



**NEW
LAWS** 1993

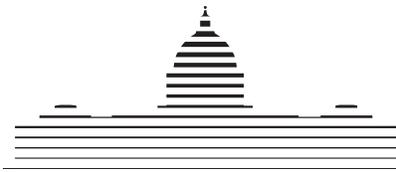
Session Summary with Special Session

Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office

**NEW
LAWS** 1993

Session Summary with Special Session

Prepared by



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
100 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155-1298
(612) 296-2146

Introduction

The 78th Session of the Minnesota Legislature convened Jan. 5, 1993, and adjourned May 17, 1993, using a total of 61 legislative days — just over half the biennial allotment of 120 legislative days. During the 1993 Session, the House introduced 1,801 bills; the Senate, 1,675.

Of the 375 bills and four resolutions finally approved by the Legislature, Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed 26 and line-item vetoed four. Three of the line-item vetoes occurred during the regular session; one during the Special Session. The substance of some of the vetoed bills, however, didn't stay vetoed for long.

Minutes after the Legislature adjourned, Carlson announced he would call a Special Session of the Legislature. Because two major spending bills were vetoed, many facets of state government would have shut down had the bills not been re-approved in some form. The one-day Special Session convened on May 27, 1993.

Both the omnibus higher education and health and human services bills approved during the Special Session are virtually identical to the ones approved and vetoed during the regular session. Several other bills vetoed by Carlson were re-approved after slight modification. To ease the confusion over what was vetoed and what was finally approved, see the bill conversion chart (page 83) outlining the routes several of the major bills took to becoming law.

During the Special Session, a total of six bills were approved, one of which the governor line-item vetoed.

New Laws 1993 is divided into five major parts.

First, the Highlights section beginning on page vi is written in an easy-to-read style for those who want a quick overview of what was approved in 1993.

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

Third, the Living Dead Bills section cites some of the major bills that were discussed in 1993, but did not become law. (Because this is the first year of the two-year spending cycle, those measures remain alive, or viable, for consideration next year.)

Fourth, the Summary section cites the technical summary of every bill that was approved as it appeared on the bill that was sent to the governor. This includes a listing of all sections of *Minnesota Statutes* that the bill affects.

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

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

Acknowledgments

New Laws 1993 is an information service of the Minnesota Legislature. The House and the Senate assume responsibility for preparing the publication on alternate years.

The 1993 edition was published by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office. The work is a culmination of effort involving many individuals and departments: House members and staff, the House Research Department, the Office of the Chief Clerk, the Index Department, and the Office of the Revisor of Statutes.

House Public Information Office permanent and temporary staff members collected, wrote, verified, and coordinated the information to produce the publication. Those who participated in the project, were: Jim Anderson, Paul Battaglia, Sonnie Elliott, Peg Hamerston, Ruth Hammond, Tonie Lissimore, Grant Moos, Matt Niewohner, Joyce Peterson, Dave Price, Marnie Sadlowsky, Adam Samaha, Mary Ann Schoenberger, John Tschida, and Tim Walker.

On the cover: The Capitol as seen from the roof of the Minnesota History Center. Photo by Laura Phillips



Contains 10% post-consumer content.

Contents

Introductioniii

Highlightsvi

Topics

Agriculture	1	Gambling	38
Arts	4	Game and Fish	39
Banking	5	Government	41
Bonding	5	Health	45
Business	7	Higher Education	50
Children	8	Housing	53
Consumers	11	Human Services	55
Crime	13	Insurance	59
Development	18	Labor	60
Education	19	Law	61
Elections	24	Local Government	63
Employment	27	Taxes	66
Energy	28	Transportation	71
Environment	30	Veterans	75

Vetoed Bills77

Living Dead Bills84

Summary88

Committees

Agriculture	93	Health & Human Services	113
Commerce & Economic Development ..	95	Housing	117
Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance	97	Judiciary	118
Education	98	Labor-Management Relations	124
Environment & Natural Resources	100	Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs	126
Financial Institutions & Insurance.....	105	Regulated Industries & Energy	128
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections	107	Rules & Legislative Administration ...	130
Governmental Operation & Gambling	109	Taxes	130
		Transportation & Transit	132
		Ways & Means	135

Resolutions137

Special Session137

Indexes140

New Laws 1993 by:

Chapter Number	140
House File Number	143
Senate File Number	146
Effective Date	149

Highlights Subject Index 155

Highlights by Title

Agriculture

Milk pricing law revamped	1
High grain prices sought	1
Saving farms	2
Taking sting out of 'killer' bees	2
Expanding the ethanol market	2
Loans for ethanol plants	2
Ethanol promotion, education	2
Cows in court	3
Farm loan program altered	3
'Implements of husbandry'	3
Sustainable agriculture	3
Hmong farmers	4
Right of first refusal deadline	4
Farmer-lender mediation	4
Emu ranchers	4

Arts

More arts funding	4
Minnesota Film Board increase	4

Banking

Better banking	5
Bank acquisitions eased	5

Bonding

Bonding bill approved	5
Psychopathic personalities	5
Moose Lake prison	6
Red Wing juvenile facility	6
U of M — Waseca campus	6
Pollution Control Agency	6
Higher Education	6
K-12 Education	6
Bloomington Ferry Bridge	6
Judicial Center	6
Sewer separation	6
Natural Resources Projects	6
Local bridges	7
Historical Society	7
Veterans Homes Board	7
Duluth Harbor	7

Business

More room at the inn	7
No smoking	7
Keeping up taconite companies	7
Just the fax	7
Making sense of centimeters	8
Reducing the payroll tax	8
Winter burials	8

Children

Collecting child support	8
Education grants	8
Eligible income raised	9
Health care	9
Employer obligations	9

Sharing information	9
Lottery winnings	9
Foster care, adoption changes	9
Foster, day care licenses	9
'Baby truancy' measure	10
Keeping kids in car seats	10
Head Start funding increased	10

Consumers

Another fabulous prize!	11
Roofer licensing	11
Homeowner protection	11
Real estate agents	11
Hearing aid regulations	12
Improving phone access	12
Caller identification	12
'Friendly' neighbors	13
Tanning restrictions	13

Crime

Omnibus crime bill	13
Guns in schools	13
Forfeiting guns	13
No guns for abusers	13
Harassment by picketers	13
Assessing stalkers	14
Victims' rights	14
Juvenile offender work program	14
Juvenile traffic offenses	14
Juvenile testimony	14
Cops on bikes	14
Registering sex offenders	14
Prison wages	14
Criminal data	14
Bus cops	14
Early release for ill inmates	15
More boot camp participants	15
Extended probation	15
DNA evidence	15
Mandatory DNA specimens	15
Therapist-client sex crimes	15
Statute of limitations	15
No reduction in crime severity	15
LSD	15
Asian-American juvenile crime	15
Community crime prevention grants	15
Higher ed violence prevention	16
Institute of sexual health	16
Who's in Minnesota's prisons?	16
Crime bill highlights	16
Violence prevention education grants	17
Sex-offender evaluation project	17
Domestic violence	17
Studying non-felony penalties	17
Omnibus DWI bill	17
DWI with child in car	17
Selling forfeited vehicles	17
Release before trial	17

Driving with drugs	17
Lower level of influence	17
Driving without a license	18
Failing or refusing tests	18
Clinic access bill signed	18
Premium penalties for pirates	18

Development

Inmates for tourism	18
Minnesota World Trade Center	18
State board of invention	19
Grave implications	19

Education

K-12 education bill	19
Increased student funding	19
Smaller class sizes	19
School referendums	20
Education reform	20
Instructional days	20
Declining enrollments	20
Experienced teachers	20
Learning readiness programs	20
Multi-cultural education	20
Integration	20
Charter schools	20
School district debt	20
Graduation rule	21
Transportation	21
Limited English proficiency	21
Special education	21
Children's programs	21
Children's Cabinet	21
Early childhood screening	21
Children's database	21
Community participation school	21
School bonding	22
Co-locating schools, libraries, services	22
Combination referendums	22
Year-round schooling	22
Staff development	22
School boards	22
Recruiting minority teachers	22
Teacher retirement	22
Commissioner appointment	22
Superintendent contracts	22
Women referees	22
Indian ceremonies	22
School policy	22
Mandates repealed	22
Teacher contracts	23
Teacher residencies	23
Teacher salaries	23
Teacher workshops	23
School breakfasts	23
Challenging instructional activities	23
Referendum notice	23
Youth Works	23
Youth apprenticeships	24
Host families screened	24
College admission requirements	24

Elections

Campaign reform approved	24
Mail ballots for small cities	25
Lobbyist disclosures	25
Caucus fundraiser ban during session	25
Ban on 'friends of' committees	25
'Attack ad' notice	25
First-time candidates	25
Raising spending limit cap	25
Political party contributions	26
Unopposed candidates	26
Judicial candidates	26
Limits for local candidates	26
Political contribution receipts	26
Election filing requirements	26
Automatic recount limit	26
Minor election law changes	26
Prohibited candidates	26
New caucus schedule	27
Ethical Practices Board	27
Dead voter files	27
Hennepin parks redistricting	27
County board residency clarified	27

Employment

Jobs for youth	27
Student work curfew	28
Field worker paychecks	28
Full disclosure on background checks	28

Energy

No electric water slides	28
Alternative energy development	29
Cleaner air	29
Alternative bus fuel	29
Alternative fuel development	29

Environment

Waste Management Act changes	30
Heavy metals	30
Solid waste collection	30
Motor vehicle fluids	30
Green purchases	30
Loose foam packing	30
Fluorescent bulbs	30
Medical waste	30
Farm disposals	30
Multi-unit waste collection	30
Recycling glossy paper	31
Waste management costs	31
Landfill siting compensation	31
Ash disposal	31
Land recycling	31
DNR land sales	31
Land sale to Andersen	32
Superfund cleanups	32
Hopkins landfill cleanup	32
Hazardous waste penalties	32
Petrofund bolstered	33
Storage tank exemptions	33
Air pollution penalties	33

Environmental investigations	33	Phone records public	43
Labeling household products	34	Storing data on optical disks	43
Wetlands rules delayed	34	More money for retirement	43
Land donations	34	Cleaning the state slate	44
Water planning	34	Exempt from mandates	44
Fixing faulty septic tanks	35	Metro advisory council	44
Controlling exotic species	35		
Safe harbors	35	Health	
Lake Superior water trail	35	Major health care reform	45
Cuyuna Country Recreation Area	36	Prescriptions	45
No ATV parks	36	Prohibiting large gifts	45
State parks	36	Reducing non-health care costs	45
Native plants	36	Health Technology Advisory Committee	45
Mining Minnesota	36	Prescription drug pricing study	45
Wild boars regulated	37	Improving health care access	45
Historical sites	37	MinnesotaCare changes	46
Historic music	37	Technical MinnesotaCare changes	46
Science Museum of Minnesota	37	TB tests without parental consent	46
Environmental education	38	Expanding optometrists' practice	47
		Chiropractic review	47
Gambling		Radiation monitoring for vets	47
Compulsive gambling	38	Nursing board expanded	47
Minnesota Racing Commission	38	Nursing assistant reciprocity	47
No gambling with pensions	38	Physician licensing modified	47
State Lottery	39	Social worker licenses	48
		Training required for therapy	48
Game & Fish		Disciplining psychologists	48
Seeing orange	39	Mental health coverage	48
Shoot one, get one free	39	Port-wine stains	49
Two deer in northwestern Minnesota	39	Day-care smoking ban	49
Muzzle-loading firearms	39	Asbestos abatement modified	49
Antlerless permits	39	Lead inspector licensing	49
Bear hunting with a crossbow	40	Ambulance service required	49
Sidearms for archers	40	Public hearing exemption	49
Raccoon hunting season	40	Patient disclosure option	49
Walleye, northern size limits	40	Anatomical gifts	50
Minnow permits	40	Paperwork reduction	50
Transporting Canadian fish	40		
Fish farming	40	Higher Education	
Ice fishing costs	41	Higher Education omnibus bill	50
Kid (horse) power	41	Financial aid	50
		Student loans	51
Government		Telecommunications network	51
State government finance	41	Library funds	51
Pay freeze for legislators	41	Student savings plans	51
No pay funding for state employees	41	Canadian reciprocity	51
Mille Lacs treaty litigation	41	Nursing grants	51
Customer-oriented government	41	Higher Education Board	51
Court fee increases	41	Merger committee	52
Public TV and radio	41	Truth in tuition	52
Workers' compensation	41	Education improvements	52
Sports	42	Financial aid task force	52
Department of Revenue	42	Student grants funded	52
Early retirement	42	Pay hikes for top jobs	52
Health promotion	42		
Juror compensation	42	Housing	
Hubert H. Humphrey memorial	42	Housing funds approved	53
No smoking	42	Mortgage foreclosure prevention	53
Criminal justice funding	42	Family homeless prevention program	53
Air base supported	42	Mental illness crisis housing aid	53
National Guard aid enlisted	43	Pets allowed	53
Guard use clarified	43	Transitional housing	53

Housing programs improved 53
 Condo law expanded 53
 Recovering tenant damages 54
 Leases for tenants required 54
 Mobile home professionals 54
 Smoke detectors required 54
 Swab teams 55

Human Services

Human services omnibus bill 55
 Young mothers 55
 New computers 55
 Electronic benefits transfer 55
 Food stamp fraud 55
 American Indian detox program 56
 Physician surcharge 56
 Dental care 56
 Aiding AFDC recipients 56
 Children’s mental health grants 56
 Lead abatement 56
 Nutritional coverage 57
 Illegal workers 57
 Hospital construction moratorium 57
 Faribault Regional Center saved 57
 Interstate patient exchange 57
 ‘Vulnerable adult’ study 58
 Child support payments 58
 Child support tools improved 58
 Crisis nurseries funded 58
 ‘Trusts’ for the disabled 58

Insurance

Workers’ compensation bailout 59
 ‘Medigap’ premium hikes delayed 59
 Credit insurance for jobless 59
 Insurance safety net 59

Labor

Labor interpretive center 60
 Domestic abuse victims 60
 Workers’ comp refund 60

Law

New data privacy rules 61
 Harassment investigations 61
 Accident report data 61
 Department of Public Service 61
 Health data 61
 Security services 61
 Educational data 61
 Equal rights for gays, lesbians 61
 Rules for radar 61
 Unclaimed property ads 62
 Conciliation court changes 62
 Training for private investigators 62
 Paying legal costs for police 62
 Extended power of attorney 62
 Prosecuting misdemeanors 63
 Limiting ‘surety bond’ requirements 63
 Grave penalties 63
 Spousal maintenance 63

Local Government

Residency requirement allowed 63
 ‘Design districts’ for St. Paul 63
 Aircraft noise in the classroom 64
 Metropolitan Council redistricting 64
 Radio link studied 64
 Metro libraries study 64
 Wildlife artist honored 65
 Cities can offer rewards 65
 Diversity among deputies 65
 County interest 65
 Auditor-treasurer merger 65
 Anoka County coroner 66
 Petitioning for cartways 66
 Less government advertising 66
 Severance pay limited 66

Taxes

Unallotment power 66
 Budget reserve 67
 Omnibus tax bill 67
 Working family credit 67
 Renters’ rebate 67
 Charging property taxes 67
 Work off your taxes 67
 Limited assessment increases 67
 Delayed assessments 67
 1-900 calls 67
 Tax-exempt purchases 68
 Sports bets 68
 St. Paul sales tax 68
 Greater Minnesota sales tax 68
 Business sales tax 68
 Contamination tax 68
 Contamination cleanup grants 69
 Local government aid 69
 Gas tax exemption 69
 Buying tax-forfeited land 69

Transportation

Transportation funding 71
 Light rail transit 71
 Stone Arch Bridge 71
 International airport 72
 Driver’s license fee increase 72
 Updating criminal records 72
 Criminal policy group 72
 Tamperproof licenses, IDs 72
 Light rail transit 72
 Regulating off-road motorcycles 73
 Auto title branding 73
 Driver’s license revocation 73
 Armored car permits 74
 Bus driver exams 74
 Yielding to merging buses 74
 Disabled person on board 74
 Parking posses 74
 Minnesota toll roads 74
 New highway names 75
 Walk/Don’t walk 75
 Lights for loading 75

Veterans

Vets' homes decide residency 75
 Vets' home in Fergus 75
 Grants for vets 76
 POWs get free license plates 76
 A 7-foot nurse 76

Vetoed Bills

Credit union expansion 77
 Protecting railworkers 77
 Crane operators' council 77
 Workers' comp bill 77
 Speed limits 78
 Omnibus tax bill 78
 Great Lakes protection 78
 Campaign finance reform I 78
 Proposed land sale 78
 Economic development funding I 78
 Gender balancing fire council 79
 Human services omnibus bill 79
 Affordable housing barriers 79
 'Tax-the-rich' plan 79
 'Redundant' school bill 79
 Higher education 80
 Transit planning 80
 Campaign finance reform II 80
 Contract cuts 80
 Anti-car theft 80
 Binding arbitration 81
 Grain promotion fees nixed 81
 High-speed bus study 81
 No gender balancing 81
 Equal time for unions 81
 Informing union workers 81
 Environmental reorganization 81
 Economic development fundingII 82
 NAFTA resolution 82
 No strep throat study 82

Living Dead Bills

Treaty agreement 84
 Video lottery 84
 Packaging bill 84
 Video crimes 84
 Cigarette tax 84
 High-speed train 84
 Unicameral Legislature 84
 Term limits 84
 Gas tax hike 85
 High-tech hunting 85
 Mandatory helmets 85
 Prescriptive pot 85
 Children's department 85
 Voting by fax 85
 DPS spared 85
 DPSv survives 85
 Transmitting AIDS 85
 1-900 protection 85
 Private jury data 85
 Genetic engineering rules 86
 Voter's guide 86
 U of M steam plant 86
 Stopped for seat belts 86
 Clean, smoke-free air 86
 Paint tax 86
 Taxing to combat critters 86
 Limiting recreation liability 86
 Fort Snelling center 86
 Premium price gouging? 86
 Public mug shots 87
 Longer bar hours 87
 Superior agates 87
 Ski safety 87
 Day care everywhere 87
 Wage protection 87
 Heirs in arrears 87

Highlights

Editor's Note: Highlights, the first section in New Laws 1993, is written for those who want a general overview of major legislation that took place during the 1993 Session.

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

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

The subject index beginning on page 155 also is useful in finding information on specific subjects.



AGRICULTURE



Milk pricing law revamped

A new state milk pricing law is designed to increase payments dairy farmers receive for their milk while at the same time deregulate the cost of milk at the supermarket.

The idea behind the law is that the deregulation of retail milk prices will offset the increased payments made to farmers by milk wholesalers.

The new law requires wholesalers to pay an assessment into a special fund when milk prices drop below \$13.20 per hundredweight (about 11.5 gallons of milk).

The assessment is 2.25 cents for every 1 cent below that \$13.20 target, which will then be passed on to the 13,636 dairy farmers in the state.

That assessment, given milk prices paid to farmers in May 1993, was estimated to add about 19 cents to the retail price per gallon of milk.

But price increases of twice that amount have been reported since the law took effect, which led to a flurry of criticism of the new law. That caused lawmakers to make minor revisions to the law they had just adopted.

Here's how the revised law works:

The minimum markup on milk at the retail level will be lowered to 5 percent beginning Aug. 1, 1993 — down from the 7.5 percent that has been in effect since May 1, 1993.

Then, on July 1, 1994, the markup will drop to zero — meaning milk price regulation that has been in place since 1957 will evaporate. Before May 1, 1993, retailers were required to mark up milk at least 15 percent.

An exemption from the current 2.25-cent

Making the dairy bill work

Here are some of the basics on how the new milk pricing law works.

In May 1993, the milk price set by the federal government was \$12.22 per hundredweight — 98 cents below the \$13.20 threshold called for in the law. For each cent that the price falls below \$13.20, the measure calls on wholesalers to kick in 2.25 cents to a special fund.

That means wholesalers would pay an assessment of \$2.20 per hundredweight (98 cents x 2.25 cents = \$2.20).

Since Minnesota dairy farmers sell 1 million hundredweight of Class I dairy products (bottled milk and cream), the total assessment would be \$2.2 million. When that pool of money is divided by the total 7.5 million hundredweight of milk farmers produce in an average month, it brings a 29-cent increase per hundredweight in the price, or \$12.51.

The bottom-line for an average-size dairy farm with typical production under that scenario is additional monthly income of \$169. It also translates to a 19-cent-per-gallon increase in retail milk prices.

In the worst-case price scheme — a very unlikely scenario where prices would tumble to about \$11 per hundredweight — retail prices could increase 39 cents per gallon. But any increases could be mitigated by the deregulation of retail milk prices that have been in place since 1957.

assessment for the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) nutritional program was always included in the proposal, but was explicitly included in the final version to allay the concerns of some. A task force to assess the effects of price deregulation will also be created.

Although wholesalers and retailers blamed the milk price increase on lawmakers, milk prices in Minnesota varied greatly before the law took effect.

A July 1991 survey by the Department of Agriculture, for example, showed that a gallon of milk cost \$1.86 in Rochester and \$2.73 in Duluth.

The original milk pricing proposal was sponsored by Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF661*/SF730/CH65). The revisions in the milk pricing law were sponsored by Rep. Andy Steensma (DFL-Luverne) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF1225*/SF879/CH367)



High grain prices sought

Renewed economic hardships facing many Minnesota farmers spurred passage of a resolution asking U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy to increase price supports for grain.

Last growing season's wet weather, cool temperatures and, in some areas, tornadoes caused a poor harvest in many parts of the state. Not only was quantity low, but adverse weather hurt grain quality.

A rough year was made worse by continued stagnation of grain prices, which are now below the cost of production. Support prices act as a floor, providing farmers an income safety net when markets are depressed.

The resolution, authored by Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) and Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn), asks Espy to hold hearings and set the prices higher. (HF20*/SF18/R3)

Grain promotion fees nixed

(See Vetoed Bills, page 81)



Saving farms

Metropolitan area farmers who have managed to hold onto their farms won't be forced to give them up because of assessments caused by urban expansion.

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, farmers can't be required to pay assessments for public storm water sewer systems, public roads, and other public improvements that go past their farms to serve neighboring housing developments. Those assessments have been so high in the past that they could easily force a farmer out of business.

Local governments will also be prohibited from enforcing ordinances that would unreasonably restrict normal farm practices, unless there is a substantial threat to public safety. The bill was sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF622*/SF695/CH141)



Taking sting out of 'killer' bees

Beekeepers and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture will team up to keep Africanized "killer" honeybees from getting into Minnesota.

Since the popularly dubbed "killer" bees have now crossed into Texas from Mexico, where many of the state's large beekeeping operations move for the winter, concerns have increased that the fierce insect will hitchhike its way to Minnesota.

Besides banning Africanized honeybees from Minnesota, the new law will permit Department of Agriculture officials to investigate apiaries after giving their owners a 24-hour notice. The notice would not be required if the inspection is prompted by a complaint, or if the agency declares an emergency.

If Africanized honeybees are found, they are to be immediately destroyed.

A single Africanized honeybee is no more dangerous than its more docile European cousin, which is more common in North America. The "killer" bees, however, tend to swarm and act more aggressively.

The fiercer bees originated in Africa, then made their way to South America, through

Central America and, now, to the United States. Their aggressive trait was originally intended to boost honey production.

Minnesota winters will likely take care of any Africanized bees that get into the state. But some experts fear they will interbreed with honeybees that hibernate in the state.

The proposal, which became effective May 18, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and Sen. Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio). (HF50*/SF598/CH233)



Expanding the ethanol market

Minnesota corn farmers and producers of ethanol could see an expanded market for their products under a new law.

The measure will raise the required minimum oxygen content of gasoline sold during the winter in the 10-county metro area to 2.7 percent — up from the current 2 percent.

That minimum will be extended year-round to the 10-county metro area after Oct. 1, 1995, and statewide after Oct. 1, 1997.

Supporters of the measure say it will help stimulate the rural economy by increasing demand for the four Minnesota-based ethanol plants and four other state plants that are in the final planning stages.

The measure also specifies that communities that have ethanol plants wouldn't lose certain state government aid if they include an ethanol plant in a tax increment finance district. By including a business in a tax increment finance district, they become eligible for favorable tax breaks.

The Legislature has tightened the restrictions on using tax increment finance districts because of past abuses. This measure exempts ethanol plants from those restrictions.

Adding ethanol to gasoline is one way to increase oxygen content. By adding it to metro area gas last winter, the Twin Cities met Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for carbon monoxide emissions for the first time since 1975. Another factor that contributed to satisfying EPA standards was the vehicle emission testing program.

Adding ethanol or a petroleum-based oxygenate to gas makes it burn cleaner with fewer harmful emissions. The requirement has been limited to winter months in Minnesota (Oct. 1 to Feb. 1) because automobile pollution control devices are least efficient then.

A 1991 state law set the minimum oxygen content standard at 2.7 percent, but it was reduced to 2 percent in 1992. Besides the seven-county metro area, the minimum level applies to Carver, Chisago, and Isanti counties.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison) and Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville).

The section that pertains to economic development districts becomes effective for state aid paid in 1994. The other provisions are effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF931*/SF771/CH250)



Loans for ethanol plants

At least two producers of ethanol in Minnesota will now be eligible to receive up to \$500,000 in assistance through the Department of Agriculture's Rural Finance Authority, under a new law.

The new law allocates \$1 million in 1994 to a special revolving fund account that is to be used as an inducement for private developers of ethanol plants to proceed with the construction of plants in Greater Minnesota.

The plan is that the assistance of up to \$500,000 will be used to leverage up to five times that amount in private loans or revenue bonds to finance construction.

Ethanol, which is a form of alcohol, is usually derived from corn, although it can be made from other products as well. It's used as a gasoline additive to make gas burn more efficiently with fewer harmful emissions such as carbon monoxide.

Four Minnesota communities — Benson, Rothsay, Winnebago, and Winthrop — are in the advanced planning stages to locate ethanol-producing plants.

The appropriation is contained in one law (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172), while the enabling language is in another (HF1060*/SF604/CH342). That bill was sponsored by Rep. Darrel Mosel (DFL-Gaylord) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples).

The appropriations bill is effective July 1, 1993.

Ethanol promotion, education

A total of \$200,000 is appropriated to the Department of Agriculture to continue its

ethanol promotion and education activities.

The appropriation continues funding for an ongoing ethanol promotion campaign at the department. In 1992, the Legislature authorized \$150,000 for this purpose.

The measure, which specifies that \$100,000 be spent in each year of the upcoming two-year spending cycle, is effective July 1, 1993. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172)



Cows in court

The state Department of Agriculture will be able to use any money remaining from a special appropriation made last year to continue with its legal challenge of federal dairy pricing policies.

Lawmakers in 1992 allowed the department to use up to \$50,000 from its 1-cent-per-hundredweight assessment on milk products to pay a share of litigation costs in a suit by upper Midwest dairy farmers against the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The suit contends federal price supports unfairly tilt toward dairy farmers in southern states such as Texas and Florida. A federal district court judge late last year ruled for the USDA, but the plaintiffs now intend to appeal the case to the U.S. Supreme Court. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172, Section 7, Sub-division 4)



Farm loan program altered

Several modifications were made in loan programs to farmers through the Rural Finance Authority (RFA).

The changes are contained in three separate proposals. Among the changes:

- The RFA is authorized to launch a new loan program for ethanol production facilities, which have been booming since the passage of the new Federal Clean Air Act. Financed by revenue bonds, the maximum assistance for any facility would be \$500,000. Individuals, as well as corporations and co-ops would be eligible for financial assistance. (See *Loans for ethanol plants, page 2.*)

- Borrower eligibility requirements for some “beginning farmer loan” recipients will be eased. New farmers with a four-year agriculture degree or those who are certified farm

management instructors will not have to participate in a state-approved farm management program for five years. The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Darrel Mosel (DFL-Gaylord) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF1060*/SF604/CH342)

- The RFA may now directly loan funds for agricultural improvements, or participate with private lenders in those loans. In such a “joint” loan situation, the RFA’s share of the loan responsibility is limited to 45 percent of the total principal amount, or \$50,000, whichever figure is less. Direct loans from the RFA are limited to \$35,000. The former limit had been \$20,000.

Previously, such agricultural improvement loans were limited to dairy farmers seeking funds to upgrade their operations from Grade B to Grade A, but are now open to farmers making other improvements. However, they may not be used to refinance an existing debt.

Another provision includes an appropriation of up to \$200,000 for the next biennium to the Dairy Leaders Roundtable, a group which meets regularly to discuss industry issues.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF1149*/SF861/CH298)

- The lifetime amount a farmer may borrow from the RFA is capped at \$100,000.

Additionally, when a new farmer participates in a “joint” real estate loan financed by both the RFA and another lender, the cap on the state’s portion of the loan is increased to \$100,000, up from \$50,000. For such a loan, the state will lend a maximum of 45 percent of the total loan amount, up to \$100,000.

There is also a new \$50 fee for each RFA beginning farmer loan application. (HF1138*/SF98/CH332)

All three new laws are effective July 1, 1993.



‘Implements of husbandry’

Farmers and others who were confused by various traffic laws governing farm equipment may have an easier time making sense of state law in the future.

A new law assembles all traffic laws governing “implements of husbandry” into one chapter, and requires the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to compile the laws available to farmers. The phrase “implements of hus-

bandry” refers to vehicles, including farm tractors and farm wagons, used in farming or horticultural operations.

Currently, there is no such compilation and there have been misunderstandings — both by law enforcement and farmers — over existing traffic laws, said bill sponsor Rep. Virgil Johnson (IR-Caledonia).

“There have been tickets given that probably shouldn’t have been given,” said Johnson.

The bill was drafted after a series of meetings of a DPS task force that included a wide range of farm groups, trucking organizations, and the American Automobile Association, said Johnson.

The bill also calls on the DPS to provide more information about the significance of the orange slow-moving vehicle symbol so it can be used in driver education courses.

The measure also reduces the speed limit for some large farm trailers to 25 miles per hour — down from 30 — to bring state law into conformity with federal safety guidelines governing slow-moving vehicles.

The measure, effective Aug. 1, 1993, also was sponsored by Sen. Steve Dille (IR-Dassel). (HF735*/SF0551/CH187)

Waste Management Act changes— Farm disposals

(See Environment, page 30)

Sustainable agriculture

A total of \$880,000 is marked for state officials to develop and implement biological methods to control plant and animal pests and reduce the use of petroleum-based pesticides.

Grants again will be available for farmers to participate in demonstration projects involving sustainable agriculture over the next two years. A total of \$160,000 is available over the biennium.

Priority will be given to projects involving groups of farmers. If the project costs more than \$25,000, the applicants will have to share those costs with the state on a one-to-one matching basis.

Up to \$20,000 may be used by the state Department of Agriculture to better spread the word among more farmers on how to effectively raise crops using fewer pesticides and less energy. All the funds are available

July 1, 1993. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Section 7, Subdivision 4; Section 14, Subdivision 3)

Hmong farmers

A total of \$90,000 is appropriated over the next two years to expand the agricultural opportunities for Hmong and other Southeast Asian farmers in Minnesota.

The appropriation to the Department of Agriculture is to expand the current market base for these new Minnesota farmers and to target new wholesale and retail markets. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Section 7, Subdivision 3)

Field worker paychecks

(See Employment, page 28)

Right of first refusal deadline

People who want to challenge the sale of farm property that was subject to the state's right-of-first-refusal law will have just three years to do so.

The right-of-first-refusal law gives the owners of farm property that has been foreclosed upon the first chance to buy the property back.

The idea behind the law is to help ensure that such land has "clear title." Since the right-of-first-refusal law was first adopted, the Legislature has amended it several times and courts have interpreted it in different ways, which has resulted in "clouded titles" for several properties.

Once the three years has passed after the land is sold to another party, the law states that title to the land can no longer be challenged and the buyers can be assured their property has clear title.

The measure contains a "grace period," which would allow a challenge after the three-year time limit is up — provided it is filed on or before March 1, 1994.

The measure, which was sponsored by Rep. Andy Steensma (DFL-Luverne) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF385*/SF346/CH123)

Farmer-lender mediation

The state's farmer-lender mediation program will be extended another two years with a \$400,000 appropriation to the Min-

nesota Extension Service, which runs the program.

More than 9,400 farmers have been served since 1986 when the program began. The program is designed to bring together farmers imperiled by financial problems and the creditors to whom they owe money.

Money for the program is available July 1, 1993. The enabling language and the appropriation (although not explicitly outlined) is contained in the higher education spending bill, sponsored by Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls) (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 1, Section 5; Article 6, Section 18)



Emu ranchers

Move over cattle and swine.

A new law approved this year outlines the procedure through which a variety of animals not generally found in Minnesota barnyards — ranging from elk to emus — can be commercially raised.

The measure classifies as livestock: deer, elk, and other members of the cervidae family; ostriches, rheas, emus, and other members of the ratitae family; and llamas.

The classification enables farmers of such livestock to get the same tax breaks as traditional livestock farmers.

It also outlines laws and regulations for raising such "exotic animals."

The law specifies, for example, that the fencing for farmed deer be at least 75 inches high; for farmed elk, at least 90 inches.

The "livestock" classification means that these farmers could get a sales tax break when they purchase such fences — just as other farmers do for certain agricultural expenses.

The law prohibits deer and elk classified as livestock from running at large and establishes a "farmed cervidae advisory committee" to make recommendations to the state Department of Agriculture on how to regulate the industry.

In addition, it specifies that the slaughter of these animals be done according to the United States Department of Agriculture voluntary inspection program for exotic animals.

Although these animals aren't ordinary fare on Minnesota farms, the raising of ostriches is becoming increasingly common in the southern United States.

The provisions of this law, effective May 25, 1993, were included in the omnibus tax bill, sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul).



ARTS



More arts funding

Arts organizations throughout Minnesota will be eligible for more money over the next two years.

The Minnesota State Arts Board, which distributes grants to arts organizations and regional arts councils throughout Minnesota, received a 57.6 percent increase in funding, or \$12.5 million, in the 1993-95 biennium.

Arts supporters say more state funding is needed because corporate giving has dropped dramatically in recent years, and that Minnesota currently ranks 27th among the states in its state per capita funding for the arts.

The funding is available July 1, 1993.

The measure is contained in an omnibus appropriations bill sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls).

The Legislature also approved a measure that would have dedicated 11 percent of the proceeds of the Minnesota State Lottery to the arts beginning July 1, 1995, but that section was line-item vetoed in the final bill by the governor. (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Sections 14, 59)



Minnesota Film Board increase

The agency whose goal is to bring Hollywood-style moviemakers to Minnesota will receive a 12 percent increase in state funding.

The Minnesota Film Board will receive a \$428,000 appropriation in the 1993-95 biennium — up from the \$382,000 appropriation in 1991-93 — provided it raises at least one-third of that amount from non-state sources.

The agency, a quasi-state agency under the Department of Trade and Economic Development's Office of Tourism, has been luring many more films to Minnesota in recent years.

Twenty-four films were made in Minnesota in the 1990s, up from 20 during the 1980s and seven during the 1970s. With

those productions have come jobs, increased tax receipts, and a boost to the local economy, say film board supporters.

The measure also reflects a change in the name of the board, which used to be called the Minnesota Motion Picture Board. Funding for the board is available July 1, 1993.

The measure is contained in an omnibus appropriations bill sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Section 2, Subdivision 4)

Premium penalties for pirates

(See Crime, page 18)

Wildlife artist honored

(See Local Government, page 65)

 **BANKING**



Better banking

Banking may become a lot more convenient for many Minnesotans.

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 1993, will allow banks and other financial institutions — such as credit unions — to contract with another bank or credit union to serve non-customers. Similar laws already are in place in about a dozen states.

Existing law requires service reciprocity between automatic teller machines owned by different banking institutions. The new law extends the exchange of services to transactions usually performed by tellers — such as deposits, withdrawals, money order purchases, and check cashing. Loan processing is not included, except that loan payments may be accepted.

Under the new law, sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth), only depository financial institutions will be permitted to set up service exchange networks.

There are no limits placed on the number or kind of depository institutions that may contract to become a service network. A pair of banks, for example, or a credit union and a savings and loan, can sign a contract to provide services to the other's customers.

Any contract, however, could be vetoed by the state Department of Commerce within 30 days of application. (HF556/SF394*/CH52)



Bank acquisitions eased

As of Aug. 1, 1993, Minnesota banks can purchase and operate an unlimited number of branch facilities.

The law removes the five-branch cap on banks outside the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area, thereby placing the entire state under the same set of regulations. The measure applies to both federal and state-chartered institutions.

State regulators said they do not anticipate a widescale consolidation of banks under the newly eased merger guidelines.

Currently, there are about 14 banking organizations outside the Twin Cities with at least three branch facilities that will be able to take advantage of the new law should they choose to expand, said Jim Miller, deputy commissioner of the Department of Commerce's Financial Examinations Division.

Currently, those banking systems may expand to operate five branches; this measure will permit them to acquire even more branches. (HF146*/SF109/CH7)

The new law was sponsored by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato).

Credit union expansion

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

 **BONDING**

Bonding bill approved

The Legislature agreed to \$69.5 million in new capital bonding after a week of negotiating in conference committee. The measure is more than the House's proposal for \$45 million in capital projects, but falls far short of the Senate's \$123 million proposal.

The measure will fund the conversion of the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center into a prison, as well as a 100-bed adjacent facility for "psychopathic personalities," among other projects.

Authored by Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids), the bill cancels some \$8 million in previously authorized, unused bonds.

The legislation also makes a direct appropriation of \$3 million in trunk highway funds — generated from the state gas tax — to remodel two floors of the Department of Transportation building near the Capitol. Although the renovation was approved by the capital bonding committees, the renovation will not be funded through the sale of bonds. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373)

Among the major expenditures in the law, which became effective May 25, 1993:



Psychopathic personalities

A total of \$7.3 million in new bonding authority goes toward designing and constructing a supervised facility for 100 "psychopathic personality" patients adjacent to the Moose Lake RTC. The project will receive \$12.8 million from a previous appropriation; the legislation sets a limit of \$20 million on the entire project.

The legislation states that construction of the Moose Lake facility cannot begin until work commences on a similar 50-bed facility at the St. Peter RTC. Some \$8 million for the St. Peter facility was approved in 1992. The bonding bill this year adds \$400,000 to the St. Peter project. The St. Peter facility will be built for either psychopathic personality patients or for mentally ill and dangerous persons.

The Brainerd Regional Human Services Center will receive \$700,000 for remodeling to accommodate 75 patients transferring from the Moose Lake RTC. The center also is

authorized to use \$1.4 million from a previous appropriation.

The Cambridge Regional Human Services Center will receive \$300,000 to consolidate services and bring Boswell Hall into compliance with safety building codes and licensure standards. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Section 7)

Moose Lake prison

A total of \$9.6 million begins the first phase of converting the Moose Lake RTC to a medium security prison for up to 620 inmates. The bonds will help fund work to meet safety codes, security measures, and build a prison industry building. The first phase will provide approximately 260 beds. The legislation limits the total cost of the project to \$25.8 million. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Section 8, Subdivision 2)

Red Wing juvenile facility

The Red Wing Correctional Facility will receive \$212,000 to plan a 30-bed temporary holding facility for violent, predatory juvenile offenders. The measure sets a \$3 million cap on the total project. Earlier this session, Red Wing officials testified about community concerns resulting from the center's lack of security. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Section 8, Subdivision 3)

U of M — Waseca campus

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents is authorized to sell all or part of the Waseca campus to the city of Waseca or other political subdivision in which the campus is located. Proceeds of the sale are to be used for capital purposes, and reported to the Legislature. The purpose of the language is to eliminate any legal obstacles to transferring the campus from Waseca to the federal government, which is looking into using the campus for a federal prison. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Section 24)



Pollution Control Agency

A total of \$11 million continues a massive, 10-year program to protect the Mississippi River from the overflow of untreated sewage. The river has long been subjected to pollution when combined sanitary and storm water sewers overflow during rainstorms and snowmelt runoff.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, South St. Paul, and the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission (MWCC) are building separate sewers where the systems are now combined. Some \$200 million has been spent in the first seven years of the project. When 700 sewer separation projects are completed, more than 4.6 billion gallons of sewage overflow will be eliminated from the river annually. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Section 11)



Higher Education

The state's technical colleges, community colleges, state universities, and the University of Minnesota will share \$5.2 million for building, improvements, and handicap access projects. Included in this amount is \$500,000 for land acquisition for the Metropolitan, Moorhead, and St. Cloud state universities and \$700,000 for capital equipment at the new university center in Rochester. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5)

K-12 Education

A total of \$12 million is authorized for three projects, including a \$5 million maximum effort school loan for the Nett Lake school district, and a \$6 million grant for building a consolidated high school for four Grant County school districts.

A new \$1 million school accessibility grant program also will be established for K-12 schools. The grants must be used only to remove architectural barriers. Districts applying for the grants will match the grant with local school district funds. School districts which have entered into cooperation or combination agreements with other schools will be given priority funding. The district's tax burden, and the district's need for the project also will be considered. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Section 6)

Bloomington Ferry Bridge

Lawmakers approved \$6.9 million to match federal funding for completing the Bloomington Ferry Bridge. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Section 14, Subdivision 2)

The funds will help finance road approaches on both sides of the bridge and improvements on Highway 101 to the south.

The governor recommended \$20.3 million to widen County Rd. 18 between the bridge and Interstate 494. Capital Invest-

ment Chair Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) has said additional funding for the project will be considered in 1994.

The Bloomington Ferry Bridge is a major transportation link for communities from southern Minnesota.



Judicial Center

Although not approved initially by the House Capital Investment Committee, the measure gives \$6.7 million to complete renovation of the old Historical Society building next to the Capitol. The building will become part of the new Judicial Center. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373), Section 9, Subdivision 5)

Sewer separation

Exactly \$1.3 million is slated for sewer separation projects in the Capitol area. The projects must begin this summer to tie in with other city highway work.

A total of \$4 million will match federal grants for sewage treatment in Minnesota cities. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Section 9, Subdivision 2)



Natural Resources Projects

The legislation redirects \$1.6 million in previously authorized, unused bonds to seven natural resources projects (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Sections 12, 13):

- \$200,000 for a Stillwater flood control levee. The funds will assist local match requirements for the \$3.2 million federal project;
- \$500,000 to the Board of Water and Soil Resources for the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) conservation reserve program. RIM easements are purchased to restore wetlands and protect other environmentally sensitive areas such as lands adjacent to streams;
- \$250,000 for land acquisition for a flood control project on the Redwood River, upstream from Marshall. The project will reduce the impact of high water in Marshall, where several hundred homes recently were flooded;
- \$90,000 will be used to purchase Byrne Lake and adjacent lands in Swift County, to complete acquisition of a wildlife management area. This lake will be used for waterfowl and for hunting by the public;
- \$350,000 for emergency repair of the Split

Rock Creek dam in Split Rock Creek State Park. The earth dike portion of the dam washed out on May 8, 1993, draining the 80-acre Split Rock Lake. The dam — located on Pipestone County's only lake — was built in the late 1930s;

- \$60,000 for the purchase of private lands being sold within a state forest; and
- \$100,000 for the emergency repair of the publicly owned Stewartville dam. The dam failed April 1, 1993, draining the 80-acre Lake Florence.

Local bridges

A total of \$3 million will be for grants to local governments for bridge construction or repair. The funding may also be used to match federal grants, pay for engineering and environmental studies, or pay the costs of abandoning existing bridges which need to be replaced. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Section 14, Subdivision 3)

Historical Society

For emergency improvements to historical buildings such as the Wanda Gág house in New Ulm, \$150,000 is available for local historical societies. The state's share must not exceed one-half of each project's cost. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Section 15)

Veterans Homes Board

A total of \$400,000 will be used for design and engineering plans for renovating the Minneapolis veterans home campus. The Board also was given the go-ahead to seek federal funds for major rehabilitation projects. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Section 16)



Duluth Harbor

The legislation will reduce a 1989 appropriation of \$6.1 million for dredging the upper harbor area of Duluth to \$2 million, with the mutual consent of other project participants. But the legislation also removes a former restriction requiring that private funds match state dollars. (HF1749*/SFnone/CH373, Section 25, Subdivision 5)



BUSINESS



More room at the inn

The 20-year-old fiancée of Rep. Loren Solberg's (DFL-Bovey) son was barred from renting a hotel room for her wedding night last fall. That moved Solberg to sponsor a bill requiring innkeepers to accommodate young people.

Although innkeepers who refuse accommodations to people aged 18 to 20 may be subject to age discrimination suits, many innkeepers refuse to allow such guests, saying that young people often make unruly tenants. The bill tries to accommodate those concerns by outlining the grounds on which an innkeeper may eject or refuse guests, including public drunkenness, underage drinking, and drug use.

Under the new law, a person who negligently or intentionally damages hotel property is responsible for the cost of repairs — in addition to the innkeeper's lost revenue while the damage is being repaired.

The law also will give innkeepers the option of requiring parents or guardians of a minor wanting to book a room to post up to \$100 as a damage deposit. In addition, the bill raises to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor the penalty for negligently setting fire to hotel property through careless smoking. The penalty increase becomes effective Oct. 1, 1993.

All other provisions in the law are effective Aug. 1, 1993. Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) also sponsored the proposal. (HF511/SF403*/CH151)



No smoking

Starting Aug. 1, 1993, lighting up in a designated non-smoking hotel room will cost offending smokers up to \$200, and they could be required to pay for cleaning costs as well.

Legislators gave innkeepers new legal muscle to enforce non-smoking policies, making it a petty misdemeanor to use cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or other smoking materials in designated non-smoking rooms.

If found to be in violation of the law, smokers also could be required to pay an additional \$100 for cleaning costs to restore the room to its smoke-free condition.

Innkeepers must post a "conspicuous" sign in the room to warn potential smokers of the fines that may result from their actions.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) and Sen. Skip Finn (DFL-Cass Lake). (HF806*/SF666/CH66)



Keeping up taconite companies

Taconite companies will be required to maintain iron mines and processing plants in "salable operating" condition for at least one year after they shut down, under a new law sponsored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and Sen. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm).

The one-year delay will allow the "state and other public and private bodies" to seek a new owner for the facility.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1993, also applies to any parent company of a plant. Should the parent company go bankrupt, it would be prohibited from dismantling its facilities to raise capital to pay off debts. (HF316/SF487*/CH107)



Just the fax

A new law will give facsimile machine owners a chance to pull the plug on unwanted advertisers who clog their fax lines.

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, the measure will require fax advertisers to clearly print on each solicitation a toll-free telephone number, and mailing address, so recipients can halt the transmissions.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) and Sen. Ember Reichgott (DFL-New Hope), expands on a 1992 law which established guidelines for telephone advertising.

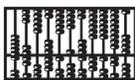
If the law is violated, the case could be turned over to the state Office of the Attorney General, which can then pursue the matter as it does other such business law violations. The office could obtain an injunction against the advertiser, and could obtain a civil penalty of up to \$25,000. (HF676/SF174*/CH197)

Making sense of centimeters

Business people who want to market their products overseas could get some help from the Department of Public Service's Weights and Measures Division.

A section of a new law, effective July 1, 1993, specifies that the division help businesses meet international measurement standards. Most of the world uses the metric measuring system, while the U.S. remains on its own system.

The measure, which was included in an omnibus spending bill, was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Section 70)



Reducing the payroll tax

The payroll tax assessed to businesses to pay for the retraining of dislocated workers will be cut in half — provided the fund has a balance of at least \$30 million.

A new law will reduce the tax to one-twentieth of 1 percent — down from one-tenth of 1 percent — if the dislocated worker fund balance on June 30 of the preceding year was at least \$30 million.

The program, which is operated by the Department of Jobs and Training, was created by the 1990 Legislature to help dislocated workers return to the work force.

At that time, the department estimated that the one-tenth of 1 percent tax would bring in about \$19 million per year. The law is effective July 1, 1993.

The measure also gives the department more leeway on how it can spend the money collected through the special assessment. It can now use the funds for "employment and training programs" — not just dislocated worker programs.

The measure, which was included in an omnibus appropriations bill, was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Section 78, 79)



Winter burials

A new law will require cemeteries, "so far as possible," to provide for burials at all times of the year, including winter.

Many smaller cemeteries wait until spring to bury people who die in the winter because the ground is frozen and hard to excavate. The deceased are held in cold storage until burial.

That, some have argued, causes loved ones to begin the grieving process all over again. The measure specifies that cemeteries could charge extra for "burial during difficult weather."

A separate section of the law specifies that a cemetery can't be moved without the consent of its owners.

The new law, proposed by Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF695/SF1602*/CH100)

Superfund cleanups

(See Environment, page 32)

Waste Management Act changes

(See Environment, page 30)

Labeling household products

(See Environment, page 34)

Land sale to Andersen

(See Environment, page 32)

Workers' comp refund

(See Labor, page 60)

Omnibus tax bill—Business sales tax

(See Taxes, page 68)



CHILDREN

Collecting child support

A "super arrears-collection agency" to collect overdue child-support payments will be created under a new law.

The Department of Human Services will be authorized to contract with the Department of Revenue or private collection agencies to try to collect child-support accounts more than 90 days past due. The revenue department and collection agencies can add up to 30 percent of the past due amount and keep that "surcharge" if they succeed in collecting.

Other provisions of the bill will provide county child-support agencies with a variety of so-called "bonus payments" to counties that make progress in collecting overdue child support payments.

For example, \$100 will be paid for each paternity establishment, and \$50 for each medical insurance establishment and case review.

"This bill requires parents to be responsible for the children they bring into this world," said Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul), author of the House bill. (HF1042*/SF673/CH340)

The proposal, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul), also changes the following other aspects of the state's child-support and divorce laws:



Education grants

Parents more than 30 days behind in child-support payments will be ineligible for higher-education grants from the state after Aug. 1, 1993, unless they sign and comply with a written agreement outlining a payment plan to bring their accounts up to date.

Previously, such parents were eligible for the grants if they were complying with a payment plan, but there was no requirement that it be written or that it be for a minimum amount.

The new law specifies that any such agreement must include an extra monthly payment of at least 20 percent of the regular monthly payment. If there is no current monthly obligation, the delinquent parent must pay at least \$30 each month. (HF1042*/SF673/CH340, Section 1)

Eligible income raised

The maximum income upon which child-support payments are based will increase to \$5,000 per month — up from \$4,000. This will effectively make non-custodial parents with higher incomes pay a higher portion of their incomes to the custodial parent.

In addition, the maximum income limit must be adjusted every other year to account for inflation. The Minnesota Supreme Court will have this authority. (HF1042*/SF673/CH340, Section 33)



Health care

When deciding a marriage dissolution case, judges will be mandated to order the parent with the better health insurance plan to use it to provide medical and dental insurance coverage for the children, provided the plan is a group plan paid for by an employer or union.

If the parent isn't enrolled in a group plan, the court may order the parent paying child support to either be held liable for any medical or dental costs of the children, obtain other health insurance for the children, or pay no less than \$50 per month to the custodial parent toward their children's medical and dental costs.

In addition, the bill allows a parent to ask the courts to modify the conditions of a child-support order if a child incurs "extraordinary medical expenses," work-related child care costs, or education-related child care expenses. These provisions are effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1042*/SF673/CH340, Sections 21, 46)

Employer obligations

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, employers will be required to ask new employees whether they are under any court-ordered medical-support obligations or are required to enroll children in a health and dental plan. An employer will be required to withhold from an employee's income the amount ordered by the court to pay for these items. (HF1042*/SF673/CH340, Section 23)



Sharing information

A state or county agency responsible for collecting court-ordered child-support payments could, with "reasonable cause," get information from a variety of other government agencies or private businesses to help the agencies locate a delinquent parent.

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, agencies could make written requests to employers, utility companies, insurance companies, labor organizations, and financial institutions to get information about a parent behind in court-ordered child-support payments. (HF1042*/SF673/CH340, Section 7)



Lottery winnings

The bill lowers from \$1,000 to \$600 the minimum lottery prize that is subject to withholding for delinquent child support payments. It affects lottery winners beginning Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1042*/SF673/CH340, Section 17)



Foster care, adoption changes

The Heritage Preservation Act will be modified to require that a child's race and ethnic heritage be given due, but not sole, consideration in adoption and foster care placements.

A new law establishes a "child-focused system" which sets timelines for relative searches and gives consideration to the relationships which children establish with foster parents, said Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington), author of the measure.

Much legislative debate this session centered around proposed changes to the Heritage Preservation Act — which gives preferences to a child's relatives and same-race foster parents in adoption and foster care placements.

Each social service agency will have to make special efforts to recruit a foster family from among the child's relations and among families of the same racial or ethnic heritage in the six months following a child's removal from home.

Blatz said the bill will prevent children from languishing in foster care while social workers look for relatives or same-race adoptive parents.

In addition, the bill limits multiple foster care placements. A child can only be moved to another foster home if the social service agency can show that the current placement is unsuitable or another placement is in the best interest of the child.

Within one year after a child is removed from the home, the court will conduct a hearing to determine whether the child is likely to return home within six months or should be placed permanently with another family.

When a child becomes available for adoption, the law requires that notice be given to any adult with whom the child lives at the time. Any other person the child has lived with for at least a year will be notified, as will anyone who has visited the child under the child's case plan.

A relative and same-race family search will have to be done within six months after a child becomes available for adoption — unless one was already done when the child was first placed in foster care. Blatz said that this will make the system "quit repeating . . . searches."

The measure also requires the Department of Human Services to adopt rules establishing standards for recruiting minority foster and adoptive families, conducting relative searches, and relative foster care placement.

The bill, also sponsored by Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls), is effective July 1, 1993. (HF994*/SF1332/CH291)



Foster, day care licenses

Licensed in-home child-care providers and foster parents convicted of certain crimes will be barred from working in those fields under a new state law.

The law will permanently prohibit people convicted of crimes such as criminal sexual assault, murder, felony punishment of a child, incest or prostitution from getting a foster care or child-care license from the Department of Human Services (DHS).

Previously, the DHS could review cases and reinstate licenses when deemed appropriate. The new law will forbid the department from granting such individual waivers,

unless the information about the felony offense is incorrect.

People convicted of other crimes, such as kidnapping, arson, burglary, and manslaughter, will be barred from getting a license from the DHS for 10 years after completing their sentences.

Those found to have abused a vulnerable adult or maltreated a child will have a disqualification period of seven years.

In addition, the bill stipulates that the commissioner of the DHS “shall give preeminent weight” to the safety of children when determining whether individuals can become licensed in-home day-care providers or foster parents.

Children in foster homes and home day-care have the “greatest risk of being abused,” said House sponsor Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) during a March 29 Judiciary Committee meeting.

Most provisions of the measure became effective May 15, 1993. A section designating criminal history data collected by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension as public data — for 15 years following the discharge of the sentence — will become effective June 1, 1994.

Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF18/SF190*/CH171)

Day-care smoking ban

(See Health, page 49)

Child support payments

(See Human Services, page 58)

Child support tools improved

(See Human Services, page 58)

Crisis nurseries funded

(See Human Services, page 58)

‘Baby truancy’ measure

The definition of child neglect will be expanded in an effort to tighten the state’s truancy law.

Under law, parents and guardians are already legally responsible for providing a child with food, shelter, clothing, medical care, and protection from harm. This measure will add “education” to the list.

Five- to 10-year-old truants are a growing problem, particularly in inner-city schools, according to Hennepin County officials.

The measure presumes the parent is at fault when the student is under the age of 12,

but holds the student over 12 to be primarily responsible for his or her truancy. These presumptions, however, can be disproved in court provided there is “clear and convincing evidence” to show otherwise.

This measure, sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls), will mandate that a county take action upon receipt of a truancy complaint.

That action, Skoglund has said, could be involvement of the county attorney’s office to see that the child attend school, or “simply reaching out to a homeless family” and offering support services to enable the child to attend school.

The bill also will include knowledge of truancy under the state’s mandatory reporting law, which applies to certain social and health service professions, as well as teachers. But some teachers are already reporting chronic truants to social service workers, who, depending on the county, may or may not take action on the complaint. This bill “would require action,” Skoglund has said.

The measure, which will not apply to those who school their children at home, is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF251*/SF288/CH296)



Keeping kids in car seats

Drivers who don’t put children under four years old into car seats will face higher fines after Aug. 1, 1993.

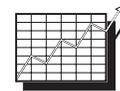
The new law boosts the fine for failing to place children in approved child-safety seats from \$25 to \$50. But the law also stipulates that courts may reduce or eliminate the fine if drivers prove that they acquired an approved car seat within 14 days after being cited for violating the law.

Giving people the chance to reduce their fine by getting a children’s safety seat should be an effective incentive to keep children safer in cars, said Maj. Glenn Gramse of the Minnesota State Patrol. The state would rather have people buy the proper car seats for children than collect fines, he added.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal) and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul). (HF477*/SF76/CH74)

Kid (horse) power

(See Game & Fish, page 41)



Head Start funding increased

State funding for Head Start, an early education program for low-income children, will total \$22.5 million for the 1994-95 biennium — a 35 percent increase over the current level of funding.

Each individual Head Start program site will be guaranteed at least the same amount of funds it received in fiscal year 1993.

State dollars provide only a portion of the program’s total funding. Currently, according to the Children’s Defense Fund, Minnesota receives \$25 million in federal dollars annually, with the state providing an additional \$7.4 million each year.

The funding provision, effective July 1, 1993, is contained in the Economic Development, Infrastructure, and Regulation Finance Omnibus bill (Sections 5, 89).

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int’l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369)

K-12 education bill— Children’s Cabinet

(See Education, page 21)

K-12 education bill— Children’s database

(See Education, page 21)

K-12 education bill— Children’s programs

(See Education, page 21)

K-12 education bill— Early childhood screening

(See Education, page 21)

K-12 education bill— Learning readiness programs

(See Education, page 20)

Human Services omnibus bill— Children’s mental health grants

(See Human Services, page 56)

Omnibus crime bill— Institute of sexual health

(See Crime, page 16)



CONSUMERS



Another fabulous prize!

Beginning July 1, 1993, any promise that “you may have already won a fabulous prize” must meet certain disclosure requirements.

Sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake), the new law attempts to crack down on fly-by-night scam artists who often prey on the elderly and the vulnerable.

The law prohibits contest sponsors from charging any entry “fees” before prizes are awarded without first providing the winner with detailed written information, including:

- the true name of the contest sponsor and their principal place of business. Many disreputable companies use post office boxes as “mail drops,” making the true “sponsors” hard to trace;
- the retail value of the prizes to be awarded, and the odds of receiving each of the potential prizes listed. These facts must be printed in the same size type and boldface print as the type referring to the prize. The odds must tell how many prizes are to be given and how many notices have been distributed;
- detailed fee requirements such as postage and handling, and the “nature and amount of each charge.” This must be listed on the notice with a statement that reads “You must pay \$_____ to receive/compete for this item.” And it can’t be hidden in small print. It must be in 10-point type (most newspaper print is 9-point in size); and
- the number of “finalists” who are in a group of “winners.” Often, everybody in such a scam is a “finalist.”

Contest sponsors have 30 days to deliver any promised prizes.

Any business found guilty of intentionally violating the new sweepstakes law could face a two-year prison sentence and a fine of up to \$10,000. (HF1286/SF1032*/CH178)



Roofer licensing

Roofers will be licensed by the state in the same way as residential building contractors and remodelers are, under a new state law.

The measure applies to anyone doing work on roof coverings, sheathing, weatherproof-

ing, and insulation on residential real estate, but not does not apply to the construction of new roof systems.

Until March 31, 1994, the license fee for roofers is \$60 per year. Roofers won’t have to take a roofing examination (which is to be developed by the Department of Commerce) until April 4, 1994.

“Licenses will not be issued or renewed after that date if the examination requirement is not satisfied,” states the law.

Homeowners doing their own repairs are exempt from the new roofer licensing provisions, as are any “handyworkers” with annual gross receipts of less than \$15,000.

The measure also extends the state’s authority to revoke the licenses of disreputable roofers to anytime within two years of their last licensure. The provision was proposed to prevent contractors from allowing their license to lapse for a period and later returning to get a new license with no record of past violations.

The measure, which became effective May 15, 1993, was authored by Rep. Phil Caruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake). (HF554*/SF1444/CH145)



Homeowner protection

Consumers will be able to recover damages for shoddy work done by licensed residential contractors through a state-administered fund.

The new law establishes a set of sliding fees of between \$100 and \$200 charged to contractors based on a contractor’s volume of business. That money will then go into a dedicated state account, to be used to compensate a dissatisfied customer for up to \$50,000 for incomplete or incompetent work, fraud, or negligence.

The fund is modeled after a similar program operated by the Department of Commerce that reimburses the victims of crooked real estate agents and brokers.

To receive compensation, homeowners first will have to get a judgment in court against the contractor. If unable to collect their award, they will then file a petition with the state Department of Commerce, which could then reimburse consumers for their losses.

The contractor must then reimburse the

state fund double the amount of the judgment, plus interest.

Contractors will begin paying fees into the new fund when they renew their state licenses after Aug. 1, 1993.

Dissatisfied customers can begin collecting on claims filed after March 31, 1994.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). (HF948*/SF938/CH245)



Real estate agents

Minnesota home buyers and sellers will now have a better understanding of the duties and responsibilities of real estate agents.

A new law modifies the disclosure requirements for real estate agents, particularly in a “dual agency” situation where agents from the same company represent both a buyer and a seller. A dual agency also is created when an individual agent represents both buyer and seller in a home sale.

After Oct. 1, 1993, real estate agents, during their “first substantive contact” with a customer, will be required to explain their role and have the customer sign a separate document indicating that the arrangement is understood.

Previously, such a disclaimer appeared in a purchase agreement, often a multi-page document outlining the conditions of a home sale.

An agent will need to obtain the consent of all parties involved before entering into a dual agency arrangement. The disclosure must indicate that such a dual agency agreement “will limit the representation which [the agent] can provide.”

When dual agency occurs, an individual agent does not advocate exclusively on the part of either the buyer or seller, but “owe(s) the same duties” to both.

The new law will notify consumers “where the agent’s loyalties lie,” said House bill sponsor Rep. Jerry Knickerbocker (IR-Minnetonka).

The new disclosure requirements will apply to agents involved in transactions of residential properties with four or less units. It won’t apply to commercial brokers or geologists and engineers who occasionally

perform property appraisals for mineral and timber rights.

After July 1, 1993, failure to disclose such a dual agency arrangement — or any other situation where the agent “has a conflict of interest that may affect [the agent’s] ability to represent” anyone in a home sale — could result in the denial, suspension, or revocation of an agent’s license.

The bill also requires real estate agents to have 15 hours of continuing education every year, with at least two hours of class time specific to dual agency responsibilities.

Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth) sponsored the bill in the Senate. (HF1137/SF1000*/CH309)

Hearing aid regulations

Consumers who use hearing aids should be better protected under a new law that tightens regulations for hearing aid dispensers and imposes civil penalties on those who violate them.

Not only those who fit and sell hearing aids, but those who advertise hearing aids must hold a valid, state-issued certificate as a “dispenser of hearing instruments.”

To be certified, hearing aid dispensers must pay a fee of \$280 and pass an examination administered by the Department of Health. Costing \$200, the examination is designed to provide evidence of education, training, and experience in testing human hearing and fitting hearing aids. Over the next five-year period, an additional surcharge of \$60 will be added to both the certification and examination fees to cover administrative costs.

The Department of Health may issue a cease and desist order to stop an unauthorized person from selling, fitting, or advertising hearing aids. If the alleged violator requests a hearing to have the order lifted, a hearing must be granted within 30 days.

A civil penalty of no more than \$10,000 can be imposed on sellers who do not comply with a cease and desist order. Rule breakers can also be subject to civil penalties that deprive the offender of any economic advantage gained by the violation. Offenders could also be ordered to reimburse the Department of Health for investigative and court costs.

Another new requirement is that dispensers must give each potential buyer a state-prepared consumer rights brochure explaining the legal requirements pertaining to hearing aid sales.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples).

The new regulations are effective July 1, 1993. (HF1317/SF1101*/CH201)



Improving phone access

Monthly telephone bills in Minnesota will increase an additional 3 cents to improve telecommunications access for communication-impaired residents.

The additional revenue will bring to \$5.6 million the funds dedicated annually to the operation of the Minnesota Relay System and the Equipment Distribution Program.

Since 1987, the two programs have been administered by the 12-member Telecommunications Access for Communication-Impaired Persons (TACIP) board.

The relay service enables users of standard telephone equipment to communicate with users of teletypewriters, or telecommunications devices for the deaf (TTY/TDDs), via operators or “communications assistants.” The funds generated by the new law will allow TACIP to make equipment improvements and expand its relay services. These changes will ensure compliance with service standards set by the Federal Communications Commission in conjunction with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Additionally, the state Equipment Distribution Program, which provides TTY/TDD machines, among other communication aids, was expanded to serve income-eligible people with mobility impairments which prevent the use of standard telephones.

Both TACIP programs are funded through a monthly surcharge, which is assessed by all telephone companies operating in Minnesota. The new law raises the surcharge cap to 20 cents, up from 10 cents.

But telephone bills won’t go up a full dime. In June 1993, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) voted to approve a 17-cent surcharge. Another state-approved surcharge — which funds the state 9-1-1 service — decreased by 4 cents on July 1, 1993. A third surcharge of 10 cents for the Telephone Assistance Plan remains unchanged.

The result will mean a total monthly surcharge of 41 cents per Minnesota phone line, up from the 38 cents previously collected for the three programs.

The PUC, which recommended the 20-

cent cap in a February 1993 report to the Legislature, was authorized to do “all things necessary” to implement the new TACIP surcharge by July 1, 1993.

Finally, the new law increases, from five to seven, the number of persons on the TACIP board who must have a communication impairment. Three of those seven members must be from Greater Minnesota. These provisions took effect May 20, 1993.

Without the new law, both the TACIP programs and the board itself would have sunset on June 30, 1993, putting Minnesota in violation of the federal law which requires each state to provide a relay service.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) and Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch). (HF584*/SF698/CH272)



Caller identification

Minnesotans soon could discover who’s calling before even picking up the telephone.

A new law mandates that custom local area signaling services (CLASS) be made available in the seven-county metro area by Jan. 1, 1995.

Those services include caller identification, selective call acceptance and rejection, automatic redial, and a number of others. The optional services would be billed separately from basic telephone service fees.

Rep. Walter Perl (DFL-Woodbury) has said many companies are “on standby” waiting to provide CLASS options. Perl has said the law will “be good for delivery companies and taxi drivers,” and protect them against crank calls.

Other members have said caller identification will be an effective consumer protection service, benefiting individuals as well as businesses.

Under the new law, the Public Utilities Commission will need to develop standards governing CLASS services by Jan. 1, 1994. After the standards are in place, greater Minnesota companies may begin to develop the CLASS options as well, but are not subject to the Jan. 1, 1995, service availability deadline.

The proposal, which takes effect Aug. 1, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton). (HF751/SF512*/CH268, Section 5)

'Friendly' neighbors

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, it is illegal for a collection agency to solicit a debtor's neighbor to help collect a debt.

Such agencies can no longer contact a debtor's neighbor and then ask the neighbor to tell the debtor to call the collection agency.

In an effort to prohibit misrepresentation, collection agents must also disclose the full name of their agency when attempting to collect a debt.

Collection agencies must also include a notice when initially contacting a debtor by mail that the agency is licensed by the state of Minnesota. Agencies must also issue a receipt for any debts paid to them.

Anytime a credit or collection agency fires an employee for violating prohibited collection practices, the company must notify the Department of Commerce within 10 days of the firing.

The new provisions bring to 19 the number of statutorily prohibited collection practices. Violation of any of the provisions is a misdemeanor.

Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) and Sen. Deanna Weiner (DFL-Eagan) sponsored the bill. (HF1081*/SF1597/CH295)



Tanning restrictions

Anyone under the age of 18 will have to sign a warning statement about the potentially adverse effects of ultraviolet radiation before stepping into a tanning booth under a new state law.

And youths under age 16 will need parental permission before tanning. A parent or guardian must witness the signing of the warning statement at the tanning parlor.

Safety goggles will need to be worn by all tanning bed users, and they must be provided by the tanning parlor. The new law also will require warning signs, no smaller than 8 inches by 10 inches, to be posted near each tanning bed. The signs must warn of overexposure and of the potentially adverse effects of using tanning beds while taking some medications, among other things.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks), also establishes minimum construction and safety standards for tanning facilities.

Violators of the new law could face petty misdemeanor penalties.

The law, which is effective Aug. 1, 1993, does not require statewide licensing or call for inspections of tanning facilities. It does, however, authorize cities to set tougher licensing regulations than those contained in the new law. Two cities — Minneapolis and Bloomington — currently license tanning facilities.

Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the bill in the Senate. (HF1384/SF751*/CH316)



CRIME

Omnibus crime bill

The \$9.3 million anti-crime bill establishes a stalking law and makes drive-by shootings a felony offense.

It creates a "pattern of harassing conduct" crime, punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

It increases penalties for a host of other crimes, including a sentence of life imprisonment without possibility of parole for killing a peace officer, and it addresses issues as varied as DNA testing and police officers on bicycles.

In addition, it funds several drug and violence education programs, many of which were authorized by the 1992 Legislature. Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the bill. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326)

The following are just some of the many provisions contained in the bill:



Guns in schools

Juvenile courts will be required to order that the drivers' licenses of minors found in possession of guns or other "dangerous weapons" at school or on a school bus be canceled, or their driving privileges revoked, until they turn 18. The law will apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 1, Section 2)

The definition of a dangerous weapon also will be expanded after Aug. 1, 1993, to include combustible liquids likely to cause death or great bodily harm, or any fire used to produce death or great bodily harm. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 5, Section 6)

Forfeiting guns

Guns and ammunition could be seized under the state's administrative forfeiture law if they are found in a car used to commit a felony drug offense, near a person who was carrying a felony-level amount of drugs, or on the property where the drugs were seized.

Current administrative forfeiture law allows for money, precious stones, and metals to be seized. Under the state's administrative forfeiture law, property is automatically forfeited if the property owner does not ask for a forfeiture hearing within 60 days of the seizure. The new law will apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 1, Section 8)

No guns for abusers

Any person convicted of domestic assault — whether in Minnesota or previously in another state — will be ineligible to possess a pistol or military assault weapon for three years after the conviction date. Violation of this law is a gross misdemeanor.

This expands on a law approved last year, which prohibits convicted Minnesota domestic abusers who used a firearm in their assault to forfeit the firearm for three years. Currently, those offenders, as well as all other domestic abusers (whether they used a firearm in the assault or not) also are prohibited from owning a pistol for three years from the date of their conviction.

A tougher standard — prohibiting anyone convicted of domestic assault with a firearm from ever possessing a pistol or military assault weapon in Minnesota — was deleted in conference committee.

The new law will apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 1, Section 27)



Harassment by picketers

"Targeted residential picketing" could be considered harassment, meaning a person could seek a court restraining order to prohibit the picketing.

Violators will then be subject to criminal penalties. Such a restraining order could apply to organizations and would then apply to any member of that organization. The new law applies to crimes committed on or after June 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Ar-

ticle 2, Sections 14, 16, 18, 21)



Assessing stalkers

Courts will have to order mental assessments for offenders convicted of felony-level harassment or stalking crimes. If the offenders show a need for treatment (and are deemed amenable), then treatment must be required as part of the sentence.

Offenders who can afford it will need to pay for the assessments. The new law applies to crimes committed on or after June 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 2, Section 22, Subdivision 6)

Victims' rights

Harassment victims need to be notified by prosecutors — and can provide input — concerning a decision to place an alleged offender in a diversion program instead of going to trial.

If charges are dismissed, or when a decision to decline prosecution is made, the victim must also be notified, and informed of the availability of other protection, such as a restraining order or order for protection. The law is effective June 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 2, Sections 25, 26)

Additionally, the crime victim's "bill of rights" will be changed so that the victim receives two notices. The first, given by a police officer "at the time of initial contact with the victim," must inform the victim of the right to apply for reparations, the right to ask that his/her identity remain private on any documentation, the identity of the nearest crime victim assistance program, and the right to participate in the court process and ask for restitution. (If the victim is one of domestic abuse, information on additional rights that apply for these abuse victims must be given.)

The second notice, to be distributed by the prosecuting attorney after charges are filed, must inform victims of *all* their rights under victims rights laws. This provision is effective July 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 6, Section 7)

Juvenile offender work program

Juvenile offenders who owe their crime victims restitution could work to earn money to repay their debts. Community corrections agencies and nonprofits are among those

eligible for grants to run such programs, and the juvenile workers will not replace any currently employed workers.

Juvenile work crew grant program jobs will include park maintenance, recycling, and other related work services. A total of \$500,000 is marked for the program. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 12, Section 1)

Juvenile traffic offenses

Courts will be ordered to make juvenile traffic offenders pay "reasonable restitution" for damage caused to a person or property as a result of their offense. The law is effective July 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326 Article 6, Section 3)

Juvenile testimony

A minor testifying in a case involving an assault or a "crime of violence" — a definition including about three dozen felony offenses ranging from burglary to first-degree murder — will be entitled to have a "supportive person" present during their testimony. Current law only allows for a supportive person to be present during a child abuse case. The change is effective July 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 6, Section 24)



Cops on bikes

Cops using bicycles on the job will be exempted from traffic laws governing bikes.

Additionally, bicyclists will be allowed to put a red, flashing light above their rear tire. Both sections are effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 4, Sections 2, 3)

Registering sex offenders

The sex offender registration law established by the 1991 Legislature will be expanded to include all offenders convicted of murder while committing criminal sexual conduct, kidnapping of a minor, first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct, violent third- or fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct, or any predatory crime having criminal sexual conduct as its goal.

Current law requires some sex offenders whose victims were minors to register their address with law enforcement officials for 10-15 years upon prison release. The changes are effective Aug. 1, 1993. The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension will be given an

additional \$100,000 for the biennium for the added cost of registering offenders. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 10, Section 1)



Prison wages

Convicts could have their prison job wages garnished to pay court-ordered fines, surcharges, or restitution payments to victims — even if the payments were ordered for a crime for which the prisoner isn't currently doing time. Similarly, wages earned on a work-release program could be deducted.

Both provisions are effective July 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 8, Sections 4, 8)

Criminal data

Effective June 1, 1994, state criminal history data at the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) will be public for 15 years following the end of an offender's sentence. Anyone is permitted computer access to the data while at the BCA central office — free of charge.

Currently, the data is public at the county level, but not through the state BCA office, which has access to the data from all 87 Minnesota counties. (Article 11, Section 1)

Since July 1, 1993, the BCA has been mandated to obtain the names of offenders participating in pre-trial diversion programs in counties where such programs exists. The programs are used in lieu of prosecution for a criminal offense. The data, which is classified as private, must be maintained for 20 years from the date of the offense. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 10, Section 8)



Bus cops

The Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) has had its own official "police" force since July 1, 1993, to monitor MTC property and bus routes. The officers have the authority to arrest, and are responsible for processing offenders. Subsequent investigations become the responsibility of the law enforcement agency in the locality where the incident occurred. To ensure effective commu-

nication, MTC police vehicles are equipped with the same radio communications capabilities as other local law enforcement personnel. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 7, Sections 11, 21-23)

Early release for ill inmates

Inmates could be released from prison early if they suffer from “a grave illness or medical condition and the release poses no threat to society.”

The conditional medical release can be rescinded — without a hearing — by the Department of Corrections if the offender’s health improves to the extent that the offender presents “a more serious risk to the public.”

Corrections officials have said they anticipate about three inmates per year being released under such circumstances. The program began July 1, 1993.

Unless the inmate has insurance through a state social service program, the state won’t pay for the continued health care of the offender.

Inmates, however, cannot be released unless health care costs are “likely to be borne” by a federal or state program, or by the inmate. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 8, Section 9)

More boot camp participants

More offenders will qualify to participate in the state’s “challenge incarceration program,” authorized by the 1992 Legislature. Beginning July 1, 1993, offenders who previously committed a crime that disqualifies them from the “boot camp” program (any crime involving intentional personal injury) can participate if they were convicted of that crime more than 10 years ago.

Additionally, anyone convicted of a crime involving personal injury — provided it wasn’t intentional — will be eligible for the program. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 8, Section 10)

Extended probation

Failure to pay a court-ordered fine will permit the court to extend an offender’s probation by a year. If necessary, the one-year extension could be renewed. Current law allows for such an extension for failure to pay court-ordered restitution. The change will affect those placed on probation on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326,

Article 10, Sections 12-14)



DNA evidence

The Minnesota Supreme Court will be prohibited from adopting rules of evidence that would override state law that allows statistical probability evidence based on DNA test results to be used in court. Minnesota is one of two states prohibiting such evidence. The law is effective July 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 7, Section 12)

Mandatory DNA specimens

More sex offenders will have to submit a DNA specimen to the state effective Aug. 1, 1993. Anyone initially charged with a sex crime, then convicted of another offense arising from the same circumstances, will be required to submit a DNA specimen, as will any sex offender coming to Minnesota from another state under a parole supervision program.

Parolees can’t come to Minnesota if they don’t agree to have the sample taken. Current law calls for specimens to be taken from all convicted sex offenders (or those adjudicated for a sex crime) and those sentenced as “patterned sex offenders.” (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 10, Sections 15)

Therapist-client sex crimes

Sexual abuse of a patient by a psychotherapist will be subject to broader criminal laws beginning Aug. 1, 1993. For example, a psychotherapist will include anyone who is or “purports to be” a member of the profession.

Additionally, third- and fourth-degree sexual conduct charges could be brought against a psychotherapist who has sexual contact during or outside of therapy sessions if an ongoing therapist-patient relationship exists.

This measure expands the definition of a “position of authority” to include psychotherapists as outlined in the criminal sexual conduct codes.

Finally, members of the clergy were removed from the definition of “psychotherapist” and new provisions were added to the law to specifically prohibit sexual abuse by clergy members of parishioners who come to them for spiritual counseling.

The change will apply to crimes committed on or after Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 4, Sections 17-21)

Statute of limitations

The law clarifies that any time an alleged offender is not living in Minnesota, the statute of limitations “time clock” governing an alleged Minnesota crime is interrupted. It is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 4, Section 36, 43)

No reduction in crime severity

The law repeals a controversial 1992 law that authorized the conference of chief judges to compile a list of misdemeanor offenses that would become petty misdemeanors. Under current law, a petty misdemeanor is not considered a crime, and is punishable by a fine of up to \$200. A misdemeanor is punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine. The provision is retroactive to April 30, 1992, but applies to offenses committed on or after June 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 4, Section 40)

LSD

As of Aug. 1, 1993, selling LSD in a school, park, or public housing zone will be punishable by up to 25 years in prison. And possessing five or more dosage units in such places will be punishable by up to 20 years in prison. The provision adds LSD to a list of controlled substances (including heroin and cocaine) that carry a stiffer penalty if sold within one of the three zones. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 3, Sections 1, 2)

Asian-American juvenile crime

A total of \$200,000 for the biennium is marked for the Asian-American juvenile crime intervention and prevention grant program established by the 1992 Legislature. The provision is effective July 1, 1993.

Under the program, grants are awarded to agencies within the Asian community with experience providing “coordinated, family-based community services to Asian youth and their families. These include agencies providing education for Asian parents, employment or career-related programs, counseling services, or language courses. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 14, Section 6)

Community crime prevention grants

A total of \$1.4 million will be available for the biennium for community crime preven-

tion grants, to be administered by the Department of Public Safety.

The funds must be spent on programs designed to discourage involvement with drugs or gangs, or on “innovative” programs that draw significant participation from the community served by the program.

Exactly \$200,000 of the funds will be spent for neighborhood block clubs or “crime watch” programs. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 14, Section 5)

Higher ed violence prevention

A higher education center on violence and abuse will be established, and will be located on campus at a selected Minnesota college or university. The site will be chosen by the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB).

Among other duties, the center will serve as a clearinghouse of information on violence and harassment, and sponsor conferences and research to help colleges develop curricula about violence and abuse.

A total of \$400,000 is allocated for the biennium to the HECB to fund this and another violence education grant program, and grants to help foster interdisciplinary collaboration among human services professionals. Half of the funds are available July 1, 1993. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 14, Section 3)

Institute of sexual health

The 1992 omnibus crime bill allocated \$15,000 to begin planning for a state pediatric institute of sexual health. An additional \$65,000 became available after July 1, 1993, to the Department of Health to continue the planning process.

Preventing and treating sexual dysfunction in children will be the institute’s goal. Research and education also will be components of the program’s mission. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 14, Section 7)

Who’s in Minnesota’s prisons?

A \$25,000 survey will be done to profile Minnesota’s prison population. Prisoners will be asked a number of questions, including how many siblings they have and their “greatest problem as a child.”

The study will chronicle inmates’ family life, any chemical abuse, the area in which they were raised (urban vs. rural), and their history of interaction with the criminal justice system, among other areas. The indi-

Crime bill highlights

The 1993 omnibus crime bill (HF1585*/SF919/CH326) establishes and increases penalties for a number of crimes, a few of which are highlighted below. Effective Aug. 1, 1993, for crimes committed on or after that date, the bill:

- Makes it a felony offense to shoot from a car (or just after leaving a car) at a person, another car, or building, punishable by a maximum of five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. If the building or car fired upon is not occupied, the maximum would be three years imprisonment and a \$6,000 fine. These penalties could be levied in addition to other applicable laws. (Article 1, Section 17)
- Imposes a felony penalty for possessing or storing a gun or other “dangerous weapon” on school property or in a school bus, with a maximum penalty of two years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. (Article 1, Section 16)
- Makes it a felony offense, punishable by up to two years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine, to recklessly fire a gun in a municipality. (Article 1, Section 15)
- Makes it a felony offense, punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine, for recklessly firing a gun in a school, public housing, or park zone in a municipality. (Article 1, Section 15)
- Makes it a felony offense, punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine, to own, possess, or operate a device to convert any firearm into an automatic weapon. (Article 1, Section 19, 20)
- Makes it a gross misdemeanor to carry a rifle or shotgun in a public place, with limited exceptions, including transportation or ceremonial purposes, and for law enforcement officers. (Article 1, Section 34)
- Makes it a five-year felony penalty for a second violation of carrying a pistol without a permit. Currently, the crime is a gross misdemeanor. (Article 1, Section 32)
- Makes it a gross misdemeanor — up from a misdemeanor — to falsely report a crime a second time (Article 4, Sections 26)
- Increases to a five-year felony from a gross misdemeanor child neglect and endangerment crimes that cause substantial harm to a child’s mental or physical health. (Article 4, Sections 22)
- Establishes a penalty under child endangerment statutes of up to five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine for “intentionally or recklessly” leaving a loaded gun where it can be accessed by a child under 14 — if the child is “substantially harmed” as a result. (Article 4, Section 22)
- Establishes a sentence of life imprisonment without possibility of parole for killing a peace officer or a correctional employee. (Article 4, Sections 5, 6, 15)
- Establishes a felony crime punishable by up to 20 years imprisonment and a \$35,000 fine for anyone found guilty of participating in a riot armed with a gun or other dangerous weapon where a death results. (Article 4, Section 33)
- Considers anyone aiding a felon who has committed a “crime of violence” by destroying or concealing evidence, providing false or misleading evidence, or benefiting from the crime (or obstructing the investigation) as an “accomplice after the fact.” The penalty for the crime will be up to one-half the penalty that could be imposed on the person committing the crime of violence. (Article 4, Section 25)
- Expands second-degree arson — a 10-year felony — to include crimes causing property damage over \$1,000. Currently, property damage must exceed \$2,500. (Article 5, Section 7)
- Expands the three-year felony penalty for negligently causing a fire to include property damage over \$2,500. Current law requires damage over \$10,000 to be charged with the crime. (Article 5, Section 9)
- Creates a felony penalty of up to five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine for tampering with a fire alarm system or device if people are injured as a result, or if the person knew or should have known that the tampering created the potential to harm someone. Current law has no penalty tougher than a misdemeanor for such an offense. (Article 5, Section 10)
- Expands from three to five years the statute of limitations for all arson crimes. (Article 5, Section 12)
- Makes it a misdemeanor to trespass on school property. Anyone not a student (or parent or guardian) or anyone without a legitimate reason to be at the school could be found guilty. School employees are also authorized to detain anyone they think is violating the school trespass law until authorities arrive. (Article 1, Section 14)

Effective June 1, 1993, for crimes committed on or after that date, the bill:

- Makes it a gross misdemeanor, up from a misdemeanor, for violating a harassment restraining order within five years after serving a sentence for a harassment restraining order violation, an order for protection violation, or for harassment, assault, terroristic threats, or domestic abuse. (Article 2, Section 19)
- Increases penalties for stalking and harassment crimes to a gross misdemeanor, up from a misdemeanor. (Article 2, Section 22, Subdivision 2)
- Makes it a felony offense to commit an act of harassment because of bias, punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. Currently, the crime is a gross misdemeanor. (Article 2, Section 22, Subdivision 3)
- Makes it a felony, punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine, for harassing with intent to influence a jury or a judicial proceeding or to retaliate against a judge or lawyer. The penalty also applies to anyone falsely impersonating another, committing the act while possessing a dangerous weapon, or against a victim under the age of 18 if the perpetrator is at least three years older than the victim. (Article 2, Section 22, Subdivision 3)
- Creates a felony “pattern of harassing conduct” crime, punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment and a \$20,000 fine. The charge could result from two or more acts (within five years) committed against a single victim or the members of a single household that violate state misdemeanor assault, domestic abuse, terroristic threats, or harassment laws. (Article 2, Section 22, Subdivision 5)

vidual identities of prisoners will be protected.

The report will be submitted to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1994. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 12, Section 17)

Violence prevention education grants

A total of \$3 million will be earmarked for grants to help a school or education district develop and incorporate anti-violence programs into their existing K-12 curriculum.

The program was authorized by the 1992 Legislature to help students learn how to resolve conflicts within their families and communities in non-violent, effective ways. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 14, Section 2)

Sex-offender evaluation project

The Department of Corrections will have \$2.5 million over the next biennium to develop a long-term project to evaluate Minnesota's community-based sex offender treatment program.

The developed project must provide a treatment in several regions of the state, allow local governments the flexibility to tailor treatment programs to suit their needs, and provide follow-up data on each sex offender for three years after their treatment program ends. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 14, Section 8)

Domestic violence

As of June 1, 1993, it is a gross misdemeanor to violate an order for protection (OPF) within five years of a previous OPF violation. Previously, the gross misdemeanor penalty applied for a second violation within two years. (Article 2, Section 9)

Additionally, a felony penalty is now imposed for a third and subsequent assault against the same victim within five years after two prior assaults, criminal sexual conduct, or terroristic threats convictions. For a different victim, a felony penalty is imposed for a third such act within three years. (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 2, Section 12)

Studying non-felony penalties

The fines and jail times prescribed for misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, and petty misdemeanor crimes in Minnesota are often not proportionate to those crimes, according to Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls). To remedy the problem, Skoglund sponsored a bill, which has now become law, to establish

a committee to study the sentences meted out for these non-felony crimes.

The new law forms a 27-member committee composed of state legislators, prosecutors and defense attorneys, law professors, judges, crime victim advocates, law enforcement officials, probation officers, crime victims, and the state court administrator. The committee will also examine how effectively the state enforces and prosecutes non-felony crimes.

The committee must report its findings to the Legislature by Oct. 1, 1995.

Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the Senate proposal. (HF1439/SF1171*/CH255)

Criminal justice funding

(See Government, page 42)

Domestic abuse victims

(See Labor, page 60)

**Transportation funding—
Updating criminal records**

(See Transportation, page 72)

**Transportation funding—
Criminal policy group**

(See Transportation, page 72)



Omnibus DWI bill

Anyone under age 21 caught driving after illegally consuming any amount of alcohol after June 1, 1993, faces mandatory 30-day license suspension if convicted of the unlawful consumption offense, under a new DWI law.

Sponsor of the House bill, Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), said the "not a drop" legislation is needed because inexperience with alcohol combined with inexperience with driving make those under 21 more likely to have accidents. More people in Minnesota are killed by drunk drivers than by murderers, Carruthers said.

People under 21 twice convicted of drinking and driving will have their drivers' licenses automatically suspended for 180 days. (HF900/SF694*/CH347, Sections 15, 21)

Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville) is the proposal's Senate sponsor. Other provisions of the bill include:

DWI with child in car

The measure makes it a gross misdemeanor to drive while intoxicated while carrying a passenger under age 16, provided that the child is at least three years younger than the driver.

The courts could impound the license plates of anyone violating this provision for a second time within five years or a third time within 15 years. After the third violation within five years or the fourth within 15 years, the courts could order that the violator's vehicle be seized. The provisions are effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF900/SF694*/CH347, Sections 2, 5, 8)



Selling forfeited vehicles

After June 30, 1993, the State Patrol must use the money it makes by selling vehicles forfeited by repeat DWI offenders to educate the public on DWI-related enforcement, training, and education activities. Under current law, the proceeds go to the state's general fund. (HF900/SF694*/CH347, Section 9)

Release before trial

Strict conditions for pre-trial release will be imposed on certain repeat DWI offenders. Four-time DWI offenders within 10 years, or those arrested for the fifth or subsequent time in a lifetime, must post the maximum bail to be released.

In lieu of posting the maximum bond, these repeat offenders could be released from pre-trial detention after Aug. 1, 1993, only if they: turn in their vehicle registration plates; report weekly to a probation officer; submit to random, weekly alcohol breath tests or urine analysis; and reimburse the state for the costs of these services if they are convicted. (HF900/SF694*/CH347, Section 3)

Driving with drugs

The bill mandates an automatic 30-day driver's license revocation for a person convicted of possessing or selling drugs if the courts determine that the person had the drugs while driving a motor vehicle. It is effective Aug. 1, 1993.

This penalty will be in addition to the penalties imposed for illegal drug possession and sale and will apply to both adults and juveniles. A person could be issued a limited "work permit" license by the Department of Public Safety if he or she could demonstrate the need for one. (HF900/SF694*/CH347,

Sections 1, 14, 17, 20)

Lower level of influence

After Aug. 1, 1993, the blood-alcohol concentration level that may be used as relevant evidence in a court of law for being under the influence of alcohol will be lowered from 0.05 percent to 0.04 percent. The legal threshold for intoxication is 0.10, but that doesn't prevent county attorneys from leveling a driving-while-under-the-influence charge when blood-alcohol levels are below that limit. (HF900/SF694*/CH347, Section 4)

Driving without a license

The penalty for a person who drives a motor vehicle after having his or her license canceled on the basis that the person's driving is "inimical to public safety or welfare" will be raised to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor. It is effective Aug. 1, 1993. ((HF900/SF694*/CH347, Section 16)

Failing or refusing tests

DWI violators under age 21 will automatically lose their drivers' licenses for six months if they either failed or refused to take a blood-alcohol test. Current law specifies revoking licenses for various lengths of time for persons under age 18. It applies beginning Aug. 1, 1993. (HF900/SF694*/CH347, Section 11)

Clinic access bill signed

Intentionally blocking access to medical and certain other facilities will be a gross misdemeanor punishable by up to a \$3,000 fine and a year in jail under a new law.

