2; and 477A.06, subdivision 1; Laws 1987, chapter 402, section 2, subdivisions 1, 4, and 5; Laws 1988, chapter 645, section 3, as amended; Laws 1997, chapter 231, article 1, section 19; Laws 1999, chapter 112, section 1, subdivisions 1, 2, and 7; Laws 1999, chapter 112, section 2; Laws 1999,

chapter 243, article 1, section 2; Laws 1999, chapter 243, article 6, section 18; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 273; 278; and 477A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 270.072, subdivision 5; 270.075, subdivisions 3 and 4; 270.083; 273.127; 273.1316; 297F.09, subdivision 6; 297G.09, subdivision 5; 469.055, subdivision 5; 469.101, subdivision 21; 469.135; 469.136; 469.137; 469.138; 469.139; 469.140; 469.174, subdivision 13; 469.175, subdivision 6a; and 469.176, subdivision 4a; Minnesota Rules, part 8160.0300, subpart 4.

Enactment: 5/15/00

Effective: various dates

Minnesota House of Representatives 2000 Members

District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (651) 296-	District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (651) 296-
49A Abeler, Jim (R)	581	1729	33A Lindner, Arlon (R)	417	7806
45A Abrams, Ron (R)	585	9934	47A Luther, Darlene (DFL)	371	3751
19B Anderson, Bruce (R)	411	5063	67A Mahoney, Tim (DFL)	223	4277
3A Anderson, Irv (DFL)	343	4936	55A Mares, Harry (R)	401	5363
6A Bakk, Thomas (Tom) (DFL)	345	2190	65B Mariani, Carlos (DFL)	209	9714
59A Biernat, Len (DFL)	303	4219	57B Marko, Sharon (DFL)	221	3135
30B Bishop, Dave (R)	453	0573	55B McCollum, Betty (DFL)	239	1188
25B Boudreau, Lynda (R)	473	8237	36B McElroy, Dan (R)	437	4212
30A Bradley, Fran (R)	559	9249	54A McGuire, Mary Jo (DFL)	259	4342
53B Broecker, Sherry (R)	533	7153	39B Milbert, Bob (DFL)	243	4192
35B Buesgens, Mark (R)	415	1072	35A Molnau, Carol L. (R)	443	8872
46B Carlson, Lyndon R. (DFL)	283	4255	21B Mulder, Richard (R)	515	4336
47B Carruthers, Phil (DFL)	217	3709	58A Mullery, Joe (DFL)	387	4262
10B Cassell, George (R)	421	4317	8A Murphy, Mary (DFL)	357	2676
52A Chaudhary, Satveer (DFL)	311	4331	20A Ness, Robert "Bob" (R)	509	4344
23A Clark, James T. (R)	583	9303	10A Nornes, Bud (R)	471	4946
61A Clark, Karen (DFL)	307	0294	19A Olson, Mark (R)	501	4237
11A Daggett, Roxann (R)	439	4293	16A Opatz, Joe (DFL)	279	6612
31B Davids, Gregory M. (R)	367	9278	60B Orfield, Myron (DFL)	377	9281
65A Dawkins, Andy (DFL)	215	5158	29B Osskopp, Mike (R)	449	9236
14A Dehler, Steve (R)	491	7808	66A Osthoff, Tom (DFL)	273	4224
29A Dempsey, Jerry (R)	549	8635	11B Otremba, Mary Ellen (DFL)	393	3201
27A Dorman, Dan (R)	579	8216	37A Ozment, Dennis (R)	479	4306
24A Dorn, John (DFL)	201	3248	42B Paulsen, Erik (R)	445	7449
64A Entenza, Matt (DFL)	213	8799	38B Pawlenty, Tim (R)	459	4128
42A Erhardt, Ron (R)	591	4363	64B Paymar, Michael (DFL)	211	4199
17A Erickson, Sondra (R)	407	6746	32A Pelowski Jr., Gene (DFL)	295	8637
1B Finseth, Tim (R)	517	9918	13B Peterson, Doug (DFL)	287	4228
44A Folliard, Betty (DFL)	281	3964	39A Pugh, Thomas W. (DFL)	267	6828
4A Fuller, Doug (R)	525	5516	46A Rest, Ann H. (DFL)	277	4176
36A Gerlach, Chris (R)	531	5506	28A Reuter, Doug (IND)	567	5368
63B Gleason, Mark S. (DFL)	313	5375	44B Rhodes, Jim (R)	409	9889
9A Goodno, Kevin (R)	563	5515	32B Rifenberg, Michelle (R)	423	1069
58B Gray, Gregory (DFL)	229	8659	18A Rostberg, Jim (R)	545	5364
62A Greenfield, Lee (DFL)	207	0173	5A Rukavina, Tom (DFL)	375	0170
54B Greiling, Mindy (DFL)	253	5387	17B Schumacher, Leslie J. (DFL)	327	5377
26A Gunther, Bob (R)	379	3240	41A Seagren, Alice (R)	477	7803
52B Haake, Barb (R)	429	0141	57A Seifert, Jim (R)	577	7807
48A Haas, Bill (R)	569	5513	21A Seifert, Marty (R)	593	5374
50A Hackbarth, Tom (R)	575	2439	2B Skoe, Rod (DFL)	321	4265
22B Harder, Elaine (R)	487	5373	62B Skoglund, Wes (DFL)	251	4330
12A Hasskamp, Kris (DFL)	353	4333	34A Smith, Steve (R)	503	9188
66B Hausman, Alice (DFL)	245	3824	3B Solberg, Loren A. (DFL)	309	2365
8B Hilty, Bill (DFL)	241	4308	33B Stanek, Rich (R)	543	5502
37B Holberg, Mary Liz (R)	433	6926	14B Stang, Doug (R)	597	4373
56A Holsten, Mark William (R)	381	3018	24B Storm, Julie (R)	527	7065
4B Howes, Larry (R)	431	2451	28B Sviggum, Steve (R)	463	2273
6B Huntley, Thomas (DFL)	351	2228	7A Swapinski, Dale (DFL)	331	4282
7B Jaros, Mike (DFL)	291	4246	23B Swenson, Howard (R)	539	8634
18B Jennings, Loren Geo (DFL)	237	0518	43B Sykora, Barb (R)	403	4315
48B Johnson, Alice M. (DFL)	349	5510	50B Tingelstad, Kathy (R)	507	5369
15A Juhnke, Al (DFL)	329	6206	5B Tomassoni, David J. (DFL)	233	0172
59B Kahn, Phyllis (DFL)	255	4257	67B Trimble, Steve (DFL)	289	4201
26B Kalis, Henry J. (DFL)	317	4240	25A Tuma, John (R)	369	4229
60A Kelliher, Margaret Anderson (DFL)	231	0171	1A Tunheim, Jim (DFL)	335	9635
20B Kielkucki, Tony (R)	521	1534	34B Van Dellen, Henry Todd (R)	571	5511
16B Knoblach, Jim (R)	451	6316	51B Vandever, Ray (R)	529	4124
49B Koskinen, Luanne (DFL)	301	4231	63A Wagenius, Jean (DFL)	227	4200
53A Krinkie, Philip (R)	365	2907	61B Wejcman, Linda (DFL)	203	7152
15B Kubly, Gary W. (DFL)	315	4346	12B Wenzel, Stephen G. (DFL)	389	4247
31A Kuisle, William (R)	565	4378	51A Westerberg, Andrew (R)	523	4226
56B Larsen, Peg (R)	551	4244	9B Westfall, Robert L. (Bob) (R)	553	6829
40A Larson, Dan (DFL)	225	7158	13A Westrom, Torrey (R)	557	4929
27B Leighton, Rob (DFL)	261	4193	38A Wilkin, Tim (R)	413	3533
40B Lenczewski, Ann (DFL)	337	4218	22A Winter, Ted (DFL)	247	5505
45B Leppik, Peggy (R)	485	7026	41B Wolf, Ken (R)	359	5185
2A Lieder, Bernie L. (DFL)	323	5091	43A Workman, Tom (R)	537	5066

*All rooms are in the State Office Building unless otherwise noted.
St. Paul, MN 55155

Minnesota Senate 2000 Members

District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (651) 296-	District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (651) 296-
66 Anderson, Ellen R. (DFL)	G-24 Cap.	5537	8 Lourey, Becky (DFL)	G-9 Cap.	0293
41 Belanger Jr., William V. (R)	113 SOB	5975	54 Marty, John (DFL)	326 Cap.	5645
13 Berg, Charles A. (IND)	G-51 SOB	5094	39 Metzzen, James P. (DFL)	303 Cap.	4370
61 Berglin, Linda (DFL)	309 Cap.	4261	2 Moe, Roger D. (DFL)	208 Cap.	2577
48 Betzold, Don (DFL)	306 Cap.	2556	29 Murphy, Steve (DFL)	301 Cap.	4264
64 Cohen, Richard J. (DFL)	317 Cap.	5931	25 Neuville, Thomas M. (R)	123 SOB	1279
28 Day, Dick (R)	147 SOB	9457	52 Novak, Steven G. (DFL)	322 Cap.	4334
20 Dille, Steve (R)	103 SOB	4131	43 Oliver, Edward C. (R)	121 SOB	4837
14 Fischbach, Michelle L. (R)	15 SOB	2084	34 Olson, Gen (R)	119 SOB	1282
62 Flynn, Carol (DFL)	120 Cap.	4274	19 Ourada, Mark (R)	145 SOB	5981
49 Foley, Leo (DFL)	G-9 Cap.	4154	65 Pappas, Sandra L. (DFL)	120 Cap.	1802
23 Frederickson, Dennis R. (R)	139 SOB	8138	37 Pariseau, Pat (R)	109 SOB	5252
50 Hanson, Paula E. (DFL)	328 Cap.	3219	27 Piper, Pat (DFL)	G-9 Cap.	9248
58 Higgins, Linda I. (DFL)	227 Cap.	9246	59 Pogemiller, Lawrence J. (DFL)	235 Cap.	7809
24 Hottinger, John C. (DFL)	120 Cap.	6153	57 Price, Leonard R. (DFL)	235 Cap.	297-8060
5 Janezich, Jerry R. (DFL)	328 Cap.	8017	63 Ranum, Jane B. (DFL)	306 Cap.	297-8061
40 Johnson, Dave (DFL)	111 Cap.	9261	18 Ring, Twyla (DFL)	G-9 Cap.	5419
15 Johnson, Dean E. (DFL)	124 Cap.	3826	45 Robertson, Martha R. (R)	125 SOB	4314
6 Johnson, Douglas J. (DFL)	205 Cap.	8881	35 Robling, Claire A. (R)	151 SOB	4123
46 Junge, Ember R. (DFL)	205 Cap.	2889	53 Runbeck, Linda (R)	107 SOB	1253
44 Kelley, Steve (DFL)	321 Cap.	297-8065	11 Sams, Dallas C. (DFL)	328 Cap.	297-8063
67 Kelly, Randy C. (DFL)	323 Cap.	5285	12 Samuelson, Don (DFL)	124 Cap.	4875
32 Kierlin, Bob (R)	127 SOB	5649	31 Scheevel, Kenric J. (R)	129 SOB	3903
4 Kinkel, Anthony G. "Tony" (DFL)	G-24 Cap.	4913	47 Scheid, Linda (DFL)	317 Cap.	8869
30 Kiscaden, Sheila M. (R)	135 SOB	4848	7 Solon, Sam G. (DFL)	303 Cap.	4188
16 Kleis, Dave (R)	143 SOB	6455	60 Spear, Allan H. (DFL)	120 Cap.	4191
36 Knutson, David L. (R)	133 SOB	4120	17 Stevens, Dan (R)	105 SOB	8075
51 Krentz, Jane (DFL)	235 Cap.	7061	1 Stumpf, LeRoy A. (DFL)	G-24 Cap.	8660
56 Laidig, Gary W. (R)	141 SOB	4351	42 Terwilliger, Roy (R)	115 SOB	6238
9 Langseth, Keith (DFL)	122 Cap.	3205	22 Vickerman, Jim (DFL)	226 Cap.	5650
10 Larson, Cal (R)	153 SOB	5655	38 Wiener, Deanna L. (DFL)	303 Cap.	297-8073
21 Lesewski, Arlene J. (R)	131 SOB	4125	55 Wiger, Charles W. (DFL)	325 Cap.	6820
3 Lessard, Bob (DFL)	111 Cap.	4136	26 Ziegler, Don (R)	149 SOB	5713
33 Limmer, Warren (R)	25 SOB	2159			

*Capitol or State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155

Minnesota House and Senate Membership

1 A • Rep. Jim Tunheim-DFL B • Rep. Tim Finseth-R Sen. LeRoy A. Stumpf-DFL	15 A • Rep. Al Juhnke-DFL B • Rep. Gary W. Kubby-DFL Sen. Dean E. Johnson-DFL	29 A • Rep. Jerry Dempsey-R B • Rep. Mike Osskopp-R Sen. Steve Murphy-DFL	43 A • Rep. Tom Workman-R B • Rep. Barb Sykora-R Sen. Edward C. Oliver-R	57 A • Rep. Jim Seifert-R B • Rep. Sharon Marko-DFL Sen. Leonard R. Price-DFL
2 A • Rep. Bernie L. Lieder-BDFL B • Rep. Rod Skoe-DFL Sen. Roger D. Moe-DFL	16 A • Rep. Joe Opatz-DFL B • Rep. Jim Knobloch-R Sen. Dave Kleis-R	30 A • Rep. Fran Bradley-R B • Rep. Dave Bishop-R Sen. Sheila M. Kiscaden-R	44 A • Rep. Betty Follardi-DFL B • Rep. Jim Rhodes-R Sen. Steve Kelley-DFL	58 A • Rep. Joe Mullery-DFL B • Rep. Gregory Gray-DFL Sen. Linda I. Higgins-DFL
3 A • Rep. Irv Anderson-DFL B • Rep. Loren A. Solberg-DFL Sen. Bob Lessard-DFL	17 A • Rep. Sondra Erickson-R B • Rep. Leslie J. Schumacher-DFL Sen. Dan Stevens-R	31 A • Rep. William Kuisle-R B • Rep. Gregory M. Davids-R Sen. Kenric J. Scheevel-R	45 A • Rep. Ron Abrams-R B • Rep. Peggy Leppik-R Sen. Martha R. Robertson-R	59 A • Rep. Len Biernat-DFL B • Rep. Phyllis Kahn-DFL Sen. Lawrence J. Pogemiller-DFL
4 A • Rep. Doug Fuller-R B • Rep. Larry Howes-R Sen. Anthony G. Kinkel-DFL	18 A • Rep. Jim Rostberg-R B • Rep. Loren Geo Jennings-DFL Sen. Twyla Ring-DFL	32 A • Rep. Gene Pelowski Jr.-DFL B • Rep. Michelle Rifenberg-R Sen. Bob Kierlin-R	46 A • Rep. Ann H. Rest-DFL B • Rep. Lyndon R. Carlson-DFL Sen. Ember R. Junge-DFL	60 A • Rep. Margaret Anderson Kelliher-DFL B • Rep. Myron Orfield-DFL Sen. Allan H. Spear-DFL
5 A • Rep. Tom Rukavina-DFL B • Rep. David J. Tomassoni-DFL Sen. Jerry R. Janezich-DFL	19 A • Rep. Mark Olson-R B • Rep. Bruce Anderson-R Sen. Mark Ourada-R	33 A • Rep. Arlon Lindner-R B • Rep. Rich Stanek-R Sen. Warren Limmer-R	47 A • Rep. Darlene Luther-DFL B • Rep. Phil Carruthers-DFL Sen. Linda Scheid-DFL	61 A • Rep. Karen Clark-DFL B • Rep. Andrew Wejman-DFL Sen. Linda Berglin-DFL
6 A • Rep. Thomas (Tom) Bakk-DFL B • Rep. Thomas Huntley-DFL Sen. Douglas J. Johnson-DFL	20 A • Rep. Robert "Bob" Ness-R B • Rep. Tony Kielkucki-R Sen. Steve Dille-R	34 A • Rep. Steve Smith-R B • Rep. Henry Todd Van Dellen-R Sen. Gen Olson-R	48 A • Rep. Bill Haas-R B • Rep. Alice M. Johnson-DFL Sen. Don Betzold-DFL	62 A • Rep. Lee Greenfield-DFL B • Rep. Wes Skoglund-DFL Sen. Carol Flynn-DFL
7 A • Rep. Dale Swapinski-DFL B • Rep. Mike Jaros-DFL Sen. Sam G. Solon-DFL	21 A • Rep. Marty Seifert-R B • Rep. Richard Mulder-R Sen. Arlene J. Lesewski-R	35 A • Rep. Carol L. Molnar-R B • Rep. Mark Buesgens-R Sen. Claire A. Robling-R	49 A • Rep. Jim Abeler-R B • Rep. Luanne Koskinen-DFL Sen. Leo Foley-DFL	63 A • Rep. Jean Wagenius-DFL B • Rep. Mark S. Gleason-DFL Sen. Jane B. Ranum-DFL
8 A • Rep. Mary Murphy-DFL B • Rep. Bill Hilty-DFL Sen. Becky Lourey-DFL	22 A • Rep. Ted Winter-DFL B • Rep. Elaine Harder-R Sen. Jim Vickerman-DFL	36 A • Rep. Chris Gerlach-R B • Rep. Dan McElroy-R Sen. David L. Knutson-R	50 A • Rep. Tom Hackbarth-R B • Rep. Kathy Tingelstad-R Sen. Paula E. Hanson-DFL	64 A • Rep. Matt Entenza-DFL B • Rep. Michael Paymar-DFL Sen. Richard J. Cohen-DFL
9 A • Rep. Kevin Goodno-R B • Rep. Robert L. (Bob) Westfall-R Sen. Keith Langseth-DFL	23 A • Rep. James T. Clark-R B • Rep. Howard Swenson-R Sen. Dennis R. Frederickson-R	37 A • Rep. Dennis Ozment-R B • Rep. Mary Liz Holberg-R Sen. Pat Pariseau-R	51 A • Rep. Andrew Westerberg-R B • Rep. Ray Vandever-R Sen. Jane Krentz-DFL	65 A • Rep. Andy Dawkins-DFL B • Rep. Carlos Mariani-DFL Sen. Sandra L. Pappas-DFL
10 A • Rep. Bud Nornes-R B • Rep. George Cassell-R Sen. Cal Larson-R	24 A • Rep. John Dorn-DFL B • Rep. Julie Storm-R Sen. John C. Hottinger-DFL	38 A • Rep. Tim Wilkin-R B • Rep. Tim Pavlenty-R Sen. Deanna L. Wiener-DFL	52 A • Rep. Satveer Chaudhary-DFL B • Rep. Barb Haake-R Sen. Steven G. Novak-DFL	66 A • Rep. Tom Osthoff-DFL B • Rep. Alice Hausman-DFL Sen. Ellen R. Anderson-DFL
11 A • Rep. Roxann Daggett-R B • Rep. Mary Ellen Otremba-DFL Sen. Dallas C. Sams-DFL	25 A • Rep. John Tuma-R B • Rep. Lynda Boudreau-R Sen. Thomas M. Neuville-R	39 A • Rep. Thomas W. Pugh-DFL B • Rep. Bob Milbert-DFL Sen. James P. Metzzen-DFL	53 A • Rep. Philip Krinkie-R B • Rep. Sherry Broecker-R Sen. Linda Runbeck-R	67 A • Rep. Tim Mahoney-DFL B • Rep. Steve Trimble-DFL Sen. Randy C. Kelly-DFL
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14 A • Rep. Steve Dehler-R B • Rep. Doug Stang-R Sen. Michelle L. Fischbach-R	28 A • Rep. Doug Reuter-IND B • Rep. Steve Sviggum-R Sen. Dick Day-R	42 A • Rep. Ron Erhardt-R B • Rep. Erik Paulsen-R Sen. Roy Terwilliger-R	56 A • Rep. Mark William Holsten-R B • Rep. Peg Larsen-R Sen. Gary W. Laidig-R	

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Chapter Index

CH#	HF#	SF#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
Res. 4	4060	2348*		91
Res. 5	4178	3835*		91
251	2980	2763*	38	102
252	2634	2411*		116
253	2521	2320*	61	116
254	76	86*		101
255	2067*	2071	22	98
256	2722*	2502		116
257	2535*	2291		116
258	3039	2554*		119
259	3338*	2907		116
260	2749*	2464		93
261	2642*	2552		114
262	2774	2485*	24	99
263	2680	2465*	28	105
264	3232	2692*		93
265	2603	2346*	38	102
266	2723*	2528		116
267	3236*	3236	59	109
268	979*	2059	51	114
269	1865*	2094	58	94
270	2815*	2386		99
271	3064	2776*		108
272	3762	3355*		105
273	2927*	2685		117
274	3766*	3676	16	99
275	2873*	2516	61	117
276	3113*	3089	48	109
277	118*	160	76	105
278	2505*	2289	63	102
279	2502*	3207	70	119
280	2824*	2578	70	119
281	3156*	2709	71	120
282	3132*	2890	51	114
283	2836*	2982		105
284	3222*	3117		109
285	3332*	3120	10	91
286	3433*	3292	63	117
287	3475	2813*		120
288	3142*	2844	71	120
289	2687	2652*	29	96
290	3016	2756*		117
291	3003	3097*	24	99
292	3421*	2779		96
293	3053*	2508	69	120
294	3196*	2978		110
295	3375	3161*	57	110
296	3188	3253*	53	110
297	3281	2691*	45	105
298	2909	2365*	48	110
299	3370	3330*	23	99
300	3219	2903*	34	105
301	1333	2193*	17	96
302	2785	2821*	45	105
303	2883	2579*	48	110
304	2675	2569*	56	96
305	3399	3145*		117
306	2588	2326*	43	105
307	3209*	2699	49	110
308	3352	3586*	37	102
309	2719*	2436	56	96
310	2809*	2631	54, 77	110
311	2688*	2769	19	115
312	3226	2896*	53	110
313	2994	2748*	47	110
314	3212	2734*	54	110

CH#	HF#	SF#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
315	3048	2868*	52	110
316	3107	2634*	34	94
317	3306	3549*	50	111
318	3023	2701*	35	99
319	3365	2941*	47	111
320	3220	2510*		94
321	3596	3369*	30	102
322	3310	3055*	56	111
323	3290	2894*	28	114
324	3555	3283*	64	102
325	1590*	1952	35	99
326	2819	2444*	44	103
327	3103	3005*		111
328	3152	2905*	61	117
329	3169*	3167		117
330	2670*	2566	53	111
331	3868	3260*	10	92
332	4076	2653*	44	105
333	2940*	2735	16	103
334	2936	2511*		120
335	3327	2676*		117
336	3571	2828*	35	99
337	2559	2546*	32	103
338	3342	3025*	48	111
339	3134*	2857	30	103
340	3122*	2901		111
341	3510*	3378	36	103
342	2656*	3441	18	96
343	3806	3554*	57	114
344	465	624*	64	99
345	2803*	3119	29	94
346	2969	2803*	15	114
347	3477	2499*	55	111
348	2761	3379*		103
349	2643	2767*	56	111
350	2974	3203*		96
351	2639	2397*	47	111
352	3584	3354*	51	114
353	3052	2850*		111
354	2751	3455*	23	99
355	3347	2989*		94
356	3795	3478*		117
357	3119	2725*	58	94
358	1267	1126*	59	94
359	3457	2858*	23	99
360	3202	2789*	16	117
361	947	1038*	49	112
362	3208	2723*		94
363	3626	3428*		112
364	3537	3198*	55	112
365	3952	3533*	45	121
366	3303	3566*	67	100
367	3756	3423*	56	96
368	3331*	2980	22	100
369	1326*	1130		112
370	3576*	3361		103
371	3109*	3699		97
372	3517	2742*	58	94
373	3613	3307*	70	120
374	2807	2514*	38	103
375	2613	2949*	33	103
376	3520	3290*	31	103
377	3950	3154*	59	100
378	2707	3348*	46	112
379	3903	2987*		97
380	2822	2547*	43	106