Bill sponsor Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) has said that he wrote the bill after Operation Rescue announced plans to train protesters in the Twin Cities beginning in June 1993. Police forces in other cities targeted by the group, which opposes abortion, have been overwhelmed by the protests, which often lead to massive arrests for civil disobedience, Orenstein said.

The measure attempts to balance the free speech rights of protesters with the right of those seeking legal medical services, including abortions, Orenstein said. He added that denying access to medical facilities is a matter he takes very seriously.

When the bill first appeared on the House floor May 7, it specifically prohibited blocking access to medical facilities, but Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) successfully

amended it to punish protesters who block access to a wide variety of businesses doing business with the public, including hotels and restaurants.

As finally passed by the Legislature, the proposal states that protesters cannot block access to medical facilities, counseling services, battered women's shelters, residential care homes, and ambulance services.

The measure outlines the civil actions a person or facility can bring to recover damages, or to obtain a court-issued injunction. It also specifies that the courts can assess a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 for each violation of the law.

The proposal, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul), became effective May 20, 1993. (HF1220/SF1046*/CH284)



Premium penalties for pirates

The felony penalties for pirating cassettes, compact discs, videotapes, or any other copyrighted recorded materials will increase after Oct. 1, 1993.

Currently, the penalties for pirating recordings are up to a \$40,000 fine for a first offense and no jail time. Under the proposed law, first-time pirates convicted of illegally copying between 100 and 1,000 sound recordings, or between seven and 65 videotapes, will face up to \$100,000 in fines and a two-year prison term.

Those convicted of pirating more than 1,000 sound recordings or more than 65 videotapes will face a fine of up to \$250,000 and a five-year prison term.

The higher penalties also will apply to those convicted of pirating for a second time or for any subsequent convictions. Currently, penalties of up to a \$100,000 fine and a three-year prison term apply for repeat pirates.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul). (HF1206/SF1036*/CH221)

Inmates for tourism

The very people whom the state of Minnesota locked behind bars could be extolling the virtues of the Land of 10,000 Lakes to callers from around the country.

The commissioner of the Department of

Corrections has been directed to discuss with the state Office of Tourism the possibility of using prison inmates in the office's tourism promotion program "to respond to telephone inquiries concerning Minnesota's tourism and recreational opportunities."

Many state inmates currently perform work for both public and private agencies. Women inmates at the Minnesota Correctional Facility at Shakopee, for example, do telephone market research and provide data entry services. Several years ago, Shakopee inmates were sewing Zubaz pants while the fledgling clothing company was getting started.

Work at the state's seven all-male correctional facilities tends to be more production than service-oriented, said Don Tomsche, correctional administrator for the state Department of Corrections. Male inmates perform such tasks as assembling docks for the Department of Natural Resources, he said.

The law does not specify which correctional facility might be working to help bring more tourism dollars to the state.

The provision is included in the Judiciary Finance omnibus bill sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn). (HF1746/SF1503*/CH146, Article 1, Section 4)

**Bonding bill—
Moose Lake prison**
(See Bonding, page 6)

**Bonding bill—
Red Wing juvenile facility**
(See Bonding, page 6)

**Bonding bill—
DEVELOPMENT
U of M—Waseca campus**
(See Bonding, page 6)
Minnesota World Trade Center

The World Trade Center in St. Paul will continue to operate as a quasi-public agency for another two years with a \$200,000 infusion of state funds, under a section of new law.

The measure repeals a 1992 law that called for the privatization of the center.

The bill also dramatically changes the composition of the center's current board of directors and requires it to work much more closely with the Minnesota Trade Office and other state government agencies.

The seats of the three House and three Senate board members were eliminated June 30 of this year and replaced by the commissioners of the departments of Agriculture,

Commerce, and Trade and Economic Development.

In addition, the mayor of St. Paul or his/her designee will be added to the board, and the number of members representing the international business community will be altered.

The measure also specifies that the chair of the board be elected from one of four representatives from the international business community who are appointed by the governor. Four more international business community representatives are elected by association members.

Critics of the center have argued that it duplicates the efforts of the Minnesota Trade Office and that it has been too closely aligned with DFL political leaders. This measure is intended to address those concerns.

During debate on the House floor May 11, 1993, bill sponsor Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) said the intent is for the center to become self-sufficient by June 30, 1995.

If any of the \$200,000 allocation remains by that date, it would revert to the general fund, under the measure.

Funding for the World Trade Center is available July 1, 1993.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Sections 4, 32, 33, 42)

NAFTA resolution

(See Vetoed Bills, page 82)



State board of invention

A state board of invention will be created to foster invention in Minnesota but will not receive state funding.

The board, whose 11 members will be appointed by the governor, will be eligible to receive grants from the federal government and from private sources to pay for its operation.

The bill states the board will then develop an invention grant program "to award grants to individuals, nonprofits, or private organizations to encourage the development of both commercial and social inventions."

A "social invention" could be an idea or concept rather than a tangible product.

The idea behind the board is to assist potential inventors by streamlining the pro-

cess so they won't be encumbered with paying lawyer fees and other details associated with "selling an idea."

Board members will be appointed from each of Minnesota's eight congressional districts, with the remaining serving at-large. The board must issue a report to the governor and to the Legislature by Jan. 31 of each year.

The measure, effective July 1, 1993, was included in an omnibus spending bill, which was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). An earlier bill (HF1177) calling for the creation of the board was sponsored in the House by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Sections 50-53)



Grave implications

Owners and trustees will have to give approval before cemeteries can be moved under a new law, but its effect may go even deeper than simply protecting final resting places.

After Gov. Arne Carlson signed the cemetery protection law, some of its Dakota County authors revealed it will erect another hurdle for any plans to move a new international airport to their area.

Three sites in Dakota County have been identified as potential new sites for the airport, and protecting cemeteries in those areas has been among the concerns raised by airport relocation opponents.

Under current law, cemeteries have no legal protection from being moved.

A separate section of the law requires cemeteries, "so far as possible," to provide for burials at all times of the year, including winter.

Many smaller cemeteries wait until spring to bury people who die in the winter because the ground is frozen and hard to excavate. The deceased are held in cold storage until burial.

That, some have argued, causes loved ones to begin the grieving process all over again. The measure specifies that cemeteries could charge extra for "burial during difficult weather."

The new law, proposed by Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF695/SF1602*/CH100)

'Design districts' for St. Paul

(See Local Government, page 63)

Economic Development funding I

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

Economic Development funding II

(See Vetoed Bills, page 82)



EDUCATION

K-12 education bill

State funding for K-12 education will reach \$5.2 billion over the next two years and increase the state's share of school funding to 61.5 percent — up from the current 56 percent.

School districts that don't have local property tax referendums will receive the most funding under the measure, although all districts will receive more funding. Depending on the property tax base and the needs of a district's students, some districts will receive more funding through property tax revenue, while others will receive more direct state aid.

The legislation represents an attempt to move toward equalizing funding for all Minnesota students.

It was sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls). (HF350*/SF1559/CH224)

Highlights of the measure include:

Increased student funding

The basic per-pupil funding formula allowance for Minnesota's 789,000 public K-12 students increases to \$3,150 in FY'95 — \$100 over the current level.

All new students in Minnesota will be recognized and funded by the formula allowance. The governor had supported enrollment "averaging," which would have paid for fewer new students. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 1, Section 12)



Smaller class sizes

More than \$100 million will be spent to reduce class sizes by hiring new teachers. The district must use the revenue to attain a 17:1 student-teacher ratio in grades K-1, and then in subsequent grades as the revenue is avail-

able. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 1, Section 18, Subdivision 4)

School referendums

The importance of property tax-based referendums in financing education is expected to decline for several reasons. Voters will have to reapprove all local referendum levies, which will expire July 1, 1997.

Referendums that are reapproved by voters will be levied against the market value of property. This, in effect, will reduce the referendum burden for commercial and industrial properties. As a consequence, some property taxpayers will be paying more when they approve referendums.

Additionally, the first \$315 of all referendums will be fully "equalized" for the first time. In "property-poor" districts, state aid for the referendum will be larger. (Article 1, Section 8)

The measure also will reduce the referendum amounts school districts are allowed to levy. (Article 1, Section 7)

Seventy percent of Minnesota's 411 school districts currently have referendum levies — many of which were originally slated to last indefinitely. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224)

Education reform

A new 24-member coalition will help develop education reform in Minnesota schools. The coalition is directed to develop a plan to implement the reforms, which is to be in place by the year 2000. The coalition also must deliver a plan to the Legislature for monitoring the development of education outcomes, and present a proposal to reward achievement of those outcomes. The coalition will report annually on education outcomes. (Article 1, Section 35)

The legislation also lays the groundwork for future budgets when state funding of "core," or essential curriculum and support services, is expected to increase. The new direction is based on Minnesota Business Partnership recommendations.

The legislation affirms the state's goal to provide sufficient funding, while encouraging equity, accountability, and incentives toward improvement in education.

To achieve these goals and help control future spending growth, the state will fund core instruction and related support services, facilitate improvement in the quality and delivery of services, and equalize revenues raised locally for "discretionary" purposes. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 1, Section 24)

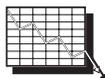
Instructional days

After Aug. 1, 1996, the law establishing the number of days in a school year will be repealed. (Article 12, Section 32)

A 1991 law called for the gradual increase in the length of the school year. Currently, schools in the state are required to be open 170 days.

The 1991 law called for the school year to be lengthened two days per year, beginning in 1995-96, until the school year reached 190 days.

The new law specifies that school districts will be allowed to have fewer days in the school year, provided they meet certain state standards for the minimum number of required instructional hours. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 1, Section 3)



Declining enrollments

Districts will receive a one-time new aid for declining pupil enrollment in FY'94, at a cost of about \$1 million. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 15, Section 2)

Experienced teachers

Schools with more experienced and highly trained teachers have higher salary costs. The new measure increases "training and experience" revenue by about 15 percent, beginning in FY'95. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 1, Section 13)

Learning readiness programs

The programs for preparing preschoolers for school will receive \$19 million for the 1994-95 biennium — double the \$8 million the programs received in the preceding biennium.

The number of children eligible for learning readiness programs will be expanded to include 3-1/2-year-olds. Programs are now required to collaborate with other community agencies and organizations that provide family-focused services.

Community resources are required to "follow" children so that they receive appropriate services in one location. Districts also are directed to actively promote the co-locating of services for children and families.

Learning readiness programs provided by a school district must be supervised by licensed early childhood teachers, certified early childhood educators, or licensed parent educators. School boards are directed to

develop standards for these programs. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 4, Section 8)

Multi-cultural education

A new "teachers of color program" will provide incentives for recruiting minority teachers. A multi-cultural education advisory committee will be formed to advise the Department of Education and the State Board of Education on multi-cultural education. The committee will administer \$125,000 in grants to community groups to provide cross-cultural programs. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 8, Section 10)

Integration

A total of \$37.7 million in state funding goes toward integration programs such as magnet schools — \$6 million more than during the current biennium. A new formula is created to determine a school district's desegregation levy, which will mean \$6 million more in local levies for these programs. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 8, Section 3)

Charter schools

Twenty charter schools will be permitted. Current law limits the number of charter schools in Minnesota to eight.

The 1991 Legislature authorized the creation of up to eight outcome-based charter schools as a way to explore innovative teaching methods and to improve student learning. Two of the eight charter schools have opened. One school in St. Paul serves 13- to 20-year olds who have dropped out of school. Another school in Winona is for K-3 students.

The new law provides no funding for developing charter schools. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 9, Section 3)



School district debt

There will be new state "backing" for school district general obligation bonds. The state will pay any amounts needed to prevent school districts from defaulting, and will withhold aid, if needed. The measure is expected to improve school district bond ratings, and hence, interest rates — ultimately saving the district money. (Article 1, Section 6)

The maximum fund balances school districts can maintain without a state reduction in state aid will increase. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 1, Section 22)

Graduation rule

The State Board of Education is required to review and, if necessary, amend its graduation rule every two years. (Article 1, Section 25)

The state will provide \$10 million to develop the new graduation rule, which will apply to students entering high school in 1996. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 7, Section 27)



Transportation

State funding of school transportation costs increases, through a higher per pupil allowance. (Article 2, Sections 6, 7) Additionally, state aid is provided when school districts provide transportation between home and school on parent-teacher conference or staff development days. (Article 2, Section 3)

More districts are now allowed to levy for late activity buses. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 2, Section 12)

Limited English proficiency

There will be a new state aid for supplies and equipment used for pupils with limited English proficiency. (Article 3, Section 12) The teacher/pupil ratios for teachers of limited English proficiency students are changed for salary purposes.

Paraprofessionals are counted as teachers for state aid purposes. A total of \$11.7 million is appropriated for the 1994-95 biennium — up from \$7.9 million in the last biennium. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 3, Section 11)



Special education

A new state aid to reimburse districts with excessive unreimbursed special education costs is created. (Article 3, Section 23)

The measure establishes a pilot project permitting the St. Paul School District to develop an integrated service model for delivering special education services and programs.

Certain state special education rules can be waived if the St. Paul School District meets other requirements. The district must adhere to the intent of each rule for which it seeks a waiver. The district also must receive local school board approval, protect students' rights under state and federal law, and begin implementing the model July 1, 1994. An advisory council for the pilot project will be formed. (Article 3, Section 33)

A task force on education for children with disabilities is created. It will review the state's special education rules and recommend changes to simplify the rules. Any changes must meet federal requirements and support the state's interest in education outcomes. The State Board of Education will not be able to change special education rules until June 1, 1994, unless required to do so by federal mandate. (Article 3, Section 35)

The measure also creates a three-year pilot project that permits 11 school districts and one rural special education cooperative to use an alternative process for delivering special education services. The project's purpose is to explore effective alternatives to a limited number of special education rules. The programs will be required to adhere to the intent of the rules, and continue to provide protections offered disabled students under law. (Article 3, Section 36)

Each project must have a representative advisory council composed of a majority of parents to advise the district on planning and delivering services. The council must approve the district's application to participate in the project. (Article 3, Section 36)

The Department of Education must present project results to the Legislature by March 1, 1998, and recommend appropriate amendments to the four or five rules involved in the project. The goal of the pilot project is to improve instruction and education outcomes and opportunities for disabled students. (Article 3 Section 36)

Special education programs will receive \$363 million in basic funding for the biennium. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224)



Children's programs

The Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and their Families (LCCYF) and the "Children's Cabinet" (see below) will study and recommend how to transform services that are intended to help families.

The commission must consider and recommend how to "transform fragmented, crisis-oriented delivery systems focused on remediation services into flexible, comprehensive, well-coordinated, and family-oriented delivery systems focused on prevention services," states the new law.

LCCYF must also evaluate parents' involvement in children's programs. The measure extends the commission's expiration date by one year to June 30, 1995.

The commission will receive \$130,000 for the biennium. It is to report to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1994. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 4, Sections 1-5)

Children's Cabinet

The law also establishes a "Children's Cabinet," whose membership includes the commissioners of the departments of Education, Jobs and Training, Public Safety, Corrections, Finance, Health, Administration, Transportation and the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, as well as the director of the Office of Strategic and Long-Range Planning.

The cabinet, in conjunction with the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families, is to study the delivery of child-related services in the state. HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 4, Section 6)

A separate bill contains a \$3.5 million appropriation for grants to be authorized by the cabinet. (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 3)

Early childhood screening

Children between 3-1/2 and 4 years old are included in the early childhood developmental screening program. In most cases, children are required to have received a developmental screening before entering kindergarten. (Exceptions are permitted in cases of parents' conscientiously held beliefs.)

Screening must be conducted by an appropriately licensed person, or one who has training similar to a special education teacher, school psychologist, kindergarten or pre-kindergarten teacher, physician, or nurse. Review of special family circumstances is permitted, but no longer required in the developmental screening program. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 4, Sections 11-16)

Children's database

The law directs a number of state agencies to jointly plan for an "integrated statewide children's service (computerized) database" for delivering services to children and their families. State agencies that are redesigning

their computer systems must ensure that the system can be fully integrated into the statewide children's database by June 30, 1995. A total of \$400,000 is appropriated to the program for the biennium. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 4, Sections 40, 41)

Community participation school

The North Branch School District will be funded for a pilot, outcome-based community participation school. The school, open to students from preschool through grade six, will have a higher level of participation by families of children attending the school. The school receives \$200,000 for the biennium. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 4, Section 42)

School bonding

A new capital facilities revenue program for very large school districts is created. Districts that do not have sufficient health and safety funding, have more than 66 students per grade, and an average building age of 20 years or older, are eligible. Eligible districts can be authorized to issue general obligation bonds without voter approval. The district can then levy property taxes for the project or issue bonds. (Article 5, Section 3)

Districts are allowed to issue 10-year bonds for facilities projects without voter approval. Districts are then required to repay the bonds from capital facilities revenue. The amount of the bonds allowed is limited, and voters can petition to hold a reverse referendum on the bond issue. (Article 5, Section 11)

Districts also will have more flexibility in how state capital facility dollars are spent. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 5, Sections 8, 41)



Co-locating schools, libraries, services

Many of the provisions of the new law encourage or require co-location of state and community services, and encourage the cooperation through funding formulas. Among the provisions:

- The state policy is amended to encourage school districts to design new facilities and use existing school facilities to integrate education with social services and library services. School districts applying for state-funded maximum effort loans must show that they have encouraged the inclusion of social service programs in the new facility. (Article 5, Sections 12, 16)

- Grants for districts that build cooperative secondary buildings are lowered from \$6 million to \$5 million. However, districts with school buildings that contain a significant number of non-educational services can receive additional grants of \$1 million. (Article 5, Sections 18, 20)

- Grants of up to \$100,000 are for districts using the cooperation and combination program with their capital facilities and equipment purchases. (Article 5, Section 36)

- The Department of Education is required to assist school districts, and regional, city, and county libraries, that are interested in jointly offering services at a single location. A higher priority for grant funding is given to library construction projects that combine public library services and school library services at a single location. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 5, Sections 38, 39)

Combination referendums

The measure allows a second referendum vote on combining schools in the same school year if the first referendum fails. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 6, Section 6)

Year-round schooling

Financial incentives are provided to encourage schools to move to year-round education. The measure provides more flexible school aid payments for districts that choose to provide year-round schooling. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 7, Sections 8-11)

Staff development

Staff development funding will increase over a three-year period. School boards are directed to develop a staff development committee. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 7, Sections 14, 16, 24)

School boards

The School Board Association is required to make school finance and management training available to newly elected board members. (Article 7, Section 6)

School board members can be employed by a district if the amount earned does not exceed \$5,000. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 9, Section 43)

Recruiting minority teachers

The Board of Teaching is required to ensure that the basic skills exam for prospective teachers is culturally sensitive, and that the exam evaluates interpersonal skills and more effectively assesses general knowledge and skills. The board is directed to seek assistance

from organizations representing diverse cultures. (Article 8, Section 14)

A teachers of color program is created to provide incentives for recruiting minority teachers. School districts that work in collaboration with state higher education institutions are eligible for grants. (Article 8, Section 9)

The board of teaching must also adopt rules requiring colleges and universities to provide remedial assistance to prospective teachers who do not achieve a qualifying score on the skills exam. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 8, Section 8)

Teacher retirement

School boards, joint vocational districts, and intermediate school districts must now offer an early retirement incentive to eligible teachers who have at least 25 years of combined service and retire between May 17, 1993, and July 31, 1993. (Other requirements apply.) (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 8, Section 17)

Commissioner appointment

The commissioner of education will continue to be appointed by the governor, instead of the State Board of Education. The 1992 omnibus school finance bill would have required the State Board of Education to make the appointment. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 9, Section 16)

Superintendent contracts

School boards and superintendents can no longer extend an employment contract until one year before the current contract expires, and only if the terms of the first contract are met. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 9, Section 22)

Women referees

The Minnesota State High School League is directed to adopt rules requiring equal employment of women as referees to the extent possible. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 9, Section 40)

Indian ceremonies

The measure allows an adult to light tobacco in a public school as part of a traditional Indian spiritual or cultural ceremony. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 9, Section 42)

School policy

School boards are required to adopt a written policy on sexual, religious, and racial

harassment and violence, and a process for discussing the policy. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 9, Sections 37, 38)

Mandates repealed

School districts will have more flexibility through a provision to repeal or lessen the impact of certain state education mandates. (Article 12)

The changes are intended to allow educators more flexibility and greater ability to innovate. Although districts are required to have bus safety programs, for example, the legislation removes the State Board of Education’s rulemaking authority in the area of bus safety education. (Article 12, Section 17) A 15-member school bus safety task force is established to study regulations and recommend ways to streamline policy. (Article 12, Section 33)

The measure states that each school building *may* have a principal. Under current law, a principal is required. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 12, Section 15)

Teacher contracts

The legislation requires school boards and an exclusive teacher representative to develop a peer review process for both probationary and continuing contract teachers. (Article 12, Sections 22-25)

Starting in 1995, collective bargaining agreements for teachers must include provisions regarding preparation time. (Article 12, Section 26)

The measure requires a duty-free lunch period for all teachers. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 12, Section 27)

Teacher residencies

A new teacher residency program is established. School districts with programs approved by the Board of Teaching may hire residents for one year. (Teaching residents are licensed teachers who recently graduated from a Minnesota teacher preparation program.)

Residents will spend 80 percent of their time in the classroom, and the remainder in professional development. They will receive 75 percent of a first-year teacher’s salary, and be assisted by a mentoring team.

Districts that use teaching residents may use “learning and development” revenue to pay their salaries. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224,

Article 7, Section 20)



Teacher salaries

A teacher compensation task force will be formed to review a new system for teacher compensation. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 7, Section 26)

Teacher workshops

The Minnesota Humanities Commission is provided \$650,000 to conduct interdisciplinary, professional development seminars for K-12 teachers. The week-long seminars are designed to help teachers regain their enthusiasm for learning and teaching. The commission is securing additional funding from private corporations and foundations. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 7, Section 30)

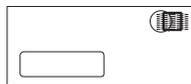


School breakfasts

For the first time, state funds will go toward providing school breakfasts to students who do not meet the federal “severe need” standard. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 8, Section 2)

Challenging instructional activities

The new law eliminates a mandate that districts spend at least 2.2 percent of their general funding for arts education, chemical abuse, gifted and talented programs, programs of excellence, and summer programs. However, staff development revenue may now be used to provide in-service training for developing challenging instructional activities and experiences. (HF350*/SF1559/CH224, Article 7, Section 31)



Referendum notice

School boards will be able to mail just one notice regarding a referendum to each taxpayer in their school district, regardless of the number of properties owned by that tax-

payer.

Until now, taxpayers would receive a notice for each address that they owned. This resulted in multiple notices for taxpayers who owned more than one property — and wasted paper, according to lawmakers supporting the change.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing). The law became effective April 24, 1993. (HF381*/SF509/CH44)

**New data privacy rules—
Educational data**

(See Law, page 61)

Head Start funding increased

(See Children, page 10)

Bonding bill—K-12 education

(See Bonding, page 6)

‘Redundant’ school bill

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)

Youth Works

Minnesotans 17- to 24-years-old will be able to earn grants for college or other postsecondary programs while rebuilding their communities, under a new state program.

A total of \$5 million over the next biennium will fund the Minnesota Youth Works program. Grants will be awarded to community organizations statewide which, in turn, will develop youth service programs. Each Youth Works program must include “classroom, work-based and service learning.”

In exchange for between six months and two years of service, Youth Works participants will receive \$2,000 per year for part-time service and \$5,000 for full-time service. The funds could be used to pay for college tuition costs, a student loan, or a state-approved apprenticeship program. Any federal funds allocated for the program could be used for education or toward the purchase of a first home.

Full-time participants must also receive state-paid medical and dental insurance, and a \$500 monthly stipend for living expenses, which could be increased by an organization.

Program graduates also will receive a bonus when applying for a state job. For five years after completing their Youth Works

service, participants who achieve a passing score on a civil service exam will have five points added to their score.

Organizations applying for program grants must assess their community's "unmet educational, human, environmental, and public safety needs," and detail how area youth participated in assessing those needs.

Grant applications will be reviewed by the 20-member Youth Works Task Force. Priority will be given to applicants who actively involve youth in all stages of the youth service program's development. Programs that have a positive impact on troubled youths and those designed to enhance existing, successful programs also will be given priority.

Each approved organization must provide \$1 of matching funds for every \$2 of Youth Works funding granted.

The Youth Works Task Force will develop a comprehensive state plan to ensure the success of Youth Works, and must also pursue additional program funding from both public and private sources. The task force also is responsible for evaluating the community programs of participating Youth Works organizations.

In turn, the Youth Works Task Force will report to the Legislature periodically to recommend changes in the program, with a final report to be assembled by Jan. 1, 1998.

The Youth Works program — but not the Youth Works Task Force — is scheduled to sunset on June 30, 1998.

The proposal, (HF2), originally sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville), was incorporated into the Judiciary Finance omnibus bill sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn). (HF1746/SF1503*/CH146, Article 5)

Youth apprenticeships

A new law creates a \$1 million comprehensive youth apprenticeship program to better prepare high school students for skilled employment.

The apprenticeship programs will integrate academic instruction with work-related learning in the classroom and at the workplace. The youth apprenticeships will include both technical course work in schools and work experience at participating Minnesota businesses.

The law recognizes the importance of work apprenticeships, which are more prevalent

in Europe, in learning a skill or trade.

The measure also establishes an education and employment transitions council to help develop and implement youth apprenticeship programs. The council will be responsible for awarding grants of up to \$100,000 for demonstration projects throughout the state.

Local youth apprenticeship programs will have representatives of secondary and postsecondary school systems, affected local business, industries, occupations and labor, and members of the local community advising and managing the programs.

A five-year commitment will be required of groups offering a youth apprenticeship program.

The council also will establish committees to develop industry and occupational skill standards for the industries in which apprentices are placed.

A provision of the bill prevents employers participating in a youth apprenticeship program from displacing any employee engaged in work similar to the work performed by an apprentice.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn) and is effective July 1, 1993. (HF10*/SF29/ CH335)

Host families screened

In the best of all possible worlds, foreign exchange students who come to this country would be welcomed into kind, decent families. But one exchange student's experience in Minnesota turned horrific when she was placed with a host who was a two-time felon and who sexually harassed her.

To safeguard against such incidents happening again, a new law sets up stricter rules for international student exchange organizations. Organizations will be required to get permission to do a background check on host families. Students must be more fully informed of the services the organization will provide, and be given telephone numbers that he or she can call for assistance.

Complaints received by the state Secretary of State regarding exchange organizations can be passed on to the United States Information Agency or the Council on Standards for International Educational Travel. The law takes effect Jan. 1, 1994.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Pat Beard (DFL-Cottage Grove) and Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury). (HF37/SF34*/CH238)



College admission requirements

In the future, high school students in vocational-technical programs may have more flexibility in meeting the admission requirements of a state university or the University of Minnesota.

A new law directs the University of Minnesota's Board of Regents and the State University Board to determine if courses offered in high school vocational and technical programs could be substituted for current university admission requirements. The boards are to consider how well the content of such courses will prepare students for collegiate work and report their findings to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1994.

In a separate provision, the law establishes an appeals process for parents who disagree with an action taken by the board of the state School for the Arts which a parent feels "adversely affects the academic program of an enrolled pupil." Parents must submit an

to the commissioner of the Department of Education within 30 days of the board's ruling.

Campaign reform approved

The law, sponsored by Rep. Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) is effective Aug. 1, 1993. The most comprehensive overhaul of the state's campaign financing system in 20 years was finally approved by the Legislature. But its journey through the Legislature and the governor's office was a lengthy one. (See Environment, page 38)

Environmental education

The governor vetoed the first campaign finance bill that was sent to him, and line-item vetoed the second bill, which was the same as the first with some changes to address last-minute "independent expenditures" — typically in the form of "attack ads" on candidates.

Higher education

That led the Legislature to approve a third bill in its one-day Special Session on May 27, 1993, which appropriated \$1.5 million to replace the \$1.6 million appropriation vetoed in the second bill.

Under the new reform package, Minnesota will now substantially reduce amounts a candidate may accept from individual contributors and political action committees (PACs).

Candidates for governor, for example, cannot accept more than \$2,000 — down from the current limit of \$20,000 — from an individual or group during an election year.

The measure also limits the amount of money a candidate for an office can receive

from lobbyists, PACS, and “large givers” to 20 percent of the campaign spending limit for that office.

The unchanged campaign spending limits are \$1.6 million for gubernatorial candidates, \$21,576 for House candidates and \$40,669 plus inflation for Senate candidates.

First-time candidates for a particular office have their limits increased by 10 percent.

To offset the reduced influence of PACs in campaigns, the relative influence of political parties is essentially doubled. They are now permitted to contribute from five times to 10 times the amount an individual is allowed to contribute — twice as much as what was allowed under the old law.

The original reform bill vetoed by the governor was sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF163*/SF152/CH173)

The “revised” bill was sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF201*/SF189/CH318). The amendment to that bill approved in the Special Session was sponsored by Rep. Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge) and Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). (Special Session: SF1*/HFnone/CH3)

Virtually all of the sections cited below became effective May 21, 1993, unless otherwise noted. The following are a few of the other major provisions of the campaign finance reform package:



Mail ballots for small cities

Cities outside the metropolitan area with fewer than 400 registered voters will now be allowed to vote by mail in state, county or local elections. This allows small cities to vote by mail in the same way that small townships are allowed. (HF201*/SF189/CH318, Article 1, Section 1)

Lobbyist disclosures

The law will require lobbyists who solicit more than \$5,000 in contributions to candidates or legislative caucuses for the state House or Senate to file a report on those solicitations 10 days before the primary or general election. The time line for the \$5,000 cap runs between Jan. 1 of the election year and 25 days before the primary or general election. (HF201*/SF189/CH318, Article 2, Section 5)

Caucus fundraiser ban during session

The DFL and IR political caucuses in both the state House and Senate would be prohibited from holding fundraisers while the Legislature is in session.

The practice was considered inappropriate by some who labeled it a “shakedown” of special interests with bills pending before the Legislature.

Individual political fundraisers for House and Senate members already have been banned. (HF201*/SF189/CH318, Article 2, Sections 6-7)

Ban on ‘friends of’ committees

The creation of ‘friends of’ committees, which were sometimes used to shift campaign money from one candidate to another, is banned. The provision requires all such committees to be dissolved by Dec. 31, 1993.

‘Friends of’ committees were sometimes formed by legislative leaders. Critics opposed them, arguing that the ability to help finance others’ campaigns was an unacceptable method of power-brokering. (HF201*/SF189/CH318, Article 2, Section 14)

‘Attack ad’ notice

The law requires that an individual or lobbying group that makes an independent expenditure of more than \$100 against a candidate must file notice with the Ethical Practices Board within 24 hours of becoming

“obligated by oral or written agreement to make an independent expenditure.”

A copy of that affidavit also must be served on each candidate in the race as well as their respective campaign treasurers. The affidavit must include the amount of the expenditure.

Anyone who violates this section could be found guilty of a gross misdemeanor and also be held liable for a civil penalty of up to four times the amount of the independent expenditure. (HF201*/SF189/CH318, Article 2, Section 17)

First-time candidates

A “first-time candidate” will be eligible for a 10 percent increase in the spending limit for that office.

A “first-time candidate” is one who is running for that office for the first time and who has not run previously for any other office whose territory now includes a population that is more than one-third of the population in the territory of the new office.

That, for example, would prohibit a House member running for a Senate district (which is the twice the size of a House district) from being eligible for the higher campaign limit. The same would hold true for a mayoral candidate from a large city who was considering a run for the Legislature — provided the city included more than one-third of the population of the legislative district. (HF201*/SF189/CH318, Article 2, Section 20)

Raising spending limit cap

The law will allow an increase in the campaign spending limit for a candidate against whom an independent expenditure is made. The limit would be raised by the amount of the independent expenditure.

The Ethical Practices Board is required to notify the other candidates in the race of the increased limit. Additionally, the board is required to make available a corresponding public subsidy equal to one-half of the independent expenditure, provided certain con-

Campaign contribution limits						
Office	Old limits			New Limits		
	election year	other years	election cycle	election year	other years	election cycle
Governor/Lt. Governor	\$20,000	\$3,000	\$29,000	\$2,000	\$500	\$3,500
Attorney General	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$16,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$1,600
Secretary of State Auditor, Treasurer	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$8,000	\$500	\$100	\$800
State Senate	\$1,500	\$500	\$3,000	\$500	\$100	\$800
State House	\$750	\$250	\$1,500	\$500	\$100	\$600
State party contribution	5 times each limit			10 times each limit		

ditions are met. The money would be channeled to each candidate against whom an independent expenditure was made. (HF201*/SF189/CH318, Article 2, Section 25)

Political party contributions

Political parties will now be allowed to contribute twice as much — proportionally — to individual campaigns as they were permitted under the old law.

Now, they can contribute 10 times what is permitted for individuals or political action committees. The old law allowed parties to contribute five times those limits.

Thus, a party will be permitted to contribute \$35,000 to a gubernatorial candidate and \$6,000 to a House candidate. But because the limits were lowered for individuals and political groups, the dollar amount parties can contribute is actually *lower* than it was under the old law. (HF201*/SF189/CH318, Article 2, Section 27)

Unopposed candidates

Political candidates who are unopposed in the primary and general elections will no longer be able to receive public campaign subsidies. (HF201*/SF189/CH318, Article 2, Section 36)



Judicial candidates

Judges seats on election ballots will no longer be identified by the names of the incumbent. Instead, each judicial seat will be numbered. Incumbents will still be labeled “incumbent.” (HF201*/SF189/CH318, Article 2, Section 45)

Limits for local candidates

The measure also places limits on the contributions to local government office races. For most candidates, the limit is \$300 in an election year and \$100 in other years.

Candidates for an office whose territory has a population over 100,000 will have limits of \$500 in an election year and \$100 in other years. This provision is effective Jan. 1, 1994. (HF201*/SF189/CH318, Article 2, Section 46)

Political contribution receipts

The measure clarifies that political contribution receipt forms can't be issued until *after* a political contribution is received.

The forms allow individual contributors to

be reimbursed up to a maximum of \$50 for their contribution to a candidate; the refund is up to \$100 for married contributors.

In the past, the forms — and the promise of reimbursement — were sometimes distributed as an inducement to obtain campaign contributions. (HF201*/SF189/CH318, Article 2, Section 50)

Campaign finance reform I

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

Campaign finance reform II

(See Vetoed Bills, page 80)



Election filing requirements

People interested in seeking office in state, federal, or county elections will get more advance notice of when they should file their affidavits of candidacy.

At least two weeks before the first day of filing for candidacy begins, county auditors will have to *publish* a notice clearly stating the first and last days for which those affidavits must be filed at local county auditors' offices. A similar reminder notice must be *posted* in the auditors' offices at least 10 days before the filing period begins.

Current law only requires that county auditors and municipal clerks post filing dates in their offices. The new law is effective Aug. 1, 1993.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF1074*/SF1531/CH59)

Automatic recount limit

An automatic recount in electoral races for the Legislature and district courts in Minnesota now will take place only when the victory margin is fewer than 100 votes — down from the current 200-vote threshold.

The change returns the recount standard to the pre-1990 level. The 1990 Legislature increased the level from 100, where it had been for several years.

The reversion back to the old standard recognizes the accuracy of the more sophisticated optical scan voting systems, in contrast to the older-style paper ballots. Currently, about 75 percent of the state's polling locations use the optical scanning systems, with most of the remainder using paper

ballots.

In the 1992 elections for the Minnesota House of Representatives, seven contests were decided by fewer than 200 votes. But in none of those cases where recounts were conducted was the outcome of the election changed.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF516/SF270*/CH68)

Minor election law changes

Dozens of minor changes have been made to the state's election laws in an effort to streamline the process.

Among the changes, most of which are effective Aug. 1, 1993:

- Registration card forms can now be designed by the Office of the Secretary of State instead of set by statute.
- Voter registration files will need to be immediately updated when precinct boundaries change.
- Voters will have to be notified by mail when their polling place changes.
- The definition of “polling place entrance” was clarified to prevent improper campaign activities within 100 feet of the entrance.
- Voters will be allowed to register at special primary or special elections anytime before the polling place rosters are prepared by the Office of the Secretary of State. This will not apply when special elections are held with other scheduled elections.
- Local officials can distribute stickers saying “I voted,” rather than reserving the privilege exclusively for the secretary of state. Former law requiring that the stickers be donated free to the state has also been stricken from the books.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF509/SF567*/CH223)

Prohibited candidates

Convicted murderer and frequent office-seeker Leonard Richards collected more than 33,000 votes in the 1990 primary election for state treasurer, running his campaign from his prison cell.

Starting Aug. 1, 1993, convicted felons such as Richards won't be able to get on election ballots for state and local offices, and neither will people who have been placed under guardianship or who have been determined to be mentally incompetent.

When those newly ineligible candidates seek to get on the ballot, they are to be notified by certified mail that they have been refused.

This law does not, however, prohibit such candidates from seeking federal office. The requirements for federal office are outlined by the U.S. Constitution.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls). (HF1563/SF663*/CH364)

New caucus schedule

Statewide precinct caucuses will be held at earlier times and dates starting in 1994.

The caucuses will be held on the first Tuesday in March, rather than the first Tuesday following the first Monday. They will also begin at 7 p.m., instead of the current 7:30 p.m.

The change, authored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul), was made to avoid scheduling conflicts with annual township meetings. (HF784/SF470*/CH150)

Ethical Practices Board

The state agency that enforces the state's campaign and lobbyist disclosure laws could become a bit more vigilant under a new law.

The Ethical Practices Board will receive a 25 percent increase in funding in the 1993-95 spending cycle under a section of an omnibus spending bill.

The board, which was created in 1974, has long maintained that its staff of six is not enough to oversee the numerous political campaigns and disclosure requirements mandated by law.

Its state appropriation would increase from \$691,000 in 1991-93 to \$863,000 in 1993-95.

The added funding recognizes the agency's heavier workload in recent years, and the additional work that will result from the sweeping campaign finance reform bill that was approved this year.

The measure, effective July 1, 1993, was included in an omnibus appropriations bill sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Section 22)



Dead voter files

When it comes to elections, dead people may be easy to overlook.

By law, county auditors are supposed to clear their voter registration files of their deceased residents as they receive reports of deceased voters from the Office of the Secretary of State, which manages the statewide system. Some counties have been keeping up better than others.

Under new law, however, those files will have to be updated within 60 days of receiving notice from the Office of the Secretary of State.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) and Sen. Linda Runbeck (IR-Circle Pines).

The measure is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF934/SF754*/CH101)



Hennepin parks redistricting

The Suburban Hennepin Regional Park District (formerly Hennepin County Park Reserve District) will be redistricted along the same timeline as other local units of government.

Currently, political boundaries for the regional park district are redrawn no later than 120 days prior to the subsequent general election following a federal census.

By aligning its redistricting schedule with other local units of government, the regional park district's political boundaries will be redrawn by the earlier of two dates: either 80 days after the Legislature is redistricted, or 15 weeks prior to the state primary election in years ending with a "2" following the federal census.

Sponsored by Rep. Jerry Knickerbocker (IR-Minnetonka) and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park), the new law is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1089*/SF588/CH58)

County board residency clarified

Redrawing lines for county board districts because of population shifts has sometimes led to a problem: making commissioners ineligible to hold their seats before their replacements can be elected.

That problem has been corrected by a new law allowing county commissioners to stay in office in redistricting years between the time the new boundaries go into effect and the subsequent election.

It will ensure that representation on county boards is uninterrupted by the schedule of redistricting, and keep those boards from running short-handed.

By law, each county has one commissioner from each of its districts, and that commissioner must reside within the district he/she represents. During redistricting years such as 1992, however, some commissioners found themselves shifted out of their district because of boundary changes.

In the general election following the federal census, county commissioners can hold onto their offices as long as they reside within the county until the next election. The law is effective Aug. 1, 1993.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville). (HF254*/SF312/CH32)

EMPLOYMENT



Jobs for youth

Summer employment for hundreds of youths who might otherwise be without jobs has been assured by special funding. Additionally, an employment program that gives youths an introduction to construction work as they help the homeless has been expanded.

Included in the Department of Jobs and Training's (DJT) \$95.8 million biennial budget is \$400,000 for the Youthbuild program, which provides construction jobs for at-risk, low-income youth.

The program will be expanded this year to include 16-to-24-year-olds. Current law has an age cap of 21 years for program participants.

Those participants build or renovate either housing for the homeless or buildings owned by social service agencies that serve the poor and homeless. In addition to being provided education, work experience, and job skills training, youth employed in the program will receive leadership training and peer support. Participants must be offered counseling and other services to ensure that they successfully complete the program.

In a separate youth jobs program, \$7.9

million is allocated to DJT for summer youth employment in 1994-95. Of that, \$750,000 was available immediately, so that summer jobs programs could begin as soon as the school year ends. Without this provision, the youth might have had to wait until the beginning of the fiscal year, or July 1, 1993, for their summer jobs to begin.

Funding for the two jobs programs is contained in the omnibus Economic Development, Infrastructure, and Regulation Finance bill, which was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson, (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Sections 5, 80)



Student work curfew

Most high school students will have to punch out from work by 11 p.m. on school nights beginning Aug. 1, 1993.

A new law, sponsored by Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury), prohibits 16- and 17-year-old students from working between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. on days before school is scheduled.

Those students will be allowed to work until 11:30 p.m., and as early as 4:30 a.m., with parental permission.

The bill has drawn support from teachers and other educators who said that many high school students have made employment a priority over education. Many youth come to school tired and unprepared after a late night at work; other employed students are frequently absent, Jacobs said.

The measure does not apply to high school students enrolled in an alternative education program or at an area learning center.

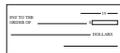
The law sets a \$100 fine for each violation of the student work curfew by an employer. An existing 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. work prohibition for kids under 16 remains unchanged. (HF64/SF53*/CH261)

Youth Works

(See Education, page 23)

Youth apprenticeships

(See Education, page 24)



Field worker paychecks

Field workers and other employees can expect to receive regular paychecks at least once a month under a new law — even if an agricultural worker wants to be paid just once at the end of the growing season.

The new law, effective May 20, 1993, was approved in response to complaints from northwestern Minnesota that the welfare system was subsidizing large farmers.

Sugar beet farmers and other farmers hire field workers, some of whom agree to once-a-season paydays. That arrangement has allowed some workers to receive welfare benefits while they're working.

The bill was supported by both the Red River Valley Sugar Beet Growers Association and Minnesota Migrant Legal Services.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Marvin Dauner (DFL-Hawley) and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon). (HF1151*/SF1193/CH253)

Reducing the payroll tax

(See Business, page 8)



Full disclosure on background

c h e c k s

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, Minnesota employers won't be able to order a background check on an employee or job applicant without first informing the target of the inquiry.

Under a new law, personnel officers will have to disclose in writing to an employee or job applicant that their credit or personal history may be checked.

And in cases where a more exhaustive "investigative" report is conducted, personnel officers will be required to outline that an attempt will be made to determine a person's "character, general reputation, personal characteristics or mode of living" through personal interviews.

Such disclosure notices — which also will be required on all job applications — must include a box where the current or prospective employee can request a copy of any report provided to the employer, free of charge.

Employees and applicants also will have to

be told who compiled the report and how to contact the investigators to contest any mistakes that may result.

People who are investigated must also be told by the employer if the report results in any "adverse action," such as denial of employment or failure to be promoted.

Any investigations of alleged criminal or civil wrongdoing by a current employee, however, will exempt an employer from the disclosure requirements until after the investigation is completed.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids). (HF777*/SF612/CH292)

New data privacy rules— Harassment investigations

(See Law, page 61)

Collecting child support— employer obligations

(See Children, page 9)

Domestic abuse victims

(see Labor, page 60)

K-12 education bill— Women referees

(See Education, page 22)

Severance pay limited

(See Local Government, page 66)

Residency requirement allowed

(See Local Government, page 63)



ENERGY

No electric water slides

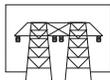
A new state law prohibits any utility from building a hydroelectric facility atop the Mississippi River bluffs in Minnesota.

The law was approved in response to a proposal by the Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency to build a 500-megawatt pumped storage generator near Lake City, Minn.

The power company planned to pump water about 200 feet up the bluffs into a reservoir during the night when electric costs were cheaper. The water was then to be released back down the bluff to create extra electricity during high-use periods when electricity costs more.

The plan sparked bitter opposition by many local residents who believed it would damage both the river and the bluffs. House sponsor Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) said the measure ensures that no one will resurrect the bluff generator proposal in the future.

The proposal, also sponsored by Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota), specifically prohibits any state agency from issuing permits for a hydroelectric generator atop the Mississippi River bluffs. The new law became effective May 14, 1993. (HF185*/SF1138/CH147)



Alternative energy development

The costs for financing state alternative energy research and development done by the Department of Public Service (DPSv) will be borne by more utility companies under a section of a new law.

The measure, effective July 1, 1993, extends the assessment on utilities' total gross operating revenues to cooperatives and those run by cities. In addition, the law increases the maximum assessment to one-sixth of 1 percent, up from one-eighth of 1 percent.

The assessment is to finance the work of the department's energy technology unit, which collects data on wind energy, among other things.

The unit employs about six people, and its budget over the next two years is expected to be about \$520,000. Previously, the unit's work had been paid for through the state's general fund.

This measure is intended to move the financing of the unit to a fee-based system — just as many of the other programs at the DPSv are funded. The fees, however, will go to the state's general fund and not into a dedicated account.

Although the maximum assessment was increased, DPSv officials say the actual levy against those utilities should be far less than the maximum.

A provision in the bill that would have restored earlier cuts made to the unit was line-item vetoed by the governor.

The measure, which was included in an omnibus spending bill, was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Section 66)



Cleaner air

The Center for Energy and Urban Environment will receive a pair of grants totaling \$380,000 to help reduce air pollution caused by motor vehicle exhaust and other sources.

A \$230,000 grant to the center through the state Department of Administration will be used to develop a comprehensive action plan focusing on alternative fuels and energy efficiency to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases."

The money will pay for development of a computer database to monitor current energy use in the state and to track the emissions different types of fuels cause. The information gathered then will be used to establish energy efficiency strategies.

The center also will get \$150,000 for its efforts to promote the "B-Bop Challenge," which encourages commuters to travel to work by bus, bicycle, or in a car pool.

Both projects were recommended by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172, Section 14)



Alternative bus fuel

Can buses run more efficiently and cause less pollution by using alternative fuels such as natural gas or liquid propane? The Metropolitan Transit Commission will get \$78,000 over the budget cycle to find out, under an appropriation in the Environment and Natural Resources Finance omnibus bill. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Section 14)



Alternative fuel development

A new law is intended to encourage the development and promotion of vehicles powered by alternative fuel in Minnesota. The law has three main points:

First, it calls for the development of a state plan — to be submitted to the federal government — on how alternative fuel vehicles will be added to the state motor pool.

Under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992, 10 percent of vehicles purchased in 1996 for the state fleets are to be powered by alternative fuel. Alternative fuel is defined as natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, hydrogen, coal-derived liquefied fuel, electricity, methanol, denatured alcohol, and other alcohols.

The state law says "it is in the long-term economic, environmental, and social interest of the state of Minnesota to promote the development and market penetration of alternative fuel vehicles that reduce harmful emissions from motor vehicles. . . ."

Second, the law lays the groundwork for how a natural gas utility, for example, can begin its own plan for providing alternative fuel for vehicles.

That plan would then be submitted to the Department of Public Service (DPSv) and, if approved, turned over to the Public Utilities Commission for review. A utility, for example, could propose that the cost of sites where motorists could refill their natural gas tanks be passed on to rate payers.

The measure also allows the DPSv to spend up to \$78,000 in 1994 to develop its state plan for alternative fuel vehicles, and to assess those costs against certain public utilities.

Third, the law calls on the DPSv to report to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1994, on progress made in developing the state plan. The measure also directs the DPSv to hold public hearings, with at least one in Greater Minnesota.

The proposal took effect May 20, 1993. Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch) were sponsors of the bill. (HF1133*/SF834/CH254)

Expanding the ethanol market

(See Agriculture, page 2)



ENVIRONMENT

Waste Management Act changes

Several changes were made to the body of law that outlines what can and can't be hauled to Minnesota landfills, compost sites, and incinerators.

The amendments to the state's Waste Management Act were authored by Rep. Jean Waggenius (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch). (HF287*/SF271/CH249)

The following refinements to the act were made in an effort to reduce waste and protect the environment:



Heavy metals

Current law says that after July 1, 1994, heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, or mercury cannot deliberately be added to any dye, paint, or fungicide used or sold in the state. Legislation passed this session adds ink and pigment to the list of products that must be free of those heavy metals. However, the new law postpones the deadline for certain companies. Computer, automobile, airline, and appliance manufacturers are among those given additional time to remove toxics from primer coatings, porcelain enamel coatings, medical devices, and inks. The exemptions expire July 1, 1997. (HF287*/SF271/CH249, Section 25)

Solid waste collection

More municipalities must ensure that homes have access to solid waste collection, beginning Aug. 1, 1994. The law will now apply to Twin Cities metropolitan area municipalities with at least 1,000 residents; currently, those with 5,000 residents or more must ensure access to waste collection. (HF287*/SF271/CH249, Section 22)



Motor vehicle fluids

Certain automobile fluids will be banned from placement in solid waste, land, waters, and wastewater treatment systems. The ban, effective Jan. 1, 1994, will include brake fluid, power steering fluid, transmission fluid, motor oil filters, and antifreeze. The dead-

line is one year later for motor oil filters from *households*. The law allows certain exemptions for antifreeze, including airline use of de-icers. (HF287*/SF271/CH249, Section 16)

Green purchases

The 481,000 reams of copier paper that state agencies buy each year must be composed of at least 10 percent post-consumer recycled content, beginning July 1, 1996. Currently, 34 percent of the state's copier paper is recycled.

Local governments will be allowed to give a 10 percent price preference to recycled products starting Aug. 1, 1993. State agencies already are allowed to do this. (HF287*/SF271/CH249, Section 2)

Loose foam packing

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, state and local governments must specify that the packaged products they buy contain degradable loose foam packing materials — unless packaging the product costs 10 percent more than packaging the product with non-degradable packing. (Section 3)

Additionally, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency must adopt rules requiring firms to visually differentiate vegetable starch and petroleum-based (or other non-renewable) packing materials. The rules must be adopted by July 1, 1995, unless packing manufacturers implement a method on their own by July 1, 1994. (HF287*/SF271/CH249, Section 30)

Fluorescent bulbs

The new law bans fluorescent light bulbs and high-intensity discharge lamps from solid waste landfills. Households won't be able to put the lamps in the trash after Aug. 1, 1994. For businesses and industries, the ban takes effect Aug. 1, 1993. (Section 19)

Fluorescent and high-intensity discharge bulbs from households and small businesses will soon be collected by Northern States Power Company (NSP). The new law requires public utilities with at least 200,000 customers to collect used lamps from households and small businesses by Aug. 1, 1994. NSP is the only Minnesota utility with more than 200,000 customers. (Section 31)

NSP must offer reasonably convenient collection sites, and financial incentives to encourage people to take the lamps to those sites. (Section 31)

The law permits other public utilities, cooperative electric associations, and mu-

nicipal utilities to establish collection systems. Such efforts would be credited in the utilities' required conservation improvement programs.

Smaller utility companies may begin their own collection services and some counties may accept the lamps in their household hazardous waste collection programs.

All utilities are required to strongly encourage consumer use of fluorescent and high-intensity discharge lamps — and must include in their public information campaigns information about how to properly dispose of used lamps. (Section 31)

The Office of Waste Management, in consultation with other interested parties, is required to conduct a study on collection of the lamps, including identifying barriers to collection, and approaches to reduce and remove those barriers. The report is due Nov. 1, 1993. (Section 53)

People who sell fluorescent bulbs must inform any commercial customers, in writing, that the lamps contain mercury, and may not be placed in solid waste. (Section 28)

The law also requires lamp recycling facilities to be licensed and permitted by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Recycling firms also must have a plan to respond to mercury releases from the bulbs. They also must provide proof of financial responsibility for potential releases. (HF287*/SF271/CH249, Section 29)



Medical waste

Hospitals, nursing homes, and medical facilities are among the facilities required to use transparent bags for non-infectious waste, beginning Aug. 1, 1993. The provision is intended to provide more protection for waste haulers and other people who process waste. (HF287*/SF271/CH249, Section 27)

Farm disposals

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, it will be illegal for farmers to burn or bury household hazardous waste, appliances, used motor oil, and car batteries without a permit. They also will no longer be allowed to burn tires or plastics without a permit — although plastic baling twine is exempt from the law. (HF287*/SF271/CH249, Section 5)

Multi-unit waste collection

Garbage collection fees can be shared by

people who live in homesteaded apartment buildings and are billed by their local government. Residents of up to three units can be billed for one garbage unit if they do not generate more than the amount allowed for one unit. This provision expires Jan. 1, 1995. (HF287*/SF271/CH249, Section 57)



Recycling glossy paper

Legislation proposed earlier this session would have required larger cities to collect glossy paper, magazines, and catalogs for recycling. The new law, instead, requires the Office of Waste Management (OWM) to provide technical assistance to encourage the recycling of glossy paper.

The OWM is directed to assess markets for recyclable glossy paper, and report to the Legislative Commission on Waste Management by Dec. 1, 1993. Among other concerns, the report must address barriers to collecting and marketing recycled glossy paper, and offer suggestions for overcoming barriers while minimizing public financing. (HF287*/SF271/CH249, Section 55)

Waste management costs

It is hoped that the new law will create a more accurate picture of the total costs of waste management in the state. Local governments will be required to separately account for all fees and other revenue generated for waste management, and to report how the revenue is used. (Section 17)

The new law also requires detailed financial reporting from publicly owned or operated facilities, and publicly funded facilities. All solid waste facilities also face more detailed financial reporting requirements, which are effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF287*/SF271/CH249, Section 26)

Landfill siting compensation

The new law lays to rest certain disputed compensation issues growing out of a 10-year-old metropolitan landfill siting process. The siting process precluded property owners of potential landfill sites from selling or developing their property. The landfill siting process was dropped by the state in 1992.

The new law sets the terms under which the Metropolitan Council is required to compensate property owners involved in disputes at the time the process was dropped.

(HF287*/SF271/CH249, Section 58)

Ash disposal

An exception will be made to the state laws and rules for disposal of incinerator ash for the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD).

State laws and rules require that incinerator ash be disposed of in a waste facility reserved just for ash. The law will allow the WLSSD to dispose of their ash in the same landfill as industrial solid waste.

According to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, WLSSD's ash is cleaner than the ash from other incinerators which burn all types of garbage and do not use WLSSD's fluidized bed type incineration. WLSSD burns sewage sludge and only certain types of garbage. The new law allows WLSSD to dispose of ash produced by their incinerators under the rules relating to the disposal of industrial solid waste rather than under the rules relating to ash disposal.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Thomas Huntley (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth). The law became effective May 15, 1993. (HF805/SF639*/CH191)



Land recycling

Up to 60 more contaminated properties could be cleaned up under an expansion of Minnesota's 1992 Land Recycling Act.

The 1992 law was designed to encourage more property owners to voluntarily clean up polluted sites. Liability protection was extended to banks that provide financing for cleanup sites, and to new land owners not directly responsible for the contaminants found at a site.

The 1993 law authorizes the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to issue a determination that when cleanup actions are taken by those responsible for the site's contamination, Superfund liability will not be imposed on future property owners, and current or future lenders.

The protection clause assumes that site cleanup participants are working under an approved plan in coordination with the MPCA.

The new law provides \$688,000 from the Superfund over the next biennium. It will, in

part, increase the number of employees in the MPCA Site Response Section to 16 — up from the current 11 employees.

The land recycling program is virtually self-supporting, recovering about 95 percent of its costs. Participating landowners repay MPCA project oversight costs, and the agency uses a collection service to help recover cleanup expenses.

Between 80 and 90 contaminated sites have been restored since the program was started in 1992.

The legislation, which is effective July 1, 1993, was authored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park). (HF1702/SF1275*/CH287)



DNR land sales

The interest rate charged on Department of Natural Resources (DNR) land sales will increase to about 8 percent as a result of a new law.

The rate now will be tied to the national average interest on residential mortgage loans and adjusted annually.

The change will reduce the loss of revenue to the state due to below-market interest rates on state land sale contracts.

Currently, when buyers purchase state land through the DNR, the interest rate is based on one-year Treasury bills. Recent declines in the Treasury bill rate caused the rate charged by the DNR to fall to 4 percent earlier this year — down from 8 percent in 1988 and 5 percent in 1992.

The new interest rate will not affect any contracts signed before May 20, 1993, when the new law took effect.

The measure is expected to generate an additional \$140,000 annually, including \$120,000 per year for the Permanent School Trust Fund — earnings which are then distributed in the form of K-12 school aid.

The DNR has sold approximately \$11 million worth of state land over the last five years, at interest rates ranging from 5 to 8 percent. The agency's scheduled \$4 million sale of more than 300 leased lakeshore lots this August will be the largest single state land sale the agency has conducted.

In addition, the new law reduces the number of appraisals required on sales of surplus state lands valued over \$40,000. Currently, three appraisals are required; the new law

requires just one. The appraisals cost the DNR an average of \$1,300 each.

The DNR holds 5.3 million acres of land in the state, including state parks, forests, wildlife management areas, trails, and water access sites. An additional 2.8 million acres of state-owned, tax-forfeited land is managed by counties.

The state pays about \$6.5 million in lieu of taxes to local governments for those lands.

The legislation was authored by Rep. Kathleen Sekhon (DFL-Burns Township) and Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury). (HF1285/SF1074*/CH285)

Land sale to Andersen

The state must spend part of the money from a recent land sale to the Andersen Window Corp. to clean up wildlife lands adjacent to the property, under a new state law.

The 1992 Legislature approved the sale of 245 acres of land so the company could expand its business. The land, located in Washington County, sold for approximately \$1.1 million, but the cost of cleaning up two contaminated dump sites on the property will be deducted from the final sale amount.

Wildlife lands adjacent to the property also contain a contaminated site. Hazardous waste had been dumped on the land when it was part of the state prison farm system.

The 1992 law specified that money from the sale of land to Andersen must be used to acquire wildlife lands in Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, or Washington counties.

The 1993 law adds that some of the money received for the land sale must be used "for cleanup of contamination on wildlife management area lands adjacent to the land conveyed." The law also specifies that at least \$560,000 of the land sale funds be used for acquiring replacement wildlife management area lands.

The new law went into effect May 20, 1993. (HF1285/SF1074*/CH285)

Proposed land sale

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)



Superfund cleanups

A new law will extend the state's hazardous waste tax to far more Minnesota businesses in order to clean up contaminated industrial sites.

Currently, fewer than 300 Minnesota firms are now required to pay the hazardous waste generator tax. The new law would extend the tax to an estimated 4,000 Minnesota businesses, which would generate about \$3.7 million per year for the state's environmental Superfund — up from the current \$500,000 annual take.

The Superfund is designed to help pay for the cleanup of contaminated sites; currently, there are 189 hazardous waste sites and landfills waiting on its cleanup list. Without more money, state officials say the fund will be broke by next year.

Hazardous waste can include drycleaning chemicals, degreasing solvents from auto body shops, metal plating wastes, unused pesticide products, and residues from wood preserving operations.

Certain hazardous waste destined for incineration (or otherwise treated for safe disposal) will be taxed at \$30 per ton for solids or 15 cents per gallon for liquids. Currently, treated waste is exempt from the tax.

The tax for untreated waste will be \$60 per ton or 30 cents per gallon. Firms producing 100 pounds or less of hazardous waste each year will be exempt from the new tax.

Additionally, \$500,000 will be marked for low-interest loans to companies for cleanup projects.

While lawmakers have said some companies may see their hazardous waste bills rise sharply under the new rate structure, the measure also gives state regulators the authority to reduce or exempt from the taxes those companies with qualified recycling programs.

The expanded tax structure also includes new base rates of up to \$500 yearly on large-quantity hazardous waste generators.

The new taxes will take effect Jan. 1, 1994.

The proposal was included in the Environment and Natural Resources Finance bill, which was sponsored by Rep. Dave Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). The original bills (HF1102/SF1132) were sponsored by Rep. Sidney Pauly (IR-Eden Prairie) and Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch). (HF1737/SF1570*/

CH172, Sections 2, 62-70, 91)

Hopkins landfill cleanup

The city of Hopkins will receive an extra \$1 million to cover its costs for cleaning up a potentially explosive landfill.

Two years ago, lawmakers gave the city \$1.3 million from the Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Trust (MLCT) fund for cleaning up its old municipal landfill. Methane gas generated by waste in the facility was nearing explosive levels and was threatening residents of an adjacent apartment complex.

The cleanup is almost complete and a 50-foot wide barrier along the property line between the set of townhomes and the old dump has been erected.

But the project was more expensive than initial estimates, eventually totaling about \$2.7 million. Under the new law, the MLCT fund will pay a total of \$2.3 million for the cleanup. Hopkins will pay the remaining \$400,000.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) and Sen. Ted Mondale (St. Louis Park), became effective May 20, 1993. (HF1436*/SF1545/CH263)



Hazardous waste penalties

The state's Emergency Response Commission will now be allowed to impose administrative penalties when industries violate federal hazardous chemical reporting requirements.

The penalties could be applied, for example, when an industry experiences a hazardous chemical accident or spill and does not notify the proper authorities.

Firms failing to report the required inventory of their hazardous materials also could be subject to administrative penalties. The inventories often are needed by firefighters who respond to emergencies. The commission also requires industries to report hazardous material emissions into the state's air, land, and water.

Penalties, which could amount to as much as \$10,000 for all violations discovered in one inspection, must be forgiven if the violation is corrected within 31 days after the correction order is issued.

The 21-member commission is required to prepare a plan for how it will use the

penalty funds by Dec. 1, 1993. Notice about the draft plan must be published in the *State Register*, and the commission must allow a 30-day period for public comment before finalizing the plan.

The new law, authored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake), becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1492/SF1367*/CH282)

Omnibus tax bill—Contamination tax
(See Taxes, page 68)

**Omnibus tax bill—
Contamination cleanup grants**
(See Taxes, page 69)



Petrofund bolstered

The penny-per-gallon fee on wholesale petroleum doubled July 1, 1993, to help pay for the state's Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup program.

The additional 1-cent fee is being used to boost the state's Petrofund, which was established by the 1987 Legislature to help the owners of storage tanks recover some of the costs of a site's cleanup.

Previously, the penny-per-gallon fee was assessed only when the Petrofund account dipped below \$2 million. The new law, sponsored by former Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls), will raise that minimum balance to \$4 million, effective Aug. 1, 1993. It also will reduce the maximum reimbursement to tank owners from 90 percent to 75 percent when cleanup costs exceed \$250,000. This section becomes effective Sept. 1, 1993.

Sparby has said the reimbursement reduction could save the state up to \$2 million annually.

Earlier this year, the Office of the Legislative Auditor recommended that the fees temporarily be doubled to alleviate the backlog of reimbursement requests. In some cases, those payments are being delayed up to 18 months, Sparby has said. Under the new law, Sparby hopes the delay will shrink to between 30 and 60 days.

The law also directs the Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board to establish a fee schedule to determine the "reasonableness" of cleanup costs that are submitted for reimbursement. In cases where those re-

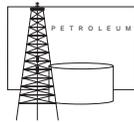
quests exceed the adopted "fee schedule" amounts, the tank owner would need to justify the excess charge, said Michael Kanner, manager of the Tanks and Spills Division of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

The "Petro board" also will be authorized to adopt emergency rules to establish which cleanup costs tank owners are not eligible to recoup. Such an ineligible expense could be the replacement of trees that were damaged as a result of a spill, Kanner said.

Additionally, an appeals process will be established for tank owners who disagree with reimbursement determinations made by the board, and iron mining and taconite companies will be added to the list of those eligible for tank spill reimbursements.

To provide additional staff support to the Petro board, a total of \$1.29 million will be appropriated over the next biennium.

The proposal was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton). (HF514*/SF920/CH341)



Storage tank exemptions

While the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency regulates commercial gas and oil above-ground storage tanks, a new law exempts a number of smaller tanks from the department's tank rules.

Tanks now exempt from the 1964 rules are:

- farm or residential tanks of 1,100 gallons or less which are used for storing heating oil or motor fuel for non-commercial purposes; and
- tanks used for storing liquids such as propane.

The new law is intended to help trailer home owners, among others. A number of trailer park owners, citing state law, have required cement platforms under fuel tanks, which many trailer home owners can't afford. The law makes it clear that those tanks are free from the restrictions which apply to commercial storage tanks.

The measure, which became effective May 6, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth). (HF1424*/SF975/CH87)

Expanding the ethanol market
(See Agriculture, page 2)



Air pollution penalties

Certain air pollution violations will no longer be felony offenses, under a new state law.

Knowingly making false statements on air emissions reports, or tampering with pollution control equipment is currently a felony offense, punishable by up to two years in prison and a maximum fine of \$10,000.

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, the maximum fine for these offenses will be \$10,000 per day of violation with no prison sentence.

The new law also reduces to a misdemeanor a knowing violation of state laws required by the federal Clean Air Act. Additionally, any air emissions permit violation, or failing to pay air emissions fees will be a misdemeanor offense. The maximum penalty for these violations will be 90 days in prison and a fine of \$10,000 per day of violation. Existing law imposes felony penalties for knowing violations related to hazardous air pollutants.

The measure was authored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake). (HF1494/SF1368*/CH365)

Cleaner air
(See Energy, page 29)

Asbestos abatement modified
(See Health, page 49)

Environmental reorganization
(See Vetoes Bills, page 81)

Environmental investigations

The Office of the Attorney General may not use state funds to investigate environmental violations until the office, in conjunction with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), develops a written policy governing how such investigations are to be conducted. The written policy is presently in existence and is being implemented.

The legislation grew out of an environmental sting operation intended to uncover and deter companies that use illegal haulers of hazardous waste. The propriety of the

sting operation was questioned.

Additionally, the Office of the Attorney General must list all existing civil and criminal penalties for violations of laws and rules administered by the MPCA. The Legislature is to receive the compilation by Feb. 1, 1994.

The legislation is part of the Waste Management Act amendments of 1993, which was sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park). (HF287*/SF271/CH249, Sections 59, 60)

Labeling household products

Manufacturers will be required to label household products sold in Minnesota if they contain certain federally defined hazardous substances.

The new law — not slated to take effect until the year 2000 — is intended to encourage the federal government to adopt uniform, nationwide labeling of hazardous household products. The Minnesota law will not take effect if a federal plan is in place by the year 2000.

A uniform federal standard is preferred because it would be more easily implemented by product manufacturers.

The new Minnesota law also is designed to provide consumers with information about which waste products are most harmful to the environment, and to outline ways to safely manage hazardous products.

The state's Office of Waste Management is required to establish rules for the uniform labeling of hazardous products.

Products likely to be labeled under the new law include fuel additives, disinfectants, varnishes, stain removers, photographic chemicals, rust removers, drain cleaners, oven cleaners, certain caulks and glues, lighting fluids, and some household pesticides.

The law will not affect retailers or distributors, and applies only to manufacturers. Durable goods with an expected useful life of at least three years are exempt from the requirements.

The measure is authored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch). (HF287*/SF271/CH249)



Wetlands rules delayed

The landmark Wetlands Conservation Act that was passed two years ago was to have gone into effect July 1, 1993, will be put off another six months.

Delaying the date when the permanent rules go into force was one of several changes made to the wetlands law.

The rules, developed by the Board of Water and Soil Resources, will go into effect Jan. 1, 1994, and the way destroyed wetlands are to be replaced has also been modified.

Under current law, for every acre of destroyed wetlands in non-agricultural areas, two acres of wetlands must be replaced. The ratio is 1:1 for agricultural land.

The new law allows wetlands in another category to be replaced at the lower 1:1 level. That new standard now applies in counties or watersheds in which at least 80 percent of the wetland acreage that existed before statehood in 1858 is still intact. Most of that 80 percent acreage is in the Arrowhead region of northeastern Minnesota.

The Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee established by the 1991 law also will study wetlands issues and submit a report to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1994. The panel is directed to study how the state regulates the replacement of wetlands, and the possibility of allowing local governments to set their own wetlands regulations, among other issues.

Sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls), the law went into effect May 15, 1993. (HF1402*/SF1363/CH175)

Land donations

Small wetlands donated to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will become part of the state's Aquatic Management Area program, under a new state law.

The legislation applies to donated wetlands of under 10 acres.

The 1992 Legislature established the Aquatic Management Area program. Under the program, so called "critical" areas — where water and land meet — are acquired by the state to protect fish and other aquatic life, and water quality. Some areas are also used for recreational purposes, primarily shore fishing. All such lands are managed by the DNR's Division of Fish and Wildlife.

To date there are three designated aquatic management areas, with three more being acquired.

With the addition of small wetlands, the

DNR hopes to acquire more aquatic management areas through its Critical Habitat Match program. That program matches private donations of land or money for qualifying projects.

Established by the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) Act of 1986, the match program has been popular with conservation groups and has received more than \$8 million in cash and land donations.

The DNR anticipates that the Critical Habitat Match program will become a tool for lakes associations and other local organizations to help protect critical lakeshore habitat — thereby creating more designated aquatic management areas.

The legislation was included in the DNR's real estate management bill, which was authored by Rep. Kathleen Sekhon (DFL-Burns Township) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury). It became effective May 20, 1993. (HF1285/SF1074*/CH285)



Water planning

All public water suppliers will have to submit contingency plans for a water shortage or water contamination emergency to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) by Jan. 1, 1996. The plans must identify alternative sources of water for use in an emergency and must be updated every 10 years.

Suppliers will have to take measures to reduce water demand before asking the state's permission to construct a public water supply or increase their distribution of water. Those reduction measures will have to include evaluation of a water rate structure encouraging conservation and a public education program.

Another provision will limit the use of groundwater to maintain surface water levels. No new groundwater permits will be issued, and all existing permits will be revoked by Jan. 31, 1994, for the use of more than 10 million gallons of groundwater per year. This provision can be delayed until Jan. 1, 1998, for municipalities which submit an acceptable water plan to the DNR.

The Metropolitan Council will have to maintain up-to-date data and information on water use and supply in the metropolitan area. The council will develop regional surface water and use projection statistics for resource evaluation.

In addition, an emergency response program for the Mississippi River is to be prepared jointly by the Metropolitan Council and the departments of Natural Resources and Agriculture, and presented to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1996.

The program is to address accidental spills, installation of a contaminant detection system, implementation of emergency response and cleanup measures, and cooperation of jurisdictions affecting and affected by the river.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF704/SF697*/CH186)

Fixing faulty septic tanks

A total of \$500,000 over the next two years has been allocated to help lakeside resort owners replace septic systems that are suspected of leaking into nearby lakes.

Matching grants of up to \$10,000 will be available to resorts "and related tourism businesses" on Minnesota lakes and rivers to help fix their subpar septic systems.

Lawmakers heard testimony at the September 1991 mini-session in Brainerd, Minn., indicating that faulty septic systems were a growing threat to the area's lakes. On one lake, the Whitefish Area Property Owners Association found that 78 percent of the septic systems failed to meet local zoning ordinance requirements.

Business owners statewide that began replacement of their systems after July 1, 1993, will be eligible for the grant program, which is administered through the state Department of Trade and Economic Development.

The project was an approved recommendation of the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources. The funding is contained in a measure sponsored by Rep. Dave Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172, Section 14)

Bonding bill— Pollution Control Agency

(See Bonding, page 6)

Bonding bill— Natural resources projects

(See Bonding, page 6)



Controlling exotic species

A new law establishes stiff fines for boaters spreading Eurasian water milfoil and increases the surcharge on three-year boat registration fees to help curb the spread of such exotic species in Minnesota waters.

The surcharge will increase Jan. 1, 1994, to \$5 — up from the current \$3 — but will revert to \$3 on Dec. 31, 1996. For a typical motorized boat under 19 feet long, the total cost for a three-year license would rise to \$17. The surcharge is used to help control the spread of exotic species in public waters and wetlands.

On May 17, 1993, the penalties for spreading and transporting exotic species went into effect. They include the following fines:

- \$500 for the first offense and \$1,000 for the second or subsequent offense for launching watercraft with zebra mussels or Eurasian milfoil into "non-infested" water;
- \$150 for launching or attempting to launch into infested waters a watercraft with visible milfoil or zebra mussels attached;
- \$50 for transporting visible Eurasian water milfoil on a public road;
- \$150 for transporting visible zebra mussels on a public road;
- \$300 for transporting live ruffe or live rusty crayfish on a public road; and
- \$150 for intentionally damaging, moving, removing, or sinking a milfoil buoy.

Revenue from the new fines will be put into the Department of Natural Resources (DNR)' water recreation account.

Minnesota boaters also will be more likely to face a random inspection of their crafts for harmful exotic species.

Beginning in 1994, the DNR will conduct at least 20,000 hours of random boat inspections per year, double the current minimum of 10,000.

In addition, the law provides funding to the DNR for control, public awareness, law enforcement, monitoring, and research on nuisance aquatic exotic species by tapping funds in the water recreation account. A total of \$347,000 will be available in fiscal year 1994 and \$448,000 in fiscal year 1995.

To date, Eurasian water milfoil has been identified in 55 Minnesota lakes, and zebra

mussels have been found in parts of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers and in the Duluth harbor of Lake Superior.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake). (HF864*/SF883/CH235)



Safe harbors

Boaters on the North Shore of Lake Superior will have one more harbor in which to seek refuge during stormy weather, and four more harbors could be on the way.

A total of \$1 million was appropriated to acquire 25 acres of land at Silver Bay and to develop a harbor there — provided additional funding requests are made from the Iron Range, Resources and Rehabilitation Board, and others.

In addition, \$500,000 was appropriated over the next two years to help finance the recommendations of the North Shore harbors plan.

The plan calls on the Department of Natural Resources to "acquire, construct, and maintain" small craft harbors at five sites along the North Shore: Knife River, Two Harbors, Silver Bay, Grand Marais, and Grand Portage.

Besides the added safety such harbors would provide, the measure is designed to lure more tourists to the area.

The law that outlines the harbors plan was sponsored by Rep. Thomas Huntley (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook). (HF1107*/SF1467/CH333). It is effective Aug. 1, 1993.

The law containing the appropriations for the harbor and harbor plan was sponsored by Rep. Dave Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). Funding for the harbor and plan became available July 1, 1993. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Section 5, Subdivision 6; Section 14, Subdivision 10)

Lake Superior water trail

A water trail on the edge of Lake Superior will be created for kayakers, campers, and canoeists. The water trail will span more than 150 miles of the lake from Park Point in Duluth to the Canadian border.

The Department of Natural Resources

(DNR) will develop rest areas for camping on the water's edge, using existing public lands (mainly state parks). The DNR also is to work with other public agencies and private resorts which own shoreland. A DNR water trail map also will be made available under the new law.

The DNR is allowed to accept land donations and easements, as well as public and private funds, for rest area development. The measure, sponsored by Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. No state dollars are appropriated by the measure. (HF882*/SF712/CH143)

Great Lakes protection

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

Cuyuna Country Recreation Area

A regional park just northeast of Brainerd will become an official "state recreation area" under a new law.

The 5,000-acre parcel of land near Crosby-Ironton contains six natural lakes and 16 "pit" lakes that were created during the region's iron ore mining era.

The land, most of which is owned by Crow Wing County and/or several area townships, has been managed by the Cuyuna Range Mineland Recreation Area Joint Powers Board.

A recreation area is less intensively managed than a traditional state park, and, consequently, requires less money to operate. The measure contains a \$5,000 appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources in 1994 for the completion of a management plan for what will officially be known as the "Cuyuna Country State Recreation Area."

In addition to fishing, the region's many pit lakes — created from the mining of iron ore — are filled with clear water that has long attracted scuba divers.

The measure also establishes a local area advisory committee to provide direction on how the recreation area should be developed and operated. Funding for the area is available July 1, 1993. (HF1737/SF1750*/CH172)

No ATV parks

Since June 1, 1993, no motor sports park may be built in Minnesota without legislative approval. Under former law, the Department of Natural Resources was able to designate

state land for use by four-wheel drive trucks, motorcycles, or all-terrain vehicles.

In addition, the law specifically prevents the creation of a motor sports park in Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest without legislative approval.

The proposed park in southeastern Minnesota was opposed by a number of environmental and sports clubs.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Bob Waltman (IR-Elgin) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing), became effective May 15, 1993. (HF546*/SF1435/CH203)

State parks

Minnesota state parks will receive a 4 percent increase in funding from the state's general fund over the next two years, which is expected to keep services and staffing near current levels.

The Legislature approved \$39.5 million to pay for the operation of the state's parks — up from \$37.9 million in the 1991-93 biennium.

There was no statutory increase in state park permit fees. However, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) recently announced it will increase its overnight camping fees to \$12 per day — up from \$10 — at selected state parks.

At certain locations, garbage facilities will be limited, and some DNR officers will patrol their parks on bicycles. Both changes are designed to save money without a significant drop in services.

In addition to operating revenue, the Legislature also approved funds for capital improvements at state parks. A total of \$3 million was authorized for general "state park betterment" to "develop, improve, and rehabilitate state park facilities to meet growing demand as well as prevent further deterioration of outstanding historically significant structures." This appropriation was a recommendation of the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources.

The Legislature also appropriated \$1.2 million to pay for a variety of water-related improvements at state parks.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Dave Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172, Section 5; Section 14, Subdivision 10a)



Native plants

Residents may see more native Minnesota plants as they tour the state, under a new state law.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and agencies such as the state departments of Agriculture and Transportation, are required to develop a plan to increase the amount of native plantings on public lands.

The DNR must present the plan to the Legislature by Feb. 15, 1994.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Sekhon (DFL-Burns Township) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury), went into effect May 20, 1993. (HF1285/SF1074*/CH285)



Mining Minnesota

The state law dictating that the state Executive Council needs to approve all peat and mineral leases has been changed.

The council will continue to review all leases for iron ore, petroleum, and metallic minerals such as gold, silver, and platinum. But beginning Aug. 1, 1993, the council will limit its review of other leases to those which cover more than 160 acres. The council also will review only peat leases of 320 acres or more.

The Executive Council, which meets four times a year, consists of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, state auditor, and state treasurer.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will approve leases for smaller land parcels. Additionally, the law will, for the first time, allow counties to approve leases on tax-forfeited peat lands if they are under 320 acres.

The idea behind the measure is to streamline government and to make it easier for more routine leases to be approved by just one agency, the DNR.

Minnesota owns the mineral rights on an estimated 12 million acres of land — and between 1966 and 1993 has leased one million of those acres to others for metallic mineral exploration.

The new law will also protect the confidentiality of certain exploration results when

firms drill for kaolin clay in Minnesota.

White kaolin clay — used in cement, bricks, and to produce glossy magazine pages — has been found in the Redwood County area along the Minnesota River Valley. Between 1990 and 1993, 130 kaolin exploratory sites were drilled in Minnesota.

A third provision of the new law will add “environmental research and protection” to the state’s policy for mineral development. The intent is to increase cooperative environmental research to anticipate and prevent mineral deposits from leaking into the groundwater. The new law also adds a Minnesota Pollution Control Agency representative to the state’s mineral coordinating committee.

The DNR also will be granted the authority to adopt rules relating to oil and gas well drilling.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Sidney Pauly (IR-Eden Prairie) and Sen. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm). (HF699/SF848*/CH113)

Wild boars regulated

There will be no new Eurasian wild boar farms authorized in Minnesota, and the regulations governing such farms already in business will be tightened.

People who currently raise wild boars for commercial purposes must obtain permits from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and file a security bond to pay for potential damages caused by a wild boar escape. The DNR is authorized to charge up to \$50 in permit fees to help defray the costs of inspecting boar farm facilities.

Only farmers who had boars in their possession on March 1, 1993, will be eligible for the necessary permit.

Wild boars — not native to Minnesota — destroy crops, uproot vegetation, degrade stream banks, and have spread livestock diseases in other states. Fourteen states have banned the animals.

There are seven known wild boar farms and one hunting preserve in Minnesota, amounting to at least 300 to 400 wild boars in the state.

The new law also limits the possession or purchase of the boars to scientific research, educational, or commercial purposes. Current wild boar farmers must have certified the number of boars in their possession with the state Board of Animal Health by June 1,

1993.

Farmers also must permanently mark each boar, and notify a DNR conservation officer and the Board of Animal Health within 24 hours of an escape.

Farms cannot increase breeding stock by more than 25 percent, and any boars added to the farm must be marked immediately.

Although owners are responsible for recovering any escaped wild boars, the DNR is permitted to capture or destroy any escaped animals at the owner’s expense.

Additionally, people who buy wild boars for meat must slaughter them within two days.

Violators of the new law are subject to misdemeanor penalties.

The law also creates a “restricted species task force” to develop a plan to ban restricted species from the state and make recommendations concerning the compensation to producers if a ban goes into effect. The task force also will study health and ecological threats posed by the species, and the impact on state agriculture. The task force will report to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1994.

The measure, which is effective Aug. 1, 1993, was authored by Rep. Virgil Johnson (IR-Caledonia) and Sen. Steve Dille (IR-Dassel). (HF673/SF550*/CH129)

Historical sites

Lawmakers marked \$165,000 for the restoration of Minnesota Historical Society facilities as part of the National Register grants program.

Among the restoration projects will be the Pickwick Mill near Winona, built between 1854-1858, and the Wendelin Grimm farmstead in western Minnesota, settled in 1876.

Additional funds will help preserve the former Sibley County Court House in Henderson, Minn. Constructed in 1879, the site is now used as a senior center.

The Edna G. floating tour site in Two Harbors, Minn., which houses the last operating tugboat on Lake Superior, will also receive funding.

The society also can use portions of the \$165,000 appropriation for emergency projects at other sites of national or historical significance.

A separate \$68,000 appropriation will help the Minnesota Historical Society begin planning studies to develop a historical site near St. Peter, Minn., where the Traverse des Sioux treaty was signed. The treaty ceded a

large tract of American Indian territory — which eventually became part of Minnesota — to the federal government.

Both appropriations were approved recommendations of the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources.

There are about 2,000 sites in Minnesota designated as national or state historical sites registered through the U.S. Department of the Interior. The appropriations are contained in a spending bill authored by Rep. David Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172, Section 14)



Historic music

The Minnesota Historical Society will coordinate a collection of recorded music produced in Minnesota and made by the state’s performers and composers.

The new provision is found in a recodification of the state’s Historic Sites Act of 1965, effective Aug. 1, 1993.

The law lists the sites contained in the state historic sites network — including such places as the Alexander Ramsey House and Historic Fort Snelling. These are sites that the Minnesota Historical Society is preserving, developing, interpreting, and maintaining for public use.

The law also will establish the State Register of Historic Places, set out selection criteria for eligible places, and list the duties of the state regarding historic property.

To further protect historic sites, a mediation process will be established for cases in which the Minnesota Historical Society objects to the proposed use of an historic site by a state agency or department.

Additionally, the Minnesota Historical Society must review the use of Carver’s Cave in St. Paul and consider its potential as a park, picnic area, historic site, or interpretive area.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake). (HF1190/SF1244*/CH181)



Science Museum of Minnesota

The Science Museum of Minnesota in

downtown St. Paul will receive \$260,000 on top of its \$1.1 million a year appropriation to develop an interactive computer and video database for school-age youth to study the cultural and natural history of the region.

In addition, the museum will use \$6,000 for planning studies for a freshwater aquarium along the Mississippi River. The display will highlight marine life in the river and also include interpretive displays of the urban and rural culture over the years along the Mississippi.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Dave Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172 Sections 11, 14)



Environmental education

An urban environmental “learning camp” is one of the projects covered by \$1.6 million in special appropriations over the budget cycle for projects designed to teach people how they fit in with their surroundings.

The projects are all funding recommendations approved by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources and the Legislature.

Project City Camp, coordinated through the state Department of Education and Pillsbury Neighborhood Services Inc., will get \$130,000 as part of the environmental omnibus spending bill sponsored by Rep. David Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota).

The experiential learning program is targeted for low-income, inner city youth and adults to “help them better understand the urban environment and its impact on human development.”

Other education projects in the bill include:

- an “ecology bus,” a mobile classroom based in Heron Lake, Minn., which will travel throughout the southwest corner of the state. The state will contract with the Heron Lake Environmental Learning Center to develop and operate the interdisciplinary K-12 program. A total of \$270,000 is allocated;
- a \$215,000 matching grant for the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission to develop a multi-disciplinary environmental math and science curriculum for K-12 students, in cooperation with private sector instructors and volunteers;
- a total of \$100,000 in funding for the Minnesota Historical Society to hire high school age

- students to work at historical sites; and
- a \$51,000 grant to the University of Minnesota to help complete production of a book presenting an comprehensive overview of the state’s natural environment.

The proposal also funds setting up or expanding interpretive centers and nature study areas at Minnehaha Park in Minneapolis, the Como Zoo in St. Paul, Swan Lake near Mankato, and at the granite quarries in Stearns County. (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172, Section 14)



(See Game & Fish, pages 39-41)

Compulsive gambling

A total of \$475,000 must be transferred from the Minnesota State Lottery to the Department of Human Services (DHS) to help pay for programs to assist compulsive gamblers over the next biennium.

Funding provisions are contained in the Judiciary Finance omnibus bill sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn). (HF1746/SF1503*/CH146)

The funds will pay for the state’s compulsive gambling hotline (1-800-437-3641), outpatient treatment services, screening of alleged felons who may be compulsive gamblers, and compulsive gambling youth education programs. (Article 3, Sections 4, 5)

The DHS also is authorized to seek voluntary contributions from each of the state’s 17 Indian gaming casinos. Any such donations must be used to fund the state’s compulsive gambling treatment program. (Article 3, Section 7)

The Health and Human Services Finance omnibus bill, approved during the Special Session, provides an additional \$688,000 each year of the biennium for compulsive gambling treatment programs funded through the state DHS. The funds are all figured into the base funding level for the department’s mental health and regional treatment center budget.

Bill sponsors are Rep. Lee Greenfield, DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 6)



Minnesota Racing Commission

In 1983, the Legislature created the Minnesota Racing Commission to “regulate horse racing in Minnesota to ensure that it is conducted in the public interest.”

But with the decline of the Canterbury Downs racetrack, the responsibilities of the commission have decreased significantly.

Reflecting the racing industry’s decline, the commission’s appropriation for the next biennium has dropped to \$566,000. That’s less than 15 percent of the \$3.86 million the commission received from the 1991 Legislature for the current biennium.

The commission, authorized by state statute to have nine full-time employees, now has four, and expects to drop to three later this summer.

Funding for the commission is contained in the Judiciary Finance omnibus bill sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn). (HF1746/SF1503*/CH146, Article 3, Section 3)

No gambling with pensions

A new law will ensure that lawful gambling profits are not used to fund any public employee pension or retirement accounts.

The law accomplishes this in two ways. First, it prohibits a licensed gambling organization from donating lawful gambling revenues to a town, city, county, or home rule charter city “with the knowledge that the governmental unit intends to use the contribution for a pension or a retirement fund.” Second, it prohibits any contributions received by a local government from being placed into a pension or retirement fund.

The provisions are designed to close a loophole in current law which has resulted in sharp disparities in the funding of volunteer firefighter pension plans throughout Minnesota.

State law prohibits any governmental entity — including a fire department — from obtaining a lawful gambling license. However, a volunteer firefighter “relief association” can secure a gambling license. In some cases, gambling profits from relief association-sponsored pull-tab booths have been “donated” to the local unit of government, which has then stocked the local volunteer

firefighters' retirement account with the funds. In Greater Minnesota, some volunteer firefighters reportedly have been receiving pensions in excess of \$25,000 per year.

Starting pay for a full-time firefighter in Duluth is \$25,800 annually.

The law is not limited to volunteer fire departments, and prohibits local units of government from placing donated gambling proceeds into any public employee pension or retirement fund.

The law, which became effective May 18, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF972/SF853*/CH244)



State Lottery

The State Lottery Board will no longer be able to give the lottery director a bonus.

Instead, under a provision in the Judiciary Finance omnibus bill, the director's salary is capped at 80 percent of the governor's salary.

Currently, that places the cap at \$87,243.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn). (HF1746/SF1503*/CH146, Article 3, Section 8)

**Collecting child support—
Lottery winnings**

(See Children, page 9)

Omnibus tax bill—Sports bets

(See Taxes, page 68)



GAME & FISH

Seeing orange

Hunters and trappers will be required to wear blaze orange in the woods during the deer firearms season. But the new law won't go into effect until the 1994 firearms deer hunting season to allow people time to obtain new gear.

Following three serious hunting-related mishaps in 1992 involving hunters wearing red clothing, lawmakers decided the highly visible orange was the only appropriate color for hunters.

Blaze orange is considered the most visible color to the human eye. Red is less easily seen, particularly at dusk and dawn and during other low-light periods.

The bill applies primarily to deer hunters. But any hunter or trapper in the woods during the firearms deer-hunting season will have to wear blaze orange.

The measure also requires the Department of Natural Resources to inform the public of the change "by way of public service announcements and other means."

The new law was sponsored by Rep. Syd Nelson (DFL-Sebeka) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF952/SF464*/CH196)

Separate legislation, sponsored by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) and Sen. Charlie Berg (DFL-Chokio), exempts duck hunters who are out on the water or in a stationary blind from wearing blaze orange clothing during the deer season. (HF1114*/SF669/CH269, Section 13)

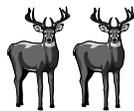
Shoot one, get one free

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, farmers may be able to bag an additional deer — free of charge — provided it's on their own land, under a new law.

The "shoot one, get another free" plan will apply only in agricultural areas that have been pre-selected by state game officials. To qualify, agricultural land owners must also allow public deer hunting on their land during that season.

The owners or tenants must also live on agricultural land that is larger than 10 acres. The measure grants these owners and tenants "preference" over other applicants for the special licenses.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Dave Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172, Section 55)



**Two deer in northwestern
Minnesota**

Hunters from a larger area of northwestern Minnesota will get a chance to take two deer in one season — provided one is by firearms and the other by archery.