CH#	HF#	SF#	Highlights Page	Summary Page	CH#	HF#	SF#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
381	2888*	2573		103	442	2968	3139*	71	106
382	1493	83*	31	103	443	2757*	2614	29	98
383	262	76*	75	100	444	3311	3169*	33	95
384	3195	3701*	50	106	445	3550	3178*		101
385	3174	3195*		92	446	3586	2951*	61	118
386	3082	3150*		114	447	3960	3644*	28	114
387	2981	2848*		106	448	3629	2385*	76	113
388	3566	3291*	74	94	449	3020*	3199		113
389	562	619*		97	450	3047*	2944		95
390	3554	3138*		106	451	2833*	2891		101
391	3424	3346*		94	452	3997	3300*	34	95
392	3597	2795*		106	453	3726	3386*	50	114
393	3328	2877*		104	454	3378	2570*		118
394	3075	2655*		100	455	2673	2521*	61	118
395	3066	2783*	17	97	456	1748	1870*		98
396	3260	2968*		117	457	3445	3257*		106
397	2229	884*	76	94	458	3345	3016*	33	95
398	3964	3626*		97	459	3688	2956*	69	120
399	1394	1495*		97	460	3839*	2474	46	113
400	1662	1896*		112	461	2999	2796*		107
401	3176	3410*	18	112	462	2489*	3093	62	118
402	3263	3082*		117	463	3046*	2950	36	102
403	3519	2794*		95	464	3557*	2836		107
404	3318	3018*	34	95	465	3250	3028*		113
405	3577	3116*		95	466	2962	3036*	38	104
406	304	173*		104	467	2826*	2673		107
407	2570	3259*	51	106	468	3501*	2811	44	115
408	3512	3108*	58	100	469	3000	3234*	43	107
409	2731*	2753	15	97	470	3534*	3070	9	92
410	2935	2363*		112	471	47	11*	22	96
411	3825	3338*	23	100	472	2655	2845*	21	101
412	3652	3387*	76	108	473	866	1288*	37	104
413	1383	1231*	49	112	474	3409*	2841	54	113
414	3633*	3550		106	475	3229*	2986	63	118
415	1947	1618*		97	476	2516*	3580		101
416	2791	2471*		117	477	3312*	3223	10, 20	92
417	2846	3272*	64	97	478	2995	2677*	24	101
418	3234	3091*		119	479	2891*	3793	68, 78	120
419	1834	1699*	44	106	480	2880	2854*	58	96
420	3495	2972*	45	106	481	2797	2575*	10	92
421	2945	2615*	52	112	482	3057	2893*	15	115
422	1631	1202*	48	112	483	3505*	3092		98
423	2555	1733*	57	95	484	2591*	2415	60	118
424	3901*	3769	52	114	485	3213*	2878	31	104
425	3091	2484*	77	120	486	2991	3002*	63	104
426	2953	3023*	16	120	487	988	1048*		98
427	2973	2870*	11	97	488	2699*	3021	39, 77	108
428	2889	2683*		104	489	3800*	3559	25	115
429	2671*	2567	54	113	490	4127*	2657	65	121
430	2563*	2381	19	95	491	849*	751	62	118
431	2830*	2771	22	100	492	4078*	3811	11, 77	92
432	3786	2456*		118	493	4090	3730*	60	119
433	3274	2785*	70	120	494	3642*	2847		113
434	3292	2946*	29	104	495	3516*	3071		104
435	3692*	3443	9	92	496	3024	2693*		119
436	2451*	2271	17	98	497	672	702*		121
437	1067	551*	21	100	498	3110*	2679	28	108
438	2713	2686*	14	113	499	4143	3819*		118
439	3497*	3539	45	106	500	3618	3286*	27	102
440	3974	3581*	15	98	501	3102	2826*		108
441	2958	2830*	23	101					

House File Index

HF#	SF#	CH#	Highlights Page	Summary Page	HF#	SF#	CH#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
47	11*	471	22	96	2757*	2614	443	29	98
76	86*	254		101	2761	3379*	348		103
118*	160	277	76	105	2774	2485*	262	24	99
262	76*	383	75	100	2785	2821*	302	45	105
304	173*	406		104	2791	2471*	416		117
465	624*	344	64	99	2797	2575*	481	10	92
562	619*	389		97	2803*	3119	345	29	94
672	702*	497		121	2807	2514*	374	38	103
849*	751	491	62	118	2809*	2631	310	54, 77	110
866	1288*	473	37	104	2815*	2386	270		99
947	1038*	361	49	112	2819	2444*	326	44	103
979*	2059	268	51	114	2822	2547*	380	43	106
988	1048*	487		98	2824*	2578	280	70	119
1067	551*	437	21	100	2826*	2673	467		107
1267	1126*	358	59	94	2830*	2771	431	22	100
1326*	1130	369		112	2833*	2891	451		101
1333	2193*	301	17	96	2836*	2982	283		105
1383	1231*	413	49	112	2846	3272*	417	64	97
1394	1495*	399		97	2873*	2516	275	61	117
1493	83*	382	31	103	2880	2854*	480	58	96
1590*	1952	325	35	99	2883	2579*	303	48	110
1631	1202*	422	48	112	2888*	2573	381		103
1662	1896*	400		112	2889	2683*	428		104
1748	1870*	456		98	2891*	3793	479	68, 78	120
1834	1699*	419	44	106	2909	2365*	298	48	110
1865*	2094	269	58	94	2927*	2685	273		117
1947	1618*	415		97	2935	2363*	410		112
2067*	2071	255	22	98	2936	2511*	334		120
2229	884*	397	76	94	2940*	2735	333	16	103
2451*	2271	436	17	98	2945	2615*	421	52	112
2489*	3093	462	62	118	2953	3023*	426	16	120
2502*	3207	279	70	119	2958	2830*	441	23	101
2505*	2289	278	63	102	2962	3036*	466	38	104
2516*	3580	476		101	2968	3139*	442	71	106
2521	2320*	253	61	116	2969	2803*	346	15	114
2535*	2291	257		116	2973	2870*	427	11	97
2555	1733*	423	57	95	2974	3203*	350		96
2559	2546*	337	32	103	2980	2763*	251	38	102
2563*	2381	430	19	95	2981	2848*	387		106
2570	3259*	407	51	106	2991	3002*	486	63	104
2588	2326*	306	43	105	2994	2748*	313	47	110
2591*	2415	484	60	118	2995	2677*	478	24	101
2603	2346*	265	38	102	2999	2796*	461		107
2613	2949*	375	33	103	3000	3234*	469	43	107
2634	2411*	252		116	3003	3097*	291	24	99
2639	2397*	351	47	111	3016	2756*	290		117
2642*	2552	261		114	3020*	3199	449		113
2643	2767*	349	56	111	3023	2701*	318	35	99
2655	2845*	472	21	101	3024	2693*	496		119
2656*	3441	342	18	96	3039	2554*	258		119
2670*	2566	330	53	111	3046*	2950	463	36	102
2671*	2567	429	54	113	3047*	2944	450		95
2673	2521*	455	61	118	3048	2868*	315	52	110
2675	2569*	304	56	96	3052	2850*	353		111
2680	2465*	263	28	105	3053*	2508	293	69	120
2687	2652*	289	29	96	3057	2893*	482	15	115
2688*	2769	311	19	115	3064	2776*	271		108
2699*	3021	488	39, 77	108	3066	2783*	395	17	97
2707	3348*	378	46	112	3075	2655*	394		100
2713	2686*	438	14	113	3082	3150*	386		114
2719*	2436	309	56	96	3091	2484*	425	77	120
2722*	2502	256		116	3102	2826*	501		108
2723*	2528	266		116	3103	3005*	327		111
2731*	2753	409	15	97	3107	2634*	316	34	94
2749*	2464	260		93	3109*	3699	371		97
2751	3455*	354	23	99	3110*	2679	498	28	108

HF#	SF#	CH#	Highlights Page	Summary Page	HF#	SF#	CH#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
3113*	3089	276	48	109	3477	2499*	347	55	111
3119	2725*	357	58	94	3495	2972*	420	45	106
3122*	2901	340		111	3497*	3539	439	45	106
3132*	2890	282	51	114	3501*	2811	468	44	115
3134*	2857	339	30	103	3505*	3092	483		98
3142*	2844	288	71	120	3510*	3378	341	36	103
3152	2905*	328	61	117	3512	3108*	408	58	100
3156*	2709	281	71	120	3516*	3071	495		104
3169*	3167	329		117	3517	2742*	372	58	94
3174	3195*	385		92	3519	2794*	403		95
3176	3410*	401	18	112	3520	3290*	376	31	103
3188	3253*	296	53	110	3534*	3070	470	9	92
3195	3701*	384	50	106	3537	3198*	364	55	112
3196*	2978	294		110	3550	3178*	445		101
3202	2789*	360	16	117	3554	3138*	390		106
3208	2723*	362		94	3555	3283*	324	64	102
3209*	2699	307	49	110	3557*	2836	464		107
3212	2734*	314	54	110	3566	3291*	388	74	94
3213*	2878	485	31	104	3571	2828*	336	35	99
3219	2903*	300	34	105	3576*	3361	370		103
3220	2510*	320		94	3577	3116*	405		95
3222*	3117	284		109	3584	3354*	352	51	114
3226	2896*	312	53	110	3586	2951*	446	61	118
3229*	2986	475	63	118	3596	3369*	321	30	102
3232	2692*	264		93	3597	2795*	392		106
3234	3091*	418		119	3613	3307*	373	70	120
3236*	3236	267	59	109	3618	3286*	500	27	102
3250	3028*	465		113	3626	3428*	363		112
3260	2968*	396		117	3629	2385*	448	76	113
3263	3082*	402		117	3633*	3550	414		106
3274	2785*	433	70	120	3642*	2847	494		113
3281	2691*	297	45	105	3652	3387*	412	76	108
3290	2894*	323	28	114	3688	2956*	459	69	120
3292	2946*	434	29	104	3692*	3443	435	9	92
3303	3566*	366	67	100	3726	3386*	453	50	114
3306	3549*	317	50	111	3756	3423*	367	56	96
3310	3055*	322	56	111	3762	3355*	272		105
3311	3169*	444	33	95	3766*	3676	274	16	99
3312*	3223	477	10, 20	92	3786	2456*	432		118
3318	3018*	404	34	95	3795	3478*	356		117
3327	2676*	335		117	3800*	3559	489	25	115
3328	2877*	393		104	3806	3554*	343	57	114
3331*	2980	368	22	100	3825	3338*	411	23	100
3332*	3120	285	10	91	3839*	2474	460	46	113
3338*	2907	259		116	3868	3260*	331	10	92
3342	3025*	338	48	111	3901*	3769	424	52	114
3345	3016*	458	33	95	3903	2987*	379		97
3347	2989*	355		94	3950	3154*	377	59	100
3352	3586*	308	37	102	3952	3533*	365	45	121
3365	2941*	319	47	111	3960	3644*	447	28	114
3370	3330*	299	23	99	3964	3626*	398		97
3375	3161*	295	57	110	3974	3581*	440	15	98
3378	2570*	454		118	3997	3300*	452	34	95
3399	3145*	305		117	4060	2348*	Res. 4		91
3409*	2841	474	54	113	4076	2653*	332	44	105
3421*	2779	292		96	4078*	3811	492	11, 77	92
3424	3346*	391		94	4090	3730*	493	60	119
3433*	3292	286	63	117	4127*	2657	490	65	121
3445	3257*	457		106	4143	3819*	499		118
3457	2858*	359	23	99	4178	3835*	Res. 5		91
3475	2813*	287		120					