The new law allows hunters in Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, and Roseau counties to take one deer each in the 1993 and 1994 hunting seasons through the two different methods.

The Department of Natural Resources has allowed the taking of two deer in three of the counties — Kittson, Marshall, and Roseau — on a pilot basis for two years through its administrative rules.

The measure simply casts that practice in law and adds Lake of the Woods County to the list.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF988*/SF878/CH273)

Muzzle-loading firearms

Hunters who use muzzle-loading firearms may have more areas in which to hunt next deer season.

Under a new law, the Department of Natural Resources shall consider expanding the areas where deer may be taken with muzzle-loading firearms. Currently, such hunting is restricted to certain designated areas in state forest land and state wildlife management areas. It also is allowed on some private land adjacent to wildlife management areas.

Muzzle-loading firearms are considered primitive guns because they allow only a single shot to be taken before reloading.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Kris Haskamp (DFL-Crosby) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF813/SF64*/CH229)

Antlerless permits

Youths under age 16 who have completed certified gun training will be able to bag a deer of either sex under a provision of the omnibus game and fish bill.

The two-year pilot program set to begin this fall prohibits older members hunting in a group to take an antlerless deer unless they have the required permit.

The law is effective Aug. 1, 1993. The law remains in force only through Dec. 31, 1994, when it is repealed. The measure was sponsored by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) and Sen. Charlie Berg (DFL-Chokio). (HF1114*/SF669/CH269, Section 17)

Bear hunting with a crossbow

It may be hard to imagine anyone wanting to hunt black bear and moose with a crossbow.

But beginning Aug. 1, 1993, people with a permanent or temporary physical disability will be able to bag those forms of big game — in addition to deer and turkey which are allowed under current law.

This measure simply adds black bear and moose to the list of game that can be hunted by people who qualify for a special crossbow-hunting permit, which is issued without a fee.

The measure was supported by the Minnesota Deer Hunters Association, which sponsors a program designed to help get disabled hunters out in the field.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids). (HF607/SF483*/CH69)



Sidearms for archers

Archery enthusiasts will be allowed to carry a handgun while bear hunting.

The same bill also will allow hunters with disabilities to transport uncased, unloaded weapons in vehicles such as motorized wheelchairs.

Another provision of the measure will allow the Department of Natural Resources to issue free hunting permits for people with disabilities to hunt on private property or in licensed shooting preserves, under the auspices of a qualified non-profit organization. All three provisions are effective Aug. 1, 1993.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) and Sen. Charlie Berg (DFL-Chokio). (HF1114*/SF669/CH269, Sections 12, 14, 15)



Raccoon hunting season

Minnesota raccoon hunters could soon have a longer hunting season.

A new law gives the Department of Natural Resources the authority under its administrative rules to set the raccoon hunting season.

Currently, state law specifies that the season run from Oct. 15 through Dec. 31 of each year. But raccoon hunters want the season extended to take advantage of the January thaw and the growing raccoon population in Minnesota.

They have argued that the increased population has resulted in many raccoons either being run over on highways or dying because of overpopulation in specific areas.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Greg Davids (IR-Preston) and Sen. Duane Benson (IR-Lanesboro), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF33/SF5*/CH51)



Walleye, northern size limits

Minnesota anglers will be able to keep only one walleye longer than 20 inches, and one northern more than 30 inches long, per day, under a new state law.

The new size limits will go into effect March 1, 1994. The existing six-walleye and three-northern daily and possession limits will not change.

Sponsors of the bill were Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury). (HF1232/SF1208*/CH185)

A separate law that became effective May 18, 1993, establishes that a fish's size is determined by measuring from the tip of its nose to the tip of its tail when fully extended.

The law also increases the minimum size limit for muskellunge in northern Minnesota (north of Minnesota Highway 210, stretching from Breckenridge to Duluth) to 40 inches — up from the current 36-inch minimum. The sponsors of the proposal were Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids). (HF898/SF693*/CH231, Sections 55, 60)

Minnow permits

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will be able to issue a new special permit — at no charge — to allow private fish hatcheries to import minnows from other states for export.

Current law allows a free minnow permit for private hatchery license owners if they use the minnows to “process or feed” their hatchery fish.

The new law will allow licensed hatcheries to import young minnows, feed, and nurture them, and then sell them elsewhere.

To ensure that native plant and animal species are protected, the DNR will be able to place restrictions on the new permits limiting the importation, transportation, containment, and disposal of the minnows.

The permits can be good for up to two years, but can be revoked if the conditions of the permit are violated.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Hilda Bettermann (IR-Brandon) and Sen. Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1068/SF1115*/CH226)



Transporting Canadian fish

Minnesota anglers fishing in Canada will be required to transport their catch across the border with their heads, tails, fins, skins, and tails intact under a new law that is scheduled to take effect March 1, 1994. Gills and entrails may be removed.

The new law imposes stricter requirements than those specified in current Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) rules, which require that a 1-inch-square of skin with scales (so the fish can be identified) be left on any undressed fish that is transported in the state.

The law was passed in response to Canadian regulations that require Minnesotans who fish on border lakes to pay a daily user fee, known as daily angling validation tags. The intent is to make it more difficult to transport Canadian fish into Minnesota. The law also requires that anglers fishing in Canada have a Minnesota fishing license to transport their catch back into the state.

Violations of the law are a misdemeanor, punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine. In addition, the measure imposes a \$10 fine for each fish that is illegally transported.

The measure specifies that if the Canadians rescind their daily user fees, the DNR could suspend the requirements of the Minnesota law. Negotiations are currently under way with the Canadians about eliminating the daily fees. (HF1114*/SF669/CH269, Sections 4, 8)

Fish farming

Minnesota's fledgling fish farming indus-

try will benefit from \$560,000 in special appropriations over the next two years.

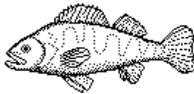
Lawmakers this year approved \$230,000 for state agriculture officials to develop better waste filtration systems that will allow fish farmers to use less water.

Another \$230,000 will be given to the Department of Agriculture for grants for farmers to develop more environmentally sound aquaculture techniques.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency also will receive \$100,000 to work with an aquafarm near Chisholm to reduce scale waste and enable the facility to meet state water quality standards.

The funds are available July 1, 1993.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Dave Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172, Section 14)



Ice fishing costs

Non-resident anglers will pay a little more to ice fish in Minnesota starting next year.

Lawmakers bumped the yearly license fee for ice houses to \$25, up from \$21.50. The increase only applies to non-resident anglers. Minnesota residents will continue to pay \$9 for their ice house licenses — \$20 if the structure is rented.

Also new next winter will be a seven-day, non-resident fish house license. It will cost \$14. Neither of the new non-resident fees will apply to border lakes near states that do not license fish houses.

Both provisions were included in the omnibus environment spending bill after being carried as separate legislation by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) and Sen. Skip Finn (DFL-Cass Lake). (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172, Sections 56-57)

Kid (horse) power

Beginning June 1, 1993, young boaters can zip around the lake a little faster.

A new law increases to 30 horsepower the motor size limit on boats that kids under 13 can legally operate — provided there is an adult on board. The limit had been 24 horsepower.

The measure applies to youths between the ages of 13 and 17 who don't have watercraft operator's permits. The measure was

sponsored by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) and Sen. Charlie Berg (DFL-Chokio). (HF1114*/SF669/CH269, Sections 2, 3)

**State government finance —
Mille Lacs treaty litigation**
(See Government, page 41)

GOVERNMENT

State government finance

The Legislature agreed to delay a pay increase for lawmakers and constitutional officers and to set aside money for litigation costs associated with the disputed Treaty of 1837 in a \$668 million state government omnibus spending bill.

Members also agreed to reimburse child care costs for jurors, at a rate to be determined by the state Supreme Court.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids).

The following are some of its highlights:

Pay freeze for legislators

Under the new law, the 6 percent pay hike for legislators originally scheduled to take effect on Jan. 6, 1992, won't go into effect until Jan. 2, 1995. The House position, which would have cut the raise in half, was rejected by conferees. Constitutional officers will receive a 5 percent pay increase beginning in 1995. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192, Section 2, Subdivision 6)

No pay funding for state employees

The law does not include any funding for a salary increase for state employees. It does, however, contain a section that will provide funds for potential increases in the cost of state employee health insurance benefits. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192, Section 27)

Mille Lacs treaty litigation

A total of \$1 million will be available to the Office of the Attorney General to pursue the disputed Treaty of 1837 in court. A proposed legislative settlement to resolve the disputed hunting and fishing rights of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians was rejected by the Legislature. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192, Section 11)

Customer-oriented government

The law will lay a foundation for major change in state government by investing in the future and focusing on more customer-oriented services, said Rep. Rick Krueger

(DFL-Staples). The bill proposes significant changes in the state accounting, personnel, payroll, and purchasing systems.

Overall, the bill contains initiatives that will improve state revenues by a total of \$51.9 million over the biennium, proponents say.

Technology investments are expected to net the state substantial savings. An investment of \$8.5 million to improve collection practices on bills owed to the state is expected to return about \$17 million to state coffers. (Section 17, Subdivision 3)

Another project will improve the state's method of tracking its business activities. The \$15 million statewide systems project is projected to result in \$44 million in savings by fiscal year 1998-99. A total of \$285,000 will be used to improve legislative access to executive budgeting and accounting information. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192, Section 17, Subdivision 3)



Court fee increases

Several court fee increases are contained in the bill that are expected to net an extra \$10.3 million annually. (See fee chart, page 70.) Originally, these were included in the omnibus judiciary finance bill. HF1750/SF1620*/CH192, Sections 92, 93, 94, 95, 99, 100)

Public TV and radio

The bill will give a boost to children's educational programming. It states that public television grant recipients should put special emphasis on extending programs such as Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood and Sesame Street to child care centers.

A total of \$2.5 million will be used for matching grants for public television and \$1.2 million will be available for public television equipment needs. In addition, a total of \$1.3 million will go to public radio stations for operational and equipment grants. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192, Section 15, Subdivision 5)



Workers' compensation

To address the backlog in workers' compensation cases and to reduce the average seven-month waiting period for a hearing, the bill will establish a new program, at

\$100,000 each year of the biennium, to hire law students to serve as law clerks for workers' compensation judges. The bill also will add \$180,000 each year for additional clerical support. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192, Section 13)

Sports

The law will provide \$15,000 each year for the promotion of women's sports. (Section 20)

A total of \$30,000 over the biennium will be available to the Office of the Attorney General for data collection and analysis of gender equity in high school athletics. (Section 11, Subdivision 6)

The bill also will increase the size of the Amateur Sports Commission from nine to 12 in order to ensure gender balance. (Section 82)

And the commission will be allowed to accept paid advertising to help pay for its publications. (Section 83)

In addition, a separate bill (HF1650) includes up to \$300,000 for promoting the women's Final Four NCAA basketball tournament to be held in Minneapolis in 1995. The appropriation will have to be matched by non-state funds. Another \$30,000 in HF1650 will be used for the international ringette tournament to be held in Minnesota in 1994. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192)



Department of Revenue

A total of \$3.1 million will be used to improve direct services to taxpayers, expand detection of individual and small business non-filers, and improve technologies for tax return filing and payment. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192, Section 19, Subdivision 2)

Early retirement

State agencies will offer early retirement incentives to their employees. The incentive will be available for people who are at least 55 years of age and have at least 25 years of combined service credit in any public pension plan other than volunteer fire department plans. Other public employers, including the University of Minnesota and local units of government, also will be able to offer

early retirement incentives. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192, Section 108)



Health promotion

A new health promotion and disease prevention grant program for state agencies will be established to help minimize workers' compensation claims, maximize worker productivity, and increase health care costs savings. A total of \$100,000 will be available each year, with each agency able to apply for up to a \$25,000 grant. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192, Section 18)

Juror compensation

Jurors will be able to obtain reimbursement for day care expenses, at a rate to be set by the Minnesota Supreme Court. (Section 104)

Currently, jurors are compensated at \$15 per day, and cannot be penalized by their employers for missing work. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192)

Hubert H. Humphrey memorial

The law will provide \$157,000 to create a memorial to Hubert H. Humphrey in the Capitol area. Of that amount, \$82,000 will be available only if matched by three non-state dollars for every state dollar. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192, Section 16)

No smoking

A House proposal to prohibit smoking in all buildings managed or leased by the state was amended by the conference committee to exempt veteran homes, which may establish designated smoking areas. Currently, state agencies can prohibit smoking entirely or permit smoking only in designated areas. (HF1750/SF1620*/CH192, Section 70)

Unallotment authority

(See Taxes, page 66)

Criminal justice funding

It will cost the state a little more than \$467 million to run its criminal justice system over the next biennium.

Included in that figure is \$405.1 million for the Department of Corrections, which represents a 17 percent increase over current funding levels.

The budget provides for an additional 500 prison beds in the next biennium. That includes \$15.4 million for converting the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center into a prison, \$3.9 million in contracting with counties to house inmates serving sentences of less than a year, and \$1.7 million for work release programs.

The proposal aids counties by boosting spending for community corrections programs by more than \$6 million, giving \$2.2 million for the innovative "sentencing to service" program, and \$1.7 million for probation programs.

Preventive measures include \$5.1 million for crime victims services, \$500,000 for more intensive probationary supervision of repeat drunk-driving offenders, and \$400,000 to set up three new battered women's shelters.

The measure also includes \$5 million for the Youth Works program. Youth Works is designed to give young people a chance to earn grants for their educations in exchange for community service work. (See *Youth Works*, page 23.)

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn). (HF1746/SF1503*/CH146)



Air base supported

The Legislature approved a resolution asking the U.S. Congress and the president to keep open the Grand Forks Air Force Base near the Minnesota-North Dakota border.

The Grand Forks base, which provides a \$225 million economic benefit to the border region that includes northwestern Minnesota, recently underwent \$17 million in construction to accommodate new B1-B bombers. The Grand Forks base also has Minuteman long-range nuclear installations.

Copies of the resolution, sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls), have been forwarded to federal offi-

cials in Washington, D.C. (HF418/SF371*/R2)



National Guard aid enlisted

Minnesota National Guard units will be joining law enforcement agencies from other states to battle illegal drugs under a new law.

The units will be allowed to join compacts of other states to lend their equipment, expertise, and other assistance to halt illegal drugs. Units from Minnesota will be allowed to aid other states that are part of the compact, while other units can also be brought to Minnesota.

The new law does not expand the Guard's police powers, nor will Minnesota units be sent to other states unless they are invited.

Several states are discussing ways for their Guard units to collaborate in ways to curb illegal drug traffic. Minnesota will now be allowed to join.

Minnesota National Guard units already assist law enforcement agencies within the state, providing equipment like helicopters to fight illegal drugs.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy). It is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF 232/SF340*/CH237)

Guard use clarified

Old law dictating when the governor can call out the National Guard has been changed to better reflect the state military unit's more modern role.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), the new law makes a minor but important change in the law's wording: The governor now will be able to employ the Guard troops for the protection of "persons" rather than for the protection of "life," as stated in the old version.

The archaic language in the old version implies that Guard troops can be deployed only for supporting state and federal law enforcement work where there must be a threat of a loss of life, Skoglund said.

The new law is linked to another law (CH237) authored by Skoglund giving the National Guard more flexibility in lending their equipment and expertise in battling drugs.

Sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Arlene Lesewski (IR-Marshall), the new law is effective

Aug. 1, 1993. (HF233*/SF331/CH27).



Phone records public

A new law will make public the long-distance telephone records of legislators, constitutional officers, heads of state agencies, and other public officials.

Legislators and other officials will be directly responsible for reviewing their monthly telephone bills, with any apparent misuse to be reported immediately. Legislators will report any irregularities in their bills to the state auditor (in the executive branch), and constitutional officers and other officials will report to the legislative auditor.

The law also expands the Legislature's open meeting law to require published meeting notices and recordings of legislative meetings, and requires elected officials' budgets to be itemized and disclosed.

Some of those changes are already in practice, but the bill gives them the force of law.

The bill was assembled after disclosure that an estimated \$85,000 in unauthorized long-distance phone calls had been rung up on the House-issued credit card of a House member.

"If we had had this kind of procedure in place, I think a lot of the problems that occurred in the last few years with some of those runaway telephone bills would have been avoided," said Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Park).

The proposal was sponsored by Carruthers and Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). (HF1377*/SF1371/CH370)



Storing data on optical disks

Some of state and local government's official records can go high-tech beginning Aug. 1, 1993, because of a new law allowing government officials to store records on optical disks.

The changeover will help ease the problems of state agencies "drowning in paper," according to Leo Eide of the Department of Labor and Industry, who spoke to a House committee March 9. Eide said the plan is to use the optical disk system to try to become "a paperless department."

Optical disks are similar to compact discs, but rather than recording sound digitally, optical disks store written information. Under the law, state officials could use an optical scanner, a machine that looks like an office photocopier, to digitize a document and etch the information onto an optical disk. Once encoded on the disk, the stored data cannot be altered.

Chief House sponsor Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester) said the costs of purchasing an optical storage system are commonly recouped within two-and-a-half years.

The new law applies to any government record, including those kept on county, city, and township levels.

The new law includes a provision prohibiting the state from buying optical equipment unless manufacturers guarantee that they will either permanently produce or retain equipment needed to read optically stored information.

The proposal was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato). (HF318/SF431*/CH71)



More money for retirement

The state will pay more toward the individual retirement accounts (IRAs) of state university and community college faculty members under a new state law.

The law boosts — to 6 percent from 4.5 percent — the state-paid portion of a teacher's salary contributed to an employee's IRA, per paycheck.

The change was made to bring the faculty members in line with the state's unclassified employee defined-contribution retirement plan.

The measure does not apply to either the University of Minnesota or to the state's technical colleges, each of which have separate plans.

Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota) sponsored the proposal.

The law is effective July 1, 1993. (HF147/SF162*/CH239)

No gambling with pensions

(See Gambling, page 38)

Cleaning the state slate

A new law will reduce the number of state task forces, councils, committees, and boards and require those that remain to report on their activities to the governor and the Legislature.

The law is designed to continue only those bodies that actively advise the state and to eliminate those that have become irrelevant or outdated, said chief author Rep. Mark Mahon (DFL-Bloomington).

On July 1, 1993, the law will terminate 36 of the more than 160 advisory panels authorized by state law. Among the advisory bodies targeted for elimination are the Nurse Practitioners Task Force, the Medical Policy Directional Task Force on Mental Health, the Natural Wild Rice Promotion Advisory Task Force, and the Zoo Advisory Task Force.

An unknown number of advisory task forces, many without expiration dates, have been created by the commissioners of various state agencies. The new law stipulates that these and all other advisory bodies submit a one-page report on their activities to the governor and to the chairs of the House and Senate committees on governmental operations by Jan. 15, 1994.

In addition, a section of the law sets a June 30, 1997, expiration date for all advisory groups.

The Senate proposal was sponsored by Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan). (HF1203/SF1054*/CH337)

Contract cuts

(See Vetoed Bills, page 80)

No gender balancing

(See Vetoed Bills, page 81)

Environmental reorganization

(See Vetoed Bills, page 81)

Gender balancing fire council

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)

Exempt from mandates

An 11-member board of government innovation and cooperation will be created under a new state law.

The board will serve as a quasi-judicial body with the authority to grant waivers of administrative rules and temporary, limited

exemptions from the procedural requirements in state law for between two and four years.

Counties, cities, and other authorities can submit detailed "waiver" applications to the board, which must respond to the requests within 60 days. If there is an objection to a request, an informal hearing will be held on the issue.

Exemptions could be granted from procedures in either state rules or laws which govern the delivery of services. Any requests from metro area governmental units also will be sent to the Metropolitan Council for its review.

The board will consist of three House members and three Senate members, two administrative law judges, the state auditor, and the state commissioners of finance and administration. The legislative members will be non-voting members.

The board also will be a financial resource for local units of government seeking to improve their management practices or the delivery of services.

Grants of up to \$50,000 may be awarded to counties, townships, and other authorities such as school districts to implement "design models or plans for innovative service delivery and management." The board also will disburse cooperative planning grants to encourage intergovernmental service delivery.

A total of \$1.2 million in grant funds will be appropriated to the board. The board also is authorized to hire staff and consultants, and may purchase services from the Metropolitan Council to aid in the reviewing of waiver requests and grant proposals.

Additionally, the board will study and recommend eliminating any state mandates that "inhibit local government efficiency, innovation, and cooperation."

Local governmental units often express frustration over the number of mandates placed on them by both the federal and state governments, particularly when such mandates come without additional funding to help put them in place.

The proposal, which is effective Aug. 1, 1993, was incorporated into the omnibus tax bill sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul). (HF427*/SF585/CH375 Article 15)

The original proposal (HF980/SF734) was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Ember Reichgott (DFL-New

Hope).



Metro advisory council

A state advisory council on metropolitan governance will be established to identify "emerging regional needs and appropriate responses" to those needs.

The purpose of the council is to provide a forum at the state level to discuss and identify the needs of the seven-county metro area.

The 15-member council, composed of six legislators and nine public members, will advise the Legislature on the present and future duties and responsibilities of the Metropolitan Council, metropolitan agencies, and local governmental units.

Those metro agencies to be examined include the Regional Transit Board, the Metropolitan Transit Commission, and the Metropolitan Airports Commission, among others.

The new advisory council may hold public hearings to solicit input, and may conduct appropriate research and analysis.

Assistance to the council will be provided by metro agencies, the Metropolitan Council, and legislative staff upon request by the advisory council.

The Metropolitan Council is responsible for compensating all members of the panel at the rate of \$55 per meeting plus expenses for public members, \$48 for House members and \$50 for Senate members. At its first meeting, the advisory council shall adopt a budget of estimated expenses and provide the Metropolitan Council with a copy.

The council, which is authorized to form at any time, will sunset on June 30, 1994.

The proposal was incorporated into the omnibus tax bill authored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul). (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 17, Section 25)

The original proposal (HF1588/SF1454) was sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls). It was one of several bills Orfield introduced aimed at restructuring and more equitably redistributing metro area governmental services.



HEALTH

**Major health care reform**

A major health care reform bill, designed to control costs by reorganizing and more strictly regulating Minnesota's health care industry, was signed by the governor.

The new law (HF1178*/SF900/CH345) encourages the creation of organized networks of health care providers known as integrated service networks or ISNs. Under the law, ISNs can begin forming on July 1, 1994. (Article 1, Section 1)

The structure of the ISNs is not narrowly defined, leaving room for a variety of approaches. However, all ISNs will have to provide a full array of health care services. (Article 1, Section 10)

The ISNs will be subject to numerous regulations involving quality, rate of growth, funds to be held in reserve, and disclosure of services and prices to potential enrollees. Details of these regulations will be worked out by the state commissioner of Health and reported back to the Legislature and governor by Jan. 1, 1994. (Article 1, Section 6)

ISNs will have to offer up to five standardized health plans that will be defined by the commissioner of Health. The plans will range from one offering lower premiums combined with higher enrollee cost sharing, in the form of co-payments and deductibles, to one offering higher premiums combined with lower enrollee cost sharing. (Article 1, Section 12)

Incentives will be devised to ensure that ISNs include in their coverage even high-risk individuals and the most challenging and costly groups such as those who face social and cultural barriers to health care. (Article 1, Section 6)

Only non-profit corporations will be allowed to form an ISN. A for-profit corporation could become involved only if it first sets up a non-profit corporation within Minnesota. (Article 1, Section 7)

Safeguards against monopolization of health care services by a single ISN are included in the proposal. Providers must be allowed to participate in more than one ISN and to serve patients who do not belong to any ISN. All ISNs are required to participate in the Medical Assistance, General Assis-

tance Medical Care and MinnesotaCare programs. Some health care providers are reluctant to serve patients covered by those programs now because of the relatively low reimbursement rates. (Article 1, Sections 6, 13)

Although it will be up to individual health care providers whether or not they join an ISN, any provider that does not will become part of a "regulated all-payer system." That system will be phased in over two years, beginning on July 1, 1994. In 1994 and 1995, the commissioner of Health will limit health carriers' expenditures and monitor those carriers to make sure that savings are passed back to enrollees in the form of lower health premiums. The commissioner will also establish and enforce revenue limits for health care providers. (Article 2, Sections 3-5)

Consumers should be able to make more informed choices on health care, based on data regarding costs, quality, and outcomes of care that will be collected and disseminated by the Department of Health. The privacy of individuals whose health records are turned over to the state by their providers must be protected through the use of an identifying code in lieu of a name. (Article 3, Sections 4-17; Article 12)

Several other measures in the bill (HF1178*/SF900/CH345) are aimed at containing health care costs:

**Prescriptions**

In filling prescriptions, pharmacists would be required to substitute cheaper, equivalent generic drugs, if available, for brand name drugs except when the patient objects or when the prescribing physician writes "D.A.W." (dispense as written) on the prescription. The substituted drug must, in the pharmacist's professional judgment, be safely interchangeable with the prescribed drug, and the patient must be given prior notification of the substitution. (HF1178*/SF900/CH345, Article 5, Section 10)

Prohibiting large gifts

Drug manufacturers and wholesale drug distributors will be prohibited from giving any gift of value (more than \$50 per calendar year) to a health professional. This provision is an attempt to cut back on the practice of some drug companies of giving doctors free gifts and offering all-expense paid seminars

on new drugs at prime vacation spots. (HF1178*/SF900/CH345, Article 5, Section 11)

Reducing non-health care costs

By the year 2000, health carriers' non-health care costs will be limited even further.

For each premium dollar received in the small employer market, 82 cents must be spent on health care. For the individual market, 72 cents of every premium dollar must be spent on health care.

Profits, administrative expenses, taxes, and assessments round out the premium dollar.

The changes reflect a 1-cent per year decrease in allowable non-health care costs resulting from the 1992 MinnesotaCare legislation, effective July 1, 1993. (HF1178*/SF900/CH345, Article 8, Section 2)

Health Technology Advisory Committee

A health technology advisory committee will evaluate existing research on new technologies and publish its findings on whether each new technology is cost effective or beneficial. That information can be used by consumers in determining whether to accept a treatment, and by ISNs and government programs in deciding whether to reimburse the costs of using such new technology. The findings of the committee are not intended to prohibit the adoption of new technology, however. (HF1178*/SF900/CH345, Articles 4, 5)

Prescription drug pricing study

The Department of Health must do a study on prescription drug pricing and submit a report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1994, regarding methods to reduce manufacturing, wholesale, and retail prices. (HF1178*/SF900/CH345, Article 5, Section 5)

Improving health care access

New school loan forgiveness programs are aimed at encouraging more physicians to work in underserved urban and rural areas, and more nurses to work in intermediate care homes for the mentally retarded. A grant program will encourage schools to bring nurse practitioner training to rural sites, in order to reach more students who will stay and work in those small communities. (Article 11, Sections 5, 8, 9)

Additionally, the state will establish a physician loan forgiveness program based on the federal National Health Service Corps program.

For each year of service, eligible physi-

cians could get up to \$20,000 in loans repaid annually by the state. (Article 11, Sections 16-20)

Certain reforms will make it easier for employees of small businesses to get insurance coverage. Employers would no longer be allowed to offer individual coverage to a few select employees and exclude other employees. (HF1178*/SF900/CH345, Article 7, Section 4)

MinnesotaCare changes

The bill also makes changes in MinnesotaCare, the state's subsidized health plan for low-income people. The 1992 legislation that created MinnesotaCare was the beginning of the state's major health care reform initiative, and HF1178 outlines the second phase of the reform.

Inpatient mental health and chemical dependency treatment has been added to the benefits provided to MinnesotaCare enrollees. But a \$10,000 annual limit on inpatient hospital costs that will be covered by MinnesotaCare is retained.

The 10-hour limit for outpatient chemical dependency treatment is lifted beginning July 1, 1993. However, adult dental services will no longer be covered — except for preventive care.

Additionally, day treatment and partial hospitalization have been added to the list of covered outpatient mental health services.

Also, effective July 1, 1993, hospice care services are covered as well. (Article 9, Section 3)

Choice of provider for some MinnesotaCare enrollees will become more limited, as enrollees in designated geographic areas may be required to obtain services from managed care plans that are under contract with the Department of Human Services to serve MinnesotaCare patients. (Article 9, Section 10)

In order to improve coordination between state-administered health care programs, individuals who apply for MinnesotaCare and who are believed to be eligible for Medical Assistance (MA) can be covered by MinnesotaCare for up to 60 days while their MA eligibility is being determined. (Article 9, Section 6)

The bill also calls for a study to determine whether the creation of MinnesotaCare is responsible for a recent increase in MA enrollment. Some observers say the increase occurred because people who ordinarily wouldn't have dreamed of signing up for what is considered a "welfare" program, like

MA, are poor enough that they are being referred to MA when they try to enroll in MinnesotaCare. (Article 9, Section 17)

MA eligibility also has been expanded under the bill. Pregnant women and infants under age one with a family income no greater than 275 percent of federal poverty guidelines will now qualify.

Previously, the income cap was 185 percent. (Article 9, Section 11) However, effective July 1, 1993, pregnant women with incomes greater than 185 percent of the poverty guidelines must pay a sliding-fee premium for their MA coverage. (Article 9, Section 12)

Concern about higher than anticipated MinnesotaCare costs led to a requirement in the bill that the departments of Human Services and Health develop a plan by Feb. 1, 1994, to ensure that MinnesotaCare expenditures for the 1996-97 biennium do not exceed revenues. If the 1994 Legislature fails to adopt a plan to balance the MinnesotaCare budget for the next biennium, further enrollment in MinnesotaCare and further hiring of staff for the departments of Health and Human Services would be prohibited. (Article 9, Section 2)

HF1178 falls short of guaranteeing coverage for all Minnesotans. But it requires the Minnesota Health Care Commission, whose recommendations are contained in the bill, to develop a plan that will provide universal coverage for state residents by Jan. 1, 1997. That plan must be submitted to the Legislature and the governor before the end of 1993. (Article 6, Section 25)

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls). (HF1178*/SF900/CH345)

Technical MinnesotaCare changes

Those participating in the major reform of the state's health care system will be protected from criminal or civil liability for any act or omission that they perform in good faith in the course of their duties.

Among those protected from liability are members of the Minnesota Health Care Commission, which developed the state's cost containment plan for health care, and various advisory committees that will oversee regional health care delivery, data collection, and practice parameters of Minnesota physicians.

The exclusion from liability is one provi-

sion of a bill sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls) that makes mostly technical changes and minor modifications to the 1992 MinnesotaCare Act.

Among the technical changes is the substitution of the name MinnesotaCare for the original name given to Minnesota's subsidized new health care plan for the low-income uninsured. The original name, HealthRight, was already being used by another entity.

Additionally, the maximum out-of-pocket payments for an individual receiving inpatient hospital care under MinnesotaCare was reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,000. The new law also requires MinnesotaCare enrollees to cooperate with the state to identify potentially liable third-party payers to cover their health care costs.

The new law took effect May 18, 1993. (HF484/SF419*/CH247)

'Medigap' premium hikes delayed

(See Insurance, page 59)



TB tests without parental consent

Schools will have the power to confront a growing public health problem by conducting tuberculosis (TB) tests on students even when parents don't return parental permission forms.

The problem with obtaining parental consent became apparent in the St. Paul Public Schools last year, when testing began for junior and senior high school students. More than 500 students did not return parental consent forms, a failure rate that alarmed health officials because nearly 5 percent of the students who were being tested were found to have been exposed to TB.

Exposed individuals should be treated to make sure they do not develop an active case of TB. The disease can be spread by airborne particles, usually in cases where there is frequent exposure to the infected individual such as in shared homes, schools, or prisons.

The new law requires schools to make several efforts to obtain permission from parents before conducting a TB screening test on a student. Exceptions will be made only if parents object to the screening on the basis of their beliefs.

The law also requires that nearly all inmates of correctional facilities be tested for TB within the seventh day of their confinement.

The state will be allowed to place a temporary "emergency hold" on any person who is considered a health threat to others because his or her likelihood of failing to get treated for TB could lead to future infectiousness that might expose others to the disease.

Minors also will have the right to consent to vaccination for hepatitis B without parental knowledge. Hepatitis B, which can be transmitted sexually, can, in some cases, lead to liver disease and early death.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. John C. Hottinger (DFL-Mankato). Most provisions took effect May 15, 1993. (HF818/SF521*/CH167)



Expanding optometrists' practice

Optometrists will be able to prescribe and apply certain topical eye medicines beginning Aug. 1, 1993.

Optometrists had sought the authority to prescribe topical legend drugs during the past few sessions, while more highly trained ophthalmologists opposed the change. Currently, only medical doctors, including family doctors and ophthalmologists, can prescribe such drugs.

Supporters of the new law say it will make treatment for eye injuries like corneal abrasions, and eye diseases like cataracts and glaucoma, more accessible to rural residents who may live far from an ophthalmologist.

Optometrists would have to take additional specialized training and be "board certified" in order to prescribe. One of the bill's safeguards for patients is a requirement that optometrists report to the Board of Optometry within 10 days if a patient suffers any adverse reaction to a drug. Physicians who observe such adverse reactions in a patient treated by an optometrist are also required to report the incident to the board.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (HF134*/SF117/CH121)

Chiropractic review

The right of chiropractors to peer review was affirmed by a law sponsored by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples).

If a health care organization decides that a certain health care treatment by a chiropractor is unnecessary, and either the chiropractor or patient appeals that decision, another chiropractor must review the case.

The law becomes effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF828/SF699*/CH99)

Hearing aid regulations

(See Consumers, page 12)



Radiation monitoring for vets

Beginning July 1, 1993, practitioners of veterinary medicine and their staff performing X-ray procedures will have to monitor themselves for exposure to radiation.

The practitioners must wear film-based radiation monitoring badges when involved in radiation procedures and submit those badges periodically to a service that measures individual exposure levels.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth), also exempts veterinarians from having to conduct certain other radiation measuring tests required by health department regulations. (HF867/SF739*/CH188)

Tanning restrictions

(See Consumers, page 13)

Nursing board expanded

The State Board of Nursing will expand from 11 to 16 members, under a new law sponsored by Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) and Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan).

Eight of the 16 members must be registered nurses who are currently practicing in certain, defined fields.

The law clarifies that three additional specific offenses can result in the suspension or denial of a nursing license. These include practicing outside the scope of nursing practice, knowingly providing false information to the board, and engaging in false, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading advertising.

The provisions took effect May 6, 1993. (HF945*/SF991/CH88)

Another law, effective Aug. 1, 1993, states that one of the registered nurses on the State Board of Nursing must be employed by a nursing home.

The new law was designed to broaden the types of nursing practices represented on the board. It was sponsored by Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls). (HF1174/SF240*/CH105)

Higher Education omnibus bill—Nursing grants

(See Higher Education, page 51)



Nursing assistant reciprocity

A state requirement that nursing assistants certified in other states be retested in order to work in Minnesota was deleted, effective March 11, 1993. The requirement, established by a 1992 law, was retained for only one year.

To be listed on the state nursing assistant registry in Minnesota, nursing assistants must be trained and must pass a competency evaluation.

And in order to get a job in a nursing home or certified board and care home, nursing assistants must be on the state registry. But legislators understood that it was financially burdensome for nursing assistants who had met the same qualifications in another state to retake the \$100 test — especially considering the low wages nursing assistants typically earn.

The short-lived requirement also made it difficult for nursing homes in border cities to hire enough nursing assistants.

The bill to delete the retesting requirement was sponsored by Rep. Bob Anderson (DFL-Ottertail) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF142/SF119*/CH5)



Physician licensing modified

Advanced medical students will face a \$20 fee, and state licensing requirements for doctors have been modified slightly under a new

law.

As of Aug. 1, 1993, applicants for licensure as a Minnesota physician cannot be under license suspension or revocation by another jurisdiction. If a licensee has been subjected to disciplinary action, he or she must show that the public "will be protected" if a license is issued. The board may limit or restrict the license if it deems such action is appropriate.

Temporary permits will allow physicians who have submitted completed license applications to practice medicine until the State Board of Medical Practice is able to consider their application.

Medical students participating in residencies will also have to be licensed by the board. The initial fee for a residency permit will be \$20, and separate residency permits will be required for each residency program. People holding residency permits will be included among the licensed professionals who must report unprofessional conduct by another health professional, and whose unprofessional conduct must be reported to the board.

The circumstances under which foreign-trained physical therapists can be granted temporary permits to practice in Minnesota are also outlined in the bill. Sponsors of the bill were Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) and Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin). (HF203*/SF94/CH21)

Human Services omnibus bill— Physician surcharge

(See Human Services, page 56)

Social worker licenses

The membership of the State Board of Social Work will increase from 10 to 11 members, and those who must be social workers will increase from six to eight.

The board must now include a social worker employed in a school and another social worker employed in a hospital or nursing home. The number of board members who must be persons of color will increase from two to three.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) and Sen. Harold "Skip" Finn (DFL-Cass Lake), also makes some modifications in licensing requirements. Certain categories of social workers cannot be licensed if they have engaged in conduct warranting disciplinary action, unless the applicant shows that the public will be pro-

tected through the issuance of a board-approved limited license.

Another provision, which took effect May 18, 1993, allows social workers to keep their home address and telephone number private as long as they provide an alternative address and telephone number where they can be reached.

The remainder of the bill is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF489/SF207*/CH240)

Training required for therapy

Before they lay hands on a patient, practitioners of manual or mechanical therapy who are not otherwise licensed to practice such therapy, will need to take hundreds of hours of special training. Manual or mechanical therapy refers to the manipulating or adjusting of joints without anesthesia.

Under a new law, individuals required to be trained in that therapy must do so at an institution accredited in the area of chiropractic medicine, osteopathy, or physical therapy. The training must include 555 hours of lecture and supervised laboratory training, 315 hours of radiographic interpretation, and 1,155 hours of supervised work in an outpatient setting.

Before any patient is treated with manual or mechanical therapy, a diagnosis must be made to determine whether the person has any condition that would be aggravated by the therapy.

The new law, most of which is effective Aug. 1, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and Sen. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm). (HF1499*/SF1311/CH293)



Disciplining psychologists

Infractions for which a psychologist could be disciplined are outlined in a new law relating to the practice of psychology.

The measure describes the conditions under which a psychologist's license can be revoked or suspended, and establishes procedures for hearings on disputed matters.

Grounds for which a psychologist can be disciplined include engaging in dishonest conduct, engaging in unprofessional conduct which has the potential for causing harm to the public, and using deception to

obtain or renew a license.

Previously, state law dictated that the Board of Psychology may revoke the license of a psychologist (or psychological practitioner) if the person is found "guilty of unprofessional conduct" or has violated the code of ethics adopted by the board.

The new regulations bring disciplinary procedures for psychologists into closer conformity with those of other medical-related practitioners in the state.

If the board suspends or revokes a psychologist's license, and finds that the violation was willful, he or she could be required to pay the board's litigation expenses, in addition to other penalties.

Applicants or licensees of the board must cooperate with any investigation and release client records requested by the board, although the psychologist may delete the client's name if the board doesn't have a written consent from the client permitting access to his or her records.

The proposal, which is effective Aug. 1, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) and Sen. Harold R. "Skip" Finn (DFL-Cass Lake). (HF1112/SF1201*/CH206)

Mental health coverage

Minnesota health insurance plans that cover mental health treatment must allow for treatment by a wider range of mental health professionals than just psychologists and psychiatrists, under a new law.

Treatment by all "mental health professionals" is covered effective Aug. 1, 1993. This category includes registered nurses, social workers, marriage and family therapists, and qualified persons trained in a related field, as well as psychologists and psychiatrists.

The expansion of acceptable treatment providers applies to both outpatient and inpatient care.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls). (HF670*/SF769/CH81)

**Bonding bill approved—
'Psychopathic personalities'**

(See Bonding, page 5)

**Housing funds approved—
Mental illness crisis housing aid**

(See Housing, page 53)

Faribault Regional Center saved

(See Human Services, page 57)

Port-wine stains

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, all health insurance companies will be required to pay for early treatment and removal of port-wine stains, which are bruise-like birthmarks often covering the face, neck, and upper torso.

Several insurance companies already provide treatment as part of their basic benefit packages. But at least one of the state's largest health maintenance organizations considers such treatment a cosmetic procedure and does not provide coverage.

Port-wine stains occur in about three out of every 1,000 births. If left untreated, the birthmarks can expand, causing lesions, scarring, excessive bleeding, or infection. Costs of "laser-burning" and other removal treatments can vary with the birthmark's size, but typically run between \$500 and \$1,000 per treatment. It is common for up to 10 treatments to be required.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin), limits coverage to Minnesota residents. It also prohibits those insurers who have not previously covered the treatment from raising premiums after the new law takes effect. (HF9*/SF291/CH116)



Day-care smoking ban

Parents whose children go to in-home day care can cross one more item off their list of worries. As of March 1, 1994, it will be illegal for licensed family day-care providers to smoke in their homes or allow others to smoke in their homes while day-care children are present.

The Minnesota Clean Indoor Air Act already prohibits smoking in licensed child-care centers. But of the state's 140,000 children in day care, 40,000 attend family day cares. Protection from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke will now be extended to these children.

Medical studies have shown that, besides being carcinogenic, secondhand smoke can trigger or worsen children's health problems like asthma and ear infections.

Any violations of the smoking ban could be taken into account by the state when it considers whether to renew a family day care provider's license. The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato). (HF29*/SF32/CH14)

Asbestos abatement modified

People who violate state laws regarding asbestos abatement could be subject to civil penalties of up to \$10,000 a day per violation, as the result of a revision of the state's 1987 Asbestos Abatement Act.

The revision specifies that civil lawsuits could be filed by the state Office of the Attorney General in order to enforce compliance with asbestos abatement laws.

The measure also explains the process by which asbestos inspectors and asbestos management planners can be certified by the state. It permits a homeowner to do asbestos-related work in his or her own single-family home without holding a license or paying a project permit fee.

The material is considered an environmental hazard because studies have shown a link between asbestos and cancer.

Sponsors of the new law, which is effective July 1, 1993, are Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park). (HF726/SF502*/CH303)

Lead inspector licensing

Qualifications for being a lead inspector are outlined in a new law that will modify the state's lead abatement program, which is aimed at preventing lead poisoning that can cause brain damage in children.

State law already requires that residences be examined to determine sources of lead exposure if significant lead levels are found in the blood of a pregnant resident or a child. The new law specifies that anyone who acts

as a lead inspector must be licensed by the Department of Health, after meeting certain training requirements.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley). (HF1099/SF1105*/CH286)

A provision of the Health and Human Services omnibus bill (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1) authorizes the health department to hire two additional employees, who will serve as lead inspectors. (Article 9, Section 37)

**Human Services omnibus bill—
Lead abatement**

(See Human Services, page 56)

Swab teams

(See Housing, page 55)



Ambulance service required

Health maintenance organizations (HMOs) are already required to provide certain essential services, such as emergency care, inpatient hospital care, and preventive health services. A new requirement has been added this year: HMOs must also provide emergency ground ambulance transportation services.

The proposal, effective Aug. 1, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy). (HF226*/SF319/CH50)

Public hearing exemption

Under certain conditions, ambulance services will become exempt from a requirement that they hold a public hearing if they plan to expand the geographical area they cover or offer new types of services.

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 1993, outlines five separate conditions necessary for an exemption from the public hearing requirement.

For example, an exemption could result if the ambulance service has received approval for the change from all other ambulance services that cover contiguous or overlapping geographical areas. An exemption also would be given if the service's application to the commissioner of Health is for a change that would improve coverage, efficiency, or

coordination with 9-1-1 emergency dispatching.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples). (HF804*/SF1107/CH76)

Patient disclosure option

Patients admitted to certain health care facilities must now be provided the opportunity to authorize disclosure of their presence to callers and visitors.

The new option affects those who are staying at mental health treatment facilities, residential treatment centers, or other health care facilities where federal law prohibits the unauthorized disclosure of a patient's presence to visitors.

In cases where a patient's affairs are handled by a legal guardian or conservator, the guardian or conservator will make the decision as to whether to disclose the patient's presence, but shall consider the patient's wishes as much as possible.

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, the patient or guardian must be informed of the disclosure option at the time of admission.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls). (HF507*/SF481/CH54)

New data privacy rules—Health data

(See Law, page 61)



Anatomical gifts

The use of a body part taken from a living donor is redefined under a new law, effective May 20, 1993, so that a doctor is not deemed to unconditionally guarantee the quality of a transplanted body part.

The law limits a physician's liability in transplant cases. It clarifies that the transfer of parts from a living donor to a recipient is "the rendition of a health care service by each person participating in the provision or use

and is not a sale of goods . . . or a sale of a product."

Because of this clarification, a patient has no claim against a doctor under the Uniform Commercial Code for delivery of inferior parts — HIV-infected blood, for instance — but can still sue for negligence or malpractice.

The parts referred to include blood, blood components, bone marrow, and solid organs.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls). (HF1349/SF1187*/CH256)



Paperwork reduction

Paperwork required of Minnesota health care providers could be reduced, and food-related inspections could be performed more efficiently, depending on the outcome of two newly authorized studies.

One provision of a new law requires the departments of Health and Human Services to develop and implement a plan by 1995 to coordinate their reviews, surveys, evaluations, and investigations. The purpose of the plan will be to reduce duplication and paperwork required of local agencies and providers which the two departments monitor.

A second provision calls for a study of the current system of regulating and inspecting grocery stores and food, beverage, and lodging establishments. The report, which must be presented to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1994, will determine whether the responsibility for all food-related inspections should be assigned to the Department of Health or to the Department of Agriculture.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (HF430*/SF362/CH114)

Hospital construction moratorium

(See Human Services, page 57)

Waste Management Act changes— Medical waste

(See Environment, page 30)

Collecting child support— Health care

(See Children, page 9)

Extended power of attorney

(See Law, page 62)

No strep throat study

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher Education omnibus bill

The \$2 billion spending bill for the state's colleges and universities is expected to hold tuition increases to between 3 percent and 5 percent.

The new law mandates that any revenue generated by tuition hikes above 3 percent be spent on educational improvements such as lower class sizes or better library facilities.

The measure also increases the amount of money Minnesota students may borrow to finance their college educations, and spends \$4.8 million to technologically link Minnesota colleges to better serve students.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2)

Among the provisions contained in the new law:

Financial aid

Trying to avoid sharp increases in college tuition rates, lawmakers significantly increased funding for both the state grant program and the state work-study program.

Funding for state higher education grants totals \$199.9 million for the 1994-95 biennium — a 26-percent increase over grant funds allocated by the 1991 Legislature for the 1992-93 biennium. (Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 3)

The funding increase includes a drop in the maximum amount of state grants that private college students may receive. Grants for private college students will be calculated using a lower tuition cap of \$6,814 — down from \$7,663 — beginning in FY95. However, an alternative recommendation concerning this cap may be made by the financial aid task force established in Article 2, Section 24. If no other recommendation is made, the trim in the grant cap will take effect.

Funds for the work study program are up 40 percent over the previous biennium — with a total of \$16.4 million marked for student jobs. (Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 5)

The increased work study dollars are to be used, "to the extent possible," for on-campus jobs relevant to a student's academic program or for public service work in the community.

For the first time, half-time students, those taking at least 8 credits, will be eligible for a

work-study job. However, job priority will be given to students enrolled for at least 12 credits. (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 2, Section 17, Subdivision 2)



Student loans

The amount of money a student may borrow under the Student Educational Loan Fund (SELF) program has been increased. Undergraduates will be allowed to borrow up to \$6,000 per year; currently, the limit is \$4,000. Graduate students may borrow up to \$9,000 per year; currently, the limit is \$6,000. The increases will apply to students seeking loans after July 1, 1993. (Article 2, Section 15)

The Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) also is directed to develop an appeals process for “unresolved errors” in the servicing of a SELF loan. (Article 2, Section 16)

Additionally, the HECB is directed to study the possibility of reducing the minimum SELF loan amount that a student may borrow (currently at \$1,000).

The HECB also will examine the possibility of allowing students who leave and later return to school to stop their SELF loan repayment and instead pay only the interest on the SELF loan principal. Currently, returning students already in the repayment period must continue to make principal loan payments. (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 2)



Telecommunications network

A total of \$4.8 million for the biennium will increase course offerings and degree possibilities to Minnesota students through the expanded use of telecommunications and other instructional technology.

Of the funds, \$1.7 million will fund a 16-member instructional telecommunications council composed of governmental representatives from each sector of the state’s educational delivery and regulation system. K-12 education will also be represented on the council.

The duties of the council will include developing a statewide plan concerning “tele-classroom” instruction, where classrooms over great distances are linked. The council will also determine priorities for grant fund-

ing proposals, with grants to be distributed by the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB).

The HECB will receive \$2.1 million over the biennium to award grants to regional organizations of higher education institutions to link college campuses. Whenever possible, the existing Statewide Telecommunications Access and Routing System (STARS) must be used.

An additional \$1.1 million in grants will be available to coordinate and manage the regional telecommunications systems once they are in place.

All grant applications will be evaluated based on efficiency, proposed shared classes and programs, avoidance of duplication, and costs, among other criteria. (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 7; Article 5, Sections 1-6)



Library funds

Each college system is prohibited from trimming funding for libraries or instructional equipment below the 1992-93 biennial level. (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 1, Section 9)

Student savings plans

The Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) is also to study, in cooperation with the commissioners of Finance and Revenue, an “economically feasible” way to encourage Minnesota families to save money for their children’s education.

Specific ideas to be explored include allowing families to shelter up to \$10,000 per year tax-free in a tax-free education savings plan, or possibly having the state establish student credit accounts, with cash incentives “banked” if good grades and high standardized test scores are achieved. (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 2)

Canadian reciprocity

The Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) is authorized to enter into a reciprocity agreement with the Canadian province of Ontario.

Currently, Minnesota has tuition reciprocity agreements with Manitoba — the other Canadian province bordering Minnesota — and the states of Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

There also is a very limited agreement between the HECB and Iowa, which allows Minnesota students to attend the Iowa Lakes Community College at Iowa-resident tuition costs.

Additionally, the HECB and the Department of Finance are directed to report to the Legislature on Minnesota’s reciprocity agreements.

Specifically, the report will examine the costs to the state, enrollment patterns of Minnesota students in reciprocity states, of reciprocity students attending Minnesota colleges, and the effects on Minnesota’s public college systems and campuses.

Each of Minnesota’s four college systems will be consulted throughout the study. (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 4)



Nursing grants

A new grant program for nursing students of color will be administered by the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB). (Article 2, Section 14)

A total of \$500,000 has been marked for grants to nursing programs to recruit people of color and for those who are already enrolled in nursing programs.

Exactly \$200,000 of the funds are for the pilot projects to increase the “recruitment and retention” of minority students in registered nurse programs. The remaining \$300,000 is for individual students to help meet their educational costs.

Grants to institutions — not students — must be matched with non-state funds. People of color would be included as eligible recipients for special state nursing education grants. (Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 4)

Additionally, the HECB is directed to meet with nursing representatives to study the possibility of consolidating all the state’s nursing grant programs. (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 3)

Higher Education Board

One student member from each of the three public higher education systems involved in the merger will be added to the Higher Education Board by July 1, 1993. Current law calls for a single student member to be added in 1995.

The board also must include both a stu-

dent and a faculty member on any working group or task force it assembles.

Rather than hire additional staff members, the board, "to the extent possible," would be asked to rely on existing higher education staffers. (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 1, Section 9)

Merger committee

A joint 10-member committee will be assembled to study issues relating to the 1995 merger of the state university, community and technical college systems.

The committee, composed of five House members and five Senate members, will "provide a forum for communication" between the Higher Education Board and the Legislature.

The governor is asked to appoint a representative to serve as a liaison between the committee and the governor.

The committee will use existing legislative staffers for any support services or research necessary, and will submit its recommendations to the 1994 and 1995 legislatures.

The committee will sunset on June 30, 1995. (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 9, Section 1)

Truth in tuition

Each public college, beginning with the 1993-94 academic year, will be required to list on each student's fee statement the state-paid portion of the cost of an average student's education. It would read: Your tuition pays for ___ percent of the actual cost of your education. The state of Minnesota pays \$ _____ of the cost for you. (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 3, Section 15)



Education improvements

Additional revenue from tuition hikes above 3 percent must be marked for "educational enhancements." The bill outlines several examples of such enhancements, which include increased course offerings, smaller class sizes, or library improvements.

The bill specifically states that the Legislature "provided full funding for each post-secondary system." Those funding levels include money for enhancing the quality of education without placing "an undue burden on students through large tuition increases." (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article

1, Section 9)

Financial aid task force

A 12-member task force will study whether the state's financial aid program is succeeding in removing financial barriers for economically disadvantaged Minnesotans who wish to attend college.

The task force is directed to focus specifically on the state grant program, "and whether [it] needs to be made more progressive."

The panel of educational officials, students, and public members will report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1994. (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 2, Section 24)

Omnibus crime bill— Higher ed violence prevention

(See Crime, page 16)

Bonding bill—Higher education

(See Bonding, page 6)

College admission requirements

(See Education, page 24)



Student grants funded

Funding to the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) for student grants would have come up \$3 million short by June 30, 1993, had the gap not been plugged by lawmakers early in the 1993 Legislative Session.

The money was drawn from the general fund and added to the HECB's student grant appropriation. Originally, that appropriation was made for the current biennium during the 1991 Session.

Making up the deficiency ensured that the HECB could make the full awards to which students were entitled during the 1993 fiscal year ending June 30.

State higher education grants are awarded to students attending both private and public colleges and universities. They are based on a state formula that takes into account factors such as the cost of providing the education, cost of living, and family income.

The deficiency in the grant budget was plugged on March 26, 1993. The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault). (HF442*/SFnone/CH8)

Grants for vets

(See Veterans, page 76)

Higher education

(See Vetoed Bills, page 80)

Pay hikes for top jobs

Two of the state's top education officials will receive a 2.5 percent boost in salary, under a new law.

The salary of the chancellor of the technical college system will increase \$2,250, from \$90,550 to \$92,800. The salary of the director of the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) will rise \$2,300, from \$91,050 to \$93,350.

Both administrators received a pay increase in January 1992.

The pay hikes were recommended by the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations on Dec. 22, 1992. The HECB had requested a 5-percent increase. The Technical College System requested 3 percent.

The new law also sets at \$103,600 the salary of the chancellor of the state's new Higher Education Board, who will oversee the merger of the state university, and technical and community college systems. The salary equals that of the chancellor of the State University System.

Additionally, the proposal retroactively adopts a raise of 6.75 percent for Minnesota Highway Patrol officers and others in their bargaining unit. The raise is for the two-year spending cycle that ended July 1, 1993. The highway patrol officers, state conservation officers, and gambling enforcement officers have been without a new contract since July 1991.

The proposal, which became effective May 12, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) and Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls). (HF1199*/SF1076/CH122)

More money for retirement

(See Government, page 43)



HOUSING

Housing funds approved

Funding for a number of housing assistance programs — including tribal and urban Indian housing, home rehabilitation loans, and rental and mortgage assistance programs — will be enhanced or initiated during the 1994-95 biennium.

The programs are part of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency budget, which was set at \$38.8 million for the biennium. The housing provisions were incorporated into the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance omnibus bill.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369)

Provisions of the bill include:

Mortgage foreclosure prevention

Emergency grants will be available to low-income individuals and families in danger of losing their homes or apartments due to a financial crisis triggered by circumstances beyond their control such as job loss or serious illness.

Up to \$4,500 could be granted to each needy family or individual to pay delinquent rent, mortgage payments, or other housing expenses. Repayment may be required. The program also will provide mortgage or financial counseling services.

The total allocated to the program for 1994-95 is \$366,000. The funding is available July 1, 1993. (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Sections 6, 138, 140)

Family homeless prevention program

A total of \$3.8 million will be allocated to the Family Homelessness Prevention Program for use by counties with rapidly increasing numbers of homeless people. County projects will help families who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness to stabilize their housing situation.

Such aid will include leveraging public and private funds, providing support services to prevent future homelessness, and working to decrease the length of time the family is homeless. (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Sections 6, 137)

Mental illness crisis housing aid

People who are mentally ill will be able to receive special emergency housing assistance for up to 90 days so they don't lose their

housing during short-term hospital stays. A total of \$100,000 is marked for emergency housing assistance for the mentally ill.

A total of \$2.5 million is allocated for general housing assistance for people with a mental illness. Funding is available July 1, 1993. (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Sections 6, 139, 142)



Pets allowed

Tenants in subsidized, handicapped-accessible units will be allowed to have pets — as long as they're quiet, well-behaved, and docile. Two birds or one spayed or neutered dog or cat can be permitted.

As a safeguard, the landlord can require the tenant to pay an additional damage deposit in an amount reasonable to cover damage likely to be caused by the animal.

The measure is effective July 1, 1993. (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Section 145)

Transitional housing

Transitional housing programs funded by the Department of Jobs and Training will receive \$880,000 to cover operating costs for the biennium.

The purpose of the transitional housing program is to give low-income families a temporary place to stay while they get back on their feet financially, and to resolve whatever personal issues led to their homelessness.

Tenants are allowed to live in transitional housing for up to two years, and to pay 25 percent of their income for rent while they live there. Funding for the program is available July 1, 1993. (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Section 5)



Housing programs improved

Several programs administered by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA) to benefit American Indians and others will be bolstered by a new law sponsored by Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul).

Cities with an American Indian population greater than 1,000 now will be included in the Urban Indian Housing Program. This means that Bemidji will be added to the short

list of Minnesota cities that may engage in housing programs for urban American Indians with low and moderate incomes.

Another innovation may help develop housing opportunities on Indian reservations in Minnesota. Historically, reservation residents have had trouble obtaining housing loans from banks because individuals don't own title for their land; rather, the land is held in trust by the federal government. Demonstration projects to encourage financial institutions to provide housing opportunities for American Indians can be undertaken under the new law. The projects would be developed by the MHFA in consultation with the Minnesota Chippewa tribe, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Sioux communities.

Other changes in the law include the addition of single-parent families to those that qualify for home-sharing programs, and an increase of the maximum loan that can be awarded for housing rehabilitation from \$9,000 to \$10,000.

The law also sets up a separate community rehabilitation fund account within the housing development fund that can be used to make grants or loans to cities. The cities, in turn, can use the funds to build, acquire, rehabilitate, demolish, or finance single or multifamily housing.

Most of the law's provisions became effective May 18, 1993. (HF384/SF264*/CH236)



Condo law expanded

Minnesota's "Uniform Condominium Act" of 1980 will be expanded to regulate other forms of "common interest ownership."

House sponsor Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) said the bill will provide statutory regulation for growing forms of cooperative ownership not covered by current law, including condos, townhouses, and other multiple-unit dwellings.

The new law clarifies legal responsibilities of owners, developers, and purchasers and addresses matters involving communally owned or used property, including managing common spaces, community association bylaws, and running a business out of a unit in a multiple-unit dwelling.

The bill also updates the state's Condominium Act.

The new law becomes effective June 1,

1994. Sen. Ember Reichgott (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF243/SF141*/CH222)

Affordable housing barriers

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)

Recovering tenant damages

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, a landlord can bring court action against a tenant for willful and malicious destruction of residential rental property, under a new law sponsored by Rep. Linda Wejman (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton).

Although landlords have previously brought such actions, this is the first time their right to do so has been explicitly stated in law, along with guidance to the court regarding remedies.

Whichever party prevails in the dispute may recover actual damages, costs, and reasonable attorney fees, the new law says. (HF1058*/SF1532/CH165)



Leases for tenants required

Landlords of buildings with 12 units or more will have to give their tenants written leases beginning Aug. 1, 1993, and all landlords who use leases will be required to give a copy to each tenant of their building, under a new law.

Except in cases of nonpayment of rent, disturbing the peace, or malicious destruction of property, a tenant who is accused of violating a lease can use the legal defense that he or she was never given a copy. For instance, a tenant who is evicted for playing a stereo just above the "2 volume setting" could argue in court that he or she never saw the clause in the lease forbidding tenants from playing their stereos above that setting. To protect landlords, a signed receipt from the tenant acknowledging that he or she received the lease is regarded as evidence of receipt.

Other provisions in the bill require that landlords reveal potentially dangerous situations to tenants and prospective tenants. The landlord must disclose violations cited by the housing inspector that threaten tenants' health and safety if he or she fails to repair the problem within the deadline imposed. No-

tice can be given by posting a summary of the inspection order in a conspicuous place in the building.

Landlords who have received notice of a contract for deed cancellation or mortgage foreclosure can not enter into leases with tenants that extend past the date that the owner would lose the property, or beyond two months. The time limit can be lifted if the landlord resolves the issue by catching up on payments. This provision of the bill is to protect tenants from moving into an apartment expecting to live there a while, only to discover the property is being foreclosed on the next month.

The bill also provides more protection to tenants who may have trouble obtaining an apartment because of false or misleading information compiled by tenant screening services. Tenants already have the right to see the files kept on them by a screening service. The new law says that the service must respond to requests to see their files promptly: immediately if the request is made in person, and within five business days if the request is made by mail. A tenant can also get a summary of the information by phone if he or she has already made a written request for telephone disclosure.

Information about unlawful detainer actions cannot be included in a tenant's file unless the outcome of that case is also disclosed. This provision would apply to just Ramsey and Hennepin counties.

Another section of the bill that expands the definition of low-income housing is intended to help low-income residents of Duluth, a city where rents are particularly high due to a rental housing shortage. No matter how high the rents are, rental housing occupied by households with income below 30 percent of the metropolitan area's median will be included among the types of housing that are considered low-income housing. This means that housing occupied by such low-income people must be replaced within three years after a governmental body displaces 10 or more units of that housing.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul). (HF531*/SF415/CH317)

Mobile home professionals

Manufactured home installers are now individually licensed professionals, under a new law.

Previously, they were licensed as residential building contractors.

The mobile home and trailer contractors can obtain licenses after completing tests demonstrating they are properly trained in installation techniques specific to manufactured homes. The law does not change existing bonding and insurance requirements that apply to mobile home installers.

However, licensed installers are exempt from the continuing education requirements in current law that apply to residential building contractors.

Rep. Syd Nelson (DFL-Sebeka) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) have said their proposal is a logical recognition that different skills are needed for mobile home installation than for other residential contracting work.

The measure became effective March 27, 1993. (HF174*/SF91/CH9)

Roofer licensing

(See Consumers, page 11)

Storage tank exemptions

(See Environment, page 33)

Smoke detectors required

Older homes and duplexes will be required to have smoke detectors, effective Aug. 1, 1993.

The new law tightens an existing state law that requires smoke detectors in apartment houses, lodging houses, and hotels.

"Dwellings" with one or two living units that were built or offered for rent before Jan. 1, 1980, were previously exempt from the smoke detector requirement. The law will now apply to all such dwellings, no matter when they were built or offered for rent.

The law also provides that no insurer shall deny a claim for loss or damage by fire just because a person failed to meet the smoke detector requirement.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) and Sen. Dean Johnson (IR-Willmar). (HF1325*/SF1387/CH329)



Swab teams

A total of \$400,000 in grants for lead abatement swab teams is contained in the Economic Development, Infrastructure, and Regulation Finance omnibus bill.

Swab teams will be trained and assigned to clean up lead in residential areas found to have dangerously high lead levels.

Lead poisoning, through either paint chips or contaminated soil, can have a serious effect on a child's mental development.

The Department of Health will distribute the grants to certified lead abatement contractors. The workers performing the lead abatement will have to be screened for lead poisoning by the organization receiving the grant. Contractors who receive grants must use appropriate workplace procedures to reduce the risk of elevated blood-lead levels in their workers.

The omnibus bill containing the provisions regulating lead abatement was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Sections 5, 90)

**Human Services omnibus bill—
Lead abatement**

(See Human Services, page 56)

Real estate agents

(See Consumers, page 11)

Homeowner protection

(See Consumers, page 11)

**Omnibus tax bill—
Delayed assessments**

(See Taxes, page 67)

**Waste Management Act changes—
Multi-unit waste collection**

(See Environment, page 30)



HUMAN SERVICES

Human services omnibus bill

A total of \$4.4 billion in state funds has been allocated to pay for health and human services programs in Minnesota during the 1994-95 biennium. Just over half of that amount will cover the state's share of Medical Assistance. Another 9 percent will fund General Assistance Medical Care, which is offered to certain low-income people who don't qualify for Medical Assistance.

Twelve percent of the total spending will fund cash assistance programs for poor families and individuals, including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

While nursing home and hospital budgets were not trimmed as dramatically as the governor had recommended, surcharges on the two types of facilities have been increased.

The nursing home surcharge per licensed bed, which is currently \$535, will increase to \$620 in fiscal year 1994 and to \$625 in fiscal year 1995. (Article 5, Section 11)

The surcharge on hospitals, effective July 1, 1994, will increase to 1.56 percent of net patient revenues. This is an increase from the 1.4 percent surcharge rate that became effective in 1992. (Article 5, Section 14)

The omnibus bill also preserves 446 state jobs that had been recommended for elimination. The governor had proposed cutting 776 positions at the state's regional treatment centers, which are being downsized as their disabled residents are moved into community-based settings. The bill reduces the number of positions to be cut at those centers to 330. Another 72 positions are cut in other departments, however, for a net loss of 402 state jobs.

Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) sponsored the bill. (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1)

Other provisions include:

Young mothers

A total of \$200,000 for the biennium will fund the New Chance project, which provides comprehensive services for young AFDC recipients who became pregnant as teenagers and dropped out of high school.

The Department of Human Services will report annually to the Legislature, and compare New Chance program participants to another group of young mothers who received no services.

The department will also examine whether

successful components of the New Chance program should be incorporated into the STRIDE employment program for AFDC recipients. (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 3)



New computers

By Jan. 31, 1994, the state must have a computer system in place to allow pharmacists to instantly verify whether a prescription is covered by Medical Assistance.

The purpose is to process pharmacists' claims for Medical Assistance-reimbursed claims at the point-of-sale. Such claims total about \$100 million each year.

The state Department of Human Services (DHS) has been working to develop its computer system, MMIS, to provide such a service since MMIS received federal approval in 1990.

Some House members have expressed frustration at the delay in implementing a point-of-sale claims processing system.

If the DHS still doesn't have the system in place by the end of March 1994, it must contract with a private vendor for a similar system.

The proposal was originally introduced in the House as HF869. (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 4)

Electronic benefits transfer

An electronic benefit transfer system that is popular with both recipients and grocery stores in Ramsey County will be expanded into Hennepin County. A total of \$3 million for the biennium is appropriated to begin the expansion. Hennepin County will contribute an additional \$800,000 during calendar years 1994 and 1995 for the program.

Under the system, people receiving public assistance use a "cash card" to withdraw their benefits from either machines stationed at grocery checkout lanes or a typical "cash machine."

Although costly to set up, the electronic system reduces the potential for theft and fraud and eliminates mailing costs. (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 5)

Food stamp fraud

Penalties for food stamp fraud in Minnesota are tougher under a new law.

Criminal penalties have existed for food stamp fraud; another section of criminal law — relating to financial transaction card fraud — establishes criminal penalties for the unauthorized use of electronic benefit system (EBS) cards.

The EBS cards have replaced paper food stamps in Ramsey County, and soon will replace them in Hennepin County.

Depending on the amount of benefits stolen or otherwise misused, criminal penalties will range from one to 20 years imprisonment, or a \$3,000 to \$100,000 fine, or both prison and a fine.

The new law also explicitly prohibits the buying or selling of food stamps or EBS cards, and permits police officers or welfare fraud investigators to confiscate food stamps or EBS cards from unauthorized users beginning Aug. 1, 1993.

In part, the new law is in response to a recent television news investigation, which uncovered people in Hennepin County openly exchanging food stamps for cash outside a county social services building.

The new criminal penalties are in effect for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993. (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 6, Sections 42, 53, 54)

American Indian detox program

The Department of Human Services is directed to assist in establishing a state detoxification program for American Indians.

Safety standards for both program participants and staff must be included in the program's development, and could include video monitoring or the participation of advocacy group members inside the detox center.

The program must contain a community outreach component, and provide services to clients "in a safe environment and in a culturally specific manner."

All program staff must submit to a background check before being hired.

The provisions are effective Aug. 1, 1993. (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 3, Section 19)

Physician surcharge

The 1992 Legislature instituted a \$400 annual surcharge on doctors licensed in Minnesota that became effective in October 1992.

This year, lawmakers are seeking to exempt certain physicians from the additional \$400 fee.

Should a waiver be approved by the federal

secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, physicians who receive no payment for their medical services, are on a leave of absence, have a terminal illness or suffer a permanent disability would also be eligible for the exemption.

Retired and unemployed physicians also could apply to the state to have the surcharge waived.

The state's authority to seek the federal waiver became effective May 28, 1993. (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 5, Section 12)



Dental care

Because of low reimbursement rates, confusing paperwork, and other reasons, many dentists are reluctant to treat Medical Assistance (MA) recipients. As a result, those with MA benefits have trouble finding a dentist willing to treat them.

So lawmakers have authorized the Department of Human Services (DHS) to set up demonstration projects in areas "where access to dental services has been inadequate."

The DHS will contract with one or more nonprofit health service plans or a health maintenance organization, such as Delta Dental, to provide dental services for publicly assisted clients. This will eliminate the current fee-for-service system.

The state would pay the dental health plans on a prospective per capita basis, and dentists enrolled in the plan will provide care to qualified patients as needed.

The projects will serve MA, General Assistance Medical Care, and MinnesotaCare recipients beginning July 1, 1994.

The proposal was originally introduced in the House as HF1295. (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 5, Section 27)

Aiding AFDC recipients

To eliminate barriers to employment for AFDC recipients, the state Department of Human Services (DHS) is directed to seek a federal waiver to exclude teenage students' income when considering the family's eligibility for AFDC benefits. Those teenage workers' savings also would be excluded from AFDC resource limits. Currently, a teenager's savings account is considered a resource in determining whether the family is eligible for

AFDC.

The DHS is also to seek a waiver to raise the maximum equity value of a car that AFDC recipients may have from \$1,500 to \$4,500. The change is requested "because of the need of AFDC recipients for reliable transportation to participate in education, work, and training to become economically self-sufficient," the law says.

The provisions, effective Aug. 1, 1993, were originally introduced in the House as part of HF714. (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 6, Section 8)

Children's mental health grants

A total of \$560,000 in grants plus \$310,000 for administrative costs will fund the newly established children's integrated mental health fund.

The fund is designed to serve children with emotional or behavioral disturbances who require several different special services, including mental health, education, juvenile court, health, and jobs and training.

The goal is to allow local officials to draw grant funds from a single source to follow a child, and eliminate the need to match kids with different funds, services, and provider eligibility criteria.

To accomplish this, local children's mental health collaboratives will be established, and must consist of at least one county, school district, and mental health organization. Each collaborative must work with local children's advisory and coordinating councils to design and implement an "integrated service system." The collaboratives will also seek to maximize federal and state funding.

Both parents and the child in need of services must be involved in developing a service plan.

Collaboratives involving several counties or other governmental entities will be given priority for start-up grants.

(Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 6; Article 7, Sections 11-18)



Lead abatement

The state Department of Health is required to provide or contract for lead cleanup teams known as "swab teams" to reduce lead exposure in residences where children or pregnant women have elevated blood lead levels.

In addition to performing lead abatement services, the role of the swab teams has been expanded, under the new law.

Swab team services now include health education, advice or assistance “to help a family locate and move to a temporary lead-safe residence” while the lead abatement is being completed.

Swab teams must respond within five days after a lead abatement order is issued by the Department of Health. The cost of the cleanup will generally belong to the building owner.

The current cap of \$250 for tenant relocation expenses has been removed, and temporary rental housing has been added as an “eligible expense” to be covered by grants available to low-income residents from the state Department of Health.

When a tenant is relocated, he or she has the option of immediately terminating any lease involving the lead-contaminated property without further liability. If the tenant elects to return to the same property after cleanup is completed, the landlord cannot charge the tenant rent for the time spent away from housing unit.

The new law also establishes licensing standards for lead inspectors and authorizes fines of up to \$5,000 per day for violations of lead abatement rules.

Additionally, anyone defacing or removing a lead warning notice — which must be placed on a property that has been issued a lead abatement order — now faces a \$250 fine.

The lead abatement provisions, originally contained in HF961, became effective May 28, 1993. (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 9, Sections 24-51)

Human Services omnibus bill

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)



Nutritional coverage

People with certain health conditions that make it difficult for solid foods or solid food nutrients to be absorbed into the body will have the costs of necessary nutritional supplements covered by Medical Assistance. The additional coverage is effective Aug. 1, 1993.

A nine-member nutritional supplementation products advisory committee will be set up to advise the Department of Human Services on nutritional supplementation prod-

ucts for which payment will be made. Committee members will include a physician, a pharmacist, two registered dietitians, and two consumers of nutritional supplementation products, among others.

People who live in residential care facilities and whose food costs are already covered by per diem payments to those facilities will not receive a separate payment for nutritional products.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls). (HF1073/SF782*/CH246)

Illegal workers

Beginning Oct. 1, 1993, undocumented workers and non-immigrants will not be eligible to receive medical services from the state-funded General Assistance Medical Care plan, except for emergency services.

The exclusion does not apply to children under age 18, certain Cuban or Haitian entrants, or to “aliens” who are aged, blind, or disabled. (Article 6, Section 28)

This portion of the Health and Human Services Finance omnibus bill was controversial during the session, with some legislators arguing that both the exclusion and the use of the word “alien” was racist.

Opponents also argued that making people wait until their health problems had reached emergency proportions before treating them would result in added health care costs for counties.

Proponents of the provision argued that the state was not obliged to help those who had broken federal law to enter and remain in the country.

The omnibus bill was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1)



Hospital construction moratorium

A 1990 law that put a moratorium on hospital construction until July 1, 1993, has been amended to make that moratorium permanent.

The moratorium applies not only to new construction of hospitals but to any increase of a hospital’s bed capacity, or any relocation of hospital beds from one site to another.

All 12 exceptions that were included in the

original 1990 law remain unchanged. The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls). (HF665/SF560*/CH243)

Faribault Regional Center saved

The Faribault Regional Center, which Gov. Arne Carlson recommended for closure, has been saved—at least temporarily—under provisions in the Health and Human Services Finance omnibus bill.

The new law prohibits the transfer of the center to any other state agency, or the declaration of the building or campus as “surplus,” unless the Legislature specifically authorizes either change. (Article 1, Section 2)

The center will continue a gradual shut down, however, as more residents are moved into community settings.

The Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center (RTC) will be closed down, and mentally ill patients will be relocated to a mix of state-operated and private facilities. Seventy-five beds will be established at the Brainerd RTC for mentally ill patients being relocated from Moose Lake. (Article 7, Sections 25, 36)

The Moose Lake RTC will be transferred to the Department of Corrections over the 1994-95 biennium, and a secure facility known as the Minnesota Psychopathic Personality Treatment Center will be established at Moose Lake. The term “psychopathic personalities” generally refers to people who have been imprisoned for sex crimes who are determined upon completion of their prison term to be still dangerous to society. (Article 7, Section 28)

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1)

Interstate patient exchange

Mentally ill or chemically dependent people from Wisconsin could be confined in Minnesota institutions, and those from Minnesota, in Wisconsin institutions, beginning July 1, 1994.

An agreement authorizing interstate contracts for patient care will be worked out by the departments overseeing human services in both states over the next year. Patients who are confined to institutions in the neighboring state will still have their care paid for by their home state and will be under the juris-

diction of their home state's courts. Participants will also retain the same patient rights allowed them in their home state.

Patients affected by this bill are those in either state who have been placed on emergency holds because they are considered dangerous to themselves or others, or, for Wisconsin patients, those who have been involuntarily committed as mentally ill or chemically dependent.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley). (HF1098/SF840*/CH102)



'Vulnerable adult' study

An advisory committee will be set up to recommend ways to prevent abuse or neglect of vulnerable adults and to provide protective services to vulnerable adults.

"Vulnerable adults" are people who are particularly vulnerable to abuse or neglect because of physical or mental disability or dependency on institutional services. The committee must report back to the governor and Legislature with recommendations by Feb. 1, 1994.

The new law also makes changes to other human services programs. One provision says that whenever drop-in child care centers have more than 20 children present, kids aged five and under must be cared for in an area that is physically separated from older children.

Another provision, which became effective May 25, 1993, will make it more affordable for lower-income people to provide foster care for a child related to them. Relatives will now be able to be licensed to care for foster children who are eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and can receive AFDC payments to help support that child.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Marc Asch (DFL-North Oaks) and Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin). (HF1036/SF1077*/CH338)

Child support payments

Money that a custodial parent receives in child support payments will be exempt from garnishment by creditors beginning Aug. 1, 1993.

The law will add child support money to the list of property that is safe from creditors—a list that includes items such as a person's homestead, Social Security benefits, pensions, and life insurance proceeds.

The House sponsor of the bill, Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls), said she authored the legislation after she heard of a woman whose child-support payments were being garnished to pay her attorney's fees.

Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF499/SF384*/CH156)



Child support tools improved

Methods to ensure that absent parents can be located to pay child support have been incorporated into the Health and Human Services Finance omnibus bill.

Effective Aug. 1, 1993, parents of children born in Minnesota are required to give their Social Security numbers to the Office of Vital Statistics at the time of filing the child's birth certificate. The numbers won't appear on the certificate, but the office can turn the numbers over to child support enforcement officers to use in establishing parentage and enforcing child support obligations. (Article 6, Section 2)

Another new process, effective Jan. 1, 1994, will make it easier for men not married to the mothers of their children to voluntarily establish paternity without going through a lengthy court process.

Unmarried parents will be allowed to acknowledge under oath that they are the biological parents of a child and file that recognition with the state registrar of vital statistics. The recognition can be revoked within 30 days by either parent, or could be vacated later by action of the mother, father, or child, if evidence is discovered showing that the parental acknowledgment is incorrect. The recognition is a basis for establishing a child support obligation, as well as awarding custody or visitation rights to either parent. (Article 6, Section 40)

Additionally, effective Aug. 1, 1993, low-income elderly or disabled people who pay child support will be more likely to qualify for Medical Assistance if they are left at poverty level after paying child support. The program will exclude from a parent's income calculation any child support payments made under court order to children not in the

parent's household. (Article 6, Section 25)

The omnibus Health and Human Services Finance bill was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1)



Crisis nurseries funded

Parents who fear they might harm their children soon will have a place to turn, under a new state law.

A total of \$75,000 in FY'94 and \$250,000 in FY'95 has been allocated for the funding of crisis nurseries. The provision is part of the Health and Human Services Finance omnibus bill. (Article 1, Section 2)

Grants to operate crisis nurseries will be distributed to public and private agencies, with priority given to agencies with experience in working with abused or neglected children and their families.

Crisis nurseries will need to be available around the clock. Families experiencing a crisis could leave their children, from birth to age 12, at the nurseries for up to three days at a time, with a maximum of 30 days per year for each assisted family. (Article 3, Section 27)

The measure, enacted as part of the human services omnibus bill, was sponsored by Rep. Pam Neary (DFL-Afton) and Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin). (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1)

Domestic abuse victims

(See Labor, page 60)

'Trusts' for the disabled

Existing law prohibits the establishment of trust funds to allow the trust's beneficiary to receive public assistance or public health care benefits.

A new law creates a limited exemption for people with disabilities, who will now be allowed to have "supplemental needs trusts" established for them.

These trusts are "to provide for the reasonable living expenses and other basic needs . . . when benefits from publicly funded benefit programs are not sufficient to provide adequately for those needs," states the provision.

However, supplemental needs trusts are not allowed if the beneficiary is at least 64 years old, has resided in a state institution or nursing home for six months or more, and is

**INSURANCE****Workers' compensation bailout**

One of Minnesota's largest providers of workers' compensation insurance received a \$20 million loan from a state-sponsored fund in 1992.

The State Fund Mutual company — established by the 1983 Legislature as an alternative choice for Minnesota employers to get workers' compensation coverage — needed the loan because it lost nearly all of its \$17.3 million in equity to investment losses in early 1992.

The measure authorizing the loan essentially restates that current law allows State Fund Mutual to make such loans.

Industry analysts say an insurance company needs to maintain an equity balance equal to about one-third of its annual premiums to adequately protect itself against possible claims. The loan will help State Fund Mutual, which is a quasi-public company, meet that standard.

State Fund Mutual was the third largest Minnesota workers' compensation insurance provider during 1991, writing premiums for an estimated 80,000 workers. Most of the company's policyholders are smaller firms with yearly premium costs of \$10,000 or less, said Pat Johnson, president of State Fund Mutual.

Bert McKasy, commissioner of the Department of Commerce, said State Fund Mutual remains solvent and that his department has been closely watching the Eden Prairie-based firm since its investment troubles first came to light.

The loan to State Fund Mutual came from the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine). Many of the provisions became effective May 18, 1993. (HF199*/SF112/CH228)

Workers' comp refund

(See Labor, page 60)

'Medigap' premium hikes delayed

Seniors living outside the seven-county metro area got a temporary reprieve from higher health insurance costs allegedly caused by the "community rating" provisions of the

1992 MinnesotaCare law.

Retroactive to July 1, 1992, a new law allows insurance companies to phase-in hikes in supplemental health policy costs that can be attributed to the 1992 law requiring community rating. The policies pay for health care costs not covered by Medicare. One-half of the premium increases became effective March 1, 1993. The remaining increases will be added Jan. 1, 1994.

Premiums for some seniors, particularly women between the ages of 65 and 69, jumped sharply as insurers spread the costs of the so-called "Medigap" policies more equally. The new law was designed to give these people a chance to find a lower-priced supplemental policy or to adjust their budgets accordingly.

Although the insurance industry maintained the increases were caused by the 1992 MinnesotaCare law, some lawmakers accused the industry of using the law as an excuse for a rate increase.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Duane Benson (IR-Lanesboro). (HF22*/SF2/CH1)

Mental health coverage

(See Health, page 48)

Port-wine stains

(See Health, page 49)

Credit insurance for jobless

Minnesota residents who lose their jobs through no fault of their own will soon be able to buy insurance to guarantee that their outstanding debts are paid.

Previously, only two types of credit insurance were legal in Minnesota — credit life policies, which pay off debt following a policyholder's death, and credit health policies, which pay debt when the policyholder is disabled, either through an accident or illness, and is unable to maintain credit payments.

The insurance will cover the entire term of a loan, and the policyholder's creditors would receive payments directly from the insurance company until he or she gets another job. Separate policies would be required for each loan.

Similar credit jobless policies are available in 19 other states, according to Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), chief sponsor of the proposal in the House.

Borrowers will not be required to purchase

the insurance in order to secure a loan. The new law also bars lenders who handle the policy for the customer from charging more than what an independent insurer would charge for the coverage.

The law became effective May 25, 1993. Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the bill in the Senate. (HF555*/SF683/CH343)

Insurance safety net

In 1977, lawmakers established the quasi-state Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association to protect Minnesota policyholders from being stuck without compensation should their insurance companies go bankrupt.

But the 1977 law was unclear whether the Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association had to cover benefits owed on investment products sold by insurers to retirement plans. So during the 1993 Session, lawmakers specifically stated that the association must cover employee retirement plans in the event the insurer goes broke.

The association is funded through an assessment on all Minnesota life insurance companies, with each insurer's "fee" based on its total premium revenue.

In cases where the amount of a group's pension loss claims total more than \$7.5 million, each affected claimant will receive a pro-rated payment based on a formula outlined in the law.

Under the measure, which went into effect May 21, 1993, only Minnesota residents and their beneficiaries will be eligible for payments from the association fund.

Individual policyholders could recoup up to \$300,000 from the association for a life insurance death benefit, and health insurance policies would be covered up to \$300,000.

No individual could collect more than \$300,000 from the association for any one insolvency.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin) and Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park), contains provisions allowing for accelerated payments if the policyholder can demonstrate hardship, and also includes limited cost of living adjustments for policies. (HF1523*/SF1447/CH319)



LABOR

Labor interpretive center

A “labor interpretive center” in St. Paul took one more step toward becoming reality under a section of an appropriations law approved by the governor.

The measure specifies that the center be built in downtown St. Paul just across from the Civic Center on land between Kellogg Boulevard and Fifth Street, as recommended by the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board.

The goal of the proposed center, the planning of which began in 1985, is to “celebrate the contribution of working people to the past, present, and future of Minnesota; [and] to spur an interest among the people of Minnesota in their own family and community traditions of work . . .” according to the bill.

The law also outlines the membership of a 10-member board, which is to include one member appointed by the mayor of St. Paul, and three members each appointed by the governor, House speaker, and Senate Rules and Administration Committee.

St. Paul leaders hope the center would add to its “cultural corridor,” which now includes the Minnesota History Center, Science Museum of Minnesota, and the Ordway Music Theatre.

The measure, effective July 1, 1993, is contained in an omnibus appropriations bill that was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Sections 25, 26, 60-65)



Domestic abuse victims

The victims of domestic abuse may be able to receive unemployment compensation if they have to quit their job to escape an abusive partner.

A new law directs the state Department of Jobs and Training (DJT) to develop and implement an interim policy to address the issue of employees forced to leave employment due to domestic abuse.

The department is directed to ensure that public input will be received in developing the policy, and must report its progress

bimonthly to the Legislature until Jan. 15, 1994.

In testimony earlier this session, DJT officials indicated they were examining internal rules to permit a limited number of unemployment claims involving domestic abuse under existing “personal or serious illness” exemptions.

Additionally, the department is directed to further study the problem of employees who leave jobs due to child care problems or domestic abuse.

The study, to be presented to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1994, is to include a review of case histories where unemployment compensation is sought due to child care or domestic abuse problems.

Cases of child care causing a job separation could involve an employer who changes an employee’s hours on short notice, said bill sponsor Rep. Kathleen Sekhon (DFL-Burns Township). The study will help determine “the scope of the problem” and develop potential solutions, she said.

As part of the study, the department is asked to investigate how the problem of job separation due to domestic abuse and child care should best be addressed. Some members argue it’s an employment problem, and, therefore, the financial responsibility should rest with the DJT. Others have said human services program funds should be used in such cases.

The measure was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul). (HF343/SF236*/CH270)

Workers’ comp refund

A \$402 million surplus from the Workers’ Compensation Reinsurance Association (WCRA) should be returned to Minnesota businesses, under a new state law.

Minnesota businesses buy workers’ compensation coverage from insurance companies, which, in turn, buy insurance themselves from the WCRA. The WCRA provides “catastrophic coverage” to insurance companies to protect them against claims worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Insurance companies have argued they should keep the \$402 million surplus. Previously, the WCRA was only required to return its surplus revenue to insurance companies.

The new law states that the “public purpose for creating the [WCRA] requires that this surplus be refunded to Minnesota employers, who are the ultimate payers of the premiums that helped create this excess

surplus.”

The refund amount for each business will depend on their recent workers’ compensation premium costs. Any part of the refund not distributed within a year (because businesses cannot be identified or located) will remain with the WCRA.

The law, which is retroactive to Aug. 1, 1992, was sponsored by Rep. Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar) and Sen. Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine). It was immediately challenged by insurers and the refunds will be tied up in court until the challenge is resolved. (HF187/SF176*/CH361)

Workers’ compensation bailout

(See Insurance, page 59)

State government finance— Workers’ compensation

(See Government, page 41)

Workers’ comp bill

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

Binding arbitration

(See Vetoed Bills, page 81)

Equal time for unions

(See Vetoed Bills, page 81)

Informing union workers

(See Vetoed Bills, page 81)

Crane operators’ council

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

Protecting railworkers

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)



LAW

New data privacy rules

The University of Minnesota police department will be required to release its information regarding on-campus crimes under a provision of a new data privacy law.

The provision declares that the university's police department meets the legal definition of a law enforcement agency so its records are not educational records, but rather public data. The university, like many colleges and universities across the country, has argued that records detailing on-campus crimes could be kept private.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) and Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls), also will modify the conditions under which a variety of governmental agencies can collect information and release it to the public or to other branches of government. (HF1245*/SF976/CH351)

Other provisions of the bill include:

Harassment investigations

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, a government employer investigating allegations of sexual or other types of harassment in the workplace cannot reveal the name of the person making the allegations to the person accused, if doing so would "threaten the personal safety of the complainant" or "subject the complainant . . . to harassment."

Only until after the investigation is completed and a formal disciplinary proceeding begins would the identity of the accuser become known to the person accused of harassment. (HF1245*/SF976/CH351, Section 7)



Accident report data

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, law enforcement agencies will have to release to the public information about whether drivers and passengers involved in traffic accidents were wearing seat belts.

The version of the bill that passed the House May 5 also made the blood-alcohol content of each driver involved in a traffic accident public information. But that section was later deleted from the bill. (HF1245*/SF976/CH351, Section 16)

Department of Public Service

Information that reveals the identity of a tenant making a complaint about energy efficiency standards to the Department of Public Service (DPSv) will be considered private data beginning Aug. 1, 1993. The bill also stipulates that information collected by the Public Utilities Commission or the DPSv on employees or customers alleging that a telephone company or utility has violated federal or state laws will be private data. (HF1245*/SF976/CH351, Section 13)

Health data

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, the Department of Health can withhold health or epidemiologic data if releasing the data will identify an individual.

The bill also stipulates that if an insurance company pays for or requests a medical examination of a person, the physician conducting the examination may release those records to the insurance company. This provision became effective May 25, 1993, and applies to records gathered before that date. (HF1245*/SF976/CH351, Sections 25, 26)



Security services

Information gathered by a security guard making a citizen's arrest will be public data beginning Aug. 1, 1993. The bill states that "arrest data" — including the name, age, and sex of adults arrested — are available to the public and to law enforcement agencies. (HF1245*/SF976/CH351, Section 19)

Educational data

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, public high school officials will need to maintain records detailing the "extent and content of remedial education" and give that information to public universities in the state. That language was amended to the bill by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) on the House floor May 5.

Those records would be very valuable to universities, Kelley said, which need to plan their curriculums to deal with students who will need extra academic help. "We're doing a lot of remedial education at higher educational institutions at great cost," Kelley said. (HF1245*/SF976/CH351, Sections 3, 4)

Equal rights for gays, lesbians

Gays and lesbians in Minnesota will be protected from the same kinds of discrimination as other minority groups.

The new law will add "sexual orientation" to the Minnesota Human Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, age, sex, disability, and marital status. Violators of the act are subject to civil suits and misdemeanor charges.

Chief House sponsor Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) and other proponents explained the bill as one of basic human rights.

Opponents of the bill said that it gives "special rights" to a certain class of people based on behavior. Clark disagreed.

"It's not a special right. It's not a special privilege," Clark told the Judiciary Committee March 5. "We're talking about some very basic issues of justice here."