Senate File Index

SF#	HF#	CH#	Highlights Page	Summary Page	SF#	HF#	CH#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
11*	47	471	22	96	2554*	3039	258		119
76*	262	383	75	100	2566	2670*	330	53	111
83*	1493	382	31	103	2567	2671*	429	54	113
86*	76	254		101	2569*	2675	304	56	96
160	118*	277	76	105	2570*	3378	454		118
173*	304	406		104	2573	2888*	381		103
551*	1067	437	21	100	2575*	2797	481	10	92
619*	562	389		97	2578	2824*	280	70	119
624*	465	344	64	99	2579*	2883	303	48	110
702*	672	497		121	2614	2757*	443	29	98
751	849*	491	62	118	2615*	2945	421	52	112
884*	2229	397	76	94	2631	2809*	310	54, 77	110
1038*	947	361	49	112	2634*	3107	316	34	94
1048*	988	487		98	2652*	2687	289	29	96
1126*	1267	358	59	94	2653*	4076	332	44	105
1130	1326*	369		112	2655*	3075	394		100
1202*	1631	422	48	112	2657	4127*	490	65	121
1231*	1383	413	49	112	2673	2826*	467		107
1288*	866	473	37	104	2676*	3327	335		117
1495*	1394	399		97	2677*	2995	478	24	101
1618*	1947	415		97	2679	3110*	498	28	108
1699*	1834	419	44	106	2683*	2889	428		104
1733*	2555	423	57	95	2685	2927*	273		117
1870*	1748	456		98	2686*	2713	438	14	113
1896*	1662	400		112	2691*	3281	297	45	105
1952	1590*	325	35	99	2692*	3232	264		93
2059	979*	268	51	114	2693*	3024	496		119
2071	2067*	255	22	98	2699	3209*	307	49	110
2094	1865*	269	58	94	2701*	3023	318	35	99
2193*	1333	301	17	96	2709	3156*	281	71	120
2271	2451*	436	17	98	2723*	3208	362		94
2289	2505*	278	63	102	2725*	3119	357	58	94
2291	2535*	257		116	2734*	3212	314	54	110
2320*	2521	253	61	116	2735	2940*	333	16	103
2326*	2588	306	43	105	2742*	3517	372	58	94
2346*	2603	265	38	102	2748*	2994	313	47	110
2348*	4060	Res. 4		91	2753	2731*	409	15	97
2363*	2935	410		112	2756*	3016	290		117
2365*	2909	298	48	110	2763*	2980	251	38	102
2381	2563*	430	19	95	2767*	2643	349	56	111
2385*	3629	448	76	113	2769	2688*	311	19	115
2386	2815*	270		99	2771	2830*	431	22	100
2397*	2639	351	47	111	2776*	3064	271		108
2411*	2634	252		116	2779	3421*	292		96
2415	2591*	484	60	118	2783*	3066	395	17	97
2436	2719*	309	56	96	2785*	3274	433	70	120
2444*	2819	326	44	103	2789*	3202	360	16	117
2456*	3786	432		118	2794*	3519	403		95
2464	2749*	260		93	2795*	3597	392		106
2465*	2680	263	28	105	2796*	2999	461		107
2471*	2791	416		117	2803*	2969	346	15	114
2474	3839*	460	46	113	2811	3501*	468	44	115
2484*	3091	425	77	120	2813*	3475	287		120
2485*	2774	262	24	99	2821*	2785	302	45	105
2499*	3477	347	55	111	2826*	3102	501		108
2502	2722*	256		116	2828*	3571	336	35	99
2508	3053*	293	69	120	2830*	2958	441	23	101
2510*	3220	320		94	2836	3557*	464		107
2511*	2936	334		120	2841	3409*	474	54	113
2514*	2807	374	38	103	2844	3142*	288	71	120
2516	2873*	275	61	117	2845*	2655	472	21	101
2521*	2673	455	61	118	2847	3642*	494		113
2528	2723*	266		116	2848*	2981	387		106
2546*	2559	337	32	103	2850*	3052	353		111
2547*	2822	380	43	106	2854*	2880	480	58	96
2552	2642*	261		114	2857	3134*	339	30	103

SF#	HF#	CH#	Highlights Page	Summary Page	SF#	HF#	CH#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
2858*	3457	359	23	99	3195*	3174	385		92
2868*	3048	315	52	110	3198*	3537	364	55	112
2870*	2973	427	11	97	3199	3020*	449		113
2877*	3328	393		104	3203*	2974	350		96
2878	3213*	485	31	104	3207	2502*	279	70	119
2890	3132*	282	51	114	3223	3312*	477	10, 20	92
2891	2833*	451		101	3234*	3000	469	43	107
2893*	3057	482	15	115	3236	3236*	267	59	109
2894*	3290	323	28	114	3253*	3188	296	53	110
2896*	3226	312	53	110	3257*	3445	457		106
2901	3122*	340		111	3259*	2570	407	51	106
2903*	3219	300	34	105	3260*	3868	331	10	92
2905*	3152	328	61	117	3272*	2846	417	64	97
2907	3338*	259		116	3283*	3555	324	64	102
2941*	3365	319	47	111	3286*	3618	500	27	102
2944	3047*	450		95	3290*	3520	376	31	103
2946*	3292	434	29	104	3291*	3566	388	74	94
2949*	2613	375	33	103	3292	3433*	286	63	117
2950	3046*	463	36	102	3300*	3997	452	34	95
2951*	3586	446	61	118	3307*	3613	373	70	120
2956*	3688	459	69	120	3330*	3370	299	23	99
2968*	3260	396		117	3338*	3825	411	23	100
2972*	3495	420	45	106	3346*	3424	391		94
2978	3196*	294		110	3348*	2707	378	46	112
2980	3331*	368	22	100	3354*	3584	352	51	114
2982	2836*	283		105	3355*	3762	272		105
2986	3229*	475	63	118	3361	3576*	370		103
2987*	3903	379		97	3369*	3596	321	30	102
2989*	3347	355		94	3378	3510*	341	36	103
3002*	2991	486	63	104	3379*	2761	348		103
3005*	3103	327		111	3386*	3726	453	50	114
3016*	3345	458	33	95	3387*	3652	412	76	108
3018*	3318	404	34	95	3410*	3176	401	18	112
3021	2699*	488	39, 77	108	3423*	3756	367	56	96
3023*	2953	426	16	120	3428*	3626	363		112
3025*	3342	338	48	111	3441	2656*	342	18	96
3028*	3250	465		113	3443	3692*	435	9	92
3036*	2962	466	38	104	3455*	2751	354	23	99
3055*	3310	322	56	111	3478*	3795	356		117
3070	3534*	470	9	92	3533*	3952	365	45	121
3071	3516*	495		104	3539	3497*	439	45	106
3082*	3263	402		117	3549*	3306	317	50	111
3089	3113*	276	48	109	3550	3633*	414		106
3091*	3234	418		119	3554*	3806	343	57	114
3092	3505*	483		98	3559	3800*	489	25	115
3093	2489*	462	62	118	3566*	3303	366	67	100
3097*	3003	291	24	99	3580	2516*	476		101
3108*	3512	408	58	100	3581*	3974	440	15	98
3116*	3577	405		95	3586*	3352	308	37	102
3117	3222*	284		109	3626*	3964	398		97
3119	2803*	345	29	94	3644*	3960	447	28	114
3120	3332*	285	10	91	3676	3766*	274	16	99
3138*	3554	390		106	3699	3109*	371		97
3139*	2968	442	71	106	3701*	3195	384	50	106
3145*	3399	305		117	3730*	4090	493	60	119
3150*	3082	386		114	3769	3901*	424	52	114
3154*	3950	377	59	100	3793	2891*	479	68, 78	120
3161*	3375	295	57	110	3811	4078*	492	11, 77	92
3167	3169*	329		117	3819*	4143	499		118
3169*	3311	444	33	95	3835*	4178	Res. 5		91
3178*	3550	445		101					

Effective Date Index

Effective Date	Title	HF#	SF#	CH#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
2/17/00	Fishing season modified.	2980	2763*	251	38	102
3/15/00	Scott County officials duties reorganized.	3338*	2907	259		116
3/24/00	Port authority electronic funds disbursement authorized.	3762	3355*	272		105
3/24/00	Metropolitan Inter-County Association group insurance protection authorized.	2927*	2685	273		117
3/24/00	Pawnbrokers computerized records transmission format specified.	3766*	3676	274	16	99
3/29/00	Electric power generating plant siting act exemptions expanded.	2687	2652*	289	29	96
3/29/00	Electric cooperatives' election to be regulated petition and balloting provisions modified.	3421*	2779	292		96
3/29/00	Collector vehicles authorized to display a blue light as part of rear brakes.	3053*	2508	293	69	120
4/1/00	Omnibus gambling bill.	3219	2903*	300	34	105
4/1/00	Charitable organization annual report filing requirements modified.	2785	2821*	302	45	105
4/1/00	Vicarious liability insurance coverage for punitive and exemplary damages authorized.	2675	2569*	304	56	96
4/1/00	Minnetonka qualified newspaper designation priority variance.	3399	3145*	305		117
4/4/00	Ambulance service and EMT requirements modified.	2994	2748*	313	47	110
4/4/00 (Secs. 1,2); 8/1/00	Nursing home resident assistants authorized and survey process procedure developed.	3226	2896*	312	53	110
4/5/00	Special environmental purpose districts pilot projects.	3596	3369*	321	30	102
4/5/00	Snowmobile metal traction device sticker requirement civil enforcement provided.	3555	3283*	324	64	102
4/5/00	Stearns County land conveyance authorized.	2819	2444*	326	44	103
4/5/00	Human services licensing provisions modified.	3103	3005*	327		111
4/5/00	Mental retardation community-based waived services modified.	2670*	2566	330	53	111
4/5/00	Dry cleaner environmental response and reimbursement law modified.	2940*	2735	333	16	103
4/7/00	Gambling regulated, specified activities prohibited, and shipment of devices regulated.	3571	2828*	336	35	99
4/7/00	Inland water sunken logs recovery and historical artifacts ownership provided.	2559	2546*	337	32	103
4/7/00	Metro Mosquito Control Commission authority to enter specified state lands limited.	3134*	2857	339	30	103
4/7/00	Lifetime resident angling, small game hunting, firearms deer, and sporting licenses issued.	3510*	3378	341	36	103
4/7/00	Nonprofit organization re-employment compensation provisions modified.	3806	3554*	343	57	114
4/7/00 (Secs. 2, 3);						
8/1/00 (Sec. 1)	Auto glass repair and replacement regulated; rebates and incentives limited.	2656*	3441	342	18	96
4/11/00	Manufactured homes limited dealer license requirements clarified.	3584	3354*	352	51	114
4/11/00 (Sec. 1-15, 17);						
8/1/00 (Sec. 16)	Omnibus tax-forfeited land bill.	2761	3379*	348		103
4/12/00	Civilly committed sexual psychopaths or sexually dangerous persons transfer procedure.	3457	2858*	359	23	99
4/12/00	Coroner compensation provisions clarified.	3202	2789*	360	16	117
4/12/00	Occupational therapist and assistant licensing requirements established.	947	1038*	361	49	112
4/12/00	Claims against the state payments provided.	3952	3533*	365	45	121
4/12/00 (Sec. 1);						
8/1/00 (Secs. 2-4)	Nursing facilities closure plans and savings reallocation process established.	3537	3198*	364	55	112
4/14/00	Criminal penalty for failure to remit motor vehicle sales taxes.	3303	3566*	366	67	100
4/14/00	Holocaust victims insurance relief act established.	3756	3423*	367	56	96
4/14/00	Environmental response and liability agreement grants provided.	3520	3290*	376	31	103
4/14/00	Energy code rules to remain in effect for specified residential buildings.	2570	3259*	407	51	106
4/14/00 (Sec. 2);						
8/1/00 (Secs. 1, 3-5)	Solid waste and wastewater treatment facilities reporting requirements modified.	3576*	3361	370		103
4/15/00	State investments modified.	3597	2795*	392		106
4/15/00	Comprehensive Health Association eligibility and coverage modified.	3964	3626*	398		97
4/15/00	Standby and alternate custodians of children designation provided.	3318	3018*	404	34	95
4/15/00	Motor vehicle manufacturers and factory branches unfair practices regulated.	2731*	2753	409	15	97
4/15/00 (Sec. 15);						
8/1/00 (Secs. 1-14, 16)	Veterans Affairs commissioner duties technical changes provided.	3554	3138*	390		106
4/15/00 (Secs. 3-7);						
8/1/00 (Secs. 1,2)	Tribal police departments annual insurance cap established.	3825	3338*	411	23	100
4/18/00	Brewer and wholesaler judicial remedies modified.	1947	1618*	415		97
4/19/00	Persons leaving unharmed newborns at hospital emergency rooms not prosecuted.	2945	2615*	421	52	112
4/21/00	Bowfishing archery bows exempted from casing requirement.	2889	2683*	428		104
4/21/00	Temp. census employee income excluded from public assistance eligibility determinations.	2671*	2567	429	54	113
4/25/00	Feedlot permit provisions modified.	3692*	3443	435	9	92
4/25/00	Legislative Electric Energy Task Force expiration date extended.	2451*	2271	436	17	98
4/25/00	Biomass power mandate regulated.	2757*	2614	443	29	98
4/25/00 (repealed 6/1/03)	Utility-owned vehicles exempted from specified weight restrictions.	3274	2785*	433	70	120
4/25/00 (Sec. 1);						
8/1/00 (Secs. 2-19)	Domestic abuse crime sentences and provisions modified.	1067	551*	437	21	100
5/16/00	Seizure and administrative forfeiture of firearms and abandoned property provided.	2962	3036*	466	38	104
5/16/00	Hennepin County obligations payment by electronic transfer or credit card provided.	3229*	2986	475	63	118
5/16/00 (Art. 1); 7/1/00 (Art. 2)	Omnibus bonding bill.	4078*	3811	492	11, 77	92
5/16/00 (Sec. 6); 8/1/00	Persons with disabilities continuing care services provisions modified.	3409*	2841	474	54	113
5/16/00 (Secs. 22, 67-74);						
8/1/00	Agricultural policy provisions modified.	3312*	3223	477	10, 20	92

Effective Date	Title	HF#	SF#	CH#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
5/26/00	Profile of Learning modified.	3618	3286*	500	27	102
5/26/00 (Sec. 7);						
8/1/00 (Secs. 1-6)	Specified labor agreements ratified.	3102	2826*	501		108
5/31/00 (Sec. 1);						
8/1/00 (Secs. 2, 3)	Medical education program funds application and distribution provisions modified.	3642*	2847	494		113
5/6/00	Second judicial district streamlined dissolution procedure pilot project extended.	3997	3300*	452	34	95
5/6/00 wq	Motor vehicle fuel franchises and marketing agreements regulated.	1748	1870*	456		98
6/10/00	Employees bloodborne pathogens exposure reduction procedures.	2639	2397*	351	47	111
7/1/00	Hennepin County District Court fine proceeds distribution modified.	2815*	2386	270		99
7/1/00	State building energy code authority transferred to commissioner of administration.	3281	2691*	297	45	105
7/1/00	Department of Corrections housekeeping bill.	3370	3330*	299	23	99
7/1/00	Prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault interagency task force created.	3331*	2980	368	22	100
7/1/00	Harassment definition and provisions modified relating to restraining orders.	2516*	3580	476		101
7/1/00	Omnibus transportation finance bill.	2891*	3793	479	68, 78	120
7/1/00	Tax and revenue recapture provisions corrected.	3024	2693*	496		119
7/1/00 (most sections)	Long-term care provisions modified.	3020*	3199	449		113
7/1/00 (Sec. 1); 8/1/00 (Sec. 2)	Pimps and patrons of juvenile prostitution provided enhanced criminal penalties.	2830*	2771	431	22	100
7/1/00 (Sec. 1); 8/1/00 (Sec. 2)	Crime of escape from custody expanded.	2958	2830*	441	23	101
7/1/00 (Sec. 2);						
8/1/00 (Secs. 1, 3-29)	Commissioner of public safety rule authority continued.	3550	3178*	445		101
7/1/00 wq	Nursing facility employee pension benefit costs treated as PERA contributions.	3196*	2978	294		110
7/1/99 retro. (Sec. 1);						
8/1/00 (Secs. 2,3)	Cooperative income financing and distribution provisions modified.	3903	2987*	379		97
8/1/00	Northern Itasca hospital board membership requirements modified.	2634	2411*	252		116
8/1/00	Juvenile offenders modifications.	2067*	2071	255	22	98
8/1/00	Search firms surety bonding requirements modified.	2642*	2552	261		114
8/1/00	Carisoprodol schedule IV controlled substance listing effective date delayed.	2774	2485*	262	24	99
8/1/00	Political party treasurers authorized to sign political contribution refund receipt forms.	2680	2465*	263	28	105
8/1/00	Business corporations and limited liability companies shareholder rights modified.	3232	2692*	264		93
8/1/00	McLeod County office authority extended.	2723*	2528	266		116
8/1/00	Vital record certified copy issuance provisions modified.	3236*	3236	267	59	109
8/1/00	Nursing mothers needs study by the Supreme Court Jury Reform Task Force required.	1865*	2094	269	58	94
8/1/00	St. Louis County nursing home renovation approval deadline extended.	3064	2776*	271		108
8/1/00	Pharmacies permitted an additional certified technician.	3113*	3089	276	48	109
8/1/00	Annual state park permits effective for a 12-month period.	2505*	2289	278	63	102
8/1/00	C. Elmer Anderson Memorial Highway designated.	2502*	3207	279	70	119
8/1/00	Collector motor vehicles license plate option.	2824*	2578	280	70	119
8/1/00	I-35 designation as 34th Infantry (Red Bull) Division Highway.	3156*	2709	281	71	120
8/1/00	Security deposit interest rates provided.	3132*	2890	282	51	114
8/1/00	National Guard and organized militia membership eligibility clarified.	2836*	2982	283		105
8/1/00	Dairy research and promotion council alternative term expiration dates authorized.	3332*	3120	285	10	91
8/1/00	State vehicle identification requirements modified.	3475	2813*	287		120
8/1/00	Trunk Highway No. 4 designated as Richard J. Mathiowetz Memorial Highway.	3142*	2844	288	71	120
8/1/00	Hospital districts annexation authority expanded.	3016	2756*	290		117
8/1/00	Department of Corrections fugitive apprehension unit created.	3003	3097*	291	24	99
8/1/00	Health care purchasing alliances modified.	3375	3161*	295	57	110
8/1/00	Special transportation services medical assistance reimbursement study required.	3188	3253*	296	53	110
8/1/00	Physician assistant supervisory requirement modified.	2909	2365*	298	48	110
8/1/00	Wood sales contracts regulated.	1333	2193*	301	17	96
8/1/00	Prescription drug discounts regulated.	2883	2579*	303	48	110
8/1/00	Monarch designated as the state butterfly.	2588	2326*	306	43	105
8/1/00	Health care cost containment major commitment expenditure report requirements modified.	3209*	2699	307	49	110
8/1/00	Lighted fishing lures authorized.	3352	3586*	308	37	102
8/1/00	Rental automobile insurance coverage regulated.	2719*	2436	309	56	96
8/1/00	Ah-Gwah-Ching nursing center admissions criteria clarified.	2809*	2631	310	54, 77	110
8/1/00	Home care and personal care provider transportation expense reimbursement studied.	3212	2734*	314	54	110
8/1/00	New medical assistance case-mix system timelines implemented.	3048	2868*	315	52	110
8/1/00	Civil commitment relative notification provided.	3107	2634*	316	34	94
8/1/00	Lawful gambling fraud defined and criminal penalties imposed.	3023	2701*	318	35	99
8/1/00	Vulnerable adult neglect and medical error provisions modified.	3365	2941*	319	47	111
8/1/00	Occupational safety and health discrimination complaint communications classified.	3290	2894*	323	28	114
8/1/00	Warrant authority of alcohol and gambling agents clarified.	1590*	1952	325	35	99
8/1/00	Local government units purchase provisions modified.	3152	2905*	328	61	117
8/1/00	Aquatic farm licensing requirements modified.	3868	3260*	331	10	92
8/1/00	Internet state agency grant information required and uniform application developed.	4076	2653*	332	44	105
8/1/00	Public and private property entry authorized for the purposes of examinations and surveys.	2936	2511*	334		120

Effective Date	Title	HF#	SF#	CH#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
8/1/00	Local government authorization to petition to amend or repeal rules sunset modified.	3327	2676*	335		117
8/1/00	Foster care providers medical equipment operation competency required.	3342	3025*	338	48	111
8/1/00	Firefighter training and education board created.	465	624*	344	64	99
8/1/00	Court reporters allowed to organize under the Public Employment Labor Relations Act.	2803*	3119	345	29	94
8/1/00	Certified public accountant licensing requirements modified.	2969	2803*	346	15	114
8/1/00	Speech language pathology and audiology services medical assistance clarified.	3477	2499*	347	55	111
8/1/00	Itasca County Medical Assistance prepayment demonstration project extended.	3052	2850*	353		111
8/1/00	Stolen or fraudulent checks provisions modifications.	2751	3455*	354	23	99
8/1/00	Public defenders minors juvenile court representation restricted.	3119	2725*	357	58	94
8/1/00	Civil actions economic loss doctrine clarification.	1267	1126*	358	59	94
8/1/00	Trust and probate provisions modified.	3208	2723*	362		94
8/1/00	Psychologist supervisory and disciplinary requirements modified.	3626	3428*	363		112
8/1/00	Community social services limited liability provided.	1326*	1130	369		112
8/1/00	Uniform electronic transactions act adopted.	3109*	3699	371		97
8/1/00	Expedited child support hearing notice to remove filing period modified.	3517	2742*	372	58	94
8/1/00	Recreational vehicles personal injury claims.	3613	3307*	373	70	120
8/1/00	Big Woods heritage forest established.	2613	2949*	375	33	103
8/1/00	Criminal and juvenile justice database access authorized for criminal defense purposes.	3950	3154*	377	59	100
8/1/00	Organization sponsored potluck event requirements modified.	2707	3348*	378	46	112
8/1/00	Capitol area site selected for installation of Minnesota firefighters memorial.	2822	2547*	380	43	106
8/1/00	Canoe and boating route marking authorized on a portion of the Chippewa River.	2888*	2573	381		103
8/1/00	State designer selection board membership modified.	3195	3701*	384	50	106
8/1/00	Dairy product adulteration penalties modified.	3174	3195*	385		92
8/1/00	Higher education facilities authority bonding authority increased.	3082	3150*	386		114
8/1/00	PELRA supervisory or confidential employees list expanded.	2981	2848*	387		106
8/1/00	Collection agencies regulated.	562	619*	389		97
8/1/00	Electronic filing of real estate documents task force established.	3424	3346*	391		94
8/1/00	Iron Range off-highway vehicle recreation area addition in St. Louis County provided.	3328	2877*	393		104
8/1/00	Uniform Commercial Code secured transactions provisions adopted.	1394	1495*	399		97
8/1/00	Medical Assistance programs and liens modified.	1662	1896*	400		112
8/1/00	Expedited child support process provisions modified.	3519	2794*	403		95
8/1/00	Creditors' garnishments, executions, and levies regulated.	3577	3116*	405		95
8/1/00	Possession of wild animals taken on the Red Lake Indian Reservation authorized.	304	173*	406		104
8/1/00	Local and state correctional facility inmate telephone access regulated.	3512	3108*	408	58	100
8/1/00	Optometrist licensing provisions modified.	1383	1231*	413	49	112
8/1/00	Mighty Eighth Air Force Week designated.	3633*	3550	414		106
8/1/00	Hennepin County Human Resources Board and department provisions modified.	2791	2471*	416		117
8/1/00	Bleacher safety building code requirements modified.	2846	3272*	417	64	97
8/1/00	Electronic funds transfers and credit card payments to state agencies authorized.	1834	1699*	419	44	106
8/1/00	State purchases open bidding authorized.	3495	2972*	420	45	106
8/1/00	Protocol established for occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens.	1631	1202*	422	48	112
8/1/00	Civil third-party liability imposed for damages caused by intoxicated persons under age 21.	2555	1733*	423	57	95
8/1/00	Housing finance agency community rehabilitation grants and loans authorized.	3901*	3769	424	52	114
8/1/00	Mechanics' lien civil cause of action created.	2563*	2381	430	19	95
8/1/00	Gasoline blended with the oxygenate methyl tertiary butyl ether sale prohibited.	3292	2946*	434	29	104
8/1/00	State of Minnesota attorney fees recovery regulated.	3497*	3539	439	45	106
8/1/00	Veterans homes support test not to include sales tax rebates.	2968	3139*	442	71	106
8/1/00	Alternative dispute resolution process use clarified.	3586	2951*	446	61	118
8/1/00	Title insurance mortgage release certificate language modified.	3047*	2944	450		95
8/1/00	Specified student behavioral data disclosed to the juvenile justice system.	2833*	2891	451		101
8/1/00	Minnesota State Colleges and Universities chancellor separate salary subdivision created.	3726	3386*	453	50	114
8/1/00	St. Louis County unclassified service position authorized number increased.	3378	2570*	454		118
8/1/00	Legislative employment provisions modified.	3445	3257*	457		106
8/1/00	Child support enforcement provisions modified.	3345	3016*	458	33	95
8/1/00	Midwest Interstate Passenger Rail Compact adopted.	3688	2956*	459	69	120
8/1/00	Political subdivisions authorized to require registration of impounded bicycles upon sale.	2489*	3093	462	62	118
8/1/00	Vulnerable adult maltreatment review panel established.	3250	3028*	465		113
8/1/00	Minnesota election law procedures clarified.	2826*	2673	467		107
8/1/00	Domestic abuse victim civil cause of action provided.	47	11*	471	22	96
8/1/00	Underage persons alcohol or tobacco purchase with false ID provided increased penalties.	2655	2845*	472	21	101
8/1/00	County attorney access to private data authorized for commitment proceeding determinations.	2880	2854*	480	58	96
8/1/00	Dislocated worker program eligibility expanded to include specified working farmers.	2797	2575*	481	10	92
8/1/00	State park additions and deletions provided.	2991	3002*	486	63	104
8/1/00	Public utility commissioners ex parte communication regulated.	988	1048*	487		98
8/1/00	Minor use metro airports expansion and upgrade authority modified.	849*	751	491	62	118
8/1/00	Real property plats county review and approval clarified.	672	702*	497		121