The new law explicitly excludes pedophilia from the definition of "sexual orientation" and will exempt religious organizations that are hiring employees for their religious activities.

The bill, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls), is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF585*/SF444/CH22)



Rules for radar

A new law will require police officers using speed-measuring radar guns to follow new rules to protect themselves from exposure to the microwave radiation the guns emit.

Although the machines emit about the same amount of radiation as a properly functioning microwave oven, there has been at least one case of testicular cancer suspected of being caused by the radar guns, said Maj. Glenn Gramse of the Minnesota State Patrol. Some officers in the past have rested the radar-emitting guns in their laps, he said.

The new law, sponsored in the House by Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), mandates that police officers turn off the machines when they are not being used and prohibits officers from resting the units on any part of their bodies while the guns are turned on.

Although most of the available evidence shows that the guns aren't harmful, Gramse said it's still wise to enact these common-sense rules to give "an extra level of protec-

tion for the officers.”

The law, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Pat McGowan (IR-Maple Grove), who is a police officer, is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF801*/SF885/CH61)



Unclaimed property ads

The Department of Commerce now will publish a notice of unclaimed property only if it's worth more than \$100. The previous minimum value for published or mailed notices was \$25.

Each spring, the Department of Commerce takes out large advertisements in newspapers across the state listing the names of owners of unclaimed or abandoned bank accounts, paychecks, stock certificates, and the contents of safety deposit boxes. If, after three years, no one comes forward, the booty reverts to the state.

“It costs a lot of money to advertise all those names,” said Sandy Mackenthun, supervisor of the Department of Commerce’s Unclaimed Property Unit.

Items valued at \$14 million (owned by 42,000 different people) were offered for claim by the department in its March 1993 public notice. If previous patterns hold true, Mackenthun said, about half of that money and goods eventually will be claimed.

Owners and heirs of abandoned property do have the right to reclaim the property at any time, even if it has been turned over to the state’s general fund.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud) and Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan). It became law April 16, 1993. (HF399*/SF578/CH31)



Conciliation court changes

Minnesotans who wind up in conciliation court and don’t know the difference between a “judgment creditor” and a “final judgment” could get some help, under a new law.

The measure — which recodifies the state’s three separate conciliation court statutes into one to apply statewide — will also mandate that court administrators provide assistance to claimants regarding the “procedures and functions” of conciliation court.

Minnesotans could get help filing documents before their case is heard and in pre-

paring forms necessary to collect should they win. Such information does not constitute legal advice.

Overall, the uniform conciliation court law seeks to eliminate the different conciliation court systems at work in Hennepin and Ramsey counties, and Minnesota’s remaining 85 counties.

While the proposal combines many redundant provisions, it also allows conciliation court subpoenas to be issued anywhere in the state — a power not currently authorized for any conciliation court system.

The measure lists the actions that don’t belong in conciliation court. These include claims of defamation by libel or slander, and class action suits. The exclusions generally follow past conciliation court practice, but weren’t specifically named in prior state law.

The proposal repeals current statutes dealing with attorney representation in Hennepin and Ramsey county conciliation courts. In the two counties, attorneys can now be present without a judge’s approval.

The new statewide practice allows counsel to be present, but limits participation “to the extent deemed helpful” by the judge. Current court rule (in counties other than Hennepin and Ramsey) prohibits attorneys in conciliation court unless the judge allows them to appear.

And for the record, a “judgment creditor” is a conciliation court winner entitled to some money or relief. The “final judgment” is what is needed before the “winner” can collect.

The measure, which is sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples), is effective July 1, 1993. (HF0591/SF532*/CH321)



Training for private investigators

Private investigators and security guards now will be required to learn alternatives to using force as part of their basic skills training.

The provision is included in a new law, effective Aug. 1, 1993, that will establish new certification guidelines for investigators licensed by the state Board of Private Detectives and Protective Agent Services.

To qualify for board certification, applicants still will need to complete at least 12 hours of preliminary or on-the-job training

during their first 21 days of employment. An exemption will be available, however, for licensure applicants who demonstrate they already have completed equivalent training before taking the job.

The measure, authored by Rep. Jim Rhodes (IR-St. Louis Park) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville), also calls on the board to set up a certification process for armed guards seeking licensure.

Under current law, investigators cannot carry a gun or other “immobilizing weapon” without completing six hours of additional training and testing each year. (HF1575/SF253*/CH168)



Paying legal costs for police

Cities and counties are already required to pay for the defense of law enforcement officers who are sued for alleged false arrests or injuries resulting from their official duties, as long as the officer was acting in good faith.

A new law clarifies that cities or counties that have a civilian review authority for peace officers shall also pay the reasonable legal costs of officers who defend themselves against civilian complaints — but only if the complaint is not upheld. If a complaint against a police officer is sustained, no payment for legal defense by the government is allowed.

The bill, which became effective May 18, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls). (HF73/SF58*/CH220)

Extended power of attorney

People who become ill and aren’t able to make decisions about their health care can — while still healthy — designate someone to do it for them, under a law that is effective Aug. 1, 1993.

The new law allows a person to grant someone else a “durable power of attorney” to oversee health-care matters much like the current power of attorney law allows a person to oversee someone else’s finances.

“Sometimes this bill is connected to the ‘living will,’ but it has a very different application,” said House sponsor Rep. David Bishop (IR-Rochester). It differs from the living will because it is not limited to situa-

tions where the person granting the durable power of attorney is terminally ill, Bishop said. Instead, a legally competent adult is allowed to name someone to make a broad range of health-care decisions when that adult is incapable of doing so.

Sen. Ember Reichgott (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the Senate bill. (HF45/SF40*/CH312)

Prosecuting misdemeanors

A new law sponsored by Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) and Sen. Joe Bertram Sr. (DFL-Paynesville) makes it easier for small towns with limited resources to administer justice.

An alleged petty misdemeanor or misdemeanor violation occurring within cities with a population of 500 or less will no longer have to be prosecuted by a city attorney. The duty to prosecute such crimes can now be assigned to the county attorney, if both the city council and county board approve this transfer of power.

Violations of municipal ordinances will remain the duty of the city attorney or a county attorney under contract to the city, regardless of the city's size.

The new law is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF893*/SF709/CH90)



Limiting 'surety bond' requirements

A new law will give Minnesota courts more leeway in deciding whether people filing suit against the state need to post surety bonds.

House sponsor Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) said his bill developed out of what he called "inherent unfairness" in current law that required a Bloomington couple to post a \$30 million bond to challenge the financial-aid package the 1991 Legislature authorized for Northwest Airlines.

The 1991 Legislature authorized the sale of \$350 million in bonds to Northwest as part of an overall \$620 million financial-aid package. In return, Northwest agreed to build aircraft maintenance facilities in Duluth and Hibbing.

Current law requires the posting of a bond by anyone who challenges the actions of a

public body, including its decision to sell bonds.

The new law directs the court to base a surety-bond decision on a consideration of "whether the action presents substantial constitutional issues or substantial issues of statutory construction." In addition, the law directs courts to take into consideration the likelihood that parties will win their lawsuits.

"This bill isn't going to revive any frivolous cases," Orenstein said. The law, which is effective Aug. 1, 1993, was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul). (HF747/SF674*/CH170)

Grave penalties

A person accused of destroying or removing tombstones or human remains in a cemetery or an Indian burial ground could be subject to civil penalties — in addition to existing criminal penalties — under a new law passed this legislative session.

The law gives the state attorney general and county attorneys the option of seeking injunctions or other civil penalties against someone accused of a burial crime, which under current law is either a gross misdemeanor or a felony, depending on the severity of the gravesite desecration.

Any civil action must be initiated within one year after an alleged violation is discovered.

Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the proposal which is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF922/SF1315*/CH288)



Spousal maintenance

Those owing a former spouse alimony could have their tax refunds seized or their occupational licenses suspended under a new law that is effective Aug. 1, 1993.

The law adopts some of the same strategies now available under current law to collect delinquent child-support payments, explained House sponsor Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center).

Current law allows a state tax refund to be taken to pay late child support or to pay both child support and alimony. The new law allows the state to seize the refund of a person who owes alimony but not child support.

In addition, those delinquent in their alimony payments can lose any occupational license issued by a professional licensing board. Currently, such licenses can be re-

LOCAL GOVERNMENT



Residency requirement allowed

New employees of the city of Minneapolis would either have to be residents of that city or agree to move there, if Minneapolis takes advantage of its new authority to pass a residency requirement ordinance.

The authority was granted by a new state law sponsored by two Minneapolis legislators, Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls).

More than half of the city's employees are nonresidents, and they take \$140 million in paychecks out of Minneapolis to spend elsewhere, Jefferson has said. Minneapolis would like to recapture more of the dollars paid to its new employees. Current employees would not be affected by the ordinance the city is expected to pass.

The Minneapolis school district, library board, and city park and recreation board also will be allowed to impose residency requirements on new employees.

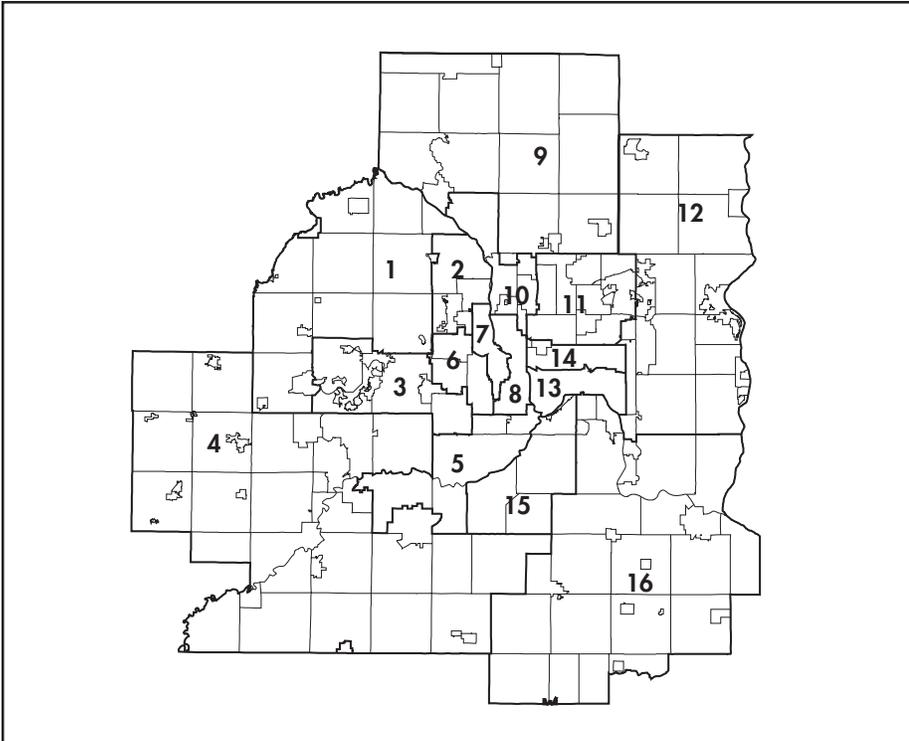
The only city named in the law is Minneapolis. Cities without a large minority population, such as Edina or Woodbury, would likely never be permitted to impose similar residency requirements because they would be regarded as discriminatory. (HF74*/SF524/CH260)

'Design districts' for St. Paul

St. Paul will be allowed to create "design districts" in order to preserve and enhance the environmental quality of the city, under a new law.

The city council will develop such districts and a design plan that could include goals, standards, certain visual forms and images, and "action programs to guide future development of public and private property" within the design districts. A public hearing would be required before a design district could be established.

Certain areas of St. Paul that could be designated as design districts include historical areas, areas abutting major educational and cultural institutions, corridors along freeways, and other areas that the city council finds to be especially significant to preserving and improving the visual charac-



The Metropolitan Council's 16 districts have been redrawn to reflect population changes reported in the 1990 U.S. Census. Each district has approximately 140,000 people.

ter of the city.

Design advisory committees will be appointed by the mayor to review proposed public and private improvement projects within the design districts. The city council could require that any "significant" development projects within a design district must be pre-approved by a design advisory committee and the city council.

The proposal, sponsored by Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul), would become effective the day after it is approved by the St. Paul City Council. (HF439/SF262*/CH242)



Aircraft noise in the classroom

What impact does aircraft noise have on some Twin Cities area classrooms?

The Metropolitan Airports Commission will target at least two schools in each of the cities of Bloomington, Egan, Mendota Heights, Minneapolis, Richfield, and St. Paul to answer that question.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Mark Mahon (DFL-Bloomington) and Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington), is the latest in a long-running dispute between the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport and its nearby communities over aircraft noise.

The study will examine "noise signals," such as a passing airplane, and determine their loudness, duration, and how often they interrupt the classrooms.

In turn, the study will identify classroom locations that exceed "appropriate" noise levels.

The study must be presented to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1994. (HF962*/SF814/CH162)

Metropolitan Council redistricting

The boundaries of the 16 Metropolitan Council districts have been redrawn to reflect changing population densities noted in the 1990 U.S. Census.

Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), who sponsored the bill along with Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls), said the goal in redistricting was to keep communities of similar interest together, at the same time giving each newly drawn district a substantially equal population. Each new district has approximately 140,000 people.

The 17-member Metropolitan Council is a long-range planning agency for the seven-county metropolitan area. There are 16 council districts, each represented by a member appointed by the governor. The council chair serves as an "at-large" representative.

The new boundaries became effective May 21, 1993. (HF1376/SF1081*/CH314)



Radio link studied

Law enforcement officials in the metropolitan area could better coordinate their pursuit efforts as suspected criminals flee from one city to another if they could communicate with each other more readily. But there is presently no efficient two-way radio system that links all of the municipalities in the metropolitan area.

A new law sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park) calls for the creation of a metropolitan radio systems planning committee. With the assistance of the Metropolitan Council, the 31-member committee will develop options for providing a cost-effective public sector radio communications system to end what one supporter called the present "balkanized system."

The committee's membership will consist of representatives of all 16 Metropolitan Council districts, as well as representatives of various emergency response units, such as law enforcement, fire departments, and ambulance services.

Public meetings will be held in each Metropolitan Council district to receive public comment following the publication of a draft report. Findings must be reported back to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1994.

To fund the study, the Metropolitan Council may borrow no more than \$100,000 from funds set aside for acquiring right-of-ways for state highways.

The new law became effective May 21, 1993. (HF986/SF1062*/CH313)

Metro advisory council

(See Government, page 44)



Metro libraries study

The present and future roles of libraries and library systems in the metropolitan area will be the subject of a study to be conducted by the Metropolitan Council.

The council has been asked to organize an

advisory committee consisting of representatives of a variety of libraries and library services, including university libraries. A report making recommendations and suggesting appropriate legislation must be delivered to the Legislature by July 1, 1994.

No funds were appropriated for the study. The proposal, which became effective May 25, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul). (HF1486*/SF787/CH334)

**Bonding bill—
Bloomington Ferry Bridge**

(See Bonding, page 6)

Bonding bill—Local bridges

(See Bonding, page 7)

Bonding bill—Historical Society

(See Bonding, page 7)



Wildlife artist honored

The city of Hutchinson will be allowed to erect signs publicizing that it is “the residence of a person distinguished in art, literature, or music.”

Although the new law doesn't mention a specific artist by name, it is designed to allow Hutchinson to honor nationally renowned wildlife artist Les Kouba, who lives in Hutchinson.

The signs can be erected either on or off a trunk highway right-of-way. Hutchinson is about 60 miles west of the Twin Cities at the intersections of Minnesota highways 7 and 12.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Bob Ness (IR-Dassel) and Sen. Steve Dille (IR-Dassel). (HF1454*/SF1391/CH161)



Cities can offer rewards

Last year, after Minneapolis Police Officer Jerry Haaf was killed, the city of Minneapolis wanted to offer a reward for information leading to the arrest of his killers.

But it wasn't clear whether a city has a legal right to take such action. A new law clarifies that a city may offer and pay a

reward or fund the payment of a reward offered by a nonprofit organization for information leading to the arrest or conviction of a person alleged to have committed a felony within the city limits.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Jane Ranum (DFL-Mpls) is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF461*/SF581/CH63)

Diversity among deputies

Sheriffs' departments statewide will be allowed to use affirmative action strategies to hire deputies belonging to underrepresented groups such as racial minorities and women.

The new law, sponsored in the House by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), was requested by the Olmsted County Sheriff's Department, which had been frustrated in its attempts to diversify its workforce because good, qualified candidates of underrepresented groups never scored quite high enough on civil service exams to be among the top three candidates.

If none of the three top-scoring candidates for a position is a member of an underrepresented group, the new law allows the civil service commission to include as top candidates the two highest-scoring eligible persons who are members of underrepresented groups. This affirmative action guideline applies only to positions to be filled from outside the agency — not to promotions from within the department.

The same authority was granted to police and firefighters civil service commissions by the 1991 Legislature.

Sponsored in the Senate by Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato), the new law became effective April 8, 1993. (HF127*/SF300*/CH15)

Paying legal costs for police

(See Law, page 62)

Prosecuting misdemeanors

(See Law, page 63)



County interest

People who put their counties at the end of the list when they pay their bills had better think again.

A new law allows counties to impose fees or interest on payments due to the county

that are more than 90 days overdue. The penalties apply to any fee that a county charges for services, such as court fees or providing copies of documents.

Late property tax payments would remain subject to the same penalties outlined in current law.

The law does not specify a limit or specific amount of interest that may be charged.

The proposal, effective Aug. 1, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Walter Perlt (DFL-Woodbury) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury). (HF1493*/SF826*/CH217)

Auditor-treasurer merger

Since 1973, counties have been allowed to consolidate the duties of county auditor and treasurer into one auditor-treasurer position. Perceived as a way to make government more efficient, consolidations have so far come about through county referendums or the passage of special laws by the Legislature.

A new law spells out another method for consolidation. If 80 percent of a county board agrees to a consolidation without requiring a referendum, and if the position of auditor-treasurer will be an elective one, a referendum is unnecessary.

However, if the combined office will be an appointive one, a referendum must be held. A referendum also must be held if the county board requires one, or if a petition for a referendum — signed by 10 percent of those voting in the last general election — is received by the county auditor within 30 days of the second publication of the board-approved resolution ordering the consolidation.

The law takes effect Jan. 1, 1996, but counties that have a vacancy in the auditor's or treasurer's office before that date can consolidate earlier.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm). (HF237*/SF501/CH75)

Two other bills were also passed this session that allow six counties — Itasca, Polk, Nobles, Murray, Pipestone, and Rock — to merge their auditor-treasurer offices prior to 1996, if each county board approves the action and no referendum is called to stop it. Those counties requested special bills because of anticipated vacancies in one of the two offices.

The proposal relating to Itasca and Polk counties was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls). (HF648*/SFnone/CH127)

The proposal concerning Nobles, Murray, Pipestone, and Rock counties was sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy). (HF1541/SF1400*/CH200)

Exempt from mandates

(See Government, page 44)



Anoka County coroner

With urban ills spreading north into Anoka County, and more murders taking place there, some people saw a need for the county to have its own coroner's office.

A new law allows the Anoka County Board of Commissioners to establish the office of county coroner and to appoint a specially trained medical doctor to that position to investigate violent and mysterious deaths in Anoka County.

Any assistant coroner appointed by the new Anoka County coroner must be a licensed medical doctor, a qualification not required by general law of deputy coroners in other counties.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids), the new law became effective April 8, 1993. Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF298*/SF277/CH16)

Petitioning for cartways

Anyone who owns at least five acres of Minnesota land that is inaccessible except by traveling over someone else's land can petition the town board to establish a "cartway" that connects their property with a public road.

A new law now allows town boards to map an alternate cartway route if the board deems their alternative "to be less disruptive and damaging to the affected landowners and in the public's best interest." A cartway is two rods, or 33 feet wide.

Another provision of the bill allows for the establishment of a deputy registrar's office of motor vehicles in Deer River, Minn. Ordinarily, a city could not establish such an office unless the nearest office is at least 15 miles away. In the case of Deer River, the nearest office is not quite 15 miles away, but the people of Deer River found it burden-

some to travel to the next town.

The measure, which became effective May 20, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls). (HF720/SF653*/CH275)

Less government advertising

Newspapers may see a little less advertising revenue from local governments because of a change in how much information those governments are required to publish.

The number of times real estate tax judgment sales must be published has been reduced from three to two. And counties no longer must publish a full annual financial statement, but can publish a summary instead. The form of the summary will be prescribed by the state auditor. The bill, effective May 15, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Marvin Dauner (DFL-Hawley) and Sen. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm). (HF259*/SF233/CH158)



Severance pay limited

Last year, a few highly paid public employees were given large severance packages worth more than \$100,000. In response, legislators passed a bill this session that would limit severance pay for highly paid public employees to half their annual salary.

Accumulated vacation and sick leave could be paid on top of the severance pay. Certain exceptions to the limit are made for employees who already have contracts specifying the amount of severance pay. The terms of future severance pay packages will now have to be disclosed during a public meeting and approved by the government unit's governing body.

Salaries of people employed by local governments and school districts are already limited by law to 90 percent of the governor's salary, which is \$109,053.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1993, also specifies it is the salary "and the value of all other forms of compensation combined" that cannot exceed 90 percent of the governor's salary. "Other forms of compensation" does not include health and life insurance, but would include such things as country club memberships and automobiles provided for

personal use.

The new law also establishes restrictions on how a local government employee can use a publicly owned automobile. In most cases, the automobile could not be used for commuting from the employee's home.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Thomas Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) and Sen. Ember Reichgott (DFL-New Hope). (HF761/CH315)



Unallotment power Local government aid

The executive branch of government, with the consent of a legislative commission, now will have the authority to cut state spending up to 1 percent when the state runs short of cash.

A compromise measure approved by the Legislature during its Special Session gives the governor, with the concurrence of the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy, the power to "unallot" up to 1 percent of state spending when the possibility exists that the state's budget reserve could dip below \$400 million.

The law requires the commissioner of the Department of Finance to determine on Nov. 30, 1993, whether there is enough money to continue the reserve fund at \$400 million.

If not, the commissioner of Finance is to submit an unallotment plan to the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy by Nov. 30, 1993. The commission could recommend changes to the plan. But if the commission does not act on the plan by Dec. 15, 1993, the plan is considered approved.

Certain appropriations would be exempt from the unallotment trimming, including the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program and funding for debt service for maximum effort school loans.

The Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy, whose membership includes House Speaker Dee Long, Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe, and other legislative leaders, is also required to conduct a study of "unallotment authority" and related budget forecasting issues. Its finding and recommendations are to be reported to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1994.

Although the governor has had unallotment authority since 1939, that power could only be exercised when the reserve dipped below zero to "prevent a deficit."

The measure, which became effective May 28, 1993, was authored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids). (Special Session: HF2*/SF4/CH4, Section 2)



Budget reserve

A provision in the omnibus tax bill increases the state's cash-flow account, or "rainy day fund" from \$240 million to \$360 million. However, the governor's revised budget called for a \$500 million balance, and the discrepancy was one of several issues that prompted the call for a special session.

As part of the compromise between the governor and the Legislature, lawmakers have granted the executive branch the power to unilaterally cut the budgets of state-funded programs by up to 1 percent should the rainy day fund balance be expected to dip below \$400 million (see *Unallotment power*, page 66).

The rainy day fund appropriation of \$360 million is contained in the omnibus tax bill. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 17, Section 1).

Omnibus tax bill

State lawmakers passed a tax bill that did not increase income taxes and will provide some tax relief to low-income Minnesota families. It also limits the amount that a property's value can increase for property tax purposes. This will eliminate significant increases in property taxes that some Minnesotans have experienced.

Also under the new law, local governments will receive state aid based on "community factors" such as housing stock and population, rather than prior spending patterns.

Additionally, a new tax will be placed on all contaminated property in Minnesota, and a state matching grant program has been established to help local governments clean up such properties.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul). (HF427*/SF585/CH375)

Among the new law's provisions:

Working family credit

The state Working Family Tax Credit has been increased to 15 percent of the federal earned income credit, up from 10 percent.

The credit, one of the most popular state tax programs, gives working families earning less than \$22,737 annually a break on their

income taxes.

A typical family that received \$85 from the state program last year would receive \$125 under the new law. The change is expected to cost the state \$14 million. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 8, Section 9)

Renters' rebate

Minnesota renters could see a greater 1994 property tax rebate if the Local Government Trust Fund is in sound financial condition.

Two cents of the state's 6.5-cent sales tax is marked for the trust fund.

Should the fund have a surplus to start the 1995 fiscal year, renters will get a bump in their rebate checks. The first \$3 million of surplus trust fund revenue will be proportionally divided among all renters filing for the tax refund. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 6, Section 7)

Charging property taxes

Minnesotans may be able to put their property taxes on their credit card. State statute already will permit the payment of income taxes by credit card in the near future.

Counties are also authorized to charge a fee for the service. The provision was added as a convenience for taxpayers. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 10, Section 11)



Work off your taxes

A program which allows delinquent taxpayers to work off their debt to the state has been extended until June 30, 1998.

Set to expire on June 30, 1993, the program permits taxpayers who are otherwise unable to pay make good with the state.

In 1992, six state residents participated in the program. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 17, Section 6)

Limited assessment increases

The amount that a property's value can increase for tax purposes has been limited.

The increase will be limited to the greater of two factors: either 10 percent over the previous year, or one-third of the difference between the value determined by the assessor for the current year and the previous year's value.

The "limited market value" provision applies to agricultural property, (homestead and non-homestead), residential property (homestead and non-homestead), and seasonal lake cabins. The provision expires in 1998. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 5,

Section 9)

Delayed assessments

Qualifying improvements made to older homes after Jan. 2, 1993, and before Jan. 2, 2003, will be at least partially excluded from the value of the property for assessment purposes for 10 years following completion of the project.

That means homeowners won't see their property taxes increase due to their remodeling.

Homes at least 70 years old will be eligible for a full assessment exemption for improvements that add up to \$50,000 to the home's estimated market value.

Homes (and garages) between 35 and 70 years old will qualify for up to a \$25,000 assessment exclusion. But for these homes only one-half of the increased market value, up to the \$25,000 maximum, is exempted from assessments.

At the end of the 10-year exemption period, 20 percent of the improvement value will be added to the property's assessed value each year for five years.

Up to three separate improvement projects per home could qualify for the exemption. The exemption limits would apply to the cumulative value of the separate projects.

Owner-occupied duplexes and triplexes will be eligible for the exemption regardless of which portion of the property is improved.

If the home is sold before the 10-year exemption period expires, or if the property is reclassified to non-homestead, the exemption expires. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 5, Section 13)



1-900 calls

The 1992 Legislature imposed a 50-cent per-call tax on 1-900, 1-976, and other fee-per-call services. The law said the person charged with collecting the tax was "the person providing access to the dial tone."

This session, lawmakers placed the tax collecting duties with the person who bills the customer for the 1-900 call.

Companies that provide information services through a 1-976 number that charge less than \$1 per call are now exempted from the per-call tax.

The changes apply to calls made after June 30, 1993. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article

9, Section 30)

Tax-exempt purchases

Minnesota towns and cities won't have to pay sales tax on a number of items.

After June 30, 1993, repair and replacement parts for ambulances and fire trucks are tax exempt.

Another provision, retroactive to May 31, 1992, exempts machinery and equipment used at a landfill for solid waste disposal from the state sales tax. Garbage trucks don't qualify. (Article 9, Section 34)

Effective July 1, 1993, state law enforcement agencies and political subdivisions can purchase tax-exempt bullet-proof vests. Previously, only a licensed peace officer could buy them tax-free. (Article 9, Section 37)

Also effective July 1, 1993, parts and accessories used to modify a car to make it handicapped accessible are exempt, as is the labor to install those parts. (Article 9, Section 38)

Finally, all Minnesotans will pay no sales tax the next time they purchase a fever thermometer. Lawmakers classified thermometers as "medical devices"; therefore, they are tax exempt. The change took effect May 25, 1993. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 9, Section 32)



Sports bets

Sports bookmakers doing illegal business in Minnesota will be taxed, under a new state law.

Effective July 1, 1993, a 6-percent excise tax is imposed on the value of all bets "received by, recorded by, accepted by, forwarded by or placed with" a sports bookie.

Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) has said the measure will help enforce the state's gambling laws and bring in some revenue.

The Department of Public Safety's Gambling Enforcement Division has estimated that about 400 illegal bookies operate in Minnesota.

The provision is patterned after the current tax on illegal drugs. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 9, Section 43)

St. Paul sales tax

The city of St. Paul was authorized to levy an additional half-cent sales tax to pay for the renovation of its Civic Center, and improvement projects for neighborhoods and the downtown "cultural corridor."

On June 29, 1993, the St. Paul City Council voted 5-2 in favor of the tax hike, which will likely take effect Sept. 1, 1993.

The tax bump will raise an estimated \$9 million per year.

The council decided to mark 50 percent of the anticipated revenue for neighborhood projects. The locations of those projects will be determined by a 19-member committee, whose members will be chosen by the mayor.

An additional 40 percent of the revenue will help finance the Civic Center's renovation. The remaining 10 percent will finance capital improvement projects relating to the arts and entertainment industry. These are expected to be in the downtown "cultural corridor" area.

The sales tax authorization, proposed by legislators from St. Paul, had the support of both city officials and business leaders, said Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul). (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 9, Section 46).

Greater Minnesota sales tax

Cook County has been authorized to institute a 1-percent local sales tax to pay for the expansion and improvement of the North Shore hospital.

Before the tax can be instituted, Cook County residents must approve the tax hike. The referendum must be held before Dec. 1, 1993.

No more than \$4 million in bonds financed by the additional sales tax revenue may be issued to pay for the hospital renovation. (Article 9, Section 45).

The City of Garrison has also been authorized to impose an additional 1-percent sales tax to build and maintain a sewer system adequate to serve its large summer population.

The city must also secure voter approval before instituting the tax. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 9, Section 47).

Business sales tax

A 15-member advisory council will study the issue of how Minnesota has been providing sales tax exemptions to businesses for their purchases of capital equipment.

A 1984 law provides the exemptions as an incentive for manufacturing businesses to expand. But last fall, an administrative law judge said the Department of Revenue was applying the law too strictly. In essence, the ruling suggested that Minnesota businesses were being shortchanged on their exemptions.

The department turned to the Legislature for a clarification of the law, saying that should the judge's ruling hold, it would cost the state about \$270 million in lost tax revenue over the coming biennium.

Many lawmakers disputed that claim, but agreed to create a panel to analyze how the sales tax break has been applied in the past. The council is charged with analyzing alternative versions of the tax exemption policy.

Should the council recommend expanding the exemption, it must include recommendations to expand the sales tax base to include "final consumption items that are now exempt from taxation."

The council must report its findings to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1994. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 9, Section 47)



Contamination tax

A new tax will be imposed on contaminated property in Minnesota.

The tax will be based on the amount that a property's market value is reduced due to the presence of contaminants such as hazardous waste or pesticides. This reduction, or "contamination value," cannot be greater than the cost to clean up the contaminated property. Properties reduced in value by less than \$10,000 are exempt from the tax.

The tax will be charged to property owners who are responsible for contaminating a property, and those who are not, but a non-responsible party will pay less — a rate equal to 25 percent of what the responsible party must pay.

The tax rate will be higher if property owners aren't taking action to clean up the contamination.

Where no cleanup has taken place or been planned, the tax for the responsible party will equal the contamination value multiplied by the property tax class rate for the property. A non-responsible property owner will pay a tax of 25 percent of that cost.

In cases where the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency or Department of Agriculture has approved a cleanup plan, the tax for both responsible and non-responsible parties will be one-half of the tax imposed if there was no cleanup plan.

Once a site cleanup is completed, according to a state-approved response plan, the tax no longer applies.

Although the tax is not a property tax, it is

to be paid and collected in the same manner as a property tax, and penalties, interest, and forfeiture rules relating to property taxes will apply to the contamination tax.

Contamination tax revenue from properties without an approved response plan will remain with the local government and will be distributed in the same manner as revenues generated from property taxes. All other contamination tax revenue will be placed in the newly created state contaminated site cleanup and development account.

Five percent of the tax revenue is to be kept by the county for administrative costs. Counties may then reimburse municipalities for their costs incurred to assess contaminated properties.

The tax will be effective for taxes payable in 1995.

Originally contained in HF1189, which was sponsored in the House by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), the tax was incorporated into the omnibus tax bill. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 12)



Contamination cleanup grants

A new \$2 million grant program has been established to help finance the cleanup of contaminated, non-Superfund sites throughout Minnesota.

The appropriation is start-up funding for a program that will continue to be financed with revenue generated by the new contamination tax. That revenue will fund the new contaminated site cleanup and development account.

The grants, to be administered by the Department of Trade and Economic Development will be awarded on a priority basis for those cleanup projects which will “provide the highest return in public benefits for the public costs incurred.” Priority projects will include those which eliminate potential threats to public or environmental health, and those which will increase the local property tax base.

One-half of the project cost must be raised from local sources, and grant applicants must have a state-approved action response plan to be eligible.

Under the new law, 25 percent of the grant funds must be for sites outside the seven-county metropolitan area.

The grants are awarded under the assump-

tion that buildings will be constructed on the site, or that the site will eventually become an “important publicly owned or tax-exempt facility.”

Ultimately, the party responsible for the contamination is liable for the cleanup costs. The state attorney general is authorized to bring actions to recover cleanup costs paid with grant funds.

The grant program, originally contained in HF1189, which was sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), was incorporated into the omnibus tax bill. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 13)



Local government aid

Two new formulas — one for cities with more than 2,500 residents, and one for those with populations under 2,500 — will determine how much local government aid a city will receive from the state.

Rather than use past spending as a determining factor, the formula uses a community’s pre-1940 housing stock, a percent of the cumulative commercial-industrial market value, the population decline in the last decade, and the current population to determine its local government aid. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 4, Section 14)

Gas tax exemption

A seemingly minor clarification will mandate that tax-exempt gasoline sold to the U.S. government must be used for only governmental activities.

Effectively, this will prevent U.S. military bases from providing tax-exempt gasoline to their enlisted men and women (and their dependents) for personal use. The provision became effective May 25, 1993. (HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 2, Section 34)

Superfund cleanups

(See Environment, page 32)

Omnibus tax bill

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

‘Tax the rich’ plan

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)

Buying tax-forfeited land

New guidelines have been set for those wishing to repurchase property they’ve for-

feited to counties because of delinquent taxes.

They’re actually old guidelines — reverting to laws governing the purchase of tax-forfeited land that were in place before the 1992 Legislature made changes.

Under the new law, the former owner can repurchase it for the cumulative price of delinquent taxes, assessments, interest, and any other associated costs.

County boards will no longer be allowed to sell the property back to former owners for less than what the owner owed in taxes, interest, and penalties.

The law is effective Aug. 1, 1993. However, it is retroactive to April 25, 1992, allowing landowners who missed the one-year deadline a chance to buy their former property back.

The law doesn’t apply to property that has already been sold to another buyer, property where condemnation proceedings have begun, or on land where a mineral processing permit or lease has been issued.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) and Sen. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury). (HF117/SF19*/CH11)

Reducing the payroll tax

(See Business, page 8)

Spousal maintenance

(See Law, page 63)

**Higher Education omnibus bill—
Student savings plans**

(See Higher Education, page 51)

Selected fee increases adopted by 1993 Legislature

	Current fee	New fee	Chapter	Article	Section	Effective date
Agriculture						
Beekeepers annual registration	\$7.50	\$10	233		10	8/1/93
Eurasian wild pigs permit fee	0	\$50 (maximum)	129			8/1/93
Consumers						
Athletic trainer registration fee	0	\$100 per year	232		16	7/1/93
Roofers' licensing fee	0	\$60 per year	145			5/15/93
Education						
International student exchange programs initial registration fee	0	up to \$150 as set by rule	238		4	5/18/93
annual renewal	0	up to \$50 as set by rule				
Environment						
Aquatic pest control applicator individual license	0	\$50 per year	283		1	8/1/93
business license	0	\$100 per year	283		1	8/1/93
Exotic species control surcharge on 3-year boat license	\$3	\$5	235		3	1/1/94*
Petroleum tank release cleanup fee 7/1/93		\$.01 per gallon		\$.02 per gallon	341	1 9
Petroleum inspection fee	0	\$.85/1,000 gallons	369		72	7/1/93
Game and Fish						
Non-resident fish house fee annual	\$21.50	\$25	172		56	7/1/93
7-day consecutive	0	\$14				
Duplicate licensing fees for big game	0	\$5	231		27	5/18/93
all other game/fish licenses	0	\$2				
Government						
County recorders surcharge on various filings of real estate documents	\$2	\$4.50	192		95	7/1/93
filing fee for Torrens property	\$2	\$4.50	192		99	7/1/93
State agency/political subdivision data privacy law opinion	0	\$200 per request	192		38	7/1/93
Driver's license and I.D. cards data requests	0	\$.50†	266 326		25 3	7/1/93
Motor vehicle registration data requests	0	\$.50†	266 326	11	17 2	7/1/93
Office of the Secretary of State serving foreign corporation	\$35	\$50	369		113	7/1/93
trademark renewals	\$22	\$25	369		117	7/1/93
filing various corporate documents 7/1/93		\$35	\$50	369	116	116
UCC security interest filings	\$7	\$15	369		118	7/1/93
UCC searches	\$7 or \$10	\$15	369		122, 125	7/1/93
filing lien notices	\$10	\$15	369		124	7/1/93

*—Fee scheduled to sunset on Dec. 31, 1996.

†—A 25-cent fee is contained in two separate bills, bringing the total to 50 cents.

‡—Special Session

	Current fee	New fee	Chapter	Article	Section	Effective date
Health						
Hospital surcharge	1.4% of patient revenues	1.56% of patient revenues	‡SS: 1	5	14	7/1/94
Nursing home surcharge per bed	\$535	\$620 FY'94 \$625 FY'95	‡SS:1	5	11	7/1/94 7/1/95
Lead inspector licensing fee	0	\$50 per year	286		32	8/1/93
Asbestos removal project permit fee	0	\$35	303		13	7/1/93
Housing						
Mobile home installer licensing fee	0	\$60 per year	9			3/27/93
Building contractor/residential remodeler duplicate licensing fee	0	\$25	245		17	8/1/93
Law						
Petty misdemeanor surcharge	\$5	\$11	326	12	7	7/1/93
Appellate court filing fee	\$200	\$250	192		94	7/1/93
District Court filing fee for plaintiff/defendant in civil suit	\$110	\$122	192		92	7/1/93
fee for a jury trial	\$30	\$75	192		92	7/1/93
Conciliation Court filing fee for cases under \$2,000	\$13	\$15	192		93	7/1/93
filing fee for cases over \$2,000	\$13	\$25	192		93	7/1/93
Transportation						
Motorcycle endorsement initial	\$15	\$16	166			8/1/93
renewal	\$12	\$13	166			8/1/93
Driver's license Class C	\$15	\$18.50	266		21	7/1/93
all classes		\$3.50 increase	266		21	7/1/93
State I.D. card	\$9	\$12.50	266		21	7/1/93
State I.D. card (over 65)	\$4.50	\$9.25	266		21	7/1/93
Copy of accident report	0	\$5	351		28	8/1/93
Off-road motorcycle registration 3-year fee	0	\$30	311	1	2	7/1/93
Off-road vehicle registration 3-year fee	0	\$30	311	2	2	7/1/93



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation funding

A \$2.3 billion transportation finance omnibus bill has been approved by the Legislature and the governor.

The bill appropriates money for the 1994-1995 biennium to fund state agencies that deal with transportation and safety.

The majority of money appropriated in the bill will go to the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT), which will receive more than \$2.07 billion of the \$2.3 billion total. Other agencies funded by the bill include the Regional Transit Board (\$60.7 million), the Department of Public Safety (\$208

million) and the Transportation Regulation Board (\$1.4 million).

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon). (HF1709*/SF1251/CH266)

The following are a few of the bill's provisions:

Light rail transit

The Minnesota Department of Transportation budget includes \$200,000 from the general fund to plan and design a light rail system for the Twin Cities. The \$200,000 matches the amount of money the state has received from the federal government for a light rail system. But the bill also specifies that this money cannot be spent unless Hennepin and

Ramsey counties match that amount with pledges of \$400,000 and \$200,000 respectively. (HF1709*/SF1251/CH266, Section 2) (See *Light rail transit*, page 72.)

Stone Arch Bridge

Last year, the Legislature ordered the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) to purchase the J.J. Hill Stone Arch Bridge from Hennepin County for \$1,001 so the bridge could be used as a hiking and biking path to complete the St. Anthony Falls Heritage Trail.

This year, the Legislature called on MnDOT to prohibit through its own rules motorized traffic on the bridge except when needed for maintenance, for people with disabilities,

and for “a low-speed, motorized, rubber-tire bus that crosses the bridge not more than 10 times a day.”

The bus, or trolley, is expected to run between the Minneapolis Convention Center and the many businesses in the St. Anthony Falls area across the river.

MnDOT recently received a \$2.1 million grant from the federal government to help finance the renovation of the bridge, which was completed in 1883. The Minneapolis Community Development Association and the St. Anthony Falls Heritage Preservation Board contributed a total of \$600,000 for the renovation.

It is hoped that the bridge, which spans the Mississippi River between downtown Minneapolis and the historic early flour mill area of St. Anthony Falls, will reopen by the Fourth of July in 1994.

The author of these provisions originally was concerned that the structure, which has been designated as a national civil engineering landmark, would be used for light rail transit by Hennepin County. (HF1709*/SF1251/CH266, Section 13)

International airport

The Piney-Pine Creek Border Airport, which straddles the U.S.-Canadian border, will get \$385,000 from the state airports fund in the next biennium for construction projects and maintenance. (HF1709*/SF1251/CH266, Section 2)

Driver's license fee increase

Fees for obtaining or renewing a state ID card and all classifications of Minnesota drivers' licenses will be increased by \$3.50, effective July 1, 1993. For the most common Class C drivers license, the fee will now be \$18.50 — up from \$15.

Much of the extra money generated will be retained by county agents under contract by the Department of Public Safety to sell the cards to the public.

Those agents currently receive only \$1 each time they issue a license or ID card, an amount that has been in place for more than a decade. (HF1709*/SF1251/CH266, Sections 21, 22)

Updating criminal records

The state is more than a year behind in entering conviction and sentencing data onto its computer system, say state officials, which means judges sometimes sentence offenders without knowing their true criminal history.

To help remedy the problem, searching the public records the Department of Public Safety maintains on driver's license and ID card applicants will cost 50 cents. The money generated by this surcharge will go toward updating the state's computerized criminal history database at the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. A 25-cent surcharge is contained in two separate bills, bringing the total to 50 cents. These fees became effective July 1, 1993. (HF1709*/SF1251/CH266, Section 25) (HF1585*/SF919/CH326, Article 11, Sections 2, 3)

Criminal policy group

As part of the effort to improve the state's criminal justice system, the bill establishes a “criminal and juvenile information policy group” to study the system and make recommendations.

The focus of the group will be to study and recommend a better way for managing criminal and juvenile information so it can be obtained on a statewide basis.

The group will be composed of the commissioners of the DPS and the Department of Corrections, the state court administrator, and the chair of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission. (HF1709*/SF1251/CH266, Section 33)

Tamperproof licenses, IDs

Beginning Jan. 1, 1994, Minnesota drivers' licenses will have a new look.

A new law authorizes the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to produce high-technology drivers' licenses and state ID cards to make them harder to alter and use for committing check fraud and other crimes.

Prototypes already examined by the DPS include features found on newer bank cards and credit cards such as bar codes and magnetic strips, which could securely encode the name, address, and license number of the license holder, said Pierre Carpenter of the DPS. Retailers and others wanting to verify that a license offered as identification was not altered or stolen could read the encoded information with the scanners they currently use to read credit cards.

A faint hologram may also be incorporated into the front of the new licenses, which would reveal any attempt to alter information embossed on the card, Carpenter said. Incorporating any of these new technologies, he said, “would rule out the amateurs” who attempt to alter licenses.

Currently, licenses cost the DPS about 60 cents a piece to produce. The new high-tech licenses will cost only about \$1 more. (HF1709*/SF1251/CH266, Section 23)



A new law gives the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) the final say on where, when, and how any light rail transit (LRT) system will be built in the metropolitan area. But before construction can begin, both the Regional Transit Board and the Metropolitan Council must give their approval.

Similar provisions were included in a measure that was pocket vetoed by the governor last year.

Building an LRT system will require the cooperation of a number of governmental agencies, including MnDOT, the Regional Transit Board, the Metropolitan Council, and various metropolitan-area regional railroad authorities.

Before MnDOT can begin construction or spend any money on LRT, the Regional Transit Board must adopt a regional LRT plan. The final LRT plan approved by MnDOT must conform to the adopted regional plan.

But before any ground is broken, a preliminary design plan must be developed, and public hearings must be held to discuss such plans. The preliminary design plan must then be approved by the local government where the proposed LRT system will be located. Should it be voted down, the plan would then be referred to the Metropolitan Council for a hearing. Previously, preliminary plans rejected by a local government were referred to the Regional Transit Board.

The Metropolitan Council has the authority to amend a preliminary plan, after receiving input from interested parties. The council has the same authority to review — and amend — any final design plans a local government rejects.

Both the preliminary and the final LRT design plan must have the approval of the Metropolitan Council. Previously, the council had authority only to “comment on” the plans.

MnDOT must also submit any final design plans to the Regional Transit Board. Construction cannot proceed without the board's approval.

Also included in the new law is an “alternatives analysis” study and a draft environmen-

tal impact statement to be jointly prepared by MnDOT and regional rail authorities affected by an LRT proposal. Gov. Arne Carlson cited the absence of such a study as a reason for vetoing the 1992 LRT bill.

The alternative analysis is required before the state can apply for federal funding for LRT.

Finally, a dispute resolution process has been established, with the grievances of parties affected by LRT plans or proposals to be heard by the Metropolitan Council. The council must establish a quasi-judicial process by July 1, 1993, to ensure the “prompt and speedy resolution” of any disputes. (See *Transportation funding—Light rail transit, page 71.*)

The proposal, effective July 1, 1993, was sponsored by Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) and Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls). (HF403/SF414*/CH353)

Transit planning

(See Vetoed Bills, page 80)



Regulating off-road motorcycles

Motorized dirt bike owners will have to pay \$10 a year to license their off-road motorcycles under a new law.

Currently, “off-highway motorcycles” are not required to be registered and are not regulated by the state.

The measure will regulate the motorbikes in much the same way “all-terrain vehicles” are regulated and will establish a three-year registration fee of \$30.

All funds from the fees will be deposited in a newly created account within the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The funds will, in part, be used to acquire and develop off-highway motorcycle trails. A total of \$381,000 will be allocated to the DNR for the biennium and the department is authorized to hire two more employees.

The DNR also will develop rules governing the use of off-road motorcycles with respect to game and fish resources, public lands under DNR control, noise levels, and public roads.

No one under age 18 will be allowed to own an off-road motorbike, but they could ride one — provided they wear a helmet. Current law requires the use of a helmet for on-road motorcyclists under the age of 18. All riders must wear safety glasses, regardless of age, and are subject to the state’s DWI laws.

A comprehensive off-highway motorcycle environmental and safety education program — similar to automobile driver’s training — also will be developed by the DNR. The department could charge \$5 for the training. Beginning Jan. 1, 1995, off-road bikers under age 16 must complete the course before operating an off-road motorbike.

Kids as young as 12 may ride motor bikes on public lands, with some restrictions, if accompanied by an off-road biker who is at least 18 years old.

Failure to meet the requirements of the new law becomes a misdemeanor offense.

Local units of government will regulate the use of off-highway motorcycles within their jurisdiction, but may not impose additional fees, and cannot require that an operator have a driver’s license. Local governments could also designate trails for “off-highway” motorcycles.

The DNR will need to submit a report to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1995, regarding the number of registered off-road motorcycles and their growth patterns in Minnesota.

Similarly, the bill will regulate “off-road” vehicles in much the same way, for the same licensure fee. Such a motorized vehicle is described as one that is “capable of cross-country travel on natural terrain without benefit of a road or a trail.” For these purposes, the DNR will get one additional employee and an additional \$274,000.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. John Dorn (DFL-Mankato) and Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). Most provisions are effective July 1, 1993. (HF519*/SF184/CH311)



Auto title branding

A new system of classifying motor vehicle titles took effect June 5, 1993, to make auto buyers more aware of a vehicle’s accident history.

The new title categories seek to create a more revealing record to indicate whether a car, light truck, or van was damaged in a major accident and later repaired.

Vehicles considered totaled by insurance standards that are later rebuilt will carry a “salvage” or “prior salvage” brand on all subsequent titles, even if the vehicle has previously been registered in another state.

The move should help curb the state’s reputation as a title-cleansing destination,

where accident-damaged cars can be brought from other states for repair and later resold with an unblemished title issued by the state of Minnesota.

The state Office of the Attorney General’s Consumer Division estimates that at least 11,000 wrecks were brought into Minnesota for re-assembly and resale in 1991 .

Current laws were adequate to identify accident-damaged Minnesota vehicles, but provided a loophole for cars coming from other states, said Consumer Division Manager Doug Blanke.

Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton) and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park), were the chief authors of the proposal. (HF51*/SF41/CH93)

Driver’s license revocation

A resolution opposing the revocation of drivers’ licenses for drug-related crimes has been approved by the Legislature.

The resolution was passed in response to a 1991 federal highway law that reduces funding to states that don’t do one of two things: adopt a license-revocation policy for drug-related crimes, or pass a formal resolution stating opposition to that policy.

Because lawmakers beat the April 1, 1993, deadline specified in the federal law, the state won’t lose about 5 percent of its federal funds, according to the Department of Transportation.

House sponsor Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) said the issue was partly one of “states’ rights” and objected to what he said was the improper infringement by the federal government in state matters.

The state’s current policy is to avoid taking away drivers’ licenses for crimes unless the offense is “motor-vehicle related,” said Katherine Burke Moore of the Department of Public Safety. She added that 22 other states have filed opposition to the federal law.

The Legislature has allowed Minnesota judges the discretion to suspend the drivers’ licenses of minors convicted of drug-related offenses.

The resolution was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake). (HF6/SF12*/R1)

Omnibus DWI bill

(See Crime, page 17)

**Omnibus crime bill—
Juvenile traffic offenses**

(See Crime, page 14)

Keeping kids in car seats

(See Children, page 10)

Anti-car theft

(See Vetoed Bills, page 80)



Armored car permits

All armored car operators in Minnesota will be required to obtain a permit from the state by Feb. 28, 1994.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul), the new law also stipulates that in order to receive a permit, armored car companies must first prove to the state that they carry insurance to cover a loss of at least \$300,000.

The new law does not affect those citizens who feel comfortable driving around town with their own sacks of cash or jewelry stashed in glove compartments or under car seats. "No permit is required of a private carrier shipping its own items of extraordinary value," the bill states.

The law, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy), became effective May 15, 1993. (HF858/SF902*/CH213)

Bus driver exams

Bus drivers who have been proven medically fit to operate buses under federal law won't have to take another physical exam to prove their fitness to drive school buses in Minnesota.

Only "minor differences" exist between the federal rules to certify drivers and the rules of the state Department of Public Safety (DPS), said Maj. Glenn Gramse of the Minnesota State Patrol. The new law exempts drivers who have been federally certified in the preceding two years from having to have another medical exam to prove to the DPS that they are fit to drive school buses in the state.

The new law became effective April 29, 1993.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Dave Gruenes (IR-St. Cloud) and Sen. Terry Johnston (IR-Prior Lake). (HF469*/SF1389/CH57)



Yielding to merging buses

Beginning Aug. 1, 1993, drivers in the right-hand lane will be required to yield to a bus pulling away from a bus stop or a shoulder.

The purpose of the new law is to make traveling by bus a little bit faster, and, therefore, a more attractive choice for commuters, said Dick Borson, a legislative liaison for the Minnesota Department of Transportation.

The bill, sponsored Rep. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield), also prohibits drivers from parking in marked bus stops used by buses transporting handicapped people. The Senate sponsor was Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls). (HF1122*/SF1142/CH83)



Disabled person on board

The five-member Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) must include a person with a disability who uses the MTC's transit services, under a new law passed this legislative session.

The law also requires the Regional Transit Board, which appoints members to the MTC, to consider nominations made by the Minnesota Council on Disability.

Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the proposal.

The law becomes effective as soon as the single at-large position on the commission becomes vacant. (HF1720*/SF269/CH119)

Omnibus crime bill—Bus cops

(See Crime, page 14)

Alternative bus fuel

(See Energy, page 29)

High-speed bus study

(See Vetoed Bills, page 81)



Parking posses

More Minnesota cities can now establish citizen parking patrols to tag vehicles illegally parked in handicapped-only spaces.

Lawmakers last year authorized the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth to establish such "parking posses." The new law, sponsored in the House by Rep. Alice Seagren (IR-Bloomington), gives the same authority to "second class" cities, or those with populations between 20,000 and 100,000 residents. That includes 29 metropolitan-area suburbs and the cities of Austin, Mankato, Moorhead, Rochester, St. Cloud, and Winoona.

Supporters have said that police officers often consider parking enforcement a low priority and that citizen patrols would help ensure that handicapped spaces are properly used. The fine for illegally parking in a handicapped-only zone currently is between \$100 and \$200.

This year, Minneapolis' two trained volunteers had issued a total of 20 citations through May 15, 1993.

The law, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. William Belanger (IR-Bloomington), became effective May 14, 1993. (HF874*/SF837/CH130)



Minnesota toll roads

Minnesota motorists could be paying to travel over a river or through the woods, under a new law that permits toll road and bridge construction in the state after Aug. 1, 1993.

The law does not designate any existing or proposed roadways for inclusion in a possible tollway system.

The measure will allow a public or private group to build, maintain, and operate toll facilities and authorizes any such group to seek federal matching funds for construction.

Local governments will have the power to veto a proposed toll facility within their jurisdiction, and the Minnesota Department of Transportation will have the final word on any proposed project. Tollways within the seven-county Twin Cities area will require approval of the Metropolitan Council before they can be built.

Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) and Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake) are the chief authors of the proposal. They have said the law will provide a new funding alternative for Minnesota highway projects. (HF1366/SF1184*/CH211)



New highway names

Portions of two Minnesota highways will be renamed beginning Aug. 1, 1993, under a law passed this legislative session.

Highway 330, near Lamberton, Minn., and passing through the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station, will become the "Wally Nelson Memorial Highway." Nelson was superintendent of the experiment station from 1959 until his retirement this year.

Also, a portion of Highway 71 near Jackson, Minn., will be named the "B. E. Grottum Memorial Highway." Grottum was a state senator from Jackson County from 1947 to 1953. He died in 1987 at the age of 94.

The bill instructs the state Department of Transportation to construct and erect signs informing drivers of the designated stretches of blacktop.

Rep. Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) sponsored the proposal. (HF111*/SF128/CH39)

Speed limits

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

Bonding bill—Sewer separation

(See Bonding, page 6)

Wildlife artist honored

(See Local Government, page 65)



Walk/Don't walk

Minnesota law was unclear as to whether pedestrians in the middle of the crosswalk when the "don't walk" sign starts flashing should stop in their tracks or continue on to the other side.

When that fact came to the attention of Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) fol-

lowing a pedestrian fatality, he decided to clarify state law on the crosswalk right-of-way.

The new law specifies that a pedestrian who enters an intersection or crosswalk when the "walk" light is steady "is lawfully within the intersection and, when in a crosswalk, is lawfully within the crosswalk" even if the "don't walk" signal begins to flash. That means the pedestrian must be given the right-of-way by all vehicles.

The law is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF113*/SF148/CH115)

Lights for loading

A single amber warning light can be mounted on Minnesota garbage trucks beginning Aug. 1, 1993, under a new law passed this legislative session.

The law stipulates that the warning light can only be turned on when a truck is stopped to collect garbage or when it is traveling at least 10 miles per hour below the speed limit and is moving between garbage collection sites.

The law was needed because colored lights as such are generally prohibited unless they are on tow trucks or road maintenance vehicles.

The bill was sponsored Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing). (HF1001/SF1221*/CH281)

Omnibus tax bill—Tax exempt purchases

(See Taxes, page 68)

Implements of husbandry

(See Agriculture, page 3)

Expanding the ethanol market

(See Agriculture, page 2)

Alternative fuel development

(See Energy, page 29)

Cleaner air

(See Energy, page 29)

VETERANS

Vets' homes decide residency

The board overseeing veterans' homes will have the authority to decide residency when determining admission eligibility.

To be admitted to a veterans' home, veterans must have served in a Minnesota military unit or have been a resident of the state. The new law gives the board the power to define "resident."

Spouses of eligible veterans who are 55 years of age or older also are allowed to seek admission to veterans' homes, and the new definition must apply to them.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing). It is effective Aug. 1, 1993. (HF1273/SF1006*/CH103)

Bonding bill—Veterans Homes Board

(See Bonding, page 7)



Vets' home in Fergus

A veterans' home will be established in Fergus Falls, Minn., if federal funds can be secured for the project.

The facility, which would have a minimum of 60 beds, must be purchased or built with federal dollars making up 65 percent of the cost. The remaining 35 percent must come from nonstate sources such as local public or private organizations.

Upon request, the state Department of Human Services would have to arrange for utility, kitchen, laundry, and other support services for the new veterans' home.

The 1993 Legislative Session marked the 11th consecutive session that bill sponsor Rep. Bob Anderson (DFL-Ottertail) has tried to secure a veterans' home for Fergus Falls. His bill (HF794) was incorporated into the Health and Human Services Finance omnibus bill authored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1)



Grants for vets

A total of \$300,000 for the biennium has been marked to fund state technical college scholarships for certain Persian Gulf vets.

The grants will be \$500 per year for veterans with GI bill benefits or \$1,000 per year for vets without GI bill benefits.

The Technical College System estimates that up to 400 students could be served by the grants.

To qualify, a veteran must have served in active military service between Aug. 1, 1990, and Feb. 27, 1992, and must be eligible for the Southwest Asia Service Medal as a result of their service.

Additionally, veterans must have been a Minnesota resident for at least a year before their induction, and must have been honorably discharged.

The grants will be available to veterans who enroll in a state technical college by July 1, 1995. Grant awards are based on full-time enrollment, and while they may be prorated for less than full-time, a vet must take a minimum of six credits per quarter.

Originally contained in HF56 in the House, the grant program was incorporated into the Higher Education omnibus bill sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2, Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 3; Article 8, Section 1)



POWs get free license plates

After Aug. 1, 1993, former prisoners of war (POWs) will get a special salute by not having to pay for license plates, motor vehicle registration fees, and annual tab renewal costs.

Former POWs can now receive specially designed license plates recognizing their unique service, but must pay for them and other costs associated with licenses. All such costs will be eliminated.

Surviving spouses of POWs can also receive the free special plates as well, but must pay the motor vehicle registration fees.

There are about 800 former POWs living

in Minnesota, the majority of whom served in World War II. Their average age is 72.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy). (HF327*/SF88/CH214)

A 7-foot nurse

A 7-foot statue of a nurse to honor women who have served in the military will stand in the atrium of the Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

A \$50,000 appropriation to the Marine Corps Coordinating Council to fund the project is included in an omnibus spending bill approved by the Legislature.

Eight U.S. servicewomen were killed in Vietnam and nearly a quarter million now serve in the military. Funding for the measure was available July 1, 1993.

The original bill (HF1552) calling for the statue was sponsored by Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby), whose mother was an Army nurse.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369, Section 12, Subdivision 6h)

Vetoed Bills

Bills the governor vetoed: 30

Editor's Note: A total of 375 bills and four resolutions were passed by the 1993 Legislature and considered by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The governor vetoed 26 chapters, and line-item vetoed appropriations from three more chapters. One additional appropriation was line-item vetoed from a bill approved during the Special Session.

The summaries in this section give brief descriptions of each bill vetoed by the governor and some of the reasons for his actions.

The bills are arranged numerically according to chapter number.

Once a bill has passed both the House and the Senate in identical form, it is sent to the governor for consideration. The governor has several options when considering a bill. The governor can:

- sign the bill and it will become law;
- veto the bill; or
- line-item veto individual items within an appropriations bill.

If a bill was passed by the Legislature and presented to the governor before the final three days of the session in an even-numbered year, the bill will become law unless the governor vetoes it by returning it to the Legislature within three days. The governor normally signs the bills and files them with the secretary of state, but his signature is not required.

Bills vetoed by the governor are returned to the body where they originated and the House and Senate may attempt to override.

A two-thirds vote in each house is needed to override a veto (90 votes in the House and 45 votes in the Senate).

Only on appropriations bills can the governor exercise the line-item veto authority. This option allows the governor to eliminate the appropriation items to which he/she objects. As with all vetoes, the governor must include a statement listing the reasons for the veto with the returned bill.

Credit union expansion

Legislation that would have further expanded the allowable activity of credit unions was vetoed April 15 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

In addition, the measure would have allowed credit unions to bid for deposits from non-members. In 1985 and 1991, the Legislature also expanded allowable credit union activities.

"I am uncomfortable with this progression and base my veto of this bill on the principle of fairness and my concern for the continued survival and growth of small community banks who would be adversely affected by this legislation," wrote Carlson in his veto message. "I am not convinced that yet another competitive advantage for credit unions is appropriate at this time.

"I believe that Minnesota consumers are best served by having both a strong credit union industry and a healthy bank system. State policymakers should avoid actions that upset the competitive balance between the two financial institutions."

Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake) sponsored the proposal. (HF296*/SF276/CH28)



Protecting railworkers

A bill that would have protected railworkers' jobs following a merger or an acquisition of their company was vetoed May 13 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The measure would have given employees of a rail line which is purchased by another company hiring preference with the new company. Officials of the divesting company and union representatives would have been directed to develop a list of affected employees eligible as new hires by the acquiring company.

"Once again, the Legislature has produced a bill which may harm rural Minnesota and is of questionable constitutionality," wrote Carlson. "This measure is identical to one I pocket vetoed at the end of the 1992 session."

Carlson said he has asked Sen. Dean Johnson (IR-Willmar) to work with the affected parties to seek a compromise for the 1994

legislative session.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake). (HF700/SF645*/CH133)

Crane operators' council

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a bill May 13 that would have created statewide licensing standards for crane operators.

He said the list of state licensing boards already is too long and urged lawmakers to instead examine Minnesota's existing occupational licensing regulations.

Additionally, he said adequate safeguards already are in place regarding crane operations without adding a new "bureaucracy" and that he will direct the state Department of Labor and Industry to help create more apprenticeship opportunities for training crane operators.

Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls) sponsored the bill. (HF998/SF952*/CH134)



Workers' comp bill

A bill which would have allowed injured employees who received benefits prior to the enactment of last year's workers' compensation reform law to get the same cost of living adjustments they received prior to the 1992 change was vetoed May 13 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The 1992 law lowered the so-called "escalator" adjustments to 4 percent yearly. But the vetoed proposal would have allowed workers injured between Oct. 1, 1977, and Oct. 1, 1992, to get the same 6 percent annual bumps they were getting prior to last fall.

Citing the workers' compensation reform bill approved in 1992, Carlson called this measure "a step backwards."

"This measure would actually increase costs an estimated \$60 million for Minnesota businesses," wrote Carlson. "The effects of the 1992 Legislature appear to have been forgotten by the 1993 Legislature. . . . We need to

finish the job we began last year.”

The vetoed bill was authored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton). (HF1022/SF1158*/CH135)



Speed limits

A proposal that would have allowed cities to set slower speed limits on some residential streets ran into a gubernatorial roadblock May 14.

Gov. Arne Carlson said the bill — which would have let local governments impose 25-mile-per-hour speed limits on streets a quarter mile or less in length — conflicts with “sound engineering and traffic safety policy.”

In his veto message, Carlson said he concurred with opposition to the bill by the state Department of Transportation and the League of Minnesota Cities.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton). (HF1398*/SF1264/CH140)

Omnibus tax bill

The governor vetoed the omnibus tax bill (HF1735) May 10, saying that the bill added “significant complication to an already overly complicated property tax system,” and that it was “needlessly hostile to job development.”

The proposal contained no major tax increases, which the governor recognized as “positive.”

But Carlson did object to a lowering of the state’s budget reserve to \$360 million, which the bill would have done.

Many of the bill’s provisions — including one that would allow the city of St. Paul to raise its sales tax a half cent — were resurrected in another proposal (HF427) that was signed by the governor.

The vetoed tax bill was sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) and Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook). (HF1735*/SF408/CH153)



Great Lakes protection

Minnesota’s final contribution into an eight-state consortium organized to improve water quality in Lake Superior and the rest of the Great Lakes has been line-item vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

Carlson, who included the \$500,000 payment to the Great Lakes Protection Fund in his budget recommendations in January, stripped the appropriation from the omnibus environmental bill May 13.

The fund was established in 1989 by governors in the eight states bordering the five big lakes to provide an ongoing revenue source to reduce toxic pollution and boost environmental monitoring in the Great Lakes region.

Among the projects financed by the fund — now underway or planned — are an inventory of toxic air emissions around the Great Lakes and a study determining the impact of eating contaminated fish and the effect of toxics on aquatic life.

The other line-item spending vetoes were: \$228,000 for water and soil conservation grants to landowners in state forests; \$72,000 for second-year funding to the Voyageur’s Park Citizens’ Council; and \$180,000 for equipment and training costs for the Metropolitan Council to operate a high-tech computer program to monitor groundwater supplies in the Twin Cities.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Dave Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). (HF1737/SF1570*/CH172)

Campaign finance reform I

A bill making the biggest changes to Minnesota’s campaign finance laws in 20 years was vetoed by the governor May 11.

But the veto was short-lived. A similar bill was repassed by the Legislature in the waning days of session when it was added to a minor election bill (HF201).

The original reform bill (HF163) was vetoed because, for one thing, it did not “create a means by which a candidate can respond to being targeted by special interest independent expenditures,” Carlson wrote in his veto message. Those expenditures often come in the form of last-minute “attack ad” campaigns.

The revised campaign finance bill includes public financing and raises campaign spending limits for candidates to respond to such expenditures.

The original bill vetoed by Carlson was sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville). (HF163*/SF152/CH173)

Proposed land sale

The governor vetoed a bill May 14 that would have allowed Hubbard, Sherburne, and Stearns counties to sell tax-forfeited lands that border public waters.

The governor said he vetoed the bill because Hubbard County did not follow the procedure set forth in state law governing the process to dispose of tax-forfeited land adjacent to public waters. The law requires that when a jurisdiction desires to sell such land it must submit a proposal to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), which shall then seek approval from the Legislature.

While Sherburne and Stearns counties followed the procedure, the governor’s message states that Hubbard County never presented its proposal to the DNR. His veto message states that “it is in the best interest of the resources and the people of Minnesota to allow sound policy to work as intended. This veto is intended to deliver that message.”

The provisions relating to the sale of lands in Stearns and Sherburne counties were later added to HF947, and became law. (HF543*/SF388/CH308)

The vetoed bill was sponsored by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) and Sen. Dan Stevens (IR-Mora). (HF947*/SF896/CH174)

Economic development funding I

Saying it was \$26 million over budget, Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed the economic development bill that would have appropriated money to fund a variety of state and semi-state agencies.

But the identical measure, minus four line-item vetoes, was later approved. (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369)

In his May 14 veto message, Carlson said the bill “contributes to the overall \$140 million imbalance we face in the waning days of this session.” On the following day, the Senate failed by one vote to override the veto.

The bill (SF1613) designated more than \$380 million to fund such state and quasi-

state agencies such as the departments of Trade and Economic Development, Jobs and Training, Public Service, and Commerce. Also to be funded were the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, Minnesota Technology Inc., and the Office of the Secretary of State.

The bill also included funding for some new programs and projects such as the Labor Interpretive Center, slated to be built in downtown St. Paul, and the Youth Entrepreneurship Education Program, designed to encourage high school students to get on-the-job training in trades and professions.

The vetoed proposal was sponsored by Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF1741/SF1613*/CH193)

Gender balancing fire council

A bill which would have extended the existence of the Minnesota Advisory Council on Fire Protection Systems and required its membership to be gender balanced was vetoed by the governor May 14.

"I am saddened that the issue of gender balance keeps appearing in various sections of various bills," the governor wrote in his veto message. "My position is clear: Appointments are based on merit, not quotas."

The bill would have prevented the governor, who appoints eight of the council's 10 members, from appointing more than four members of one gender "unless there are no qualified persons of the underrepresented gender."

The two permanent members of the council are the commissioners of the departments of Public Safety and Labor and Industry.

The vetoed bill also would have extended the expiration date of the council from June 30, 1993, to June 30, 1995.

The governor has vowed to work with the Department of Public Safety and the State Fire Marshal "to continue the valuable work of the present council."

Rep. Geri Evans (DFL-New Brighton) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) sponsored the bill. (HF888/SF361*/CH198)



Human services omnibus bill

A total of \$4.4 billion was allocated by the Legislature to pay for health and human services programs in Minnesota during the 1994-95 biennium, but the governor vetoed the proposal.

"This bill contains many fine provisions," Carlson wrote in his veto message. "However, as of [May 17] the aggregate result of appropriations bills passed guarantees that the state will have to borrow its way to a balanced budget," he said.

The governor said he would be "happy to reconsider" the bill if the Legislature establishes a minimum of a \$400 million budget reserve or gives him the power to "unallot," or trim appropriations to balance the budget.

After a compromise was struck, an identical funding bill was passed during the May 27 Special Session and signed by the governor. (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1)

The vetoed bill was authored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (HF1751/SF1496*/CH225)



Affordable housing barriers

A bill aimed at eliminating barriers to the development of low-income housing in the wealthier suburbs was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson on May 18. Carlson said in his veto message that the bill was "unacceptable" and he did not believe it would achieve the ideals that inspired it.

Carlson questioned the bill's priorities, saying it required the Metropolitan Council to focus on communities with the least amount of affordable housing, without regard to whether those communities also had jobs. Carlson said he would demonstrate his commitment to affordable housing by appointing a blue ribbon task force to study the issue over the next several months. The task force's findings will be reported in January 1994 so that affordable housing legislation can be passed during the 1994 session, the governor said.

Another section of the vetoed bill called for the creation of a state advisory council on metropolitan governance, which would advise the Legislature on the future role of the

Metropolitan Council. (This section later became law, as a part of HF427*/SF585/CH375, Article 17, Section 25).

In his veto message, Carlson said that HF671 did not require the advisory council on the Metropolitan Council to be balanced, "leaving open the possibility of a report driven by party politics."

The bill was authored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton). (HF671*/SF529/CH234)

'Tax-the-rich' plan

A last-ditch effort to increase income taxes on Minnesota's wealthiest citizens was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson May 19.

The tax hike was added as an amendment to a minor tax bill (HF443) making technical legal changes.

The plan would have increased the income tax rate on 35,000 Minnesota taxpayers by 1.5 percent. It would have raised \$227 million over the next biennium, which would have been used for statewide property tax relief and school funding.

Families making more than \$180,000 per year, and single people with \$90,000 incomes, would have been affected.

Wealthy taxpayers, Carlson wrote in his veto message, have already been hit with income tax hikes.

"I will not accept a tax increase on the already overburdened taxpayers in Minnesota," he wrote.

Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston) and Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the proposal. (HF443*/SF607/CH262)



'Redundant' school bill

Gov. Arne Carlson May 19 vetoed a measure that would have allowed for limited work for a school district by a school board member.

The measure would have set a \$5,000 cap on salary earned by a school board member while under hire to the district and would have required unanimous approval for the contract by other members of the school board.

While saying he supports the intent of the bill, Carlson said identical language for the vetoed proposal is contained in the omnibus K-12 education bill which he signed May 17.

“Since this language is already in law, I see no reason to enact the same language again,” he wrote in his veto message. “This is redundant and unnecessary.”

Rep. Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota) sponsored the bill. (HF571*/SF511/CH264)

Higher education

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a \$2 billion spending bill for the state’s public higher education systems designed to hold tuition increases to between 3 percent and 5 percent.

The governor said the measure, which retains a merger of three public higher education systems, is part of excessive spending plans approved by the Legislature that will force the state to borrow money to pay its bills.

Along with a spending plan that averted possible large tuition increases, the vetoed bill created a 10-member joint legislative panel to study the merger.

It also boosted financial aid for students, but changed the formula to determine the grants they receive which critics argued was skewed in favor of those attending private colleges.

An identical proposal was passed during the May 27 Special Session and signed by the governor. (Special Session: HFnone/SF2*/CH2)

The vetoed bill was sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF1727/SF1407*/CH290)



Transit planning

A bill that would have instructed planning agencies to consider the impact new metropolitan area highway projects would have on the economically deprived (HF623) was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson May 20.

It was the second bill sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) that Carlson vetoed within a week. The other, an affordable housing bill (HF671), was another facet of Orfield’s plan to reduce the economic disparities between the wealthier, job-rich suburbs and the inner cities and inner-ring suburbs where economic opportunities are becoming more scarce.

The version of HF623 that reached the governor had already been considerably weakened from its original form. The bill

directed the Metropolitan Council and Minnesota Department of Transportation to consider two additional factors when developing their transportation plans. The first was whether transportation needs couldn’t be better met — with less cost and environmental impact — by transit improvements rather than highway construction. The second was how the highway project would affect the social and economic isolation of low-income populations from growing economic opportunities in the developing suburban areas.

“This bill represents a classic case of the Legislature micro-managing state agencies,” Carlson wrote in his veto message. He said those agencies were under “extremely capable direction” and didn’t need legislation to tell them how to conduct their business.

Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF623*/SF474/CH294)



Campaign finance reform II

Gov. Arne Carlson signed a revived campaign finance reform bill that was very similar to the original one he vetoed. But he did line-item veto one section of the revived bill May 20.

The big difference between the two bills was a provision that outlined a procedure by which candidates could respond to last-minute “independent expenditures,” which are typically mounted by political action groups.

The governor nixed a section of the bill that gave public money to candidates without requiring them to raise equivalent matching funds. Carlson said in his veto message that such a subsidy would give “an additional \$1.6 to \$3.5 million of public funds to be paid to politicians.

“The public would be outraged at this abuse of public funds,” he wrote.

The revised campaign finance bill outlines the procedure by which candidates can respond to such independent expenditures.

The revised bill containing the line-item veto of funding for independent expenditures was sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF201*/SF189/CH318)

Contract cuts

A bill aimed at cutting up to \$26 million in spending each biennium by reducing the number of private contracts and consultants used by the state was vetoed May 20 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The bill (HF984) would have imposed a 10 percent, across-the board cut on many of the \$1 billion in outside services for which the state contracts each biennium. It also would have set up a new contract oversight board which, among other things, would have made sure those outside services could not be done by state employees.

The governor said instead that he supports a plan by the state Department of Administration to revamp its contracting procedures. The new board, he said, would be unnecessary. Contracting by the state has increased 83 percent in the past five years, according to the Office of the Legislative Auditor.

Carlson said the cuts do not recognize situations where outside contracts are essential to delivering services.

The governor also disagreed with a provision in the bill that called for a change in the way the Senate confirms political appointments.

The effort to revamp the way the state contracts for services was spearheaded by a group of first-term DFLers. The chief authors were Rep. Brian Bergson (DFL-Osseo) and Sen. James Metzger (DFL-South St. Paul). (HF1480/SF306*/CH325)



Anti-car theft

A bill that would have created a new state board to oversee anti-car theft efforts was vetoed May 20 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The proposal would have added a \$1 yearly surcharge to car insurance premiums to pay for driver education programs and coordinate car theft enforcement and prevention activities by local police and sheriff departments.

Carlson said he objected to the provisions establishing another state board, and also opposed the insurance surcharge, labeling it a hidden tax on Minnesota residents.

“I do not agree with asking taxpayers to pay more and hiding the cost in their insurance premiums,” he wrote in his veto message. “In addition, the bill creates yet another state board. I believe we have too many boards already. . . .”

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) and Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington). (HF1247*/SF867/CH331)

Binding arbitration

A proposal to allow the provisions of a new contract negotiated by a newly created bargaining unit to be taken to binding arbitration was vetoed by the governor May 24.

The bill would have applied to both public and private sector contracts.

"I believe that this legislation would remove an important incentive for the parties to carefully negotiate the first contract," Carlson wrote. Such matters are better handled by the employer and employee because of their familiarity with the workplace," Carlson added.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). (HF373*/SF891/CH346)



Grain promotion fees nixed

A bill that would have allowed the state's barley and wheat promotion councils to levy assessments on grain grown outside Minnesota, but sold within the state, was vetoed by the governor May 24.

The bill, intended to boost sales of wheat and barley grown in Minnesota, was designed to counter purchases of Canadian-grown wheat and barley sold in Minnesota.

In-state growers of those crops pay a 1-cent-per-bushel fee to the state promotion councils, which use the money to market their products. Minnesota growers get refunds for the assessments they pay. Under the vetoed bill, out-of-state grain companies, cooperatives, and producers would have been assessed, but wouldn't qualify for the refund.

Carlson wrote in his veto message that the bill not only violated laws of interstate commerce, but also the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). (HF1415*/SF1501/CH348)



High-speed bus study

A bill appropriating \$50,000 to study the feasibility of a high-speed bus system for the metropolitan area was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

"This study would be largely duplicative and an inefficient use of scarce financial resources," the governor wrote in his veto message of May 24.

The governor also cited a number of ongoing studies by the Department of Transportation and other state agencies that he said included an examination of high-speed buses in the metropolitan area.

Had the bill become law, the study would have examined a host of new technologies designed to make traveling by bus a more attractive alternative for commuters, according to House sponsor Rep. Mark Mahon (DFL-Bloomington).

One of the technological tools to have been examined, Mahon said, was a system to ensure that buses always hit the green lights.

Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington) sponsored the Senate proposal. (HF1125/SF811*/CH349)



No gender balancing

A bill designed to bring gender balance to state-appointed boards and councils was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson May 24.

"This is clearly a quota bill," the governor wrote in his veto message. "I strongly believe that appointments must be based on merit. . . . I will continue to make competence the sole basis for all appointments."

The proposal would have required a board with a predominance of one gender to fill its next vacancy with a member of the underrepresented gender. Carlson vetoed a similar bill last year.

Carlson also wrote that his record of appointing women to state agencies and boards was "exemplary."

According to a recent report from the Office of the Secretary of State, of the 732 people appointed during fiscal year 1992, 297 were women and 382 were men. The gender for the remaining 53 was "not specified."

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul). (HF31*/SF17/CH355)

Equal time for unions

A bill that would have required Minnesota businesses to give labor organizations equal time during work hours to respond to an employer meeting intended to discourage employees from voting to unionize was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson May 24.

Violation of this provision would have been an unfair labor practice.

The governor wrote in his veto message that the bill "suffers from several infirmities." Among them, Carlson objected to employers being forced to "in effect, pay for the unionization effort." The bill applied to meetings taking place during the work day.

Carlson also urged lawmakers to "take care to avoid placing an additional burden on our employers in areas that require national uniformity."

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake). (HF349/SF785*/CH359)



Informing union workers

A bill to make it an unfair labor practice for a public or private employer to fail to inform an employee of his/her right to have a union representative present during an investigation or disciplinary interview was vetoed by the governor May 24.

"[The bill] would seriously impede an employer's efforts to conduct an investigation," Gov. Arne Carlson wrote in his veto message. "This issue is more appropriately decided in the negotiation process."

Carlson also stated that any changes made to the Public Employees Labor Relations Act (PELRA) should be done in the context of an overall review of the law to ensure that the "interests of labor, management, and the taxpayer are all appropriately considered."

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing). (HF651/SF544*/CH360)

Environmental reorganization

Saying it contained too many "cumbersome provisions," Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a bill that would have established a task force and a legislative commission to help reorganize the state's environmental agencies and services.

The bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul), outlined six goals to be accomplished by any reorganization plan, including a reduction of air, land, and water pollution and a strategy to prevent environmental degradation. Developing an integrated service system was also a top priority.

Carlson said he is supportive of a legislative review of environmental reorganization proposals, but that many provisions of the vetoed bill would be “untenable to implement.”

Among the state agencies that would have come under review by the task force were the Department of Natural Resources, the Office of Waste Management, and the Environmental Quality Board.

The task force was to have developed a proposal and submitted it to the proposed legislative commission on administrative environmental structure. The commission was then to present a proposal to the 1994 Legislature.

Carlson noted in his May 24 veto message that the Legislature does have the authority to establish a task force to hold meetings on the subject during the interim.

Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the Senate bill. (HF1529*/SF1/CH368)



Economic development funding II

Gov. Arne Carlson signed the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance omnibus bill May 24, but line-item vetoed four appropriation provisions contained in the proposal.

The \$380 million bill funds a variety of state and quasi-state agencies for the 1994-1995 biennium.

Carlson originally vetoed the entire bill May 14, saying it was \$26 million over budget and contributed “to the overall \$140 million imbalance we face in the waning days of this session.”

However, lawmakers repassed the bill on the last day of the regular session and got a pledge from Carlson that he would sign the bill with only limited line-item vetoes. Those vetoes deleted:

- a provision mandating that the state Department of Jobs and Training spend \$100,000 of its \$95 million biennial budget on community-based weatherization programs (Section 5);

- \$2 million for fiscal year 1995 funding of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency’s community rehabilitation fund program (Section 6);
- a provision requiring the Department of Public Service to spend \$610,000 on alternative energy engineering programs (Section 11); and
- language designating that 11 percent of the net proceeds of the Minnesota State Lottery fund the Minnesota State Arts Board (Section 126).

Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int’l Falls) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the final bill signed by the governor. (HF1650*/SF1557/CH369)

NAFTA resolution

Gov. Arne Carlson took the rare step May 17 of vetoing a resolution, nullifying a request that Congress slow the process for ratifying the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Being informal requests, resolutions have no force of law. But Carlson said in his veto message that — contrary to what the Legislature said in approving the resolution — NAFTA will be beneficial to Minnesota and to the nation.

Rep. Pat Beard (DFL-Cottage Grove), the chief author of the resolution, told House members May 13 that NAFTA holds potentially devastating consequences for Minnesota.

NAFTA’s elimination of trade barriers between the United States, Canada, and Mexico may preempt dozens of state programs ranging from workplace safety standards and environmental protection to child labor and food safety laws, critics argued.

The resolution asked Congress to get the treaty off the “fast-track” course to consider the impact it would have on states. About two dozen labor, education, and farm groups backed the resolution, which passed the House on an 83-47 vote May 13.

Carlson said the resolution was “loaded with speculation,” adding that issues surrounding NAFTA are still being negotiated.

Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park) sponsored the measure in the Senate. (HF1519/SF1232*/R4)



No strep throat study

Gov. Arne Carlson signed the \$4.4 billion Health and Human Services omnibus bill, but line-item vetoed a single appropriation.

He vetoed a \$75,000 grant to the World Health Organization for a strep throat study to be conducted at the University of Minnesota. The study called for the examination of “the efficacy of conducting throat cultures for evidence of streptococcal infection in selected symptomatic students.”

Four elementary or secondary schools were to have been targeted, with at least one school located in greater Minnesota and one in a “core city.”

The Health and Human Services omnibus bill was authored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd). (Special Session: HF1*/SF3/CH1, Article 1, Section 3, Subdivision 2)

Bill conversion chart

Bill title	Bill number	Chapter number	Gov's action	Replacement bill	Chapter number	Major differences
Taxes—omnibus bill 7 salaries Articles 1- are technical added at the parliament of	HF1735	153	veto	HF427	375	Bills are virtually identical, except part of Article 5, Section of HF1735 was removed (non-deductibility of wages and in excess of \$1 million). Article 3 of HF427, which provisions, were request of the De-Revenue.
Higher Education Finance—omnibus bill	SF1407	290	veto	Special Session SF2	2	SF2 is identical to SF1407.
Economic Development Infrastructure & Regulation Finance—omnibus bill	SF1613	193	veto	HF1650	369	Bills are identical, except for four line-item vetoes. They are on page 9, lines 12-17; page 10, line 45; page 16, lines 27-38; page 113, lines 11-13. (See Vetoes Bills.)
Health & Human Services Finance—omnibus bill	SF1496	225	veto	Special Session HF1	1	Bills are identical, except for one line-item veto of a strep throat study (Article 1, Sec. 3). (See Vetoes Bills.)
Election campaign & ethics reform—omnibus bill The vetoed the match small Section 37,	HF163	173	veto	HF201	318	Bills are identical, except for Article 2, Sections 17 and 25, which outlined a funding mechanism to counter "independent expenditures." governor line-item appropriation to donors. (Article 2, subdivision 3b). A third bill (SF1) was approved during the Special Session. This bill replaced the vetoed appropriation with one distributed equally among all candidates with no match required.

Living Dead Bills

Editor's Note: While New Laws 1993 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 first year of the two-year spending cycle, those measures remain alive, or viable, for consideration next year.

At the end of the 1993 Session, bills remaining on the various calendars awaiting floor action were returned to the committee of last action, where they will stay unless they are acted upon by the 1994 Legislature.

Bills remaining in conference committees that have not submitted a report upon adjournment of the session return to the body of origin and are set aside temporarily (laid on the table). The conference committees are then disbanded.

Bills that passed one body and not the other remain alive for the second year of the biennium. The house that approved the bill in the first year need not re-pass the bill in the second.

Bills remaining in standing committees at the end of the 1993 Session can be taken up in the second year of the biennium by the committee to which they were last referred.

The Living Dead Bills section includes a selection of bills that remain in limbo during the time between the 1993 and 1994 legislative sessions.



Treaty agreement

A negotiated settlement over hunting and fishing rights between the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians and the state of Minnesota was approved by the Senate on a 40-25 vote, but twice rejected in the House — despite amendments added by opponents to ban gill netting during spawning season.

The negotiated settlement was intended to resolve disputes arising from the Treaty of

1837 between the band and the U.S. government. (SF1619)

Video lottery

Bar owners looking to level the gambling playing field were again denied video lottery machines. The bill was heard in the House, but no vote was taken.

Opponents say the issue is gambling expansion. Proponents say it's about giving small businesses "a chance to compete for the entertainment dollar."

The bill would allow up to 12 video lottery machines per bar, with 22.5 percent of the net revenue returning to the state. Supporters say the issue will resurface next session. (HF122)

Packaging bill

The 20-year old controversy to reduce the amount of packaging material reaching the waste stream was recycled at the Capitol during the 1992 session.

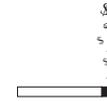
A proposal combining fees and deposits with minimum recyclable content standards met with heavy opposition, and after many amendments and bitter exchanges, the bill ultimately was withdrawn by its author.

"This bill should have been passed 25 years ago," said chief sponsor Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth). "If it had, we wouldn't be in the mess we're in." (HF65)

Video crimes

The House approved a provision to make it a gross misdemeanor to videotape or otherwise record a person (without the consent of the person being recorded) in a "private place." A private place was defined as anywhere someone may reasonably expect to be safe from casual or hostile intrusion or surveillance. The section was removed in conference committee negotiations. (HF1585)

However, if you're in the video piracy business, beware. Penalties for the crime were substantially increased. Anyone caught with more than 65 pirated videos could be sentenced to up to five years in prison and face up to a \$250,000 fine. (SF1036)



Cigarette tax

A nickel-per-pack increase to help pay for a state-run insurance program for those who otherwise would go uninsured (MCHA) was deleted by the House Taxes Committee April 23. The Senate's omnibus tax bill (HF1735) would have boosted the tax 23 cents per pack, but the provision was removed in conference committee negotiations. Even without the boost, Minnesota's cigarette tax ranks among the highest in the nation.



High-speed train

A \$500,000 appropriation to fund the second phase of a study to link the Twin Cities and Chicago with a 300 m.p.h train — via Rochester, LaCrosse, Madison, and Milwaukee — failed to win the approval of the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee April 23. (HF1052)

A \$50,000 high-speed bus study for the metro area did make the legislative cut, but was unable to dodge the governor's veto pen. (HF1125)



Unicameral Legislature

Attempts to reduce the size of the Legislature traditionally go nowhere. The 1993 Legislature upheld that tradition: Nebraska remains the only unicameral body in the nation. (HF17)

Term limits

While the governor came out early in favor of legislative term limits, the Legislature didn't. The governor argued the limits should be included as part of any campaign finance reform bill, but the Legislature disagreed. (HF22, HF27)

Gas tax hike

Proposals ranging from a 5- to 10-cent per gallon hike in the state's gas tax stalled early this session. MnDOT officials said at least a nickel boost was needed at a "bare bones minimum" to fund current projects. (HF324, HF903, HF1521)

High-tech hunting

An attempt to ban infrared tracking devices, billed as units that "silently detect the body heat of game" and "hunt when you can't," won approval from the House Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 16, and then stalled.

Advanced infrared models, which are strapped to trees, photograph the prey and record the date and time to help establish activity patterns. Bill sponsor and deer hunter Rep. Sidney Pauly (IR-Eden Prairie) said, "I like to hunt, but is this hunting?" (HF250)

Mandatory helmets

A move to make 18- to 21-year old motorcyclists wear a helmet was voted down 11-15 by the House Judiciary Committee March 24. Current law mandates helmets for bikers under age 18. (HF319)

Prescriptive pot

An attempt to exempt doctors who prescribe, and patients who use, marijuana from criminal sanctions won approval from the House Health and Human Services Committee, but went up in smoke in the House Judiciary Committee.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), would have removed marijuana and its derivatives from the federal list of "Schedule I" drugs, which have a high potential for abuse.

Supporters, including some with cerebral palsy who say smoking marijuana alleviates their symptoms, said the available synthetic versions of the drug are poorly absorbed by the body and often cause nausea. Opponents argued that loosening the restrictions on the drug — even for valid medical reasons — would make it too easily available and lead to greater abuse. (HF332)



Children's department

In his State of the State address, Gov. Arne Carlson called Minnesota's children his "number one customer." He proposed a department of children and education services, to provide "one-stop shopping," or centralized programs and services, for youth and their families. While other components of the governor's address became law, the new department did not. A section of another law however, does establish a "Children's Cabinet" (HF329)



Voting by fax

The constitutional mantra, "one man, one vote," won't become "one man, one fax" anytime soon.

A move to allow those voters who are out of state, or hospitalized, to vote by fax up to seven days before election day stalled after gaining approval from the House General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Elections Committee. (HF377)

DPS spared

A bill to abolish the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and transfer its components to other state agencies passed the House but stalled in a Senate committee.

House author Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) said the move would save the state \$1.3 million during the next biennium by abolishing more than 60 positions, mostly in management. Opponents acknowledged that the DPS has structural and managerial problems, but argued that it makes sense to keep all safety-related functions of the state in a single department. (HF272)

DPSv survives

A bill to abolish the Department of Public Service was likewise spared elimination. Although a bill to spike the agency (HF981) and transfer its duties elsewhere won approval from the House Governmental Operations Committee, it then stalled.



Transmitting AIDS

A section of the 1993 omnibus crime bill that would have made it a felony to knowingly transmit the AIDS virus to another person was deleted by conference committee members.

Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon), who added the AIDS language to the crime bill on the House floor April 29, said that 24 other states have similar laws making AIDS transmission a crime. Their penalties range from a misdemeanor to a felony. Sviggum's amendment specified up to a five-year prison term and a \$10,000 fine for knowingly transmitting the AIDS virus. (HF1585)

1-900 protection

Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) successfully amended a bill (HF87) on the House floor to prohibit telephone companies from taking legal action to recover unpaid bills resulting from "unauthorized" 1-900 calls.

His amendment would have treated unauthorized 1-900 service charges the same way unlawful gambling debts are treated — as illegal and uncollectible in a court of law. Gutknecht said his intent was to go after "illegitimate services preying on Minnesota consumers." The bill then easily passed the House, but when it was tacked onto another piece of legislation in the session's waning days, the 1-900 language was deleted.

Private jury data

A provision approved by the House as part of the omnibus crime bill would have allowed a judge to keep private the identities of juries and the information contained in their juror questionnaires if the release of such data would jeopardize the safety or property of the juror or the defendant's right to a fair trial. The section was removed during conference committee negotiations.

Court rules, however, permit judges to keep the juror names private in such cases. (HF1585)

Genetic engineering rules

A bill that would have eased regulations on releasing genetically altered organisms into the environment ran out of life.

Firms seeking to do experiments involving release of genetic material would have been exempt from obtaining a state permit, or to file an environmental assessment worksheet if similar clearance was granted by the federal government.

Supporters called Minnesota's regulations of genetic engineering unnecessarily strict, while opponents argued the state needs to retain oversight of the new technology. (HF 634)



Voter's guide

A bill to have the Office of the Secretary of State publish a voter's guide containing information about political candidates and distribute it to each Minnesota household won approval from a House committee and then stalled.

Opponents said it was unnecessary and raised serious questions about having state government disseminate information about political candidates.

Proponents, however, argued such guides would be invaluable in remote areas of greater Minnesota. House sponsor Rep. Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge) estimated the publishing cost at \$500,000. (HF271)

U of M steam plant

The House overwhelmingly passed a bill (HF192) to prohibit the University of Minnesota from expanding or enhancing its coal-fired steam plant on the banks of the Mississippi River.

The bill was aimed at keeping the controversial coal-fired plant from having a negative environmental impact on the Mississippi National River and Recreational Area.

Also included in the measure were provisions relating to steam plant employees and their pensions.

The pension sections survived, later appearing in HF574; the prohibition on steam plant expansion didn't.

Stopped for seat belts

Minnesota law says you have to wear a seat belt or face a \$25 fine, but your car can't be stopped solely to tag you for failing to wear it. A provision to change that — making failure to wear a seat belt a primary offense — was included in the Senate version of HF1178, but later was removed.



Clean, smoke-free air

An attempt to amend Minnesota's Clean Indoor Air Act to include "industrial establishments" and "common areas of apartments" among those places where smoke-free, non-smoking areas are required was extinguished March 23 by the House Health and Human Services Committee. The vote was 11-12. (HF387)

Paint tax

A provision in HF1570 that would have added a 10-cent tax on each gallon of paint sold in Minnesota was eliminated by the House Taxes Committee.

An incentive for property owners (contained in the same bill) to clean up their lead-contaminated buildings also failed to pass.

The proposal would have provided a \$1,000 tax credit to property owners for each lead-contaminated building they clean up.

While no limit was placed on the number of buildings that could be lead-cleansed, the bill called for lead abatement orders to be obtained from the Department of Health before the tax break could be claimed.



Taxing to combat critters

A bill (HF1488) to add a 25-cent surcharge to hunting licenses for small game, deer, moose, elk, and bear to create a special fund within the Department of Agriculture failed to pass.

The fund would have been used to compensate farmers who have been victims of wildlife damage. The department opposed the bill, saying it was an unnecessary cost.

Farmers already receive some funds from the state, but there's no special fund to compensate them.

A \$90,000 appropriation was approved, contained in SF1570, Section 7, Subdivision 4, to pay farmers for livestock damage done by endangered animal species and crops damaged by elk.

Limiting recreation liability

A proposal aimed at relieving resorts, campgrounds, and other recreational areas from the threat of personal injury lawsuits won approval from a House division and then stalled.

The bill would place increased responsibility on individuals to "assume the inherent risks" of recreational activities.

A recreational activity, according to the bill, includes picnicking, exploring caves, nature study, bird watching, hunting, fishing, and camping, among others. (HF887)

Fort Snelling center

A \$2 million environmental interpretive center at Fort Snelling State Park to display both Native American and European history won approval from the House Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 25, but then died.

The current facility at Pike Island cannot accommodate the annual number of park visitors, and the building is flooded regularly.

The facility also would have been used as a trail center for hikers, bikers, and skiers who use the park to reach the 72-mile Minnesota River Valley trail. (HF103)

Premium price gouging?

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) says auto insurance companies are gouging inner city residents by basing a portion of their car insurance premiums on where they live.

His bill (HF619) to halt the so-called "territorial rating" in the seven-county metro area passed a House panel April 2, but only after its key provision prohibiting the territorial rating was removed. The 11-4 vote to delete it largely reflected geographic interests.

Insurers say there are more accidents in the city, and that claims filed by city residents typically cost more compared to those filed by outer-ring suburban residents. The amended bill stalled on the House floor.

(HF619)

Public mug shots

A proposal to make “mug shots” public data passed the Senate 56-2, but not the House, where it remains in the Judiciary committee. Current data privacy law is unclear whether the photos are public or private. Some counties currently release them and some don't. The goal was to create a uniform state policy. (HF206)

Longer bar hours

A bill to allow bars in downtown Minneapolis and along the I-494 strip in Bloomington to serve liquor until 2 a.m. passed a House committee and then stalled.

Proponents said the longer hours would bolster the convention business in the Twin Cities area. Bar owners not included in the one-hour extension said their businesses would be crippled.

Four other states require bars to close at the same time or earlier than in Minnesota. (HF771)



Superior agates

Formed in gas pockets within lava flows more than one billion years ago, some of the finest agates in the country are located in Minnesota. To showcase them, Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) proposed a state interpretive center for rock hounds, to likely be located within Moose Lake State Park in Carleton County. The area is filled with Lake Superior agates.

Murphy's bill would have set aside \$30,000 for an architectural and engineering design for the proposed center. It won approval from the House Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 2, and then stalled. (HF596)

Ski safety

The proposed ski safety act of 1993 (like its predecessor, the ski safety act of 1992) failed to become law.

Supporters said the bill, which outlines the responsibilities of both skiers and ski resort

owners, would go a long way to reduce insurance costs for ski area operators.

The measure secured approval from the House Commerce and Economic Development Committee, then — as it did in 1992 — stalled in the Judiciary Committee. (HF165)

Day care everywhere

A measure to allow any renter to run a licensed day care made it to the House floor before stalling.

Specifically, the bill would make any provision of a lease, deed, rental or other agreement that prohibits a person from providing licensed, family day care invalid and unenforceable. Housing for the elderly and owner-occupied housing with fewer than three units would be exempted.

The proposal says it is the “public policy of this state” that day care be “potentially available in all residential neighborhoods.” (HF494)



Wage protection

The creation of a state fund to pay workers up to \$2,000 in lost wages should their employer go out of business passed the Senate 45-17, but never made it to the House floor.

The bill would have provided up to four weeks of back pay owed to displaced workers.

The state would have been authorized to seek reimbursement for wage protection payments from the bankrupt companies, and would have been granted priority status for consideration of claims in bankruptcy proceedings.

A similar measure passed the House Labor-Management Relations Committee in 1991, but stalled when no funding was provided. (HF255)

Heirs in arrears

Q: Your mother takes out a \$5,000 housing rehabilitation loan from the Housing Finance Agency (HFA) to buy a new furnace. Nine years later, your mom dies, and leaves you everything. As her only heir, do you inherit the HFA loan?

A: Yes.

Summary by Title

Agriculture

Dairy prices—fair trade practices act	93
Debtors' right—first refusal actions provided time limit	93
Nursery stock dealer certificate exemption provided	93
Nurseries—stock certificate exemption allowed	94
General merchandise warehouses—bond requirements set	94
State honeybee regulations modified	94
Ethanol—producer payments, oxygenate level changed	94
Farm chemicals—aquatic pest control applicators licensed	94
Rural Finance Authority—loans expanded	94
Rural Finance Authority—participation eligibility expanded	94
Rural Finance Authority—technical changes for loan eligibility	94
Wheat, barley promotion orders—provisions modified	94
Pesticide—license surcharges modified	94

Commerce & Economic Development

Manufactured homes—licensing standards created for installers	95
Unclaimed property—state reporting requirement changed	95
Secretary of State—housekeeping bill	95
Smoking in non-smoking hotel rooms made petty misdemeanor	95
Abstracters—liability exemption for title companies	95
Automobiles—title branding requirements tightened	95
Crane operators—licensed, examining board created	95
Roofers—licensing, testing standards established	95
Private investigators—training procedures clarified	95
Development—capital account for small business loans recreated	95
Contests—prize notification required, penalties added	96
Facsimile machines—unsolicited advertising by fax prohibited	96
Heavy equipment parts—sales regulated	96
Cosmetologists, estheticians regulated under statute	96
Athletic trainers—licensed, advisory board appointed	96
Contractors—recovery fund for dissatisfied consumers created	96
Auctioneers—cities prohibited from requiring separate licenses	96
DTED—annual reports on job creation efforts required	96
Credit reports—employer use prohibited without permission	96
Collection agencies—additional prohibited activities	96
Real estate—additional agent disclosures required	97
Tanning booths—use by minors restricted	97
Currency exchanges—license renewal dates extended	97
Architecture, land surveyor board given licensing powers	97
Franchises—regulations modified, civil actions permitted	97

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance—omnibus bill	97
Transportation & Transit—omnibus bill	98
Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance—omnibus bill	98

Education

Verdi School District—levies certified	98
Certain school districts—levy recertification	98
Higher Education Coordinating Board—deficiency appropriation	98
Maximum effort capital loans—time limit extended	98
Property tax mailing notice—requirement modified	99
Lake Benton, Pipestone, Verdi school districts—election requirements	99
K-12 Education Finance—omnibus bill	99
School board member—district employment regulated	100
College preparation requirements—changed for vo-tech programs	100
Higher Education Finance—omnibus bill	100
Youth apprenticeship program—established	100
Omnibus K-12 education appropriations corrections	100

Environment & Natural Resources

Lindbergh State Park—lands added	100
Raccoon season—restrictions modified	100
Hunting by disabled—crossbow allowed for big game	100
Agricultural chemical, liquid gas storage tanks—exemptions allowed	101
Education—Cambridge, Independent School District No. 911 land interest	101
Iron mine facilities—salable condition required	101
Mineral leasing and research—changes provided	101
Eurasian wild pigs—prohibited in Minnesota	101
Lake Superior water trail—authorized	101
Sherburne County—land sale authorized	101
Wetlands—mitigation requirements changed, exemptions expanded	101
St. Louis County—state lands conveyed	101
Wastewater treatment standard rulemaking provisions clarified	101
Historic sites act—adopted	101
Pike fishing—size limit set	101
Water use availability to be monitored by Metropolitan Council	102
W. Lake Superior sanitary district provided incinerator ash disposal	102
Washington County—land sale authorized	102
Deer hunting—blaze orange clothing required	102
Dorer Hardwood Forest—motor sports prohibited	102
Cook County—Horseshoe Bay property exempt from certain requirements	102
Personal watercraft—mirror requirements modified	102
Aquatic farms, quarantine facilities, fish hatcheries regulated	102
RIM expenditures authorized for fish, wildlife habitat restoration	102
Deer muzzle-loading—season provided	102
Natural Resources commissioner—rulemaking, powers clarified	102
Exotic species inspections—funded, penalties added	103
St. Peter—reversionary interest released	103
Waste Management Act—amendments	103

Hopkins—increased reimbursement landfill methane remediation 103
 St. Louis County—land sale authorized 103
 Game and Fish—omnibus bill 103
 Deer licenses—taking deer by firearm, archery in certain counties 104
 Aitkin County—tax-forfeited land sale authorized 104
 Hazardous waste fee system—restructured 104
 Hazardous reporting violations—penalties provided 104
 DNR land sale procedures—modified 104
 Hazardous substances—cleanup loan program created, funded 104
 Private addition rearranged in Mpls.—released from state land covenant 104
 Cook County—land sale authorized 104
 Game and fish licenses—subagent options provided 104
 Wildfire prevention 104
 Lake Superior—safe harbors program established 105
 Petrofund process, fees—changed 105
 Air pollution violations—penalties provided 105
 Sewer combined overflow financial assistance eligibility extended 105

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Supplemental Medicare insurance premium increases delayed 105
 Financial institutions—merger procedures eased 105
 Credit unions—investment powers redefined 105
 Insurance—health coverage reinsurance association regulated 105
 Banking—deposits, withdrawals honored from other institutions 105
 Insurance—non-profits allowed to invest in dental corporations 106
 Santiago—detached banking facility authorized 106
 Insurance—coverage required for treating port-wine stains .. 106
 Insurance—public employee health care options expanded . 106
 Property insurance—technical changes in state-required plan 106
 Banking—deposits, rates, other charges regulated 106
 Insurance Solvency Act—auditing changes approved 106
 Insurance—guaranty fund limits clarified 106
 Comprehensive Health Association—rate determinations modified 106
 Medicare insurance—technical revisions 107
 Involuntary unemployment insurance sales permitted 107
 Insurance—school buses excluded from certain indemnity clauses 107

General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections

National Guard—governor’s authority clarified 107
 County commissioners—residency requirements modified 107
 Veterans Homes Board—federal funding sought for Mpls. campus 107
 Redistricting—Suburban Hennepin Regional Park District 107
 Candidacy affidavit filing date—publication, posting requirements provided 107
 Election results—minimum vote requirement decreased 107
 Cemetery relocation—prohibited without trustee or owner consent 107
 Voter registration—cards for deceased residents removed ... 107

Veterans Homes Board—residency definition rule 107
 Elections—precinct caucus time, date changed 108
 Veterans home patients—claims heard by Legislature 108
 Election campaign and ethics reform—omnibus bill 108
 Elections—precinct boundary data procedures set 108
 License plates—fees exempted for POWs 108
 Election laws—technical corrections 108
 National Guard—counterdrug activities compact ratified 108
 Elections—mail balloting allowed for small cities 108
 Non-eligible felons, others refused ballot candidacy 109

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Governor’s Residence Council—expiration date extended ... 109
 Independent School District No. 77—Medicare coverage referendum 109
 Optical disk storage provided for government records 109
 Albert Lea Fire Department Relief Association provided interest 109
 Gender balancing for advisory bodies 109
 Volunteer firefighter relief associations—non-profit registration simplified 109
 Grain inspector provided state retirement system purchase... 109
 Minneapolis Employee Retirement Fund member allowed purchase 109
 Blind Council, Consumer Advisory Council—renamed, modified 109
 Minneapolis Community Action Council—transferred employees 110
 St. Paul Fire Department Relief Association refund to estate .. 110
 PERA police, fire fund prior service credit purchase authorized 110
 Education—administrative salary recommendations 110
 Mpls. Police Relief Association survivor benefit payments modified 110
 Mpls. Fire Department Relief Association—service pension rates set 110
 Columbia Heights Police Relief Association—salary computation inclusions 110
 Regional development commissions—contracting for services allowed 110
 CAAPB duties, powers clarified 110
 Eveleth authorized to increase police, fire retirement benefits 110
 Trade & Economic Development—duties clarified 110
 Public safety commissioner can apply for disaster assistance 111
 Worthington city employee disability benefit reduction reduced 111
 State Government Finance—omnibus bill 111
 Fire protection system advisory council sunset extended 111
 Bloomington Police Relief Association provided service pension 111
 Ramsey County employee authorized payment in lieu of salary deductions 111
 College teachers IRA plan—employer contribution rate increased 111
 Firefighters’ Volunteer Relief Association pensions increased 111
 Claims against the state—money appropriated 111
 Rule of 90 periodic review requirement removed 112
 Investment board fund management 112

Civil service rule waivers, review by bargaining unit committees	112	Asbestos abatement provisions modified, penalties provided	116
Age Discrimination Act compliance, administrative changes to pensions plans	112	Technical changes made to several human services programs	116
Department head, administrative board appointment procedures clarified	112	Drop-in child care program regulations modified	116
St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association provided expenses	112	Exemptions, eligibility for social programs clarified	117
Advisory task force committee reports—modified	112	Integrated service network act adopted, funded	117
Police, fire fund pension benefit multiplier increased	113		
Gender balance for state boards, commissions, task forces ..	113	Housing	
St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund consolidated	113	Bonds—mortgage bond allocation procedures modified	117
Project Outreach Corporation abolished; duties transferred ..	113	Landlord recovery for property damage, rent nonpayment clarified	117
Task force, commission for environmental protection created	113	Low-income housing to be spread throughout metro area	117
		Housing Finance Agency programs modified, authorized	117
Health & Human Services		Tenants—written leases provided; landlord disclosures required	118
Nursing assistant evaluation program—certain options modified	113	Property tax classification modified for certain property	118
Adult foster care license modification	113	Smoke detector dwelling requirements expanded	118
Smoking prohibition expanded to licensed family day cares	113		
Physician licensure—reciprocity requirements modified	113	Judiciary	
Medical Assistance hospital reimbursement rate modified	114	Real estate law—miscellaneous changes	118
Medical practitioner licensing—requirements modified	114	Revisor's bill—non-substantive statutory changes	118
Ambulance service mandatory for health maintenance organizations	114	Business Corporations Act—amended	119
Hospital patients given choice of disclosing presence	114	Human Rights—sexual orientation added	119
Ambulance primary service areas granted exemption from process	114	Libraries—fee collection provided in petty misdemeanor cases	119
Mental health—outpatient benefits re-regulated	114	Corrections' ombudsman—biennial reporting required	119
Dentistry licensing requirements modified, discipline clarified	114	Protective services—children with perpetrators of child abuse	119
Nursing board membership expanded, exam clarified	114	Marriage dissolution notices—include full name, SSN, birthdate	119
Chiropractic services provided utilization review procedures	114	Mortgage voluntary foreclosure—provisions modified	119
Interstate contract authorized for treatment of mentally ill	114	Treatment centers—absent patients reported to legal authorities	119
Nursing board membership to include nursing home nurse ..	114	Grandparents' visitation rights clarified	119
Supplemental trusts allowed for the disabled	114	Homestead exemption capped for credit repayment	119
Human Services, Health departments to reduce survey duplication	115	Orphan drug prescription requirements modified	120
Optometrists authorized to prescribe topical legend drugs ..	115	Manufactured goods economic loss recovery limits clarified	120
Hepatitis B vaccinations, TB tests allowed without parental consent	115	Guardian, conservator provisions modified	120
Veterinarians exempted from certain radiation test requirements	115	Limited liability companies—biennial registration required ..	120
Hearing aid dispensers certified, penalties imposed	115	Limited Liability Company Act amended	120
Psychology board reciprocity licensing requirements modified	115	Judiciary Finance—omnibus bill	120
Foreign exchange students—host families checked	115	Hotel innkeeper authority clarified; damage responsibility ..	120
Social work and therapy board requirements clarified	115	Civil service commission decision—appeals provided to employees	120
Hospital construction moratorium made permanent	115	Child support—execution, garnishment effective until judgment satisfied	120
Medical Assistance coverage expanded to include nutrition	116	Law enforcement agencies—offender rehabilitation hiring law	121
MinnesotaCare—HealthRight Act renamed, modified, corrected	116	Trustees prohibited from exercising certain powers	121
Anatomical gifts considered health care service, not a sale ..	116	Bond order stays provided for actions on constitutional issues	121
Lead abatement provisions, building health regulations modified	116	Criminal data made public; certain licenses prohibited for criminals	121
Chiropractors, physical therapists provided training requirements	116	Snowmobile accident investigations provided by sheriffs	121
		Recorded sound or image transfers regulated	121
		Common Interest Ownership Act	121
		Nonfelony enforcement commission created to study sentencing	121

Housing calendar consolidation project made permanent	121	Pine County allowed to extend temporary land use controls	126
Human rights—protection for the disabled expanded	121	Reward offers by cities for felon information allowed	126
Medical facility access obstruction prohibited	121	St. Cloud State University land transferred to city of St. Cloud	126
Burial ground disturbances—criminal penalties, civil remedies	121	County recorder fee use allowed for information services	126
Foster care, adoption—given time limits for placement	122	Auditor, treasurer office combination—procedure for counties provided	126
Child neglect—definition to include failure to provide education	122	Crime—prosecutor provided for petty misdemeanor offenses	126
Civil Commitment Act—appeal time initiations clarified	122	New Brighton allowed to acquire carbon to treat water	127
Statute of limitations clarified for civil actions, real property ..	122	Faribault police chief, director provided civil service status ...	127
Durable power of attorney for health care established	122	Itasca, Polk counties allowed to merge auditor, treasurer offices	127
Uniform conciliation court law	122	Farmland in metropolitan area provided long-term protection	127
Tax refunds—delinquent spousal maintenance payments	122	Duluth authorized increased transfers to general fund	127
Crime—omnibus bill	122	St. Louis County—solid waste management contracting modified	127
Child support administration, enforcement provisions modified	123	Publication requirements modified for delinquent property tax	127
DWI—omnibus bill	123	Hutchinson allowed to erect distinguished citizen signs	127
Data privacy—omnibus bill	124	Metropolitan Airports Commission to study aircraft classroom noise	127
Labor-Management Relations		St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board—appointments	127
Public employees—definition of ‘confidential employee’ modified	124	Nobles, Murray counties allowed to consolidate auditor/treasurer offices	127
Police—names stricken from civil service register	124	Document late fee, interest allowed by counties	127
Unemployment insurance—technical modifications	124	City self-insurance fund allowed to meet bond requirements	127
Labor—state advisory councils expiration dates extended	124	Peace officer legal fees—reimbursed for unsustained complaints	127
Railroads—employee job priority status assured after mergers	124	St. Paul authorized design districts, design ordinance	127
Workers’ compensation insurance—certain benefits extended	124	Minneapolis authority extended to guarantee small business loans	128
Labor—peace officers allowed separate bargaining unit	124	Minneapolis government entities allowed to impose residency requirement	128
Public employees—arbitration authorized on health care costs	124	Cartways allowed on alternative routes for certain landowners	128
Workers’ compensation insurance—changes for nursing home workers	125	Metropolitan telecommunications board established	128
Workers’ compensation—minimum deposit changed for self-insureds	125	Metropolitan Council districts redrawn	128
Labor—employees provided liability indemnification	125	Employee compensation rules modified, severance pay limited	128
Workers’ compensation—loan to State Fund Mutual authorized	125	Metropolitan Council to study metro area library systems	128
Labor—wage payment regulations modified	125	Regulated Industries & Energy	
Work curfews extended for high school students	125	Telephones—incentives for noncompetitive services extended	128
Unemployment insurance—abuse victims granted benefits ...	125	Energy—utility cost rate adjustments authorized	128
Construction—subcontractors considered employees	125	Utilities—property easements requirements clarified	128
Labor—arbitration required under certain circumstances	125	Lake Pepin—river bluff power plant project blocked	128
Labor unions—equal time provisions extended to unions	125	Utilities—competitive rate filing procedure modified	129
Unfair labor practice laws—modified	125	Energy—promoting use of alternate fuels	129
Workers’ compensation—reinsurance fund surplus distribution ordered	125	Long-distance telephone carriers deregulated	129
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs		Communication-impaired persons—TACIP board expanded	129
Sheriff deputy hirings—disparities corrected	126	Utilities—voltage standards extended to cooperatives	129
Anoka County granted power to appoint county coroner	126	Liquor—omnibus bill	129
Dakota County HRA and extension committee given powers	126	Energy—renewable resource production preference given ...	129
Town office elections, duties clarified	126		
Town road and bridge report filing requirement eliminated ..	126		
St. Paul approval of special laws validated	126		
City contract limit increased for local government improvements	126		
Community action agency contracts authorized with counties	126		

Rules & Legislative Administration

Legislature—obsolete committee references deleted	130
Revisor's bill—making technical corrections	130
Legislative operations—oversight, disclosure established	130

Taxes

Tax-forfeited land—repurchase price regulated	130
Property taxes—obsolete levy limits abolished	130
Public finance—public debt financial obligation issuance modified	130
Taxes—omnibus bill	131

Transportation & Transit

Traffic regulations updated with current terminology	132
Jackson County—Grottum Memorial Highway designated ...	132
Nonresident temporary vehicle permits extended	132
School bus drivers—license physical testing rules changed ..	132
Speed measuring devices—requirements for reducing radiation exposure	132
Child passenger restraint rules modified, penalty increased .	132
School bus regulations clarified	132
Transit buses provided right-of-way; handicapped parking enforced	132
Title certificate transfer required upon ownership	132
County state-aid highway money use allowed for emergency signals	133
Handicapped parking permits—emergency, temporary issuance	133
Recreational vehicles, pickup truck 5th wheel coupling combos authorized	133
Pedestrian right-of-way in crosswalks clarified	133
Federal motor carrier safety regulations adopted	133
Transit commission required to have physically disabled member	133
Town bridges replaced by culverts allocated funding	133
Citizen parking patrol authority expanded	133
Speed limits established on residential roadways	133
Driver's license—special service endorsement requirement clarified	133
Metropolitan Transit Commission; consent required for parkway use	133
Motorcycle endorsement fee increased	134
Semi-trailer and trailer three-vehicle combination permits modified	134

Traffic regulations for implements of husbandry—modified ...	134
Toll highways and bridges authorized	134
Armored carrier permit provisions modified	134
Cities allowed to establish transportation programs	134
Snowmobile trailer manufacturer exempt from license requirement	134
Interstate proratable motor vehicle license plate requirements	134
Trunk highway 279 redesignated, jurisdiction transformed ..	134
Transportation plan for metro area modified, transit funds restricted	134
Traffic laws—delayed arrests permitted for certain offenses ..	135
Motorcycles—off-highway motorcycles regulated	135
Buses—regular route limits re-imposed	135
Automobiles—penalties added for unlawful use of titles	135
Buses—metropolitan area high-speed bus system studied; money appropriated	135
Light rail transit design, construction procedures set	135

Ways & Means

Taxes—omnibus bill	135
Environment, Natural Resources & Agriculture Finance— omnibus bill	136
Health & Human Services Finance—omnibus bill	136
Capital bonding authorized	137

Resolutions

Driver's license revocation opposed for drug offense— resolution	137
Grand Forks AFB retained—resolution	137
Seeking higher grain prices—resolution	137
NAFTA impact on state—resolution	137

Special Session

Health & Human Services Finance—omnibus bill	137
Higher Education Finance—omnibus bill	138
Election campaign finance reform—disclosure of contributions	138
State budget contingency plan, airplane replacement funding	138
Sentencing for repeat domestic abusers, harassers clarified .	139
Revisor's bill—corrections	139

Summary

Editor's Note: The Summary section of New Laws 1993 includes information about all 375 bills and four resolutions the Legislature approved during the 1993 Session, and the six bills approved during the 1993 Special Session.

Of the bills the Legislature (House and Senate) approved, Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed 26 and line-item vetoed four.

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.
- **Vetoed** — The governor did not approve the bill.
- **Line-item veto** — The governor signed the appropriations bill, but vetoed an appropriations item to which he objected.
- * — An asterisk marks the version of the bill the House and Senate approved and passed on to the governor.
- **Effective date** — Each act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day it becomes effective, unless the act specifies a different time.
- **Aug. 1, 1993** — 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, 1993** — An appropriations act, or an act having appropriations items, takes effect at the beginning of the first day of July following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.
- **Upon local approval** — A special law requiring approval from the local government unit it affects becomes effective the day after the local governing body files a certificate with the secretary of state, unless the act specifies a later date.
- **Various dates** — Different articles or sections of the act have different effective dates which are cited at the end of each article.
- **With exceptions** — An act is effective, for the most part, on one particular date, but there are some minor exceptions.
- **With qualifications** — The act adds conditions to the effective date.
- **Retroactive** — The act or parts of the act go into effect as of a specified date in the past.

If you would like a copy of a bill, call the Chief Clerk's Office, (612) 296-2314. Ask for the bill by chapter number or by the House or Senate file number if no chapter number appears.



Agriculture

Dairy prices—fair trade practices act

HF661* (Wenzel)

SF730 (Sams)

Chapter 65: relating to agriculture; regulating dairy trade practices and minimum pricing; abolishing the Dairy Industry Unfair Trade Practices Act; changing enforcement procedures; imposing an assessment on certain class I milk; appropriating money; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 13.99, by adding a subdivision; 17.983, subdivision 1; 17.984, subdivision 1; and 32.394, subdivisions 8d and 9; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 32; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 32A.01; 32A.02; 32A.03; 32A.04; 32A.05; 32A.07; 32A.071; 32A.08; and 32A.09.

Enactment: April 30, 1993

Effective: May 1, 1993;

April 1, 1993 (Sec. 15) (retroactive)

Debtors' right—first refusal actions provided time limit

HF385* (Steensma)

SF346 (Sams)

Chapter 123: relating to agriculture; providing a time limit for certain actions related to right of first refusal; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 500.24, subdivision 7, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 11, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Nursery stock dealer certificate exemption provided

HF1408* (Limmer)

SF813 (McGowan)

Chapter 138: relating to agriculture; redefining terms in the plant pest act; exempting certain nonprofit organizations from the requirement for a nursery stock dealer certificate; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 18.46, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 18.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Nurseries—**stock certificate exemption allowed**

HF608* (Mosel)

SF708 (Morse)

Chapter 209: relating to agriculture; exempting certain nonprofit organizations from the requirement for a nursery stock dealer certificate; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 18.

Enactment: May 14, 1993**Effective:** May 15, 1993**General merchandise warehouses—bond requirements set**

HF1065 (Steensma)

SF894* (Stevens)

Chapter 212: relating to agriculture; imposing licensing requirements for general merchandise storage warehouses; providing bond claim procedures; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 231.01, by adding a subdivision; 231.11; 231.12; 231.13; 231.14; 231.17; and 231.18; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 231.19; 231.20; 231.21; 231.22; 231.23; 231.25; 231.26; 231.27; 231.29; 231.30; 231.31; and 231.33.

Enactment: May 14, 1993**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1993**State honeybee regulations modified**

HF50* (Cooper)

SF598 (Berg)

Chapter 233: relating to agriculture; changing the apiary laws; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 19.50, by adding a subdivision; 19.52, subdivision 1; 19.55; 19.56; 19.58, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; 19.59; 19.64, subdivisions 1 and 4a; and 19.65; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 19; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 19.51, subdivision 3; 19.54; 19.58, subdivisions 3, 7, and 8; 19.60; 19.61, subdivision 2; 19.62; and 19.64, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4.

Enactment: May 17, 1993**Effective:** May 18, 1993;

Aug. 1, 1993 (Sec. 10)

Ethanol—producer payments, oxygenate level changed

HF931* (Peterson)

SF771 (Bertram)

Chapter 250: relating to motor fuels; increasing minimum oxygen content in certain areas at certain times; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 239.791, subdivision 1; and 273.1399, by adding a subdivision;

repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 239.791, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 19, 1993**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1993; 1994 (Sec. 2)**Farm chemicals—aquatic pest control applicators licensed**

HF687 (Rukavina)

SF304* (Olson)

Chapter 283: relating to agriculture; requiring aquatic pest control applicators to be licensed; establishing categories of commercial aquatic applicator and certified aquatic applicator; exempting certain applications from aquatic pest control licensure requirements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 18B.32; 18B.33, subdivisions 1 and 4; and 18B.34, subdivisions 1 and 3.

Enactment: May 19, 1993**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1993**Rural Finance Authority—loans expanded**

HF1149* (Bauerly)

SF861 (Sams)

Chapter 298: relating to the agricultural finance authority; authorizing direct loans and participations; increasing the dollar limit; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 41B.02, by adding a subdivision; and 41B.043.

Enactment: May 20, 1993**Effective:** July 1, 1993**Rural Finance Authority—participation eligibility expanded**

HF1138* (Mosel)

SF908 (Bertram)

Chapter 332: relating to agriculture; changing eligibility and participation requirements for certain rural finance authority programs; authorizing an application fee; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 41B.03, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 41B.039, subdivision 2; and 41B.042, subdivision 4.

Enactment: May 20, 1993**Effective:** July 1, 1993**Rural Finance Authority—technical changes for loan eligibility**

HF1060* (Mosel)

SF604 (Sams)

Chapter 342: relating to agriculture; making technical changes in eligibility for certain rural finance authority loan programs; authorizing an ethanol development program; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota*

Statutes 1992, sections 41B.02, subdivisions 7, 12, 14, 15, and by adding subdivisions; 41B.03, subdivision 3; 41B.04, subdivision 9, and by adding a subdivision; 41B.14; and 41C.05, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 41B.

Enactment: May 24, 1993**Effective:** July 1, 1993**Wheat, barley promotion orders—provisions modified**

HF1415* (Sparby)

SF1501 (Stumpf)

Chapter 348: relating to agriculture; modifying certain provisions relating to wheat, barley, and corn promotion orders; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 17.53, subdivisions 2, 8, and 13 17.59, subdivision 2; and 17.63.

Vetoed: May 24, 1993**Pesticide—license surcharges modified**

HF1225* (Steensma)

SF879 (Morse)

Chapter 367: relating to agriculture; providing for the continued use of unregistered pesticides; modifying procedures for the return of empty pesticide containers and unused portions of pesticides; changing the amounts of the ACCRA surcharges; authorizing use of money in the agricultural chemical response and reimbursement account for administrative costs; making changes in the laws on pesticides and agricultural chemicals; changing provisions regarding the pricing of certain dairy products; repealing the hazardous substance labeling act; requiring studies; maintaining an agriculture education specialist; transferring certain funds; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 18B.01, by adding subdivisions; 18B.065, by adding a subdivision; 18B.135, subdivision 1; 18B.14, subdivision 2; 18B.26, subdivisions 1 and 3; 18B.31, subdivision 1; 18B.36, subdivision 2; 18B.37, subdivision 2; 18C.005, subdivisions 13 and 35; 18C.115, subdivision 2; 18C.211, subdivision 1; 18C.215, subdivision 2; 18C.305, subdivision 2; 18D.103, by adding a subdivision; 18D.105, by adding a subdivision; 18E.03, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7; 18E.04, by adding a subdivision; 21.85, subdivision 10; 32.11; 32.25, subdivision 1; and 325F.19, subdivision 7; Laws 1993, Chapter 65, sections 6, subdivision 2; 8, subdivision 1; and 9, subdivisions 4 and 7; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 18C.211, subdivision 3; 18C.215, subdivi-

sion 3; 18E.03, subdivision 5; 24.32; 24.33; 24.34; 24.35; 24.36; 24.37; 24.38; 24.39; 24.40; 24.41; and 24.42.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: various dates



Commerce & Economic Development

Manufactured homes—licensing standards created for installers

HF174* (Nelson)

SF91 (Sams)

Chapter 9: relating to occupations and professions; requiring manufactured home installers to be licensed by the state; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 326.83, subdivision 4, and by adding subdivisions; and 327.31, subdivision 11; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 326.

Enactment: March 26, 1993

Effective: March 27, 1993

Unclaimed property—state reporting requirement changed

HF399* (Opatz)

SF578 (Wiener)

Chapter 31: relating to commerce; unclaimed property; regulating certain notices and reports; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 345.41; and 345.42, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Enactment: April 15, 1993

Effective: April 16, 1993

Secretary of State—housekeeping bill

HF654* (Perl)

SF704 (Finn)

Chapter 48: relating to commerce; regulating corporate registrations and administrative dissolutions; regulating limited partnership registrations; regulating trademarks; regulating various lien filings; making various housekeeping changes relating to the powers and duties of the secretary of state; regulating legal newspapers; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 302A.821, sub-

division 6; 303.13, subdivisions 1 and 2; 317A.823, subdivision 1; 317A.827, subdivision 3; 322A.70; 331A.07; 333.20, subdivision 3; 336.9-403; 514.27; 514.661, subdivision 4; 514.945, subdivision 1; 514.956, subdivision 3; and 514.960, subdivision 3.

Enactment: April 26, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Smoking in non-smoking hotel rooms made petty misdemeanor

HF806* (Rodosovich)

SF666 (Finn)

Chapter 66: relating to commerce; prohibiting smoking in designated nonsmoking hotel rooms; allowing reimbursement to innkeepers for actual costs resulting from violation; prescribing a penalty; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 327.

Enactment: April 30, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Abstracters—liability exemption for title companies

HF1525* (Perl)

SF803 (Betzold)

Chapter 77: relating to occupations and professions; abstracters; providing for certain applicants to be exempt from the bond and liability insurance requirement; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 386.66.

Enactment: May 3, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Automobiles—title branding requirements tightened

HF51* (Evans)

SF41 (Mondale)

Chapter 93: relating to motor vehicles; requiring junking certificates of title; regulating title branding for damaged vehicles; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 168A.01, subdivisions 17a, 17b, and by adding a subdivision; 168A.04, subdivisions 1 and 4; 168A.05, subdivisions 3 and 5; 168A.15; 168A.151, subdivisions 1, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 168A.152, by adding a subdivision; 325F.6641, subdivision 1; 325F.6642, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6; and 325F.6644; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 168A.151, subdivisions 2, 3, and 5.

Enactment: May 5, 1993

Effective: June 5, 1993

Crane operators—licensed, examining board created

HF998 (Rice)

SF952* (Solon)

Chapter 134: relating to occupations and professions; requiring crane operators to be licensed by the state; requiring rulemaking; establishing a crane operators examining board; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 214.01, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 326.

Vetoed: May 13, 1993

Roofers—licensing, testing standards established

HF554* (Carruthers)

SF1444 (Chandler)

Chapter 145: relating to occupations and professions; authorizing actions against lapsed licenses; requiring roofers to be licensed by the state; providing for temporary licenses and fees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 45.027, by adding a subdivision; and 326.83, subdivisions 4, 10, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 326.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

Private investigators—training procedures clarified

HF1575 (Rhodes)

SF253* (Marty)

Chapter 168: relating to occupations and professions; clarifying the training requirements for private detectives and security guards; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 326.3361, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Development—capital account for small business loans recreated

HF167* (Bauerly)

SF338 (Johnson, J.B.)

Chapter 177: relating to economic development; creating Minnesota Business Finance, Inc. to provide capital for commercial borrowers through the Small Business Administration; providing for powers and duties of a board of directors and employees; transferring funds from the certified development company established under the Department of Trade and Economic Development to the new corporation; providing for

certain grants and projects; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 13.99, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 116S; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 41A.065 and 116J.985.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Contests—prize notification required, penalties added

HF1286 (Murphy)

SF1032* (Chandler)

Chapter 178: relating to commerce; regulating prize notices; requiring certain disclosures by solicitors; providing for reimbursement in certain cases; providing penalties and remedies; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 325F.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993, with qualifications

Facsimile machines—unsolicited advertising by fax prohibited

HF676 (Asch)

SF174* (Reichgott)

Chapter 197: relating to commerce; regulating facsimile transmission of unsolicited advertising materials; providing penalties and remedies; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 325E.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Heavy equipment parts—sales regulated

HF1667 (Evans)

SF1380* (Janezich)

Chapter 199: relating to commerce; regulating heavy and utility equipment dealership agreements; including truck parts within the scope of coverage; defining terms; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 325E.068, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Cosmetologists, estheticians regulated under statute

HF643* (Luther)

SF809 (Belanger)

Chapter 204: relating to commerce; making technical changes in the department's enforcement powers; regulating cosmetology; prescribing powers and duties; setting fees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 45.011, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 45.027, subdivisions 1, 2, 5, 6, and 8; 155A.03, subdivision 1; 155A.05;

155A.06; 155A.07, subdivisions 2, 4, 7, and 8; 155A.08, subdivisions 2 and 5; 155A.09, subdivisions 2, 5, 6, and 9; 155A.10; 155A.14; 155A.15; and 155A.16; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 155A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 155A.11; 155A.12; 155A.13; and 155A.18; *Minnesota Rules*, parts 2642.0310, subparts 3, 4, and 5; 2642.0330, subparts 3 and 4; 2642.0800; 2642.0810; 2644.0310, subparts 2, 3, and 4; 2644.0800; and 2644.0810.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993;

May 15, 1993 (Sec. 11)

Athletic trainers—licensed, advisory board appointed

HF1025 (Milbert)

SF832* (Hottinger)

Chapter 232: relating to occupations and professions; regulating athletic trainers; establishing an advisory council; providing for registration; requiring fees; providing for rulemaking; imposing penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 116J.70, subdivision 2a; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 148.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: May 18, 1993 (Secs. 5, 6);

July 1, 1993

Contractors—recovery fund for dissatisfied consumers created

HF948* (Bauerly)

SF938 (Luther)

Chapter 245: relating to commerce; modifying the definition of business license; regulating residential building contractors and remodelers; providing licensing requirements; prescribing the powers and duties of the commissioner; establishing a contractor's recovery fund; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 116J.70, subdivision 2a; 326.83, subdivisions 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, and by adding subdivisions; 326.84, subdivisions 1 and 3; 326.85, subdivision 1; 326.86; 326.87, subdivision 2; 326.88; 326.89, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding subdivisions; 326.90; 326.91, subdivisions 1 and 2; 326.92, subdivisions 1 and 3; 326.93, subdivision 1; 326.94; 326.97, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 326.99; and 326.991; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 326; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 326.84, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993, with qualifications

Auctioneers—cities prohibited from requiring separate licenses

HF1039* (Garcia)

SF1378 (Bertram)

Chapter 251: relating to auctioneers; prohibiting certain cities and towns from requiring additional licenses of persons licensed as auctioneers by a county; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 330.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

DTED—annual reports on job creation efforts required

HF454* (Clark)

SF932 (Runbeck)

Chapter 252: relating to economic development; requiring a summary of performance measures for business loan or grant programs from the Department of Trade and Economic Development; creating a task force on the state's economic future and competitiveness; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 116J.58, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 116J.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Credit reports—employer use prohibited without permission

HF777* (Rukavina)

SF612 (Merriam)

Chapter 292: relating to consumers; requiring certain disclosures when consumer reports are used for employment purposes; providing for access to consumer reports; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 13C.01, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 13C; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 13C.01, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Collection agencies—additional prohibited activities

HF1081* (Asch)

SF1597 (Wiener)

Chapter 295: relating to commerce; regulating collection agencies; modifying prohibited practices; requiring notification to the commissioner upon certain employee terminations; repealing inconsistent surety bond and term and fee rules; regulating credit

services organizations; modifying registration and bond requirements; modifying enforcement powers; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 332.37; 332.54, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 332.55; and 332.59; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 332; repealing *Minnesota Rules*, parts 2870.1300; and 2870.1600.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Real estate— additional agent disclosures required

HF1137 (Knickerbocker)

SF1000* (Solon)

Chapter 309: relating to real estate; regulating fees, licenses, and agreements; requiring certain disclosures; providing for meetings of the Real Estate Appraiser Advisory Board; changing terms; regulating fees and licenses; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 82.17, subdivision 4, and by adding subdivisions; 82.19, subdivision 5, and by adding subdivisions; 82.20, subdivision 15; 82.21, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 82.22, subdivisions 6 and 13; 82.24, subdivision 1; 82.27, subdivision 1; 82.33, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions; 82.34, subdivisions 3 and 7; 82B.02, by adding a subdivision; 82B.035, by adding a subdivision; 82B.05, subdivision 5; 82B.11; 82B.14; 82B.19, subdivision 2; and 507.45, subdivision 4; Laws 1992, Chapter 555, article 1, section 12; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 82; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 82.22, subdivision 7; and 462A.201, subdivision 5; *Minnesota Rules*, part 2805.1200.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: various dates

Tanning booths—use by minors restricted

HF1384 (Asch)

SF751* (Pappas)

Chapter 316: relating to commerce; regulating tanning facilities; requiring warning notices; establishing record keeping requirements; prescribing penalties; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 461.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Currency exchanges— license renewal dates extended

HF1063* (Trimble)

SF1572 (Wiener)

Chapter 354: relating to commerce; currency exchanges; changing the date for submission of license renewal applications; relating to notaries public; making various technical changes; providing for the appointment and powers of notaries; prescribing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 53A.03; 359.01; 359.02; 359.03, subdivisions 1 and 3; 359.04; 359.05; 359.071; and 359.12.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Architecture, land surveyor board given licensing powers

HF1407 (Milbert)

SF1297* (Luther)

Chapter 358: relating to occupations and professions; board of architecture, engineering, land surveying, landscape architecture, and certified interior designer; establishing a procedure for issuance, denial, revocation, and suspension of licenses; imposing penalties; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 326.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Franchises—regulations modified, civil actions permitted

HF1636 (Pugh)

SF1114* (Luther)

Chapter 372: relating to commerce; regulating franchise actions; regulating sales of private label goods; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 80C.17, subdivisions 1 and 5; and 80C.22, subdivision 7; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 325F.



Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993, with qualifications

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance—omnibus bill

HF1741 (Rest)

SF1613* (Johnson, D.J.)

Chapter 193: relating to the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for community development and certain agencies of state government, with certain conditions; establishing and modifying certain programs; providing for regulation of certain activities and practices; providing for accounts, assessments, and fees; eliminating or transferring certain agency powers and duties; requiring studies and reports; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 3.30, subdivision 2, as amended; 15.38, by adding a subdivision; 15.50, subdivision 2; 16A.128, subdivision 2; 16A.28, by adding a subdivision; 16A.72; 16B.06, subdivision 2a; 44A.01, subdivisions 2 and 4; 44A.025; 82.21, by adding a subdivision; 116J.617; 116J.982; 216B.62, subdivisions 3 and 5; 237.295, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 239.011, subdivision 2; 239.10; 239.791, subdivisions 6 and 8; 239.80, subdivisions 1 and 2; 257.0755; 268.022, subdivisions 1 and 2; 268.361, subdivisions 6 and 7; 268.362; 268.363; 268.364, subdivisions 1, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 268.365, subdivision 2; 268.55; 268.914, subdivision 1; 268.975, subdivisions 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and by adding subdivisions; 268.976, subdivision 2; 268.978, subdivision 1; 268.98; 298.2211, subdivision 3; 298.2213, subdivision 4; 298.223, subdivision 2; 298.28, subdivision 7; 298.296, subdivision 1; 303.13, subdivision 1; 303.21, subdivision 3; 322A.16; 333.20, subdivision 4; 333.22, subdivision 1; 336.9-403; 336.9-404; 336.9-405; 336.9-406; 336.9-407; 336.9-413; 336A.04, subdivision 3; 336A.09, subdivision 2; 349A.10, subdivision 5; 359.01, subdivision 3; 359.02; 386.65; 386.66; 386.67; 386.68; 386.69; 462A.057, subdivision 1; 462A.21, by adding subdivi-

sions; and 469.011, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 116J; 116M; 129D; 239; 268; 386; 462A; and 504; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 138A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 44A.12; 138.97; 239.05, subdivision 2c; 239.52; 239.78; 268.365, subdivision 1; 268.914, subdivision 2; 268.977; 268.978, subdivision 3; 386.61, subdivision 3; 386.63; 386.64; and 386.70.

Vetoed: May 14, 1993

Transportation & Transit—omnibus bill

HF1709* (Rice)

SF1251 (Langseth)

Chapter 266: relating to the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for the department of transportation and other agencies with certain conditions; modifying funds; creating a justice information policy group; providing for regulation of certain activities and practices; increasing fees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 11A.21, subdivision 1; 161.081; 161.39, by adding a subdivision; 168.345, by adding a subdivision; 169.121, subdivision 7; 169.123, subdivision 5a; 171.02, subdivision 1; 171.06, subdivisions 2 and 4; 171.07, by adding a subdivision; 171.11; 171.12, by adding a subdivision; 171.22, subdivision 1; 171.26; 174.02, by adding a subdivision; 241.021, subdivision 1; 296.02, subdivision 1a; 296.025, subdivision 1a; and 299C.10; *Laws 1992*, Chapter 513, article 3, section 77; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 299C; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 171.20, subdivision 1; 296.01, subdivision 4; and 296.026.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance—omnibus bill

HF1650* (Anderson, I.)

SF1557 (Kroening)

Chapter 369: relating to the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for community development and certain agencies of state government, with certain conditions; establishing and modifying certain programs; providing for regulation of certain activities and practices; providing for accounts, assessments, and fees; eliminating or transferring certain agency powers and duties; requiring studies and reports; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*,

sections 3.30, subdivision 2, as amended; 15.38, by adding a subdivision; 15.50, subdivision 2; 16A.128, subdivision 2; 16A.28, by adding a subdivision; 16A.72; 16B.06, subdivision 2a; 44A.01, subdivisions 2 and 4; 44A.025; 82.21, by adding a subdivision; 116J.617; 116J.982; 216B.62, subdivisions 3 and 5; 237.295, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 239.011, subdivision 2; 239.10; 239.791, subdivisions 6 and 8; 239.80, subdivisions 1 and 2; 257.0755; 268.022, subdivisions 1 and 2; 268.361, subdivisions 6 and 7; 268.362; 268.363; 268.364, subdivisions 1, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 268.365, subdivision 2; 268.55; 268.914, subdivision 1; 268.975, subdivisions 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and by adding subdivisions; 268.976, subdivision 2; 268.978, subdivision 1; 268.98; 298.2211, subdivision 3; 298.2213, subdivision 4; 298.223, subdivision 2; 298.28, subdivision 7; 298.296, subdivision 1; 303.13, subdivision 1; 303.21, subdivision 3; 322A.16; 333.20, subdivision 4; 333.22, subdivision 1; 336.9-403; 336.9-404; 336.9-405; 336.9-406; 336.9-407; 336.9-413; 336A.04, subdivision 3; 336A.09, subdivision 2; 349A.10, subdivision 5; 359.01, subdivision 3; 359.02; 386.65; 386.66; 386.67; 386.68; 386.69; 462A.057, subdivision 1; 462A.21, by adding subdivisions; and 469.011, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 116J; 116M; 129D; 239; 268; 386; 462A; and 504; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 138A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 44A.12; 138.97; 239.05, subdivision 2c; 239.52; 239.78; 268.365, subdivision 1; 268.914, subdivision 2; 268.977; 268.978, subdivision 3; 386.61, subdivision 3; 386.63; 386.64; and 386.70.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Line-item vetoes: 4

Page 9, Lines 12-17

Page 10, Line 45

Page 16, Lines 27-30



Page 116, Lines 1-13
Effective: various dates

Education

Verdi School District—levies certified

HF11* (Vellenga)

SF47 (Lesewski)

Chapter 2: relating to education; authorizing the Lake Benton and Pipestone school districts to direct the Lincoln County auditor to certify certain 1993 levies for the Verdi School District.

Enactment: Jan. 29, 1993

Effective: Jan. 30, 1993

Certain school districts—levy recertification

HF35* (Olson, E.)

SF52 (Moe, R.D.)

Chapter 3: relating to education; authorizing a qualifying school district to recertify a levy; providing for school board elections in the St. Louis County, Babbitt, Tower-Soudan district consolidation; permitting an operating debt levy for the Babbitt School District; repealing *Laws 1977*, Chapter 92.

Enactment: Feb. 17, 1993

Effective: Feb. 18, 1993 (Sec. 1);
July 1, 1993 (Secs. 2, 3)

Higher Education Coordinating Board—deficiency appropriation

HF442* (Rodosovich)

SFnone

Chapter 8: relating to education; appropriating money for a deficiency in HECB appropriations.

Enactment: March 25, 1993

Effective: March 26, 1993

Maximum effort capital loans—time limit extended

HF159* (Tunheim)

SF158 (Stumpf)

Chapter 18: relating to education; extending the time for school districts receiving capital loans prior to April 1, 1993, to enter into construction contracts.

Enactment: April 7, 1993

Effective: April 8, 1993

Property tax mailing notice— requirement modified

HF381* (Bauerly)

SF509 (Murphy)

Chapter 44: relating to education; revising the mailing requirement for notices of referendum revenue authorization elections; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 124A.03, subdivision 2.

Enactment: April 23, 1993

Effective: April 24, 1993

Lake Benton, Pipestone, Verdi school districts—election requirements

HF1527* (Steensma)

SF1431 (Lesewski)

Chapter 45: relating to education; providing for school district elections in Independent School District Nos. 404, 408, and 583.

Enactment: April 23, 1993

Effective: April 24, 1993

K-12 Education Finance—omnibus bill

HF350* (Vellenga)

SF1559 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 224: relating to education; prekindergarten through grade 12; providing for general education revenue; transportation; special programs; community programs; facilities; organization and cooperation; commitment to excellence; other education programs; miscellaneous provisions; libraries; state agencies; and realignment of responsibilities; mandate repeals; conforming references to repealed law; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 3.873, subdivisions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9; 6.65; 89.35, subdivision 2; 120.06, subdivision 3; 120.062, subdivisions 5 and 9; 120.0621; 120.064, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 16, 18, 21, and by adding a subdivision; 120.0751; 120.101, subdivisions 5 and 5b; 120.102, subdivision 1; 120.17, subdivisions 2, 3, 7a, 11a, 11b, 12, 14, 15, and by adding subdivisions; 120.73, subdivision 1; 120.75; 121.11, subdivisions 5, 7, 12, and by adding subdivisions; 121.14; 121.15, subdivision 4; 121.16, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 121.201, subdivision 1; 121.585, subdivision 2; 121.612, subdivisions 2 and 4; 121.831; 121.88, subdivisions 1 and 7; 121.882, subdivision 2b; 121.904, subdivisions 4a and 14; 121.906; 121.908, subdivisions 1, 2, and 6; 121.912, subdivision 6, and by adding a

subdivision; 121.9121, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; 121.931, subdivision 5; 121.932, subdivision 3; 121.935, subdivisions 2 and 5; 121.936, subdivisions 4 and 4a; 122.22, by adding a subdivision; 122.23, subdivision 18, and by adding a subdivision; 122.241, subdivision 3; 122.242, subdivision 9; 122.243, subdivisions 1 and 2; 122.247, subdivision 3; 122.895, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions; 123.33, by adding a subdivision; 123.34, subdivisions 9 and 10; 123.35, subdivisions 1 and 17; 123.351, subdivisions 6, 8, and 9; 123.3513; 123.3514, subdivisions 5, 6, 6b, 6c, and 8; 123.36, by adding a subdivision; 123.39, by adding subdivisions; 123.58, subdivisions 6, 7, 8, and 9; 123.702, subdivisions 1, 1a, 1b, 3, 4, and 5; 123.7045; 123.71, subdivision 1; 123.80, subdivision 1; 123.932, subdivision 7; 123.935, subdivision 7; 123.947; 123.951; 124.09; 124.10, subdivision 1; 124.14, subdivisions 1 and 4; 124.155, subdivision 2; 124.17, subdivisions 1, 2c, and by adding a subdivision; 124.19, subdivisions 1, 4, and 5; 124.195, subdivisions 8, 9, and 10; 124.2131, subdivision 1; 124.223, subdivision 3; 124.225, subdivisions 1, 3a, 7b, 7d, 7e, and 10; 124.226, subdivisions 3, 9, and by adding a subdivision; 124.243, subdivisions 1, 2, 2a, 6, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 124.244, subdivision 1; 124.245, subdivision 6; 124.248, subdivision 4; 124.26, subdivisions 1c and 2; 124.2601, subdivisions 4 and 6; 124.2615, subdivisions 2 and 3; 124.2711, subdivisions 1, 2, 2a, and by adding a subdivision; 124.2713, subdivisions 2, 5, 6, and by adding subdivisions; 124.2714; 124.2716; 124.2725, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 13; 124.2727; 124.273, subdivision 1b, and by adding a subdivision; 124.276, subdivision 3; 124.32, subdivisions 1b, 1d, and by adding subdivisions; 124.321, subdivisions 1 and 2; 124.322, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 124.37; 124.38, by adding a subdivision; 124.431, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, and 14; 124.48, subdivisions 1 and 3; 124.494, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 124.573, subdivision 2b; 124.574, subdivision 2b, and by adding subdivisions; 124.625; 124.73, subdivision 1; 124.83, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 124.85, subdivisions 1, 4, and 5; 124.91, subdivisions 3 and 5; 124.912, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 124.914, by adding a subdivision; 124.916, subdivisions 2 and 3; 124.95, subdivisions 1, 2, 2a, and 3; 124.961; 124A.029, subdivision 4; 124A.03, subdivisions 1c, 1f,

1g, and by adding a subdivision; 124A.036, subdivision 5; 124A.04, subdivision 2; 124A.22, subdivisions 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9; 124A.23, subdivisions 1 and 5; 124A.24; 124A.26, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 124A.27, subdivision 2; 124A.291; 124A.70; 124C.08, subdivisions 1 and 2; 124C.09; 125.032, subdivision 2; 125.05, subdivision 1a; 125.12, subdivisions 3b and 4b; 125.138; 125.17, subdivisions 2b and 3b; 125.185, subdivisions 4 and 6; 125.1885, subdivision 3; 125.189; 126.151, subdivision 2; 126.22, subdivisions 2, 3, 3a, 4, and 8; 126.239, subdivision 3; 126.267; 126.52, subdivisions 8 and 9; 126.54, subdivisions 1 and 3; 126.56, subdivisions 4a and 7; 126.665; 126.67, subdivision 8; 126.70; 126A.07, subdivision 1; 127.15; 127.20; 127.455; 127.46; 128A.024, subdivision 2; 128A.03, subdivision 2; 128B.10, subdivision 1; 128C.02, by adding a subdivision; 134.31, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5; 134.32, subdivision 8; 136C.04, subdivision 6; 144.29; 144.4165; 171.29, subdivision 2; 273.13, subdivision 23; 273.1398, subdivisions 1 and 2a; 275.065, subdivision 6; 275.48; 298.28, subdivision 4; 471.88, by adding a subdivision; 473F.02, by adding a subdivision; 475.61, subdivision 3; and 609.685, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 4; 121; 124; 124A; 124C; 125; 126; and 128A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 120.095; 120.101, subdivisions 5a and 5b; 120.75, subdivision 2; 120.80, subdivision 2; 121.11, subdivisions 6, 13, 15, and 16; 121.165; 121.19; 121.49; 121.585, subdivision 3; 121.609; 121.883; 121.90; 121.901; 121.902; 121.904, subdivisions 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11a, and 11c; 121.908, subdivision 4; 121.9121, subdivisions 3 and 5; 121.93, subdivision 5; 121.931, subdivisions 6, 6a, 7, and 8; 121.934; 121.936, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 121.937; 121.94; 121.941; 121.942; 121.943; 123.33, subdivisions 10, 14, 15, and 16; 123.35, subdivision 14; 123.352; 123.36, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 4a, 6, 8, 9, and 12; 123.40, subdivisions 4 and 6; 123.61; 123.67; 123.709; 123.744; 124.19, subdivisions 1, 1b, 6, and 7; 124.195, subdivision 13; 124.2721; 124.2725, subdivision 8; 124.32, subdivision 5; 124.331; 124.332; 124.333; 124.573, subdivisions 2c and 2d; 124.575, subdivisions 2 and 4; 124.615; 124.62; 124.64; 124.645; 124.67; 124.68; 124.69; 124.79; 124.912, subdivisions 4 and 5; 124A.27, subdivision 1; 125.12, subdivisions 3a and 4a; 125.17, subdivisions 2a and

3a; 125.185, subdivision 4a; 126.02; 126.025; 126.031; 126.06; 126.08; 126.09; 126.111; 126.112; 126.12, subdivision 2; 126.20, subdivision 4; 126.22, subdivision 2a; 126.24; 126.268; 126.662; 126.663; 126.664; 126.665; 126.666; 126.67; 126.68; 126A.01; 126A.02; 126A.03; 126A.04; 126A.05; 126A.07; 126A.08; 126A.09; 126A.10; 126A.11; 126A.12; 128B.03, subdivision 2; and 145.926.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: May 18, 1993 (Sec. 1); Aug. 1, 1993 (Secs. 2, 3)

School board member— district employment regulated

HF571* (Greiling)
SF511 (Morse)

Chapter 264: relating to education; authorizing certain contracts with school board members and with the spouses of school district employees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 127.15; and 471.88, by adding a subdivision.

Vetoed: May 19, 1993

College preparation requirements— changed for vo-tech programs

HF1195 (Olson, K.)
SF1320* (Murphy)

Chapter 276: relating to education; requiring changes in college preparation requirements.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Higher Education Finance—omnibus bill

HF1727 (Rodosovich)
SF1407* (Stumpf)

Chapter 290: relating to education; appropriating money for education and related purposes to the Higher Education Coordinating Board, State Board of Technical Colleges, State Board for Community Colleges, State University Board, University of Minnesota, Higher Education Board, and the Mayo Medical Foundation, with certain conditions; prescribing changes in eligibility and in duties and responsibilities for certain financial assistance programs; prescribing fees; adjusting certain duties and powers of the Higher Education Coordinating Board; prescribing certain changes for post-secondary systems; establishing an instructional telecommunications council; providing for grants from the Higher Education Coordinating Board for regional linkages and coordination; authorizing the State Board of Community

Colleges to use higher education facilities authority revenue bonds to construct student residences; creating three accounts in the permanent university fund and making allocations from the accounts; providing tuition exemptions at technical colleges for Southwest Asia veterans; establishing grant programs to promote recruitment and retention initiatives by nurses training programs directed toward persons of color; establishing grant programs for nursing students who are persons of color; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 3.9741; 16A.127, subdivision 8; 126.56, subdivision 5; 135A.03, subdivision 7; 135A.06, subdivision 1; 135A.061; 136A.02, subdivisions 5, 6, and 7; 136A.0411; 136A.08, subdivisions 2 and 6; 136A.101, subdivisions 1 and 7; 136A.121, subdivisions 6 and 9; 136A.1353, subdivision 4; 136A.1354, subdivision 4; 136A.1701, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 136A.233; 136A.653, subdivision 1; 136A.69; 136A.87; 136C.13, subdivision 4; 136C.15; 136C.61, subdivision 7; 136E.03; 136E.04, subdivision 1; 137.022, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 141.25, subdivision 8; 141.26, subdivisions 1 and 5; and 583.24, subdivision 4; *Laws 1986*, Chapter 398, article 1, section 18, as amended; *Laws 1990*, Chapter 591, article 3, section 10, as amended; *Laws 1991*, Chapter 356, articles 6, section 4, as amended; and 9, sections 8 and 10; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 136A; and 137; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 136A.121, subdivision 10; 136A.134; 136A.234; and 136A.70; *Laws 1991*, Chapter 356, article 8, section 23.

Vetoed: May 17, 1993

Youth apprenticeship program— established

HF10* (Bauerly)
SF29 (Beckman)

Chapter 335: relating to education; establishing a comprehensive youth apprenticeship system; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 126B.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993

Omnibus K-12 education appropriations corrections

HF125* (Vellenga)
SF153 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 374: relating to education; making corrections to the 1993 omnibus education

finance law; authorizing a levy in independent school district No. 256, Red Wing; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 124.155, subdivision 1; 125.05, subdivision 1a; 125.185, subdivision 4; and 128B.03, subdivision 2; *Laws 1993*, Chapter 224, article 1, sections 10; 14; and 18, subdivision 1; article 2, sections 14; and 15, subdivision 2; article 3, sections 18; 24, subdivision 2b; 25; 26; 40; and 41; article 4, sections 14; and 43, subdivision 4; article 6, sections 16, subdivision 8; 32; and 33; article 7, sections 6; and 31; article 8, sections 18, subdivision 1; 21, subdivision 1; and 23; article 12, section 32; article 13, section 40; and article 14, section 7; and 17.

Enactment: May 24, 1993



Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Environment & Natural Resources

Lindbergh State Park—lands added

HF421* (Wenzel)
SF347 (Samuelson)

Chapter 43: relating to state parks; authorizing an addition to Charles A. Lindbergh State Park.

Enactment: April 23, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Raccoon season—restrictions modified

HF33 (Davids)
SF5* (Benson, D.D.)

Chapter 51: relating to game and fish; extending the permissible period for the open season on raccoon; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 97B.621, subdivision 1.

Enactment: April 26, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Hunting by disabled—crossbow allowed for big game

HF607 (Johnson, A.)
SF483* (Merriam)

Chapter 69: relating to game and fish; allowing all big game to be taken under a crossbow permit for hunters with disabilities; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 97B.106.

Enactment: April 30, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Agricultural chemical, liquid gas storage tanks—exemptions allowed

HF1424* (Munger)

SF975 (Solon)

Chapter 87: relating to pollution control; exempting certain storage tanks from notification, environmental protection, tank installer training and certification, and other requirements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 115.03, by adding a subdivision; and 116.47.

Enactment: May 5, 1993

Effective: May 6, 1993

Education—Cambridge, Independent School District No. 911 land interest

HF1528 (Lasley)

SF1466* (Johnson, J.B.)

Chapter 104: relating to state lands; releasing certain reversionary interests of the state to Independent School District No. 911, Cambridge; amending *Laws 1963*, Chapter 350, section 3.

Enactment: May 5, 1993

Effective: May 6, 1993

Iron mine facilities—salable condition required

HF316 (Rukavina)

SF487* (Janezich)

Chapter 107: relating to natural resources; requiring that iron mines and production facilities be maintained in salable operating condition; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 93.

Enactment: May 7, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Mineral leasing and research—changes provided

HF699 (Pauly)

SF848* (Janezich)

Chapter 113: relating to natural resources; mineral leasing; environmental research and protection; exploratory mineral borings and data; lean ore stockpile removal; oil and gas well spacing, pooling, and unitization; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 92.50, subdivision 1; 93.001; 93.002, subdivisions 1 and 3; 93.25; 93.46, by adding a subdivision; 93.481, subdivisions 1 and 2; 103I.113; 103I.601, subdivision 1; 103I.605, subdivision 4; and 282.04, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 93.

Enactment: May, 10, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Eurasian wild pigs—prohibited in Minnesota

HF673 (Johnson, V.)

SF550* (Dille)

Chapter 129: relating to agriculture; Board of Animal Health; regulating the imposition and collection of civil penalties; regulating activities relating to restricted species; creating a restricted species task force; providing penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 35.95, subdivisions 1 and 5; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 84.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Lake Superior water trail—authorized

HF882* (Lourey)

SF712 (Solon)

Chapter 143: relating to outdoor recreation; creating the Lake Superior water trail; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 85.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Sherburne County—land sale authorized

HF947* (Bauerly)

SF896 (Stevens)

Chapter 174: relating to state lands; authorizing public sale of certain tax-forfeited lands that border public water in Sherburne, Hubbard, and Stearns counties.

Vetoed: May 14, 1993

Wetlands—mitigation requirements changed, exemptions expanded

HF1402* (Anderson, I.)

SF1363 (Stumpf)

Chapter 175: relating to natural resources; defining as “repair” under the drainage code certain incidental straightening of tiles and use of larger tile sizes under certain circumstances; amending requirements relating to replacement of wetlands; modifying exemptions; requiring the wetland heritage advisory committee to meet at least twice per year; requiring a report; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 103E.701, subdivision 1; 103G.222; 103G.2241; 103G.2242, subdivisions 2 and 11; and 103G.2369, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; *Laws 1991*, Chapter 354, article 7, section 2.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

St. Louis County—state lands conveyed

HF366 (Rukavina)

SF283* (Janezich)

Chapter 179: relating to state lands; authorizing the conveyance of state land in St. Louis County.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Wastewater treatment standard rulemaking provisions clarified

HF534 (McCollum)

SF96* (Riveness)

Chapter 180: relating to the environment; wastewater treatment; clarifying rulemaking provisions for Pollution Control Agency adoption of wastewater treatment standards; changing the composition of the technical advisory committee; changing the definition of individual on-site treatment system; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 115.44, subdivisions 4, 6, and 7; 115.54; and 116.18, subdivision 3c.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Historic sites act—adopted

HF1190 (Trimble)

SF1244* (Chandler)

Chapter 181: relating to the Minnesota Historical Society; recodifying the Historic Sites Act of 1965; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 138; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 138.025; 138.027; 138.52; 138.53; 138.55; 138.56; 138.58; 138.59; 138.60; 138.61; 138.62; 138.63; 138.64; 138.65; and 138.66.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Pike fishing—size limit set

HF1232* (Sparby)

SF1208 (Price)

Chapter 185: relating to game and fish; allowing walleye and northern pike to be possessed and transported in a dressed or undressed condition; establishing an experimental program for commercial fishing in Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary waters; limiting number of larger pike taken; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 97A.551, by adding a subdivision; and 97C.401.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: various dates

Water use availability to be monitored by Metropolitan Council

HF704 (Trimble)

SF697* (Price)

Chapter 186: relating to water; requiring criteria for water deficiency declarations; prohibiting the use of groundwater for surface water level maintenance; requiring review of water appropriation permits; requiring contingency planning for water shortages; changing water appropriation permit requirements; requiring changes to the metropolitan area water supply plan; requiring reports to the legislature; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 103G.261; 103G.265, subdivision 3; 103G.271, subdivision 7, and by adding subdivisions; 103G.291, by adding a subdivision; 103G.301, subdivision 1; 115.03, subdivision 1; 473.156, subdivision 1; 473.175, subdivision 1; 473.851; and 473.859, subdivisions 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

W. Lake Superior sanitary district provided incinerator ash disposal

HF805 (Huntley)

SF639* (Solon)

Chapter 191: relating to the environment; providing for the disposal of ash from incinerators operated by the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 458D.07, subdivision 3.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

Washington County—land sale authorized

HF258 (Perlt)

SF490* (Price)

Chapter 195: relating to state lands; authorizing the sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in Washington County to the city of Oakdale; authorizing the conveyance of an easement across department of natural resources-fisheries land.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

Deer hunting—blaze orange clothing required

HF952 (Nelson)

SF464* (Sams)

Chapter 196: relating to game and fish; color of outer clothing required in firearms deer zones; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 97B.071.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: 1994 firearms deer season

Dorer Hardwood Forest—motor sports prohibited

HF546* (Waltman)

SF1435 (Murphy)

Chapter 203: relating to outdoor recreation; requiring legislative approval of development or operation of motor sports areas by commissioner of natural resources; prohibiting motor sports areas within the Dorer Memorial Hardwood Forest; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 84 and 89.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

Cook County—Horseshoe Bay property exempt from certain requirements

HF1021* (Bergson)

SF842 (Merriam)

Chapter 205: relating to state lands; exempting certain lakeshore lots from sale requirements; authorizing the commissioner of natural resources to acquire personal property; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 92.67, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

Personal watercraft—mirror requirements modified

HF96 (Tunheim)

SF229* (Stumpf)

Chapter 219: relating to watercraft; mirror requirements for watercraft towing persons on various devices; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 86B.313, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Aquatic farms, quarantine facilities, fish hatcheries regulated

HF1068* (Bettermann)

SF1115 (Berg)

Chapter 226: relating to natural resources; modifying provisions relating to aquaculture; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 17.4982, subdivisions 1, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 17.4983, subdivision 2; 17.4984, subdivision 2; 17.4985, subdivisions 2 and 3; 17.4986, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 17.4991, subdivisions 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 17.4992, subdivision 3; 18B.26, subdivision 1; 97C.203; 97C.515, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 97C.525, subdivision 3; and 103G.2241; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 17.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

RIM expenditures authorized for fish, wildlife habitat restoration

HF1450* (Trimble)

SF1476 (Kelly)

Chapter 227: relating to game and fish; authorizing expenditure of RIM funds for restoration of fish and wildlife habitat; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 84.95, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Deer muzzle-loading—season provided

HF813 (Haskkamp)

SF64* (Samuelson)

Chapter 229: relating to game and fish; seasons for taking deer by muzzle-loading firearms.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Natural Resources commissioner—rulemaking, powers clarified

HF898 (Weaver)

SF693* (Merriam)

Chapter 231: relating to natural resources; clarifying, modifying, and expanding rulemaking authority and other powers and duties of the commissioner of natural resources relating to game and fish, wild rice, stromatolites, and cross-country ski passes; clarifying, modifying, and expanding provisions relating to the taking, purchase, sale, possession, and transportation of wild animals; regulating entry and uses on certain public lands and waters; providing for the expiration of certain commissioner's orders; providing an exemption from rulemaking requirements; authorizing emergency rules; providing penalties; appropriating money;

amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 84.14, subdivision 3; 84.1525, subdivision 2; 85.41, subdivision 2; 85.45; 97A.045, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 97A.055, by adding a subdivision; 97A.091, subdivisions 1 and 2; 97A.095, subdivision 2; 97A.105, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 97A.137; 97A.255, subdivision 2; 97A.401, subdivision 4; 97A.415, subdivision 2; 97A.431, subdivisions 1 and 4; 97A.433, subdivisions 1 and 4; 97A.435, subdivision 4; 97A.441, by adding a subdivision; 97A.475, by adding a subdivision; 97A.485, subdivision 6, and by adding a subdivision; 97A.505, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 97A.535, subdivision 2; 97A.545, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 97A.551, by adding a subdivision; 97B.425; 97B.671, subdivisions 1 and 2; 97B.711, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 97B.721; 97B.811, by adding a subdivision; 97C.025; 97C.051, subdivision 1; 97C.081, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 97C.205; 97C.311; 97C.331; 97C.345, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 97C.391, subdivision 1; 97C.405; 97C.505, subdivision 1; 97C.601, subdivision 6; 97C.805, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; and 97C.865; *Laws 1991*, Chapter 259, section 24; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 97A; 97B; and 97C.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: May 18, 1993;

Aug. 1, 1993 (Sec. 45)

Exotic species inspections—funded, penalties added

HF864* (Jennings)

SF883 (Chandler)

Chapter 235: relating to waters; inspection of watercraft for exotic harmful species; permit fee for aquatic vegetation control; authorizing civil penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 18.317, subdivision 3a; 86B.415, subdivision 7; 103G.615, subdivision 2; 103G.617, subdivision 5; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 84.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: various dates

St. Peter—reversionary interest released

HF189 (Ostrom)

SF235* (Frederickson)

Chapter 241: relating to state lands; authorizing release of a reversionary interest in certain state lands conveyed to the city of St. Peter.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Waste Management Act—amendments

HF287* (Wagenius)

SF271 (Johnson, J.B.)

Chapter 249: relating to waste management; encouraging local government units to use purchasing techniques to reduce waste and develop markets for recycled products; prohibiting burning and burial of harmful materials on farms; defining packaging and recycling facility; prohibiting disposal of unprocessed mixed municipal solid waste; extending the time to construct certain projects with grant money; authorizing counties to count waste reduction toward 1996 recycling goals; regulating management of certain automobile waste; providing for county management and service contracts; requiring local government units to separately account for all revenue and spending related to waste management; requiring collectors of solid waste to disclose where the waste is deposited; prohibiting fluorescent and high intensity discharge lamps in solid waste; clarifying that organized waste collection is one of several tools for cities and counties to use to collect waste; requiring labeling of hazardous products; requiring reporting of tipping fee schedules at all waste facilities; requiring owners or operators of waste facilities that are publicly financed to account for charges and expenditures related to the facilities; regulating lamp recycling facilities; requiring electric utilities to encourage use of fluorescent and high intensity discharge lamps and requiring certain utilities to collect spent lamps; requiring a study of collection of such lamps; extending by one year the solid waste field citation pilot program; clarifying the effects of the repeal of the metropolitan landfill siting process; requiring an environmental enforcement policy; providing for reports; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 16B.121; 16B.122; 16B.123; 16B.24, by adding a subdivision; 17.135; 115.071, subdivision 1; 115A.03, by adding subdivisions; 115A.034; 115A.54, subdivision 2a; 115A.5501, subdivision 3; 115A.551, subdivisions 2a and 4; 115A.56; 115A.916; 115A.929; 115A.932, subdivision 1; 115A.94, subdivisions 5 and 6; 115A.941; 115A.965, subdivision 1; 115A.9651; 115A.981; 116.78, by adding a subdivision; 116.92, subdivision 7; 216B.241, by adding a subdivision; 325E.1151, subdivision 1; 325E.12;

325E.125, subdivision 1; 325E.1251; 400.04, subdivisions 3 and 4; 400.08, subdivision 3; 473.149, subdivision 6; 473.803, subdivision 3; 473.8441, subdivision 5; 473.846; and 473.848, subdivisions 2 and 3; *Laws 1991*, Chapter 347, article 1, sections 15, subdivisions 1 and 6; and 20; *Laws 1992*, Chapter 593, article 1, section 55; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 115A; and 116.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: various dates

Hopkins—increased reimbursement landfill methane remediation

HF1436* (Kelley)

SF1545 (Mondale)

Chapter 263: relating to the environment; appropriating money from the Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Trust Fund to the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency for reimbursement to the city of Hopkins for remediation of methane at the city landfill; amending *Laws 1991*, Chapter 182, section 7.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: May 20, 1993

St. Louis County—land sale authorized

HF581 (Rukavina)

SF413* (Janezich)

Chapter 267: relating to state lands; authorizing the sale of certain tax-forfeited lands that border public water in St. Louis County; authorizing the conveyance of certain Willmar Regional Treatment Center land to Kandiyohi County.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: May 20, 1993

Game and Fish—omnibus bill

HF1114* (Milbert)

SF669 (Berg)

Chapter 269: relating to game and fish; funding for wildlife habitat; defining terms; possession of firearms in deer zones; stamp design; financing waterfowl development; shipment of wild animals taken in Canada; training of hunting dogs; transportation of firearms by disabled hunters; clothing requirements; firearms permits for disabled; taking of deer; nonresident fish house license fees; seasons for taking raccoon, muskrat, mink, otter, and beaver; seasons for and tagging of fur-bearing animals; ice fishing contests in conjunction with raffles; rough fish taking by nonresidents; importation of minnows; taking, possession, transporta-

tion, sale, and purchase of mussels; use of certain appropriated funds; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 86B.305, subdivisions 1 and 2; 97A.015, subdivision 49, and by adding a subdivision; 97A.045, subdivision 7; 97A.531; 97B.005, subdivisions 2 and 3; 97B.041; 97B.045; 97B.071; 97B.111; 97B.211, subdivision 1; 97B.301, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 97B.311; 97B.621, subdivision 1; 97B.901; 97B.911; 97B.915; 97B.921; 97B.925; 97C.081, by adding a subdivision; 97C.375; 97C.515, by adding a subdivision; 97C.701, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 97C.705, subdivision 1; and 97C.711; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 84; and 97A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 97A.541; and 97C.701, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: various dates

Deer licenses—taking deer by firearm, archery in certain counties

HF988* (Sparby)

SF878 (Stumpf)

Chapter 273: relating to game and fish; allowing the taking of two deer in designated counties during the 1993 and 1994 hunting seasons.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Aitkin County—tax-forfeited land sale authorized

HF644 (Lourey)

SF192* (Chmielewski)

Chapter 274: relating to state lands; authorizing public sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in Aitkin county.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: May 20, 1993

Hazardous waste fee system—restructured

HF1106 (Wagenius)

SF880* (Morse)

Chapter 279: relating to the environment; changing methods for assessing and collecting hazardous waste administration fees; providing for rulemaking; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 116.12; and 473.811, subdivision 5b.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Hazardous reporting violations—penalties provided

HF1492 (Orfield)

SF1367* (Chandler)

Chapter 282: relating to the environment; authorizing administrative penalty orders for violations of provisions relating to hazardous chemical reporting requirements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 299K.10, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

DNR land sale procedures—modified

HF1285 (Sekhon)

SF1074* (Price)

Chapter 285: relating to natural resources; management of state-owned lands by the Department of Natural Resources; deletion of land from Moose Lake state recreation area; private use of state trails; use of proceeds from private sale of state land in Washington County; transfer of shoreland lots in Otter Tail County; reporting and planning by commissioner of natural resources; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 84.0273; 84.632; 85.015, by adding a subdivision; 86A.05, subdivision 14; 92.06, subdivision 1; 92.14, subdivision 2; 92.19; 92.29; 92.67, subdivision 5; 94.10; 94.11; 94.13; 94.343, subdivision 3; 94.348, subdivision 2; and 97A.135, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; *Laws 1992*, Chapter 502, section 4.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: May 20, 1993, with exceptions

Hazardous substances—cleanup loan program created, funded

HF1702 (Wagenius)

SF1275* (Mondale)

Chapter 287: relating to the environment; providing protection from liability for releases of hazardous substances to lenders and owners for redevelopment of property under an approved cleanup plan; providing authority to issue determinations regarding association with a release; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 115B.175, subdivisions 4, 7, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 115B.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993

Private addition rearranged in Mpls.—released from state land covenant

HF1182* (Jefferson)

SF1168 (Kroening)

Chapter 297: relating to state lands; pro-

viding for the release of a state interest in certain property in the city of Minneapolis.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Cook County—land sale authorized

HF543* (Battaglia)

SF388 (Johnson, D.J.)

Chapter 308: relating to state lands; authorizing the sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in Cook and Sherburne counties; correcting the legal description of the state land to be sold in Anoka County; amending *Laws 1989*, Chapter 150, section 6.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: May 21, 1993

Game and fish licenses—subagent options provided

HF836* (Stanius)

SF944 (Laidig)

Chapter 310: relating to game and fish; sale of licenses through subagents; taking deer of either sex by residents under the age of 16; defining certain terms; changing eligibility for certain permits; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 86B.101, subdivision 2; 86B.305, subdivisions 1 and 2; 86B.820, subdivision 14; 97A.485, subdivision 4; and 97B.301, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993;

June 1, 1993 (Secs. 1-3)

Wildfire prevention

HF1152 (Ozment)

SF869* (Lessard)

Chapter 328: relating to natural resources; providing for the prevention and suppression of wildfires in forest areas; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 88.01, subdivisions 2, 6, 8, 15, 23, and by adding subdivisions; 88.02; 88.03; 88.04; 88.041; 88.05; 88.06; 88.065; 88.067; 88.08; 88.09, subdivision 2; 88.10; 88.11, subdivision 2; 88.12; 88.14; 88.15; 88.16; 88.17, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 88.18; 88.22; and 88.76; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 88; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 88.17, subdivision 2; and 88.19; and *Laws 1992*, Chapter 556, sections 10 and 11; and *Minnesota Rules*, parts 7005.0705; 7005.0715; 7005.0725; 7005.0735; 7005.0745; 7005.0755; 7005.0765; 7005.0766; 7005.0767; 7005.0775;

7005.0785; 7005.0795; 7005.0796; 7005.0805; and 7005.0815.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Lake Superior—safe harbors program established

HF1107* (Huntley)

SF1467 (Johnson, D.J.)

Chapter 333: relating to waters; establishing a safe harbors program for Lake Superior; stating powers and duties of the commissioner of natural resources and local authorities in respect thereto; requiring the Department of Natural Resources to recommend methods for control of Eurasian water milfoil in White Bear Lake; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 86A.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Petrofund process, fees—changed

HF514* (Sparby)

SF920 (Novak)

Chapter 341: relating to the environment; providing for passive bioremediation; providing for review of agency employee decisions; increasing membership of petroleum tank release compensation board; establishing a fee schedule of costs or criteria for evaluating reasonableness of costs submitted for reimbursement; modifying petroleum tank release cleanup fee; modifying reimbursements; modifying consultant and contractor registration requirements; authorizing board to delegate its reimbursement powers and duties to the commissioner of commerce; requiring a report; authorizing rulemaking; notice of drain tile installation; Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board membership; liability of responder to oil discharges; oil spill response plans; assessment of damages; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 115.061; 115C.02, subdivisions 10 and 14; 115C.03, by adding subdivisions; 115C.07; 115C.08, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 115C.09, subdivisions 1, 3, 3a, 3c, and by adding subdivisions; 115C.11, subdivision 1; 115E.03, subdivision 2; 115E.04, subdivision 4; 116I.07, subdivision 2; 216D.01, subdivision 5; 216D.04, subdivision 1; 299A.50, by adding a subdivision; and 299J.06, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 115C; and 115E; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 115C.01; 115C.02; 115C.021; 115C.03; 115C.04;

115C.045; 115C.05; 115C.06; 115C.065; 115C.07; 115C.08; 115C.09; 115C.10; 115C.11; and 115C.12.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: various dates

Air pollution violations—penalties provided

HF1494 (Orfield)

SF1368* (Chandler)

Chapter 365: relating to the environment; imposing criminal penalties for knowing violations of air pollution requirements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 609.671, subdivisions 9 and 12.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993, with qualifications

Sewer combined overflow financial assistance eligibility extended

HF863 (Dempsey)

SF636* (Murphy)

Chapter 371: relating to pollution control; requiring a study of the feasibility of including the city of Red Wing in the state financial assistance program for combined sewer overflow; appropriating money for grants for composting; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 115A.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993



Environment, Natural Resources & Agriculture Finance—omnibus bill

(See Ways & Means, page 136)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Supplemental Medicare insurance premium increases delayed

HF22* (Skoglund)

SF2 (Benson, D.D.)

Chapter 1: relating to insurance; Medicare supplement; permitting phased-in compliance with community rating; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 62A.31, subdivision 1.

Enactment: Jan. 21, 1993

Effective: July 30, 1992 (retroactive)

Financial institutions—merger procedures eased

HF146* (Reding)

SF109 (Hottinger)

Chapter 7: relating to financial institutions; state banks; regulating the acquisition of a bank or savings association for operation as a detached facility; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 49.34, subdivision 2.

Enactment: March 23, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Credit unions—investment powers redefined

HF296* (Bertram)

SF276 (Chandler)

Chapter 28: relating to financial institutions; credit unions; regulating investments in share certificates; authorizing credit unions to make reverse mortgage loans; regulating credit unions as depositories of various funds; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 11A.24, subdivision 4; 41B.19, subdivision 6; 47.58, subdivision 1; 48.64; 48.86; 50.14, subdivision 13; 52.04, subdivision 1; 80A.14, subdivisions 4 and 9; 116J.8765, subdivision 4; 118.01, subdivision 1; 118.10; 136.31, subdivision 6; 427.01; 446A.11, subdivision 9; 475.67, subdivision 5; 520.01, subdivision 2; and 540.08

Vetoed: April 15, 1993

Insurance—health coverage reinsurance association regulated

HF1100* (Stanius)

SF1589 (Wiener)

Chapter 47: relating to insurance; regulating the health coverage reinsurance association; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 62L.02, by adding a subdivision; 62L.13, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 62L.14, subdivisions 2, 4, 6, and 7; 62L.15, subdivision 2; 62L.16, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 62L.19; and 62L.20, subdivision 1.

Enactment: April 23, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Banking—deposits, withdrawals honored from other institutions

HF556 (Bauerly)

SF394* (Solon)

Chapter 52: relating to financial institutions; permitting contracts between financial

institutions to accept deposits and honor withdrawals; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 47.

Enactment: April 26, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Insurance—non-profits allowed to invest in dental corporations

HF580 (Reding)

SF568* (Solon)

Chapter 70: relating to insurance; non-profit health service plan corporations; regulating investments; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 62C.10.

Enactment: April 30, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Santiago—detached banking facility authorized

HF139* (Bauerly)

SF159 (Adkins)

Chapter 106: relating to the town of Santiago; authorizing the establishment of a detached banking facility.

Enactment: May 7, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

Insurance—coverage required for treating port-wine stains

HF9* (Skoglund)

SF291 (Piper)

Chapter 116: relating to insurance; health; requiring coverage for elimination or treatment of port-wine stains; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 62A.

Enactment: May 10, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Insurance—public employee health care options expanded

HF444 (Huntley)

SF406* (Solon)

Chapter 215: relating to local government; authorizing a local unit of government which self-insures health benefits for employees to enroll employees of the exclusive representative of its employees in those plans; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 471.617, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Property insurance—technical changes in state-required plan

HF640 (Huntley)

SF948* (Oliver)

Chapter 248: relating to insurance; property; regulating the FAIR plan; modifying its provisions; making various technical changes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 65A.31; 65A.32; 65A.33, subdivisions 4, 5, and 6; 65A.34; 65A.35; 65A.36; 65A.37; 65A.375; 65A.38; 65A.39; 65A.40; 65A.41; and 65A.42; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 65A.33, subdivision 8; and 65A.43.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Banking—deposits, rates, other charges regulated

HF1096 (Stanius)

SF1129* (Solon)

Chapter 257: relating to financial institutions; regulating institutions, deposits, rates and charges, enforcement provisions; modifying the definition of insurance premium finance licensee; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 45.025, by adding a subdivision; 46.044; 46.048, subdivision 1; 46.09; 47.0156; 47.096; 47.20, subdivision 4a; 47.52; 47.54, subdivision 4; 47.55, subdivision 1; 47.56; 48.04; 48.05; 48.09; 48.194; 48.24, subdivisions 1, 7, and 8; 48.61, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 49.35; 49.36, subdivisions 1 and 4; 51A.02, subdivision 43; 52.04, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 52.12; 53.03, subdivision 5; 53.04, by adding a subdivision; 53.09, by adding a subdivision; 56.10; 56.131, subdivision 1; 56.155, subdivision 1; 59A.06, subdivision 3; 82B.03, subdivision 2; 300.20, subdivision 2; 300.21; 336.4-104; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 56; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 46.048, subdivision 2; and 48.24, subdivision 4.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: various dates

Insurance Solvency Act—auditing changes approved

HF1095* (Stanius)

SF1446 (Luther)

Chapter 299: relating to insurance; regulating investments, assets and liabilities, and annual statements of companies; providing for continuance of coverage upon liquidation; modifying the definition of resident for purposes of the Minnesota Insurance Guaranty Association; regulating dividends and other distributions of insurance holding company systems; regulating risk retention

groups; enacting the NAIC model legislation; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 60A.11, subdivision 9; 60A.12, subdivision 3; 60A.13, subdivisions 1 and 6; 60A.23, subdivision 4; 60B.22, subdivision 1; 60C.03, subdivision 7; 60D.20, subdivisions 2 and 4; 60E.01; 60E.02, subdivisions 9 and 12; 60E.03; 60E.04, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, and by adding a subdivision; 60E.05; 60E.07; 60E.08; 60E.09; 60E.10; 60E.12; 60E.13; and 79.252, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 60A; and 60E; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 60A.07, subdivision 5d; 60A.12, subdivision 10; 60A.13, subdivision 3a; 60B.24; 60E.11; *Minnesota Rules*, parts 2710.0100; 2710.0200; 2710.0300; 2710.1100; 2710.1200; 2710.1300; 2710.1400; 2710.1500; 2710.1600; 2710.1700; 2710.1800; 2710.1900; 2710.2000; 2710.2100; 2710.3100; 2710.3200; and 2710.3300.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Insurance—guaranty fund limits clarified

HF1523* (Reding)

SF1447 (Luther)

Chapter 319: relating to insurance; regulating life insurance and annuity contracts; establishing and regulating the Life and Health Guaranty Association; providing for its powers and duties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 61A.02, subdivisions 2 and 3; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 61B; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 61B.01; 61B.02; 61B.03; 61B.04; 61B.05; 61B.06; 61B.07; 61B.08; 61B.09; 61B.10; 61B.11; 61B.12; 61B.13; 61B.14; 61B.15; and 61B.16.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: May 21, 1993, with qualifications

Comprehensive Health Association—rate determinations modified

HF1301 (Greenfield)

SF1226* (Price)

Chapter 324: relating to insurance; the comprehensive health association; clarifying the duties of the association and the authority of the commissioner of commerce; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 62E.08;

62E.09; 62E.10, subdivision 9; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 62E.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Medicare insurance—technical revisions

HF639* (Asch)

SF1528 (Luther)

Chapter 330: relating to insurance; Medicare supplement; regulating coverages; conforming state law to federal requirements; making technical changes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 62A.31, subdivisions 1, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 62A.315; 62A.316; 62A.318; 62A.36, subdivision 1; 62A.39; 62A.436; and 62A.44, subdivision 2; *Laws 1992*, Chapter 554, article 1, section 18.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: various dates

Involuntary unemployment insurance sales permitted

HF555* (Carlson)

SF683 (Hottinger)

Chapter 343: relating to insurance; credit; permitting the sale of credit involuntary unemployment insurance; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 47.016, subdivision 1; 48.185, subdivision 4; 52.04, subdivision 1; 56.125, subdivision 3; 56.155, subdivision 1; 60K.03, subdivision 7; 60K.19, subdivision 3; 62B.01; 62B.02, by adding a subdivision; 62B.03; 62B.04, by adding a subdivision; 62B.05; 62B.06, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; 62B.07, subdivisions 2 and 6; 62B.08, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, and by adding subdivisions; 62B.09, subdivision 3; 62B.11; 62B.12; and 72A.20, subdivision 27.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: May 25, 1993

Insurance—school buses excluded from certain indemnity clauses

HF795* (Jennings)

SF742 (Anderson)

Chapter 362: relating to insurance; no-fault auto; excluding certain vehicles from



the right of indemnity granted by the no-fault act; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 65B.53, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993, with qualifications

General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections

National Guard— governor's authority clarified

HF233* (Skoglund)

SF331 (Lesewski)

Chapter 27: relating to the military; clarifying the use by the governor of the military forces; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 190.02.