Effective Date	Title	HF#	SF#	CH#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
8/1/00	Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission exhibition participation provision repealed.	3110*	2679	498	28	108
8/1/00; 1/1/01 (Sec. 10)	Funeral acts and services regulated.	2713	2686*	438	14	113
8/1/00; 8/1/01 (Sec. 3, subd. 2)	Dental benefit plans regulated.	2935	2363*	410		112
8/1/00 (Sec. 1)	Residential hospice program requirements modified.	3306	3549*	317	50	111
8/1/00 we	Landlords authorized to apportion utility payments among units.	979*	2059	268	51	114
8/2/00	Health plan contract stacking regulated and remedy provided.	3310	3055*	322	56	111
12/1/00 (for one year)	Yellow perch limit rulemaking authority restricted.	2807	2514*	374	38	103
12/31/00	Administrative law and workers' compensation judges conduct regulated.	3347	2989*	355		94
1/1/01	Permanently disabled hunters permit privileges modified.	2603	2346*	265	38	102
1/1/01	Health plan companies and third party administrators clean health or home care services claims.	2643	2767*	349	56	111
1/1/01	Agricultural contract requirements and enforcement procedures modified.	3534*	3070	470	9	92
n/a	Resolution for release of Americans held in North Korea, China, Russia and Vietnam.	4060	2348*	Res. 4		91
n/a	Resolution to expedite BWCAW U.S. Forest Service EIS.	4178	3835*	Res. 5		91
upon local approval	Lake Edwards Township name change.	2521	2320*	253	61	116
upon local approval	Wadena County truth in taxation process advertisement requirement penalty exemption.	3039	2554*	258		119
upon local approval	Rochester firefighter probationary period rules modified.	3795	3478*	356		117
upon local approval	Duluth Human Rights Commission additional powers authorized.	3263	3082*	402		117
upon local approval	Wright County ditch conveyance to St. Michael and Albertville authorized.	3786	2456*	432		118
upon local approval	Omnibus liquor bill.	3974	3581*	440	15	98
upon local compliance	Kittson County town dissolution authority.	2722*	2502	256		116
upon local compliance	Shorewood authorized to elect city council members by wards.	2535*	2291	257		116
upon local compliance	Anoka County department head time requirements clarified.	2873*	2516	275	61	117
upon local compliance	St. Paul Port Authority recreational facilities and purposes authority modified.	3433*	3292	286	63	117
upon local compliance	Dakota County personnel board of appeals provisions modified.	3169*	3167	329		117
upon local compliance	Political subdivision corporation creation standards established.	2673	2521*	455	61	118
various dates	K-12 education technical changes provided.	76	86*	254		101
various dates	Revisor's bill.	2749*	2464	260		93
various dates	Health-related licensing boards reporting requirements modified.	3222*	3117	284		109
various dates	Omnibus crime prevention and judiciary finance bill.	2688*	2769	311	19	115
various dates	Real property recording and common interest ownership provisions modified.	3220	2510*	320		94
various dates	MA, GA, MinnesotaCare, and health care program provisions modified.	3122*	2901	340		111
various dates	Insurance uniform accounting principles codification.	2974	3203*	350		96
various dates	Wetland regulation simplified and consolidated.	1493	83*	382	31	103
various dates	Insurance tax laws recodified.	3075	2655*	394		100
various dates	Secretary of state fees and annual corporate registrations regulated.	3066	2783*	395	17	97
various dates	Lake improvement district provisions modified.	3260	2968*	396		117
various dates	Neglect definition modified.	3176	3410*	401	18	112
various dates	Sales and use tax law recodified.	3234	3091*	418		119
various dates	Vehicle registration and titling provisions modified.	2953	3023*	426	16	120
various dates	Financial institution loan charges and payments regulated.	2973	2870*	427	11	97
various dates	Parenting plans provided, parenting time procedure clarified, and terminology modified.	3311	3169*	444	33	95
various dates	Workers' compensation benefits increased.	3960	3644*	447	28	114
various dates	Unlicensed complementary and alternative health care practitioners regulated.	3839*	2474	460	46	113
various dates	Public pension plan provisions modified.	2999	2796*	461		107
various dates	Wolf management provided and hunting and fishing fees modified.	3046*	2950	463	36	102
various dates	State government, human services, and pre-K-12 education code provisions corrected.	3557*	2836	464		107
various dates	Omnibus data classification, access, and privacy bill.	3501*	2811	468	44	115
various dates	Legislative committees authorized to formally object to rules.	3000	3234*	469	43	107
various dates	Game and fish provisions modified.	866	1288*	473	37	104
various dates	Driving while impaired crimes and provisions recodified and simplified.	2995	2677*	478	24	101
various dates	Business subsidy provisions clarified.	3057	2893*	482	15	115
various dates	Commerce Department regulations provided.	3505*	3092	483		98
various dates	Department of Natural Resources forestry bill.	3213*	2878	485	31	104
various dates	Omnibus state departments supplemental appropriations bill.	2699*	3021	488	39, 77	108
various dates	Omnibus K-12 policy and supplemental appropriations bill.	3800*	3559	489	25	115
various dates	Omnibus tax bill.	4127*	2657	490	65	121
various dates	Public finance provisions modified.	4090	3730*	493	60	119
various dates	Natural resources provisions modified.	3516*	3071	495		104
various dates	Revisor's bill.	4143	3819*	499		118
various dates	Minnesota-Ontario legislative commission established.	2591*	2415	484	60	118
vetoed	State agency commissioners acting service time limited.	118*	160	277	76	105
vetoed	DWI motor vehicle forfeiture proceedings requirements modified.	262	76*	383	75	100
vetoed	Towed motor vehicles lien provisions clarified.	3566	3291*	388	74	94
vetoed	Reduced marriage license fee provided for couples who obtain premarital counseling.	2229	884*	397	76	94
vetoed	Abortion informed consent requirements modified.	3652	3387*	412	76	108
vetoed	Motor vehicles required to be driven in the right-hand lane clarified.	3091	2484*	425	77	120
vetoed	Public hospital employees compensation limit exemption provided.	3629	2385*	448	76	113

Highlights Subject Index

A

Abeler, Rep. Jim 47, 48, 57
Abrams, Rep. Ron 56, 60, 63, 65, 84, 85
Accountancy, State Board of
 education requirements for CPAs 15
Administration, Department of
 energy code authority transferred 45
Administrative Hearings, Office of 61
Agriculture
 ag policy changes 10
 agricultural assistance 66
 Agriculture, Department of
 funding 41
 contracts
 requirements for 9
 ethanol payments 41
 farmers as dislocated workers 10
 feedlot rules 9
 poultry litter as fuel 29
 regulations on aquatic farms 10
 relocating department headquarters
 dead bills 79
 setting aside cropland 42
 terms for council members 10
Agriculture, Department of
 ag policy changes 10
 feedlot rules 9
 proposal to relocate
 dead bills 79
 regulations on aquatic farms 10
 requirements for contracts 9
 terms for council members 10
Alcohol
 liquor license requirements 15
 penalties for fake IDs 21
All-terrain vehicles 31
Amateur Sports Commission, Minnesota
 no more extra games 28
American Indians
 tribal police forces 23
Anderson, Rep. Bruce 45, 58, 85
Anderson, Rep. Irv 60
Anderson, Sen. Ellen 58
Anoka-Hennepin Technical College
 repairs 12
Aquatic farms
 regulation on 10
Attorney General, Office of the 80
Automobiles
 dealerships
 manufacturers forbidden to own 15

B

Banking
 banks at retirement facilities 11
 reporting stolen checks 23
Banks
 vehicle forfeiture
 vetoed bills 75
Belanger, Sen. William 16, 51, 85
Berg, Sen. Charlie 35
Berglin, Sen. Linda 12, 18, 54, 55
Betzold, Sen. Don 22, 34, 44, 57, 59, 70
Biernat, Rep. Len 58, 81
Big Bog State Recreation Area 13
Bishop, Rep. Dave 22, 50, 58
Bonding
 arts and entertainment 14

BCA building 12
bus-only transitway 13
Capitol improvements 13
environment and natural resources 13
Gillette Children's Hospital 14
Hastings
 veterans' home 14
K-12 education projects 13
local government finance 60
Minneapolis
 empowerment zones 14
 Great Lakes Center 14
MnSCU construction 12
prison projects 14
U of M facilities 12
World War II monument 14
Boudreau, Rep. Lynda 18, 33, 46, 81
Boxing, Board of 40
Bradley, Rep. Fran 51, 54, 55, 64, 85
Broecker, Rep. Sherry 19, 24, 35, 59
Bus transitways 13
Business
 annual registrations 17
 assistance for unemployed workers 57
 auto glass rebate limit 18
 bidding for state purchases 45
 economic loss doctrine 59
 education requirements for CPAs 15
 electronic pawn records 16
 evading sales tax payments 67
 fake ID measure
 penalties for clerks relaxed 21
 insurance liability for loaner vehicles 56
 lease for submerged logs 32
 limits on dealership owners 15
 liquor license law 15
 manufactured homes dealers license 51
 measuring standards for wood 17
 no conflict for coroners 16
 nursing home closure process 55
 pharmacies
 more technicians allowed 48
 reducing cleanup fees 16
 registering custom motorcycles 16
 Richard J. Mathiowetz Memorial Highway 71
 sales of funeral goods 14
 subsidies regulated 15
 telephone equipment depreciation 17
 towing bill
 vetoed bill 75
 underground fuel tanks 42
 unscrupulous contractors
 penalties for unscrupulous contractors 19
 workers' compensation law 28

C

Capitol, State
 building projects 13
 Capitol security 13
Carruthers, Rep. Phil 57
Cassell, Rep. George 44
Checks
 stolen
 falsely reporting 23
Children
 background checks for teaching assistants
 dead bills 82
 bleacher safety changes 64
 blocking Internet pornography

 dead bills 79
 child labor violations 40
 combatting teen prostitution 22
 delinquent child support 33
 designating custodians 34
 education
 high school sports 28
 Profile of Learning 27
 fake ID penalties 21
 family education funding 25
 investigating child abuse cases 18
 monarch becomes state butterfly 43
 newborn drop-off law 52
 no credit for repeat offenders 22
 paintball gun sales
 dead bills 79
 parenting plans 33
 public defenders 58
 regulating violent video games
 dead bills 79
 seat belt violations
 dead bills 86
 spending for education initiatives 25
 teens with mental illness 34
 training for care providers 48
Children, Families and Learning, Department of 81
 capital improvement projects 13
Children's Museum, Minnesota
 rooftop garden 14
Civil commitment
 sex offenders 23, 58
Clark, Rep. Karen 22
Cohen, Sen. Richard 29, 34, 79
Combined Court Jurisdiction program 34
Como Park
 educational resource center 13
Consumers
 alternative health care 46
 apartment utility payments 51
 auto glass rebate limit 18
 gasoline additives banned 29
 making homes more energy efficient 51
 state sales of information
 dead bills 80
 telemarketing practice questioned
 dead bills 80
Contracts
 agricultural 9
Corporate farming
 ag policy changes 10
Corrections, Department of 23, 25, 81
 fugitive apprehension unit 24
 sex offender Web site 20
Courts
 child protection cases
 public defenders 58
 Combined Court Jurisdiction program 34
 court reporters to unionize 29
 disqualifying judges 58
Crime
 adult regional jail facilities
 vetoed bill, line item 78
 anhydrous ammonia
 illegal use and transportation 20
 attorney-client phone calls 58
 background checks for teaching assistants
 dead bills 82
 corrections spending 41
 criminal justice funding 41
 DNR enforcement changes 38