Enactment: April 13, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

County commissioners— residency requirements modified

HF254* (Bauerly)

SF312 (Bertram)

Chapter 32: relating to public bodies; providing for the place of residence of members; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 375.025, subdivision 4.

Enactment: April 15, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Veterans Homes Board—federal funding sought for Mpls. campus

HF950 (Skoglund)

SF605* (Samuelson)

Chapter 37: relating to the Veterans Homes Board; requiring the board to apply for certain federal funding.

Enactment: April 21, 1993

Effective: April 22, 1993

Redistricting—Suburban Hennepin Regional Park District

HF1089* (Knickerbocker)

SF588 (Mondale)

Chapter 58: relating to elections; setting the date by which the Suburban Hennepin Regional Park District redistricting must take place; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 383B.68, subdivision 4.

Enactment: April 28, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Candidacy affidavit filing date—publi- cation, posting requirements provided

HF1074* (Brown, C.)

SF1531 (Sams)

Chapter 59: relating to elections; requiring publication and posting of notice of filing dates by county auditors; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 204B.33.

Enactment: April 28, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Election results— minimum vote requirement decreased

HF516 (Opatz)

SF270* (Cohen)

Chapter 68: relating to elections; changing certain margins requiring automatic recounts; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 204C.35, subdivision 1.

Enactment: April 30, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Cemetery relocation—prohibited without trustee or owner consent

HF695 (Ozment)

SF1602* (Murphy)

Chapter 100: relating to cemeteries; providing for burials in the winter season; prohibiting relocation of cemeteries without the trustees' or owners' consent; clarifying the eligibility for burial in a soldiers rest plot; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 375.37; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 306; and 307.

Enactment: May 7, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Voter registration— cards for deceased residents removed

HF934 (Stanius)

SF754* (Runbeck)

Chapter 101: relating to elections; requiring removal of registration cards of deceased registrants; requiring update of the statewide registration system; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 201.13.

Enactment: May 7, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Veterans Homes Board— residency definition rule

HF1273 (Sparby)

SF1006* (Murphy)

Chapter 103: relating to veterans; authorizing the Veterans Homes Board to define residency by board rule; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 198.022.

Enactment: May 7, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Elections—

precinct caucus time, date changed

HF784 (Sparby)

SF470* (Cohen)

Chapter 150: relating to elections; changing the time and date of the precinct caucuses; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 202A.14, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Veterans home patients— claims heard by Legislature

HF1274* (Sparby)

SF1007 (Murphy)

Chapter 155: relating to veterans; authorizing the legislature to hear and determine claims by patients at the Minnesota veterans homes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 3.738, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Election campaign and ethics reform— omnibus bill

HF163* (Sparby)

SF152 (Luther)

Chapter 173: relating to campaign reform; limiting noncampaign disbursements to items specified by law; requiring lobbyists and political committees and funds to include their registration number on contributions; prohibiting certain “friends of” committees; requiring reports by certain solicitors of campaign contributions; limiting certain contributions; changing the judicial ballot; regulating related committees; changing expenditure limits; limiting use of contributions carried forward; requiring unused postage to be carried forward as an expenditure; requiring certain notices; changing contribution limits; limiting contributions by political parties; prohibiting transfers from one candidate to another, with certain exceptions; limiting contributions by certain political committees, funds and individuals; eliminating public subsidies to unopposed candidates; providing for a public matching subsidy; clarifying filing requirements for candidate agreements and the duration of the

agreements; providing for distribution of public subsidies; requiring return of public subsidies under certain conditions; prohibiting political contributions by certain non-profit corporations and partnerships; requiring certain reports; providing transition language; defining certain terms; clarifying certain language; imposing penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 10A.01, subdivisions 10b, 10c, and by adding subdivisions; 10A.04, by adding a subdivision; 10A.065, subdivisions 1 and 5; 10A.14, subdivision 2; 10A.15, by adding subdivisions; 10A.16; 10A.17, subdivisions 4 and 5; 10A.19, subdivision 1; 10A.20, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding subdivisions; 10A.24, subdivision 1; 10A.25, subdivisions 2, 6, 10, and by adding subdivisions; 10A.27, subdivisions 1, 2, 9, and by adding subdivisions; 10A.28, subdivision 2; 10A.31, subdivisions 6, 7, 10, and by adding a subdivision; 10A.315; 10A.322, subdivisions 1 and 2; 10A.323; 10A.324, subdivisions 1, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 204B.36, subdivision 4; 211B.12; 211B.15; and 290.06, subdivision 23; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 10A; and 211A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 10A.27, subdivision 6; 10A.31, subdivisions 8 and 9; 488A.021, subdivision 3; and 488A.19, subdivision 2.

Vetoed: May 11, 1993

Elections—precinct boundary data procedures set

HF299* (Rodosovich)

SF410 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 208: relating to elections; changing requirements and procedures for maintaining precinct boundary data; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 204B.14, subdivisions 5 and 6; and 204B.146.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993

License plates—fees exempted for POWs

HF327* (Hasskamp)

SF88 (Vickerman)

Chapter 214: relating to motor vehicles; providing for free motor vehicle license plates for former prisoners of war; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 168.031; 168.12, subdivision 5; and 168.125, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Election laws—technical corrections

HF509 (Delmont)

SF567* (Marty)

Chapter 223: relating to elections; changing registration, filing, boundary change, ballot preparation, canvassing, system testing, and notice requirements and procedures; changing certain duties of election officials; clarifying certain language; adding to reimbursable expenses; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 201.071, subdivision 1; 201.081; 201.11; 201.13, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 201.15; 204B.06, subdivisions 4 and 6; 204B.14, subdivision 4; 204B.16, by adding a subdivision; 204B.46; 204C.06, subdivision 1; 204C.31, subdivision 2; 204C.32; 204D.04, subdivision 2; 204D.11, subdivisions 2, 3, and 6; 204D.24, subdivision 2; 204D.27, subdivision 11; 206.83; 206.90, subdivision 6; 207A.02, subdivision 1; 207A.10, subdivision 2; 211B.11, subdivision 1; 211B.14; and 365.51, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993; May 18, 1993 (Sec. 24)

National Guard—counterdrug activities compact ratified

HF232 (Skoglund)

SF340* (Vickerman)

Chapter 237: relating to the military; entering into the National Guard mutual assistance counterdrug activities compact; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 192.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Elections—mail balloting allowed for small cities

HF201* (Tunheim)

SF189 (Stumpf)

Chapter 318: relating to elections; providing campaign reform; permitting cities to use mail ballots in city, county, and state elections; limiting noncampaign disbursements to items specified by law; requiring lobbyists and political committees and funds to include their registration number on contributions; prohibiting certain “friends of” committees; requiring reports by certain solicitors of campaign contributions; limiting certain contributions; changing the judicial ballot; regulating related committees; changing expenditure limits; limiting use of contributions carried forward; requiring unused post-

age to be carried forward as an expenditure; requiring certain notices; changing contribution limits; limiting contributions by political parties; prohibiting transfers from one candidate to another, with certain exceptions; limiting contributions by certain political committees, funds, and individuals; eliminating public subsidies to unopposed candidates; providing for a public matching subsidy; increasing expenditure limits in certain cases; clarifying filing requirements for candidate agreements and the duration of the agreements; providing for distribution of public subsidies; requiring return of public subsidies under certain conditions; prohibiting political contributions by certain non-profit corporations and partnerships; requiring certain reports; providing transition language; defining certain terms; clarifying certain language; imposing penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 10A.01, subdivisions 10b, 10c, and by adding subdivisions; 10A.04, by adding a subdivision; 10A.065, subdivisions 1 and 5; 10A.14, subdivision 2; 10A.15, by adding subdivisions; 10A.16; 10A.17, subdivisions 4 and 5; 10A.19, subdivision 1; 10A.20, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding subdivisions; 10A.24, subdivision 1; 10A.25, subdivisions 2, 6, 10, and by adding subdivisions; 10A.27, subdivisions 1, 2, 9, and by adding subdivisions; 10A.28, subdivision 2; 10A.31, subdivisions 6, 7, 10, and by adding a subdivision; 10A.315; 10A.322, subdivisions 1 and 2; 10A.323; 10A.324, subdivisions 1, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 204B.36, subdivision 4; 204B.45, subdivision 1; 211B.12; 211B.15; and 290.06, subdivision 23; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 10A; and 211A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 10A.27, subdivision 6; 10A.31, subdivisions 8 and 9; 488A.021, subdivision 3; and 488A.19, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Line-item veto: 1

Art. 2, Sec. 37, Subd. 3b, Page 22, Lines 7 & 8

Effective: various dates

Non-eligible felons, others refused ballot candidacy



HF1563 (Wejcman)

SF663* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 364: relating to elections; authorizing the filing officer to keep from the ballot the name of a person who is a convicted felon, under guardianship, or found incompetent; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 204B.10, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Governmental Operations & Gambling

Governor's Residence Council—expiration date extended

HF86* (Vellenga)

SF59 (Olson)

Chapter 46: relating to state government; extending expiration date of governor's residence council; providing for four additional public members; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 16B.27, subdivision 3.

Enactment: April 23, 1993

Effective: April 24, 1993

Independent School District No. 77—Medicare coverage referendum

HF520* (Dorn)

SF528 (Hottinger)

Chapter 56: relating to retirement; authorizing a second chance Medicare coverage referendum for certain public pension plan members.

Enactment: April 28, 1993

Effective: April 29, 1993

Optical disk storage provided for government records

HF318 (Bishop)

SF431* (Hottinger)

Chapter 71: relating to public administration; providing that government records may be stored on optical imaging systems and retained in that format only; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 15.17, subdivision 1; and 138.17, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 3, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Albert Lea Fire Department Relief Association provided interest

HF783* (Haukoos)

SF656 (Piper)

Chapter 72: relating to the city of Albert Lea; actuarial assumptions for the Albert Lea Fire Department Relief Association.

Enactment: May 4, 1993

Effective: Dec. 1, following local approval

Gender balancing for advisory bodies

HF576* (Greiling)

SF570 (Wiener)

Chapter 80: relating to state government; providing for appointments to advisory task forces, councils, and committees, administrative boards, and agencies; clarifying reporting requirements and term limits; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 15.0575, subdivision 2; 15.059, subdivision 2; 15.0597, subdivisions 2, 4, and 7; and 214.09, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 4, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Volunteer firefighter relief associations—non-profit registration simplified

HF667* (Haukoos)

SF587 (Larson)

Chapter 86: relating to volunteer firefighter relief associations; modifying the corporate registration requirement for relief associations complying with fire state aid financial reporting requirements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 69.051, by adding a subdivision; and 317A.823, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 5, 1993

Effective: Jan. 1, 1994

Grain inspector provided state retirement system purchase

HF768* (Jaros)

SF617 (Solon)

Chapter 89: relating to retirement; Minnesota State Retirement System; authorizing a purchase of service credit by a former grain inspector.

Enactment: May 5, 1993

Effective: May 6, 1993

Minneapolis Employee Retirement Fund member allowed purchase

HF977* (Milbert)

SF825 (Metzen)

Chapter 95: relating to retirement; Minne-

apolis Employees Retirement Fund; permitting purchase of service credit by a certain member.

Enactment: May 7, 1993

Effective: May 8, 1993

Blind Council, Consumer Advisory Council—renamed, modified

HF1023 (Johnson, A.)

SF913* (Larson)

Chapter 97: relating to employment; modifying provisions relating to and renaming the Minnesota Council for the Blind and the Consumer Advisory Council; establishing a rehabilitation advisory council for the blind; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 248.10; and 268A.02, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 7, 1993

Effective: May 8, 1993

Minneapolis Community Action Council—transferred employees

HF1228* (Kahn)

SF664 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 109: relating to retirement; Public Employees Retirement Association and Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund; providing for the retention of pension coverage for certain transferred employees.

Enactment: May 10, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

St. Paul Fire Department Relief Association refund to estate

HF270* (Sarna)

SF1488 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 110: relating to the city of St. Paul; authorizing payment of refunds to the estates of certain deceased firefighters.

Enactment: May 10, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

PERA police, fire fund prior service credit purchase authorized

HF157* (Carlson)

SF1279 (Luther)

Chapter 120: relating to retirement; authorizing the purchase of prior service credit in the public employees police and fire fund by two employees of the city of Minneapolis.

Enactment: May 11, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

Education—administrative salary recommendations

HF1199* (Reding)

SF1076 (Flynn)

Chapter 122: relating to state government;

the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations; raising the top of a salary range for a judicial position; modifying provisions relating to certain plans; ratifying certain salaries and a bargaining agreement; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 15A.083, subdivision 4; 43A.18, subdivision 4; and 179A.04, subdivision 3; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 43A.24, subdivision 3.

Enactment: May 11, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1994 (Sec. 1);

May 12, 1993 (Secs. 1-7)

Mpls. Police Relief Association survivor benefit payments modified

HF785* (Kahn)

SF662 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 124: relating to retirement; survivor benefits payable by the Minneapolis Police Relief Association; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 353B.11, subdivisions 4 and 5; and *Laws 1992*, Chapters 454, section 3; and 471, article 1, section 10, subdivision 1; repealing *Laws 1992*, Chapter 454, section 1.

Enactment: May 11, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

Mpls. Fire Department Relief Association—service pension rates set

HF807* (Kahn)

SF685 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 125: relating to retirement; the Minneapolis Fire Department Relief Association; setting service pension rates; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 353B.07, subdivision 3.

Enactment: May 11, 1993

Effective: June 1, 1993, upon local approval, with qualifications

Columbia Heights Police Relief Association—salary computation inclusions

HF1442* (Simoneau)

SF980 (Novak)

Chapter 126: relating to the city of Columbia Heights; exclusions from salary in computing police relief association retirement benefits; permitting a contribution with interest by a member for past service with the city; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 353B.02, subdivision 10; and *Laws 1977*, Chapter 374, section 8, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 11, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

Regional development commissions—contracting for services allowed

HF168* (Krueger)

SF531 (Beckman)

Chapter 139: relating to state government; authorizing state agencies to enter into contracts with regional organizations; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 15.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

CAAPB duties, powers clarified

HF974* (Skoglund)

SF1013 (Pappas)

Chapter 144: relating to the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board; clarifying certain duties and powers of the board; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 15.50, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: May 14, 1993

Eveleth authorized to increase police, fire retirement benefits

HF55* (Rukavina)

SF86 (Janezich)

Chapter 160: relating to retirement; authorizing a benefit increase for certain retired police officers, firefighters, and surviving spouses in the city of Eveleth; amending *Laws 1977*, Chapter 61, section 6, as amended.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

Trade & Economic Development—duties clarified

HF889* (Krueger)

SF916 (Metzen)

Chapter 163: relating to economic development; clarifying provisions relating to the Department of Trade and Economic Development; clarifying the duties of the commissioner; providing certain duties for the Rural Development Board and Minnesota Technology, Inc.; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 17.49, subdivision 1; 18.024, subdivision 1; 86.72, subdivision 3; 86A.06; 86A.09, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 92.35; 92.36; 103F.135, subdivision 1; 116J.01, by adding a subdivision; 116J.402; 116J.58, subdivision 1; 116J.61; 116J.68, subdivision 2; 116J.873, subdivisions 3 and 4; 116J.966, subdivision 1; 116J.980, subdivisions 1 and 2; 116N.04, subdivision 1; 116O.02, subdivision 6; 116O.03, subdivision 1a; 116O.04,

subdivision 1; 116O.05, subdivision 2; 116O.06, subdivision 1; 116O.08, subdivision 2; 137.31, subdivision 6; 138.93, subdivision 4; 144.95, subdivision 7; 173.17; 216B.242; 216C.37, subdivision 1; 299A.01, subdivision 2; 446A.03, subdivision 1; 446A.10, subdivision 2; 473.857, subdivision 2; 473H.06, subdivision 5; and 641.24; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 116J; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 84.54; 86A.10; 116J.01, subdivision 3; 116J.615, subdivision 2; 116J.645; 116J.661; 116J.982, subdivisions 6a, 8, and 9; 116J.983; 116J.984; 301A.01; 301A.02; 301A.03; 301A.04; 301A.05; 301A.06; 301A.07; 301A.08; 301A.09; 301A.10; 301A.11; 301A.12; 301A.13; and 301A.14.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Public safety commissioner can apply for disaster assistance

HF964* (Reding)

SF798 (Chmielewski)

Chapter 176: relating to public safety; authorizing commissioner of public safety to apply for federal natural disaster assistance funds; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 12.221.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

Worthington city employee disability benefit reduction reduced

HF690* (Winter)

SF557 (Kelly)

Chapter 189: relating to retirement; Public Employees Retirement Association; disability benefits; reducing the reduction in benefits to coordinate them with amounts received under workers' compensation law for certain former employees.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: June 1, 1993

State Government Finance—omnibus bill

HF1750 (Krueger)

SF1620* (Merriam)

Chapter 192: relating to the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for the general legislative, judicial, and administrative expenses of state government; providing for the transfer of certain money in the state treasury; fixing and limiting the amount of fees, penalties, and other costs to be collected in certain

cases; transferring certain duties and functions; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 3.971, by adding a subdivision; 8.15; 15A.083, by adding a subdivision; 16A.011, subdivisions 5, 6, and 14; 16A.04, subdivision 1; 16A.055, subdivision 1; 16A.06, subdivision 4; 16A.065; 16A.10, subdivisions 1 and 2; 16A.105; 16A.11, subdivisions 1 and 3; 16A.129, by adding a subdivision; 16A.15, subdivisions 1, 5, and 6; 16A.152, by adding subdivisions; 16A.1541; 16A.28; 16A.281; 16A.58; 16A.69, subdivision 2; 16A.72; 16B.24, subdivision 9; 16B.41; 16B.43, subdivision 1; 16B.92; 43A.045; 192.501, subdivision 2; 196.051, subdivision 3; 196.054, subdivision 2; 198.16; 240A.02, subdivision 1; 240A.03, by adding a subdivision; 270.063; 271.07; 309.501; 352.96, subdivision 3; 354B.05; 356.24, subdivision 1; 357.021, subdivisions 1a and 2; 357.022; 357.08; 357.18, subdivision 3; 484.74, subdivision 1; 484.76, subdivision 1; 508.82; 508A.82; 548.23; 548.30; 549.02; 593.48; and 609.101, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 3; 11A; 13; 15; 16A; 197; and 609; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 491A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 13.072; 16A.095, subdivision 3; 16A.123; 16A.128; 16A.1281; 16A.35; 16A.45, subdivisions 2 and 3; 16A.80; 290A.24; and 309.502; *Laws 1989*, Chapter 33.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: various dates

Fire protection system advisory council sunset extended

HF888 (Evans)

SF361* (Murphy)

Chapter 198: relating to public safety; extending existence of Minnesota Advisory Council on Fire Protection Systems; providing for gender balance on the council; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 299M.02, subdivisions 1 and 2.

Vetoed: May 14, 1993

Bloomington Police Relief Association provided service pension

HF973 (Mahon)

SF937* (Riveness)

Chapter 202: relating to retirement; benefit computation for members of the Bloomington Police Relief Association; providing omitted service credit for certain Eveleth school district employees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 353B.07, subdivision 3;

353B.08, subdivision 6; and 353B.11, subdivisions 2, 3, 5, and 6.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

Ramsey County employee authorized payment in lieu of salary deductions

HF1161* (Farrell)

SF833 (Kelly)

Chapter 207: relating to retirement; Public Employees Retirement Association; permitting payment in lieu of salary deductions to obtain service credit not withstanding a one-year time limitation.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

College teachers IRA plan—employer contribution rate increased

HF147 (Reding)

SF162* (Morse)

Chapter 239: relating to retirement; increasing the Individual Retirement Account plans employer contribution rate; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 354B.04, subdivisions 1 and 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 354B.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: various dates

Firefighters' Volunteer Relief Association pensions increased

HF972 (Reding)

SF853* (Stumpf)

Chapter 244: relating to retirement; volunteer firefighters' relief associations; increasing service pension maximums; establishing a fire state aid maximum apportionment; providing penalties for noncompliance with service pension maximums; specifying duties for the state auditor; ratifying certain prior nonconforming lump sum service pension payments; continuing certain nonconforming lump sum service pension amounts in force; modifying certain investment performance calculations; modifying certain local volunteer firefighters relief association provisions; prohibiting the use of lawful gambling contributions for pensions; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 11A.04; 349.12, subdivision 25; 356.218, subdivisions 2 and 3; and 424A.02, subdivisions 1, 3, and by adding subdivisions; *Laws 1971*, Chapter 140, section 5, as amended; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 471.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: various dates

Claims against the state— money appropriated

HF1763 (Steensma)

SF1624* (Kelly)

Chapter 278: relating to claims against the state; providing for payment of various claims; appropriating money.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: May 20, 1993

Rule of 90 periodic review requirement removed

HF490 (Johnson, R.)

SF566* (Morse)

Chapter 280: relating to retirement; removing the requirement for periodic review of the rule of 90; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 356.85.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Investment board fund management

HF378 (Reding)

SF376* (Metzen)

Chapter 300: relating to the state board of investment; management of funds under board control; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 11A.08, subdivision 4; 11A.14, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and 5; 11A.24, subdivisions 1 and 4; 69.77, subdivision 2g; 69.775; 116P.11; 352.96, subdivision 3; 356.24, subdivision 1; and 424A.06, subdivision 4.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: May 21, 1993

Civil service rule waivers, review by bargaining unit committees

HF1661* (Orenstein)

SF1418 (Moe, R.D.)

Chapter 301: relating to state government; public employment; establishing a pilot project in certain entities; permitting the waiver of rules governing the classified and unclassified service of the state by joint committees; requiring the commissioner of employee relations to conduct experimental or research projects to improve human resource management practices.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993

Age Discrimination Act compliance, administrative changes to pensions plans

HF574* (Reding)

SF519 (Stumpf)

Chapter 307: relating to retirement; administrative changes, age discrimination act compliance, death-while-active surviving spouse benefit improvements by the Minnesota State Retirement System, the Public Employees Retirement Association, and Teachers Retirement Association; providing an open appropriation for payment of state reimbursement for supplemental retirement benefits paid to volunteer firefighters; making changes to Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 3A.02, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 352.01, subdivisions 2a, 2b, and by adding a subdivision; 352.03, subdivisions 4, 4a, and 6; 352.04, subdivisions 6 and 9; 352.113, subdivisions 2, 4, and 7; 352.115, subdivision 8; 352.12, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, and 13; 352.15, subdivision 1a, and by adding subdivisions; 352.22, subdivisions 1 and 2; 352.23; 352.85, subdivision 4; 352.93, subdivision 2a; 352.94; 352.95, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 5; 352.951; 352.96, subdivisions 3 and 4; 352B.01, subdivisions 3 and 11; 352B.08, subdivisions 1 and 2a; 352B.10, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5; 352B.101; 352B.105; 352B.11, subdivision 2; 352C.01; 352C.021; 352C.031; 352C.033; 352C.04; 352C.051; 352C.09; 352D.015, subdivision 4; 352D.02, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 352D.04, subdivision 1; 352D.05, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 352D.09, subdivision 5, and by adding subdivisions; 353.01, subdivisions 2, 2a, 2b, 6, 7, 10, 11a, 12, 16, 28, 31, 32, and by adding subdivisions; 353.017; 353.27, subdivision 7; 353.29, subdivision 1; 353.32, subdivision 1a; 353.33, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, and by adding a subdivision; 353.34, subdivisions 1 and 3; 353.35; 353.37; 353.64, subdivisions 1, 5a, and by adding a subdivision; 353.656, subdivisions 1, 1a, 3, 5, and by adding subdivisions; 353A.08, subdivisions 1, 3, and 5; 353A.10, subdivision 4; 353B.11, subdivision 6; 353C.08, subdivisions 1 and 2; 353D.02; 353D.04; 353D.05, subdivision 3; 353D.07, subdivision 2; 354.35; 354.46, subdivisions 1 and 2; 354.48, subdivisions 3 and 10; 356.302, subdivisions 4 and 6; 356.453; 356.61; 422A.05, subdivisions 1

and 2a; 422A.08, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 422A.101, subdivision 1; 424A.10, subdivision 3; and 490.124, subdivisions 1 and 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 3A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 3A.06; 352.01, subdivision 7; 352.12, subdivision 5; 352.22, subdivision 9; 352.73; 352B.01, subdivision 2a; 352B.131; 352B.14; 352B.261; 352B.262; 352B.28; 352D.05, subdivision 5; and 353.656, subdivision 6.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: various dates

Department head, administrative board appointment procedures clarified

HF1480 (Bergson)

SF306* (Metzen)

Chapter 325: relating to state government; appointments of department heads and members of administrative boards and agencies; clarifying procedures and requirements; providing oversight of certain state and metropolitan government contracts; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 15.0575, subdivision 4; 15.06, subdivision 5; 15.061; 15.066, subdivision 2; 16A.11, by adding a subdivision; 16B.17; 16B.19, subdivisions 2 and 10; and 473.129, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding or new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 16B.

Vetoed: May 20, 1993

St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association provided expenses

HF663 (Reding)

SF625* (Solon)

Chapter 336: relating to retirement; providing conditions for survivor and dependent benefits from various systems; first class city teachers; annuities, death-while-active survivor benefits, and administration; St. Paul teachers postretirement adjustments; administrative expenses; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 352.01, by adding a subdivision; 352.12, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions; 353.01, subdivision 15, and by adding a subdivision; 353.32, subdivision 1a, and by adding subdivisions; 354.05, subdivision 8, and by adding a subdivision; 354.46, subdivisions 2, 5, and by adding subdivisions; 354A.011, subdivision 27, and by adding a subdivision; 354A.021, subdivision 5; 354A.12, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2a, 2b, and by adding a subdivision; 354A.23, subdivision 3; 354A.31, by adding subdivisions; 354A.35, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions; and 356.215, subdivision 4j.

Enactment: May 24, 1993
Effective: May 25, 1993;
 July 1, 1993 (Art. 6)

Advisory task force committee reports—modified

HF1203 (Mahon)
 SF1054* (Wiener)

Chapter 337: relating to state departments and agencies; providing for reports on advisory task forces committees and councils; providing for their expirations; eliminating certain advisory bodies; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 15.059, subdivision 5; 16B.39, subdivision 1a; 41A.02, subdivision 1; 41A.04, subdivisions 2 and 4; 116J.975; 125.188, subdivision 3; 125.1885, subdivision 3; 129D.16; 148.235, subdivision 2; 161.1419, subdivision 8; 246.017, subdivision 2; 246.56, subdivision 2; 254A.035, subdivision 2; 254A.04; 256B.0629, subdivision 4; 256B.433, subdivision 1; and 299F.093, subdivision 1; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 41.54; 41A.07; 43A.31, subdivision 4; 82.30, subdivision 1; 84.524, subdivisions 1 and 2; 85A.02, subdivision 4; 86A.10, subdivision 1; 116J.645; 116J.984, subdivision 11; 116N.05; 120.064, subdivision 6; 121.87; 145.93, subdivision 2; 148B.20, subdivision 2; 152.02, subdivision 11; 184.23; 206.57, subdivision 3; 245.476, subdivision 4; 245.4885, subdivision 4; 256.9745; 256B.433, subdivision 4; 257.072, subdivision 6; 299F.092, subdivision 9; 299F.097; and 626.5592.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993; May 25, 1993
 (Sec. 11)

Police, fire fund pension benefit multiplier increased

HF570* (Reding)
 SF579 (Metzen)

Chapter 352: relating to retirement; the Public Employees Retirement Association; changing employee and employer contribution rates; changing benefits under certain consolidations; increasing the pension benefit multiplier for the public employees police and fire fund; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 353.65, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 353.651, subdivision 3; 353.656, subdivision 1; and 356.215, subdivision 4g; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*,

Chapter 353A.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: various dates

Gender balance for state boards, commissions, task forces

HF31* (Kahn)
 SF17 (Pappas)

Chapter 355: relating to state government; providing for gender balance in multi-member agencies; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 15.0597, by adding subdivisions.

Vetoed: May 24, 1993

St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund consolidated

HF637 (Reding)
 SF553* (Riveness)

Chapter 357: relating to retirement; Minneapolis and St. Paul teacher retirement fund associations; providing additional funding from various sources; assessing active and retired members for certain teacher retirement fund associations supplemental administrative expenses; modifying certain post retirement adjustments; authorizing contributions by the city of Minneapolis; appropriating money; authorizing certain tax levies by Special School District No. 1; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 354A.12, subdivisions 2, 2a, and by adding subdivisions; and *Laws 1959*, Chapter 462, section 3, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 354A; repealing *Laws 1987*, Chapter 372, article 3, section 1.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: various dates

Project Outreach Corporation abolished; duties transferred

HF1658* (Krueger)
 SF1477 (Morse)

Chapter 363: relating to economic development; abolishing Minnesota Project Outreach Corporation and transferring its funds, property, records, and duties to Minnesota Technology, Inc.; providing for federal defense conversion activities; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 116L.03, subdivisions 1 and 2; 116L.05, by adding a subdivision; 116O.091; and 116O.15; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 116O.092.

Enactment: May 24, 1993



Effective: various dates

Task force, commission for environmental protection created

HF1529* (Hausman)

SF1 (Kroening)

Chapter 368: relating to state government; establishing a task force and a legislative commission to recommend a governmental structure for environmental and natural resource functions and services; requiring establishment of an employee participation committee before agency restructuring.

Vetoed: May 24, 1993

Health & Human Services

Nursing assistant evaluation program—certain options modified

HF142 (Anderson, R.)

SF119* (Wiener)

Chapter 5: relating to insurance; establishing and regulating the Life and Health Guaranty Association; providing for its powers and duties; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 61B; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 61B.01; 61B.02; 61B.03; 61B.04; 61B.05; 61B.06; 61B.07; 61B.08; 61B.09; 61B.10; 61B.11; 61B.12; 61B.13; 61B.14; 61B.15; and 61B.16.

Enactment: March 10, 1993

Effective: March 11, 1993

Adult foster care license modification

HF227* (Bauerly)

SF242 (Finn)

Chapter 10: relating to human services; modifying adult foster care license requirements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 245A.11, subdivision 2a.

Enactment: March 25, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Smoking prohibition expanded to licensed family day cares

HF29* (Greenfield)

SF32 (Hottinger)

Chapter 14: relating to child care; extending the prohibition on smoking to family day care providers; updating the reference to the rule governing child care centers; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 144.414, subdivision 2.

Enactment: March 31, 1993
Effective: various dates;
 April 1, 1993 (day care center)

Physician licensure—reciprocity requirements modified

HF145* (Steensma)
 SF173 (Piper)
Chapter 19: relating to occupations and professions; modifying Board of Medical Practice requirements for licensure by reciprocity; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 147.03, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: April 7, 1993
Effective: April 8, 1993

Medical Assistance hospital reimbursement rate modified

HF436 (Greenfield)
 SF282* (Berglin)
Chapter 20: relating to medical assistance; modifying hospital reimbursement rates; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 256.969, subdivisions 9, 20, and by adding subdivisions.

Enactment: March 31, 1993
Effective: Jan. 1, 1993 (retroactive)

Medical practitioner licensing—requirements modified

HF203* (Kelley)
 SF94 (Piper)
Chapter 21: relating to occupations and professions; board of medical practice; modifying requirements for licensing United States, Canadian, and foreign medical school graduates; providing for temporary permits; providing for residency permits; adding a requirement for students exempt from penalties for practicing without a license; adding to licensed professionals subject to reporting obligations; indemnifying board members, consultants, and persons employed by the board; adding registration requirements for physical therapists from other states and foreign-trained physical therapists; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 62A.46, subdivision 7; 147.02, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 147.03; 147.037, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 147.09; 147.111, subdivision 4; 147.121, subdivision 2; and 148.71, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 147.

Enactment: April 12, 1993
Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Ambulance service mandatory for health maintenance organizations

HF226* (Cooper)
 SF319 (Vickerman)
Chapter 50: relating to health; clarifying the meaning of comprehensive health maintenance services; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 62D.02, subdivision 7.

Enactment: April 26, 1993
Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Hospital patients given choice of disclosing presence

HF507* (Clark)
 SF481 (Berglin)
Chapter 54: relating to patient and resident rights; providing patients and residents with the option to disclose their presence in a facility; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 144.651, subdivisions 2, 21, and 26; and 253B.03, subdivisions 3 and 4.

Enactment: April 28, 1993
Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Ambulance primary service areas granted exemption from process

HF804* (Cooper)
 SF1107 (Sams)
Chapter 76: relating to health; providing an exception to the contested case hearing process required for changing the service area of an ambulance service; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 144.802, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 3, 1993
Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Mental health—outpatient benefits re-regulated

HF670* (Lourey)
 SF769 (Berglin)
Chapter 81: relating to insurance; health; regulating benefits for outpatient mental or nervous disorder treatment; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 62A.152, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Enactment: May 3, 1993
Effective: Aug. 1, 1993, with qualifications

Dentistry licensing requirements modified, discipline clarified

HF1428* (Evans)
 SF1299 (Solon)
Chapter 84: relating to occupations and professions; dentistry; modifying a certain exception to the licensing requirements; establishing faculty, resident dentist, and spe-

cialty licenses; modifying a certain ground for disciplinary action; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 150A.01, by adding subdivisions; 150A.05, subdivision 2; 150A.06, by adding subdivisions; and 150A.08, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 5, 1993
Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Nursing board membership expanded, exam clarified

HF945* (Asch)
 SF991 (Wiener)
Chapter 88: relating to occupations and professions; modifying the membership of the board of nursing; requiring a certain examination for licensure of graduates from nursing programs in other countries; modifying requirements for a temporary permit; adding grounds for disciplinary action; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 148.181, subdivisions 1 and 3; 148.211, subdivision 1; 148.212; and 148.261, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 5, 1993
Effective: May 6, 1993, with exceptions

Chiropractic services provided utilization review procedures

HF828 (Orenstein)
 SF699* (Sams)
Chapter 99: relating to health; utilization review of health care; providing for chiropractic review; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 62M.09, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 7, 1993
Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Interstate contract authorized for treatment of mentally ill

HF1098* (Simoneau)
 SF840 (Betzold)
Chapter 102: relating to mental health; authorizing interstate contracts between Wisconsin and Minnesota for the treatment of mentally ill persons who have been involuntarily committed; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 245.50, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 7, 1993
Effective: July 1, 1994 (Sec. 1);
 July 1, 1993 (Sec. 2)

Nursing board membership to include nursing home nurse

HF1174 (Simoneau)
 SF240* (Berglin)

Chapter 105: relating to health; changing the membership requirements of the board of nursing; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 148.181, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 7, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Supplemental trusts allowed for the disabled

HF483 (Greenfield)

SF44* (Berglin)

Chapter 108: relating to trusts; making certain trust provisions related to public assistance eligibility unenforceable as against public policy; clarifying availability of trusts in determining eligibility for medical assistance and other benefit programs; defining supplemental needs trusts; clarifying enforceability of supplemental needs trusts; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 501B.89.

Enactment: May 7, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1992 (retroactive), with qualifications

Human Services, Health departments to reduce survey duplication

HF430* (Kinkel)

SF362 (Samuelson)

Chapter 114: relating to human services; requiring the departments of Health and Human Services to develop plans to reduce duplication and paperwork in reviews conducted.

Enactment: May 10, 1993

Effective: May 11, 1993

Optometrists authorized to prescribe topical legend drugs

HF134* (Vellenga)

SF117 (Samuelson)

Chapter 121: relating to occupations and professions; requiring licensed optometrists to be certified by the Board of Optometry to prescribe topical legend drugs; authorizing the prescription of topical legend drugs by licensed optometrists who are board certified; requiring health professionals to report occurrences of adverse reactions resulting from optometrist's prescription of topical legend drugs; requiring reports; modifying the definition of practice of medicine; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 147.081, subdivision 3; 147.111, subdivision 4; 148.57, subdivision 3; 148.572; 148.574; 151.01, subdivision 23; and 151.37, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 148.

Enactment: May 11, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Hepatitis B vaccinations, TB tests allowed without parental consent

HF818 (Orenstein)

SF521* (Hottinger)

Chapter 167: relating to health; permitting minors to give consent for a hepatitis B vaccination; establishing procedures and programs relating to tuberculosis; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 144.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993 (Sec. 1-5, 7);

Jan. 1, 1994 (Sec. 6)

Veterinarians exempted from certain radiation test requirements

HF867 (Cooper)

SF739* (Solon)

Chapter 188: relating to health; regulating ionization radiation; exempting practitioners of veterinary medicine from certain quality assurance tests; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 144.121, by adding subdivisions.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993

Hearing aid dispensers certified, penalties imposed

HF1317 (Bauerly)

SF1101* (Sams)

Chapter 201: relating to health-related occupations; requiring hearing instrument dispensers to be certified by the commissioner of health; requiring holders of temporary hearing instrument dispensing permits to be supervised by certified hearing instrument dispensers; authorizing cease and desist orders; providing for penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 153A.13, subdivisions 4 and 5; 153A.14; 153A.15; and 153A.17; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 214.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993

Psychology board reciprocity licensing requirements modified

HF1112 (Asch)

SF1201* (Finn)

Chapter 206: relating to health occupations and professions; Board of Psychology; extending deadline by which previously qualified persons may file a declaration of intent to

seek licensure as a licensed psychologist without further examination; requiring the board to issue notices of extension; modifying reciprocity licensing requirement; providing for disciplinary actions; consolidating and modifying enforcement remedies; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 1031.345, subdivision 1; 116.75; 116.76, subdivision 1; 116.77; 116.82, subdivision 3; 144.71, subdivision 1; 145A.07, subdivision 1; 148.89, by adding a subdivision; 148.905, subdivision 1; 148.921, subdivisions 2 and 3; 148.925, subdivision 1; 148.98; 326.37, subdivision 1; 327.16, subdivision 6; and 327.20, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 144; and 148; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 1031.701; 1031.705; 116.83; 144.1211; 144.386, subdivision 4; 144.73, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 144.76; 148.95; 157.081; 326.43; 326.53, subdivision 2; 326.63; 326.78, subdivisions 4, 6, 7, and 8; 326.79; 326.80; 327.18; and 327.24, subdivisions 1 and 2.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993;

May 15, 1993 (Secs. 15, 24)

Foreign exchange students—host families checked

HF37 (Beard)

SF34* (Price)

Chapter 238: relating to student exchange programs; regulating student exchange programs; imposing a penalty; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 299C.61, subdivision 5; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 5A.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: various dates

Social work and therapy board requirements clarified

HF489 (Lourey)

SF207* (Finn)

Chapter 240: relating to occupations and professions; boards of social work and marriage and family therapy; providing for data classifications and providing certain immunities for supervisors and persons reporting violations; changing board membership; adding certain licensing requirements to the Board of Social Work; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 13.99, subdivision 49; 148B.04, by adding a subdivision; 148B.08, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 148B.18, subdivisions 8 and 10; 148B.19, subdivisions 1 and 2; 148B.21,

subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 148B.26, subdivision 1; 148B.27, by adding a subdivision; and 148B.28, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993; May 18, 1993 (Sec. 2)

Hospital construction moratorium made permanent

HF665 (Greenfield)

SF560* (Berglin)

Chapter 243: relating to the hospital construction moratorium, extending the moratorium; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 144.551, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Medical Assistance coverage expanded to include nutrition

HF1073 (Clark)

SF782* (Berglin)

Chapter 246: relating to health; expanding medical assistance coverage to include nutritional supplementation products; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 256B.0625, subdivision 13.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

MinnesotaCare—HealthRight Act renamed, modified, corrected

HF484 (Greenfield)

SF419* (Berglin)

Chapter 247: relating to health care; modifying and making corrections to the Health Right Act; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 43A.317, subdivisions 2, 7, and 10; 62A.011, subdivision 3; 62A.021, subdivision 1; 62A.65, subdivision 5; 62J.04, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; 62J.09, subdivisions 1, 2, and 6; 62J.15, subdivision 2; 62J.17, subdivisions 2, 4, 5, and 6; 62J.19; 62J.23; 62J.29, subdivisions 1 and 4; 62J.30, subdivisions 4, 7, 8, and 10; 62J.31, subdivisions 2 and 3; 62J.32, subdivisions 1 and 4; 62J.34, subdivisions 2 and 3; 62L.02, subdivisions 8, 11, 15, and 16, and by adding a subdivision; 62L.03, subdivisions 2 and 5; 62L.05, subdivisions 1, 4, and 10; 62L.09, subdivision 2; 62L.13, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 62L.14, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9; 62L.15, subdivision 2; 62L.16, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 62L.17, subdivisions 1 and 4; 62L.19; 62L.20, subdivisions 1 and 2; 144.147, subdivision 4; 144.1481, subdivision 1; 256.045, subdivi-

sion 10; 256.9353, subdivisions 2, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 256.9354; 256.9355, subdivision 3; 256.9356, subdivision 2; 256.9357; 256B.0644; *Laws 1992*, Chapter 549, articles 1, section 15; 2, sections 24 and 25; 3, section 24; and 4, section 18; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 62J; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 62J.05, subdivision 5; 62J.09, subdivision 3; and 62J.21.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: May 18, 1993

Anatomical gifts considered health care service, not a sale

HF1349 (Greenfield)

SF1187* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 256: relating to health care; clarifying the uniform anatomical gift act; retroactively defining organ donation as the rendition of a service; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 148.921, subdivision 2; and 525.9221.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: May 20, 1993 (Sec. 1);

Aug. 1, 1993 (Sec. 2)

Lead abatement provisions, building health regulations modified

HF1099 (Simoneau)

SF1105* (Betzold)

Chapter 286: relating to health; extending the expiration date of certain advisory councils and committees; modifying provisions relating to lead abatement; changing regulation provisions for hotels, resorts, restaurants, and manufactured homes; requiring a manufactured home park zoning study; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 15.059, subdivision 5; 144.73, subdivision 3; 144.871, subdivisions 2, 6, 7a, and by adding subdivisions; 144.872, subdivision 2; 144.873, subdivision 2; 144.874, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, and 6; 144.878, subdivisions 2 and 5; 157.01, subdivision 1; 157.03; 157.08; 157.081, subdivision 1; 157.09; 157.12; 157.14; 245.97, subdivision 6; 327.10; 327.11; 327.16, subdivision 5; 327.20, subdivision 1; 327.26, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 144; and 157; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 144.8721; 144.874, subdivision 10; 144.878, subdivision 2a; and 157.05, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993;

May 20, 1993 (Secs. 15, 33, 34)

Chiropractors, physical therapists provided training requirements

HF1499* (Cooper)

SF1311 (Janezich)

Chapter 293: relating to consumer protection; providing for training requirements for manual or mechanical therapy; requiring diagnosis of a person's condition before therapy; providing for rulemaking; imposing a penalty; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 146.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993;

May 20, 1993 (Sec. 1, Subd. 4)

Asbestos abatement provisions modified, penalties provided

HF726 (Orfield)

SF502* (Mondale)

Chapter 303: relating to health; asbestos abatement; modifying provisions relating to asbestos-related work, licenses, and fees; providing penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 326.71, subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and by adding subdivisions; 326.72; 326.73; 326.74; 326.75; 326.76; 326.78; 326.785; 326.79; 326.80; and 326.81; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 326.71, subdivision 7.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993

Technical changes made to several human services programs

HF1117 (Gutknecht)

SF981* (Chandler)

Chapter 306: relating to human services; clarifying and changing license evaluation requirements and certain restrictions on businesses providing certain adult foster care services; changing the billing cycle and collection retention for certain human services programs; modifying conditions for the Minnesota family investment plan; changing the name of the Hearing Impaired Services Act and the Council for the Hearing Impaired; changing requirements for child protection training and clarifying maltreatment reporting; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 245A.04, subdivision 6; 256.019; 256.025, subdivision 3; 256.033, subdivision 1; 256.034, subdivision 1; 256.0361, subdivision 1; 256C.21; 256C.22; 256C.23, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding a subdivi-

sion; 256C.24; 256C.25, subdivision 1; 256C.26; 256C.27; 256C.28; 268.871, subdivision 1; 626.556, subdivisions 10 and 11; 626.559, subdivisions 1 and 1a; and 626.5591.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Drop-in child care program regulations modified

HF1036 (Asch)

SF1077* (Piper)

Chapter 338: relating to human services; regulating child care programs; requiring an interpretive memoranda study; providing for a vulnerable adult study; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 245A.02, subdivisions 6a and 14; 245A.03, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 245A.04, subdivision 3; 245A.06, subdivision 2; 245A.09, subdivision 7; 245A.14, subdivision 6; and 245A.16, subdivision 6.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993; May 25, 1993 (Sec. 4)

Exemptions, eligibility for social programs clarified

HF1123 (Greenfield)

SF748* (Betzold)

Chapter 339: relating to human services; clarifying day training and habilitation transportation exemptions; clarifying that counties may contract with hospitals to provide outpatient mental health services; clarifying the definition of crisis assistance; increasing the allowable duration of unlicensed, single-family respite care; clarifying the definition of related condition and application procedures for family support grants; correcting references to case management and hospital appeals; clarifying eligibility for case management services; clarifying nursing facility rate adjustments; clarifying the calculation and allowing 12-month plans for special needs exceptions; clarifying requirements for health care provider participation; clarifying voluntary spend-down procedures; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 174.30, subdivision 1; 245.470, subdivision 1; 245.4871, subdivision 9a; 245.488, subdivision 1; 245A.03, subdivision 2; 252.27, subdivisions 1 and 1a; 252.32, subdivision 1a; 256.045, subdivision 4a; 256.9686, subdivision 6; 256.9695, subdivisions 1 and 3; 256B.056, subdivision 5; 256B.0644; 256B.092, subdivisions 1, 1b, 1g, 7, and 8a; 256B.431, subdivision 10; 256B.48, subdivision 3a; 256B.501, subdivision 8; and 609.115, subdivision 9; repealing *Minnesota*

Statutes 1992, section 256B.0629.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Integrated service network act adopted, funded

HF1178* (Greenfield)

SF900 (Berglin)

Chapter 345: relating to health; implementing recommendations of the Minnesota Health Care Commission; defining and regulating Integrated Service Networks; requiring regulation of health care services not provided through integrated service networks; establishing data reporting and collection requirements; establishing other cost containment measures; providing for classification of certain tax data; requiring certain studies; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 3.732, subdivision 1; 43A.17, by adding a subdivision; 43A.317, subdivision 5; 60K.14, by adding a subdivision; 62A.021, subdivision 1; 62A.65; 62C.16, by adding a subdivision; 62D.042, subdivision 2; 62D.12, by adding a subdivision; 62E.11, subdivision 12; 62J.03, subdivisions 6, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 62J.04, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and by adding subdivisions; 62J.05, by adding a subdivision; 62J.09, subdivisions 2, 5, 8, and by adding subdivisions; 62J.15, subdivision 1; 62J.17, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions; 62J.23, by adding a subdivision; 62J.30, subdivisions 1, 6, 7, and 8; 62J.32, subdivision 4; 62J.33; 62J.34, subdivision 2; 62L.02, subdivisions 19, 26, and 27; 62L.03, subdivisions 3 and 4; 62L.04, subdivision 1; 62L.05, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 6; 62L.08, subdivisions 4 and 8; 62L.09, subdivision 1; 62L.11, subdivision 1; 124C.62; 136A.1355, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 136A.1356, subdivisions 2 and 5; 136A.1357; 137.38, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 137.39, subdivisions 2 and 3; 137.40, subdivision 3; 144.147, subdivision 4; 144.1484, subdivisions 1 and 2; 144.335, by adding a subdivision; 151.21; 151.47, subdivision 1; 214.16, subdivision 3; 256.9351, subdivision 3; 256.9352, subdivision 3; 256.9353; 256.9354, subdivisions 1, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 256.9356; 256.9357, subdivision 1; 256.9657, subdivision 3; 256B.057, subdivisions 1, 2a, and by adding a subdivision; 256B.0625, subdivision 13; 256B.0644; 256D.03, subdivision 3; 270B.01, subdivision 8; 295.50, subdivisions 3, 4, 7, 14, and by adding subdivisions; 295.51, subdivision 1; 295.52, by adding subdivisions; 295.53, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 295.54; 295.55,



subdivision 4; 295.57; 295.58; 295.59; and 625.15, by adding a subdivision; *Laws 1992*, Chapter 549, article 7, section 9, and article 9, section 19; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 62A; 62J; 136A; 144; 151; 256; and 295; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 62N; and 62P; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 62J.15, subdivision 2; 62J.17, subdivisions 4, 5, and 6; 62J.29; 62L.09, subdivision 2; 295.50, subdivisions 5 and 10; and 295.51, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: various dates

Health & Human Services Finance—omnibus bill

(See Ways & Means, page 136)

Housing

Bonds—mortgage bond allocation procedures modified

HF1579* (Rest)

SF1487 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 164: relating to public finance; changing procedures for allocating bonding authority; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 462A.221, by adding subdivisions; 462A.222, subdivision 3; 474A.047, subdivision 1; and 474A.061, subdivision 2a.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: various dates

Landlord recovery for property damage, rent nonpayment clarified

HF1058* (Wejzman)

SF1532 (Novak)

Chapter 165: relating to landlord and tenant; modifying action to recover leased premises; providing for actions for destruction of leased residential rental property; allowing expedited proceedings; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 504.02, subdivision 1; and 566.03, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 504; and 566.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Low-income housing to be spread throughout metro area

HF671* (Orfield)

SF529 (Novak)

Chapter 234: relating to metropolitan government; requiring the Metropolitan Council to adopt rules allocating comprehensive choice housing among cities and towns in the metropolitan area; requiring Metropolitan Council review of city's and town's efforts to comply with the allocation; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 473.

Vetoed: May 18, 1993

Housing Finance Agency programs modified, authorized

HF384* (Mariani)

SF264 (Anderson)

Chapter 236: relating to housing; changing program review requirements; increasing deferred loan limits; expanding the types of eligible users of the homesharing program; expanding the project eligibility of the housing trust fund; authorizing cities to sell single-family residential housing under the neighborhood land trust program; expanding the types of eligible service providers and changing the authorized payment structure of the rental assistance for family stabilization program; increasing the income limits for rental housing assistance; establishing the community rehabilitation fund account; consolidating the blighted residential property and capital reserve programs; authorizing tribal Indian housing demonstration projects; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 462A.05, subdivisions 14a and 24; 462A.07, subdivisions 14 and 15; 462A.201, subdivision 2; 462A.202, subdivision 7; 462A.205, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and by adding subdivisions; 462A.21, subdivision 8c and by adding a subdivision; and 462C.04, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 462A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 462A.05, subdivision 37; and 462A.32.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: May 18, 1993, with qualifications

Tenants—written leases provided; landlord disclosures required

HF531* (Dawkins)

SF415 (Anderson)

Chapter 317: relating to housing; requiring owner to furnish a tenant with a copy of a written lease; requiring disclosure of inspection and condemnation orders; modifying procedure for tenant file disclosure by tenant screening services; modifying definitions; requiring reports; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 504.29, by adding a subdivision; 504.30, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 504.33, subdivisions 3, 5, and 7; 504.34, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 566.18, subdivisions 2 and 7; *Laws 1989*, Chapter 328, article 2, section 17, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 504; repealing *Laws 1989*, Chapter 328, article 2, sections 18 and 19.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: various dates

Property tax classification modified for certain property

HF504* (Dawkins)

SF675 (Metzen)

Chapter 320: relating to housing; allowing a county authority to operate certain public housing projects without a city resolution; providing that a housing and redevelopment authority may make down payment assistance loans; changing minimum amounts for certain contract letting procedures; authorizing the Duluth Housing and Redevelopment Authority to levy a property tax under general law; changing requirements for gen-



eral obligation revenue bonds; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 469.005, subdivision 1; 469.012, by adding a subdivision; 469.015, subdivisions 1 and 2; 469.033, subdivision 6; and 469.034, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993; May 21, 1993 (Sec. 2)

Smoke detector dwelling requirements expanded

HF1325* (Brown, C.)

SF1387 (Johnson, D.E.)

Chapter 329: relating to housing; modifying the definition of dwelling for smoke detection devices; regulating claims; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 299F.362, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Judiciary

Real estate law—miscellaneous changes

HF47 (Dawkins)

SF48* (Betzold)

Chapter 6: relating to real property; providing for recordation of mortgage satisfaction or release following change in identity of corporate mortgagee or assignee; allowing enforcement of assignment of rents and profits of certain mortgaged real property, against only nonhomestead portion of that property; providing procedures for interested person to file for record a request for notice of mortgage foreclosure; allowing postponement of foreclosure sale by party conducting the foreclosure; providing that certain forfeitures of real property are subject to interests of good faith purchasers; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 507.411; 559.17, subdivision 2; 580.032, subdivision 1; 580.07; and 609.5311, subdivision 3.

Enactment: March 12, 1993

Effective: various dates

Revisor's bill—non-substantive statutory changes

HF358* (Milbert)

SF294 (Betzold)

Chapter 13: relating to *Minnesota Statutes*; correcting erroneous, ambiguous, and omitted text and obsolete references; eliminating certain redundant, conflicting, and super-

sed provisions; making miscellaneous technical corrections to statutes and other laws; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 3.9741; 10A.01, subdivision 18; 10A.49, subdivisions 2 and 3; 11A.23, subdivision 1; 13.32, subdivisions 3 and 5; 13.791; 13.99, subdivision 82; 16B.06, subdivision 2a; 18C.551, subdivision 3; 43A.317, subdivision 9; 60A.74, subdivision 6; 62A.44, subdivision 2; 62J.21; 65B.09, subdivision 1; 79.251, subdivision 6; 79A.01, subdivision 1; 80C.18, subdivision 1; 80E.09, subdivision 2; 86B.321, subdivision 1; 103G.293; 116R.01, subdivision 6; 120.064, subdivision 6; 123.39, subdivision 8d; 144.878, subdivision 2; 148B.06, subdivision 2; 148C.11, subdivision 4; 168.187, subdivision 26; 169.797, subdivision 1; 240.011; 245A.18; 256B.0644; 256B.19, subdivision 1a; 268.071, subdivision 3; 289A.20, subdivision 4; 290.9201, subdivision 7; 290A.03, subdivision 13; 325E.0681, subdivision 9; 326.43; 349.151, subdivision 2; 349.19, subdivision 6; 349.31, subdivision 1; 352.03, subdivision 16; 352C.021, subdivision 6; 357.11; 471.617, subdivision 1; 473.516, subdivision 1; 473.704, subdivision 17; 473.811, subdivisions 6, 7, 8, and 9; 475.66, subdivision 3; 477A.13; 480.15, subdivision 9; 480.059, subdivision 7; 525.9221; 551.04, subdivision 14; 600.02; 609.3471; 626.556, subdivision 10; and 626.861, subdivision 3; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 61A.011, subdivision 8; 240.01, subdivision 14; 240.011, subdivision 1; 334.011, subdivision 4; and 480.0591, subdivision 3; *Laws 1991*, Chapter 254, article 3, section 21.

Enactment: March 31, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Business Corporations Act—amended

HF341* (Pugh)

SF265 (Finn)

Chapter 17: relating to business corporations; making various technical changes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 302A.011, subdivisions 26, 38, 53, and by adding a subdivision; 302A.105; 302A.111, subdivisions 3 and 4; 302A.115, subdivision 1; 302A.117, subdivision 1; 302A.123, subdivision 3; 302A.133; 302A.135, subdivisions 1 and 3; 302A.137; 302A.153; 302A.171, subdivision 2; 302A.231, subdivision 3; 302A.233; 302A.237; 302A.241, subdivision 1; 302A.255, subdivision 2; 302A.401, subdivisions 1 and 3; 302A.402,

subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 302A.403, subdivisions 2 and 4; 302A.413, subdivisions 4 and 9; 302A.423, subdivision 2; 302A.435, subdivisions 1 and 3; 302A.437, subdivision 2; 302A.447, subdivisions 2 and 3; 302A.449, subdivision 1; 302A.461, subdivision 4; 302A.463; 302A.471, subdivision 3; 302A.473, subdivisions 4 and 7; 302A.501, subdivision 1; 302A.521, subdivision 6; 302A.551, subdivision 1; 302A.553, subdivision 1; 302A.559, subdivision 1; 302A.613, subdivisions 2 and 3; 302A.621, subdivision 6; 302A.641, subdivision 1; 302A.671, subdivision 3; 302A.673, subdivisions 1 and 3; 302A.711, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 302A.901, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: April 7, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Human Rights—sexual orientation added

HF585* (Clark)

SF444 (Spear)

Chapter 22: relating to human rights; prohibiting unfair discriminatory practices on the basis of sexual orientation; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 363.01, subdivision 23, and by adding a subdivision; 363.02, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 363.03, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 8a; 363.05, subdivision 1; 363.11; 363.115; and 363.12, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 363.

Enactment: April 2, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Libraries—fee collection provided in petty misdemeanor cases

HF194 (Carruthers)

SF215* (Betzold)

Chapter 29: relating to courts; providing that the county law library fee may be collected in petty misdemeanor cases; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 134A.09, subdivision 2a; and 134A.10, subdivisions 3 and 4.

Enactment: April 15, 1993

Effective: April 16, 1993

Corrections' ombudsman—biennial reporting required

HF915 (Wejman)

SF729* (Piper)

Chapter 30: relating to corrections; requiring the ombudsman to make biennial reports to the governor; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 241.45, subdivision 2.

Enactment: April 15, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Protective services—children with perpetrators of child abuse

HF264 (Johnson, R.)

SF234* (Finn)

Chapter 33: relating to juvenile justice; defining “child in need of protection or services” and “child abuse”; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 260.015, subdivision 2a, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: April 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Marriage dissolution notices—include full name, SSN, birthdate

HF500 (Wejman)

SF186* (Piper)

Chapter 34: relating to marriage dissolution; requiring more information on the notice to a public authority; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 518.551, subdivision 5.

Enactment: April 21, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Mortgage voluntary foreclosure—provisions modified

HF552* (Pugh)

SF440 (Spear)

Chapter 40: relating to real estate; modifying provisions for voluntary foreclosure of mortgages; modifying criminal liability for defeating security on realty; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 580.032, subdivision 1, as amended; 580.23, subdivision 1; 582.32, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, and by adding a subdivision; and 609.615; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 582.32, subdivisions 4, 7, and 8.

Enactment: April 21, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993, with qualifications

Treatment centers—absent patients reported to legal authorities

HF846* (Ostrom)

SF850 (Hottinger)

Chapter 60: relating to civil commitment; authorizing new procedures for return of certain patients who are absent from treatment facilities without authorization; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 253B.23, subdivision 1a.

Enactment: April 30, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Grandparents' visitation rights clarified

HF79* (Peterson)
SF106 (Vickerman)

Chapter 62: relating to courts; grandparent visitation; clarifying that visitation may be sought after completion of proceedings for dissolution, custody, legal separation, annulment, or parentage; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 257.022, subdivision 2; and 518.175, subdivision 7.

Enactment: April 30, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Homestead exemption capped for credit repayment

HF592* (Pugh)
SF576 (Spear)

Chapter 79: relating to creditors' remedies; limiting the value of the homestead exemption; providing for the exemption of homestead insurance proceeds; increasing the exemption for motor vehicles modified to accommodate a disability; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 510.01; 510.02; 510.07; 510.08; 550.175, subdivisions 3 and 4; and 550.37, subdivision 12a.

Enactment: May 3, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Orphan drug prescription requirements modified

HF573 (Stanisus)
SF163* (Berglin)

Chapter 82: relating to crimes; modifying requirements for the dispensing of controlled substance; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 152.01, by adding a subdivision; and 152.11.

Enactment: May 3, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Manufactured goods economic loss recovery limits clarified

HF1153* (Brown, C.)
SF984 (Cohen)

Chapter 91: relating to civil actions; clarifying the limits on recovery for economic loss caused by components of manufactured goods; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 604.10.

Enactment: May 5, 1993

Effective: May 6, 1993;
Aug. 1, 1991 (retroactive)

Guardian, conservator provisions modified

HF1420* (McGuire)
SF1448 (Cohen)

Chapter 118: relating to probate; providing

for determination of reasonable compensation for certain guardians and conservators; changing provisions for guardians and conservators of certain institutionalized persons; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 525.54, subdivisions 1 and 3; 525.544, subdivision 2; 525.58, subdivision 4; and 525.703, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Enactment: May 10, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Limited liability companies—biennial registration required

HF1018* (Rest)
SF746 (Reichgott)

Chapter 131: relating to limited liability companies; requiring biennial registration; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 322B.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Limited Liability Company Act amended

HF181 (Rest)
SF181* (Reichgott)

Chapter 137: relating to limited liability companies; clarifying the application of financial institution, workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, taxation, and usury laws; modifying certain powers of, and rules applicable to, limited liability companies and their members and affiliates; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 48.24, subdivisions 1, 7, and 8; 51A.02, subdivision 43; 176.011, subdivision 10; 176.041, subdivision 1a; 268.04, subdivision 9; 268.161, subdivision 9; 290.92, subdivision 1; 297A.01, subdivision 2; 302A.011, subdivision 25; 302A.161, subdivision 12; 302A.501, subdivision 1; 302A.521, subdivision 1; 302A.551, subdivision 3; 302A.673, subdivision 1; 319A.02, subdivision 7; 322B.03, subdivision 41, and by adding subdivisions; 322B.115, subdivisions 1 and 2; 322B.20, subdivisions 5, 7, 12, 14, and 21; 322B.30, subdivisions 2 and 3; 322B.306, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 322B.31, subdivision 3; 322B.313; 322B.316; 322B.323, subdivision 2; 322B.373, subdivision 1; 322B.54, subdivision 3; 322B.693, subdivision 1; 322B.696; 322B.699, subdivision 1; 322B.77, subdivisions 1 and 3; 322B.80, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 322B.873; 322B.91, subdivision 1; 322B.92; 322B.93; 322B.935, subdivisions 2 and 3; and 334.021; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 322B.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: Jan. 1, 1993 (retroactive)

Judiciary Finance—omnibus bill

HF1746 (Murphy)
SF1503* (Beckman)

Chapter 146: relating to the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for public defense, criminal justice, corrections, and related purposes; appropriating money for youth community service and work-based learning programs; providing for the transfer of certain money in the state treasury; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 3.732, subdivision 1; 15A.081, subdivision 1; 43A.02, subdivision 25; 43A.24, subdivision 2; 121.88, subdivision 9; 124.2713, subdivision 5; 124C.46, subdivision 1; 169.1265, subdivision 1; 241.01, subdivision 5; 241.43, subdivision 2; 242.195, subdivision 1; 242.51; 245.98, by adding a subdivision; 270B.14, by adding a subdivision; 349A.02, subdivision 1; 349A.03, subdivision 2; 357.24; 401.13; 611.17; 611.20; 611.216, by adding a subdivision; 611.25, subdivision 3; 611.26, subdivision 3; 611.27, subdivision 4; 611.271; and 626.861, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 121; and 611; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 349A.03, subdivision 3.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: various dates

Hotel innkeeper authority clarified; damage responsibility

HF511 (Solberg)
SF403* (Hottinger)

Chapter 151: relating to housing and hotels; amending reasons for innkeeper ejection and refusal to admit persons; establishing parent or guardian responsibility for guests who are minors; establishing liability for damage to hotel or personal property or injury to persons; increasing the penalty for setting fire to hotel belongings; requiring notice; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 327.70, subdivision 3; 327.73, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 327.74, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 327.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: Oct. 1, 1993

Civil service commission decision—appeals provided to employees

HF655 (Orenstein)
SF741* (Cohen)

Chapter 152: relating to civil actions; authorizing appeals from the decisions of civil

service commissions by first-class cities and their employees on the same basis and to the same extent; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 484.01.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

Child support—execution, garnishment effective until judgment satisfied

HF499 (Wejcman)

SF384* (Berglin)

Chapter 156: relating to creditors remedies; regulating executions and garnishments; providing that executions and garnishments on child support judgments are effective until the judgments are satisfied; exempting child support payments from execution; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 550.135, subdivision 10; 550.136, subdivisions 3, 4, and 5; 550.143, subdivision 3; 550.37, subdivision 15; 551.04, subdivisions 2 and 11; 551.05, subdivision 1a; 551.06, subdivisions 3, 4, and 5; 570.025, subdivision 6; 570.026, subdivision 2; 571.72, subdivision 7; 571.73, subdivision 3; 571.912; 571.922; and 571.923.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Law enforcement agencies—offender rehabilitation hiring law

HF732* (McGuire)

SF631 (McGowan)

Chapter 159: relating to law enforcement; exempting law enforcement agencies from the requirements of the criminal offender rehabilitation employment law; requiring disclosure of conviction during peace officer licensing process even after pardon extraordinary has been granted; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 364.09; and 638.02, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

Trustees prohibited from exercising certain powers

HF1191 (Pugh)

SF1097* (Cohen)

Chapter 169: relating to trusts; prohibiting trustees from exercising certain powers; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 501B.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

Bond order stays provided for actions on constitutional issues

HF747 (Orenstein)

SF674* (Cohen)

Chapter 170: relating to civil actions; regulating the posting of a bond required of plaintiffs in certain actions against a public body; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 562.02.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993, with qualifications

Criminal data made public; certain licenses prohibited for criminals

HF18 (Carruthers)

SF190* (Cohen)

Chapter 171: relating to background checks; providing that certain criminal conviction data are public; providing that a record of conviction of certain crimes and other determinations disqualify an individual from obtaining certain human services licenses; providing for access to certain data on day care and foster care licensees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 13.46, subdivision 4; 13.87, subdivision 2; and 245A.04, subdivisions 3 and 3b.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: various dates

Snowmobile accident investigations provided by sheriffs

HF963 (Murphy)

SF536* (Finn)

Chapter 184: relating to sheriffs; imposing on sheriffs a duty to investigate snowmobile accidents; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 84.86, subdivision 1; 84.872; and 387.03.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Recorded sound or image transfers regulated

HF1206 (Brown, C.)

SF1036* (Cohen)

Chapter 221: relating to commerce; trade practices; regulating transfers and sales of recordings; prescribing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 325E.17; 325E.18; 325E.19; and 609.531, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 325E; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 325E.20.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Oct. 1, 1993, with qualifications

Common Interest Ownership Act

HF243 (Pugh)

SF141* (Reichgott)

Chapter 222: relating to uniform acts; en-

acting Minnesota Common Interest Ownership Act; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 308A.011, subdivision 1; 500.20, subdivision 2a; 508.71, by adding a subdivision; and 541.023, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 515B.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: June 1, 1994

Nonfelony enforcement commission created to study sentencing

HF1439 (Skoglund)

SF1171* (Spear)

Chapter 255: relating to crime; creating a commission on nonfelony enforcement to review the proportionality and enforcement of petty misdemeanor, misdemeanor, and gross misdemeanor offenses; requiring a report.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Housing calendar consolidation project made permanent

HF1205* (Clark)

SF1192 (Kelly)

Chapter 265: relating to courts; making the housing calendar consolidation projects in the second and fourth judicial districts permanent law; changing certain definitions relating to housing; providing for changes in certain housing reports; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 504.33, subdivisions 3, 5, and 7; and 504.34, subdivisions 1 and 2; *Laws 1989*, Chapter 328, article 2, section 17; repealing *Laws 1989*, Chapter 328, article 2, sections 18 and 19.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: various dates

Human rights—protection for the disabled expanded

HF208* (Bishop)

SF859 (Cohen)

Chapter 277: relating to human rights; prohibiting discrimination against certain persons who have physical or sensory disabilities and who use service animals; clarifying certain language governing transportation of disabled persons; clarifying the commissioner's acceptance of charges; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 363.01, subdivisions 30a, 35, 41b, and by adding a subdivision; 363.03, subdivisions 2, 4, and 10; and 473.144.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Medical facility access obstruction prohibited

HF1220 (Orenstein)

SF1046* (Pappas)

Chapter 284: relating to crimes; prohibiting persons from interfering with access to health care; prescribing penalties; authorizing civil and equitable remedies; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 488A.101; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 609.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: May 20, 1993, with qualifications

Burial ground disturbances—criminal penalties, civil remedies

HF922 (Clark)

SF1315* (Betzold)

Chapter 288: relating to burial grounds; creating a council of traditional Indian practitioners to make recommendations regarding the management, treatment, and protection of Indian burial grounds and of human remains or artifacts contained in or removed from those grounds; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 307.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Foster care, adoption—given time limits for placement

HF994* (Blatz)

SF1332 (Spear)

Chapter 291: relating to children; foster care and adoption placement; specifying time limits for compliance with placement preferences; setting standards for changing out-of-home placement; requiring notice of certain adoptions; clarifying certain language; requiring compliance with certain law; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 257.071, subdivisions 1, 1a, 3, and by adding subdivisions; 257.072, subdivision 1 and 7, and by adding a subdivision; 259.255; 259.28, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 259.455; 260.181, subdivision 3; 260.191, subdivisions 1d, 1e, 2, and by adding subdivisions; 260.192; and 260.221, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 257; 259; and 260.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993

Child neglect—definition to include failure to provide education

HF251* (Skoglund)

SF288 (Ranum)

Chapter 296: relating to child abuse reporting; expanding the definition of “neglect” to include failure to provide a child with necessary education; creating a presumption for CHIPS purposes that the absence from school of a child under 12 years old is due to educational neglect; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 260.155, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; and 626.556, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Civil Commitment Act—appeal time limitations clarified

HF1248 (McGuire)

SF452* (Betzold)

Chapter 302: relating to civil commitment; clarifying time limitations for appeal under the civil commitment act; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 253B.23, subdivision 7.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Statute of limitations clarified for civil actions, real property

HF1514 (Pugh)

SF918* (Betzold)

Chapter 305: relating to civil actions; providing that the statute of limitations in section 541.051 governs materials incorporated into an improvement to real property; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 336.2-725.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: May 20, 1993, with qualifications

Durable power of attorney for health care established

HF45 (Bishop)

SF40* (Reichgott)

Chapter 312: relating to probate; establishing a durable power of attorney for health care; establishing duties of health care providers for the provision of life-sustaining health care; imposing penalties; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 145B; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 145C; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 145B.10.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993, with qualifications

Uniform conciliation court law

HF591 (Dawkins)

SF532* (Finn)

Chapter 321: relating to courts; concilia-

tion court; adopting one body of law to govern conciliation courts; increasing the jurisdictional limit; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 481.02, subdivision 3; and 549.09, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 550; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 491A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 487.30; 488A.12; 488A.13; 488A.14; 488A.15; 488A.16; 488A.17; 488A.29; 488A.30; 488A.31; 488A.32; 488A.33; and 488A.34; and Laws 1992, Chapter 591, section 21.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993, with exceptions

Tax refunds—delinquent spousal maintenance payments

HF129* (Carruthers)

SF513 (Betzold)

Chapter 322: relating to the family; providing for suspension of a license for unpaid maintenance; clarifying certain language; modifying provisions for establishment of third-party visitation rights; modifying time period for bringing certain paternity actions; permitting delinquent maintenance payments to be withheld from tax refunds; changing notices required in certain court orders; requiring certain terms in child support orders; providing for third-party compensatory visitation; providing for jurisdiction of certain domestic abuse actions; providing for pleadings to be forwarded; authorizing additional relief; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 214.101, subdivisions 1 and 4; 257.022, by adding subdivisions; 257.57, subdivision 1; 289A.50, subdivision 5; 518.17, subdivision 3; 518.171, subdivision 1; 518.175, subdivision 6; 518.177; 518.55, subdivision 3; 518.551, subdivision 12; 518.583; 518.611, subdivision 2; 518.641, subdivision 1; and 518B.01, subdivisions 3, 6, 7, and 9; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 518; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 518.55, subdivisions 2 and 2a.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993;

Jan. 1, 1994, with qualifications (Sec. 5)

Crime—omnibus bill

HF1585* (Skoglund)

SF919 (Kelly)

Chapter 326: relating to crime prevention; prohibiting drive-by shootings, possession of dangerous weapons and trespassing on school property, negligent storage of fire-

arms, and reckless discharge of firearms; regulating the transfer of semiautomatic military-style assault weapons; prohibiting possession of a device for converting a firearm to fire at the rate of a machine gun; prohibiting carrying rifles and shotguns in public; increasing penalty for repeat violations of pistol carry permit law; providing for forfeiture of vehicles used in drive-by shootings and prostitution; revising and increasing penalties for stalking, harassment, and domestic abuse offenses; providing for improved training, investigation and enforcement of these laws; increasing penalties for and making revisions to certain controlled substance offenses; revising wiretap warrant law; providing for sentence of life without release for first degree murder of a peace officer; increasing penalties for crimes committed by groups; increasing penalties and improving enforcement of arson and related crimes; making certain changes to restitution and other crime victim laws; revising laws relating to law enforcement agencies, and state and local corrections agencies; making terminology changes and technical corrections related to new felony sentencing law; expanding scope of sex offender registration and DNA specimen provisions; requiring certain counties to establish diversion programs; increasing certain surcharges and fees; expanding community crime reduction grant programs; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 8.16, subdivision 1; 13.87, subdivision 2; 13.99, by adding a subdivision; 16B.08, subdivision 7; 144.765; 144A.04, subdivisions 4 and 6; 144A.11, subdivision 3a; 144B.08, subdivision 3; 147.09; 152.021, subdivision 3; 152.022, subdivisions 1 and 3; 152.023, subdivisions 2 and 3; 152.024, subdivision 3; 152.025, subdivision 3; 152.026; 152.0971, subdivision 3, and by adding subdivisions; 152.0972, subdivision 1; 152.0973, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and by adding subdivisions; 152.18, subdivision 1; 168.345, by adding a subdivision; 168.346; 169.121, subdivision 3a; 169.222, subdivision 6, and by adding a subdivision; 169.64, subdivision 3; 169.98, subdivision 1a; 171.12, by adding a subdivision; 214.10, by adding subdivisions; 238.16, subdivision 2; 241.09; 241.26, subdivision 5; 241.67, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 243.166, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and by adding subdivisions; 243.18, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 243.23, subdivision 3; 244.01, subdivision 8, and by adding a subdivision; 244.05, subdivisions 1b, 4, 5, and by adding a subdivision;

244.065; 244.101; 244.14, subdivisions 2 and 3; 244.15, subdivision 1; 244.17, subdivision 3; 244.171, subdivisions 3 and 4; 244.172, subdivisions 1 and 2; 256.486; 260.185, subdivisions 1 and 1a; 260.193, subdivision 8; 260.251, subdivision 1; 289A.63, by adding a subdivision; 297B.10; 299A.35, subdivisions 1 and 2; 299C.065, subdivision 1; 299C.46, by adding a subdivision; 299C.54, by adding a subdivision; 299D.03, subdivision 1; 299D.06; 299F.04, by adding a subdivision; 299F.811; 299F.815, subdivision 1; 307.08, subdivision 2; 343.21, subdivisions 9 and 10; 357.021, subdivision 2; 388.23, subdivision 1; 390.11, by adding a subdivision; 390.32, by adding a subdivision; 401.02, subdivision 4; 473.386, by adding a subdivision; 480.0591, subdivision 6; 480.30; 518B.01, subdivisions 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, and 14; 540.18, subdivision 1; 541.15; 609.02, subdivision 6; 609.0341, subdivision 1; 609.035; 609.06; 609.101, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 609.11; 609.13, by adding a subdivision; 609.135, subdivisions 1, 1a, and 2; 609.1352, subdivision 1; 609.14, subdivision 1; 609.15, subdivision 2; 609.152, subdivision 1; 609.184, subdivision 2; 609.196; 609.224, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 609.229, subdivision 3; 609.251; 609.341, subdivisions 10, 17, and 19; 609.344, subdivision 1; 609.345, subdivision 1; 609.346, subdivisions 2, 2b, and 5; 609.3461, subdivision 2; 609.378, subdivision 1; 609.494; 609.495; 609.505; 609.531; 609.5311, subdivision 3; 609.5312, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 609.5314, subdivisions 1 and 3; 609.5315, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 609.562; 609.563, subdivision 1; 609.576, subdivision 1; 609.582, subdivision 1a; 609.585; 609.605, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 609.66, subdivision 1a, and by adding subdivisions; 609.67, subdivisions 1 and 2; 609.686; 609.71; 609.713, subdivision 1; 609.748, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and by adding subdivisions; 609.79, subdivision 1; 609.795, subdivision 1; 609.856, subdivision 1; 609.891, subdivision 2; 609.902, subdivision 4; 611A.02, subdivision 2; 611A.031; 611A.0315; 611A.04, subdivisions 1, 1a, and 3; 611A.06, subdivision 1; 611A.52, subdivisions 5, 8, and 9; 611A.57, subdivisions 2, 3, and 5; 611A.66; 611A.71, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 7; 624.711; 624.712, subdivisions 5, 6, and by adding subdivisions; 624.713; 624.7131, subdivisions 1, 4, and 10; 624.7132; 624.714, subdivision 1;

626.05, subdivision 2; 626.13; 626.556, subdivision 10; 626.8451, subdivision 1a; 626A.05, subdivision 1; 626A.06, subdivisions 4, 5, and 6; 626A.10, subdivision 1; 626A.11, subdivision 1; 628.26; 629.291, subdivision 1; 629.34, subdivision 1; 629.341, subdivision 1; 629.342, subdivision 2; 629.72; 631.046, subdivision 1; 631.41; and 641.14; Laws 1991, Chapter 279, section 41; Laws 1992, Chapter 571, articles 7, section 13, subdivision 1; and 16, section 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 121; 169; 174; 242; 254A; 260; 401; 471; 473; 609; 611A; and 624; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 214.10, subdivisions 4, 5, 6, and 7; 241.25; 241.67, subdivision 5; 241.671; 243.165; 299A.325; 609.02, subdivisions 12 and 13; 609.131, subdivision 1a; 609.605, subdivision 3; 609.746, subdivisions 2 and 3; 609.747; 609.79, subdivision 1a; 609.795, subdivision 2; 611A.57, subdivision 1; and 629.40, subdivision 5.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: various dates

Child support administration, enforcement provisions modified

HF1042* (Farrell)

SF673 (Cohen)

Chapter 340: relating to human services; modifying provisions dealing with the administration, computation, and enforcement of child support; imposing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 136A.121, subdivision 2; 214.101, subdivision 1; 256.87, subdivisions 1, 1a, 3, and 5; 256.978; 256.979, by adding subdivisions; 256.9791, subdivisions 3 and 4; 257.66, subdivision 3; 257.67, subdivision 3; 349A.08, subdivision 8; 484.74, subdivision 1, as amended; 484.76, subdivision 1, as amended; 518.14; 518.171, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, and by adding a subdivision; 518.24; 518.54, subdivision 4; 518.551, subdivisions 1, 5, 5b, 7, 10, 12, and by adding a subdivision; 518.57, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 518.611, subdivision 4; 518.613, subdivision 1; 518.64, subdivisions 1, 2, 5, and 6; 548.09, subdivision 1; 548.091, subdivisions 1a and 3a; 588.20; 609.375, subdivisions 1 and 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 256; and 518; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 256.979; and 609.37.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: various dates

DWI—omnibus bill

HF900 (Carruthers)

SF694* (Marty)

Chapter 347: relating to alcohol and chemical use; increasing penalties for driving while intoxicated with a child under 16 in the vehicle and providing for vehicle forfeiture for multiple offenses; requiring driver's license revocation for persons convicted of a controlled substance offense if the court finds that the person committed the offense while driving a motor vehicle; providing pretrial release conditions for habitual DWI violators; increasing the penalty for certain persons who drive while under license cancellation; allowing the use of preliminary screening tests in certain proceedings; providing one-year program for funds from sale of certain forfeited vehicles to be used for DWI-related enforcement, training, and education; making technical changes to apply DWI-related provisions to commercial motor vehicle operators; requiring information related to the risks and effects of alcohol to be printed in driver's manual; clarifying administrative revocation penalties; extending ignition interlock pilot program for one year; defining "consumption" in the underage drinking law; expanding prosecutorial jurisdiction over underage drinking offenses; requiring driver's license suspension for persons who commit an underage drinking offense while operating a motor vehicle; expanding filing requirements relating to dram shop actions; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 168.042, subdivision 2; 169.121, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 169.1217, subdivisions 1 and 9; 169.123, subdivisions 2 and 4; 169.129; 171.13, subdivision 1b; 171.24; 171.30, subdivisions 1 and 2a; 171.305, subdivision 2; 260.185, subdivision 1; 340A.503, subdivision 1; and 340A.802, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 152; and 171.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: various dates

Data privacy—omnibus bill

HF1245* (McGuire)

SF976 (Ranum)

Chapter 351: relating to data practices; providing for the collection, classification, and dissemination of data; proposing classi-



fications of data as not public; classifying certain licensing data, educational data, security service data, motor carrier operating data, retirement data and other forms of data; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 13.32, subdivisions 1, 3, and 6; 13.41, subdivision 4; 13.43, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 13.46, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; 13.643; 13.692; 13.72, by adding a subdivision; 13.792; 13.82, subdivisions 4, 6, and 10; 13.99, subdivision 24, and by adding subdivisions; 115A.93, by adding a subdivision; 144.335, subdivision 3a, and by adding a subdivision; 169.09, subdivisions 7 and 13; 245A.04, subdivision 3; 260.161, subdivisions 1 and 3; 270B.12, by adding a subdivision; 270B.14, subdivisions 1, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 299L.03, by adding a subdivision; and 626.556, subdivisions 11 and 11c; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 6; 13; and 144; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 13.644.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: various dates

Labor-Management Relations

Public employees—definition of 'confidential employee' modified

HF97* (Rukavina)

SF93 (Flynn)

Chapter 12: relating to labor relations; regulating public employment labor relations; modifying the definition of a confidential employee; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 179A.03, subdivision 4.

Enactment: without governor's signature

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Police—names stricken from civil service register

HF1041 (Kalis)

SF903* (Beckman)

Chapter 35: relating to public employees; authorizing a local police civil service commission to adopt rules allowing the striking of a name on the civil service eligible register after a one-year period; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 419.06.

Enactment: April 21, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Unemployment insurance—technical modifications

HF1423* (Farrell)

SF1296 (Runbeck)

Chapter 67: relating to unemployment compensation; modifying definitions; changing provisions relating to eligibility for and administration of unemployment compensation; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 268.04, subdivisions 4 and 12; 268.08, subdivisions 3 and 6; 268.09, subdivisions 1, 2, and 8; 268.10, subdivisions 2 and 6; 268.12, subdivision 12; 268.16, subdivision 4; and 268.161, subdivision 9.

Enactment: April 30, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Labor—state advisory councils expiration dates extended

HF1187 (Perlt)

SF1199* (Chandler)

Chapter 132: relating to labor and employment; advisory councils; extending the expiration date of labor and employment related advisory councils; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 79.51, subdivision 4; 175.008; 178.02, subdivision 2; 182.656, subdivision 3; 268.363; and 326.41.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: May 14, 1993

Railroads—employee job priority status assured after mergers

HF700 (Farrell)

SF645* (Riveness)

Chapter 133: relating to labor; protecting interests of employees following railroad acquisitions; imposing a penalty; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 222.86, subdivision 3; 222.87, by adding a subdivision; and 222.88.

Vetoed: May 13, 1993

Workers' compensation insurance—certain benefits extended

HF1022 (Rukavina)

SF1158* (Novak)

Chapter 135: relating to workers' compensation; modifying provisions relating to adjustment of benefits; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 176.645, subdivision 1.

Vetoed: May 13, 1993

Labor—peace officers allowed separate bargaining unit

HF1054 (Pugh)

SF911* (Metzen)

Chapter 136: relating to public employment; essential employees; requiring the commissioner of the bureau of mediation services to designate separate units for peace officers and other essential employees at the request of either group of employees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 179A.09, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 43A.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Public employees—arbitration authorized on health care costs

HF819 (Johnson, R.)

SF629* (Riveness)

Chapter 149: relating to public employment; permitting interest arbitration on retired public employee group insurance coverage for units of essential employees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 179A.16, subdivision 9.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993, with qualifications

Workers' compensation insurance—changes for nursing home workers

HF1185 (Farrell)

SF1413* (Chandler)

Chapter 194: relating to workers' compensation; excluding certain wages in determining insurance premiums; modifying provisions relating to charges by certain nursing homes; providing for exemption from certain registration requirements; providing for guardians or conservators in certain cases; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 79.211, subdivision 1; 79.255, by adding a subdivision; 176.091; 176.111, subdivision 5; 176.136, subdivision 1b; and 176.521, subdivisions 1 and 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 176; and 525.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: various dates

Workers' compensation—minimum deposit changed for self-insureds

HF826 (Simoneau)

SF692* (Chmielewski)

Chapter 210: relating to insurance; workers' compensation; regulating the minimum deposit requirements for self-insurers; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 79A.04, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Labor—employees provided liability indemnification

HF535 (McGuire)

SF441* (Spear)

Chapter 216: relating to employment; requiring employers to indemnify employees for liability arising out of the scope of employment; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 181.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993, with qualifications

Workers' compensation—loan to State Fund Mutual authorized

HF199* (Winter)

SF112 (Moe, R.D.)

Chapter 228: relating to insurance; workers' compensation; regulating the state fund mutual insurance company; requiring the workers' compensation reinsurance association to provide funds; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 176A.02, by adding a subdivision; 176A.11; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 79.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: May 18, 1993, with qualifications

Labor—wage payment regulations modified

HF1151* (Dauner)

SF1193 (Langseth)

Chapter 253: relating to employment; requiring wage payments at certain times; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 181.101.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: May 20, 1993

Work curfews extended for high school students

HF64 (Jacobs)

SF53* (Price)

Chapter 261: relating to labor; regulating employment of children; establishing a child labor curfew; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 181A.04, by adding a subdivision; and 181A.12.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Unemployment insurance—abuse victims granted benefits

HF343 (Sekhon)

SF236* (Anderson)

Chapter 270: relating to domestic abuse; requiring a report on victims of domestic abuse and eligibility for unemployment compensation benefits.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: May 20, 1993

Construction—subcontractors considered employees

HF1387* (Anderson, I.)

SF1313 (Novak)

Chapter 344: relating to employment; requiring Occupational Safety and Health Act compliance by certain independent contractors; requiring certain studies and reports on independent contractors; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 182.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: June 1, 1993

Labor—arbitration required under certain circumstances

HF373* (Murphy)

SF891 (Kroening)

Chapter 346: relating to labor; requiring arbitration in certain circumstances; establishing procedures; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 179.06, by adding a subdivision; and 179A.16, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision.

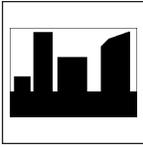
Vetoed: May 24, 1993

Labor unions—equal time provisions extended to unions

HF349 (Rukavina)

SF785* (Chandler)

Chapter 359: relating to labor; establishing rights and duties in relation to union organization; providing that certain acts are an unfair labor practice; proposing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 179.12; 179A.07, by adding a subdivision;



and 179A.13, subdivision 2.

Vetoed: May 24, 1993

Unfair labor practice laws—modified

HF651 (Winter)

SF544* (Murphy)

Chapter 360: relating to labor; providing that certain acts are an unfair labor practice; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 179.12; and 179A.13, subdivision 2.

Vetoed: May 24, 1993

Workers' compensation—reinsurance fund surplus distribution ordered

HF187 (Welle)

SF176* (Moe, R.D.)

Chapter 361: relating to insurance; workers' compensation; regulating distributions of excess surplus made by the workers' compensation reinsurance association; clarifying the law regulating distributions of excess surplus; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 45.027, subdivision 1; and 79.34, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 79.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: May 25, 1993;

Aug. 1, 1992 (retroactive)

Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

Sheriff deputy hirings—disparities corrected

HF127 (Bishop)

SF300* (Hottinger)

Chapter 15: relating to local government; permitting sheriff civil service commissions to expand eligible lists in certain circumstances; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 387.36.

Enactment: April 7, 1993

Effective: April 8, 1993

Anoka County granted power to appoint county coroner

HF298* (Jacobs)

SF277 (Merriam)

Chapter 16: relating to local government;

creating the Office of Anoka County Coroner; appointing a physician as county coroner; appointing assistant coroners; designating deputy coroners; establishing the duties of the coroner.

Enactment: April 7, 1993

Effective: April 8, 1993

Dakota County HRA and extension committee given powers

HF383 (Pugh)

SF313* (Wiener)

Chapter 23: relating to Dakota County; providing for the composition and powers of the county housing and redevelopment authority and the county extension committee; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 383D.41, subdivisions 1, 3, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 383D.

Enactment: April 13, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

Town office elections, duties clarified

HF151 (Cooper)

SF99* (Janezich)

Chapter 24: relating to towns; clarifying certain provisions for the terms of town supervisor; providing for the compensation of certain town officers and employees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 367.03, subdivision 1; and 367.05, subdivision 1.

Enactment: April 13, 1993

Effective: April 14, 1993

Town road and bridge report filing requirement eliminated

HF152 (Cooper)

SF98* (Janezich)

Chapter 25: relating to towns; eliminating distribution of certain reports relating to town roads and bridges; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 164.03, subdivision 4.

Enactment: April 13, 1993

Effective: April 14, 1993

St. Paul approval of special laws validated

HF913 (Orenstein)

SF789* (Kelly)

Chapter 36: relating to the city of St. Paul; validating an approval of special laws.

Enactment: April 21, 1993

Effective: April 22, 1993

City contract limit increased for local government improvements

HF248 (Welle)

SF198* (Johnson, D.E.)

Chapter 38: relating to local improvements; setting limits for certain contract requirements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 429.041, subdivisions 1 and 2.

Enactment: April 21, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Community action agency contracts authorized with counties

HF976* (Simoneau)

SF821 (Merriam)

Chapter 42: relating to counties; authorizing a county to transfer funds to and enter into contracts with community action agencies; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 375.18, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: April 23, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Pine County allowed to extend temporary land use controls

HF1296* (Lourey)

SF716 (Chmielewski)

Chapter 55: relating to Pine County; permitting the county board to extend certain temporary land use controls.

Enactment: April 28, 1993

Effective: April 29, 1993

Reward offers by cities for felon information allowed

HF461* (Jefferson)

SF581 (Ranum)

Chapter 63: relating to local government; authorizing cities to offer rewards for information leading to the apprehension and charging or conviction of alleged felons; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 471.

Enactment: April 30, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

St. Cloud State University land transferred to city of St. Cloud

HF70* (Opatz)

SF116 (Benson, J.E.)

Chapter 64: relating to state lands; authorizing a conveyance to the city of St. Cloud of certain land owned by the state as a part of St. Cloud State University.

Enactment: April 30, 1993

Effective: May 1, 1993

County recorder fee use allowed for information services

HF1474* (Brown, C.)

SF1124 (Janezich)

Chapter 73: relating to county records; providing for the use of certain fees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 357.18, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 3, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Auditor, treasurer office combination—procedure for counties provided

HF237* (Anderson, I.)

SF501 (Janezich)

Chapter 75: relating to counties; providing procedures for the combination of the offices of auditor and treasurer; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 375A.10, subdivision 5.

Enactment: May 3, 1993

Effective: Jan. 1, 1996, or before, if vacancy

Crime—prosecutor provided for petty misdemeanor offenses

HF893* (Bertram)

SF709 (Bertram)

Chapter 90: relating to local government; specifying the prosecuting attorney for certain offenses; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 487.25, subdivision 10.

Enactment: May 5, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

New Brighton allowed to acquire carbon to treat water

HF1404* (Evans)

SF1005 (Novak)

Chapter 94: relating to the cities of New Brighton and St. Louis Park; permitting the cities to acquire granular carbon without a bond.

Enactment: May 5, 1993

Effective: May 6, 1993

Faribault police chief, director provided civil service status

HF812 (Rodosovich)

SF485* (Neuville)

Chapter 112: relating to the city of Faribault; providing for the civil service status of certain officers; providing postretirement adjustments payable from the Faribault Fire Consolidation Account.

Enactment: May 10, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

Itasca, Polk counties allowed to merge auditor, treasurer offices

HF648* (Anderson, I.)

SFnone (Lessard)

Chapter 127: relating to counties; permitting Itasca and Polk counties to consolidate the offices of auditor and treasurer.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

Farmland in metropolitan area provided long-term protection

HF622* (Orfield)

SF695 (Marty)

Chapter 141: relating to metropolitan government; providing long-term protection of agricultural land in the metropolitan area; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 473H.11; and 473H.12.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Duluth authorized increased transfers to general fund

HF951* (Huntley)

SF495 (Solon)

Chapter 148: relating to the city of Duluth; authorizing the transfer of money from the gas division account in the public utility fund to the general fund; amending *Laws 1951*, Chapter 507, section 1, as amended.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

St. Louis County—solid waste management contracting modified

HF498* (Rukavina)

SF459 (Janezich)

Chapter 157: relating to St. Louis County; solid waste management; clarifying St. Louis County contracting authority to include management operations; modifying contracting procedure; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 383C.807, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

Publication requirements modified for delinquent property tax

HF259* (Dauner)

SF233 (Janezich)

Chapter 158: relating to local government; providing for the publication of certain accounts and delinquent property tax information; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 281.13; 281.23, subdivision 3; and 375.17.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

Hutchinson allowed to erect distinguished citizen signs

HF1454* (Ness)

SF1391 (Dille)

Chapter 161: relating to the city of Hutchinson; permitting the city to erect certain signs.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

Metropolitan Airports Commission to study aircraft classroom noise

HF962* (Mahon)

SF814 (Riveness)

Chapter 162: relating to metropolitan government; requiring a classroom noise study.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board—appointments

HF680 (Rice)

SF589* (Kroening)

Chapter 183: relating to the St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board; providing for the composition of the board; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 138.763, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

Nobles, Murray counties allowed to consolidate auditor/treasurer offices

HF1541 (Winter)

SF1400* (Vickerman)

Chapter 200: relating to Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Itasca, Koochiching, and Murray counties; permitting the consolidation of the offices of auditor and treasurer; permitting certain cities and towns to be part of Northern Itasca Hospital District.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: various dates

Document late fee, interest allowed by counties

HF1493 (Perlt)

SF826* (Price)

Chapter 217: relating to counties; allowing counties to impose fees or interest on late payments; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 373.41.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

City self-insurance fund allowed to meet bond requirements

HF1251 (Mahon)
SF1141* (Hottinger)

Chapter 218: relating to cities; allowing the use of self-insurance funds or pools to satisfy statutory bond requirements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 471.981, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 17, 1993
Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Peace officer legal fees—reimbursed for unsustained complaints

HF73 (Jefferson)
SF58* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 220: relating to local governments; permitting local governments to require the payment of legal fees incurred by peace officers who are the subject of investigation by a civilian review authority; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 471.44.

Enactment: May 17, 1993
Effective: May 18, 1993

St. Paul authorized design districts, design ordinance

HF439 (Farrell)
SF262* (Kelly)

Chapter 242: relating to the city of St. Paul; authorizing the city by ordinance to prepare, adopt, and amend design districts and design framework, to establish a design advisory committee, and to establish design review procedures to preserve and enhance the city's appearance and environmental quality.

Enactment: May 17, 1993
Effective: upon local approval

Minneapolis authority extended to guarantee small business loans

HF1259* (Jefferson)
SF1167 (Kroening)

Chapter 258: relating to the city of Minneapolis; extending authority to guarantee certain loans; amending *Laws 1988*, Chapter 594, section 6, as amended.

Enactment: May 19, 1993
Effective: upon local approval

Minneapolis government entities allowed to impose residency requirement

HF74* (Jefferson)
SF524 (Flynn)

Chapter 260: relating to local government; authorizing the city of Minneapolis, Special School District No. 1, the city library board, and the city park and recreation board to

impose residency requirements.

Enactment: May 19, 1993
Effective: upon local approval

Cartways allowed on alternative routes for certain landowners

HF720 (Anderson, I.)
SF653* (Lessard)

Chapter 275: relating to local government; providing conditions for the establishment of town roads; providing for a deputy registrar of motor vehicles; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 164.08, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 19, 1993
Effective: May 20, 1993, with qualifications

Metropolitan telecommunications board established

HF986 (Kelley)
SF1062* (Mondale)

Chapter 313: relating to metropolitan government and urban planning; establishing a metropolitan radio systems planning committee under the Metropolitan Council.

Enactment: May 20, 1993
Effective: May 21, 1993

Metropolitan Council districts redrawn

HF1376 (Carruthers)
SF1081* (Pogemiller)

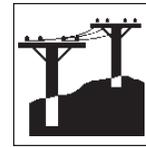
Chapter 314: relating to the Metropolitan Council; redrawing the boundaries of council districts; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 473.123, subdivision 3a, and by adding a subdivision; 473.141, subdivisions 2 and 4a; 473.373, subdivision 4a; and 473.604, subdivision 1; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 473.123, subdivision 3b.

Enactment: May 20, 1993
Effective: May 21, 1993, with qualifications

Employee compensation rules modified, severance pay limited

HF761 (Pugh)
SF580* (Reichgott)

Chapter 315: relating to government; providing for the preparation and review of



accounts; providing for duties of the state auditor; providing for the costs of examinations; defining the limits to various types of compensation; providing procedures for the satisfaction of claims; providing procedures for the removal of city managers; limiting certain high risk investments; providing for severance pay and other benefits in certain cases; exempting Hazel Run from annual audit for the year 1992; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 6.56; 16B.06, subdivision 4; 43A.17, subdivision 9, and by adding a subdivision; 340A.602; 375.162, subdivision 2; 375.18, by adding subdivisions; 412.271, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 412.641, subdivision 1; and 475.66, subdivision 3, and by adding subdivisions; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 6; 465; and 471.

Enactment: May 20, 1993
Effective: Aug. 1, 1993;
Jan. 1, 1994 (Sec. 19)

Metropolitan Council to study metro area library systems

HF1486* (Trimble)
SF787 (Kelly)

Chapter 334: relating to libraries; requiring the Metropolitan Council to conduct a study of metropolitan area libraries and library systems and report to the Legislature.

Enactment: May 24, 1993
Effective: May 25, 1993

Regulated Industries & Energy

Telephones—incentives for noncompetitive services extended

HF566* (Jacobs)
SF670 (Novak)

Chapter 41: relating to telecommunications; extending authority of Public Utilities Commission to approve incentive regulation plans for certain telephone companies; amending *Laws 1989*, Chapter 74, section 27.

Enactment: April 23, 1993
Effective: April 24, 1993, with qualifications

Energy—utility cost rate adjustments authorized

HF295* (Jacobs)

SF424 (Chmielewski)

Chapter 49: relating to utilities; authorizing utilities to make automatic annual rate adjustments for costs of conservation improvements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 216B.16, subdivision 6b.

Enactment: April 26, 1993**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1993**Utilities—property easements requirements clarified**

HF522* (Rukavina)

SF405 (Solon)

Chapter 96: relating to utilities; clarifying the specificity needed for public service corporation easements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 300.045.

Enactment: May 7, 1993**Effective:** May 8, 1993**Lake Pepin—river bluff power plant project blocked**

HF185* (Reding)

SF1138 (Morse)

Chapter 147: relating to utilities; prohibiting state permits for construction of certain hydropower facilities on the bluffs of the Mississippi River; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 216B.

Enactment: May 13, 1993**Effective:** May 14, 1993**Utilities—competitive rate filing procedure modified**

HF1694 (Kelley)

SF1087* (Anderson)

Chapter 190: relating to utilities; providing for determination by Public Utilities Commission of competitive rate filings; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 216B.162, subdivision 7.

Enactment: May 14, 1993**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1993**Energy—promoting use of alternate fuels**

HF1133* (Hausman)

SF834 (Johnson, J.B.)

Chapter 254: relating to energy; directing the Public Service Department to evaluate and implement a policy to promote the use of motor vehicles powered by alternate fuels; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 216C.01, by adding

subdivisions; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 216B; and 216C.

Enactment: May 19, 1993**Effective:** May 20, 1993**Long-distance telephone carriers deregulated**

HF751 (Jacobs)

SF512* (Novak)

Chapter 268: relating to telecommunications; providing for regulation of telecommunications carriers; limiting discriminatory practices, services, rates, and pricing; providing for investigation, hearings, and appeals regarding telecommunications services; delineating telecommunications practices allowed; providing penalties and remedies; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 237.01, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 237; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 237.59, subdivision 7.

Enactment: May 19, 1993**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1993**Communication-impaired persons—TACIP board expanded**

HF584* (Jennings)

SF698 (Johnson, J.B.)

Chapter 272: relating to utilities; regulating telephone services to communication-impaired persons; requiring studies and reports; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 237.49; 237.50, subdivisions 3, 4, 11, and by adding subdivisions; 237.51, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6; 237.52, subdivisions 2 and 5; 237.54; 237.55; and 595.02, subdivision 1; Laws 1987, Chapter 308, section 8.

Enactment: May 19, 1993**Effective:** various dates**Utilities—voltage standards extended to cooperatives**

HF1049 (Jacobs)

SF1437* (Novak)

Chapter 327: relating to utilities; setting requirements for exit sign illumination for new buildings; eliminating advance forecast requirements for public electric utilities submitting advance forecasts in an integrated resource plan; requiring cooperative electric associations and municipal utilities to comply with standards set by Public Utilities Commission relating to electrical current or voltage; allowing extension of utility rate hearings in certain cases; eliminating district

heating loan program; setting conditions for certain utility contracts; regulating the provision of water service to communities near Duluth; making technical changes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 16B.61, subdivision 3; 116C.54; 216B.09; 216B.16, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, and 3; 216B.2421, subdivision 2 and by adding a subdivision; 216B.43; 216B.48, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 216C.17, subdivision 3; 216C.37, subdivision 1; 299F.011, subdivision 4c; 446A.03, subdivision 1; 446A.10, subdivision 2; and 465.74, subdivisions 1, 4, and 6; Laws 1981, Chapter 354, section 4; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 216C.36; *Minnesota Rules*, parts 7665.0200; 7665.0210; 7665.0220; 7665.0230; 7665.0240; 7665.0250; 7665.0300; 7665.0310; 7665.0320; 7665.0330; 7665.0340; 7665.0350; 7665.0360; 7665.0370; and 7665.0380.

Enactment: May 20, 1993**Effective:** various dates**Liquor—omnibus bill**

HF825 (Jacobs)

SF429* (Solon)

Chapter 350: relating to alcoholic beverages; authorizing possession of alcoholic beverages by passengers in certain vehicles; allowing certain shipments of wine into the state and exempting them from taxation; defining terms; prohibiting issuance of retail licenses to certain persons; revising authority



for suspensions and civil penalties; providing for proof of age; authorizing license issuance in certain political subdivisions; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 169.122, by adding a subdivision; 297C.07; 297C.09; 340A.101, subdivisions 15, 25, and 29; 340A.301, subdivision 3; 340A.302, subdivision 3; 340A.402; 340A.410, subdivision 7; 340A.415; 340A.503, subdivision 6; 340A.904, subdivision 1; *Laws 1969*, Chapter 783, section 1, as amended; *Laws 1983*, Chapter 259, section 8; *Laws 1991*, Chapter 249, section 30; *Laws 1992*, Chapter 486, section 11; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 340A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 340A.903.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: various dates

Energy—renewable resource production preference given

HF1253* (Hausman)

SF970 (Johnson, J.B.)

Chapter 356: relating to energy; cogeneration and small power production; providing for establishment of prices paid for utilities' avoided capacity and energy costs; providing that the Public Utilities Commission establish a preference for renewable resource energy production; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 216B.164, subdivision 4; 216B.2421, subdivision 1; and 216B.62, subdivision 5; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 216B.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Rules & Legislative Administration

Legislature—obsolete

committee references deleted

HF1* (Solberg)

SF38 (Merriam)

Chapter 4: relating to legislative committees; providing for the designation of successor legislative committees; updating statutory references to names of committees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 3.30, subdivision 2; 3.855, subdivision 1; 3.873, subdivision 2; 3.97, subdivision 2; 3.98, subdivision 1; 11A.041; 15.161;

16A.128, subdivision 2a; 16A.69, subdivision 2; 16B.335; 16B.41, subdivision 2; 18E.06; 115B.20, subdivision 6; 116P.05, subdivision 1; 124.078; 135A.05; 136.261, subdivision 1; 136.41, subdivision 8; 137.02, subdivision 3a; 144.878, subdivision 5; 144A.071, subdivision 5; 246.64, subdivision 3; 256.014, subdivision 3; 256.031, subdivision 3; 256.736, subdivisions 3A and 9; 256.9352, subdivision 3; 256B.0629, subdivision 3; 256B.0925, subdivision 3; 268.916; 355.50; and 473.846; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 3; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 268.081.

Enactment: March 5, 1993

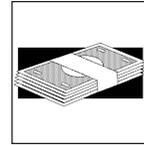
Effective: March 6, 1993

Revisor's bill—making technical corrections

HF1781 (Milbert)

SF1642* (Reichgott)

Chapter 366: relating to legislative enactments; providing for the correction of miscellaneous oversights, inconsistencies, ambiguities, unintended results, and technical errors of a noncontroversial nature; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 115A.9651, as amended; 116J.70, subdivision 2a, as amended; 124C.62, subdivision 1, as amended; 148.181, subdivision 1, as amended; 256.9353, subdivision 1, as



amended; 256B.0625, subdivision 32, as amended; 256B.0913, subdivision 5, as amended; 256D.02, subdivision 5, as amended; 256D.051, subdivision 6, as amended; 326.83, subdivision 6, as amended; 609.605, subdivision 1, as amended; 609.67, subdivision 1, as amended; 624.713, subdivision 1, as amended; *Laws 1993*, Chapters 138, section 3; 145, section 5; 207, section 1, subdivision 1; 225, article 9, section 76; Senate File 1105, section 33; Senate File 1570, sections 2, subdivision 7; and 75, subdivision 1; and by adding a section; Senate File 1620, section 79, subdivision 6; House File 574, article 4, section 55; House File 1585, article 1, sections 3; 13, subdivision 1; and 35; and article 4, section 41.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: various dates

Legislative operations—oversight, disclosure established

HF1377 (Carruthers)

SF1371 (Luther)

Chapter 370: relating to public administration; making telephone records of public officials public data; providing oversight for administrative expenses; regulating administrative rulemaking procedures; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 3.055, subdivision 1; 3.841; and 14.10; *Laws 1989*, Chapter 335, article 1, section 15, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 3; and 10.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: various dates

Taxes

Tax-forfeited land—repurchase price regulated

HF117 (Kinkel)

SF19* (Price)

Chapter 11: relating to taxation; providing for purchase of certain tax-forfeited lands; providing a refund; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 282.01, subdivision 7; and 282.241.

Enactment: March 29, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Property taxes—obsolete levy limits abolished

HF443* (Olson, E.)
SF607 (Flynn)

Chapter 262: relating to taxation; increasing certain income tax rates and using the proceeds of the tax increase to reduce school district property tax levies and to reduce class sizes; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 124A.22, subdivision 6; 290.06, subdivisions 2c and 2d; and 290.091, subdivisions 1, 2, and 6.

Vetoed: May 19, 1993

Public finance—public debt financial obligation issuance modified

HF1524* (Rest)
SF1419 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 271: relating to finance; providing conditions and requirements for the issuance of public debt and for the financial obligations of authorities; providing an exemption from the mortgage registration tax; providing an exemption from an ad valorem taxation for certain lease purchase property; providing a property tax exemption for certain property devoted to public use; regulating certain exempt securities transactions; changing the applicability of deductions from certain bond entitlement allocations; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 80A.12, by adding a subdivision; 80A.15, subdivision 2; 275.065, subdivision 7; 287.04; 447.45, subdivision 2; 475.67, subdivisions 3 and 13; and 501B.25; repealing *Minnesota Rules*, part 2875.3532.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: various dates

Taxes—omnibus bill

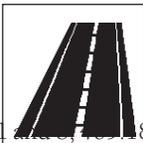
HF427* (Winter)
SF585 (Pappas)

Chapter 375: relating to the financing and operation of state and local government; revising the operation of the local government trust fund; modifying the administration, computation, collection, and enforcement of taxes; changing tax rates, bases, credits, exemptions, withholding, and payments; modifying property tax provisions relating to procedures, valuation, levies, classifications, exemptions, notices, hearings, and assessors; adjusting formulas of state aids to local governments; providing for the establishment and operation of special service districts; authorizing establishment of an ambulance district; modifying definitions in the property tax refund law and providing a source of funding for the refunds; authorizing and changing requirements for special

assessments; modifying provisions governing the establishment and operation of tax increment financing districts; establishing a process by which local governments may obtain waivers of state rules and laws establishing procedures; establishing a board of government innovation and cooperation and authorizing it to provide grants to encourage cooperation and innovation by local governments; authorizing imposition of local taxes; imposing a sports bookmaking tax; changing certain bonding and local government finance provisions; enacting provisions relating to certain cities, counties, and special taxing districts; imposing a tax on contaminated property and providing for use of the proceeds; conforming with changes in the federal income tax law; clarifying an income tax apportionment formula; modifying taconite production tax provisions, and increasing the distribution of the proceeds to the taconite economic development fund; modifying the availability of tax incentives and preferences; providing additional allocations to border city enterprise zones; providing for a budget reserve and cash flow account transfer; revising penalty, notification, and publication provisions of the unfair cigarette sales act; defining terms and changing definitions; establishing advisory councils; requiring reports and studies; classifying data; making technical corrections, clarifications, and administrative changes to various taxes and to tax administration and enforcement; changing and imposing penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 16A.15, subdivision 6, as amended; 16A.1541, as amended; 16A.712; 17A.03, subdivision 5; 31.51, subdivision 9; 31A.02, subdivisions 4 and 10; 31B.02, subdivision 4; 35.821, subdivision 4; 60A.15, subdivisions 2a, 9a, and by adding a subdivision; 60A.198, subdivision 3; 60A.199, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 82.19, by adding a subdivision; 82B.035, by adding a subdivision; 84.82, subdivision 10; 86B.401, subdivision 12; 97A.061, subdivisions 2 and 3; 103B.635, subdivision 2; 115B.22, subdivision 7; 134.001, by adding a subdivision; 134.35, subdivision 1; 134.351, subdivision 4; 204D.19, by adding a subdivision; 205.10, by adding a subdivision; 205A.05, subdivision 1; 239.785; 243.23, subdivision 3; 256E.06, subdivision 12; 270.06; 270.07, subdivision 3; 270.071, subdivision 2; 270.072, subdivision 2; 270.41; 270.66, by adding a subdivision; 270.70, subdivision 1; 270A.03, subdivision 7; 270A.10; 270B.01, subdivision 8; 270B.12,

by adding a subdivision; 270B.14, subdivision 8; 271.06, subdivision 1; 271.09, subdivision 3; 272.01, subdivision 3; 272.02, subdivisions 1 and 4; 272.025, subdivision 1; 272.115, subdivisions 1 and 4; 272.12; 273.03, subdivision 2; 273.061, subdivisions 1 and 8; 273.11, subdivisions 1, 5, 6a, 13, and by adding subdivisions; 273.112, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 273.121; 273.124, subdivisions 1, 9, 13, and by adding subdivisions; 273.13, subdivisions 23, 24, 25, and 33; 273.1318, subdivision 1; 273.135, subdivision 2; 273.138, subdivision 5; 273.1398, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 5b, and by adding a subdivision; 273.1399, subdivision 1; 273.33, subdivision 2; 274.13, subdivision 1; 274.18; 275.065, subdivisions 3, 5a, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 275.07, subdivisions 1, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 275.28, subdivision 3; 275.295; 276.02; 276.04, subdivision 2; 277.01, subdivision 2; 277.15; 277.17; 278.01, subdivision 1; 278.02; 278.03; 278.04; 278.08; 278.09; 279.025; 279.37, subdivision 1a; 287.21, subdivision 4; 287.22; 289A.08, subdivisions 3, 10, and 15; 289A.09, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 289A.11, subdivisions 1 and 3; 289A.12, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14; 289A.18, subdivisions 1 and 4; 289A.20, subdivisions 2 and 4; 289A.25, subdivisions 1, 2, 5a, 6, 8, 10, and 12; 289A.26, subdivisions 1, 4, 6, and 7; 289A.36, subdivisions 3 and 7; 289A.40, by adding a subdivision; 289A.50, subdivision 5; 289A.56, subdivision 3; 289A.60, subdivisions 1, 2, 15, and by adding subdivisions; 289A.63, subdivision 3; 290.01, subdivisions 7, 19, 19a, and 19c; 290.0671, subdivision 1; 290.091, subdivisions 2 and 6; 290.0921, subdivision 3; 290.191, subdivision 4; 290A.03, subdivisions 3, 7, and 8; 290A.04, subdivisions 1, 2h, and by adding a subdivision; 290A.23; 294.03, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 296.01, by adding subdivisions; 296.02, subdivision 8; 296.14, subdivisions 1 and 2; 296.18, subdivision 1; 297.03, subdivision 6; 297.07, subdivisions 1 and 4; 297.35, subdivisions 1 and 5; 297.43, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 297A.01, subdivisions 3, 6, 13, 15, and 16; 297A.04; 297A.06; 297A.07, subdivision 1; 297A.11; 297A.136; 297A.14, subdivision 1; 297A.25, subdivisions 3, 7, 11, 16, 34, 41, and by adding a subdivision; 297B.01, subdivision 5; 297B.03; 297C.03, subdivision 1; 297C.04; 297C.05, subdivision 2; 297C.14, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 298.227; 298.27; 298.28, subdivisions

4, 7, 9a, and 10; 298.75, subdivisions 4 and 5; 299F.21, subdivision 2; 299F.23, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 319A.11, subdivision 1; 325D.33, by adding a subdivision; 325D.37, subdivision 3; 347.10; 348.04; 349.212, subdivision 4; 349.217, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 375.192, subdivision 2; 429.061, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 465.80, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and 5; 465.81, subdivision 2; 465.82, subdivision 1; 465.83; 465.87, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 469.012, subdivision 1; 469.040, subdivision 3; 469.169, by adding a subdivision; 469.174, subdivisions 19, 20, and by adding a subdivision; 469.175, subdivisions 1, 5, and by adding subdivisions; 469.176, subdivisions 1, 4, 4c, 4e, and 4g; 469.177,



subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, subdivision 4; 473.13, subdivision 1; 473.1623, subdivision 3; 473.167, subdivision 4; 473.249, subdivision 2; 473.446, subdivision 8; 473.711, subdivision 5; 473.843, subdivision 3; 473H.10, subdivision 3; 477A.011, subdivisions 1a, 20, and by adding subdivisions; 477A.013, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 477A.03, subdivision 1; and 477A.14; *Laws 1953*, Chapter 387, section 1; *Laws 1969*, Chapter 561, section 1; *Laws 1971*, Chapters 373, sections 1 and 2; and 455, section 1; and *Laws 1985*, Chapter 302, sections 1, subdivision 3; 2, subdivision 1; and 4; *Laws 1992*, Chapter 511, article 2, section 61; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 17; 116J; 134; 270; 272; 273; 289A; 296; 297; 297A; 325D; 349; 383A; 465; 469; and 473; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 60A.13, subdivision 1a; 115B.24, subdivision 10; 272.115, subdivision 1a; 273.124, subdivision 16; 273.1398, subdivision 5; 273.49; 274.19; 274.20; 275.03; 275.07, subdivision 3; 277.011; 289A.08, subdivisions 9 and 12; 297A.258; 325D.33, subdivision 7; 348.03; 383C.78; 477A.011, subdivisions 3a, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 25, and 26; 477A.013, subdivisions 2, 3, and 5; *Laws 1953*, Chapter 387, section 2; *Laws 1963*, Chapter 603, section 1; and *Laws 1969*, Chap-

ter 592, sections 1, 2, and 3.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: various dates

Taxes—omnibus bill

(See *Ways & Means*, page 135)

Transportation & Transit

Traffic regulations updated with current terminology

HF528 (Morrison)

SF434* (Vickerman)

Chapter 26: relating to traffic regulations; making technical changes and clarifications; prohibiting buses from following too closely; providing exceptions to restrictions on installing television screens in motor vehicles; providing for auxiliary lights when headlights are obstructed by snowplow blade; requiring use of shoulder belt when motor vehicle is so equipped; providing exception for law enforcement vehicles to restriction on objects hanging between driver and windshield; abolishing authority for designating official stations for adjusting vehicle lights and brakes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 169.14, subdivision 10; 169.18, subdivisions 5 and 8; 169.471, subdivision 1; 169.56, subdivisions 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 169.60; 169.686, subdivision 1; and 169.71, subdivision 1; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 169.77.

Enactment: April 13, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Jackson County—Grottum Memorial Highway designated

HF111* (Olson, K.)

SF128 (Vickerman)

Chapter 39: relating to highways; designating the B. E. Grottum Memorial Highway in Jackson County and the Wally Nelson Highway; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 161.14, by adding subdivisions.

Enactment: April 21, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Nonresident temporary vehicle permits extended

HF1568 (Steensma)

SF582* (Ranum)

Chapter 53: relating to motor vehicles;

extending validity period of nonresident temporary vehicle permits; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 168.091, subdivision 1.

Enactment: April 26, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993, with qualifications

School bus drivers' licenses—physical testing rules changed

HF469* (Gruenes)

SF1389 (Johnston)

Chapter 57: relating to drivers' licenses; providing that physical requirements to obtain school bus endorsement for driver's license are satisfied by possession of medical examiner's certificate required for commercial vehicle drivers; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 171.321, subdivision 2.

Enactment: April 28, 1993

Effective: April 29, 1993

Speed measuring devices—requirements for reducing radiation exposure

HF801* (Mariani)

SF885 (McGowan)

Chapter 61: relating to traffic regulations; requiring operating procedures for handheld traffic radar; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 169.14, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: April 30, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Child passenger restraint rules modified, penalty increased

HF477* (Carlson)

SF76 (Pappas)

Chapter 74: relating to traffic regulations; increasing the fine for child passenger restraint system violations; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 169.685, subdivision 5.

Enactment: May 3, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993, with qualifications

School bus regulations clarified

HF57* (Murphy)

SF497 (Murphy)

Chapter 78: relating to traffic regulations; making technical corrections; clarifying situations when certain school bus signals should not be used; providing evidentiary presumption regarding school buses; clarifying definition of special transportation as not including transportation of children by school bus;

limiting weight of vehicles that may be towed by holder of class B driver's license; providing for revocation of school bus driver endorsement; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 169.443, subdivision 3; 169.444, subdivision 7; 171.01, subdivision 24; 171.02, subdivision 2; and 171.17, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 3, 1993

Effective: May 4, 1993

Transit buses provided right-of-way; handicapped parking enforced

HF1122* (Garcia)

SF1142 (Flynn)

Chapter 83: relating to transportation; prohibiting parking in transit stops marked with a handicapped sign; establishing priority for transit in energy emergencies; requiring motor vehicles to yield to transit buses entering traffic; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 169.01, by adding a subdivision; 169.20, by adding a subdivision; 169.346, subdivision 1; and 216C.15, subdivision 1.

Enactment: May 5, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Title certificate transfer required upon ownership

HF746 (Ostrom)

SF737* (Johnston)

Chapter 85: relating to motor vehicles; requiring vehicle owner to transfer certificate of title upon gaining ownership to motor vehicle; allowing registrar to research records before responding to phone request; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 168.10, subdivision 1; 168.34; and 168A.30, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 5, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

County state-aid highway money use allowed for emergency signals

HF1272 (Jefferson)

SF397* (McGowan)

Chapter 92: relating to highways; allowing county state-aid highway money to be used for certain equipment for emergency responders; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 62.08, subdivision 4.

Enactment: May 5, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Handicapped parking permits—emergency, temporary issuance

HF659 (Wejcman)

SF561* (Flynn)

Chapter 98: relating to traffic regulations; directing commissioner of public safety to issue temporary permit immediately to applicant for special disabled license plates or parking certificate; providing penalty for unauthorized use of temporary permit; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 168.021, subdivisions 1, 1a, and 3; 169.345, subdivisions 3 and 4; and 169.346, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3.

Enactment: May 7, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Recreational vehicles, pickup truck 5th wheel coupling combos authorized

HF46 (Steenma)

SF50* (Vickerman)

Chapter 111: relating to traffic regulations; authorizing operation of recreational vehicle combinations with certain restrictions; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 169.01, by adding a subdivision; and 169.81, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 10, 1993

Effective: May 11, 1993;

Nov. 1, 1995 (repealed)

Pedestrian right-of-way in crosswalks clarified

HF113* (Orenstein)

SF148 (Cohen)

Chapter 115: relating to traffic regulations; specifying that a pedestrian lawfully in a crosswalk with pedestrian control signals must be given the right-of-way by all vehicles; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 169.06, subdivision 6.

Enactment: May 10, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Federal motor carrier safety regulations adopted

HF969* (Pauly)

SF1504 (Belanger)

Chapter 117: relating to transportation; changing requirement for town road account distributions; defining exempt carriers to include certain tow trucks; adopting federal motor carrier safety regulations; allowing small motor carriers to file abbreviated annual reports; providing for registration of interstate motor carriers; defining terms; allowing 45-foot buses to be operated in the state; exempting drivers of lightweight vehicles from driver qualification rules; requir-

ing information on shipping documents and other motor carrier records; making technical changes; imposing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 162.081, subdivision 4; 164.06, subdivision 2; 168.011, subdivision 36; 168.1281, subdivision 3; 169.01, subdivision 52; 169.81, subdivision 2; 221.011, by adding subdivisions; 221.025; 221.031, subdivisions 1, 2, 2a, 2b, 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 5, and 6; 221.0313, subdivision 1; 221.033, subdivisions 2 and 2a; 221.035, subdivision 2; 221.036, subdivisions 1 and 3; 221.172; 221.81, subdivision 3e; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 221; repealing *Laws 1992*, Chapters 568, section 1; and 578, section 15.

Enactment: May 10, 1993

Effective: various dates

Transit commission required to have physically disabled member

HF1720* (Jefferson)

SF269 (Cohen)

Chapter 119: relating to metropolitan government; requiring one member of the metropolitan transit commission to be disabled user of transit system; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 473.404, subdivision 2.

Enactment: May 10, 1993

Effective: various dates

Town bridges replaced by culverts allocated funding

HF43* (Kinkel)

SF773 (Sams)

Chapter 128: relating to transportation; regulating the sign franchise program; allocating funding for town bridges replaced by culverts when replacement does not exceed \$20,000; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 160.80, subdivision 1; and 161.082, subdivision 2a.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Citizen parking patrol authority expanded

HF874* (Seagren)

SF837 (Belanger)

Chapter 130: relating to traffic regulations; authorizing cities of the second class to establish programs for citizen enforcement of laws governing parking spaces for persons with disabilities; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 169.346, subdivision 4.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: May 14, 1993

Speed limits established on residential roadways

HF1398* (Evans)

SF1264 (Novak)

Chapter 140: relating to traffic regulations; defining residential roadways and establishing speed limits; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 169.01, by adding a subdivision; 169.06, by adding a subdivision; and 169.14, subdivision 2.

Vetoed: May 14, 1993

Driver's license—special service endorsement requirement clarified

HF854* (Wejzman)

SF1216 (Olson)

Chapter 142: relating to drivers' licenses; clarifying requirement of endorsement for special transportation service drivers within the metropolitan area; abolishing examination requirement and certain fees for special transportation service drivers; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 171.02, subdivision 2; 171.10, subdivision 2; and 171.13, subdivision 5; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 171.01, subdivision 24; and 171.323.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Metropolitan Transit Commission; consent required for parkway use

HF1169* (Jefferson)

SF1228 (Ranum)

Chapter 154: relating to metropolitan government; requiring the transit commission to obtain consent to use parkways; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 473.411, subdivision 5.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Motorcycle endorsement fee increased

HF344 (Johnson, A.)

SF386* (Vickerman)

Chapter 166: relating to drivers' licenses; raising fee for two-wheeled vehicle endorsement; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 171.06, subdivision 2a.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Semi-trailer and trailer three-vehicle combination permits modified

HF1315 (Bertram)

SF1148* (Bertram)

Chapter 182: relating to traffic regulations; increasing fees for overweight trucks; authorizing permit to be issued for trailer or semi-trailer exceeding 28-1/2 feet in three-vehicle combination; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 169.81, subdivision 2; and 169.86, subdivision 5.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Traffic regulations for implements of husbandry—modified

HF735* (Johnson, V.)

SF551 (Dille)

Chapter 187: relating to highway traffic regulations; implements of husbandry; defining implements of husbandry; exempting trailers that carry dry fertilizer from vehicle registration tax; reducing the maximum speed limit for implements of husbandry to 25 miles per hour; clarifying the use of slow-moving vehicle emblem for implements of husbandry; requiring hazard warning lights on implements of husbandry; regulating brakes on implements of husbandry; imposing certain size and weight restrictions; requiring slow-moving vehicle safety to be included in driver examinations and driver education courses; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 168.012, subdivision 2b; 169.01, subdivision 55; 169.145; 169.18, subdivision 5; 169.47; 169.522, subdivision 1; 169.55, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 169.64, subdivision 6; 169.67, subdivisions 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 169.72, subdivision 1; 169.781, subdivision 3; 169.80, subdivisions 1 and 2; 169.82; 169.86, subdivision 5; and 171.13, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 169.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Toll highways and bridges authorized

HF1366 (Lieder)

SF1184* (Chmielewski)

Chapter 211: relating to transportation; authorizing road authorities to develop, finance, design, construct, improve, rehabilitate, own, and operate toll facilities and to enter into agreements with private operators for the construction, maintenance, and operation of toll facilities; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 160.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Armored carrier permit provisions modified

HF858 (Osthoff)

SF902* (Vickerman)

Chapter 213: relating to motor carriers; defining armored carrier service; requiring any person providing armored carrier service to obtain an armored carrier permit from the transportation regulation board; providing for conversion of existing operating authority; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 221.011, by adding subdivisions; 221.072, subdivision 2; 221.111; 221.121, by adding a subdivision; 221.131, by adding a subdivision; 221.141, by adding a subdivision; 221.161, subdivision 1; and 221.185, subdivisions 1, 2 and 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 221.

Enactment: May 14, 1993

Effective: May 15, 1993

Cities allowed to establish transportation programs

HF1310 (Mahon)

SF1290* (Riveness)

Chapter 230: relating to local government; permitting the cities of Bloomington, Edina, Richfield, Eden Prairie, Minnetonka, Maple Grove, and Plymouth to establish a transportation demand management program; providing for a transportation demand management plan for the Capitol complex.

Enactment: May 17, 1993

Effective: upon local approval

Snowmobile trailer manufacturer exempt from license requirement

HF94* (Lourey)

SF35 (Chmielewski)

Chapter 259: relating to motor vehicles; exempting certain manufacturers of snowmobile trailers from being required to have a dealer's license to transport the trailers; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 168.27, subdivision 22.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: May 20, 1993

Interstate proratable motor vehicle license plate requirements

HF1001 (Osthoff)

SF1221* (Murphy)

Chapter 281: relating to motor vehicles; requiring license plates to stay with motor carrier on prorate truck; changing the registration period for prorate vehicles; excepting prorate vehicles from renewal notice requirements; making owner-operator subject to suspension of plates and international fuel tax agreement license for certain delinquent filings or payments; authorizing warning lamps on solid waste collection vehicles; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 168.09, subdivisions 3 and 5; 168.12, subdivision 1; 168.187, subdivision 26; 168.31, subdivision 4a; and 169.64, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Trunk highway 279 redesignated, jurisdiction transformed

HF301 (Tompkins)

SF273* (Knutson)

Chapter 289: relating to highways; changing description of legislative Route No. 279 in state trunk highway system after agreement to transfer part of old route to Dakota County.

Enactment: May 19, 1993

Effective: May 20, 1993

Transportation plan for metro area modified, transit funds restricted

HF623* (Orfield)

SF474 (Pappas)

Chapter 294: relating to transportation; including in state transportation plan and Metropolitan Council development guide certain matters relating to metropolitan area; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 174.03, subdivision 1a; 473.146, subdivision 3; and 473.371, subdivision 2.

Vetoed: May 20, 1993

Traffic laws—delayed arrests permitted for certain offenses

HF357 (Pugh)

SF334* (Vickerman)

Chapter 304: relating to traffic regulations; authorizing issuance of a citation to a driver and penalizing vehicle owner or lessee for failure to yield right-of-way to emergency vehicle; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 169.20, by adding subdivisions.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993, with qualifications

Motorcycles—off-highway motorcycles regulated

HF519* (Dorn)

SF184 (Luther)

Chapter 311: relating to recreational vehicles; regulating registration and operation of off-highway motorcycles and off-road vehicles; setting fees and penalties; requiring reports to the Legislature; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 85.018, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 5; 171.03; and 466.03, subdivision 16; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 84.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993;

May 21, 1993 (Sec. 16)

Buses—regular route limits re-imposed

HF148 (Johnson, A.)

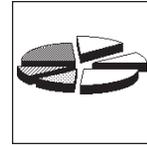
SF131* (Hanson)

Chapter 323: relating to motor carriers; restricting authority of regular route common carriers of passengers to depart from their authorized routes; authorizing the continued exercise of certain operating authority by such carriers; abolishing certain regulations related to personal transportation service providers; making technical correction; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 168.1281, by adding a subdivision; 221.051; and 221.091; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 168.011, subdivision 36; 168.1281; 221.011, subdivision 34; and 221.85.

Enactment: May 20, 1993

Effective: various dates

Automobiles—penalties added for unlawful use of titles



HF1247* (McGuire)

SF867 (Riveness)

Chapter 331: relating to motor vehicles; establishing automobile theft prevention program and creating board; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 168A.

Vetoed: May 20, 1993

Buses—metropolitan area high-speed bus system studied; money appropriated

HF1125 (Mahon)

SF811* (Riveness)

Chapter 349: relating to transportation; providing for a metropolitan area high speed bus study; appropriating money.

Vetoed: May 24, 1993

Light rail transit design, construction procedures set

HF403 (Simoneau)

SF414* (Flynn)

Chapter 353: relating to transportation; providing procedures for design, approval, and construction of light rail transit; establishing corridor management committee; providing for resolution of disputes; changing membership and responsibilities of the light rail transit joint powers board; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 174.32, subdivision 2; 473.167, subdivision 1; 473.373, subdivision 4a; 473.399, subdivision 1; 473.3993; 473.3994, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and by adding subdivisions; 473.3996; 473.3997; 473.3998; 473.4051; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 174; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 473.399, subdivisions 2 and 3; 473.3991; 473.3994, subdivision 6; Laws 1991, Chapter 291, article 4, section 20.

Enactment: May 24, 1993

Effective: July 1, 1993;

May 25, 1993 (Sec. 15)

Ways & Means

Taxes—omnibus bill

HF1735* (Rest)

SF408 (Johnson, D.J.)

Chapter 153: relating to the financing and operation of government in Minnesota; revising the operation of the local government

trust fund; modifying the administration, computation, collection, and enforcement of taxes; imposing taxes; changing tax rates, bases, credits, exemptions, withholding, and payments; modifying proposed tax notice and hearing requirements; modifying aids to local governments; modifying provisions relating to property tax valuations, classifications, and levies; changing tax increment financing provisions; changing the amount in the budget and cash flow reserve account; authorizing imposition of local taxes; updating references to the Internal Revenue Code; changing certain bonding and local government finance provisions; changing definitions; making technical corrections and clarifications; providing for grants and loans in certain cases; enacting provisions relating to certain cities, counties, and special taxing districts; prescribing penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes* 1992, sections 16A.15, subdivision 6; 16A.1541; 17A.03, subdivision 5; 31.51, subdivision 9; 31A.02, subdivisions 4 and 10; 31B.02, subdivision 4; 35.821, subdivision 4; 60A.15, subdivisions 2a, 9a, and by adding subdivision; 60A.198, subdivision 3; 60A.199, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 97A.061, subdivisions 2 and 3; 103B.635, subdivision 2, as amended; 115B.22, subdivision 7; 124.2131, subdivision 1; 134.001, by adding a subdivision; 134.351, subdivision 4; 239.785; 256E.06, subdivision 12; 270.06; 270.07, subdivision 3; 270.41; 270.70, subdivision 1; 270A.10; 270B.01, subdivision 8; 270B.12, by adding a subdivision; 270B.14, subdivision 8; 272.02, subdivisions 1 and 4; 272.115, subdivisions 1 and 4; 273.061, subdivisions 1 and 8; 273.11, subdivisions 1, 6a, 13, and by adding subdivisions; 273.112, by adding a subdivision; 273.121; 273.124, subdivisions 1, 9, 13, and by adding subdivisions; 273.13, subdivisions 23, 24, 25, and 33; 273.135, subdivision 2; 273.1398, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding subdivisions; 273.33, subdivision 2; 275.065, subdivisions 1, 3, 5a, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 275.07, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivision; 275.08, subdivision 1d; 276.02; 276.04, subdivision 2; 279.37, subdivision 1a; 289A.09, by adding a subdivision; 289A.18, subdivision 4; 289A.20, subdivisions 2 and 4; 289A.26, subdivision 7; 289A.36, subdivision 3; 289A.S0, subdivision 5; 289A.56, subdivision 3; 289A.60, subdivisions 1, 2, 15, and by adding subdivisions; 290.01, subdivisions 7, 19, 19a, and 19c; 290.06, subdivisions 2c and 2d; 290.0671, subdivision 1;

290.091, subdivisions 1, 2, and 6; 290.0921, subdivision 3; 290A.03, subdivisions 3, 7, and 8; 290A.04, subdivision 2h, and by adding a subdivision; 290A.23; 294.03, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 296.01, by adding a subdivision; 296.02, subdivision 8; 296.03; 296.14, subdivision 1; 296.18, subdivision 1; 297.03, subdivision 6; 297.07, subdivisions 1 and 4; 297.35, subdivisions 1 and 5; 297.43, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 297A.01, subdivisions 6, 13, and 15; 297A.136; 297A.14, subdivision 1; 297A.25, subdivisions 3, 7, 11, 16, 34, 41, and by adding a subdivision; 297C.03, subdivision 1; 297C.04; 297C.05, subdivision 2; 297C.14, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 298.75, subdivisions 4 and 5; 299F.21, subdivision 2; 299F.23, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 319A.11, subdivision 1; 349.212, subdivision 4; 349.217, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 375.192, subdivision 2; 429.061, subdivision 1; 469.012, subdivision 1; 469.174, subdivisions 19 and 20; 469.175, by adding a subdivision; 469.176, subdivisions 1 and 4e; 469.1763, by adding a subdivision; 469.177, subdivisions 1 and 8; 469.1831, subdivision 4; 473.13, subdivision 1; 473.1623, subdivision 3; 473.167, subdivision 4; 473.249, subdivision 2; 473.843, subdivision 3; 477A.011, subdivisions 1a, 20, and by adding subdivisions; 477A.013, by adding subdivisions; 477A.03, subdivision 1; and 477A.14; *Laws* 1953, Chapter 387, section 1; *Laws* 1969, Chapter 561, section 1; *Laws* 1971, Chapters 373, sections 1 and 2; 455, section 1; *Laws* 1985, Chapter 302, sections 1, subdivision 3; 2, subdivision 1; and 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 17; 116; 134; 270; 272; 273; 295; 297A; 383A; and 469; repealing *Minnesota Statutes* 1992, sections 115B.24, subdivision 10; 272.115, subdivision 1a; 273.1398, subdivision 5; 275.07, subdivision 3; 297A.01, subdivision 16; 297A.25, subdivision 42; 297B.09, subdivision 3; 477A.011, subdivisions 1b, 3a, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 25, and 26; and 477A.013, subdivisions 2, 3, and 5; *Laws* 1953, Chapter 387, section 2; *Laws* 1963, Chapter 603, section 1; and *Laws* 1969, Chapter 592, sections 1 to 3.

Vetoed: May 10, 1993

Environment, Natural Resources & Agriculture Finance—omnibus bill
HF1737 (Battaglia)
SF1570* (Morse)

Chapter 172: relating to the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for environmental, natural resource, and agricultural purposes; transferring responsibilities to the commissioner of natural resources; continuing the citizen's council on Voyageurs national park; establishing the Cuyuna country state recreation area; modifying provisions relating to timber sales; providing for crop protection assistance; establishing a grant program to determine how to manage motor vehicle shredder residue; imposing a solid waste assessment; modifying the hazardous waste generator tax; establishing a hazardous waste generator loan program; expanding the number of facilities subject to pollution prevention requirements; requiring reports relating to toxic air contaminants; amending *Minnesota Statutes* 1992, sections 17.59, subdivision 5; 17A.11; 18B.05, subdivision 2; 18C.131; 21.115; 21.92; 25.39, subdivision 4; 27.07, subdivision 6; 32.394, subdivision 9; 41A.09, subdivisions 1 and 3; 84.027, by adding a subdivision; 84B.11, subdivision 1; 85.045, subdivision 2; 85.22, subdivision 2a; 86A.04; 86A.05, subdivisions 2 and 3; 86A.08, subdivision 1; 88.79, subdivision 2; 90.031, subdivision 4; 90.041, by adding a subdivision; 90.101, subdivision 1; 90.121; 90.201, by adding a subdivision; 92.46, subdivision 1; 94.165; 97A.055, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 97A.071, subdivision 2; 97A.075, subdivision 1; 97A.441, by adding a subdivision; 97A.475, subdivision 12; 97C.355, subdivision 2; 115A.90, by adding a subdivision; 115A.908, subdivisions 2 and 3; 115A.96, subdivisions 3 and 4; 115B.22, by adding subdivisions; 115B.24, subdivision 6; 115B.42, subdivision 2; 115D.07, subdivision 1; 115D.10; 115D.12, subdivision 2; 116.07, by adding a subdivision; 116J.401; 116P.10; 297A.45, by adding a subdivision; 299K.08, by adding subdivisions; and 473.351, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 85; 97A; 115A; 115B; and 115D; repealing *Minnesota Statutes* 1992, sections 115B.21; 115B.22; 115B.23; 115B.24; and 116J.406.

Enactment: May 13, 1993

Line-item vetoes: 4

Page 3, Lines 12-16

Page 9, Lines 25-34

Page 10, Lines 2-10

Page 21, Line 12 (second year only)

Effective: various dates

Health & Human Services Finance—

omnibus bill

HF1751 (Greenfield)

SF1496* (Samuelson)

Chapter 225: relating to health care and family services; the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for human services, health, and other purposes with certain conditions; establishing and modifying certain programs; providing penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes* 1992, sections 62A.045; 144.122; 144.123, subdivision 1; 144.215, subdivision 3; 144.226, subdivision 2; 144.3831, subdivision 2; 144.802, subdivision 1; 144.98, subdivision 5; 144A.071; 144A.073, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 147.01, subdivision 6; 147.02, subdivision 1; 148C.01, subdivisions 3 and 6; 148C.02; 148C.03, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 148C.04, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 148C.05, subdivision 2; 148C.06; 148C.11, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 149.04; 157.045; 198.34; 214.04, subdivision 1; 214.06, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 245.464, subdivision 1; 245.466, subdivision 1; 245.474; 245.4873, subdivision 2; 245.652, subdivisions 1 and 4; 246.02, subdivision 2; 246.151, subdivision 1; 246.18, subdivision 4; 252.025, subdivision 4, and by adding subdivisions; 252.275, subdivision 8; 252.50, by adding a subdivision; 253.015, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 253.202; 254.04; 254.05; 254A.17, subdivision 3; 256.015, subdivision 4; 256.025, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 256.73, subdivisions 2, 3a, 5, and 8; 256.736, subdivisions 10, 10a, 14, 16, and by adding a subdivision; 256.737, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, and by adding subdivisions; 256.74, subdivision 1; 256.78; 56.9657, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and by adding subdivisions; 256.9685, subdivision 1; 256.969, subdivisions 1, 8, 9, as amended, and 22, as amended; 256.9695, subdivision 3; 256.983, subdivision 3; 256B.042, subdivision 4; 256B.055, subdivision 1; 256B.056, subdivisions 1a and 2; 256B.0575; 256B.059, subdivisions 3 and 5; 256B.0595, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 256B.0625, subdivisions 13, 13a, 15, 17, 25, 28, 29, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.0913, subdivision 5; 256B.0915, subdivision 3; 256B.15, subdivisions 1 and 2; 256B.19, subdivision 1b, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.37, subdivisions 3, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 256B.421, subdivision 14; 256B.431, subdivisions 2b, 20, 13, 14, 15, 21, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.432, by adding a subdivision; 256B.48, subdivision 1; 256B.50, subdivision 1b, and by add-

ing subdivisions; 256B.501, subdivisions 1, 3g, 3i, and by adding a subdivision; 256D.03, subdivisions 3, 4, and 8; 256D.05, by adding a subdivision; 256D.051, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 6; 256D.35, subdivision 3a; 256D.44, subdivisions 2 and 3; 256F.06, subdivision 2; 256I.01; 256I.02; 256I.03, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding subdivisions; 256I.04, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and by adding subdivisions; 256I.05, subdivisions



1, 1a, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 256I.06; 257.3573, by adding a subdivision; 257.54; 257.541; 257.55, subdivision 1; 257.57, subdivision 2; 257.73, subdivision 1; 257.74, subdivision 1; 259.431, subdivision 5; 273.1392; 273.1398, subdivision 5b; 275.07, subdivision 3; 326.44; 326.75, subdivision 4; 388.23, subdivision 1; 393.07, subdivisions 3 and 10; 518.156, subdivision 1; 518.551, subdivision 5; 518.64, subdivision 2; 609.821, subdivisions 1 and 2; 626.559, by adding a subdivision; *Laws 1991*, Chapter 292, article 6, section 57, subdivisions 1 and 3; and *Laws 1992*, Chapter 513, article 7, section 131; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 136A; 245; 246; 256; 256B; 256E; 256F; 257; and 514; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 246B; and 252B; repealing *Minnesota Statutes* 1992, sections 144A.071, subdivisions 4 and 5; 148B.72; 256.985; 256I.03, subdivision 4; 256I.05, subdivisions 4, 9, and 10; 256I.051; 273.1398, subdivisions 5a and 5c.

Vetoed: May 17, 1993**Capital bonding authorized**

HF1749* (Kalis)

SFnone

Chapter 373: relating to public administration; authorizing spending to acquire and to better public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature with certain conditions; authorizing issuance of bonds and canceling previous authorizations; appropriating money, with certain conditions and reducing certain appropriations; amending *Laws 1990*, Chapter 610, article 1, section 12, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapter 124C.

Enactment: May 24, 1993**Effective:** May 25, 1993

Resolutions

Driver's license revocation opposed for drug offense—resolution

HF6 (Osthoff)

SF12* (Chmielewski)

Resolution 1: expressing the Legislature's opposition to federal legislation requiring suspension of licenses for individuals convicted of violations of the Federal Controlled Substances Act.

Enactment: March 25, 1993**Grand Forks AFB retained—resolution**

HF418 (Sparby)

SF371* (Stumpf)

Resolution 2: memorializing the President and Congress to retain the Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Enactment: April 19, 1993**Seeking higher grain prices—resolution**

HF20* (Kalis)

SF18 (Beckman)

Resolution 3: memorializing the United States Secretary of Agriculture to establish higher price supports for grain commodities.

Enactment: May 11, 1993**NAFTA impact on state—resolution**

HF1519 (Beard)

SF1232* (Luther)

Resolution 4: memorializing Congress to consider the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on state sovereignty, the need for full legislative deliberation, and the withdrawal of NAFTA from the current fast-track procedures.

Vetoed: May 17, 1993

Special Session

Health & Human Services Finance—omnibus bill

Special Session: HF1* (Greenfield)

Special Session: SF3 (Stanius)

Chapter 1: relating to human services; appropriating money for human services; amending *Minnesota Statutes* 1992, sections 62A.045; 116.76, subdivision 14; 116.78, subdivisions 4 and 7; 116.79, subdivisions 1 and 4; 116.80, subdivisions 1 and 2; 116.81, subdivision 1; 116.82, subdivision 3; 116.83, subdivisions 1 and 3; 144.122; 144.123,

subdivision 1; 144.215, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 144.226, subdivision 2; 144.3831, subdivision 2; 144.802, subdivision 1; 144.8091, subdivision 1; 144.871, subdivisions 2, 6, 7a, 7b, 9, and by adding subdivisions; 144.872, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 144.873; 144.874, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and by adding subdivisions; 144.876, by adding a subdivision; 144.878, subdivisions 2, 2a, and 5; 144.98, subdivision 5; 144A.04, subdivision 7; 144A.071; 144A.073, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 145.883, subdivision 5; 147.01, subdivision 6; 147.02, subdivision 1; 148C.01, subdivisions 3 and 6; 148C.02; 148C.03, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 148C.04, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 148C.05, subdivision 2; 148C.06; 148C.11, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 149.04; 157.045; 198.34; 214.01, subdivision 2; 214.04, subdivision 1; 214.06, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 245.462, subdivisions 4 and 20; 245.464, subdivision 1; 245.466, subdivision 1; 245.474; 245.484; 245.4871, subdivision 4; 245.4873, subdivision 2; 245.4882, subdivision 5; 245.652, subdivisions 1 and 4; 245.73, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 246.0135; 246.02, subdivision 2; 246.151, subdivision 1; 246.18, subdivision 4; 252.025, subdivision 4, and by adding subdivisions; 252.275, subdivisions 1 and 8; 252.41, subdivision 3; 252.46; 252.47; 252.50, by adding a subdivision; 252A.101, subdivision 7; 252A.111, subdivision 4; 253.015, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 253.202; 254.04; 254.05; 254A.17, subdivision 3; 254B.06, subdivision 3; 256.015, subdivision 4; 256.025, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 256.032, subdivision 11; 256.73, subdivisions 2, 3a, 5, and 8; 256.736, subdivisions 10, 10a, 14, 16, and by adding a subdivision; 256.737, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, and by adding subdivisions; 256.74, subdivision 1; 256.78; 256.9657, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 7, and by adding subdivisions; 256.9685, subdivision 1; 256.969, subdivisions 1, 8, 9, as amended, 9a, as amended, 20, as amended, 22, as amended, and by adding subdivisions; 256.9695, subdivision 3; 256.983, subdivision 3; 256B.04, subdivision 16; 256B.042, subdivision 4; 256B.055, subdivision 1; 256B.056, subdivisions 1a and 2; 256B.0575; 256B.059, subdivisions 3 and 5; 256B.0595; 256B.0625, subdivisions 3, 6a, 7, 11, 13, 13a, 14, 15, 17, 19a, 20, 27, 28, 29, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.0627, subdivisions 1, 4, and 5; 256B.0628, subdivision 2; 256B.0629, sub-

division 4; 256B.0911, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and by adding a subdivision; 256B.0913, subdivisions 4, 5, 9, 12, 13, and 14; 256B.0915, subdivisions 1, 3, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.0917, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, and 12; 256B.093, subdivisions 1 and 3; 256B.15, subdivisions 1 and 2; 256B.19, subdivision 1b, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.37, subdivisions 3, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 256B.431, subdivisions 2b, 2o, 13, 14, 15, 21, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.432, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 256B.47, subdivision 3; 256B.48, subdivisions 1 and 2; 256B.49, by adding a subdivision; 256B.50, subdivision 1b, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.501, subdivisions 3g, 3i, 12, and by adding a subdivision; 256D.01, subdivision 1a; 256D.02, subdivision 5; 256D.03, subdivisions 3, 4, and 8; 256D.04; 256D.05, by adding a subdivision; 256D.051, subdivisions 1 and 6; 256D.35, subdivision 3a; 256D.44, subdivisions 2 and 3; 256F.06, subdivision 2; 256I.01; 256I.02; 256I.03, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding subdivisions; 256I.04, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and by adding subdivisions; 256I.05, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 256I.06; 257.3573, by adding a subdivision; 257.54; 257.541; 257.55, subdivision 1; 257.57, subdivision 2; 257.59, subdivision 3; 257.73, subdivision 1; 257.74, subdivision 1; 257.803, subdivision 1; 259.40, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9; 259.431, subdivision 5; 273.1392; 273.1398, subdivision 5b; 275.07, subdivision 3; 326.44; 326.75, subdivision 4; 388.23, subdivision 1; 393.07, subdivisions 3 and 10; 462A.03, subdivision 15; 518.156, subdivision 1; 518.551, subdivision 5; 518.611, subdivisions 1, 2, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 518.613, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 518.64, subdivision 2; 525.539, subdivision 2; 525.551, subdivision 7; 609.821, subdivisions 1 and 2; 626.559, by adding a subdivision; *Laws 1991*, Chapter 292, article 6, sections 54; and 57, subdivisions 1 and 3; *Laws 1992*, Chapter 513, article 7, section 131; and *Laws 1993*, Chapter 20, by adding a section; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 115C; 116; 144; 198; 214; 245; 252; 254A; 256; 256B; 256E; 256F; 257; 514; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 144C; and 246B; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 116.76, subdivision 7; 116.79, subdivision 3; 116.81, subdivision 2; 116.83, subdivision 2; 144.8721; 144.874, subdivision 10; 144.878, subdivision 2a; 148B.72;

214.141; 245.711; 245.712; 252.46, subdivisions 12, 13, and 14; 252.478; 256.985; 256I.03, subdivision 4; 256I.05, subdivisions 4, 9, and 10; 256I.051; 273.1398, subdivisions 5a and 5c.

Enactment: May 27, 1993

Line-item veto: 1

Article 1, Page 26, Lines 24-37

Effective: various dates

Higher Education Finance—omnibus bill

Special Session: HFnone (Rodosovich)

Special Session: SF2* (Stumpf)

Chapter 2: relating to education; appropriating money for education and related purposes to the Higher Education Coordinating Board, State Board of Technical Colleges, State Board for Community Colleges, State University Board, University of Minnesota, Higher Education Board, and the Mayo Medical Foundation, with certain conditions; prescribing changes in eligibility and in duties and responsibilities for certain financial assistance programs; prescribing fees; adjusting certain duties and powers of the Higher Education Coordinating Board; prescribing certain changes for post-secondary systems; establishing an instructional telecommunications council; providing for grants from the Higher Education Coordinating Board for regional linkages and coordination; authorizing the State Board of Community Colleges to use higher education facilities authority revenue bonds to construct student residences; creating three accounts in the permanent university fund and making allocations from the accounts; providing tuition exemptions at Technical Colleges for Southwest Asia veterans; establishing grant programs to promote recruitment and retention initiatives by nurses training programs directed toward persons of color; establishing grant programs for nursing students who are persons of color; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 3.9741; 16A.127, subdivision 8; 126.56, subdivision 5; 135A.03, subdivision 7; 135A.06, subdivision 1; 135A.061; 136A.02, subdivisions 5, 6, and 7; 136A.0411; 136A.08, subdivisions 2 and 6; 136A.101, subdivisions 1 and 7; 136A.121, subdivisions 6 and 9; 136A.1353, subdivision 4; 136A.1354, subdivision 4; 136A.1701, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 136A.233; 136A.653, subdivision 1; 136A.69; 136A.87; 136C.13, subdivision 4; 136C.15; 136C.61, subdivision 7; 136E.03; 136E.04, subdivision 1; 137.022, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 141.25, subdivision 8; 141.26, subdivisions 1 and 5;

and 583.24, subdivision 4; *Laws 1986*, Chapter 398, article 1, section 18, as amended; *Laws 1990*, Chapter 591, article 3, section 10, as amended; *Laws 1991*, Chapter 356, articles 6, section 4, as amended; and 9, sections 8 and 10; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 136A; and 137; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 136A.121, subdivision 10; 136A.134; 136A.234; and 136A.70; *Laws 1991*, Chapter 356, article 8, section 23.

Enactment: May 27, 1993

Effective: various dates

Election campaign finance reform—disclosure of contributions

Special Session: HFnone (Lasley)

Special Session: SF1* (Luther)

Chapter 3: relating to campaign finance reform; requiring disclosure of certain campaign contributions made while campaign finance reform legislation was pending; removing contributors of \$100 or less from the definition of a “large giver”; increasing the public subsidy paid from the general account of the state elections campaign fund; elimi-

nating the small donor matching program; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 10A.27, subdivision 11, as added; and 10A.31, subdivisions 4, and 7, as amended; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 10A.312, as added.

Enactment: May 27, 1993

Effective: May 28, 1993

State budget contingency plan, airplane replacement funding

Special Session: HF2* (Anderson, I)

Special Session: SF4 (Merriam)

Chapter 4: relating to state government; providing for replacement of a state airplane; providing for a budget contingency plan; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 360.024.

Enactment: May 27, 1993

Effective: May 28, 1993

Sentencing for repeat domestic abusers, harassers clarified

Special Session: HF3* (McGuire)

Special Session: SF6 (Wiener)

Chapter 5: relating to crime; clarifying certain sentencing provisions relating to repeat violators of the domestic abuse or harassment crimes; correcting an erroneous cross reference; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 518B.01, subdivision 14, as amended; 609.224, subdivisions 2, as amended, 4, as added; 609.748, subdivision 6, as amended; and *Laws 1993*, chapter 326, article 2, section 22, subdivision 4.

Enactment: May 27, 1993

Effective: May 28, 1993, with qualifications

Revisor’s bill—corrections

Special Session: HFnone (Milbert)

Special Session: SF5* (Reichgott)

Chapter 6: relating to legislative enactments; providing for the correction of miscellaneous oversights, inconsistencies, ambiguities, unintended results, and technical errors of a noncontroversial nature; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, sections 16B.42, subdivision 1; 115C.02, subdivision 14, as amended; 116.76, subdivision 1, as amended; 116.77, as amended; 116.82, subdivision 3, as amended; 124.914, subdivision 4, as added; 256.969, by adding subdivisions, as amended; 256B.057, subdivision 1, as amended; 256B.0625, by adding a subdivision, as amended; 256B.0913, subdivision 5, as amended; 256B.0915, subdivision 3; 256B.0915, subdivision 3, as amended; 256D.02, subdivision 5, as amended; 256D.051, subdivision 6, as amended; 257.071, subdivision 1, as amended; 260.191, subdivisions 3a and 3b, as added; 295.50, subdivisions 3 and 4, as amended, and by adding subdivisions; 295.51, subdivision 1, as amended; 295.52, by adding a subdivision; 295.53, subdivision 3, as amended, and by adding a subdivision; 295.54, as amended; 298.28, subdivision 4, as amended; 477A.013, subdivision 1; *Laws 1992*, Chapter 549, article 9, section 19, as amended; *Laws 1993*, Chapter 206, sections 8, subdivision 1; 25; Chapter 340, section 60; Chapter 345, article 1, sections 2, subdivision 2; and 8, subdivision 1; article 2, section 5, subdivision 2; Chapter 372, section 8; 1993 Special Session H.F. No. 1, article 3, section 29, subdivision 1; article 4, sections 4, subdivision 5; 6, subdivision 6; repealing *Laws 1993*, Chapter 224, article 1, section 31; and Chapter 337, section 16.

Enactment: May 27, 1993

Effective: Aug. 1, 1993

Chapter Index

CH#	HF#	SF#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page
1	22	2	FI	59	105
2	11	47	ED		98
3	35	52	ED		98
4	1	38	RU		130
5	142	119	HH	47	113
6	47	48	JU		118
7	146	109	FI	5	105
8	442	none	ED	52	98
9	174	91	CED	54, 71	95
10	227	242	HH		113
11	117	19	TA	69	130
12	97	93	LA		124
13	358	294	JU		118
14	29	32	HH	49	113
15	127	300	LG	65	126
16	298	277	LG	66	126
17	341	265	JU		119
18	159	158	ED		98
19	145	173	HH		113
20	436	282	HH		114
21	203	94	HH	47	114
22	585	444	JU	61	119
23	383	313	LG		126
24	151	99	LG		126
25	152	98	LG		126
26	528	434	TR		132
27	233	331	GL	43	107
28	296	276	FI	77	105
29	194	215	JU		119
30	915	729	JU		119
31	399	578	CED	62	95
32	254	312	GL	27	107
33	264	234	JU		119
34	500	186	JU		119
35	1041	903	LA		124
36	913	789	LG		126
37	950	605	GL		107
38	248	198	LG		126
39	111	128	TR	75	132
40	552	440	JU		119
41	566	670	RI		128
42	976	821	LG		126
43	421	347	EN		100
44	381	509	ED	23	99
45	1527	1431	ED		99
46	86	59	GO		109
47	1100	1589	FI		105
48	654	704	CED		95
49	295	424	RI		128
50	226	319	HH	49	114
51	33	5	EN	40	100
52	556	394	FI	5	105
53	1568	582	TR		132
54	507	481	HH	49	114
55	1296	716	LG		126
56	520	528	GO		109
57	469	1389	TR	74	132
58	1089	588	GL	27	107

CH#	HF#	SF#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page
59	1074	1531	GL	26	107
60	846	850	JU		119
61	801	885	TR	61	132
62	79	106	JU		119
63	461	581	LG	65	126
64	70	116	LG		126
65	661	730	AG	1	93
66	806	666	CED	7	95
67	1423	1296	LA		124
68	516	270	GL	26	107
69	607	483	EN	40	100
70	580	568	FI		106
71	318	431	GO	43	109
72	783	656	GO		109
73	1474	1124	LG		126
74	477	76	TR	10	132
75	237	501	LG	65	126
76	804	1107	HH	49	114
77	1525	803	CED		95
78	57	497	TR		132
79	592	576	JU		119
80	576	570	GO		109
81	670	769	HH	48	114
82	573	163	JU		120
83	1122	1142	TR	74	132
84	1428	1299	HH		114
85	746	737	TR		132
86	667	587	GO		109
87	1424	975	EN	33	101
88	945	991	HH	47	114
89	768	617	GO		109
90	893	709	LG	63	126
91	1153	984	JU		120
92	1272	397	TR		133
93	51	41	CED	73	95
94	1404	1005	LG		127
95	977	825	GO		109
96	522	405	RI		128
97	1023	913	GO		109
98	659	561	TR		133
99	828	699	HH	47	114
100	695	1602	GL	8, 19	107
101	934	754	GL	27	107
102	1098	840	HH	57	114
103	1273	1006	GL	75	107
104	1528	1466	EN		101
105	1174	240	HH	47	114
106	139	159	FI		106
107	316	487	EN	7	101
108	483	44	HH	58	114
109	1228	664	GO		110
110	270	1488	GO		110
111	46	50	TR		133
112	812	485	LG		127
113	699	848	EN	36	101
114	430	362	HH	50	115
115	113	148	TR	75	133
116	9	291	FI	49	106

Key

House committee abbreviations

AG	Agriculture
CED	Commerce & Economic Development
ECF	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance
ED	Education
EN	Environment & Natural Resources
FI	Financial Institutions & Insurance

GL	General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections
GO	Governmental Operations & Gambling
HH	Health & Human Services
HO	Housing
JU	Judiciary
LA	Labor-Management Relations
LG	Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
RI	Regulated Industries & Energy
RU	Rules & Legislative Administration

TA	Taxes
TR	Transportation & Transit
WM	Ways & Means
HF	House File
SF	Senate File
CH	Chapter
R	Resolution
SS	Special Session

CH#	HF#	SF#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page	CH#	HF#	SF#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page
117	969	1504	TR		133	186	704	697	EN	34	102
118	1420	1448	JU		120	187	735	551	TR	3	134
119	1720	269	TR	74	133	188	867	739	HH	47	115
120	157	1279	GO		110	189	690	557	GO		111
121	134	117	HH	47	115	190	1694	1087	RI		129
122	1199	1076	GO	52	110	191	805	639	EN	31	102
123	385	346	AG	4	93	192	1750	1620	GO	41, 42, 70, 71	111
124	785	662	GO		110	193	1741	1613	ECF	78, 83	97
125	807	685	GO		110	194	1185	1413	LA		125
126	1442	980	GO		110	195	258	490	EN		102
127	648	none	LG	65	127	196	952	464	EN	39	102
128	43	773	TR		133	197	676	174	CED	7	96
129	673	550	EN	37, 70	101	198	888	361	GO	79	111
130	874	837	TR	74	133	199	1667	1380	CED		96
131	1018	746	JU		120	200	1541	1400	LG	65	127
132	1187	1199	LA		124	201	1317	1101	HH	12	115
133	700	645	LA	77	124	202	973	937	GO		111
134	998	952	CED	77	95	203	546	1435	EN	36	102
135	1022	1158	LA	77	124	204	643	809	CED		96
136	1054	911	LA		124	205	1021	842	EN		102
137	181	181	JU		120	206	1112	1201	HH	48	115
138	1408	813	AG		93	207	1161	833	GO		111
139	168	531	GO		110	208	299	410	GL		108
140	1398	1264	TR	78	133	209	608	708	AG		94
141	622	695	LG	2	127	210	826	692	LA		125
142	854	1216	TR		133	211	1366	1184	TR	74	134
143	882	712	EN	35	101	212	1065	894	AG		94
144	974	1013	GO		110	213	858	902	TR	74	134
145	554	1444	CED	11, 70	95	214	327	88	GL	76	108
146	1746	1503	JU	18, 23, 38, 39, 42	120	215	444	406	FI		106
147	185	1138	RI	28	128	216	535	441	LA		125
148	951	495	LG		127	217	1493	826	LG	65	127
149	819	629	LA		124	218	1251	1141	LG		127
150	784	470	GL	27	108	219	96	229	EN		102
151	511	403	JU	7	120	220	73	58	LG	62	127
152	655	741	JU		120	221	1206	1036	JU	18	121
153	1735	408	WM	78, 83	135	222	243	141	JU	53	121
154	1169	1228	TR		133	223	509	567	GL	26	108
155	1274	1007	GL		108	224	350	1559	ED	19, 20, 21, 22, 23	99
156	499	384	JU	58	120	225	1751	1496	WM	79, 83	136
157	498	459	LG		127	226	1068	1115	EN	40	102
158	259	233	LG	66	127	227	1450	1476	EN		102
159	732	631	JU		121	228	199	112	LA	59	125
160	55	86	GO		110	229	813	64	EN	39	102
161	1454	1391	LG	65	127	230	1310	1290	TR		134
162	962	814	LG	64	127	231	898	693	EN	40, 70	102
163	889	916	GO		110	232	1025	832	CED	70	96
164	1579	1487	HO		117	233	50	598	AG	2, 70	94
165	1058	1532	HO	54	117	234	671	529	HO	79	117
166	344	386	TR	71	134	235	864	883	EN	35, 70	103
167	818	521	HH	46	115	236	384	264	HO	53	117
168	1575	253	CED	62	95	237	232	340	GL	43	108
169	1191	1097	JU		121	238	37	34	HH	24, 70	115
170	747	674	JU	63	121	239	147	162	GO	43	111
171	18	190	JU	9	121	240	489	207	HH	48	115
172	1737	1570	WM	2, 3, 4, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 70, 78	136	241	189	235	EN		103
173	163	152	GL	24, 78, 83	108	242	439	262	LG	63	127
174	947	896	EN	78	101	243	665	560	HH	57	115
175	1402	1363	EN	34	101	244	972	853	GO	38	111
176	964	798	GO		111	245	948	938	CED	11, 71	96
177	167	338	CED		95	246	1073	782	HH	57	116
178	1286	1032	CED	11	96	247	484	419	HH	46	116
179	366	283	EN		101	248	640	948	FI		106
180	534	96	EN		101	249	287	271	EN	30, 31, 33, 34	103
181	1190	1244	EN	37	101	250	931	771	AG	2	94
182	1315	1148	TR		134	251	1039	1378	CED		96
183	680	589	LG		127	252	454	932	CED		96
184	963	536	JU		121	253	1151	1193	LA	28	125
185	1232	1208	EN	40	101	254	1133	834	RI	29	129
						255	1439	1171	JU	17	121

CH#	HF#	SF#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page	CH#	HF#	SF#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page
256	1349	1187	HH	50	116	325	1480	306	GO	80	112
257	1096	1129	FI		106	326	1585	919	JU	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 70, 71, 72	122
258	1259	1167	LG		128	327	1049	1437	RI		129
259	94	35	TR		134	328	1152	869	EN		104
260	74	524	LG	63	128	329	1325	1387	HO	54	118
261	64	53	LA	28	125	330	639	1528	FI		107
262	443	607	TA	79	130	331	1247	867	TR	80	135
263	1436	1545	EN	32	103	332	1138	908	AG	3	94
264	571	511	ED	79	100	333	1107	1476	EN	35	105
265	1205	1192	JU		121	334	1486	787	LG	64	128
266	1709	1251	ECF	70, 71, 72	98	335	10	29	ED	24	100
267	581	413	EN		103	336	663	625	GO		112
268	751	512	RI	12	129	337	1203	1054	GO	44	112
269	1114	669	EN	39, 40, 41	103	338	1036	1077	HH	58	116
270	343	236	LA	60	125	339	1123	748	HH		117
271	1524	1419	TA		130	340	1042	673	JU	8, 9	123
272	584	698	RI	12	129	341	514	920	EN	33, 70	105
273	988	878	EN	39	104	342	1060	604	AG	2, 3	94
274	644	192	EN		104	343	555	683	FI	59	107
275	720	653	LG	66	128	344	1387	1313	LA		125
276	1195	1320	ED	24	100	345	1178	900	HH	45, 46	117
277	208	859	JU		121	346	373	891	LA	81	125
278	1763	1624	GO		111	347	900	694	JU	17, 18	123
279	1106	880	EN		104	348	1415	1501	AG	81	94
280	490	566	GO		112	349	1125	811	TR	81	135
281	1001	1221	TR	75	134	350	825	429	RI		129
282	1492	1367	EN	32	104	351	1245	976	JU	61, 71	124
283	687	304	AG	70	94	352	570	579	GO		113
284	1220	1046	JU	18	121	353	403	414	TR	72	135
285	1285	1074	EN	31, 32, 34, 36	104	354	1063	1572	CED		97
286	1099	1105	HH	49, 71	116	355	31	17	GO	81	113
287	1702	1275	EN	31	104	356	1253	970	RI		129
288	922	1315	JU	63	121	357	637	553	GO		113
289	301	273	TR		134	358	1407	1297	CED		97
290	1727	1407	ED	80, 83	100	359	349	785	LA	81	125
291	994	1332	JU	9	122	360	651	544	LA	81	125
292	777	612	CED	28	96	361	187	176	LA	60	125
293	1499	1311	HH	48	116	362	795	742	FI		107
294	623	474	TR	80	134	363	1658	1477	GO		113
295	1081	1597	CED	13	96	364	1563	663	GL	26	109
296	251	288	JU	10	122	365	1494	1368	EN	33	105
297	1182	1168	EN		104	366	1781	1642	RU		130
298	1149	861	AG	3	94	367	1225	879	AG	1	94
299	1095	1446	FI		106	368	1529	1	GO	81	113
300	378	376	GO		112	369	1650	1557	ECF	4, 8, 10, 18, 19, 27, 29, 53, 55, 60, 70, 76, 82, 83	98
301	1661	1418	GO		112	370	1377	1371	RU	43	130
302	1248	452	JU		122	371	863	636	EN		105
303	726	502	HH	49, 71	116	372	1636	1114	CED		97
304	357	334	TR		135	373	1749	none	WM	5, 6, 7	137
305	1514	918	JU		122	374	125	153	ED		100
306	1117	981	HH		116	375	427	585	TA	4, 44, 67, 68, 69, 79, 83	131
307	574	519	GO		112						
308	543	388	EN	78	104						
309	1137	1000	CED	11	97						
310	836	944	EN		104						
311	519	184	TR	71, 73	135						
312	45	40	JU	62	122						
313	986	1062	LG	64	128						
314	1376	1081	LG	64	128						
315	761	580	LG	66	128						
316	1384	751	CED	13	97						
317	531	415	HO	54	118						
318	201	189	GL	24, 25, 26, 80, 83	108						
319	1523	1447	FI	59	106						
320	504	675	HO		118						
321	591	532	JU	62	122						
322	129	513	JU	63	122						
323	148	131	TR		135						
324	1301	1226	FI		106						

Resolutions											
R1	6	12	R1	73	137						
R2	418	371	R2	42	137						
R3	20	18	R3	1	137						
R4	1519	1232	R4	82	137						

Special Session											
1	1	3	SS	21, 38, 49, 55, 56, 57, 58, 71, 75, 79, 82, 83	137						
2	none	2	SS	4, 50, 51, 52, 76, 80, 83	138						
3	none	1	SS	24	138						
4	2	4	SS	66	138						
5	3	6	SS		139						
6	none	5	SS		139						

House File Index

HF#	SF#	CH#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page	HF#	SF#	CH#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page
1	38	4	RU		130	226	319	50	HH	49	114
9	291	116	FI	49	106	227	242	10	HH		113
10	29	335	ED	24	100	232	340	237	GL	43	108
11	47	2	ED		98	233	331	27	GL	43	107
18	190	171	JU	9	121	237	501	75	LG	65	126
22	2	1	FI	59	105	243	141	222	JU	53	121
29	32	14	HH	49	113	248	198	38	LG		126
31	17	355	GO	81	113	251	288	296	JU	10	122
33	5	51	EN	40	100	254	312	32	GL	27	107
35	52	3	ED		98	258	490	195	EN		102
37	34	238	HH	24, 70	115	259	233	158	LG	66	127
43	773	128	TR		133	264	234	33	JU		119
45	40	312	JU	62	122	270	1488	110	GO		110
46	50	111	TR		133	287	271	249	EN	30, 31, 33, 34	103
47	48	6	JU		118	295	424	49	RI		128
50	598	233	AG	2, 70	94	296	276	28	FI	77	105
51	41	93	CED	73	95	298	277	16	LG	66	126
55	86	160	GO		110	299	410	208	GL		108
57	497	78	TR		132	301	273	289	TR		134
64	53	261	LA	28	125	316	487	107	EN	7	101
70	116	64	LG		126	318	431	71	GO	43	109
73	58	220	LG	62	127	327	88	214	GL	76	108
74	524	260	LG	63	128	341	265	17	JU		119
79	106	62	JU		119	343	236	270	LA	60	125
86	59	46	GO		109	344	386	166	TR	71	134
94	35	259	TR		134	349	785	359	LA	81	125
96	229	219	EN		102	350	1559	224	ED	19, 20, 21, 22, 23	99
97	93	12	LA		124	357	334	304	TR		135
111	128	39	TR	75	132	358	294	13	JU		118
113	148	115	TR	75	133	366	283	179	EN		101
117	19	11	TA	69	130	373	891	346	LA	81	125
125	153	374	ED		100	378	376	300	GO		112
127	300	15	LG	65	126	381	509	44	ED	23	99
129	513	322	JU	63	122	383	313	23	LG		126
134	117	121	HH	47	115	384	264	236	HO	53	117
139	159	106	FI		106	385	346	123	AG	4	93
142	119	5	HH	47	113	399	578	31	CED	62	95
145	173	19	HH		113	403	414	353	TR	72	135
146	109	7	FI	5	105	421	347	43	EN		100
147	162	239	GO	43	111	427	585	375	TA	4, 44, 67, 68, 69, 79, 83	131
148	131	323	TR		135	430	362	114	HH	50	115
151	99	24	LG		126	436	282	20	HH		114
152	98	25	LG		126	439	262	242	LG	63	127
157	1279	120	GO		110	442	none	8	ED	52	98
159	158	18	ED		98	443	607	262	TA	79	130
163	152	173	GL	24, 78, 83	108	444	406	215	FI		106
167	338	177	CED		95	454	932	252	CED		96
168	531	139	GO		110	461	581	63	LG	65	126
174	91	9	CED	54, 71	95	469	1389	57	TR	74	132
181	181	137	JU		120	477	76	74	TR	10	132
185	1138	147	RI	28	128	483	44	108	HH	58	114
187	176	361	LA	60	125	484	419	247	HH	46	116
189	235	241	EN		103	489	207	240	HH	48	115
194	215	29	JU		119	490	566	280	GO		112
199	112	228	LA	59	125	498	459	157	LG		127
201	189	318	GL	24, 25, 26, 80, 83	108	499	384	156	JU	58	120
203	94	21	HH	47	114	500	186	34	JU		119
208	859	277	JU		121	504	675	320	HO		118

Key

House committee abbreviations

AG	Agriculture
CED	Commerce & Economic Development
ECF	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance
ED	Education
EN	Environment & Natural Resources
FI	Financial Institutions & Insurance

GL	General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections
GO	Governmental Operations & Gambling
HH	Health & Human Services
HO	Housing
JU	Judiciary
LA	Labor-Management Relations
LG	Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
RI	Regulated Industries & Energy
RU	Rules & Legislative Administration

TA	Taxes
TR	Transportation & Transit
WM	Ways & Means
HF	House File
SF	Senate File
CH	Chapter
R	Resolution
SS	Special Session

HF#	SF#	CH#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page	HF#	SF#	CH#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page
507	481	54	HH	49	114	784	470	150	GL	27	108
509	567	223	GL	26	108	785	662	124	GO		110
511	403	151	JU	7	120	795	742	362	FI		107
514	920	341	EN	33, 70	105	801	885	61	TR	61	132
516	270	68	GL	26	107	804	1107	76	HH	49	114
519	184	311	TR	71, 73	135	805	639	191	EN	31	102
520	528	56	GO		109	806	666	66	CED	7	95
522	405	96	RI		128	807	685	125	GO		110
528	434	26	TR		132	812	485	112	LG		127
531	415	317	HO	54	118	813	64	229	EN	39	102
534	96	180	EN		101	818	521	167	HH	46	115
535	441	216	LA		125	819	629	149	LA		124
543	388	308	EN	78	104	825	429	350	RI		129
546	1435	203	EN	36	102	826	692	210	LA		125
552	440	40	JU		119	828	699	99	HH	47	114
554	1444	145	CED	11, 70	95	836	944	310	EN		104
555	683	343	FI	59	107	846	850	60	JU		119
556	394	52	FI	5	105	854	1216	142	TR		133
566	670	41	RI		128	858	902	213	TR	74	134
570	579	352	GO		113	863	636	371	EN		105
571	511	264	ED	79	100	864	883	235	EN	35, 70	103
573	163	82	JU		120	867	739	188	HH	47	115
574	519	307	GO		112	874	837	130	TR	74	133
576	570	80	GO		109	882	712	143	EN	35	101
580	568	70	FI		106	888	361	198	GO	79	111
581	413	267	EN		103	889	916	163	GO		110
584	698	272	RI	12	129	893	709	90	LG	63	126
585	444	22	JU	61	119	898	693	231	EN	40, 70	102
591	532	321	JU	62	122	900	694	347	JU	17, 18	123
592	576	79	JU		119	913	789	36	LG		126
607	483	69	EN	40	100	915	729	30	JU		119
608	708	209	AG		94	922	1315	288	JU	63	121
622	695	141	LG	2	127	931	771	250	AG	2	94
623	474	294	TR	80	134	934	754	101	GL	27	107
637	553	357	GO		113	945	991	88	HH	47	114
639	1528	330	FI		107	947	896	174	EN	78	101
640	948	248	FI		106	948	938	245	CED	11, 71	96
643	809	204	CED		96	950	605	37	GL		107
644	192	274	EN		104	951	495	148	LG		127
648	none	127	LG	65	127	952	464	196	EN	39	102
651	544	360	LA	81	125	962	814	162	LG	64	127
654	704	48	CED		95	963	536	184	JU		121
655	741	152	JU		120	964	798	176	GO		111
659	561	98	TR		133	969	1504	117	TR		133
661	730	65	AG	1	93	972	853	244	GO	38	111
663	625	336	GO		112	973	937	202	GO		111
665	560	243	HH	57	115	974	1013	144	GO		110
667	587	86	GO		109	976	821	42	LG		126
670	769	81	HH	48	114	977	825	95	GO		109
671	529	234	HO	79	117	986	1062	313	LG	64	128
673	550	129	EN	37, 70	101	988	878	273	EN	39	104
676	174	197	CED	7	96	994	1332	291	JU	9	122
680	589	183	LG		127	998	952	134	CED	77	95
687	304	283	AG	70	94	1001	1221	281	TR	75	134
690	557	189	GO		111	1018	746	131	JU		120
695	1602	100	GL	8, 19	107	1021	842	205	EN		102
699	848	113	EN	36	101	1022	1158	135	LA	77	124
700	645	133	LA	77	124	1023	913	97	GO		109
704	697	186	EN	34	102	1025	832	232	CED	70	96
720	653	275	LG	66	128	1036	1077	338	HH	58	116
726	502	303	HH	49, 71	116	1039	1378	251	CED		96
732	631	159	JU		121	1041	903	35	LA		124
735	551	187	TR	3	134	1042	673	340	JU	8, 9	123
746	737	85	TR		132	1049	1437	327	RI		129
747	674	170	JU	63	121	1054	911	136	LA		124
751	512	268	RI	12	129	1058	1532	165	HO	54	117
761	580	315	LG	66	128	1060	604	342	AG	2, 3	94
768	617	89	GO		109	1063	1572	354	CED		97
777	612	292	CED	28	96	1065	894	212	AG		94
783	656	72	GO		109	1068	1115	226	EN	40	102

HF#	SF#	CH#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page
1073	782	246	HH	57	116
1074	1531	59	GL	26	107
1081	1597	295	CED	13	96
1089	588	58	GL	27	107
1095	1446	299	FI		106
1096	1129	257	FI		106
1098	840	102	HH	57	114
1099	1105	286	HH	49, 71	116
1100	1589	47	FI		105
1106	880	279	EN		104
1107	1476	333	EN	35	105
1112	1201	206	HH	48	115
1114	669	269	EN	39, 40, 41	103
1117	981	306	HH		116
1122	1142	83	TR	74	132
1123	748	339	HH		117
1125	811	349	TR	81	135
1133	834	254	RI	29	129
1137	1000	309	CED	11	97
1138	908	332	AG	3	94
1149	861	298	AG	3	94
1151	1193	253	LA	28	125
1152	869	328	EN		104
1153	984	91	JU		120
1161	833	207	GO		111
1169	1228	154	TR		133
1174	240	105	HH	47	114
1178	900	345	HH	45, 46	117
1182	1168	297	EN		104
1185	1413	194	LA		125
1187	1199	132	LA		124
1190	1244	181	EN	37	101
1191	1097	169	JU		121
1195	1320	276	ED	24	100
1199	1076	122	GO	52	110
1203	1054	337	GO	44	112
1205	1192	265	JU		121
1206	1036	221	JU	18	121
1220	1046	284	JU	18	121
1225	879	367	AG	1	94
1228	664	109	GO		110
1232	1208	185	EN	40	101
1245	976	351	JU	61, 71	124
1247	867	331	TR	80	135
1248	452	302	JU		122
1251	1141	218	LG		127
1253	970	356	RI		129
1259	1167	258	LG		128
1272	397	92	TR		133
1273	1006	103	GL	75	107
1274	1007	155	GL		108
1285	1074	285	EN	31, 32, 34, 36	104
1286	1032	178	CED	11	96
1296	716	55	LG		126
1301	1226	324	FI		106
1310	1290	230	TR		134
1315	1148	182	TR		134
1317	1101	201	HH	12	115
1325	1387	329	HO	54	118
1349	1187	256	HH	50	116
1366	1184	211	TR	74	134
1376	1081	314	LG	64	128
1377	1371	370	RU	43	130
1384	751	316	CED	13	97
1387	1313	344	LA		125
1398	1264	140	TR	78	133
1402	1363	175	EN	34	101
1404	1005	94	LG		127
1407	1297	358	CED		97