- domestic abuse
 - civil statute of limitations 22
 - domestic violence cases
 - county responsibilities 18
 - domestic violence prevention 22
 - drug change delayed
 - Carisoprodo 24
 - drug detection dogs
 - vetoed bill, line item 78
 - expanding warrant authority 35
 - fake ID measure 21
 - falsely reporting stolen checks 23
 - felony DWI study 24
 - fugitive apprehension unit 24
 - gambling
 - card counting devices prohibited 35
 - gambling fraud penalties 35
 - hidden traffic cameras
 - dead bills 81
 - information on sexual predators 58
 - inmate treatment, health care 23
 - Katie's Law 19
 - liability for underage drinkers 57
 - methamphetamine manufacturing 20
 - name change
 - procedure for felons 20
 - newborn drop-off law 52
 - paintball gun sales
 - dead bills 79
 - paying injured inmates 45
 - penalties for assaulting officers 23
 - penalties for unscrupulous contractors 19
 - police chases, tribal forces 23
 - public defenders
 - access to criminal information 59
 - registering custom motorcycles 16
 - repeat juvenile offenders
 - no jail time credit 22
 - schools
 - crime-related levies 26
 - serving court orders 21
 - sex offender registration 19
 - statewide criminal justice information system 19
 - stopping pimps 22
 - tracking pawned items 16
 - treating juveniles as adults
 - dead bills 80
 - treating sex offenders 23
 - vehicle forfeiture
 - vetoed bills 75
 - vehicular homicide law
 - dead bills 81
- D**
- Daggett, Rep. Roxann 10, 17
 - Dairy Research and Promotion Council
 - terms for council members 10
 - Davids, Rep. Greg 11, 15, 17
 - Dawkins, Rep. Andy 33, 75
 - Day, Senate Minority Leader Dick 77
 - Development
 - energy code authority transferred 45
 - multicultural learning centers
 - vetoed bill, override 78
 - Dille, Sen. Steve 76, 83, 86
 - Dorman, Rep. Dan 29
 - Drugs
 - Carisoprodo 24
 - methamphetamine manufacturing 20
 - DWI
 - studying felony penalties 24
- E**
- East Metro Magnet School
 - new middle school building 13
 - Economic development
 - Internet services in rural areas 40
 - Economic Security, Department of 10, 57
 - Education, higher
 - competing for top officials 50
 - Cook County project 27
 - designing campus buildings 50
 - farm business management assistance 27
 - funding 25
 - increased requirements for CPAs 15
 - urban teacher preparation 27
 - Education, K-12
 - background checks for assistants
 - dead bills 82
 - charter schools 26
 - crime-related levies 26
 - high school sports 28
 - incentives for teachers 25
 - Internet access 26
 - North Star Standard 27
 - OH Anderson Elementary School
 - monarch becomes state butterfly 43
 - school maintenance 26
 - schools get say in Profile 27
 - special education funding 26
 - student discipline 26
 - writing test left intact
 - dead bills 81
 - Elections
 - lowering the voting age
 - dead bills 82
 - refunding political contributions 28
 - Employee Relations, Department of 82
 - Employment
 - child labor violations 40
 - court reporters to unionize 29
 - education
 - incentives for teachers 25
 - firefighter training standards 64
 - income tax cuts 65
 - Job Skills Partnership 40
 - keeping complaints confidential 28
 - training nursing home staff 53
 - workers' compensation law 28
 - Energy
 - Blackdog Power Plant 29
 - building code authority transferred 45
 - powered by poultry litter 29
 - Entenza, Rep. Matt 33, 67, 75, 80, 82
 - Environment
 - Boundary Waters Canoe Area 37
 - clarifying wetlands regulations 31
 - Con-Con lands 31
 - designating lands as state forests 31
 - fine for stud use 64
 - gasoline additives banned 29
 - home energy building code 51
 - hunting and fishing
 - lifetime licenses 36
 - hunting and fishing licenses 36
 - in lieu of sales tax on lottery tickets 36
 - long-term funding source
 - dead bills 82
 - measuring standards for wood 17
- F**
- Erhardt, Rep. Ron 86
 - Erickson, Rep. Sondra 76
 - Ethics
 - state law for constitutional officers
 - dead bills 82
 - Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)
 - banned 29
- F**
- Family
 - covenant marriage left at altar
 - dead bills 83
 - delinquent child support 33
 - designating custodians for children 34
 - making family court easier 34
 - marriage license discount
 - vetoed bills 76
 - parenting plans 33
 - working family tax credit 67
 - Faribault correctional facility
 - bonding projects 14
 - Farmers
 - dislocated workers 10
 - Feedlot rules 9
 - Fees
 - game and fish 36
 - Finance, Department of 84
 - Finseth, Rep. Tim 11, 21
 - Flood mitigation grants
 - Red River Valley 13
 - Foley, Sen. Leo 52, 59, 67, 76, 81, 86
 - Frederickson, Sen. Dennis 9, 64, 71
 - Fuller, Rep. Doug 22, 25, 47
 - Funeral goods and services 14
- G**
- Gambling
 - Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement, Division of
 - expanded warranty authority 35
 - card counting devices prohibited 35
 - gambling fraud penalties 35
 - gambling taxes 67
 - new charitable gambling regulations 34
 - Gambling Control Board, Minnesota 34
 - Game and fish
 - antlered buck license 37
 - DNR enforcement changes 38
 - fee increases 36
 - fishing contests 37
 - law allows lighted lures 37
 - lifetime licenses 36
 - longer ice fishing season 38
 - moose-hunting licenses 37

- new limit on perch 38
- new plan for park permits 63
- permits for disabled hunters 38
- provisional firearms safety certificate 37
- Gerlach, Rep. Chris 37
- Gillette Children's Hospital
 - bond funds 14
- Goodno, Rep. Kevin 39, 46, 48, 49, 76, 78
- Government
 - access to forecast information 42
 - access to personal information 44
 - avoiding conflicts of interest
 - dead bills 84
 - bidding for state purchases 45
 - confirmation time limit
 - vetoed bills 76
 - domestic violence prevention 22
 - energy code authority transferred 45
 - firefighter memorial moves 43
 - grant applications online 44
 - hotdish deregulation 46
 - legislative budget office
 - dead bills 84
 - licensing occupational therapists 49
 - monarch becomes state butterfly 43
 - paying costs of lawsuits 45
 - paying injured inmates 45
 - payments via credit cards 44
 - protecting property rights
 - dead bills 84
 - regulating business subsidies 15
 - relocating Agriculture Department
 - dead bills 79
 - reporting extension for nonprofits 45
 - resource management grants 30
 - reviewing administrative rules 43
 - reviewing technology spending 42
 - Secretary of State, Office of
 - funding computer upgrade 42
 - selling state information
 - dead bills 80
 - State Colleges and Universities, Minnesota (MnSCU)
 - competing for top officials 50
 - Temporary Assistance to Needy Families 39
 - travel information centers
 - vetoed bill, line item 78
 - turning over state property
 - Sauk Centre correctional facility 44
 - unicameral proposal
 - dead bills 83
- Government Innovation and Cooperation, Board of
 - resource management grants 31
- Greater Minnesota
 - economic development authorities 60
 - Koochiching County 60
 - Minnesota-Ontario Commission 60
 - Yellow Medicine County 60
- Greenfield, Rep. Lee 53, 86
- Greiling, Rep. Mindy 34
- Guthrie Theater
 - bond funding
 - veto override 14
 - vetoed bill, override 77
- H**
 - Haake, Rep. Barb 45, 62
 - Haas, Rep. Bill 38, 56, 70
 - Hackbarth, Rep. Tom 38, 61
 - Hanson, Sen. Paula 10
 - Harder, Rep. Elaine 9, 76, 83
 - Hasskamp, Rep. Kris 61
 - Health
 - abortion waiting period
 - vetoed bills 76
 - birth and death certificates 59
 - dealing with 'sharps' 47
 - direct patient contact disqualification 47
 - disasters and physician assistants 48
 - exposure to bloodborne diseases 48
 - Health, Department of
 - funding 40
 - helping pharmacists meet demand 48
 - hospital officials' salaries
 - vetoed bills 76
 - increasing hospice program size 50
 - inmate care 23
 - insurance purchasing alliances 57
 - insurance shadow contracting 56
 - licensing occupational therapists 49
 - new oversight for optometrists 49
 - organ donation
 - vetoed bill, override 77
 - organ donor checkoff
 - dead bills 85
 - payment of claims 56
 - potluck
 - restrictions out 46
 - prescription drug cards
 - deceptive discounts 48
 - radiation therapy facilities 49
 - regulating alternative health care 46
 - repealing the 'sick tax'
 - dead bills 85
 - senior citizen drug program 39
 - staffing patient transfers 47
 - teens with mental illness 34
 - training for care providers 48
 - Health Care Access Fund 85
 - Health, Department of
 - approving radiation therapy facilities 49
 - funding 40
 - regulating alternative health care 46
 - Hennepin County 86
 - Hiawatha Corridor
 - light-rail transit 84, 86
 - Higgins, Sen. Linda 29, 48, 62, 63
 - Higher education. See Education, higher
 - Historical Society, Minnesota 86
 - Holberg, Rep. Mary Liz 24, 44, 70
 - Holocaust survivors
 - insurance claims 56
 - Holsten, Rep. Mark 36, 37, 82
 - Hottinger, Sen. John
 - 15, 19, 33, 43, 45, 48, 49, 54, 55
 - Housing
 - apartment utility payments 51
 - expanding access to grants 52
 - housing programs 39
 - interest on security deposits 51
 - making homes more efficient 51
 - selling manufactured homes 51
 - Housing Finance Agency, Minnesota
 - expanding access to grants 52
 - Howes, Rep. Larry 22, 33, 38, 48, 49, 54, 77
 - Human services
 - Ah-Gwah-Ching Center
 - veto override 54
 - continuing care for disabled people 54
 - exempting rebate income 71
 - guardianship responsibilities 54
 - health care workers
 - increased salaries 39
 - home and community-based waivers 53
 - increasing hospice program size 50
 - newborn drop-off law 52
 - nursing center veto override 77
 - nursing home closure process 55
 - nursing home reimbursement 52
 - paying for audiology services 55
 - paying for transportation services 53
 - pregnant runaways 40
 - recourse for vulnerable adults 53
 - training nursing home staff 53
 - welfare reform 40
 - worker transportation costs 54
 - Human Services, Department of
 - delinquent child support
 - seizing bank accounts 33
 - maintaining support grants 53
 - I**
 - Immigration
 - certifying legal immigrants 42
 - Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlement 42
 - Insurance
 - assisting unemployed workers 57
 - auto glass
 - reasonable replacement costs 18
 - health care purchasing alliances 57
 - help for Holocaust survivors 56
 - liability for loaner vehicles 56
 - premium tax exemption 67
 - prompt payment of claims 56
 - repealing the 'sick tax'
 - dead bills 85
 - shadow contracting 56
 - vicarious liability coverage 56
 - J**
 - Jaros, Rep. Mike 28
 - Jennings, Rep. Loren 29
 - Johnson, Sen. Dave 23, 25, 38
 - Johnson, Sen. Dean 47, 68
 - Johnson, Sen. Doug 28, 65
 - Judges
 - disqualifying procedures 58
 - Juhnke, Rep. Al 46, 79
 - Junge, Sen. Ember Reichgott 22, 45
 - Juveniles. See Youths. See also Children
 - curbing prostitution 22
 - fake ID penalties 21
 - liability for providing alcohol 57
 - no credit for repeat offenders 22
 - residential treatment 23
 - transfer to adult court
 - dead bills 80
 - underage drinking 57
 - K**
 - Kahn, Rep. Phyllis 82
 - Katie's Law 19
 - Kelley, Sen. Steve 61, 80, 86
 - Kelly, Sen. Randy 19, 22, 31, 45, 58, 63, 81
 - Kielkucki, Rep. Tony 81