HF#	SF#	CH#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page
1408	813	138	AG		93
1415	1501	348	AG	81	94
1420	1448	118	JU		120
1423	1296	67	LA		124
1424	975	87	EN	33	101
1428	1299	84	HH		114
1436	1545	263	EN	32	103
1439	1171	255	JU	17	121
1442	980	126	GO		110
1450	1476	227	EN		102
1454	1391	161	LG	65	127
1474	1124	73	LG		126
1480	306	325	GO	80	112
1486	787	334	LG	64	128
1492	1367	282	EN	32	104
1493	826	217	LG	65	127
1494	1368	365	EN	33	105
1499	1311	293	HH	48	116
1514	918	305	JU		122
1523	1447	319	FI	59	106
1524	1419	271	TA		130
1525	803	77	CED		95
1527	1431	45	ED		99
1528	1466	104	EN		101
1529	1	368	GO	81	113
1541	1400	200	LG	65	127
1563	663	364	GL	26	109
1568	582	53	TR		132
1575	253	168	CED	62	95
1579	1487	164	HO		117
1585	919	326	JU	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 70, 71, 72	122
1636	1114	372	CED		97
1650	1557	369	ECF	4, 8, 10, 18, 19, 27, 29, 53, 55, 60, 70, 76, 82, 83	98
1658	1477	363	GO		113
1661	1418	301	GO		112
1667	1380	199	CED		96
1694	1087	190	RI		129
1702	1275	287	EN	31	104
1709	1251	266	ECF	70, 71, 72	98
1720	269	119	TR	74	133
1727	1407	290	ED	80, 83	100
1735	408	153	WM	78, 83	135
1737	1570	172	WM	2, 3, 4, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 70, 78	136
1741	1613	193	ECF	78, 83	97
1746	1503	146	JU	18, 23, 38, 39, 42	120
1749	none	373	WM	5, 6, 7	137
1750	1620	192	GO	41, 42, 70, 71	111
1751	1496	225	WM	79, 83	136
1763	1624	278	GO		111
1781	1642	366	RU		130

Resolutions

06	12	R1	R1	73	137
20	18	R3	R3	1	137
418	371	R2	R2	42	137
1519	1232	R4	R4	82	137

Special Session

01	3	1	SS	21, 38, 49, 55, 56, 57, 58, 71, 75, 79, 82, 83	137
02	4	4	SS	66	138
03	6	5	SS		139
none	2	2	SS	4, 50, 51, 52, 76, 80, 83	138
none	1	3	SS	24	138
none	5	6	SS		139

Senate File Index

SF#	HF#	CH#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page	SF#	HF#	CH#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page
1	1529	368	GO	81	113	229	96	219	EN		102
2	22	1	FI	59	105	233	259	158	LG	66	127
5	33	51	EN	40	100	234	264	33	JU		119
17	31	355	GO	81	113	235	189	241	EN		103
19	117	11	TA	69	130	236	343	270	LA	60	125
29	10	335	ED	24	100	240	1174	105	HH	47	114
32	29	14	HH	49	113	242	227	10	HH		113
34	37	238	HH	24, 70	115	253	1575	168	CED	62	95
35	94	259	TR		134	262	439	242	LG	63	127
38	1	4	RU		130	264	384	236	HO	53	117
40	45	312	JU	62	122	265	341	17	JU		119
41	51	93	CED	73	95	269	1720	119	TR	74	133
44	483	108	HH	58	114	270	516	68	GL	26	107
47	11	2	ED		98	271	287	249	EN	30, 31, 33, 34	103
48	47	6	JU		118	273	301	289	TR		134
50	46	111	TR		133	276	296	28	FI	77	105
52	35	3	ED		98	277	298	16	LG	66	126
53	64	261	LA	28	125	282	436	20	HH		114
58	73	220	LG	62	127	283	366	179	EN		101
59	86	46	GO		109	288	251	296	JU	10	122
64	813	229	EN	39	102	291	9	116	FI	49	106
76	477	74	TR	10	132	294	358	13	JU		118
86	55	160	GO		110	300	127	15	LG	65	126
88	327	214	GL	76	108	304	687	283	AG	70	94
91	174	9	CED	54, 71	95	306	1480	325	GO	80	112
93	97	12	LA		124	312	254	32	GL	27	107
94	203	21	HH	47	114	313	383	23	LG		126
96	534	180	EN		101	319	226	50	HH	49	114
98	152	25	LG		126	331	233	27	GL	43	107
99	151	24	LG		126	334	357	304	TR		135
106	79	62	JU		119	338	167	177	CED		95
109	146	7	FI	5	105	340	232	237	GL	43	108
112	199	228	LA	59	125	346	385	123	AG	4	93
116	70	64	LG		126	347	421	43	EN		100
117	134	121	HH	47	115	361	888	198	GO	79	111
119	142	5	HH	47	113	362	430	114	HH	50	115
128	111	39	TR	75	132	376	378	300	GO		112
131	148	323	TR		135	384	499	156	JU	58	120
141	243	222	JU	53	121	386	344	166	TR	71	134
148	113	115	TR	75	133	388	543	308	EN	78	104
152	163	173	GL	24, 78, 83	108	394	556	52	FI	5	105
153	125	374	ED		100	397	1272	92	TR		133
158	159	18	ED		98	403	511	151	JU	7	120
159	139	106	FI		106	405	522	96	RI		128
162	147	239	GO	43	111	406	444	215	FI		106
163	573	82	JU		120	408	1735	153	WM	78, 83	135
173	145	19	HH		113	410	299	208	GL		108
174	676	197	CED	7	96	413	581	267	EN		103
176	187	361	LA	60	125	414	403	353	TR	72	135
181	181	137	JU		120	415	531	317	HO	54	118
184	519	311	TR	71, 73	135	419	484	247	HH	46	116
186	500	34	JU		119	424	295	49	RI		128
189	201	318	GL	24, 25, 26, 80, 83	108	429	825	350	RI		129
190	18	171	JU	9	121	431	318	71	GO	43	109
192	644	274	EN		104	434	528	26	TR		132
198	248	38	LG		126	440	552	40	JU		119
207	489	240	HH	48	115	441	535	216	LA		125
215	194	29	JU		119	444	585	22	JU	61	119

Key

House committee abbreviations

AG	Agriculture
CED	Commerce & Economic Development
ECF	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance
ED	Education
EN	Environment & Natural Resources
FI	Financial Institutions & Insurance

GL	General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections
GO	Governmental Operations & Gambling
HH	Health & Human Services
HO	Housing
JU	Judiciary
LA	Labor-Management Relations
LG	Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
RI	Regulated Industries & Energy
RU	Rules & Legislative Administration

TA	Taxes
TR	Transportation & Transit
WM	Ways & Means
HF	House File
SF	Senate File
CH	Chapter
R	Resolution
SS	Special Session

SF#	HF#	CH#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page	SF#	HF#	CH#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page
452	1248	302	JU		122	683	555	343	FI	59	107
459	498	157	LG		127	685	807	125	GO		110
464	952	196	EN	39	102	692	826	210	LA		125
470	784	150	GL	27	108	693	898	231	EN	40, 70	102
474	623	294	TR	80	134	694	900	347	JU	17, 18	123
481	507	54	HH	49	114	695	622	141	LG	2	127
483	607	69	EN	40	100	697	704	186	EN	34	102
485	812	112	LG		127	698	584	272	RI	12	129
487	316	107	EN	7	101	699	828	99	HH	47	114
490	258	195	EN		102	704	654	48	CED		95
495	951	148	LG		127	708	608	209	AG		94
497	57	78	TR		132	709	893	90	LG	63	126
501	237	75	LG	65	126	712	882	143	EN	35	101
502	726	303	HH	49, 71	116	716	1296	55	LG		126
509	381	44	ED	23	99	729	915	30	JU		119
511	571	264	ED	79	100	730	661	65	AG	1	93
512	751	268	RI	12	129	737	746	85	TR		132
513	129	322	JU	63	122	739	867	188	HH	47	115
519	574	307	GO		112	741	655	152	JU		120
521	818	167	HH	46	115	742	795	362	FI		107
524	74	260	LG	63	128	746	1018	131	JU		120
528	520	56	GO		109	748	1123	339	HH		117
529	671	234	HO	79	117	751	1384	316	CED	13	97
531	168	139	GO		110	754	934	101	GL	27	107
532	591	321	JU	62	122	769	670	81	HH	48	114
536	963	184	JU		121	771	931	250	AG	2	94
544	651	360	LA	81	125	773	43	128	TR		133
550	673	129	EN	37, 70	101	782	1073	246	HH	57	116
551	735	187	TR	3	134	785	349	359	LA	81	125
553	637	357	GO		113	787	1486	334	LG	64	128
557	690	189	GO		111	789	913	36	LG		126
560	665	243	HH	57	115	798	964	176	GO		111
561	659	98	TR		133	803	1525	77	CED		95
566	490	280	GO		112	809	643	204	CED		96
567	509	223	GL	26	108	811	1125	349	TR	81	135
568	580	70	FI		106	813	1408	138	AG		93
570	576	80	GO		109	814	962	162	LG	64	127
576	592	79	JU		119	821	976	42	LG		126
578	399	31	CED	62	95	825	977	95	GO		109
579	570	352	GO		113	826	1493	217	LG	65	127
580	761	315	LG	66	128	832	1025	232	CED	70	96
581	461	63	LG	65	126	833	1161	207	GO		111
582	1568	53	TR		132	834	1133	254	RI	29	129
585	427	375	TA	4, 44, 67, 68, 69, 79, 83	131	837	874	130	TR	74	133
587	667	86	GO		109	840	1098	102	HH	57	114
588	1089	58	GL	27	107	842	1021	205	EN		102
589	680	183	LG		127	848	699	113	EN	36	101
598	50	233	AG	2, 70	94	850	846	60	JU		119
604	1060	342	AG	2, 3	94	853	972	244	GO	38	111
605	950	37	GL		107	859	208	277	JU		121
607	443	262	TA	79	130	861	1149	298	AG	3	94
612	777	292	CED	28	96	867	1247	331	TR	80	135
617	768	89	GO		109	869	1152	328	EN		104
625	663	336	GO		112	878	988	273	EN	39	104
629	819	149	LA		124	879	1225	367	AG	1	94
631	732	159	JU		121	880	1106	279	EN		104
636	863	371	EN		105	883	864	235	EN	35, 70	103
639	805	191	EN	31	102	885	801	61	TR	61	132
645	700	133	LA	77	124	891	373	346	LA	81	125
653	720	275	LG	66	128	894	1065	212	AG		94
656	783	72	GO		109	896	947	174	EN	78	101
662	785	124	GO		110	900	1178	345	HH	45, 46	117
663	1563	364	GL	26	109	902	858	213	TR	74	134
664	1228	109	GO		110	903	1041	35	LA		124
666	806	66	CED	7	95	908	1138	332	AG	3	94
669	1114	269	EN	39, 40, 41	103	911	1054	136	LA		124
670	566	41	RI		128	913	1023	97	GO		109
673	1042	340	JU	8, 9	123	916	889	163	GO		110
674	747	170	JU	63	121	918	1514	305	JU		122
675	504	320	HO		118	919	1585	326	JU	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 70, 71, 72	122

SF#	HF#	CH#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page
920	514	341	EN	33, 70	105
932	454	252	CED		96
937	973	202	GO		111
938	948	245	CED	11, 71	96
944	836	310	EN		104
948	640	248	FI		106
952	998	134	CED	77	95
970	1253	356	RI		129
975	1424	87	EN	33	101
976	1245	351	JU	61, 71	124
980	1442	126	GO		110
981	1117	306	HH		116
984	1153	91	JU		120
991	945	88	HH	47	114
1000	1137	309	CED	11	97
1005	1404	94	LG		127
1006	1273	103	GL	75	107
1007	1274	155	GL		108
1013	974	144	GO		110
1032	1286	178	CED	11	96
1036	1206	221	JU	18	121
1046	1220	284	JU	18	121
1054	1203	337	GO	44	112
1062	986	313	LG	64	128
1074	1285	285	EN	31, 32, 34, 36	104
1076	1199	122	GO	52	110
1077	1036	338	HH	58	116
1081	1376	314	LG	64	128
1087	1694	190	RI		129
1097	1191	169	JU		121
1101	1317	201	HH	12	115
1105	1099	286	HH	49, 71	116
1107	804	76	HH	49	114
1114	1636	372	CED		97
1115	1068	226	EN	40	102
1124	1474	73	LG		126
1129	1096	257	FI		106
1138	185	147	RI	28	128
1141	1251	218	LG		127
1142	1122	83	TR	74	132
1148	1315	182	TR		134
1158	1022	135	LA	77	124
1167	1259	258	LG		128
1168	1182	297	EN		104
1171	1439	255	JU	17	121
1184	1366	211	TR	74	134
1187	1349	256	HH	50	116
1192	1205	265	JU		121
1193	1151	253	LA	28	125
1199	1187	132	LA		124
1201	1112	206	HH	48	115
1208	1232	185	EN	40	101
1216	854	142	TR		133
1221	1001	281	TR	75	134
1226	1301	324	FI		106
1228	1169	154	TR		133
1244	1190	181	EN	37	101
1251	1709	266	ECF	70, 71, 72	98
1264	1398	140	TR	78	133
1275	1702	287	EN	31	104
1279	157	120	GO		110
1290	1310	230	TR		134
1296	1423	67	LA		124
1297	1407	358	CED		97
1299	1428	84	HH		114
1311	1499	293	HH	48	116
1313	1387	344	LA		125
1315	922	288	JU	63	121
1320	1195	276	ED	24	100

SF#	HF#	CH#	Cmte.	Highlights Page	Summary Page
1332	994	291	JU	9	122
1363	1402	175	EN	34	101
1367	1492	282	EN	32	104
1368	1494	365	EN	33	105
1371	1377	370	RU	43	130
1378	1039	251	CED		96
1380	1667	199	CED		96
1387	1325	329	HO	54	118
1389	469	57	TR	74	132
1391	1454	161	LG	65	127
1400	1541	200	LG	65	127
1407	1727	290	ED	80, 83	100
1413	1185	194	LA		125
1418	1661	301	GO		112
1419	1524	271	TA		130
1431	1527	45	ED		99
1435	546	203	EN	36	102
1437	1049	327	RI		129
1444	554	145	CED	11, 70	95
1446	1095	299	FI		106
1447	1523	319	FI	59	106
1448	1420	118	JU		120
1466	1528	104	EN		101
1476	1450	227	EN		102
1476	1107	333	EN	35	105
1477	1658	363	GO		113
1487	1579	164	HO		117
1488	270	110	GO		110
1496	1751	225	WM	79, 83	136
1501	1415	348	AG	81	94
1503	1746	146	JU	18, 23, 38, 39, 42	120
1504	969	117	TR		133
1528	639	330	FI		107
1531	1074	59	GL	26	107
1532	1058	165	HO	54	117
1545	1436	263	EN	32	103
1557	1650	369	ECF	4, 8, 10, 18, 19, 27, 29, 53, 55, 60, 70, 76, 82, 83	98
1559	350	224	ED	19, 20, 21, 22, 23	99
1570	1737	172	WM	2, 3, 4, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 70, 78	136
1572	1063	354	CED		97
1589	1100	47	FI		105
1597	1081	295	CED	13	96
1602	695	100	GL	8, 19	107
1613	1741	193	ECF	78, 83	97
1620	1750	192	GO	41, 42, 70, 71	111
1624	1763	278	GO		111
1642	1781	366	RU		130
none	442	8	ED	52	98
none	648	127	LG	65	127
none	1749	373	WM	5, 6, 7	137

Resolutions

12	6	R1	R1	73	137
18	20	R3	R3	1	137
371	418	R2	R2	42	137
1232	1519	R4	R4	82	137

Special Session

01	none	3	SS	24	138
02	none	2	SS	4, 50, 51, 52, 76, 80, 83	138
03	1	1	SS	21, 38, 49, 55, 56, 57, 58, 71, 75, 79, 82, 83	137
04	2	4	SS	66	138
05	none	6	SS		139
06	3	5	SS		139

Effective Date Index

Effective Date	Committee	Title	HF#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
1/30/93	ED	Verdi School District—levies certified	11		98
3/6/93	RU	Legislature—obsolete committee references deleted	1		130
3/11/93	HH	Nursing assistant evaluation program—certain options modified	142	47	113
3/26/93	ED	Higher Education Coordinating Board—deficiency appropriation	442	52	98
3/27/93	CED	Manufactured homes—licensing standards created for installers	174	54, 71	95
4/8/93	ED	Maximum effort capital loans—time limit extended	159		98
4/8/93	HH	Physician licensure—reciprocity requirements modified	145		113
4/8/93	LG	Sheriff deputy hirings—disparities corrected	127	65	126
4/8/93	LG	Anoka County granted power to appoint county coroner	298	66	126
4/14/93	LG	Town office elections, duties clarified	151		126
4/14/93	LG	Town road and bridge report filing requirement eliminated	152		126
4/16/93	CED	Unclaimed property—state reporting requirement changed	399	62	95
4/16/93	JU	Libraries—fee collection provided in petty misdemeanor cases	194		119
4/22/93	GL	Veterans Homes Board—federal funding sought for Mpls. campus	950		107
4/22/93	LG	St. Paul approval of special laws validated	913		126
4/24/93	ED	Property tax mailing notice—requirement modified	381	23	99
4/24/93	ED	Lake Benton, Pipestone, Verdi school districts—election requirements	1527		99
4/24/93	GO	Governor's Residence Council—expiration date extended	86		109
4/29/93	GO	Ind. School District No. 77—Medicare coverage referendum	520		109
4/29/93	LG	Pine County allowed to extend temporary land use controls	1296		126
4/29/93	TR	School bus drivers' licenses—physical testing rules changed	469	74	132
5/1/93	LG	St. Cloud State University land transferred to city of St. Cloud	70		126
5/4/93	TR	School bus regulations clarified	57		132
5/6/93	EN	Agricultural chemical, liquid gas storage tanks—exemptions allowed	1424	33	101
5/6/93	EN	Education—Cambridge, Independent School District No. 911 land interest	1528		101
5/6/93	GO	Grain inspector provided state retirement system purchase	768		109
5/6/93	LG	New Brighton allowed to acquire carbon to treat water	1404		127
5/8/93	GO	Minneapolis Employee Retirement Fund member allowed purchase	977		109
5/8/93	GO	Blind Council, Consumer Advisory Council—renamed, modified	1023		109
5/8/93	RI	Utilities—property easements requirements clarified	522		128
5/11/93	HH	Human services, Health departments to reduce survey duplication	430	50	115
5/14/93	GO	CAAPB duties, powers clarified	974		110
5/14/93	LA	Labor—state advisory councils expiration dates extended	1187		124
5/14/93	RI	Lake Pepin—river bluff power plant project blocked	185	28	128
5/14/93	TR	Citizen parking patrol authority expanded	874	74	133
5/15/93	AG	Nurseries—stock certificate exemption allowed	608		94
5/15/93	CED	Roofers—licensing, testing standards established	554	11, 70	95
5/15/93	EN	Wetlands—mitigation requirements changed, exemptions expanded	1402	34	101
5/15/93	EN	W. Lake Superior sanitary district provided incinerator ash disposal	805	31	102
5/15/93	EN	Washington County—land sale authorized	258		102
5/15/93	EN	Dorer Hardwood Forest—motor sports prohibited	546	36	102
5/15/93	EN	Cook County—Horseshoe Bay property exempt from certain requirements	1021		102
5/15/93	GO	Public safety commissioner can apply for disaster assistance	964		111
5/15/93	GO	Ramsey County employee authorized payment in lieu of salary deductions	1161		111
5/15/93	JU	Civil service commission decision—appeals provided to employees	655		120
5/15/93	JU	Law enforcement agencies—offender rehabilitation hiring law	732		121
5/15/93	JU	Trustees prohibited from exercising certain powers	1191		121
5/15/93	LG	Publication requirements modified for delinquent property tax	259	66	127
5/15/93	LG	St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board—appointments	680		127
5/15/93	TR	Armored carrier permit provisions modified	858	74	134
5/18/93	HH	MinnesotaCare—HealthRight Act renamed, modified, corrected	484	46	116
5/18/93	LG	Peace officer legal fees—reimbursed for unsustained complaints	73	62	127
5/20/93	EN	Hopkins—increased reimbursement landfill methane remediation	1436	32	103
5/20/93	EN	St. Louis County—land sale authorized	581		103
5/20/93	EN	Aitkin County—tax-forfeited land sale authorized	644		104

Key

House committee abbreviations

AG	Agriculture
CED	Commerce & Economic Development
ECF	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance
ED	Education
EN	Environment & Natural Resources
FI	Financial Institutions & Insurance
GL	General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections

GO	Governmental Operations & Gambling
HH	Health & Human Services
HO	Housing
JU	Judiciary
LA	Labor-Management Relations
LG	Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
RI	Regulated Industries & Energy
RU	Rules & Legislative Administration
TA	Taxes

TR	Transportation & Transit
WM	Ways & Means
HF	House File
SF	Senate File
CH	Chapter
R	Resolution
SS	Special Session
NA	Not Applicable

Effective Date	Committee	Title	HF#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
5/20/93	GO	Claims against the state—money appropriated	1763		111
5/20/93	LA	Labor—wage payment regulations modified	1151	28	125
5/20/93	LA	Unemployment insurance—abuse victims granted benefits	343	60	125
5/20/93	RI	Energy—promoting use of alternate fuels	1133	29	129
5/20/93	TR	Snowmobile trailer manufacturer exempt from license requirement	94		134
5/20/93	TR	Trunk highway 279 redesignated, jurisdiction transformed	301		134
5/21/93	EN	Cook County—land sale authorized	543	78	104
5/21/93	GO	Investment board fund management regulated	378		112
5/21/93	LG	Metropolitan telecommunications board established	986	64	128
5/25/93	FI	Involuntary unemployment insurance sales permitted	555	59	107
5/25/93	LG	Metropolitan Council to study metro area library systems	1486	64	128
5/25/93	WM	Capital bonding authorized	1749	5, 6, 7	137
6/1/93	GO	Worthington city employee disability benefit reduction reduced	690		111
6/1/93	LA	Construction—subcontractors considered employees	1387		125
6/5/93	CEC	Automobiles—title branding requirements tightened	51	73	95
7/1/93	AG	Rural Finance Authority—loans expanded	1149	3	94
7/1/93	AG	Rural Finance Authority—participation eligibility expanded	1138	3	94
7/1/93	AG	Rural Finance Authority—technical changes for loan eligibility	1060	2, 3	94
7/1/93	ECF	Transportation and Transit—omnibus bill	1709	70, 71, 72	98
7/1/93	ED	Youth apprenticeship program—established	10	24	100
7/1/93	EN	Hazardous substances—cleanup loan program created, funded	1702	31	104
7/1/93	EN	Sewer combined overflow financial assistance eligibility extended	863		105
7/1/93	GL	Elections—precinct boundary data procedures set	299		108
7/1/93	GO	Civil service rule waivers, review by bargaining unit committees	1661		112
7/1/93	HH	Veterinarians exempted from certain radiation test requirements	867	47	115
7/1/93	HH	Hearing aid dispensers certified, penalties imposed	1317	12	115
7/1/93	HH	Asbestos abatement provisions modified, penalties provided	726	49, 71	116
7/1/93	JU	Foster care, adoption—given time limits for placement	994	9	122
8/1/93	AG	Debtor's right—first refusal actions provided time limit	385	4	93
8/1/93	AG	Nursery stock dealer certificate exemption provided	1408		93
8/1/93	AG	General merchandise warehouses—bond requirements set	1065		94
8/1/93	AG	Farm chemicals—aquatic pest control applicators licensed	687	70	94
8/1/93	CEC	Secretary of State—housekeeping bill	654		95
8/1/93	CEC	Smoking in non-smoking hotel rooms made petty misdemeanor	806	7	95
8/1/93	CEC	Abstractors—liability exemption for title companies	1525		95
8/1/93	CEC	Private investigators—training procedures clarified	1575	62	95
8/1/93	CEC	Development—capital account for small business loans recreated	167		95
8/1/93	CEC	Facsimile machines—unsolicited advertising by fax prohibited	676	7	96
8/1/93	CEC	Heavy equipment parts—sales regulated	1667		96
8/1/93	CEC	Auctioneers—cities prohibited from requiring separate licenses	1039		96
8/1/93	CEC	DTED—annual reports on job creation efforts required	454		96
8/1/93	CEC	Credit reports—employer use prohibited without permission	777	28	96
8/1/93	CEC	Collection agencies—additional prohibited activities	1081	13	96
8/1/93	CEC	Tanning booths—use by minors restricted	1384	13	97
8/1/93	CEC	Currency exchanges—license renewal dates extended	1063		97
8/1/93	CEC	Architecture, land surveyor board given licensing powers	1407		97
8/1/93	ED	College preparation requirements—changed for vo-tech programs	1195	24	100
8/1/93	ED	Omnibus K-12 education appropriations corrections	125		100
8/1/93	EN	Lindbergh State Park—lands added	421		100
8/1/93	EN	Raccoon season—restrictions modified	33	40	100
8/1/93	EN	Hunting by disabled—crossbow allowed for big game	607	40	100
8/1/93	EN	Iron mine facilities—salable condition required	316	7	101
8/1/93	EN	Mineral leasing and research—changes provided	699	36	101
8/1/93	EN	Eurasian wild pigs—prohibited in Minnesota	673	37, 70	101
8/1/93	EN	Lake Superior water trail—authorized	882	35	101
8/1/93	EN	St. Louis County—state lands conveyed	366		101
8/1/93	EN	Wastewater treatment standard rulemaking provisions clarified	534		101
8/1/93	EN	Historic sites act—adopted	1190	37	101
8/1/93	EN	Water use, availability to be monitored by Metropolitan Council	704	34	102
8/1/93	EN	Personal watercraft—mirror requirements modified	96		102
8/1/93	EN	Aquatic farms, quarantine facilities, fish hatcheries regulated	1068	40	102
8/1/93	EN	RIM expenditures authorized for fish, wildlife habitat restoration	1450		102
8/1/93	EN	Deer muzzle-loading—season provided	813	39	102
8/1/93	EN	St. Peter—reversionary interest released	189		103
8/1/93	EN	Deer licenses—taking deer by firearm, archery in certain counties	988	39	104
8/1/93	EN	Hazardous waste fee system—restructured	1106		104
8/1/93	EN	Hazardous reporting violations—penalties provided	1492	32	104
8/1/93	EN	Private addition rearranged in Mpls.—released from state land covenant	1182		104
8/1/93	EN	Wildfire prevention	1152		104

Effective Date	Committee	Title	HF#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
8/1/93	EN	Lake Superior—safe harbors program established	1107	35	105
8/1/93	FI	Financial institutions—merger procedures eased	146	5	105
8/1/93	FI	Insurance—health coverage reinsurance association regulated	1100		105
8/1/93	FI	Banking—deposits, withdrawals honored from other institutions	556	5	105
8/1/93	FI	Insurance—non-profits allowed to invest in dental corporations	580		106
8/1/93	FI	Insurance—coverage required for treating port-wine stains	9	49	106
8/1/93	FI	Insurance—public employee health care options expanded	444		106
8/1/93	FI	Property insurance—technical changes in state-required plan	640		106
8/1/93	FI	Insurance Solvency Act—auditing changes approved	1095		106
8/1/93	FI	Comprehensive Health Association—rate determinations modified	1301		106
8/1/93	GL	National Guard—governor's authority clarified	233	43	107
8/1/93	GL	County commissioners—residency requirements modified	254	27	107
8/1/93	GL	Redistricting—Suburban Hennepin Regional Park District	1089	27	107
8/1/93	GL	Candidacy affidavit filing date—publication, posting requirements provided	1074	26	107
8/1/93	GL	Election results—minimum vote requirement decreased	516	26	107
8/1/93	GL	Cemetery relocation—prohibited without trustee, owner consent	695	8, 19	107
8/1/93	GL	Voter registration—cards for deceased residents removed	934	27	107
8/1/93	GL	Veterans Homes Board—residency definition rule	1273	75	107
8/1/93	GL	Elections—precinct caucus time, date changed	784	27	108
8/1/93	GL	Veterans home patients—claims heard by Legislature	1274		108
8/1/93	GL	License plates—fees exempted for POWs	327	76	108
8/1/93	GL	National Guard—counterdrug activities compact ratified	232	43	108
8/1/93	GL	Non-eligible felons, others refused ballot candidacy	1563	26	109
8/1/93	GO	Optical disk storage provided for government records	318	43	109
8/1/93	GO	Gender balancing for advisory bodies	576		109
8/1/93	GO	Regional development commissions—contracting for services allowed	168		110
8/1/93	GO	Trade & Economic Development duties clarified	889		110
8/1/93	GO	Rule of 90 periodic review requirement removed	490		112
8/1/93	HH	Adult foster care license modification	227		113
8/1/93	HH	Medical practitioner licensing—requirements modified	203	47	114
8/1/93	HH	Ambulance service mandatory for health maintenance organizations	226	49	114
8/1/93	HH	Hospital patients given choice of disclosing presence	507	49	114
8/1/93	HH	Ambulance primary service areas granted exemption from process	804	49	114
8/1/93	HH	Dentistry licensing requirements modified, discipline clarified	1428		114
8/1/93	HH	Chiropractic services provided utilization review procedures	828	47	114
8/1/93	HH	Nursing board membership to include nursing home nurse	1174	47	114
8/1/93	HH	Optometrists authorized to prescribe topical legend drugs	134	47	115
8/1/93	HH	Hospital construction moratorium made permanent	665	57	115
8/1/93	HH	Medical Assistance coverage expanded to include nutrition	1073	57	116
8/1/93	HH	Technical changes made to several human services programs	1117		116
8/1/93	HH	Exemptions, eligibility for social programs clarified	1123		117
8/1/93	HO	Landlord recovery for property damage, rent nonpayment clarified	1058	54	117
8/1/93	HO	Smoke detector dwelling requirements expanded	1325	54	118
8/1/93	JU	Revisor's bill—non-substantive statutory changes	358		118
8/1/93	JU	Business Corporations Act—amended	341		119
8/1/93	JU	Human Rights—sexual orientation added	585	61	119
8/1/93	JU	Corrections' ombudsman—biennial reporting required	915		119
8/1/93	JU	Protective services—children with perpetrators of child abuse	264		119
8/1/93	JU	Marriage dissolution notices—include full name, SSN, birthdate	500		119
8/1/93	JU	Treatment centers—absent patients reported to legal authorities	846		119
8/1/93	JU	Grandparents' visitation rights clarified	79		119
8/1/93	JU	Homestead exemption capped for credit repayment	592		119
8/1/93	JU	Orphan drug prescription requirements modified	573		120
8/1/93	JU	Guardian, conservator provisions modified	1420		120
8/1/93	JU	Limited liability companies—biennial registration required	1018		120
8/1/93	JU	Child support—execution, garnishment effective until judgment satisfied	499	58	120
8/1/93	JU	Snowmobile accident investigations provided by sheriffs	963		121
8/1/93	JU	Nonfelony enforcement commission created to study sentencing	1439	17	121
8/1/93	JU	Human rights—protection for the disabled expanded	208		121
8/1/93	JU	Burial ground disturbances—criminal penalties, civil remedies	922	63	121
8/1/93	JU	Child neglect—definition to include failure to provide education	251	10	122
8/1/93	JU	Civil Commitment Act—appeal time limitations clarified	1248		122
8/1/93	LA	Public employees—definition of 'confidential employee' modified	97		124
8/1/93	LA	Police—names stricken from civil service register	1041		124
8/1/93	LA	Unemployment insurance—technical modifications	1423		124
8/1/93	LA	Labor—peace officers allowed separate bargaining unit	1054		124
8/1/93	LA	Workers' compensation—minimum deposit changed for self-insureds	826		125
8/1/93	LA	Work curfews extended for high school students	64	28	125
8/1/93	LG	City contract limit increased for local government improvements	248		126

Effective Date	Committee	Title	HF#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
8/1/93	LG	Community action agency contracts authorized with counties	976		126
8/1/93	LG	Reward offers by cities for felon information allowed	461	65	126
8/1/93	LG	County recorder fee use allowed for information services	1474		126
8/1/93	LG	Crime—prosecutor provided for petty misdemeanor offenses	893	63	126
8/1/93	LG	Farmland in metropolitan area provided long-term protection	622	2	127
8/1/93	LG	Metropolitan Airports Commission to study aircraft classroom noise	962	64	127
8/1/93	LG	Document late fee, interest allowed by counties	1493	65	127
8/1/93	LG	City self-insurance fund allowed to meet bond requirements	1251		127
8/1/93	RI	Energy—utility cost rate adjustments authorized	295		128
8/1/93	RI	Utilities—competitive rate filing procedure modified	1694		129
8/1/93	RI	Long-distance telephone carriers deregulated	751	12	129
8/1/93	RI	Energy—renewable resource production preference given	1253		129
8/1/93	TA	Tax-forfeited land—repurchase price regulated	117	69	130
8/1/93	TR	Traffic regulations updated with current terminology	528		132
8/1/93	TR	Jackson County—Grottum Memorial Highway designated	111	75	132
8/1/93	TR	Speed measuring devices—requirements for reducing radiation exposure	801	61	132
8/1/93	TR	Transit buses given right-of-way; handicapped parking enforced	1122	74	132
8/1/93	TR	Title certificate transfer required upon ownership	746		132
8/1/93	TR	County state-aid highway money use allowed for emergency signals	1272		133
8/1/93	TR	Handicapped parking permits—emergency, temporary issuance	659		133
8/1/93	TR	Pedestrian right-of-way in crosswalks clarified	113	75	133
8/1/93	TR	Town bridges replaced by culverts allocated funding	43		133
8/1/93	TR	Driver's license—special service endorsement requirement clarified	854		133
8/1/93	TR	Metropolitan Transit Commission; consent required for parkway use	1169		133
8/1/93	TR	Motorcycle endorsement fee increased	344	71	134
8/1/93	TR	Semi-trailer and trailer three-vehicle combination permits modified	1315		134
8/1/93	TR	Traffic regulations for implements of husbandry—modified	735	3	134
8/1/93	TR	Toll highways and bridges authorized	1366	74	134
8/1/93	TR	Interstate proratable motor vehicle license plate requirements	1001	75	134
10/1/93	JU	Hotel innkeeper authority clarified; damage responsibility	511	7	120
1/1/94	GO	Volunteer firefighter relief associations—non-profit registration simplified	667		109
6/1/94	JU	Common Interest Ownership Act	243	53	121
1/1/93 (retroactive)	HH	Medical Assistance hospital reimbursement rate modified	436		114
1/1/93 (retroactive)	JU	Limited Liability Company Act amended	181		120
1/1/96, or before, if vacancy	LG	Auditor, treasurer office combination—procedure for counties provided	237	65	126
10/1/93 with qualifications	JU	Recorded sound or image transfers regulated	1206	18	121
12/1 next following upon local approval	GO	Albert Lea Fire Department Relief Association provided interest	783		109
1994 firearms deer season	EN	Deer hunting—blaze orange clothing required	952	39	102
2/18/93 (Sec. 1); 7/1/93 (Secs. 2,3)	ED	Certain school districts—levy recertification	35		98
4/24/93 with qualifications	RI	Telephones—incentives for noncompetitive services extended	566		128
5/1/93; 4/1/93 (Sec. 15) (retroactive)	AG	Dairy prices—fair trade practices act	661	1	93
5/11/93; 11/1/95 (repealed)	TR	Recreational vehicles, pickup truck 5th wheel coupling combos authorized	46		133
5/15/93 (Sec. 1-5, 7); 1/1/94 (Sec. 6)	HH	Hepatitis B vaccinations, TB tests allowed without parental consent	818	46	115
5/15/93 with qualifications	LA	Public employees—arbitration authorized on health care costs	819		124
5/18/93 (Sec. 1); 8/1/93 (Secs. 2, 3)	ED	K-12 Education Finance—omnibus bill	350	19, 20, 21, 22, 23	99
5/18/93 (Secs. 5, 6); 7/1/93	CED	Athletic trainers—licensed, advisory board appointed	1025	70	96
5/18/93 with qualifications	HO	Housing Finance Agency programs modified, authorized	384	53	117
5/18/93 with qualifications	LA	Workers' compensation—loan to State Fund Mutual authorized	199	59	125
5/18/93; 8/1/93 (Sec. 10)	AG	State honeybee regulations modified	50	2, 70	94
5/18/93; 8/1/93 (Sec. 45)	EN	Natural Resources commissioner—rulemaking, powers clarified	898	40, 70	102
5/20/93 (Sec. 1); 8/1/93 (Sec. 2)	HH	Anatomical gifts considered health care service, not a sale	1349	50	116
5/20/93 with exceptions	EN	DNR land sale procedures—modified	1285	31, 32, 34, 36	104
5/20/93 with qualifications	JU	Medical facility access obstruction prohibited	1220	18	121
5/20/93 with qualifications	JU	Statute of limitations clarified for civil actions, real property	1514		122
5/20/93 with qualifications	LG	Cartways allowed on alternative routes for certain landowners	720	66	128
5/21/93 with qualifications	FI	Insurance—guaranty fund limits clarified	1523	59	106
5/21/93 with qualifications	LG	Metropolitan Council districts redrawn	1376	64	128
5/25/93; 7/1/93 (Art. 6)	GO	St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association provided expenses	663		112
5/25/93; 8/1/92 (retroactive)	LA	Workers' compensation—reinsurance fund surplus distribution ordered	187	60	125
5/6/93 with exceptions	HH	Nursing board membership expanded, exam clarified	945	47	114
5/6/93; 8/1/91 (retroactive)	JU	Manufactured goods economic loss recovery limits clarified	1153		120
6/1/93 upon local approval, with qualifications	GO	Mpls. Fire Department Relief Association—service pension rates set	807		110
7/1/92 (retroactive) with qualifications	HH	Supplemental trusts allowed for the disabled	483	58	114
7/1/93 with exceptions	JU	Uniform conciliation court law	591	62	122
7/1/93 with qualifications	CED	Contests—prize notification required, penalties added	1286	11	96
7/1/93 with qualifications	CED	Franchises—regulations modified, civil actions permitted	1636		97
7/1/93 with qualifications	TR	Nonresident temporary vehicle permits extended	1568		132
7/1/93; 5/25/93 (Sec. 11)	GO	Advisory task force committee reports—modified	1203	44	112
7/1/93; 5/25/93 (Sec. 15)	TR	Light rail transit design, construction procedures set	403	72	135

Effective Date	Committee	Title	HF#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
7/1/94 (Sec. 1); 5/12/93 (Secs. 1-7)	GO	Education—administrative salary recommendations	1199	52	110
7/1/94 (Sec. 1); 7/1/93 (Sec. 2)	HH	Interstate contract authorized for treatment of mentally ill	1098	57	114
7/30/92 (retroactive)	FI	Supplemental Medicare insurance premium increases delayed	22	59	105
8/1/93 with qualifications	CEd	Contractors—recovery fund for dissatisfied consumers created	948	11, 71	96
8/1/93 with qualifications	EN	Air pollution violations—penalties provided	1494	33	105
8/1/93 with qualifications	FI	Insurance—school buses excluded from certain indemnity clauses	795		107
8/1/93 with qualifications	HH	Mental health—outpatient benefits re-regulated	670	48	114
8/1/93 with qualifications	JU	Mortgage voluntary foreclosure—provisions modified	552		119
8/1/93 with qualifications	JU	Bond order stays provided for actions on constitutional issues	747	63	121
8/1/93 with qualifications	JU	Durable power of attorney for health care established	45	62	122
8/1/93 with qualifications	LA	Labor—employees provided liability indemnification	535		125
8/1/93 with qualifications	TR	Child passenger restraint rules modified, penalty increased	477	10	132
8/1/93 with qualifications	TR	Traffic laws—delayed arrests permitted for certain offenses	357		135
8/1/93; 1/1/94 (Sec. 19)	LG	Employee compensation rules modified, severance pay limited	761	66	128
8/1/93; 1/1/94 with qualifications (Sec. 5)	JU	Tax refunds—delinquent spousal maintenance payments	129	63	122
8/1/93; 1994 (Sec. 2)	AG	Ethanol—producer payments, oxygenate level changed	931	2	94
8/1/93; 5/15/93 (Sec. 11)	CEd	Cosmetologists, estheticians regulated under statute	643		96
8/1/93; 5/15/93 (Secs. 15, 24)	HH	Psychology board reciprocity licensing requirements modified	1112	48	115
8/1/93; 5/18/93 (Sec. 2)	HH	Social work and therapy board requirements clarified	489	48	115
8/1/93; 5/18/93 (Sec. 24)	GL	Election laws—technical corrections	509	26	108
8/1/93; 5/20/93 (Sec. 1, Subd. 4)	HH	Chiropractors, physical therapists provided training requirements	1499	48	116
8/1/93; 5/20/93 (Secs. 15, 33, 34)	HH	Lead abatement provisions, building health regulations modified	1099	49, 71	116
8/1/93; 5/21/93 (Sec. 16)	TR	Motorcycles—off-highway motorcycles regulated	519	71, 73	135
8/1/93; 5/21/93 (Sec. 2)	HO	Property tax classification modified for certain property	504		118
8/1/93; 5/25/93 (Sec. 4)	HH	Drop-in child care program regulations modified	1036	58	116
8/1/93; 6/1/93 (Secs. 1-3)	EN	Game and fish licenses—subagent options provided	836		104
upon local approval	FI	Santiago—detached banking facility authorized	139		106
upon local approval	GO	Minneapolis Community Action Council—transferred employees	1228		110
upon local approval	GO	St. Paul Fire Department Relief Association refund to state	270		110
upon local approval	GO	PERA police, fire fund prior service credit purchase authorized	157		110
upon local approval	GO	Minneapolis Police Relief Association survivor benefit payments modified	785		110
upon local approval	GO	Columbia Heights Police Relief Association—salary computation inclusions	1442		110
upon local approval	GO	Eveleth authorized to increase police, fire retirement benefits	55		110
upon local approval	GO	Bloomington Police Relief Association provided service pension	973		111
upon local approval	LG	Dakota County HRA and extension committee given powers	383		126
upon local approval	LG	Faribault police chief, director provided civil service status	812		127
upon local approval	LG	Itasca, Polk counties allowed to merge auditor, treasurer offices	648	65	127
upon local approval	LG	Duluth authorized increased transfers to general fund	951		127
upon local approval	LG	St. Louis County—solid waste management contracting modified	498		127
upon local approval	LG	Hutchinson allowed to erect distinguished citizen signs	1454	65	127
upon local approval	LG	St. Paul authorized design districts, design ordinance	439	63	127
upon local approval	LG	Minneapolis authority extended to guarantee small business loans	1259		128
upon local approval	LG	Minneapolis government entities allowed to impose residency requirement	74	63	128
upon local approval	TR	Cities allowed to establish transportation programs	1310		134
various dates	AG	Pesticide—license surcharges modified	1225	1	94
various dates	CEd	Real estate—additional agent disclosures required	1137	11	97
various dates	ECF	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance—omnibus bill	1650	4, 8, 10, 18, 19, 27, 29, 53, 55, 60, 70, 76, 82, 83	98
various dates	EN	Pike fishing—size limit set	1232	40	101
various dates	EN	Exotic species inspections—funded, penalties added	864	35, 70	103
various dates	EN	Waste Management Act—amendments	287	30, 31, 33, 34	103
various dates	EN	Game and Fish—omnibus bill	1114	39, 40, 41	103
various dates	EN	Petrofund process, fees—changed	514	33, 70	105
various dates	FI	Banking—deposits, rates, other charges regulated	1096		106
various dates	FI	Medicare insurance—technical revisions	639		107
various dates	GL	Elections—mail balloting allowed for small cities	201	24, 25, 26, 80, 83	108
various dates	GO	State Government Finance—omnibus bill	1750	41, 42, 70, 71	111
various dates	GO	College teachers IRA plan—employer contribution rate increased	147	43	111
various dates	GO	Firefighters' Volunteer Relief Association pensions increased	972	38	111
various dates	GO	Age Discrimination Act compliance, administrative changes to pensions plans	574		112
various dates	GO	Police, fire fund pension benefit multiplier increased	570		113
various dates	GO	St. Paul Teachers' Retirement Fund consolidated	637		113
various dates	GO	Project Outreach Corporation abolished; duties transferred	1658		113
various dates	HH	Foreign exchange students—host families checked	37	24, 70	115
various dates	HH	Integrated service network act adopted, funded	1178	45, 46	117
various dates	HO	Bonds—mortgage bond allocation procedures modified	1579		117
various dates	HO	Tenants—written leases provided; landlord disclosures required	531	54	118
various dates	JU	Real estate law—miscellaneous changes	47		118
various dates	JU	Judiciary Finance—omnibus bill	1746	18, 23, 38, 39, 42	120

Effective Date	Committee	Title	HF#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
various dates	JU	Criminal data made public; certain licenses prohibited for criminals	18	9	121
various dates	JU	Housing calendar consolidation project made permanent	1205		121
various dates	JU	Child support administration, enforcement provisions modified	1042	8, 9	123
various dates	JU	DWI—omnibus bill	900	17, 18	123
various dates	JU	Data privacy—omnibus bill	1245	61, 71	124
various dates	LA	Workers' compensation insurance—changes for nursing home workers	1185		125
various dates	LG	Nobles, Murray counties allowed to consolidate auditor/treasurer offices	1541	65	127
various dates	RI	Communication-impaired persons—TACIP board expanded	584	12	129
various dates	RI	Utilities—voltage standards extended to cooperatives	1049		129
various dates	RI	Liquor—omnibus bill	825		129
various dates	RU	Revisor's bill—making technical corrections	1781		130
various dates	RU	Legislative operations—oversight, disclosure established	1377	43	130
various dates	TA	Public finance—public debt financial obligation issuance modified	1524		130
various dates	TA	Taxes—omnibus bill	427	4, 44, 67, 68, 69, 79, 83	131
various dates	TR	Federal motor carrier safety regulations adopted	969		133
various dates	TR	Transit commission required to have physically disabled member	1720	74	133
various dates	TR	Buses—regular route limits re-imposed	148		135
various dates	WM	Environment, Natural Resources & Agriculture Finance—omnibus	1737	2, 3, 4, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 70, 78	136
various dates	JU	Crime—omnibus bill	1585	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 70, 71, 72	122
various dates; 4/1/93 (day care center)	HH	Smoking prohibition expanded to licensed family day cares	29	49	113
vetoes	AG	Wheat, barley promotion orders—provisions modified	1415	81	94
vetoes	CEC	Crane operators—licensed, examining board created	998	77	95
vetoes	ECF	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance—omnibus bill	1741	78, 83	97
vetoes	ED	School board member—district employment regulated	571	79	100
vetoes	ED	Higher Education Finance—omnibus bill	1727	80, 83	100
vetoes	EN	Sherburne County—land sale authorized	947	78	101
vetoes	FI	Credit unions—investment powers redefined	296	77	105
vetoes	GL	Election campaign and ethics reform—omnibus bill	163	24, 78, 83	108
vetoes	GO	Fire protection system—advisory council sunset extended	888	79	111
vetoes	GO	Department head, administrative board app't. procedures clarified	1480	80	112
vetoes	GO	Gender balance for state boards, commissions, task forces	31	81	113
vetoes	GO	Task force, commission for environmental protection created	1529	81	113
vetoes	HO	Low-income housing to be spread throughout metro area	671	79	117
vetoes	LA	Railroads—employee job priority status assured after mergers	700	77	124
vetoes	LA	Workers' compensation insurance—certain benefits extended	1022	77	124
vetoes	LA	Labor—arbitration required under certain circumstances	373	81	125
vetoes	LA	Labor unions—equal time provisions extended to unions	349	81	125
vetoes	LA	Unfair labor practice laws—modified	651	81	125
vetoes	TA	Property taxes—obsolete levy limits abolished	443	79	130
vetoes	TR	Speed limits established on residential roadways	1398	78	133
vetoes	TR	Transportation plan for metro area modified, transit funds restricted	623	80	134
vetoes	TR	Automobiles—penalties added for unlawful use of titles	1247	80	135
vetoes	TR	Buses—metropolitan area high-speed bus system studied, money appropriated	1125	81	135
vetoes	WM	Taxes—omnibus bill	1735	78, 83	135
vetoes	WM	Health & Human Services Finance—omnibus bill	1751	79, 83	136
Resolutions					
NA	R1	Driver's license revocation opposed for drug offenses—resolution	6	73	137
NA	R2	Grand Forks AFB retained—resolution	418	42	137
NA	R3	Seeking higher grain prices—resolution	20	1	137
vetoes	R4	NAFTA impact on state—resolution	1519	82	137
Special Session					
5/28/93	SS	Election campaign finance reform—disclosure of contributions	none	24	138
5/28/93	SS	State budget contingency plan; airplane replacement funding	2	66	138
5/28/93 with qualifications	SS	Sentencing for repeat domestic abusers, harassers clarified	3		139
8/1/93	SS	Revisor's bill—corrections	none		139
various dates	SS	Health & Human Services Finance—omnibus bill	1	21, 38, 49, 55, 56, 57, 58, 71, 75, 79, 82, 83	137
various dates	SS	Higher Education Finance—omnibus bill	none	4, 50, 51, 52, 76, 80	138

Highlights Subject Index

A

Abortion
 blocking clinic access 18
 Admission requirements
 college 24
 university 24
 Adoption
 Heritage Preservation Act 9
 Advertising
 restricting fax machines 7
 Advisory panels
 termination of 44
 AFDC
 foster care by relatives 58
 income limit modifications 56
 Affirmative action
 sheriff's deputies 65
 Africanized honeybees 2
 Agate interpretive center 87
 Agriculture, Department of
 aquaculture funding 41
 cleanup plan approval 68
 emergency water response program 34
 ethanol promotion 2
 "exotic" livestock industry 4
 federal dairy pricing policies 3
 food-related inspections 50
 Hmong farmers 4
 hunting license surcharge 86
 killer bees 2
 milk pricing survey 1
 native plantings on public lands 36
 Rural Finance Authority 2
 sustainable agriculture 3
 AIDs
 transmission a felony 85
 Air pollution
 reduction in criminal penalties 33
 Aircraft noise 64
 Alimony
 nonpayment
 tax refunds seized 63
 All-terrain vehicles limits 36
 Ambulance services
 HMOs to provide 49
 public hearing exemption 49
 American Automobile Association 3
 American Indians
 detox program 56
 improved housing programs 53
 Americans with Disabilities Act
 Minnesota Relay Service 12
 Anatomical gifts
 defective body parts 50
 preventing doctor liability 50
 Anderson Window Corp.
 state land sale 32
 Animal Health, Board of 37
 Apprenticeships
 for youth 24
 Aquaculture
 funding 41
 Armored car operators, permits 74

Arson
 extending statute of limitations 16
 lowering damage threshold 16
 Arts
 funding 4
 Minnesota Film Board 4
 Minnesota Motion Picture Board 4
 Minnesota State Arts Board 4
 Arts, State School for the
 appeal process 24
 Asbestos abatement
 violating state laws regarding 49
 Asian-American juvenile crime 15
 Assault
 felony for multiple assaults 17
 Assessments
 exception for metro farmers 2
 Attorney General, Office of the
 asbestos abatement laws 49
 auto title branding 73
 environmental violations, investigation of 33
 Auto title branding 73

B

B-Bop Challenge funding 29
 B. E. Grottum Memorial Highway 75
 "Baby truancy" bill 10
 Background checks
 informing the target 28
 Banking
 branch facilities 5
 reciprocity services 5
 Bar hours, extending 87
 Battered women's shelters
 funding 42
 BCA
 making data public 14
 registering sex offenders 14
 Bear hunting 40
 Bees
 killer 2
 Bias crimes
 harassment 16
 Bicycles
 red flashing light 14
 Bill conversion chart 83
 Black bear hunting
 cross-bow hunting permit 40
 physically disabled hunters 40
 Bloomington Ferry Bridge
 bonding 6
 Boards
 termination of 44
 Boaters
 fines for transporting exotic species 35
 Boating
 children under 13 41
 motor size limit 41
 youths between 13 and 17 41
 Bonding
 Bloomington Ferry Bridge 6
 Brainerd Regional Human Services Center 5
 Byrne Lake 6
 Cambridge Regional Human Services Center 5
 Community College system 6

Duluth Harbor 7
 flood control 6
 Historical Society 7
 Judicial Center 6
 K-12 education maximum effort school loan 6
 local bridges 7
 Minnesota, University of 6
 Moose Lake Prison 6
 natural resources projects 6
 Pollution Control Agency 6
 "psychopathic personality" patients 5
 Red Wing Correctional Facility 6
 regional treatment centers 5
 RIM 6
 Rochester University Center 6
 school districts
 Grant County 6
 Nett Lake 6
 sewer separation 6
 Split Rock Creek dam 6
 St. Peter Regional Treatment Center 5
 State University System 6
 Stewartville dam 7
 Technical College System 6
 U of M - Waseca campus 6
 Veterans Homes Board 7
 Wanda Gag house 7
 wildlife management 6
 Bonding, school
 capital facilities revenue program created 22
 for large school districts 22
 Boot camp
 expanding eligibility 15
 Breakfasts, school 23
 Budget reserve 67
 Buses
 driver exams 74
 police 14
 yielding to 74
 Business Partnership, Minnesota 20
 Businesses
 hazardous waste tax 32

C

Caller identification service 12
 Campaign finance reform
 caucus fundraisers, banning 25
 Ethical Practices Board
 penalties for violating provisions 25
 first-time candidate
 increased spending limit 25
 "friends of" committees, banning 25
 independent expenditures
 filing notice of 25
 increased spending limit 25
 penalties for violating provisions 25
 public subsidy 25
 individual limits 24
 judicial candidates 26
 limits for local candidates 26
 lobbyist disclosure 25
 mail ballots 25
 PAC limits 24
 party limits 25
 political action committees (PACs) 24

- political action receipt limits 25
 - political parties 25
 - political party contribution 26
 - public subsidy
 - banning for unopposed candidates 26
 - unopposed candidates 26
 - Canada
 - fish transporting regulations 40
 - higher education reciprocity agreement 51
 - Canterbury Downs
 - Minnesota Racing Commission funding 38
 - Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board
 - labor interpretive center 60
 - Car seats
 - increased fine 10
 - Cemeteries
 - gravesite desecration 63
 - protection for 19
 - winter burials 8, 19
 - Center for Energy and Urban Environment
 - air pollution study 29
 - Charter schools 20
 - Chemically dependency
 - interstate patient exchange 57
 - Child
 - care
 - drop-in centers 58
 - neglect
 - truancy 10
 - Child support
 - employer obligations 9
 - health insurance 9
 - higher education grants 8
 - increased data access 9
 - increasing interest rate 8
 - lottery winnings 9
 - parental acknowledgment 58
 - payments
 - garnishment exemptions 58
 - private collection agencies 8
 - raising maximum income base 9
 - Social Security numbers 58
 - “super arrears” collection agency 8
 - Children
 - car seats 10
 - child support payments 58
 - Children’s Cabinet 21
 - children’s database 21
 - crisis nurseries 58
 - early children screening 21
 - endangerment 16
 - LCCYF 21
 - mental health grants 56
 - neglect
 - increasing penalty 16
 - recklessly leaving loaded guns 16
 - services to help families 21
 - smoking ban in day-care homes 49
 - Children, Youth and Their Families, Legislative Commission on
 - children’s programs 21
 - Children’s Cabinet
 - establishment of 21
 - purpose of 21
 - Children’s Defense Fund 10
 - Children’s department 85
 - Chiropractors
 - peer reviewal 47
 - Cigarette tax 84
 - Cities
 - rewards for arrest information 65
 - Clean Air Act, Federal
 - reduction in penalties for violations 33
 - Clean Indoor Air Act, Minnesota
 - in-home day care 49
 - revisions 86
 - Clinic access
 - blocking 18
 - Co-locating services 20
 - Collection agencies
 - prohibited collection practices 13
 - Commerce, Department of
 - collection agencies 13
 - compensation for dissatisfied homeowners 11
 - contract veto power 5
 - roofer licensing 11
 - unclaimed property advertisements 62
 - Committees
 - termination of 44
 - Community College System
 - faculty individual retirement accounts 43
 - Community service 23
 - Compulsive gamblers’ hotline 38
 - Conciliation Court changes 62
 - Contractors
 - fees charged for compensation fund 11
 - Convicts
 - prison wages garnished 14
 - Coordinating Board, Higher Education
 - Higher Ed Center on Violence 16
 - Copyright infringement
 - increased penalties 18
 - Corrections
 - correctional facilities, Shakopee 18
 - prison population profile 16
 - Corrections, Department of
 - boot camp 15
 - funding 42
 - inmate labor 18
 - inmate release for illness 15
 - Moose Lake RTC transferred to 57
 - sex offender program evaluation 17
 - Councils
 - termination of 44
 - Counties
 - Anoka County coroner 66
 - auditor-treasurer consolidation 65
 - interest on payments due 65
 - Courts
 - fee increases 41
 - surety bonds 63
 - Crank calls 12
 - Crime
 - accomplice after the fact 16
 - arson
 - lowering damage threshold 16
 - child endangerment 16
 - child neglect 16
 - copyright infringement 18
 - criminal data 14
 - DNA specimens 15
 - drive-by shootings 16
 - drugs 15
 - falsely reporting 16
 - guns 13
 - harassment 13
 - inmates 15, 18
 - intervention 15
 - juvenile offenders 14
 - juvenile testimony 14
 - killing police officer 16
 - non-felony penalties, study of 17
 - prevention 15, 16
 - prisoner profile 16
 - probation extension 15
 - rioting with weapon 16
 - sex offenders 14, 17
 - stalkers 14
 - statute of limitations 15
 - victims’ rights 14
 - videotaping, unauthorized 84
 - “Crime Watch” funding 15
 - Criminal
 - data
 - BCA public 14
 - justice
 - funding 42
 - records
 - updating 72
 - Criminal and juvenile information policy group 72
 - Criminal Apprehension, Bureau of
 - making data public 14
 - registering sex offenders 14
 - Cuyuna County Recreation Area 36
- ## D
- Dairy farmers
 - Dairy Leaders’ Roundtable 3
 - Federal pricing lawsuit 3
 - milk prices 1
 - Dakota County
 - airport relocation 19
 - cemetery protection 19
 - Dangerous weapons
 - combustible liquids 13
 - Data
 - BCA public data 10
 - public criminal data 14
 - sharing for child support enforcement 9
 - Data, government
 - storing on optical disks 43
 - Data privacy
 - educational data 61
 - energy efficiency complaints 61
 - harassment investigations 61
 - Health, Department of 61
 - health, epidemiologic data 61
 - mug shots, public 87
 - Public Service, Department of 61
 - seat belt disclosure 61
 - security guards 61
 - University of Minnesota police 61
 - Day care
 - availability 87
 - licensing restrictions 9
 - Dead 1993 bills
 - agate interpretive center 87
 - AIDs transmission 85
 - auto insurance 86
 - children’s department 85
 - cigarette tax 84
 - Clean Indoor Air Act revisions 86
 - day care availability 87
 - Fort Snelling interpretive center 86

- gas tax 85
 - genetic engineering rules 86
 - high-speed train study 84
 - Housing Finance Agency loans 87
 - hunting, high-tech 85
 - hunting license surcharge 86
 - jurors' names, private 85
 - longer bar hours 87
 - mandatory helmets 85
 - marijuana, prescriptive 85
 - Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians 84
 - motorcycle helmets 85
 - mug shots, public 87
 - packaging bill 84
 - paint tax 86
 - Public Safety, Department of 85
 - Public Service, Department of 85
 - resort liability 86
 - seat belts 86
 - ski safety act, proposed 87
 - telephone calls, 1-900 85
 - term limits 84
 - Treaty of 1837 84
 - U of M steam plant 86
 - unauthorized recording, videotaping 84
 - unicameral legislature 84
 - video lottery 84
 - voter's guide 86
 - voting by fax 85
 - wage protection 87
 - Deaf
 - improving telephone access 12
 - Deer Hunters Association, Minnesota 40
 - Deer hunting
 - antlerless permits 39
 - blaze orange clothing 39
 - farmers 39
 - in northwestern Minnesota 39
 - Deer River, Minn.
 - deputy registrar's office 66
 - Deregulation
 - retail milk prices 1
 - Design districts 63
 - Disability, Minnesota Council on
 - nominations for RTB 74
 - Disabled
 - supplemental needs trusts 58
 - Disabled students
 - special education 21
 - Dislocated workers
 - retraining 8
 - DNA
 - allowing evidence of 15
 - mandatory specimens 15
 - DNR land sales
 - interest rate increase 31
 - Doctors
 - encouraging location in urban areas 45
 - liability protection for inferior donor parts 50
 - Domestic abuse
 - felony for multiple assaults 17
 - violating order for protection 16, 17
 - violence prevention 17
 - Domestic abuse victims
 - unemployment compensation 60
 - Domestic assault
 - gun possession 13
 - Drive-by shootings 16
 - Drivers' licenses
 - fee increase 72
 - making tamperproof 72
 - revocation resolution 73
 - suspension for minors 13
 - Drought
 - Mississippi River 34
 - water emergency plans 34
 - Drugs
 - possessing in motor vehicle 17
 - DWI
 - canceled driver's license 18
 - child passenger 17
 - drugs 17
 - juveniles 17
 - lower threshold 18
 - "not a drop" bill 17
 - pre-trial release 17
 - refusing blood-alcohol test 18
 - vehicle forfeiture 17
- E**
- Early childhood screening 21
 - Education
 - child neglect 10
 - ecology bus 38
 - environmental 38
 - interpretive centers 38
 - U of M, environmental book 38
 - urban environmental learning camp 38
 - Education, Department of
 - appeals to the commissioner 24
 - assisting school districts in co-location of services 22
 - commissioner appointment 22
 - multi-cultural education 20
 - special education 21
 - Education, K-12. *See also* Higher education
 - certain state mandates repealed 22
 - charter schools 20
 - combining schools
 - allowing second referendum 22
 - declining enrollments 20
 - funding 19
 - class size reduced 19
 - co-locating schools, libraries, services 22
 - community participation school 22
 - gifted and talented 23
 - integrated programs 20
 - learning readiness programs 20
 - limited English proficiency 21
 - per pupil 19
 - special education 21
 - staff development 22
 - teacher workshops 23
 - transportation 21
 - gifted and talented 23
 - graduation rule 21
 - instructional hours 20
 - learning readiness programs 20
 - outcome-based community participation school 22
 - reform
 - coalition to implement 20
 - salary costs 20
 - school
 - breakfasts 23
 - bus safety task force establishment 23
 - district debt, state backing 20
 - referendums 20
 - superintendents' contracts 22
 - teachers
 - contracts 23
 - of color 22
 - residencies 23
 - retirement 22
 - salaries task force created 23
 - workshops 23
 - year-round schooling encouraged 22
 - violence prevention 17
 - Education services
 - co-located with education and social services 22
 - Education, State Board of
 - commissioner appointment 22
 - graduation rule 21
 - multi-cultural education 20
 - special education 21
 - Elections. *See also* Campaign finance reform
 - affidavits of candidacy 26
 - automatic recount 26
 - deceased, removing from registration files 27
 - earlier precinct caucuses 27
 - Ethical Practices Board funding 27
 - ineligible candidates 26
 - polling place definition modified 26
 - recount, statutory 26
 - redistricting
 - county board modifications 27
 - Hennepin County Park Reserve District 27
 - voter registration cards 26
 - voter registration changes 26
 - voter's guide 86
 - voting stickers 26
 - voting by fax 85
 - Electronic benefits transfer
 - Hennepin County 55
 - Emergency Response Commission
 - hazardous waste penalties 32
 - Employees, state
 - early retirement incentives 42
 - health promotion 42
 - salaries 41
 - Employers
 - background checks 28
 - child support requirements 9
 - disclosure notices 28
 - field worker paychecks 28
 - work curfew 28
 - Energy
 - alternative energy
 - funding 29
 - research 29
 - alternative fuel development 29
 - hydroelectric facility, banning 28
 - Entrails
 - removal of 40
 - Equal rights
 - gays, lesbians 61
 - Ethanol
 - education about 2
 - loans for plants 2
 - promotion of 2
 - Eurasian water milfoil 35
 - Executive Council
 - mineral leases 36

Extension Service, Minnesota
farmer-lender mediation program 4

F

Family Homelessness Prevention Program 53
Faribault Regional Center 57
Farm loan program altered 3
Farm property, sale of
right of first refusal 4
Farmer-lender mediation program 4
Farmers
cervidae family 4
deer 4
elk 4
emus 4
ethanol 2
ethanol loans 2
federal dairy pricing lawsuit 3
field worker paychecks 28
grain price resolution 1
Hmong 4
implements of husbandry 3
livestock classification 4
llamas 4
metro exemption from assessments 2
milk prices 1
ostriches 4
rheas 4
traffic laws 3
Farming
wild boars 37
Faxes
advertisement restrictions 7
Fee increases
courts 41
fee chart 70
Fergus Falls
vets' home established 75
Film Board, Minnesota
funding 4
Finance, Department of
reserve fund 66
Fire
alarms
tampering with 16
negligently causing 16
Firefighters, volunteer
pensions 38
Fish
farming 40
hatcheries importing minnows 40
ice fishing costs 41
muskellunge
size limit 40
northern
size limit 40
transporting from Canada 40
walleye
size limit 40
Foreign exchange students
host family screening 24
Forfeiture
cars
DWI 17
guns and ammunition 13
Fort Snelling interpretive center 86
Foster care
Heritage Preservation Act 9
licensing restrictions 9

Fuels
alternative 29
alternative fuel development 29

G

Gambling
compulsive gamblers' hotline 38
Indian gaming casinos 38
Minnesota State Lottery 38
video lottery 84
Gambling revenues, lawful
firefighter pensions 38
Game
antlerless permits 39
bear hunting 40
black bear hunting 40
blaze orange clothing 39
deer hunters 39
deer hunting 39
farmers 39
firearms, muzzle-loading 39
hunting, high-tech 85
moose hunting 40
raccoon hunting 40
sidearms for archers 40
trappers 39
Garbage trucks
not tax exempt 68
warning light allowed 75
Gas tax 85
General Assistance
undocumented workers 57
Genetic engineering 86
Gifted and talented 23
Government
funding 41
technology improvements 41
Government innovation and cooperation, board of
establishment of 44
Graduation rule 21
Grain price resolution 1
Grand Forks Air Force Base resolution 42
Grants
college 23
postsecondary training 23
Gravesite desecration
civil penalties 63
Groundwater 37
use for surface water 34
Gun possession
school zone 16
Guns
converting to automatic weapon 16
domestic assault 13
forfeiture laws 13
pistol, carrying without a permit 16
possession on school grounds 13
reckless firing 16
reckless firing in school zone 16
rifle, shotgun, carrying in public 16

H

Harassment
bias crime 16
establishing "pattern of harassing conduct" 16
increased penalties 16
mental assessments 14
notifying victims 14

of a judge 16
of a lawyer 16
residential picketing 13
to influence jury 16
violating restraining order 16
violence 22
Harbors, safe 35
Hazardous waste
cleanup of 32
tax extended to more businesses 32
Hazardous waste tax 32
Head Start 10
Healers
training required 48
Health care
durable power of attorney 62
facilities
patient disclosure option 49
providers
paperwork reduction study 50
Health Care Commission, Minnesota
protection from liability 46
Health care reform
drug companies
prohibition on large gifts 45
Health Technology Advisory Committee 45
Integrated Service Networks 45
prescription drug pricing study 45
prescriptions 45
school loan forgiveness programs 45
Health, Department of
data privacy 61
food-related inspections 50
hearing aid dispensers 12
Integrated Service Networks 45
lead abatement 55, 56
lead inspector licensing 49
MinnesotaCare 46
paperwork reduction 50
pediatric institute of sexual health 16
Health insurance
child support 9
mental health coverage 48
MinnesotaCare 46
Health Technology Advisory Committee 45
Hearing aid dispensers
tighter regulations 12
Hearing impaired
improving telephone access 12
HECB 51
Heritage Preservation Act
amendments 9
High School League, Minnesota State
women referees 22
High-speed train study 84
Higher education. *See also* Education, K-12
education improvements 52
fee statements 52
financial aid task force 52
funding 50
grants
child support restrictions 8
HECB 51
Higher Education Board 51
library funds 51
merger committee 52
nursing grants 51
reciprocity agreement 51
state grant program 50
student loans 50, 51

- student savings plans 51
 - telecommunications network 51
 - tuition 50, 52
 - work study program 50
 - Higher Education Board
 - chancellor salary 52
 - Higher Education Center on Violence 16
 - Higher Education Coordinating Board
 - director salary 52
 - student grants 52
 - Highway Patrol, Minnesota
 - salaries 52
 - Historic sites
 - Edna G. 37
 - Pickwick Mill 37
 - Sibley County Court House 37
 - Traverse des Sioux 37
 - Wendelin Grimm farmstead 37
 - Historical Society, Minnesota
 - Carver's Cave, St. Paul 37
 - funding for historical sites 37
 - music collection 37
 - Hmong farmers 4
 - HMOs
 - ambulance service required 49
 - Homeowners
 - claims against contractors 11
 - Hopkins, city of
 - landfill cleanup 32
 - Hospitals
 - construction moratorium 57
 - Medical Assistance patients 55
 - surcharge increase 55
 - Hotels
 - minors 7
 - non-smoking rooms 7
 - penalty for careless smoking 7
 - Household products, hazardous
 - labeling 34
 - Housing 53
 - allowing pets 53
 - communally owned property 53
 - emergency grants 53
 - HFA loans 53, 87
 - homeless prevention 53
 - landlords 54
 - leases, written 54
 - low-income housing definition 54
 - mental illness crisis housing aid 53
 - mobile home installers 54
 - programs for American Indians 53
 - recovering tenant damages 54
 - rehabilitation loan increase 53
 - single-parent families 53
 - smoke detector requirement 54
 - tenants 54
 - transitional housing 53
 - Housing Finance Agency, Minnesota
 - community rehabilitation fund program 82
 - housing assistance programs 53
 - loans 87
 - Urban Indian Housing Program 53
 - Hubert H. Humphrey memorial 42
 - Human Rights Act
 - gays, lesbians 61
 - Human Services, Department of
 - American Indian detox program 56
 - chemically dependent 57
 - compulsive gamblers' programs 38
 - day, foster care licensing restrictions 9
 - dental care 56
 - drop-in child care centers 58
 - electronic benefits transfer, Hennepin County 5
 - Fergus Falls vets' home 75
 - food stamp fraud 55
 - funding 55
 - General Assistance Medical Care 55
 - Interstate patient exchange for the
 - chemically dependent 57
 - mentally ill 57
 - Medical Assistance 55
 - MinnesotaCare 46
 - New Chance project 55
 - nutrition, advisory committee on 57
 - paperwork reduction 50
 - pharmacy computer system 55
 - vulnerable adults 58
 - Humanities Commission, Minnesota 23
 - Hunting
 - high-tech 85
 - license surcharge 86
 - Hutchinson, city of
 - publicity signs, permission for 65
 - Hydroelectric facility
 - banning from Mississippi River bluffs 28
- I**
- Ice fishing
 - costs 41
 - Illegal alien
 - limited General Assistance 57
 - Implements of husbandry 3
 - Incinerator ash
 - Western Lake Superior Sanitary District 31
 - Indian ceremonies
 - allowing tobacco use 22
 - Individual retirement accounts 43
 - Industries
 - hazardous chemical reporting 32
 - Inmates
 - early release for illness 15
 - prison population profile 16
 - prison wages garnished 14
 - Institute of sexual health 16
 - Instructional hours
 - law repealed 20
 - Insurance
 - armored car companies 74
 - auto, territorial rating 86
 - "community rating" 59
 - Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association 59
 - "Medigap" premium hikes 59
 - port-wine stains 49
 - retirement plans 59
 - safety net 59
 - unemployment 59
 - workers' compensation 59
 - Integrated Service Networks 45
 - Invention, State Board of 19
- J**
- Jobs and Training, Department of
 - dislocated worker programs 8
 - funding for youthbuild 27
 - transitional housing 53
 - unemployment compensation 60
 - weatherization programs 82
 - Jurors
 - child care expenses 42
 - compensation 42
 - names considered private 85
 - Juvenile testimony
 - "supportive persons" 14
 - Juveniles
 - Asian-American crime 15
 - DWI 17
 - offender work program 14
 - restitution 14
 - work curfew 28
- K**
- K-12 education. *See* Education, K-12
 - Killer bees 2
- L**
- Labor
 - domestic abuse victims 60
 - labor interpretive center 60
 - unemployment compensation 60
 - wage protection 87
 - workers' compensation 60
 - Labor and Industry, Department of
 - crane operator apprenticeships 77
 - Lake Superior
 - safe harbors 35
 - Lake Superior water trail 35
 - Lakes
 - septic systems, upgrading 35
 - Land Recycling Act 31
 - Landlords
 - recovering tenant damages 54
 - Landowners
 - cartways 66
 - Lead abatement
 - lead inspector qualifications 49
 - swab teams 55, 56
 - Learning readiness programs
 - age eligibility lowered 20
 - supervision of 20
 - Legislators
 - pay freeze 41-42
 - Legislature
 - telephone records 43
 - term limits 84
 - Library services
 - co-located with education and social services 22
 - Metropolitan Council study 64
 - Licenses
 - asbestos inspectors 49
 - day care 9
 - lead inspectors 49
 - nurses 47
 - occupational
 - suspension of 63
 - physicians 47
 - psychologists 48
 - social workers 48
 - Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association 59
 - Light rail transit
 - planning funding 71
 - Transportation, Department of 72
 - Livestock
 - deer 4

- elk 4
- emus 4
- llamas 4
- ostriches 4
- rheas 4
- Local government
 - publishing requirements decreased 66
- Lottery, Minnesota State
 - funding State Arts Board 82
 - withholding for child support 9
- LSD
 - possessing in special zones 15
- M**
- Mail ballots 25
- Manufacturers
 - hazardous household products 34
- Marijuana, prescriptive 85
- Marine Corps Coordinating Council
 - funding for commemorative project 76
- Medical Assistance
 - dental work 56
 - eligibility 46
 - nutritional supplements 57
- Medical facility
 - blocking access to 18
- Medical Practice, State Board of
 - licensing 47
- Mental health
 - health insurance 48
- Mentally ill
 - interstate patient exchange 57
- Merger 52
- Metric system 8
- Metro area farmers 2
- Metropolitan Airports Commission
 - aircraft noise in classrooms, study of 64
 - to be examined by new advisory council 44
- Metropolitan Council
 - assistance to new advisory council 44
 - board of government innovation and cooperation 44
 - emergency water response program 34
 - landfill siting process 31
 - library systems study 64
 - light rail transit 72
 - radio link studied 64
 - redistricting 64
 - toll roads 74
- Metropolitan governance
 - advisory council on 44
- Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Trust
 - cleanup in Hopkins 32
- Metropolitan Transit Commission
 - bus fuel, alternative 29
 - police 14
 - to be examined by new advisory council 44
 - to include disabled member 74
- Metropolitan Waste Control Commission
 - math and science curriculum 38
- Milk pricing 1
- Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians 84
- Mille Lacs treaty
 - litigation funding 41
- Mineral leases 36
- Minneapolis
 - residency requirement 63
- rewards for arrest information 65
- Minnesota, northwestern
 - deer hunting 39
- Minnesota, University of
 - admission requirements 24
 - bonding 6
 - book grant 38
 - police 61
 - steam plant 86
- MinnesotaCare
 - changes 46
 - name change 46
- Minnows
 - import permit for 40
- Minority teachers 22
- Minors
 - Asian-American crime 15
 - drivers' license suspension 13
 - DWI 17
 - hotels 7
 - juvenile testimony 14
 - restitution 14
 - tanning booths 13
 - work curfew 28
- Misdemeanors
 - prosecution by county attorney 63
 - repealing 1992 law 15
- Mississippi River
 - culture 38
 - freshwater aquarium 38
 - hydroelectric facility, banning from bluffs 28
- Mobile homes
 - gas/oil storage tanks 33
 - installers licensed 54
- Moose hunting
 - crossbow-hunting permit 40
- Moose Lake Prison
 - bonding 6
- Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center 5
 - closure 57
 - converting to prison 42
 - Psychopathic Personality Treatment Center 57
 - transfer to Department of Corrections 57
- Motion Picture Board, Minnesota 5
- Motor sports parks limits 36
- Motorcycles
 - helmets 85
 - off-road, registration 73
- Mug shots, public 87
- Multi-cultural education 20
- Music, collection 37
- Muzzle-loading firearms 39
- N**
- National Guard, Minnesota
 - battling illegal drugs 43
 - statutory language clarified 43
 - uniting with law enforcement 43
- Natural Resources, Department of
 - all-terrain vehicles 36
 - approving mineral leases 36
 - approving peat leases 36
 - Aquatic Management Area program 34
 - boat inspections 35
 - Critical Habitat Match program 34
 - Cuyuna Country Recreation Area 36
 - deer hunting 39
 - deer hunting with muzzle-loading firearms 39
- Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest 36
 - hunters' clothing 39
 - hunting permits for disabled 40
 - Lake Superior water trail 35
 - land sales 31
 - mineral leases 36
 - minnow permits 40
 - motor sports park, limits 36
 - native plantings on public lands 36
 - off-road motorcycles 73
 - off-road vehicles 73
 - peat leases 36
 - permits for wild boars 37
 - raccoon hunting season 40
 - rules for transporting fish 40
 - safe harbors 35
 - state park allocation 36
 - water suppliers, emergency plans 34
 - wetlands, acquiring for habitat 34
- Neighborhood block club funding 15
- Non-felony crimes
 - study of
 - gross misdemeanors 17
 - misdemeanors 17
 - petty misdemeanors 17
- North Branch school district 22
- Northern States Power Company (NSP)
 - bulb collection 30
- Northwest Airlines
 - court challenges 63
- Nursing assistant reciprocity 47
- Nursing grants 51
- Nursing home
 - bed surcharge 55
- Nursing, State Board of
 - member expansion 47
- Nutrition
 - Medical Assistance 57
- O**
- Operation Rescue
 - blocking clinic access 18
- Ophthalmologists 47. *See* Optometrists
- Optical disks
 - storing government data 43
- Optometrists
 - expanding practice 47
- Optometry, Board of
 - drug reactions 47
- Order for protection
 - violating 16, 17
- P**
- Packaging bill 84
- Paint tax 86
- Paperwork reduction study 50
- Parking
 - citizen patrols 74
 - handicapped 74
- Parks, state
 - funding increase 36
- Payroll tax
 - for retraining dislocating workers 8
- Pedestrians
 - walk/don't walk signs 75
- Pediatric institute of sexual health 16
- Per-pupil funding 19

- Petrofund
 - minimum account balance 33
 - penny-per gallon fee 33
- Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup 33
- Physician surcharge
 - exemptions 56
- Picketing
 - harassment 13
- Piney-Pine Creek Border Airport
 - funding 72
- Pirating 18
- Planning and Fiscal Policy, Legislative Commission
 - unallotment authority 66
- Police
 - attorney fees in civilian complaints 62
 - exempt from bike laws 14
 - penalty for killing 16
 - safeguards from radar guns 61
- Pollution Control Agency, Minnesota
 - aquafarm funding 41
 - bonding 6
 - cleanup plan approval 68
 - environmental violations, investigation of 33
 - lamp recycling licensing 30
 - Land Recycling Act 31
 - loose foam packing rules 30
 - mineral coordinating committee 37
 - storage tank exemption 33
- Port-wine stains
 - mandating insurance coverage 49
- Power of attorney, durable
 - health care decisions 63
- Preschoolers
 - learning readiness programs 20
- Prison population profile 16
- Private investigators
 - training 62
- Prizes
 - contest restrictions 11
- Psychologists
 - disciplinary measures 48
- Psychology, Board of
 - licensure 48
- Psychopathic personality patients 5
- Psychopathic Personality Treatment Center 57
- Public employees
 - severance pay 66
- Public Safety, Department of
 - bus driver exams 74
 - crime prevention grants 15
 - criminal records updating 72
 - drivers' licenses
 - fee increase 72
 - limited work permit license 17
 - resolution 73
 - tamperproof 72
 - funding 71
 - implements of husbandry 3
 - proposal to abolish 85
- Public Service, Department of
 - alternative energy engineering programs 82
 - alternative fuels 29
 - data privacy 61
 - energy technology unit 29
 - proposal to abolish 85
 - Weights and Measures Division 8
- Public TV and radio
 - funding 41
- Public Utilities Commission
 - implementing TACIP surcharge 12
- R**
- Raccoon hunting season
 - extended 40
- Racing Commission, Minnesota
 - appropriation 38
- Radio, two-way system 64
- "Rainy day" fund 67
- Real estate agents
 - disclosure requirements 11
 - dual agency 11
- Reciprocity agreement
 - Canada 51
- Redistricting
 - Metropolitan Council 64
- Regional Transit Board
 - appointing members to MTC 74
 - funding 71
 - light rail transit 72
 - to be examined by new advisory council 44
- Regional treatment centers
 - downsizing 55
 - jobs, cuts 55
- Reinvest in Minnesota
 - Aquatic Management Area program 34
 - bonding 6
- Relay System, Minnesota
 - adding surcharge to improve service 12
- Residency requirement
 - Minneapolis 63
- Resolutions
 - drivers' license revocation 73
 - grain price 1
 - Grand Forks Air Base 42
 - NAFTA 82
- Resort liability 86
- Resorts
 - septic systems, upgrading 35
- Retirement
 - teachers 22
- Retirement plans
 - insurance 59
- Revenue, Department of
 - sales tax exemption law 68
 - tax return filing 42
- Right-of-first-refusal
 - sale of farm property 4
- Roofer licensing 11
- Rural Finance Authority
 - agriculture improvements 3
 - beginning farmer loans 3
 - ethanol loans 2
- S**
- School boards
 - policy on harassment, violence 22
 - training for new members 22
- School referendums
 - amounts reduced 20
 - first \$315 equalized 20
 - one notice per taxpayer 23
 - property tax-based 20
 - voters to reapprove 20
- School zone
 - gun possession 16
 - reckless firing 16
- Schools
 - gun possession 13
 - trespassing 16
 - tuberculosis testing 46
- Science Museum of Minnesota
 - computer, interactive 37
 - culture, urban and rural 38
 - freshwater aquarium 38
 - video database 37
- Seat belts
 - car seats 10
 - failing to wear 86
- Secretary of State, Office of
 - voter's guide 86
- Security guards
 - training 62
- SELF program 51
- Senior citizens
 - "Medigap" premium hikes 59
- Septic systems
 - resorts, state grants 35
- Severance pay
 - public employees 66
- Sex crimes
 - community-based treatment program 17
 - patient relationships 15
- Sex offenders
 - registering 14
- Sexual health, pediatric institute of 16
- Sheriff's deputies
 - affirmative action 65
- Ski safety act, proposed 87
- Smoke detectors
 - required in older homes, duplexes 54
- Smoking
 - ban for day-care providers 49
- Smoking ban
 - veterans home exemption 42
- Social services
 - co-located with education and library services 22
- Social Security numbers
 - child support, providing for 58
- Social Work, State Board of
 - member expansion 48
- Special education
 - alternative process exploration 21
 - St. Paul pilot project 21
- Sports
 - gender equity study 42
 - NCAA Final Four, women's 42
- St. Anthony Falls Heritage Preservation Board
 - Stone Arch Bridge 72
- St. Paul
 - design districts 63
 - labor interpretive center 60
- St. Peter Regional Treatment Center
 - bonding 5
- Stalking
 - increased penalties 16
 - mental assessments 14
- STARS 51
- State Arts Board, Minnesota 4
- State Fund Mutual 59
- State ID card
 - fee increase 72

- State mandates
 "waiver" applications from cities, counties 44
State Register
 Emergency Response Commission notice 32
State University System
 faculty individual retirement accounts 43
Statute of limitations
 criminal 15
Stone Arch Bridge 71
Storage tanks, gas/oil
 trailer home exemption 33
Student grants
 child support restrictions 8, 52
Student loans 51
Student savings plans 51
Students, high school
 work curfew 28
Superfund
 hazardous waste cleanup 32
 Land Recycling Act 31
Sustainable agriculture 3
Sweepstakes prizes
 restrictions 11
- T**
- TACIP board 12
Taconite companies 7
Tank owners
 cleanup costs 33
Tanning booths
 minors 13
Tax increment finance district
 ethanol exemption 2
Tax refunds
 seized for nonpayment of alimony 63
Taxes
 assessment increase limits 67
 community factors 67
 assessments, older homes 67
 budget reserve 67
 contamination cleanup grants 69
 contamination tax 68
 credit card payment 67
 gas tax exemption 69
 livestock, expanding definition 4
 local government aid formula change 69
 paint tax 86
 phone calls, 1-900 67
 renters' rebate 67
 sales tax additions
 Cook County 68
 Garrison, City of 68
 St. Paul 68
 sales tax exemptions
 businesses 68
 sports bookmakers 68
 tax-forfeited land, buying 69
 unallotment authority 66
 Working Family Tax Credit 67
 working off tax debt 67
Teachers
 contracts 23
 duty-free lunch 23
 minority 20, 22
 preparation time 23
 residencies 23
 retirement 22
 salaries task force created 23
 training and experience revenue 20
 workshops 23
Teaching, Board of
 ensuring cultural sensitivity 22
 teacher residencies 23
Technical College System
 chancellor salary 52
Telecommunications
 higher education 51
Telecommunications Access for Communication-Impaired 12
Telephone
 advertising
 restricting fax machines 7
 caller identification service 12
 calls, 1-900 85
 records
 constitutional officers 43
 legislative 43
 state agency heads 43
Tenant damages 54
Term limits 84
Toll roads 74
Tourism, Office of
 inmate involvement 18
Trade and Economic Development, Department of
 contamination cleanup grants 69
 grants for upgrading septic systems 35
 Tourism, Office of 4
Trade Office, Minnesota 18
Traffic laws
 implements of husbandry 3
Trailer homes
 gas/oil storage tanks 33
Transitional housing 53
Transportation
 gas tax 85
 high-speed train study 84
 school funding 21
 seat belts 86
Transportation, Department of
 buses, yielding to 74
 funding 71
 highways renamed 75
 light rail planning funding 71
 light rail transit 72
 native plantings on public lands 36
 state offices remodeled 5
 Stone Arch Bridge 71
 toll roads 74
Transportation Regulation Board
 funding 71
Treaty of 1837 84
Trespassing
 school grounds 16
Truancy
 child neglect 10
Trust funds
 disabled supplemental needs 58
TTY/TTD
 upgrading equipment 12
Tuberculosis testing 46
Tuition
 college 52
- U**
- Unallotment authority 66
Undocumented workers
 limited General Assistance 57
Unemployment compensation
 domestic abuse victims 60
Unemployment insurance 59
Unicameral legislature 84
Uniform Commercial Code 50
Uniform Condominium Act
 expanded 53
- V**
- Veterans
 commemorating servicewomen 76
 POWs, free license plates 76
 technical college scholarships 76
 veterans' home residency definition 75
Veterans Homes Board
 bonding 7
Veterinarians
 radiation monitoring 47
Vetoes
 anti-car theft board 80
 binding arbitration 81
 campaign finance reform 78
 crane operator licensing 77
 credit union expansion 77
 economic development funding 78, 82
 environmental reorganization 81
 equal time for unions 81
 gender balance 81
 gender balancing, fire council 79
 grain, barley promotion fees 81
 high-speed bus study 81
 higher education bill 80
 Hubbard County land sale 78
 Human services omnibus bill 79
 income tax increase 79
 low-income housing barriers 79
 NAFTA resolution 82
 private contracts, reducing 80
 railworkers, hiring preference 77
 school board members 79
 speed limits 78
 tax bill 78
 transit planning 80
 union workers, informing 81
 unions, equal time for 81
 workers' compensation 77
Vetoes, line item
 campaign finance reform 80
 economic development omnibus bill 82
 Great Lakes consortium 78
 strep throat study 82
Victims' rights
 harassment 14
Video lottery 84
Videotaping, unauthorized 84
Violence prevention 17
Vocational-technical students
 college admission standards 24
Voter's guide 86
Vulnerable adults
 abuse prevention, committee on 58
- W**
- Wage protection 87
Wally Nelson Memorial Highway 75
Waste management
 copier paper 30
 costs of 31

- farm disposals 30
- fluorescent bulbs 30
- foam packing 30
- heavy metals 30
- landfill siting compensation 31
- medical waste 30
- motor vehicle fluids 30
- multi-unit waste collection 30
- recycling glossy paper 31
- solid waste collection 30
- Waste Management Act
 - amendments 30
- Waste Management, Legislative Commission on 31
- Waste Management, Office of
 - glossy paper, recycling 31
 - lamp collection 30
 - rules for labeling hazardous products 34
- Water and Soil Resources, Board of
 - wetlands rules delayed 34
- Western Lake Superior Sanitary District
 - incinerator ash 31
- Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee
 - legislative report 34
- Wetlands
 - Aquatic Management Area program 34
- Wetlands Conservation Act
 - replacement, wetlands 34
 - rules delayed 34
- Wild boars
 - farming regulations 37
- Wildlife management area lands 32
- Workers' compensation
 - law student help 41
 - State Fund Mutual 59
 - WCRA refund 60
- World Trade Center, Minnesota
 - funding 18
 - privatization law repealed 18

Y

- Youth
 - apprenticeships 24
 - community service 23
 - employment 27
 - grants for college, postsecondary training 23
 - Minnesota Youth Works program 23
 - work curfew 28
 - Youthbuild program 27
- Youth Works program, Minnesota
 - community rebuilding 23
 - funding 42
 - grants for college, postsecondary training 23

Z

- Zebra mussels 35