Kinkel, Sen. Tony 54, 77
 Kiscaden, Sen. Sheila
 33, 46, 47, 54, 57, 59, 69, 85
 Kleis, Sen. Dave 16
 Knoblach, Rep. Jim 12
 Knutson, Sen. David 17, 21, 33, 45
 Krentz, Sen. Jane 28, 36, 38
 Krinkie, Rep. Phil 84
 Kuisle, Rep. William 9, 61

L

Labor and Industry, Department of
 keeping complaints confidential 29
 Lake Minnetonka
 public access project 13
 Lanesboro
 arts center
 veto override 14
 Lanesboro arts center
 vetoed bill, override 77
 Larsen, Rep. Peg 61
 Larson, Sen. Cal 44
 Law
 access to information 44
 attorney-client phone calls 58
 birth and death certificates 59
 Blackmun bust 43
 court reporters to unionize 29
 covenant marriage fails 83
 designating custodians for children 34
 disqualifying judges 58
 domestic violence
 civil statute of limitations 22
 economic loss doctrine 59
 expanding warrant authority 35
 fleeing police officers 23
 information on sexual predators 58
 jury duty for nursing mothers 58
 liability for providing alcohol 57
 making family court easier 34
 paying costs of lawsuits 45
 penalties for assaulting officers 23
 public defenders
 access to criminal information 59
 public defenders for youths 58
 seat belt violations
 dead bills 86
 serving protection orders 21
 vicarious liability insurance 56
 workers' complaints
 confidentiality 28
 Leppik, Rep. Peggy 21, 50, 63, 79
 Lesewski, Sen. Arlene 52, 58
 Lessard, Sen. Bob 30, 31, 37, 60, 82
 Lieder, Rep. Bernie 56
 Limmer, Sen. Warren 51
 Lindner, Rep. Arlon 51, 52
 Lino Lakes correctional facility
 bonding projects 14
 Local government
 Anoka County
 recording documents 61
 corporations of political subdivisions 61
 county coroners
 clarifying conflict of interest 16
 county credit cards and bids 61
 economic development authorities 60
 hospital officials' salaries
 vetoed bills 76

Itasca County
 minerals fund 67
 public finance provisions 60
 registering impounded bicycles 62
 resolving boundary adjustments 61
 Richfield, city of
 airport redevelopment project 67
 Sauk Centre, city of
 correctional facility 44
 St. Paul
 cash to clean up old dump 31
 township name change
 Lake Edward 61
 Lourey, Sen. Becky 47, 85
 Luther, Rep. Darlene 34, 56, 85

M

Mahoney, Rep. Tim 23, 35
 Mares, Rep. Harry 28, 43
 Mariani, Rep. Carlos 48
 Marty, Sen. John 82, 84
 Marvin Windows 59
 McElroy, Rep. Dan 15
 McGuire, Rep. Mary Jo 34, 79
 Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)
 banned 29
 Metro Affairs
 Change for minor-use airports 62
 Hennepin County
 paying taxes with credit cards 63
 Hiawatha light-rail project 68
 light-rail funding 87
 St. Paul Port Authority
 jurisdiction expands 63
 Metropolitan Council
 bonding 60
 regional parks 13
 Metropolitan Mosquito Control District
 permission to spray 30
 Metzen, Sen. James 11, 44, 51, 71
 Minneapolis
 empowerment zones 14
 Great Lakes Center 14
 St. Anthony Falls Heritage Center 14
 Minneapolis Community and Technical College
 technology center 12
 Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
 bus transitway 13
 Minnesota Iron and Steel Company 67
 Minnesota Minerals 21st Century Fund 67
 Minnesota Planning 61
 Minnesota River
 Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
 13
 Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
 (MnSCU)
 construction projects 12
 higher education funding 27
 Minnesota State University, Mankato
 Taylor Center 12
 Molnau, Rep. Carol 68, 69
 Mulder, Rep. Richard 55, 57, 59
 Mullery, Rep. Joe 71
 Murphy, Sen. Steve 65, 70, 71

N

Natural Resources, Department of (DNR)
 clarifying wetlands regulations 31

designating lands as state forests 31
 Fergus Falls building 13
 forfeited vehicles or property 38
 permission for mosquito spraying 30
 wood standards 17
 Ness, Rep. Bob 28, 86
 Neuville, Sen. Tom 23, 80, 81
 Nonprofit organizations 57
 Nornes, Rep. Bud 28, 53
 North Hennepin Community College
 renovations 12
 North Star Standard 27
 Novak, Sen. Steven
 15, 17, 28, 29, 45, 52, 61, 63

O

Olson, Rep. Mark 77, 80
 Osskopp, Rep. Mike 35
 Osthoff, Rep. Tom 31, 63
 Ourada, Sen. Mark 77
 Ozment, Rep. Dennis 30, 31, 32, 45, 48, 65

P

Pappas, Sen. Sandra 48, 75, 79
 Pariseau, Sen. Pat 38
 Paulsen, Rep. Erik 15
 Pawlenty, House Majority Leader Tim 59, 80, 86
 Pelican Rapids
 library program
 veto override 13
 Penumbra Theater 14
 Pig's Eye Dump 31
 Pogemiller, Sen. Lawrence 25, 28, 60
 Pollution Control Agency, Minnesota (MPCA) 9
 dry cleaner registration fees 16
 Superfund site clean-up 31
 Poultry
 ag policy changes 10
 Price, Sen. Leonard 17, 44
 Prisons
 bonding projects 14
 Profile of Learning 27
 Property taxes. See Taxes
 Public Defenders, Board of 58
 Public Defender's Office, Minnesota 59
 Public Facilities Authority 60
 Public Safety, Department of 62
 Office of Domestic Violence Prevention 22
 Public Service, Department of
 energy code authority transferred 45
 Public Utilities Commission
 telephone equipment depreciation 17

R

Ranum, Sen. Jane 16, 23, 34, 59, 70
 Recreation
 annual state park permits 63
 education
 high school sports 28
 penalty for metal traction devices 64
 state park system changes 63
 Red River State Recreation Area 13
 Rest, Rep. Ann H. 15, 45, 62
 Reuter, Rep. Doug 44
 Revenue, Department of 82
 Rhodes, Rep. Jim 44, 80
 Ring, Sen. Twyla 31, 82

Robertson, Sen. Martha 63
 Robling, Sen. Claire A. 15
 Runbeck, Sen. Linda 64, 81

S

Safety

bleacher safety changes 64
 emergency medical services
 exposure to bloodborne diseases 48
 exposure to bloodborne diseases 47
 firefighter memorial moves 43
 firefighter training standards 64
 paintball gun sales
 dead bills 79
 Sams, Sen. Dallas 9, 11, 17, 21, 48, 49, 53, 55
 Samuelson, Sen. Don 39, 49, 56, 61, 71, 76, 78
 Scheevel, Sen. Kenric 57
 Scheid, Sen. Linda 56
 Seagren, Rep. Alice 25
 Secretary of State, Office of the
 registering corporations 17
 Seifert, Rep. Jim 17, 49
 Seifert, Rep. Marty 43
 Sex offender registration 19
 Sex offenders 58
 treatment 23
 Skoglund, Rep. Wes 16, 58, 62
 Smith, Rep. Steve 23, 29
 Solon, Sen. Sam 16, 49
 Spear, Sen. Allan 24, 48, 53, 56, 58, 84
 St. Cloud Technical College
 remodeling project 12
 St. Paul
 bus transitway 13
 Children's Museum, Minnesota
 rooftop garden 14
 Como Park 13
 Gillette Children's Hospital 14
 Penumbra Theater 14
 St. Paul Port Authority 63
 Stanek, Rep. Rich 23, 24
 State High School League, Minnesota
 no more extra games 28
 Stevens, Sen. Dan 10, 32, 33, 39, 53, 76, 85
 Stillwater prison
 bonding projects 14
 Storm, Rep. Julie 19, 51, 52
 Stumpf, Sen. LeRoy 10, 50
 Supreme Court, Minnesota 58
 court information system 20
 Sviggum, House Speaker Steve 83
 Swenson, Rep. Howard 10, 64, 71
 Sykora, Rep. Barb 52

T

Taxes

agricultural assistance 66
 evading sales tax payments 67
 exempting rebate income 71
 gambling taxes 67
 Hennepin County
 paying taxes with credit cards 63
 income tax cuts 65
 insurance premium tax exemption 67
 local projects 67
 motor vehicle registration tax 66
 reducing property tax rates
 dead bills 85

refunding political contributions 28
 repealing the 'sick tax'
 dead bills 85
 sales tax exemptions 66
 sales tax for environment
 dead bills 82
 sales tax rebate 66
 taxing vending machine food
 dead bills 86
 transit pass employer credit 67
 working family credit 67
 Technology
 blocking Internet pornography
 dead bills 79
 education
 Internet access 26
 government data and privacy laws 44
 grant applications online 44
 Internet services in rural areas 40
 regulating violent video games
 dead bills 79
 Telephones
 equipment depreciation 17
 Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)
 family education fund 27
 Terwilliger, Sen. Roy 50
 Timber sales 31
 Tingelstad, Rep. Kathy 53, 54
 Tomassoni, Rep. David 77
 Tourism
 no money for ergot museum
 dead bills 86
 travel information centers
 vetoed bill, line item 78
 Trade and Economic Development, Department of
 water and wastewater programs 13
 Transportation
 34th Infantry (Red Bull) Division Highway 71
 bus transitways 13
 C. Elmer Anderson Memorial Highway 70
 changes to seat belt laws
 dead bills 86
 collector vehicle blue lights 69
 commuter rail 68
 department spending 69
 evaluation commission 69
 exceptions to weight restrictions 70
 gasoline additives banned 29
 home care reimbursement study 54
 improving passenger rail lines 69
 light-rail and public transit 68
 light-rail transit 84
 minor-use airports 62
 motor vehicle registration tax 66
 one plate for collector cars 70
 ramp meter study 69
 registering custom motorcycles 16
 registering impounded bicycles 62
 registration suspension 69
 Richard J. Mathiowetz Memorial Highway 71
 right lane measure
 vetoed bill 77
 right-of-way accident liability 70
 special transportation providers 53
 towing bill
 vetoed bill 75
 transit pass employer credit 67
 travel information center veto 69
 voting on light-rail funding
 dead bills 86

Wakota Bridge 69
 Transportation, Department of 81, 84
 spending initiatives 69
 Tuma, Rep. John 15, 45
 Tunheim, Rep. Jim 10

U

Unicameral legislature
 vetoed bill 83
 University of Minnesota
 agricultural rapid response program 27
 Art Building 12
 construction projects 12
 Crookston campus
 building renovation 12
 Duluth campus
 performance center 12
 Duluth child care costs 27
 Microbial and Plant Genomics 12
 Molecular Cellular Biology building 12
 Morris campus
 science and math building 12
 St. Paul campus
 greenhouse and bio-containment facilities
 12

V

Ventura, Gov. Jesse 82, 83, 85
 Veterans
 34th Infantry (Red Bull) Division Highway 71
 exempting rebate income 71
 Veterans' home
 bond funds 14
 Veto override
 Ah-Gwah-Ching center 77
 Guthrie Theater 77
 Lanesboro arts center 77
 multicultural learning centers 78
 nursing center can stay open 54
 organ donation 77
 Vetoed bills
 confirmation time limit 76
 forfeited vehicles 75
 marriage license discount 76
 right lane measure 77
 "right-to-know" abortion bill 76
 salary for hospital officials 76
 towing bill 75
 Vetoed bills, line item
 adult regional jail facilities 78
 Center for Agricultural Innovation 78
 cold weather testing center 78
 drug detection dogs 78
 Landfall Housing and Redevelopment Authority
 78
 St. Croix Valley Heritage Center 78
 travel information centers 78
 Vickerman, Sen. Jim 30, 35, 61, 62

W

Water and Soil Resources, Board of
 clarifying wetlands regulations 31
 resource management grants 31
 Watonwan County
 library program
 veto override 13
 Wenzel, Rep. Steve 71

Westerberg, Rep. Andrew 23, 64
Wetlands Conservation Act 32
Wiener, Sen. Deanna 35, 46, 50, 64
Wiger, Sen. Charles 23, 24, 35, 43
Wilkin, Rep. Tim 16, 49, 50
Winona State University
 heating and cooling system 12
Wolf, Rep. Ken 29, 57

Wolves
 management plan 36
Workman, Rep. Tom 16, 17, 70, 71
World War II monument
 bond funds 14

Y

Youths
 lowering the voting age
 dead bills 82
 public defenders 58



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